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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

S. R. WARD, EDITOR. WINDSOR, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 24. VOL. I.—NO. 1.

The Provincial Freeman

Shall be issued weekly after a sufficient number of CASH Subscribers, at 7s. 6d. currency ($1 50) per annum, shall have been obtained.

EDITOR: REV. SAMUEL R. WARD,
COR. EDITOR: REV. ALEX. McARTHUR.

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Letters must be addressed, *Post-paid*, to MARY A. SHADD, Windsor, Canada West; Rev. J. B. SMITH, and J. BAKER, Travelling Agents.

INTRODUCTORY.

IT was my intention not to connect my name with the Press ever hereafter. A very severe and painful experience had induced me to this conclusion. But the earnest solicitations of numerous friends, and the consideration of the very great necessity of such a paper, led me to consent to edit a paper for one year, without fee or reward, as my humble share in the promotion of an object, in which I am unable to invest a single penny. It is to be hoped, that after a year shall have expired, the friends of the paper, and the committee of publication will be able to find some person much more competent than myself, to discharge the duties I now reluctantly assume.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to the elevation of the Colored People; and in seeking to effect this object, it will advocate the cause of TEMPERANCE, in the strictest and most radical acceptation of that term. Partly, because such are the well-known sentiments of its Editor, and, partly, because there is no such thing as the elevation of any people without it. For like reasons, the Freeman must be a straightforward, outspoken ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER. Its voice shall ever be heard in denunciation of the enactments or inhuman doings, and of the systems and sentiments akin to it, and tending towards it. The refugees from the southern plantations shall be made welcome and pointed to means and measures for such improvement and development, as shall make them independent, self-sustaining laborers, justifying the impartial freedom they here enjoy, and contributing by their energy and industry, to the weal of their adopted country. Thus a reflex influence upon the slavery of the neighboring republic will be exerted, which can neither be gainsayed nor resisted.

The religious influence of this Journal shall be free from sectarianism. The broad, Catholic principle of the Protestant Faith, shall here find an advocacy, for there is no true moral and social elevation apart from the Religion of Jesus. It is not to be concealed, however, that the Editor is a Congregationalist, and that as fully and as freely as *he* shall deem best, he will give, among other religious information, intelligence in respect to the public proceedings, the progress and the prospects of his own denomination.

The news of the day, the state of the markets, foreign and domestic intelligence, shall each have its place in the columns of the *Freeman*.

As to politics, the *Freeman* is the organ of no party. But, as a free, untrammeled journal, it will, from time to time, take note of what is done in Parliament, and elsewhere, and make free comments thereon, wielding what of influence it may have, on the side of the great principles of *British Progress*, as the Editor shall understand them.

The present number is issued from Windsor, where the determination to start such a paper originated. The place of future publication will either be London or Toronto, as the Committee shall decide. The regular weekly issues will commence just so soon as the number of *cash subscribers* shall justify it. May it not be hoped, that the need of a family newspaper, uncommitted to any clique, sect or party—that in a population as large as ours in Canada—and from among so many real, tried earnest friends, as we have over the length and breadth of the land, that such a Journal as this will find a living support?

SAMUEL R. WARD.

Both Sides.

A letter was written, some time since, by Mr. Ward, to a friend in Philadelphia, touching the Refugees' Home Society. That letter found its way into the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, and was copied in other papers in the United States. Rev. C. C. Foote, agent of the society, replied, in a tone somewhat peculiar, though characteristic, and the Editor of the Freeman has commented upon Mr. F.'s letter, and upon the merits of the controversy, as betwixt Messrs. Foote and Ward. We publish the whole that our readers may judge of the controversy, so far as it has gone. More may be said on the whole matter hereafter.

LETTER FROM S. R. WARD.

Toronto, Dec. 13th.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You speak of Rev. C. C. Foote, the Bibbs and the Refugees' Home Society. You ask me to write about them such facts as influenced my mind in respect to those persons and their organization. Allow me to say that distinct from their actions in public matters, I have nothing to say against them. My opposition to the Refugees' Home Society, of course is opposition to the *official* acts of Messrs. Foote and Bibb. But against them *personally*, though differing much from them on many points, I have nothing to say in this letter.

I oppose the Refugees' Home Society for the following reasons, to wit:

1. There is no need of any other land-buying or land-selling organizations in Canada, for fugitives or others, than those provided by our laws. In the very neighborhood of Mr. Bibb's residence, in every township of the county of Essex, wherein he resides, the Government has lands quite as good as (if not better than) that owned by the Refugees' Home Society, for sale at a lower price than the Refugees' Home Society will sell, and the purchaser can obtain them with equal (if not greater) facility, and hold them by a much better tenure. P. McMullin, Esq., M. D., is the land-agent of the Government for the county of Essex. He lives within a half-hour's ride of Mr. Bibb's office door. I have examined maps of lands for sale, in his office. I have travelled over those lands. There are none better in North America. They are for sale at $2, some of them, and others at $1 60 per acre. One hundred acres would, therefore, cost $160 or $200 as the case might be. One-tenth is to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest on sums unpaid. Hence you see that with $16 a fugitive can obtain possession of one hundred acres of land, and in ten years, by paying $16 per annum, and the interest, at six per cent., and erecting a small house, clearing five acres a year, &c., he has the entire possession, by patent, of the freehold.

The Refugees' Home Society bought at two dollar and a half, they therefore sell at that price, though without interest. [Constitution, Art. 5.] But they, the Refugees, have but 25 acres, a very limited farm, and 20 acres of that will cost them $50, and, when paid for, they cannot transfer it in five years! Art. 8. In the former case the man has ample land for his family, to be his, and theirs, as soon as paid for; in the latter, he is confined to 25 acres, which the R. H. S. may take from him at will, if he dares to transfer it. Art. 9.

It may be said, however, that five acres are given on certain conditions to Fugitives by the R. H. S. This does not alter my proposition. For the Government, upon conditions quite as favorable, give to actual settlers, without distinction of color, 50-acre grants, in a fine agricultural district known as a part of Huron Tract, near Lake Huron. The Refugees' Home Society give five acres, the Government give fifty. I have before me a letter from the Government agent, G. Jackson, Esq., to this effect. Besides, if you examine the August and September Numbers of the Voice, you will see that the Government offer lands for sale to actual settlers, at from 3s. to 7s. 6d. the acre, i. e. from 60c. to $1 50 per acre. The land is all in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada it goes down to 20c. the acre.

You may not agree with me, but my mind is, that fugitives who choose to be farmers, can find abundant facilities for acquisition of land in Canada, without the aid of the Society in question.

2. I object to the Refugees' Home Society because it misrepresents, through its agent, the condition of the blacks in Canada.

To go into no specifications, the fact that it sends an agent to the United States to beg money to buy lands for them, *is of itself* a representation that they cannot acquire such money for themselves. While the truth is, that so soon as fugitives come here, they can get work at fair wages, and so can lay by enough to buy land for themselves, NEEDING AID ONLY, allow me to repeat, NEEDING AID ONLY upon their *immediate arrival*, until they can get work, which in no instance that I know of is longer than three days! To represent such a people as having to have Rev. C. C. Foote beg money to buy lands for them, is sheer falsity, in my humble opinion. And I beg leave to add, that a free friendly conversation with the Fugitives, in their settlements, and at public meetings, during the past summer, not only confirms me in this opinion, but assures me that it is theirs also. I repeat, that immediately on their arrival, they are destitute, and most grateful are we for any aid we may have from the U. S. or elsewhere, in supplying their immediate wants. But we do not want boxes and barrels of *old clothes*, which cost twice as much for transportation as they are *worth*, nor do we need a set of land-jobbers to beg money to buy lands for them.

3. I object to the R. H. S. because of its *injustice and tyranny*, AND LAND JOBBING, *under the sacred name of benevolence towards negroes.*

It first sends forth an agent (who is said to receive twenty per cent of what he begs), to beg for the poor refugee blacks money to buy land without the power of transferring it, "and if you transfer it, *land and money both* belong to us, and you shall be robbed of both." The Refugees' Society stands alone on this

"Bad pre-eminence.

At any rate, no other set of land-jobbers than the Refugees' Home society, beg for their capital in the name of the poor whom they thus victimize.

I have nothing to say about the honesty or the dishonesty of the agents and officers of the society as such. The Society, according to its own printed Constitution, is a fair subject for criticism. If not, why is it published to the world? But I do say, that a society of such professions, with such constitutional features, ought not to be expected to act any better than, through its constitution, it professes to act, nor ought the public or the society to expect agents of such a concern to be any better than the Society employing them.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, given you my objections to the Refugees' Home Society, and the reasons for them. I will only trouble you with an additional fact or two.

You see from the published proceedings that my name is on a committee of three who discussed the Constitution, at Detroit, on the 25th of August last. My personal experience in that meeting was of great service to me, in enabling me to form an estimate of the Refugees' Home Society. The following facts impressed me: When it was objected to the locating of the Fugitives on very small pieces of land, as making them poor and dependent, a sort of peasantry, the answer was, that the money was begged partly from poor people in New England, who would regard 25 acres as enough for a fugitive family.

When I complained that to cause the land to revert to the society if transferred under 15 years from the time of being purchased, would be unjust, dishonest and tyrannical, reducing the fugitive to a sort of serf, it was pleaded by Rev. C. C. Foote and others, that unless the Society maintained this sort of control over them, they would suffer speculators to get their lands away from them. When I complained that this was equivalent to saying that men who had bought 20 acres of land were unable to take care of themselves—the old pro-slavery story of the negroes—they virtually admitted it. Expressing my astonishment at such doctrines, from the lips of professed abolitionists, and declaring my belief that none other than black men would be so regarded and treated, Rev. C. C. Foote replied that were they legislating for white men, they would make the rule still more stringent. When I expressed my gratification that the reversion clause had been omitted, as it had in one of the readings of the Constitution, Rev. M. Baker, of Detroit, Editor of the Wesleyan Evangelist, and a Wesleyan Minister, and a professed abolitionist, immediately moved the adoption of that abominable clause. When I entreated them to make the inability to transfer to apply only to the time the land was upaid for, the Treasurer, Mr. Hallock, opposed it, and said that [illegible] pay for his in one year, he ought not to have the power of transferring it under fourteen years from the date of his deed.

Being utterly disgusted with so monstrous a piece of unprecedented land-jobbing and tyranny, I refused, when a committee reported to that effect, to allow my name to appear before the public as one of the officers of such a concern, whereupon the name of Hon. J. R. Giddings was moved as a substitute for my own. Rev. C. C. Foote objected to Mr. G. on the ground that he had to beg the money of many persons opposed to Mr. G.'s course, and such persons would not give so readily, if that gentleman were an officer of the Society. I then saw the whole concern to be not only pro-slavery in its doctrines concerning the capacity of negroes to hold and take care of property, but false in its declarations concerning the condition of Fugitives, and mean enough to pander to the pro-slavery appetites of such men as opposed Mr. Giddings on account of his anti-slavery course in Congress. To give aid, countenance, or support to such a society,—nay, to withhold my solemn and earnest protest against it, were to be false to my abolitionism, to my love of truth and to my manhood.

And now, my dear friend, you are at liberty to use this letter, as Lord Carlisle says, "just as publicly, or just as privately as you may deem most fit."

I am, with sincere regard,
Your obedient servant,
S. R. WARD.

The Fugitives in Canada.

MR. EDITOR,—The article in your paper of the 6th instant, from Samuel R. Ward, is still fresh in your memory. I have carefully read the article, and re-read it, without anger and without surprise, but not without grief. The friends of the colored people have not yet learned to agree; whether they ever will is problematical. Nor have they learned to avoid the use of unlovely epithets, and the impugning of motives. If Mr. Ward doubts this, let me regale him with a few precious specimens of his own preparing: "Dishonest, tyrannical, pro-slavery, abominable, mean, sheer falsity, injustice, monstrous, unpardonable, land-jobbing and tyranny." [1] This is the nomenclature selected by a Christian gentleman to designate the deeds of a Society composed of Christian gentlemen and their agents, "no better than the Society employing them." Mr. Ward is not a graduate of Billingsgate. Why then resort to such a dialect? [2] Does he need this kind of evidence to convince *himself* of the justness of his cause? However successful he may be in *that* direction, he surely will convince nobody else. The friends of the fugitives are to be moved by facts and by philosophy—not by denunciation and hard names. [3]

Mr. Ward falls back upon what President Green would call "putrid ethics," for a justification of his assault on the character of the R. H. S. and its agents, when he says, "that distinct from their actions in public matters, I have nothing to say against them; my opposition is to the *official acts* of Messrs. Foote and Bibb!" Pardon my ignorance, I had (I believe most abolitionists have) supposed that it was the *official*, the *public* acts, of Filmore and slavery's other anointed chiefs, that were to pass their names down to posterity as "cruel and bloody men." I had supposed that "organic sinners" had been *proved to be bona fide*, actual out and out *sinners*. And that these "official" rogues, when arraigned before discriminating justice, would be allowed neither to doff their "official" characters, nor don a "private" one. Hence I had supposed (nor have the protestations of Mr. W. changed my convictions) that in the official acts of Messrs. Foote and Bibb were "tyrannical, pro-slavery, abominable, dishonest, mean, monstrous, unprecedented land-jobbing," *such, in very deed*, are these men! And yet, with one of these "Messrs." Mr. Ward has for years past acted politically, publicly, socially and privately, even to night-slumbers, to my *personal* knowledge! "Strange bed fellows" in more senses than one. [4] The [illegible] other [illegible] matters to which Mr. Ward has called the attention of the world; one containing much in a little, the other little in much. "It first sends out an agent, who is said to receive 20 per cent of what he begs." Boston gave Daniel *Webster* $50,000. What a terrible history is wrapped up in that little sentence. Does Mr. W. mean to charge bribery and venality upon the agent? Why else has he given the world that piece of information? (which is *misinformation*, being untrue.) Why did he insert that, said I, on reading it to Mr. Ward's "Friend," "I suppose," said he, "to show that you would not advocate the claims of the Society but for that." And so every man will suppose that reads the article. But where did this snug little item of news originate? Mr. Ward assures us he got it from an old fellow whom he calls "*It is said.*" Rev. Sam. Ringgold Ward is a wise man, but he has been led into (I fear) a guilty blunder. He ought to have known that this old fellow, "*It is said*," was gendered, conceived, born and bred in lies. That his ancestors, paternal and maternal, were professional slanderers and liars from time immemorial. The old rogue once said the Refugees' Society was "got up for the emolument of its agents." I have heard him utter things concerning S. R. Ward, from Ohio to Massachusetts, which, coming to his ears, on the wings of the wind, would make them tingle. The *Rev.* Mr. Ward will do well to absent himself from his lectures in all coming time, If he will come to me to learn how much the "begging agent" get for his toils, I can assure him that he gets *less* than I have helped to pay S. R. Ward for his labors. Nor did I deem him venial for saying, "I won't work if I can't be paid." [5]

About one-third of the article under consideration, is devoted to criticisms of the August meeting of the Society; in reference to which I will only say, first, that Mr. W. declared himself in *favor of a Society* for securing to the colored people in Canada homes and education[illegible] objects to our Constitution because we set apart but 25 acres of land to each family—he would have 50. Now I confess, having never owned a solitary foot of "free soil," I would be quite willing to go to the public on this issue. Twenty-five acres of land! My most sanguine hopes never exceeded those bounds. (My per-centage has made my expectations modest). But how different does this farm appear in the far-reaching eyes of S. R. W. Hear him: "A very limited farm, a very small piece of land, making the settlers poor and dependent (on their acres!) a sort of peasantry." (*Peasantry*—country people—WEBSTER.) And here is the secret: Mr. Ward's farm in this State covered *hundreds* of broad acres,—a good per-centage has its advantages in some cases. [6]

Third, Another cardinal objection to our Constitution was that it did not allow the recipient to alienate his homestead under five years from the last pay day. I will go to the public on this issue too. Who procured this provision? A missionary in Canada, who had been an eye-witness to frightful frauds perpetrated upon the unlettered Fugitives by the vile catiffs who would have sent S. R. Ward back to New York to be hung, and returned every fugitive to his master, if they could, long ago. They were told by those who had lived for years among the colored people in Canada, that if we did not secure the recipients from these land-sharks they would lose their homes long before they were paid for. We believed it then, and we believe it now. [7] Everywhere have I proclaimed this feature,—this "inalienable" excellence of our plan; and everywhere has it met with the cordial approval of the people. And now, because we do not throw wide open the gate, pull up the posts, down with the fence, and turn in the harpies to prey upon these people, who at best are but adult children, we are "a set of land-jobbing tyrants and robbers." Please gather up your epithets, put them in your pipe and smoke them, Mr. Ward, for the smoke thereof will be as potent as their fulmination. I have not time to enter more minutely into the criticisms upon the Detroit meeting, nor is it needful. Suffice it to say that Mr. Ward raised all these objections at that meeting, and that he was fairly met and answered, and his objections routed, horse, foot and dragoons. And when the final vote was taken, "the secretary stood alone." The meeting was attended by the old and tried friends of the colored people in eastern Michigan,—men who have devoted their substance and unpaid time to their elevation. And these men gave their united sanction to the present Constitution; the leading features of that constitution I will give when I shall have detailed the origin of the society.

Soon after the Fugitive Bill took effect, the western shores of Canada were thronged with crowds of fugitive slaves, with their families fleeing from the face of the pursuers. For so many to find homes and employment at living wages was impossible; and winter came on, and suffering commenced. Mr. Bibb issued [illegible] peal, and many went with loads of provision and clothing from Michigan, and made distribution with their own hands. But this kind of aid did not furnish them work. [8] The tide of emigration was unchecked (and it ever will be so long as slavery continues.) Where shall we find homes and education for our children? was the great question. Somebody suggested that a council of friends should be called to see what could be done. A lady in Boston said this idea "must have come from God." Mr. W. need not be envious if it came through the soul of Henry Bibb. A council was called and convened, composed of numbers, not large, but true, mostly. A society was formed and a platform constructed, but not perfected. At the August meeting was adopted our present constitution; and here are its leading articles:

1. This Society shall be known as the Refugees' Home Society.

2. The object of this Society shall be to assist the refugees from American slavery to obtain permanent homes in Canada, and to promote their moral, social, physical, and intellectual elevation.

5. There shall be appropriated to each family of actual settlers 25 acres of land, five of which they shall receive free of cost, providing they shall, within three years from the time of occupancy, clear and cultivate the same. For the remaining 20 acres they shall pay the primary cost, in nine equal annual payments, free of use, for which they shall receive deeds. This article may be varied to favor the aged, infirm, and widows, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

7. All moneys for the sale of lands shall be devoted in equal shares to the support of schools, and to the purchase of other lands.

I regard this feature of our enterprise as of inestimable excellence. 1st. It makes the benevolence of our society self-perpetuating. 2d. It puts the fugitives in the way of providing homes for their brothers, whom Heaven shall hereafter guide to the land of freedom. 3d. It furnishes an effectual and permanent means of education to their children.

Will Mr. Ward say these people can educate their own children? He has said they have in no instance needed aid more than three days after their arrival!! A statement that stands opposed by a long array of *appalling facts*, to my personal knowledge. As mere specimens of educational advantages, look at these facts:—Three months ago, *en route* to Boston, I met in the cars a young lady who had just closed a six months' labor of teaching in Canada, and received not half enough to pay her board! A friend of mine taught a school six months in the west part of Canada West, and received less than two dollars per month. I visited the community during the time, and everywhere she was spoken of in the kindest manner; but her patrons had no money. A Missionary in a large colored settlement in Canada affirmed in a published letter since the formation of the R. H. Society, that more than half the children in that community were without schools. [9]

8. No person receiving land by gift or purchase from the society shall have power to transfer the same under 15 years from the time of purchase or gift.

That is five years after they are paid for. And are we really sinners above all sinners, for making their homesteads sure to their possessors for that length of time? Let the world judge.

9. All lands becoming vacated by the removal or extinction of families, shall revert to the executive committee.

Of our Ex. Committee three are wholesale merchants, four or five practical farmers, three editors, one lawyer, and one "gentleman." Messrs Hallock, Holms and Gomen, and the Messrs. Powers (members of the Society of Friends) have for years been active and leading reformers in Michigan. All dishonest, "tyrannical, pro-slavery, mean, land-jobbing" fellows, says Mr. Ward! O, modesty! where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face?

I would, if more space allowed, transfer to this article a long column of most cordial commendations of the R. H. Society, now lying on my table, from Dr. Willis, Rev. Mr. King, Mr. Henning, and missionaries in Canada; and from Rev. Messrs. S. J. May, and Geo. Whipple and others of the States. All great rogues, of course, for commending such a "monstrous species of land-jobbing, injustice, and tyranny."

Mr. Ward says: "I then saw the whole concern to be not only pro-slavery, but mean enough to pander to the pro-slavery appetite of such men as oppose Mr. Giddings." And what was the eye-salve that discovered to you this "meanness," Mr. Ward? O, that *you propose to get aid* from the enemies of Mr. Giddings, to be sure! What ineffable meanness! But let us see. S. J. May kindly gave me a "letter of instruction," in which he says, "I advise you to get all the aid you can from men who do not sympathize with the Abolitionists." While in Boston, Mr. Garrison was very kind to me (as he is to every body) but advised me to "get all you can out of the enemies of our cause." At the Penn. A. S. Office, in this city, I was advised to go to the "outsiders." What "mean" leaders the A. S. cause is blessed with! I fear Rev. Mr. Ward is a poor judge of timber, else he would have excluded such *stuff* from his argument. [10] Two other affirmations of Mr. Ward shall receive but a passing notice for lack of space. "There are no better lands in North America than in Canada." This would be true if it were not opposed to fact. The land in Canada is like Michigan land, pretty good. "Against him, *personally*, though differing much from him on many points, I have nothing to say in this letter," but of the "official" S. R. Ward, I will say he is not the best judge of land in North America. That the refugees cannot get homes from Government on so short a notice is attested by the fact that the majority are to-day homeless. That the R. H. Society affords greater facilities for securing homes than does the Government, is proved by the fact that we can get land from Government as cheap as any body, and that we *give* to each family *five* acres. Against these two facts, Mr. Ward will write and talk in vain.

Lastly, Do these people need aid at [illegible] On the shores of Canada are constantly emerging the poor, shattered broken remnants of families, men, women, and children, escaped by miraculous Providence from the black ocean depths of Slavery, feeble in knowledge, and often with a moral constitution fearfully dwarfed and perverted by a system which confounds and confuses every principle of Christian ethics; not a shilling in their pockets, nor garments that deserve the name,—strangers in a strange land.

And these are the people that "need aid at the longest but three days!!!" Was there ever a wilder statement than that? Have not injustice and meanness changed sides?

Your neighbor's house burns down and you build him another, if he is poor, and replenish his wood pile. But here is a people robbed and "killed all the day long" and all their life long, needing but three days' care! Let S. R. Ward consume his time in denouncing men possessing heads as wise and hearts as good as his own, but he will not thus convert men to vagaries so wild. For if these people do not need permanent aid, then there should be an end of charity. And God shall judge between us.

C. C. FOOTE.

P. S. Should Mr. W. respond to this letter, it will probably never reach my eye, as I expect soon to go to the Slave States on my mission. What say you to that, Rev. Samuel R. Ward? C. C. F.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We deem it proper to append to the above communication a few notes, references to which will be found in the text.

1. This grouping of epithets, taking each one from its connection, where it stood qualified by other words, is a rhetorical device rarely resorted to by a fair controversialist. In this instance it is unjust to Mr. Ward, as the reader will see by turning to his letter.

2. We must protest against this as unjustifiable. Let the reader turn to Mr. Ward's letter and see if he can find in it anything to warrant this charge of Billingsgate. No, no. Mr. Ward expresses himself strongly, too strongly it may be, but this effort of Mr. Foote to beget the sympathy of the reader as an *abused* man will not succeed except with those who may have forgotten how and what Mr. Ward wrote.

3. It strikes us that Mr. Ward's "hard names" were in moderate proportion to his "facts and philosophy,"—and that the latter were a good deal the hardest of the two; but of that let the reader judge for himself.

4. Here again we think Mr. Foote unfair. It is only by *stretching* that Mr. Ward's language can be made obnoxious to this sort of criticism. Mr. Ward says that "Rev. Mr. Foote and Bibb were 'tyrannical, pro-slavery, abominable, dishonest, mean, monstrous, unprecedented land-jobbing,' *such, in very deed*, are these men!" Now, we submit, that a candid reader would infer a belief on his part that men may be privately honest and publicly corrupt. Let the reader turn to his letter and see.

4. We don't see the need of all this. If it is not true that Mr. Foote receives twenty per cent. of his collections, he should thank Mr. Ward for giving him a chance to contradict publicly a report which, privately circulated, would do him an injury.

6. What Mr. Ward may have said at the August meeting is unknown to us; but we know that what Mr. Foote says here is no fair answer to the argument of Mr. W. as presented in his letter. The point which Mr. W. makes is this: That the facilities for obtaining land of the Government are such as to supersede the necessity of any society to aid that object. This point Mr. F. does not meet. What Mr. Ward says about the smallness of the farms is said by way of comparison with the larger and better offers made by the Government. Certainly that comparison is not only very natural in the circumstances, but one that could not well be avoided. Mr. F. does not deny the truth of the statements which that comparison involves, and therefore leaves the argument of W. as he found it.

7. Mr. Foote may be right in supposing this arrangement necessary for the protection of the fugitives. But it would seem to us that a colored man who has enterprize enough to buy a farm, cultivate it and pay for it, might be trusted to sell it at his own discretion. We don't wonder that Mr. Ward and others should object to an arrangement which seems to imply that colored people, having *paid* for farms, haven't smartness enough to judge for themselves when their interest would be promoted by selling them.

8. All this is aside from the question. Mr. Ward has not denied that there was great suffering in Canada immediately after the passage of the Fugitive Law. He speaks of the present state of things, and affirms that fugitives, though they may need a little help at first, can, in three days after their arrival, get work at fair wages, and help themselves to the means of procuring land of the Government. This statement Mr. Foote does not directly deny, and therefore we assume that it is substantially true.

9. Mr. Ward said not one word about the educational features of the R. H. S. He did not deny that the fugitives needed aid in establishing schools, but only affirmed that the Government afforded them all needful facilities for obtaining land. If that is true, Mr. Foote's talk about education (which is only an incidental feature of the R. H. S.) is not at all to the point. If money is not needed to buy lands, but is needed to establish schools, then certainly it ought to be raised for the latter purpose directly and exclusively.

10. Mr. Ward did not object to obtaining money of others than abolitionists, but to the policy which would exclude Mr. Giddings from the management *in order to obtain it*. That was the point, and Mr. Foote's quotations from Garrison and others about getting money from "outsiders" are not pertinent.

We add in this connection the following extract of a letter from a trustworthy colored woman in Canada to a friend in this city.

"I spent the new year in sight of the Refugees' Home. On the 3d Sunday, went on the land and talked to the Settlers. Read the Constitution of the society to several of them, and quite a company assembled at a private house, and the astonishing fact was there brought to light, that it had been *read to* them as it is not printed by the honest "merchants, priests, and gentlemen," of Detroit.

"How many, think you, live thereon? Just seven families, and, altogether, one dozen lots have not been taken. The settlers are the worst description of persons, with few exceptions. Three out of the seven families have Irish wives, and men and women drink whiskey, steal and idle, borrow from their neighbors, (fugitives who own land bought from others) and otherwise annoy the settlers.

"I stopped for a visit with a fugitive who had 120 acres of land *paid for*, lives in a house 40 by 18ft., and is building a beautiful cottage, 30 by 25. I never saw greater evidences of comfort anywhere than I did in that woods home. This is but one in a dozen, to be found within a mile or two. These men laughed at the begging, and *wish* the friends would open their ears. They also lament their vicinity to the Refugees' Home.

The New President on Slavery.

"Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise Measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

"But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the reliance upon God and His overruling providence.

The Power of Caste.

Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, the colored pastor of a colored church in this city, returned some two years since from Europe, bearing the diploma of the ancient University of Heidelberg which gave him the right to style himself D. D., and to hold up his head, though by the laws of our country a slave, among the most honored apologists of the fugitive slave law, the fear of which protracted his stay in the dominions of Queen Victoria. Recently, the Third Presbytery of New York did themselves the honor to elect Dr. Pennington their Moderator for the next six months. Scarcely, however, had he received this distinction, when he was expelled from one of our omnibuses on account of his color. There is nothing in the etymology of the word *omnibus* which would indicate any more distinction in the color of the persons riding within it than of the animals which are harnessed in front of it. Practically, too, the omnibus is regarded as the property of everybody who can pay his sixpence for a ride. The tired hod-carrier may go home in it at night. The kitchen-maid, returning from market, with her greasy basket of mutton, may crowd into an already full stage. The loafer, with his clothes emitting the smell of bad liquors, and flesh oozing at every pore with the fumes of vile gin, may take his seat beside the perfumed damsel from Grace Bleeker, and nothing shall be said. But Dr. Pennington, a gentleman of education, a Christian clergyman, and moderator of the Third Presbytery of New York, may not exercise the common privilege allowed even to the worst members of society. The blackleg can go from end to end of Broadway for a sixpence. The black *face* cannot ride the distance of a block. Dr. Adams, a worthy member of the Third Presbytery, and Dr. Pennington, the moderator, worthy Moderator of that body, might be going, arm in arm, on some errand of the church, and, finding the way wearisome or the time short, propose to take a stage; but on arriving at the door of the vehicle, Dr. A., who received his degree of D. D. at the humble University of New York, hardly known beyond the limits of the city, is allowed to enter, while his worthy brother, whose honor bears the world-renowned seal of Heidelberg, is excluded, or, if he enters, is summarily driven out. When shall we outgrow this mock gentility, this arrant wickedness.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MIND WHAT YOU SAY.—It is always well to avoid saying everything that is improper. But it is especially so before children. And here parents, as well as others are often in fault. Children have as many ears as grown persons, and they are generally more attentive to what is said before them. What they hear they are very apt to repeat; and as they have no discretion, and not sufficient knowledge of the world to discern anything, it is generally found that children and fools speak the truth." So that boy's eyes glisten while you are speaking of a neighbor in a language you would not wish to have repeated. He does not fully understand what you mean, but he will remember every word; and it will be strange if he does not cause you to blush by the repetition.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

WINDSOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

Relations of Canada to American Slavery.

Do we need anti-slavery labor in Canada? We say, Yes; and to us

"The why is as plain as way to parish church."

And that is, because this Province and its inhabitants bear very important relations to American slavery. Hear us, good readers, while we discourse a little about some of these relations. We shall now speak of two, viz., the antagonistic and the friendly.

1. The fact that this is a British Province, and that slavery has no existence on British soil—the fact that this soil never was polluted by slavery—and the fact that since the ever memorable Somerset decision, the slave of another country became a freeman by touching our soil—place us in relations of antagonism to slavery. This was early seen and felt by the slave, and as early seen and felt by the slaveholder. Accordingly, so early as 1825, the attention of the U. S. Government was directed to this point. In the month of May, of that year, the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the President to enter into correspondence with the British Government, for the recovery of slaves who had escaped into Canada. The reply of President Adams, to this resolution was, that his Excellency had, of his own accord, commenced such a correspondence some ten or fifteen days before. [See Jay's View.] From that time to 1842, the number of slaves escaping to Canada constantly and rapidly increased. Then, when a treaty was made between the two Governments, called the Ashburton Treaty, it was most earnestly sought, on the part of the United States' Government, first to have an article inserted which should authorize slave-catching in Canada; and, secondly, so to interpret the tenth article of that treaty so as to make it a slave-catching article; but the Court of St. James promptly refused, in 1825, to allow the American slaveholder to use Canada as a park to chase human game in. So they decided the tenth article of the Ashburton Treaty not to include slaves among "fugitives from justice," nor slaves as "felons," though they should use a horse or a boat to convey them on their way Canada-wards, or though they should strike a blow to prevent some slave-ocrat's impeding their progress. Canada, therefore, from her connection with the British Crown, is legally and constitutionally in an attitude of antagonism to American slavery. She offers and secures to the Ame[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] freedom—British Freedom—impartial Freedom. And when he has stood his seven years' probation, and taken the oath of allegiance, Canada secures to him, at home and abroad, in law and in equity, all the rights and immunities of a British subject.

But there is another view of our relations to this subject,—it is painful to admit it,—it is a deep disgrace to us; it is true, but disgraceful as it is, it is useless to conceal it, —friendliness to slavery is to be found in this Province in more forms than one.

1. There are some parties here who practised slave-driving in the South. They love slavery as they love the gain they derived from wielding the whip over its victims. A sprinkling of such customers is to be found here and there, the Province over.

2. There are others, too, who have married heiresses to slave estates. Having received their wives and slaves by the same act of matrimony, they are strongly tempted to regard slavery to be as sacred as marriage itself.

3. Then there are persons resident in Canada who were once slaveholders in the West Indies. The glorious people of Great Britain, determined to have the great principle of British freedom applied practically to the enslaved, as well as to all others, like Job, they, through the Government, "broke the jaws of the wicked, and delivered the spoiled out of their teeth." But these ex-slaveholders were never convinced of the *sin* of slave-holding—or, if *convinced* of it, they never were *converted from* it. Hence they are in spirit now, what they were in practice before the Act of '32. The influence of these parties is as deeply and wickedly pro-slavery as that of the vilest slaveocrats of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

4. As a born Yankee, we are ashamed of it, but it is true that too many of the natives of the United States have brought their pro-slaveryism with them, from the other side. Like the refugee slaves, they come here to enjoy an improvement of their condition, and like them, too, they enjoy the protecting care of this good British realm; but they turn scornfully upon the black man, and do what in them lies to rob him of the rights to which the latter is as fully entitled as themselves. From sympathy with their native country, and from their own negro-hate, they maintain a constant and growing pro-slavery influence wherever they are settled. There are but very few exceptions to this rule, for it is a rule; and most safely may it be said, that while the Yankees are far from being the only negro-haters, or pro-slavery parties, whose principles disgrace our country, it is nevertheless true that the mass of them are the most decided slaveocrats in the land; and what is more, they most industriously spread and promulgate their sentiments, and seek to make them prevalent and controlling, even to the violation of Her Majesty's laws. We could give abundant illustrations of this.

5. It remains to be said, that the prejudice against negroes, so prevalent in various parts of the Province, as maintained by many persons of all nations, including, of course, native Canadians, is one of the strongest pro-slavery influences that disgraces and degrades our fair country; it does more to place us side by side with American oppressors than any other thing. Every body knows that it is the North and not the South that supplies the power of public opinion, of the pulpit, the press, commerce, manufactures, literature, religion, politics, everything that keeps slavery alive. Now the sentiment—the controlling sentiment of the the people of the North, that renders them the volunteer body-guard of slavery, is their negro-hate. The maintenance of a like negro-hate here, of course, encourages the same feeling there, and aids it in doing its very worst work. Every Canadian negro-hater is a volunteer British slaveocrat. Every such one is a strengthener of the slave system, and we repeat, that there should be such, is one of the worst facts—the foulest disgrace—the deepest degradation—in all our history.

So long as these facts exist, we shall want anti-slavery labors, organizations, agitation, and newspapers in Canada. Our humble life shall be devoted to the counteracting of the pro-slaveryism of our adopted country. It is for this reason that we leave our own hearthstone, and expose ourselves to so many disagreeables, as a lecturing agent of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society. Hence it is we consent, without pay, to scribble for the Provincial Freeman. And we do believe that the education and improvement of our own people will lay this enmity to liberty and humanity,—this friendship for despotism—low, in a death and burial that shall know no resurrection, and that at no very distant day. At any rate we shall labor on in hope.

Let the pro-slaveryism of Canada be overcome, and let the anti-slavery influence of our laws, constitution, and position be fully and freely exerted, and there is no portion of the British Empire whose influence against slavery would be so healthful and so potent as that of Canada.—"A consummation most devoutly to be wished for."

Apology.

This number of the Freeman is published under very unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Ward is either travelling, or at his residence, more than 350 miles from Windsor, where this number is printed; and, as Mr. W. is obliged to perform other labors of a literary character for a livelihood, it is impossible for him to give the attention to the paper that he would were his pecuniary interests connected with it. After getting his consent to write for the Freeman, one or two circumstances rendered it necessary to get out this number at an early day; this has rendered it imperative upon the Committee of Publication to hasten matters more than shall be the case hereafter.

Union.

We have frequently heard it said that no people are so much given to party divisions, dissensions and disunions as the colored people. But we question the correctness of this very prevalent opinion. The Irish are divided into Orangemen and Catholics; the Scotch into Highlanders and Lowlanders; the English into as many divisions as there are counties in England almost. Then each of these dislikes and is divided against all the rest. Come to religious denominations, and any town in the British Empire will furnish abundant proof that the black people are very far from either enjoying or suffering a monopoly of disunionism. The truth is, that in this respect, the colored people are precisely like any other people, especially are they like any other ignorant people; and the more we see of other people, the more deeply are we impressed, not only with the *oneness*, but with the *likeness* of the human family, in this, as in all other respects.

Some fear that the differences of opinion existing among our people, in respect to certain public matters, will prove disastrous. We have no such fears. It would be no mark of manliness in us, to think according to the dictum of every man assuming to be a leader among us, or who should please to lord it over us. We freely confess that we desire no union at the expense of free independent thinking and action. We ask no one blindly to follow, or agree with us, upon the pain of being denounced as a disunionist; and He who made us knows, that we will follow no demagogue, black or white, in doctrine or practice, into that which our judgment and conscience disapprove, for fear of incurring the blame of any who esteem union as of all things most valuable. Union is desirable—very desirable,—worthy of forbearance, forgiveness, self-denial, charity, for its obtainment; but union purchased at the expense of moral principle, is purchased at too dear a rate. It is better to stand alone, upon principle, than to go with any multitude, compromising principle.

Colonization.

This scheme of our Yankee enemies is gathering strength in most of the States. Some Canadians look upon it with considerable favor. Such do not know how much is done to promote colonization by the disparagement of the black man, and by a denial of his rights, those very rights which they, in their vaunting Declaration of Independence, call the inalienable rights of all men. But colonizationists always deprecate the removal of black men to Canada, or elsewhere under the British Government, or anywhere to a really free country.

The colonizationists of the United States have unquestionably the control of the United States Government; how happens it that they have not recognized the independence of Liberia? Why have they never recognized the independence of any black government in any part of the world? The treatment of colonizationists towards black citizens of the United States, towards Liberia, and towards other black governments, is a true key to real colonizationism. We shall have more to say of this matter by and by.

The Stafford House Address.

The noble letter of Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, has excited a good deal of ill feeling among the slavocrats of the U. S. An article has been published in answer to it, said to have been written by Mrs. "Captain Tyler." In it a great many hard, harsh things are said, by way of retaliation. Free reference is made to the poor of London, and to certain poor people about the estates of some of our noblemen; but the indiscriminate sale of parents and children—the heartless separation of a tender babe from a heartbroken mother—the brisk trade driven *in their own mulatto children*, which Mrs. T. and every other Southern woman, knows to be matters of every-day occurrence, do not *exactly* find their parallels in England. And, indeed, when we were inconsistent and wicked enough to hold slaves in the West Indies, we had no Fugitive Law for their re-delivery, when they once ran away; and, if we recollect aright, the Somerset decision was made in reference to slaves from our own Islands, as well as from foreign countries. Much is said about Britain having entailed slavery on the United States. We shall examine this point at length some day, but let it be remembered that when our neighbors became independent, they adopted slavery of choice.

Serious Charges.

On the 4th inst. a murder was committed in Windsor, under circumstances of a most aggravating character. The murderer and the murdered were both young men, under age; the first, a youth of violent temper, the other, wherever known, respected for his upright deportment. The commission of such an act, in a quiet village, naturally enough, sent a thrill of horror through the community. The sudden and unexpected nature of the occurrence—the very slight point in dispute, so far as known, and the exemplary character of Wm. Burton, the victim, combined to produce such a result.

Most heartily is the taking of life by violent means to be deprecated, and justly is the murderer degraded in public estimation, but there is a crime of more aggravated character, which is frequently perpetrated with impunity—there is a class of persons whose assaults are more to be avoided than those of the murderer: the crime of seeking to *live* by a studied, deliberate misrepresentation of others, is as much greater in its results, than the taking of another's life (however much we may be horrified at such an occurrence), as the reputation of a rational being is greater than that of a helpless idiot, —and those who, in the public character of guides to a heretofore degraded people, so far misapprehend the responsibilities of their position as to willingly commit a species of moral homicide so fatal to the peace of a community, are more to be dreaded than the murderer.

The *Voice* of March 8th, in a leader under the caption "A Deed of Blood," charges those in Windsor who have interested themselves in the Provincial Freeman, with having provoked the murder in question, by holding illegal and uproarious meetings, and thus encouraging violence; and that the one held on the 4th was of like character.

The facts of the case are these: The meetings held here for the last "six months," have been legal meetings,—that point was settled by consulting with barristers of acknowledged respectability in their profession, before having held them.

The meetings held by the people, and from which the Editors of the Voice absented themselves, were peaceable, orderly assemblies—*they* first and only set the example of confusion in the meetings. The meeting at which the murder was committed, was one of the Debating Society, at the formation of which the Junior Editor assisted. James Tyner, the murderer, had nothing to do with the society,—he was merely a spectator, whom Burton, who acted as sexton for the evening, requested to be quiet when talking, as did several others. He became offended at Burton, only,—insulted him,—invited him out, and deprived him of life in a few minutes. Their movements, within doors, were so quiet, that but one or two persons knew that words had passed, and when they, and those near them, went out, the impression in the house was, that they were indifferent to the proceedings, as the debating had ceased, and arrangements were being made for the next meeting. These are the facts relating to the murder—a horrid deed truly! though not committed at "midnight," but at about a quarter past nine o'clock, after the business of the meeting was over, really, but before it was known to the body that a quarrel had occurred. The charge against the people of Windsor of having incited disturbance in a meeting at Chatham, is as baseless as that of having caused the murder. But it is thought necessary to assert that riotous conduct, murders, &c., have been the prelude to the Provincial Freeman, arranged purposely by those connected with it.

The determination to have a paper was published to the world, not kept a secret; indeed there was *no one to fear*,—a paper should be got up, said "everybody that was anybody," hence the Freeman. It is painful to have to record deeds of violence—it is also a task to have to allude to the Voice, but when a charge of murder is made against the originators of any public enterprize, the facts must be given, and, if the charge is untrue, the innocent should be acquitted.

The London Convention.

See the call in another column. The need of such a meeting, *now*, is manifest. Our population is large, and increasing. Our means and facilities for improvement, are ample. There never was a time, when we had so many ready to aid us, in any well directed effort, for our elevation—so many looking anxiously to see whether our improvement in wealth, mind and morals, will keep pace with the progress of other classes of British American society, or not. In certain respects, the Irish, the Scotch, the English, the Canadians, and the Yankees, in this good Province are separate and distinct classes, so in certain respects are the black people. And what is more, we who born in the United States, or in Canada, are in many points very different from the descendants of Africa, in other parts of the empire. Peculiar duties rest upon us, therefore, as a class. Though not poorer, less moral, or less intelligent than other poor people, still, we are very far from what we should be, and what we can be. This is reason enough, why we should make immediate efforts to raise ourselves above our present position. The blacks of the West Indies, now among the wealthiest, most learned and most influential of Her Majesty's colonial subjects, were, a century ago, as poor and as illiterate as we are now. Slavery did to them, just what it has done for us. The difference between their present and their past condition, is the result of their own efforts, under God. What they are we must be. We must become such by our own efforts, as did they. We cannot begin too soon.

There are two other considerations which are not to be concealed. One is, that there are prejudices existing in the minds of many of our fellow subjects, against us. Many there are, who indulge the most absurd ideas concerning the capacity of negroes. Some who ought to know better, are constantly asserting that in America, the negro, is so different from, i. e. so inferior to, the negro of Africa, that efforts for the improvement of the American negro, are useless.

The other fact is, that many of the rights that belong to us in common with other British subjects, are denied us, by some of the more prejudiced classes. There are hotel keepers, and steam boat owners of this class, and too many who are British born who uphold them in defying the law touching our rights.

We will add a third fact, and that is the worst of all. Too many of our own people either in ill manners, coarse habits, or low cringing to the negro-haters, do too much to give occasion to the enemy.

Now, to refute the disparaging remarks, of our enemies, to overthrow their prejudices, to contend for our rights, and in some instances to appeal to the law, for the recovery of our rights, all of these are the works for our own hands. We must do it. We must meet, deliberate, discuss, resolve. We must adopt measures for our improvement; we must show what we are, and what we are capable of. The London Convention, must be one of a series of measures for the accomplishment of these great purposes. There, let all who have any interest in our welfare, show it by their appearance at that gathering.

Some, regard the season as unfavorable, because of the state of the roads. May, or June, would be better, some think. But by that time, many will be away, at work on the lakes, and the farmers can ill afford to leave home. Besides, if the deputation to England, should go this year, the time of sailing will be about the middle of April. Other reasons, for an early convention could be given but the above, doubtless, are sufficient. Come to the convention: Yea come.

We hear the rumour that Fred. Douglass, Esq., intends to make Canada his future home. Most heartily do we wish Madam Rumour would tell the truth in this instance. It is a mistaken idea, that learned and influential black men are not wanted here; it is also a mistake to suppose that we can do nothing for the slave in this country, or, indeed, that we can do less here, than in the United States. The improvement and development of a people once enslaved, under a free government, is a work inferior to none to be performed anywhere; both on account of its own intrinsic value, and because of its influence upon the cause in the States. We say to our brother Douglass, come over and help us! A dozen tongues so eloquent, a dozen pens so gifted as yours, were not too many in this most promising —most inviting field.

A Visit.

On the 21st of the present month, Messrs. Mead, Kitchel, Hallock, and Baker, of Detroit, U. S., a committee of the Refugees' Home Society, called a meeting of those favorable to, and those against the R. H. scheme and Society, in the New School House in Windsor. The proceedings on the part of the Committee were peculiar, but there was no mistaking public opinion on the R. H. S. and begging in general—the same old-fashioned contempt for the scheme pervaded that large assembly, as had characterized previous meetings. Had the openly expressed desire to vote been complied with, the scheme would have been voted down; but no entreaties could induce the Committee to consent to such a proposition. A report of that meeting, with the *et ceteras*, may appear in a future number of this paper.

From the South.—Two men, two women, and six children, from Kentucky, arrived safely at this point on the 22nd and 23rd, and they report others on the road. They express great satisfaction at the result of their first successful effort to flee from bondage. Measures are being taken by relatives and friends to get steady employment for the females,—the men go to Chatham.

Wages.—The price paid laborers hereabouts is, for Railroad hands, per day, 87cts. (3s. 9½d.); Timberers, per month, from $10 to $12 (£2 10s. to £3.) Prices are higher at Chatham and vicinity.

When the writer of the leading editorial in the Voice of Feb. 22 shall be in the mood of it, we should like to go into facts historical, proving to whom such epithets as "unprincipled calumniator," "syren," &c., legitimately belong. There is an adage about folks in glass houses, &c. And more than one person has seen stones thrown in Windsor. We have placed the editorial in question in our columns that the public may judge of it as a specimen of the leaders of a Journal edited by Messrs. Bibb and Holly. Rival to *such* a paper, Eh? Rival to Bennett's Herald as soon!

Provincial Parliament.

Provincial Emigrant Agent.

Mr. Clapham moved the following series of Resolutions, of which he had given notice, on the subject of Emigration and the appointment of a Provincial Emigrant Agent, to reside in the United Kingdom.

1. That in order to realize all the benefits contemplated in the establishment of a line of Steam Ships, by public bounty, between [illegible] and Liverpool, and [illegible] the furtherance of the great Public Works, recently authorized by Law in this Province, emigration of the labouring classes should be encouraged and promoted.

2. That as the great natural resources of Canada, and its advantages as a future home for millions of the human race are imperfectly known and appreciated, and that the route by the River St. Lawrence is the shortest by the River, Lakes and Canals, and proportionably the most economical and speedy for communicating with the interior of this Continent, whether to Canada or the Western territory of the United States, it is highly desirable that efficient means should be adopted, in order that the prevailing ignorance on these subjects may be dispelled.

3. That inasmuch as it is found by experience that through the influence of paid lectures and other agencies in England and elsewhere, employed by the proprietors of energetic lines of passenger Ships of a superior class from the Ports of the United Kingdom, but especially from Liverpool to New York and Boston, the tide of immigration and the carrying trade to and through this country, has been greatly diverted into other channels to the prejudice of the shipping of the Empire, and to our financial commercial and agricultural interests;—an Agent qualified by general information and experienced to counteract and modify these injurious consequences, ought to be commissioned by the Province, to make known and advocate the advantages that nature has bestowed on this country, and of our enjoyment in its Government, of the greatest amount of Civil and Religious liberty and exemption of taxes, of any people in the world.

4. That the services of the aforesaid Agent shall be devoted exclusively to the object for which he is commissioned, and that the charge upon the revenue of this country as a salary, should not exceed pounds currency, per annum; that the charges of his transport in first class carriage by Rail way, Coach or Vessels, and all Bills for printing, whether for the diffusion of information in Newspaper, or by placard and for the hire of lecture rooms, shall be defrayed by the Province.

5. That one of the duties of the aforesaid Agent shall be to diffuse general information through the press, to address the public verbally or by lecture, in all which cases he shall transmit copies or newspapers, reports and notices of the same, for the information of the Government and the country.

Mr. Clapham said that he did not move the resolutions with the view of encroaching on the prerogative of the Government, but rather with a view of strengthening their hands and aiding them in the endeavour to establish steam communication between this country and Great Britain, and the thought that all the credit of the idea was due to the Government. It was, he continued' a well known fact, that this country had suffered very much from the efforts made on the other side of the Atlantic by parties interested in other lines of passenger vessels, to induce emigrants to cross with them instead of taking the route by the St. Lawrence. When in England a short time ago, he had heard lectures delivered by persons in the employ of Liverpool merchants and shipowners, who were so unscrupulous as to disparage the route by the St. Lawrence and also to disparage the idea of settling in Canada, and on one occasion he felt himself called upon to get up and refute the statements that he heard made. The present, was, perhaps, an unpropitious time to bring up the subject of emigration when there was such a strong tide flowing to Australia, but the people of England were beginning to find that it was not all gold that glitters, and it was discovered that the wages of mechanics in Australia bore no proportion to the prices of food, and that many persons there would be glad to return, and matters there were altogether so discouraging that he thought the people of Canada might enter very fairly into competition with Australia and with the United States. He did not mean to enter upon the subject of actual settlement, but, nevertheless, he thought this would be a good time to do even that, now that the crown lands department were disposing of their lands on such liberal terms. In former times the price of crown lands was so high as to deter people from purchasing. One of the principal advantages of the St. Lawrence route is, that it is so much shorter than any other. Not only is Canada so infinitely nearer to Europe than Australia, but the route by the St. Lawrence is 418 miles shorter than that by New York, and also that by the former route the means of conveyance is much better than through the United States. Another advantage to be obtained by the settler in this country is, that there is a much larger share of civil and religious liberty than in any other part of the world. All of these things would have great weight with the British public. The people of England were a reflecting people, and when they found that they could get a farm of 100 acres in this country for 100s. with a very light taxation and a large degree of civil and religious liberty, they would find it more to their advantage to come here than to go to Australia in spite of the gold to be found there, or to the United States, where the price of land was much higher and the means of communication not so good.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dixon.

The Hon. M. Cameron had supposed that there would have been a good deal of debate on these resolutions, which embraced a subject of the very greatest importance.—There had, however, been so many disappointments experienced through the agents that had been sent, that the Government would not feel justified in again taking the responsibility upon themselves unless with the general feeling of the House, and on this subject, therefore, he wished to see a general expression of opinion. The Government had taken the first step to promote emigration, by establishing a line of ocean steamers, and they had also, by means of the department with which he was connected, taken measures to procure the very best information for the guidance of intending settlers.

The Speaker was about to put the resolution, when,—

Mr. Brown asked if the Government intended to allow this motion to pass? Were they to vote for a proposition involving a large public expenditure, without any assent on the part of the Executive, or any estimate of the expense? Surely the Government could not intend to allow these resolutions to pass in their present shape?

Hon. Mr. Hincks.—Of course the Government could not allow the resolutions to pass, but they could not prevent any private member bringing forward any resolutions he thought proper. The whole matter was under the consideration of the Government, as had been explained by the President of the Council, under whose charge it more particularly was.

Mr. Clapham said that he had no desire to press his resolutions upon the House more particularly as the Government had the matter under consideration. All that he wanted, knowing as he did from personal experience, the importance of the subject was, to bring it prominently before the House. He was perfectly willing to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Murney said that every member of the House must be glad to hear what had fallen from the President of the Council, as to the steps that the Government had taken in reference to the subject of emigration. The subject embraced in the resolution before the House was of the greatest importance.

Hon. John Young said that a great deal of ignorance prevailed in England about Canada; but still more in Europe. He thought that next year would show the principle portion of emigration would come by the St. Lawrence. He thought the agents of the Steamship Company would be found of the greatest use in promoting emigration to this country. He could not, however, support the resolutions because they were not sufficiently definite.

The resolutions were then postponed.

Odds and Ends.

Some people are never content with their lot. Clouds and darkness are over their heads. To them every incident is an accident, and every accident a calamity.

Cleobulus being asked, why he sought not to be advanced to honor and perferment, made the reply: 'O, friend as long as I study and practice humility, I know where I am; but, when I shall hunt after dignities and promotion, I am afraid I shall lose myself.

Never forget the kindness which others do for you; nor ever upbraid others with the courtesies which you do for them.

A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, resembles a person taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

The nearer we approach the grave, the more frequently are we visited by sickness. This may be unpleasant, still it is useful. The more afflictions we have, the more willingly we die.

A man improves more by reading the story of a person eminent for prudence and virtue, than by the finest rules and precepts of morality.

Dignity is often a veil between us and the real truth of things. Wit pierces this veil with its glittering shafts, and lets in the insolent light.

A wall of brass is a fop's face.

Silence does not expose and comm[illegible] speech does; but it is seldom that not betray its own hidden meanin[illegible] import.

Lose not the glory of the sun by s[illegible] seeking to count the spots upon it.

The less a man reads the more easily yo[illegible] can read him. Blockheads are impulsive, and can no more hide their feelings than they can their teeth.

A sage has remarked that a man attains to the highest position in the shortest time by early rising.

Effects of Drinking.—He who takes too many glasses will himself become a tumbler.

The hand that can make a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

Between life and death there is frequently but the thinness of a shoe.

The heart of a flirt settles no more tenaciously on a gentleman's affection than a button does on one of his shirts, for, in fact, it is no sooner on than it is off again.

Modesty is a handsome dish cover, that makes us fancy there must be something very good underneath it.

There's a secret drawer in every heart as there is in every desk if we only knew how to touch the spring of it.

One drop of sense is worth a whole river of words.

Keep your countenance open, and your thoughts shut.

Fish for no compilments for they are caught generally in shallow water.

Never open your mind till you know what there's in it.

Compliments are the sugar and sweet stuff which ornament the head of a cake in society.

A wrinkle is the line by which Time generally travels.

She who is too easily pleased with herself rarely succeeds in pleasing others.

The man who anticipates too much in the future, loses in the present: he looks before him and has his pockets picked.

Rio Janeiro.—The ship Grey Eagle Capt. Whipple, from Rio Janerio, arrived at Philadelphia, 3d inst., with a cargo of 1000 bags coffee. A despatch says—

"Capt. Whipple reports the country as tranquil, though efforts were still making, in conjunction with the American and British men-of-war, for the suppression of the slave trade.

A slaver had run into Mozambique channel with a full cargo of slaves, which were quickly disposed of at enormous prices. The captain of the vessel succeeded in making his escape, but the vessel and crew were captured by a Brazilian cutter, and the crew thrown into prison.

Perpetual Motion.—A Paris letter of the 20th Jan. mentions, that the necessary papers for taking out a patent for an invention said to realize 'perpetual motion,' was to come by the next steamer to Washington. A locomotive, one-fifth the size of railroad engines, has, says the inventor, been working continually since June.

A [illegible] years of age, son of a colored man named Robinson, was burnt to death at Bridgetown on the 1st inst.

Mass Convention in London, Canada West.

The undersigned begs leave, most respectfully to advise the convening of the colored people of Canada West, on Wednesday the 6th day of April 1853, to consider among others the following propositions:

What is the actual condition of the colored people of this Province as to Property, Morals, and intellectual progress?

What is now being done for their Social, Intellectual, Moral, and Religious improvement?

What means and measures are now needed for the accomplishment of the elevation of this large and growing class of Her Majesty's subjects?

The several towns it is hoped will be duly represented. The Convention will be a Mass Convention, admitting all who agree with its objects, to membership, until otherwise ordered. Parties attending will greatly facilitate the objects of the Convention by coming prepared to give statistics, of the number of colored persons in their several localities, their callings, the amount of real and personal property owned by them; the number of children in schools; Temperance, and other reform Societies, &c.

Something must be done for our elevation, and progress, and *now* is the time to begin. Our friends may do much for us, but the great work must be done by ourselves. Living under the most free government upon the face of the earth, we must raise ourselves up to the position of our brethren in the West Indies, and in other portions of the British Empire. If however, we are the poor miserable paupers, needing incessant beggary in our behalf, as some represent, let us tell the world so, at once. If not, let us deny it, like men, and make good our denial by corresponding actions.

Come then brethren, from every Town and Township in Upper Canada. Come from your Shops, Farms and Hearth-stones. Come in numbers. Come from the lake-shore, and the mountain side; come full and flowing with the spirit of British freedom, and let us commence a labor which must continue, and with the blessing of God result in our most successful development.

Toronto:	W. Burns
J. B. Smith	C. W. Dorsey
John J. Cary	S. E. Edwards
Tho. F. Cary	T. C. Cooke
J. O. Bonner	C. E. Cooke
D. Hollins	W. C. Cropp
J. Lewis	J. Brown
J. M. Tinsly	A. M. Sarsanet
W. P. Newman	London:
J. Baker	A. B. Jones
C. P. Lucas	A. T. Jones
N. Cary	N. Moss
G. W. Cary	J. Reeves
T. Smallwood	St. Catherines:
N. Warren	J. W. Lindsay
S. R. Ward	J. W. Taylor
Hamilton:	E. Patterson
R. Brown	L. Peer
F. Henderson	H. Gray
P. Price	W. Hutchinson
C. Patterson	H. Myers
J. H. Bland	Hiram Wilson.

From the National Era.

Gentle Eva.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Have you heard the touching story
Told so sadly of that clime
Where the rose, in crimson glory,
Brightens all the summer time?
It tells us of a maiden—
Golden-haired and starry-eyed—
Young in years, by thought o'erladen
Who in angel beauty died.
Gentle Eva, loving Eva,
Sleeping by the ebbing wave;
Wail or woe shall never grieve her,
Shrouded in her mossy grave.

Once she wept o'er wrong and sorrow,
Childish tears so wisely shed;
Birds of Eden on the morrow,
Warbled dirges o'er her head.
Velvet leaf and snowy blossom
Crowned her young and radiant brow;
O'er her white and heaving bosom,
Little hands are folded now,
Gentle Eva, loving Eva,
Sleeping by the moaning tide,
Never more shall sorrow grieve her,
Who in angel beauty died.

Linger not Long.

Linger not long!—home is not home without thee,
Its dearest tokens only make me mourn:
Oh! let its memory like a chain about thee,
Gently compel and hasten thy return.—
Linger not long.

Linger not long!—Though clouds should woo thy staying,
Bethink thee—can the mirth of friends, though dear,
Compensate thee for the grief thy long delaying
Costs the poor heart that sighs to have thee here?—
Linger not long!

Linger not long?—How shall I watch thy coming,
As evening's shadows stretch o'er moor and fell,
When the wild roe has ceased her weary humming,
And silence hangs on all things like a spell.—
Linger not long!

How shall I watch for thee when fears grow stronger,
As night draws dark and darker on the hill—
How shall I weep, when I can watch no longer—
Oh! art thou absent—art thou absent still?—
Linger not long!

Yet I shall grieve not, though the eye that seeth me
Gazeth through tears that makes its splendour dull;
For oh! I sometimes fear when thou art with me,
My cup of happiness is all to full!
Linger not long!

Haste—haste thee home, unto thy woodland dwelling!
Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest!
Haste as a skiff when tempests wild are swelling
Flies to its haven of securest rest!
Linger not long!

ADDRESS

OF THE BELFAST ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION TO MRS. H. B. STOWE.

It affords us much pleasure to give publicity to the following excellent address of the Belfast Anti-Slavery Association to Mrs. Stowe, the now celebrated authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin:"—

TO MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"MADAM:—We, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Belfast, in the North of Ireland, desire to testify to you our high appreciation of your labors in the cause of outraged humanity.

"No words, however, at our command, can adequately express our admiration which we share in common with all in these lands, without distinction of sect or party. Your [illegible] known and esteemed in the palace of our beloved Sovereign, who is not more illustrious by the throne which she occupies as the daughter of a race of kings, than by the virtues which adorn her character; and it is also the companion of the peasant in his mud-walled cottage. Inheriting a name peculiarly honored, it is your distinguished happiness to hand it down to posterity more honored still.

"We greatly rejoice that, in the good Providence of Him who has 'made of one blood all the nations of the earth' one so peculiarly qualified to plead for the slave has received strength and courage to come forward, and to pour into the ear of the civilized world the groans of more than three millions of human beings denuded of their dearest rights, and helplessly exposed to the worst passions of men whom American law has invested with a power dangerous alike to themselves and to their victims.

"We understand, to some extent, the discouragement in your way, and therefore honor all the more the deep-toned piety and lofty principle which have enabled you to brave the hostility, not only of the ruthless slave owner, but of those ministers of religion who would force the word of God, which proclaims 'liberty to the captives,' to sanction a man's holding his fellow-men in bondage. Permit us, in the discharge of what we believe, a solemn duty, to declare, through you, the pain it gives to Christians on this side the Atlantic, to find, that men, distinguished as scholars and by the place which they hold in the Church of God, who might have been supposed to have drunk deeply into the spirit of the Saviour's 'loving kindness," should lend their high influence to perpetuate and extend a system of such flagrant injustice, one even rendering it penal for slaves to be taught to read the Word of God; thus, as far as in their power blighting their prospects for eternity.

"And of those ecclesiastical bodies that recognise the manstealer and his coadjutors as brethren and Christians, we cannot but speak in terms of strong reprehension. We feel such conduct to be, on their part, the betrayal of a most important trust, a defiling of the 'temple of God,' which, if they repent not, must issue in an awful retribution.

"Permit us, likewise, to express our cordial sympathy with those Churches of America that have protested against slavery, and resolved to admit no slaveholders to their communion. We have a pretty accurate knowledge of their real position and difficulties, and beg to tender them, through you, the assurance of our high esteem and warm approbation. Thr testimony which they thus left against surrounding iniquity we consider as honorable to them, in their circumstances, as that which, at the Diet of Spires, immortalised so deservedly its promoters. They are 'the blessing in the cluster,' on account of which the Lord saith, 'Destroy it not.' May they become the 'leaven' which, though little, shall penetrate the entire mass, and bring back the professors of the United States to a due sense of the 'purity which becometh the house of God,' and of the imperative obligation to 'do justly and to love mercy,' in order to be approved as the followers of the Lamb. Nor can we help avowing our deep conviction that, had the other transatlantic Churches followed the example thus nobly set them, slavery would long ere now have ceased to be the peculiar blot upon Christianity in America.

"We cannot trust ourselves to dwell on that master piece of iniquity—the deservedly infamous 'Fugitive Slave Law.' But we do rejoice that there are individuals in the U. S. (in the front rank of whom stands your illustrious brother, Henry Ward Beecher) who believe that might is not necessarily right, and who, when the stranger, shivering with cold, and weak with want and toil, knocks at their door, will fearlessly 'take him in,' at the command of One to whom Congress and its servants must yet give account. Noble-minded men and women, of whatever class or name, accept our Christian salutation—we love you 'for the truth's sake which dwelleth in you,' attests itself in corresponding works. Your holy fortitude is in these lands, the theme of universal commendation. The peril in which you obey God rather than men we know to be great; nevertheless be of good comfort, 'THE END DRAWETH NIGH.' Though at the risk of reputation, of property, of liberty and even of life itself, when you hear the bay of the bloodhound—so characteristic of slavery—and observe the approach of men equally bloody and brutal, remember what you owe to the God of mercy, and shut not your heart against 'the cry of the desolate.'

"We would remark, in conlusion, that we rejoice in you as a fellow-laborer in the vindication of human rights. We are thankful that the iniquity of a system the consummation of Satan's hatred of man, is at last urged home on the understanding and the conscience in a manner already so much acknowledged; and in consequence of which, we trust that, at no distant day, the oppressed in America will be permitted to go free. Be of good courage, then, in this work to which our Lord has so evidently called you. We hope that, from henceforth, you will regard it as specially your work. Those who sympathise with you in this 'labor of love' feel themselves so distanced by the admirable performance which has obtained for you a world-wide celebrity, that, while they must still follow, though with unequal steps, cheering and aiding you as they can, it is to you they look as, in Divine Providence, their leader in the assault on this atrocious system. Oh! that the soul harrowing scenes, so true to life, which you have depicted, may soon effectuate the removal from your otherwise great and admirable country of a crime so deep-rooted and wide-spread—a crime so horrible, and on account of which alone the burning blush of shame becomes so familiar to the American when in other lands.

"Of the final issue of the struggle in which you are engaged, there cannot be a doubt. He who liberated Israel from bondage will yet liberate the African. May 'the year of his redeemed,' in this respect not be coupled with 'a day of vengeance,' such as the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. Before it be too late, may your warning voice reach the consciences of those who by trampling on the golden rule in all its most important applications, are doing their utmost to bring down on their fine country the avenging arm of Him who 'looks from the height of his sanctuary, to hear the groaning of the prisoner, and to loose those that are appointed unto death!'

"In the advocacy of the great cause of human freedom, we are, Madam, yours, faithfully,

ROBERT WORKMAN, Chairman,
JAS. STANDFIELD, } Honorary Sec'ys.
F. A. CALDER }
WM. M. O'HANLON, Congregational Minister.
WILLIAM ECCLES, Baptist Minister.
JAMES M'TIER.
JAMES ROSE.

American Slavery.

The following address to the Women of the U. States has been prepared by the Toronto Ladies Association for the relief of Destitute Colored Fugitives. It is written in a good spirit, and contains suggestions which it is the legitimate province of women to carry out into practical action. Much may be effected by female influence, especially in family arrangements, and in the education of those who are to be the future legislators and the wives of legislators. There is about this address also what will commend it the more to the people of the United States—a plainness of speech which they like. It expresses the truth in courteous terms, and seeks not to sweeten the unpalatable fact that slavery is a sin which ought to be abolished at once by every Christian nation:—*Globe.*

The affectionate address of thousands of the women of Canada to their sisters, the women of the United States of America.

"While the women of England, with whom we in this Colony are indentified, propose to address you on the subject of Negro Slavery, it may not seem an unfitting occasion for us to add, in the same Christian spirit, our suggestions and entreaties. Living so near to the scene of Slavery, and coming daily into contact with its bitter fruits, in the persons of those unhappy fugitives who have been compelled by law to seek an asylum in our country, we cannot but deeply deplore its continuance in the world, and especially in your mighty nation—a nation whose influence for good might be co-extensive with the civilized world, were it not for this foul blot, which mars its glory and paralizes its power.

"We would then ask you, in the spirit of Christian love, to use that influence which, as sisters, as daughters, and as mothers, you possess, for the *abolition* of a system which deprives its victims of the fruits of their labor; which substitutes concubinage for the sacred institution of marriage; which abrogates the relation of parent and child, tearing children from the arms of their parents, and parents from each other; which shrouds the intellect of rational beings in the dark gloom of ignorance, and forbids the souls of immortal beings from holding communion with their Maker; amd which degrades man, created in the Divine image, to the level of a beast. We repeat not this dark catalogue of crimes, needlessly to wound your feelings, or in a spirit of self-complacency, as if we and our fathers were free from all guilt, but with the view of deepening your sympathies on behalf of the sufferers. We ask you to ponder seriously and dispassionately the fact that the system which generates such evils, is becoming daily more deeply rooted in your soil, and hence more difficult to be cured or eradicated. We presume not to dictate to you the mode of action to which your sympathies should lead, but would affectionately suggest the following as peculiarly suited to your sex—to soften the harsh and cruel—to remonstrate with the unfeeling and unjust—to confirm the wavering and to encourage the timid. We do not forget that there are many masters of slaves, who like Patrick Henry, confess their guilt, and so far pay "their devoirs to virtue as to own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and lament their want of conformity to them." In the case of such use your influence to win them into the path of "virtue." We believe that there are many who, like your celebrated Pinckney, declare "that by the eternal principles of natural justice, no master in the State has a right to hold his slave in bondage a single hour" but who are yet timid in their action. Encourage and determine such by your counsel and approbation. In the quiet seclusion of domestic privacy, warn those who desire to extend the area of slavery, of the difficulties that surround its present limits, and beseech them to think of the final results. Above all, let mothers prayerfully imbue the youthful hearts of their children with those important scripture truths which declare "That God hath made out of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." "There is no respect of persons with God." "Forbear threatening, for both your and their master is in heaven." "Give unto your servants (slaves) that which is just and equal." "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you;" and we venture to predict that ere another generation pass away "every bond shall be broken, and the oppressed will go free; and your great Republic, free from its heavy incubus, will then truly be a land in which "all men are equal, and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Women of America, your power for good is great, and great are your responsibilities. Many of you by your talents, your advocacy of the rights and liberties of mankind, and your self-denying labors on behalf of the injured African race, command the admiration of mankind. To encourage such in their works of love, and to arouse others to use more energetically the means with which Nature hath endowed them for similar purposes, we now venture to address you, and earnestly pray that to you, the women of the United States, may belong the imperishable honour of removing from your soil the iniquitous system of Slavery, which that noble spirit—the ornament of your country—Judge Jay, has described as "a sin of crimson dye," and the "abolition of which in your land was amongst the first wishes" of the immortal Washington.

Letter from Mrs. Stowe.

The following letter from Mrs. H. B. Stowe to Dr. Wardlaw, dated Dec. 4, 1852, was read at the Second Annual Meeting of the Glasgow Female New Association for the Abolition of slavery:

DEAR SIR:—I was most deeply and gratefully touched by your kind letter, and by its certainly very unexpected contents. That Christian hearts in good old Scotland should turn so warmly towards me, seems to me like a dream; yet it is no less a most pleasant one. For myself I can claim no merit in that work which has been the cause of this. It was an instinctive, irresistable outburst, and had no more merit in it than a mother's wailing for her first born. The success of the work, so strange, so utterly unexpected, only astonishes me. I can only say that this bubble of my mind, has risen on the mighty stream of a divine purpose, and even a bubble can go far on such a tide. I am much of my time pressed down with a heavy sadness, "for the hurt of the daughter of my people" is so horible, so sad—such a dishonor to Christ and his cause.

But, again, when I see that a spirit above me is issuing this feeble work—choosing the weak things of the world to confound the mighty—then I have hope. Why has He given it this success, unless He means some mercy to the cause? Please to say to those Christain friends who have sent me the invitation in your letter, that I gladly accept it—though, when I get there, I fear that they may be disappointed. I never was much to see, and now I am in feeble health—worn and weary. I am now putting through the press another work, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing all the facts and documents which confirm the story; truth darker and sadder, and more painful to write than the fiction was. I shall call heaven and earth to witness to the deeds which have been done here! Alas! that I should do it. Should God spare my life till April, I trust to mingle prayers and Christian affection with the Christains of Scotland.

Yours in the gospel of Jesus,
H. B. STOWE.

Gerrit Smith's Nurse.

Among the good men of our land, of whom it is no flattery to speak well, there is one, named above, whose memory will be embalmed in the living hearts of thousands when he is dead. He is distinguished as much by the attachment of those who have become acquainted with him, as he is by his personal dignity and simplicity of character. An incident occurred during the last canvass, that resulted in his election to Congress, which is so characteristic of the man, and so touching, that it is deemed worthy of record.

After an address at the town hall in Mexico, N. Y., while the audience were slowly dispersing, Gerrit Smith might have been seen standing on the platform or in the desk, exchanging salutations with his numerous friends. Slowly pressing through the crowd, anxious to speak with him, there came an aged woman, poorly clad, with tottering step, bowed with infirmity, apparently fatigued.

She reached out to him her trembling hand exclaiming, "Mr. Smith, I come a good ways to hear you speak to-night. I walked all the way from Pulaski, just to be at this meeting."

"Indeed! mother," said he, "Why should you take so much pains to hear me? I don't know that I ever had the pleasure of seeing you before."

"Oh, yes you have," she rejoined, "my name is Babcock. When you was a little infant, I was your nurse, and carried you in my arms many a time." The tears stood in her eyes as she added, "I have kissed you many and many a time, when you was a baby."

"My dear old nurse!" said the great hearted man, "and you shall kiss me again," stooping towards her low bending form, while the tears fell fast and free. And there they stood like little children, or rather mother and child, her withered arms about his neck, and his manly form subdued and bent with tenderness. The poor old nurse in her tattered garb—and the man of princely wealth and generous feelings equal thereunto.

The lecture had been mighty by its impressions. But the gushing tear that somehow burst from many an eye that night, wore a much deeper channel in the heart than all his eloquence. To those who know him it is unnecessary to add the detail of his action on the following day, that placed within the reach of the long unknown nurse many comforts which she did lack.—*Wesleyan.*

Fatal Effects of Snowballing.

The *Norfolk Messenger*, of the 3rd inst., states that a boy named Ebenezer Graham, 7½ years old, residing with his parents on Hammerslay Street, died suddenly on Wednesday. It appeared that he had been playing with the schoolboys in the playground on the Friday previous, and that some of the larger boys covered him with snow, and threw snow balls violently against his head. He asked liberty to go home, as he felt sick, but the teacher refused, and the boy was obliged to sit in his wet clothes until between three and four o'clock, when he went home. Strictness of discipline is essential in the school room; but it is possible that as in this instance, it may be overdone. The boy begged leave to go home, as he was sick, but that mournful petition, never again to preferred, was rejected—and by a female teacher too—and the little fellow died in consequence.—*North American.*

Book Keeping amongst Farmers.

It is said that no class of men are more habitually negligent than farmers. Because they handle a comparatively small amount of money they consider accuracy in keeping accounts unnecessary,—the door or window shutter being the day-book and ledger, and a bit of chalk their writing tool. Why should they not keep a well arranged book account? Otherwise how can they tell whether farming is profitable or is running them in debt? The farmer should charge himself with the interest on the cost of his farm, with what he spends for stock, tools, seeds, labor, taxes, amusements, in short, with every outgo, and credit his farm with betterments, in labor for others, produce sold, and every income. Then, if at the end of the year, he falls short, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing where the money has gone. Some undertake this and continue it a while and get discouraged with the appearance of the debtor side and give it up. Farmers, by not keeping exact accounts, understand less than others what it costs to live and maintain a family. A mechanic receiving his pay in cash, knows, or may know, pretty nearly, how he stands, and how far he may spend. A man living on a fixed income, and knowing correct accounts, knows precisely what he can afford to do. But a farmer raising a part of his support, buying a part, and bartering with his neighbors for a part, has no means of knowing what it costs to live unless he keeps his books accurately. He is apt alway to make invidious and unjustifiable comparisons between himself and others. He wonders that his salaried neighbor with six or eight hundred dollars a year does not become rich. If he had so much, he imagines that he should save one half or a third of it. But should he charge himself with rent, firewood, horse-hire, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and every little item which his farm or garden produces and which the other purchases, he would see the matter in a just light, and might perhaps find that he had done his neighbor injustice. It is a good plan to have a proper memorandum book adapted to every day in the year in which entries might be made respecting the weather, the time of planting, journeys undertaken, domestic affairs, and remarkable occurrences. It is pleasant to look over such a book, and often profitable. It might be used as an important witness in pecuniary transactions, and in various ways might be turned to useful ends.—*Toronto Globe.*

Temperance.

Will the Maine Liquor Law Ruin Business?

One of the most urgent and oft-repeated objections to the Maine law is, that it will ruin business. Is it so? What business suffers by the suppression of the whiskey trade? Some particular branches, we admit, will not flourish quite so much then as now. There will be less disease and crime, and consequently less work for doctors, lawyers, judges, and officers of justice. There will be less poverty and pauperism, consequently less demand for charity or for the services of the fathers of the town. There will be less waywardness and rowdyism among young men, consequently less time, trouble, and anxiety, on the part of their friends. There will be less idleness and waste with drunken husbands and fathers, consequently less toil and care and suffering on the part of poor wives, mothers, and children.

This is not what you mean? O, you mean that the pauper and criminal factories will suffer, and those whose capital is invested in the work of ruin and death will not be able to carry on their enterprise! We understand you now, and we say at once, let them engage in some honest and useful employment—or let them suffer. We have no time to sympathise with such men in this day of light when their trafficing and bleeding victims are before us on every hand. Every dollar that they have made in their nefarious trade is so much taken out of the real wealth of the community, and invested in a business which is making war with every vital or cherished interest of society.

Agriculture, mechanism, education, in a word every department of enterprise will be more thrifty. The sober man is worth more in a community than a drunkard, for the one contributes something valuable to the general stock, while the other is taking from society that which he actually owes it; the one patronises the various trades and interests of the community, while the other taxes and burdens society.

The Maine law, then, it is not at war with business, but is actually sustaining it and helping it in every way. Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of rum must cease to increase the business of the country, as they do now, and turn their money and talents in some useful channel. It is that trade, and not the Maine law, that is ruining business, and we must all unite to put it out of the way for that reason.—*Detroit Advocate.*

HAMILTON JUVENILE MORALITY.—In the last number of the Hamilton Canadian, it is stated that information was lodged at the Police Office against a man named James Caulfield, for selling spirits without license. The informant stated that Caulfield and his wife kept a house in Lower James Street, which was frequented principally by children and mere youths, and that this Mrs. Caulfield was in the habit of supplying them with liquor; and that on the Sunday previous, informant's own boy and two others had been there, and one of the boys drank so much that he had to be carried to bed. This melancholy charge was clearly proven, and James Caulfield was fined in £5 and costs. If such be the boys, what will the men be? How absolutely necessary that every such loathsome place be purged from its impurities.—*North American.*

THE REIGN OF TERROR.—The Western Planet, published in the town of Chatham, has a curious idea of certain melancholy historical facts. It seems that there are forty-five houses for the sale of spirituous liquors in that town, containing a population somewhere about 2,200, or a dram shop to every 48 persons—men, women, and children—and that the demoralizing effects of this sad state of things has roused the Council to the necessity of depriving all these houses of the license to sell intoxicating drinks. This resolve has been designated by our contemporary as the opening of The Reign of Terror. We hope our Western friend will not be so terror-stricken as not to discover he has made a mistake.—*North American.*

Miscellany.

MRS. STOWE AND THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—The Wesleyan, in its report of the Liberty Party Convention recently held in Syracuse states that Frederick Douglass detailed an interview with Mrs. Stowe, who is soon expecting to receive from Europe a large sum, to be laid out in some way for the improvement of the colored people. Her purpose was to found an educational institution. But he suggested that the way was open now in some of the best endowed of our land, for the young men and women of color. He thought it was most important to put the colored people in the way of getting the means to send their children to be educated. The remedy was an Industrial Institution, where the hands shall be educated to mechanical pursuits.—*Penn. Freeman.*

DR. GORDON'S ELOPEMENT.—Some time ago Dr. Gordon, who occupied rooms in the Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, as a sort of surgery, left for the town of Simcoe, where he has since been practising. It seems, however, that he has made another move and a very dishonorable one. He has eloped with Mrs. Hawke, one of the fashionables of Simcoe. The *Long Point Advocate* says:—"Mrs. Hawke was decidedly the prettiest woman in our town, with blue eyes, light hair, fine figure, and aristocratic manners, gracing the circle in which she moved. Mr. Hawke has not only to grieve the loss of his wife, but several hundred dollars in money, which she took with her. The Doctor is a tall six footer, with a large projecting forehead, heavy eye-brows, awful whiskers, and goatee. He calls himself Dr. A. B. Gordon, Eclectic Physician and Cancer Surgeon. He left without paying any of his bills—not even his printer got sight of his money."—*North American.*

A CREOLE CHATTEL.—Under the above caption Mrs. Swisshelm's paper of the present week tells the following:—"Among the freight which passed through this city last week on the underground railroad, was a daughter of a 'wealthy and influential' citizen of Louisiana, a young lady of remarkable beauty and no mean supply of spirit and intelligence. She had been well brought up and kindly cared for by her father; but a creditor levied on her for debt. She was placed in a calaboose at New Orleans for safe-keeping, and for the inspection of purchasers. Among those who thought of buying the article was one gentleman, who wished to learn if her bust was indebted to padding for its form; but the girl, resenting this pursuit after knowledge as a personal insult, dashed him from her; whereupon this representative of Southern chivalry drew a heavy whip and dealt her a blow, which she caught upon her right arm and shoulder, and which rendered them quite powerless. That night—the night before the sale—some one came into her prison, gave her a suit of boy's clothes, bade her dress quickly and follow. She did so, and was placed by the unknown friend on a steamboat bound for Pittsburgh, her passage paid, and here she arrived safely. Her arm and shoulder were still disabled from the effects of the blow by her chivalric would-be purchaser, but she was thankful to have got off so wonderfully; was hopeful for the future, and with a considerable company of emigrants was promptly forwarded to the British dominions."

EARLY INSTRUCTION.—When Mr. Kirby was a very young child, his mother would give him shells from an old family cabinet to amuse him: the diversity of shape and variety of color which they presented, proved very attractive; he was soon taught to ask for his playthings by their proper name, then led on to describe with accuracy each shell which he wished for; next to mark their distinctive characters, and at last to know every shell in the collection, not merely from habitual sight, or from hearing the name repeated, but from intelligent observation.—*Life of the Rev. William Kirby Rector of Barham.*

Never trust a man for the vehemence of his asseverations, whose bare word you would not trust; a knave will make no more of swearing to a falsehood, than of affirming it.

ELIZA GREENFIELD, the "Black Swan," has had several offers to go to Europe. She is at present at Buffalo, and, it is said, has improved her style of singing very much.

BLACK TRAGEDIAN.—We find the following among the foreign items of *The Tribune:*

Ira Aldridge, the negro tragedian from America, is now acting at Berlin. He is favorably criticised in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zuitung.* His Othello is said to be as new to European play-goers as it is true to nature—that is to the nature of the negro. His acting is said to be remarkable physically and psycychologically. He is a real volcano, no player who merely rolls his eyes and deals in convulsive gestures, but who pours forth the devastating lava of awful passion. But it has an element of the wild beast in it. It is the true African he depicts, not mere imitation and clap-trap, but profound study of a nature which he by his birth can appreciate better than any white man. He is an artist whom no one should fail to see, but not a tragedian of the highest rank. He is not up to the calm, epical characters and situations, but in effective passages his performance is wonderful.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A movement was made recently to procure from the Legislature of Massachusetts an emphatic disapproval of the United States Senate, in excluding from all the committees of that body Hon. Charles Sumner, for the alleged reason that he is "not a member of a healthy political organization." Only 50 members voted in favor of the motion, while 190 recorded their votes in favor of acquiescing in the insult offered to the whole State by the slave power?

AFRICA.—By the barque Corsair, at this port, from Mozambique, we have Cape Town papers to the 4th Jan. The Cape Town Mail to the 4th, contains accounts of a severe fight, in which 6000 Basutos, armed horsemen, were routed by about 1000 British. The Chief "Moresh" had agreed to deliver 10,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses, as a fine for the depredation he had committed on the colonists. He failed to comply with his engagements, and the Governor advanced into his territory to seize the cattle. The Basutos defended their property, and although the British at one time captured 30,000 head, they were compelled to abandon all but 6000 head. The Basutos, however, were overthrown, and the next day the Chief sued for peace. The conflict lasted from morning till eight o'clock in the evening. The British loss was 38 killed and 15 wounded. The loss on the other side was much greater.—*Providence Journal, March 8.*

DEATH OF A WHOLE FAMILY FROM GLANDERS.—A whole family, named Uncles, residing at Maugherow, near Lisadell, have been swept away by glanders. The father purchased a horse some time back at a fair in Mayo, infected with this distemper; he soon afterwards took the disease from the beast, then his wife and four children caught it, and they all died in great agony. We have heard that two girls, living at a place called the Windy Gap, about two miles from this town, have also been lost by this dreadful disorder. If the magistrates have the power, they ought to direct all horses having the glanders to be instantly shot.—*Sligo Champion.*

RANCID BUTTER.—A French scientific journal states that the bad smell and taste of butter may be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with chloride of lime. The discovery was made by a Brussels farmer, whose practice is to take a sufficient quantity of pure cold water to work it in, and put in it from 25 to 30 drops of chloride of lime for every ten pounds of butter. When it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in pure water, when it will be found to be as sweet as when originally made.

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—It is said that good vinegar can be made from beets. The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which farmers can raise without cost, will make them five or six gallons of vinegar equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese-press, or in any way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; cover the bung hole with gauze and set it in the sun, and in twelve or sixteen days it will be ready for use.

BOSTON GINGERBREAD.—Three cups of flour, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, two eggs, one spoonful of dissolved saleratus, two large table spoonfuls of ginger, and one table spoonful of cinnamon, milk enough to form a dough. Rub the butter and flower together, and add the other ingredients. Roll it out in sheets, cut thin, butter your tins, place them, and wash the cakes over with molasses and water before they are put in the oven. They require a very moderate heat to bake them as they easily scorch.

SELF-RELIANCE.—The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

EVERY ONE'S BUSINESS BUT YOUR OWN.—"Aunt Biddy, I've run all the way here to beg you'll sew up these great holes in my trousers before I go to school. I was the laughing stock of the boys both yesterday and this morning." "I'll do it, child; but why take so much trouble? why not get your mother to do it Charlie?" "Cause she hasn't time. Yesterday she was at the 'Dorcas Sewing Society,' and this morning she went to the 'Orphan Asylum.'"

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse;

'You know, doctor that I must live.'

The brave old hater of every thing mean and hateful, coolly replied that 'he did not see the least necessity for that.'

A young lady, returning late from a concert, as it was raining, ordered the cabman to drive close to the side-walk, but was still unable to step across the gutter, 'I can lift you over,' said Cabby. 'Oh, no,' said she 'I am too heavy.' 'Oh, marm,' replied he, 'I am used to lifting barrels of sugar.'

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.—We hear that, under the sanction and approval of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, it has been proposed to establish a lending library and reading-room in Windsor Great-park (of which His Royal Highness is the ranger,) for the use of its inhabitants, and others in the employ of the Crown, who live in the neighborhood. His Royal Highness has most kindly permitted the appropriation of two of the lower rooms at Cumberland-lodge for this purpose, and has ordered that they should be suitably furnished. The subscription has been fixed at 6d. per quarter.—*Shipping Gazette.*

SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF WHEAT.—Some 14 or 15 years ago, Monsieur Esprit Fabre, a continental botanist of great eminence, met with a plant of the *Ægilops ovata*, or common Sicilian grass, presenting features of difference to him, sufficiently marked to lead him to conclude that it was an accidental variety. He took the seeds of this plant and sowed them. The produce of this seed of the original plant exhibited still greater departure from that original than the produce of the first year. He dealt with the seed of the second year as he had done with that of the first; and so on from year to year, from 1839 to 1851; and the result of this experiment was that the *Ægilops ovata* was turned into beautiful wheat. The plant had lost affinity with the character of the plant from which it sprung, and had assumed a new type and form: thus demonstrating that the most useful and valuable of cereal products is in fact nothing more or less than a sport from *Ægilops ovata.*

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

It is said that a chemist has invented a substitute for tobacco. It is made of guano, and will doubtless soon supersede the weed, as it is just as nasty, and a great deal cheaper.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Canada Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

Dear Brethren: Your Annual Conference will sit at Queenbush, Canada West, July 13th, 1853.

Yours affectionately,
WM. P. QUINN,
Bishop &c.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

"THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE."

IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

ITS distinctive features shown by its "Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts." By WILLIAM GOODELL, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. New York: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman St. The work will contain above 400 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for cash at 75 cents single copy $6 per dozen, and $45 per hundred.—Also in paper covers, at a deduction of 10 cents per copy from the above prices.

Orders may be forwarded to Lewis Tappan, 48 Beekman St., New York.

New York, Feb. 1853.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HON. WM. JAY TO THE AUTHOR.—"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and your exhibition of their practical application by the Southern Courts, evinces great and careful research." "Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is UNQUESTIONABLY true."

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Concluding chapter.

☞ A copy of the works will be sent, *post paid* to every Editor who inserts the above in his paper, and sends a copy of it to LEWIS TAPPAN, 48 Beekman St., New York. Also, an additional copy of the book will be delivered to order, for every additional three months' insertion.

From the Ohio Columbian.

Slavery.

Why come those sounds of mourning
Far o'or the distant seas?
Those piercing notes of anguish
Borne wildly on the breeze?
Why are those groans ascending
From many a southern clime,
The God of love beseeching,
To avenge their wrong and crime?

Ah! 'tis the wretched Slave, that 'neath,
The tyrants galling yoke,
Upon the heads of brutal men,
Such curses doth invoke.
But *men* alone in *outward* form,
Souls blackened, died in sin,
With demon passion seeking
The blood of fellow-men.

With fiend-like fury binding,
'Round frail and suffering ones,
Their hellish chains of torture,
Then smiling at their moans.
Rending, regardless, every tie
That to their souls is dear,
Teaching their dark minds only,
Their master's lash to fear.

The God that formed the *owners* soul,
Alike the captive made;
Yet, as some worldly merchandize,
'Tis sold in *human trade*.
Thou dreadful curse; oh, slavery!
When will thy influence cease,
And in those sun regions reign
God's universal peace?

The Song of the Telegraph.

I have heard men say that when winds were high,
And clouds were tossing about the sky,
Journeying over some lone morass,
Where the endless wires of the Telegraph pass,
They have stood, and listened and trembled with fear,
The song of the Telegraph to hear;—
A sad and most unearthly strain,
A sharp, low moan, like a soul in pain,
Rising and falling fitfully,
Like the long wave after a storm at sea.
I have thought and wondered many a time,
What the wire would say could it speak in rhyme;
And thinking much and wondering long,
At length have found the Telegraph's song:

Lo, the golden age is come!
Light has broken o'er the world!
Let the cannon mouth be dumb,
Let the battle-flag be furled!
God has sent me to the nations,
To unite them, that each man
Of all future generations
May be cosmopolitan.

I, the lightning—the destroyer—
I, the untameable, the proud—
To be harnessed to the wire,
I have left my thunder-cloud.
Harbinger of peace and union,
Messenger no more of wrath,
To establish sweet communion
Down to earth I take my path.

With the olive branch extended,
Swift I go to every shore;
Soon all nations shall be blended
They shall learn of war no more.
Peace and progress be forever
Printed on the hearts of men,
So that future time may never
See the battle-field again.

Soon beneath the deep Atlantic,
Far below the swelling wave,
Will my still small voice be passing
To the land that owns a slave.
Shame, oh shame, that starry banner
Doth not yet the stripe disown;
Shame, that great name be degraded
With the lash, the chain, the groan!

Now the world is growing better,
Now that Progress leads the van,
Is it not a strange injustice,
To enslave a fellow man?
Are ye not the world's free traders,
Ye yourselves the brave, the free?
Rise—annihilate this horror,
This foul stain of slavery!

The Assyrian is forgotten,
And the old race of the Nile,
And we stand amid their ruins,
Gazing on each wondrous pile;
And the glory is departed
From the bright Hellenian shore,
And though Rome is still in being.
Yet the Roman is no more.

But Britannia stands forever,
Throned upon the eternal seas,
Nailed to every mast her banner
Floats forever on the breeze;
And we laugh at our old quarrels,
All our foolish deeds of yore;
We are older grown and wiser,
We are children now no more.

Let America with England
Hand in hand uphold the "right,"
Be their path the path of progress
And their fame shall know no blight;
They are the noblest nations
Brave Old sun hath ever blest,
In the bright England and her children,
In the bright lands of the west!

English Paper.

A Recent Tour.

On the 11th of January last we started upon a tour of some six weeks time, and some 565 miles travel, in the western and frontier districts.

At Hamilton, on the 11th of January, we found a protracted meeting in progress, under the charge of Elders Hawkins and Brown, aided by Elder Garrett. This was in the colored Baptist Church. Arriving at St. Catherines on the 12th, we were a little curious, not to say anxious, to see for ourself what is the state of negro hate in that town. We stopped at the St. Catherines House, and found that the servants, landlord, and all others, were both polite and kind.

At the invitation of the Rev. Hiram Wilson, whose guest we had the pleasure to be, we attended a temperance meeting, addressed by the eloquent Elder Ryerson, of the Baptist Church. After Mr. R. had finished his very able discourse, we were invited to say a few words, which we consented to do, though our awkwardness, in contrast with our predecessor, must have been apparent to all.

On the 13th, Brother Wilson introduced us to Hon. Mr. H. Meritt, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Adams, of the Custom House, and several other gentlemen of prominence. We lectured, that evening, in the Town Hall, to a large audience, who seemed to evince a good degree of interest in our cause, enough, at any rate, to request us, by a unanimous vote, to speak again the next evening. The meeting of the 14th was also a large one, and, at the close, a vote of thanks was offered us by Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and carried unanimously. In company with our excellent friend, Wilson, we went to Niagara on the 15th, where, through the activity of William Barr, Sen., Esq., a large assemblage was ready to hear us at the appointed hour. Mr. Barr occupied the chair with great ability. A most encouraging meeting was that at Niagara. Returning the same night to St. Catherines, we accepted the invitation of Rev. Mr. Cooke, of the American Presbyterian Church, to preach for him. We spoke, the same day, in the two colored churches, Rev. Mr. Helmseley's and the Baptist.

We must confess that we found things better in St. Catherines than we had feared. The prejudice against our people, was not so strong, so prevalent nor so unprovoked as we had thought, from what we had heard. Personally, we were treated by persons of all classes as well as we ever were, anywhere. Our people in St. Catherine's are not the poorest in the town, by a good deal. Many of them own little houses and lots, and enjoy a comfortable maintenance. Mr. J. W. Lindsey and Mr. James Harris live as comfortably as any one needs to live. Each of them has a good team, and they are making as rapid progress, in worldly weal, as the majority of their white fellow-subjects. As much may be said of Mr. J. W. Taylor and others, on whom we did not have time to call. The "Negro Village," of which so much has been said, we expected to find in a swamp or a mud-hole. But the settlement, if such it may be called, is on a street running parallel with the main street, and within one hundred rods of it. The site is good, the property valuable, the part of the town respectable, and whites live in the most immediate vicinity of it. Some foolish actions of our people have given occasion for some prejudice, and there are too many who would rather cringe than contend for what law and right entitle them to. It is true too, that there are some natives of the U. S. there, who act the part of fools and knaves towards our people. Having aided in trampling negroes under foot at home, they seek to engraft their pro-slavery negro hate upon British stock. It is also true, that they now and then find a Canadian soft sapling that will bear innoculation; but we are quite convinced that when our people shall have done all they ought to do, in St. Catherines, towards their own elevation, the whites will be right enough.

We had a most tedious, comfortless journey from St. Catherines to London. Our business at the latter place was, to attend the anniversary of the London Anti-Slavery Society. But all the anniversaries had been postponed a week later than we had supposed, and that week we must wait. In the meantime we held meetings in the vicinity.

The London anniversaries embraced the Bible, Tract, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, and Anti-Slavery Societies. How unlike Yankeedom! Besides, the same gentlemen who are officers of the other benevolent societies, are officers of this. Again, how unlike Yankeedom. Then again, the Anti-Slavery Anniversary was the most numerously attended, and the best patronized of all the anniversaries. Captain Gardner, of the Royal Artillery was on the platform, and he seconded one of the resolutions. The Captain sat side by side with A. B. Jones, Esq., a gentleman as black as ourself. It did look like an European meeting, that anniversary.

At the same meeting it was announced, that William Horton, Esq., would address a meeting the following Monday evening, and that, in the afternoon of that day, the agent of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society would address a meeting of ladies, preparatory to the formation of a Female Anti-Slavery Society. Both meetings were largely attended, and Mr. Horton's debut was most triumphant. A most valuable accession to our cause is Mr. H.

On the evening of Feb. 1st, we went to Soho, in company with my excellent host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones and a few other friends. The meeting was one of the best country meetings we ever attended. Rev. Mr. Turner was in the chair. The black people in Soho are doing as well as the farmers of Middlesex generally.

In London the blacks are as well off as their neighbors. A. B. Jones could, at any time, retire from business, live in the style of an amateur farmer, and his property in town would yield an income that would support his family. A. T. Jones is progressing as fast as any other young druggist in that town. Nelson Moss is doing as good a business, as a cordwainer, as any man need do. Moses B. Smith and Henry Garratt, get on, as bakers, equally as well as others who follow the same business. Energy and enterprize are all that our people need in London to enrich themselves. Those now doing well are the artificers of their own fortunes, so might others be if they choose. We know of no town where a black mechanic or artizan could do better than in London. He would find some of the meaner sort of whites there, but they are as near akin to nobody as you can imagine. Folks who are folks, in London, are as free from negro hate as any people we ever saw.

We went from London, at the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, to Chatham, thence to Buxton. In these two places our people are making rapid progress. In Chatham there is a constant increase of the numbers of our people, and among them are some of the best mechanics and artizans in the county of Kent. J. M. Jones stands head and shoulders above any gun-smith west of London. Thomas Bell, as a builder; J. L. Brown, as a mason; R. Charrily, as a cordwainer; W. Moore, as a chandler; Mr. Smith, as a blacksmith, need fear comparison nor competition with any of the same crafts in that part of the Province. Then we see more buildings, new ones, too, than we saw last September, owned by black men. We asked one old man, who ran away from slavery a few years since, what he could get for his property? He said he had been offered £300; he confessed that it cost him but £30. The advance in the price of property was no greater in that, than in several other instances, in the same town. We spoke twice in Chatham, and most nobly did the brave blacks of Chatham stand by the cause.

Buxton, in more points than one, is the model settlement, not only of the colored people, but of Canada. There are 120 families there, and almost every family is settled on land in their own possession. In clearing, building and improving, most commendable progress is being made by them. Generally they came in poor,—they are making their way to independence with zeal and perseverence. They beg no old clothes from the States, they receive none begged by others professedly for Canadians. They lately held a bazaar to raise money to aid their own poor. They have been there but three years, and they are doing all that any people could do, in the same time. But the efforts of those settlers to educate themselves and their children are most praiseworthy. In the day-school you find both children and adults, in some instances, parents and children, earnestly intent upon the acquisition of knowledge. The evening school is attended by parties who walk miles through the forest by torch-light,—but they are determined; they have counted the cost, and they will rest nothing short of what they desire. In morals the settlement has no superior. There is not a drunkard in the settlement,—and, if any habitual drinking, they keep it to themselves. No person sells—no person is allowed to sell—the accursed stuff. The Maine Law is in full force in Buxton. We spoke twice in Buxton, preaching, on Sunday, for Rev. Mr. King, and speaking in a public meeting, Mr. West in the chair. The day is not far distant when that settlement will contain 1000 inhabitants, and when the land for which they pay 12s. 6d. per acre, will be worth £6 per acre.

But for our illness we should have gone to Dresden, but must defer our visit thither till some future day. Our tour satisfied us abundantly that the colored people of Canada are progressing more rapidly than our people in the States,—that the liberty enjoyed here makes different men of those once crushed and dispirited in the land of chains,—that along with the other poor classes who come here, and improve themselves in wealth and status, the black people will also arise, in some cases, very rapidly, but generally slowly, though surely,—that the day is not far distant when we shall put to shame the selfish, systematic charity seekers who go to the States, *and some of them to the South*, to beg, partly for fugitives, but chiefly for their own pockets,—that more money has been begged, professedly in behalf of Canadian Blacks, than said blacks ever did, or ever will receive, by a thousand fold,—that unless persons going to the States, begging for us, are the accredited agents of some duly organized society, with honest, unselfish men at its head, our friends should hold them at arm's length,—that what the recently arrived refugee most needs, is not land-buying societies, not old clothes, not any substitute for labor, but stimulation to *self-development*.

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.—We take great delight in all our anti-slavery exchanges. From the noble cause they labor in, their high moral tone, and the general impartiality, with which all questions are treated and discussed in their columns, they are the beacon lights of the American press.

From them we receive what little light we possess to guide us on our way. But we are now compelled to notice an exception to this general rule, by the conduct of the Pa. Freeman in relation to the Refugees' Home Society. It has been warped on the side of a mischevious set of factionists, and calumniators, to retail in its columns, their disgraceful slang; and then it has sprung the *hammer*, (if we may use this expression) in excluding the defence of those who have been vilely assailed. The *Freeman* commenced by publishing some resolutions of a turbulent caucus of ignorant men, led on by a *designing* individual whose duplicity is sufficient to prove a genealogical descent from the serpent that beguiled mother Eve, in the garden of Eden, and after publishing them indulged in some rather non-committal remarks. It then licked up a letter addressed by S. R. Ward to a private individual in Philadelphia—a letter containing mis-statements about the Government lands in this township—and published that letter to the world at the same time taking its stand on the side of the letter. The Rev. C. C. Foote wrote a reply to the letter of S. R. Ward, which the Freeman published, but it was so determined to throw its weight against the impartial consideration that its readers might bestow on the merits of the question between Ward and Foote, that it arranged numereial annotations on Foote's letter commenting against it the whole way, and to cap the climax introduced a dirty extract, from the letter of an unprincipled calumniator, as a "trustworthy" *settler* of the question. But worse than all it has suppressed a letter from the Rev. C. C. Foote in reply to its unworthy strietures, whilst it gives place to the proceedings of a trifling meeting held by the satellites of this prime mischief maker, in Westchester Pa. where the same sentiments were re-echoed, that were uttered by their prototype here. But we have from time to time fully exposed those disgraceful proceedings here for the information of our Anti-slavery friends abroad, and there is no excuse for a plea of having been deceived, to be hereafter put in by any one, and we shall hold to a strict account, at the bar of humanity, those who oppose one of the greatest benevolent movements of the age, for every thought, word and deed, they have given publicity to against it. S. R. Ward unfortunately wandered from his orbit when he raised his voice against that Society, like the mighty Webster did when he declaimed against the higher law. We do not believe this fall would have happened to him however, if he had not been prevailed upon by evil counsel, spoken by a *syren* voice, like father Adam was by a similar influence when he fell. Ah yes! it was a fatal stroke to his judgment, the three weeks preceeding the Annual Meeting of the Refugees' Home Society, that he was in this vicinity enjoying the company of one whose whole conversation then was opposition to the Refugees' Home Society ☞ BECAUSE THE SOCIETY WOULD NOT GIVE LAND TO FREE BORN COLORED PEOPLE, *and because one of the editors* of this paper against whom she has a personal pique, is an officer in said society. By raising a prejudiced party against that society, and exciting a prejudice against the "Voice," it is hoped by those interested, that sufficient interest will be created, to establish a rival paper, of which we have understood Mr. Ward has already signified his willingness to act as editor, and for which efforts are making to call on the friends of the slave in the States for support. We do not object to the establishment of a rival paper, by citing these facts we are only *trotting* out to the light of day the underhanded measures by which it is sought to be effected. And we are really surprised that the *Freeman*—a paper colleagued with the impartial Garrison, is found hand in glove with such mean company after being thoroughly advised of the same.

We are compelled to think that an unworthy motive—has prompted it thus to settle on opposition to the Refugees' Home Society and thereby endeavor to impede brother Foote's progress in its vicinity. We now conclude this delicate subject feeling that we have done a just though mournful duty, in recalling those unpleasant recollections.

Mrs. America answers Mrs. England.

The Duchess of Sutherland, it is known, with a potent wave of her hand, gathered together, in Stafford House, ladies of birth and gentlemen of station; and, there assembled, the Ladies discussed and agreed upon an "affectionate and Christian address to their sisters of the United States of America," a persuasive appeal to their sympathies and affections to vindicate the domestic power of women, and so to break the chains of the American slave. American sisters were conjured by English sisters assembled in loving sisterhood in Stafford Palace, to gently wipe out the accursed and cursing blot of slavery defiling their homes, and to charm away the ulcer eating into their social state. Well, sisters of America have answered sisters of Stafford House, and how? Why, as might have been expected: with a "marry come up," and "it's like your impudence," style and air. The document however, is not wholly feminine: half-scolding, half-satirical, it wants the true shrillness of the female organ. It would be a very ill compliment to the sex to believe the answer the pure response of woman. To be sure, it smacks somewhat of *Lucy Lockit*, provoked by the self-asserting virtue and conjugal truth of *Polly Peachum*.

Why, how now, Madame Flirt!
If you thus must chatter,
And are for flinging dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter;.
Madam Flirt!

Now as *Lucy Locket*—on special occasions, has been played by a man; so, assuming the feminine guise, Jonathan answers for his sisters. The *Lucy* may wear the mob cap, tucked up gown, and black mittens; but we see the broad bold face of Paul Bedford staring from the muslin; and cannot mistake the masculine stride that distends the petticoats.

No matter. Let us assume that they *are* our sisters of the United States who make answer to Christian sisters of England. They reply by satire. Puckering their mouths, and with a prolonged, laborious, courtsey, they begin by politely begging their English sisters to reform their husbands and brothers; wild, reckless unscrupulous dogs, who carry fire and murder into Southern Africa, to Southern Asia, and the Southern Seas. Yes: English sisters ought to wind their arms about the creatures' necks—detain them from war—snatch their muskets from their grasp, and, with the teapot or anything at hand, deluge their ball-cartridges!

Sisters in America will not speak to sisters in England of the opium war in China; or of the horrors of Ireland. No: with a truly feminine self-denial they swallow their indignation; put down the rising heart with a strong hand, and proceed with the catalogue. Sisters in America are so sisterly towards sisters of Stafford House!

American sisters next assured their English kindred that their land is "filled with slaves—slaves to ignorance, slaves to penury, and slaves to vice." Mrs. America plunges boldly up a London alley, and drags to the light a wretched tatterdemalion child. "Look at it!" she cries to Mrs. England. "Can it read? Can it write? How does it live? Why, like a wild beast in a hole—though not half so sweet. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to own such a child! Pah! Look at its rags—look at its head—look at its feet—look at its hideous little face, with want, and cunning, and ignorance, all staring from its eyes—its young wolf's eyes! And you, Mr. England, with thousands of such children, you—but I won't be in a passion, certainly not—you to talk of my black slaves—property as carefully looked after and as cleanly kept as your mahogany tables—every bit! I'll keep my temper, but its tarnation like your impudence to compare your white vermin of children—your *Jack Sheppards* of six, eight, ten years old, to my fat, glossy, comfortable little Sambos, black as marble and every bit as polished."

And then Mrs. America—wiping her fingers from the consequence of late contact, and, with a shiver of disgust, giving her petticoats a shake—then she looks abroad in the streets, and sees, on the authority of Henry Mayhew, whom Mrs. England "will not venture to question," no less than 80,000 costermongers, men and women; and not one-tenth of those who are coupled, married. "No," says Mrs. America, "the lawful wedding ring, that bit of magic, holy gold, which gives, as you say, 'the sanctity of marriage with all its joys, rights and obligations'—that bit of gold is unknown to nine-tenths of them. Well, Madam, when you have taken your costermongers to church, and, perhaps, in your brimming benevolence, have added to every couple a leg of mutton wedding-dinner,—then tell me to make flesh of one flesh, and bone of one bone, of my black Topsy and Turvy."

Taking breath, Mrs. America next rolls her eyes towards Glasgow. "Look at your poor Scotch sisters: there are 60,000 of them, worn and starved in factories, and at needle-work, on seven or eight shillings a week. Perhaps, Madam, you never heard of our Lowell factory girls: although they wrote a book that has circulated by thousands in your own country, Madam? To the new Crystal Palace, if you will send a Glasgow factory girl, in all her gaunt, grim penury, we shall be happy to send a Lowell factory girl, in her silk gown, with her parasol and all.

"And, now, Mrs. England, I shall say no more—not another word. But *this* I must say. I do ask you, as a woman and a sister, a wife and a mother, to bestir yourself in your own land. You are surrounded by miscrable wretches. And though you may fling money into the church-plate, especially when a bishop, a ten thousand pounder in the House of Lords, and a peer to boot in House of Lords, holds forth—although you may subscribe to the 'Ark of Flags' lying-in-hospital, and twenty other charitable institutions, where is your charity of daily life? Do you not pass among your lower classes, your veriest poor and wretched, as though they were leprous—blotched with disease? Things of a lower kind; animals made to drudge, even as oxen were worked to tread out the corn? Look at home, Mrs. England. Go down upon you knees; pray God to make a kind, gentle, loving, Christian woman of you—I don't mean the Christianity that goes regularly to Church, with a footman of six feet two in his silk stockings, carrying the gold-clasped 'Service,' but an active, vital, household Christianity. Not a seventh-day Christianity, but a seven days Christianity. Do all this, Mrs. England, and then pay me a visit. Yes, come, and bring your *crotchet* with you; and I shall be very happy to take you over my plantations, my farm, my house,—and more than that, to take your sisterly advice in the disposal of my niggers. Good morning."—And with a short curtsey, and an icy smile, that would blight a bed of snowdrops, Mrs. America takes leave of Mrs. England.

There can be no doubt that there is much truth in what Mrs America is made to speak. But the moral destitution, the moral blackness of a thousand English outcasts, do not make five hundred free negroes of so many slaves. Very true is it that we have wretched, wo-begone children in alleys; that we have "illicit" costermongers; that our needle-women have starved, or, at times, anticipated death by a plunge from Waterloo-bridge; that there has been grinding misery in factories: misery unceasing, remorseless as the machinery once set at work. But all this evil—all this degrading, crushing woe,—mocking, as with the mockery of a devil, our professions as a Christian people,—all this is as nothing to the all-blighting curse and all-encompassing horror of slavery! There is something still left—some drop of comfort, some ray of light in this misery—this bitterness—this darkness where slavery is *not*. We may not snatch one of these alley children from the dirt, and sell it like a young hog; we may not separate frail costermonger Joe from his frail companion Sal. Poor Sal may have a child at her breast, and one or two at what they call a home: yet Joe and Sal are safe from the slave-buyer, and may love on, and quarrel on, and their 'young barbarians' may still dispute with the pigs on the dust-heap—no human flesh-dealer daring to cast his blood-bargaining eyes upon them. *This* is something. And this something—no small thing, surely, in this human life of ours, whether passed on Stafford velvet pile, or stiflingly breathed in Slush Lane; this something is still the ray of God's own light and justice, however dark, and foul, and wo-begone the place it penetrates.—*Lloyd's Newspaper.*

Trials at Albany.

Enoch Reed, (colored) tried for resistance of process, under an act of 1790. Convicted, not sentenced.

William H. Salmon, tried for resistance of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Acquitted.

Ira A. Cobb. Ditto. Jury disagreed.

John B. Bringham. Ditto. Ditto.

Such is a brief summary of the action taken by the United States Court, during the last three weeks, at the City Hall. Some dozen or so persons stood accused at the beginning of the term. Three white men have been acquitted or left unpunished for the rescue of Jerry, and one black man convicted of something else. And the Court stands adjourned.

It must have been sad employment for those who honestly believe that the harmony of our states depends upon the stringent application of this Law, to stand up in the Court-Room and watch the proceedings there, and it must be a still sadder employment to count up their results.

Look at the Counsel for the Government, wearied out, beaten in every case, dispirited, and going home—knowing that they have spent their best energies and their most astute technicalities all to no purpose—going home without even the satisfaction of knowing that they have added a straw's weight to their legal reputation—and knowing that their welcome there will be the rejoicing of their neighbors over their defeat.

Look at the Defence, ill concealing, or not caring to conceal, their belief that they have triumphed over Court and Counsel, Judge and jurisprudence. Look at the prisoners, glorying in their misdeeds, anxious not so much for their acquittal as for trial, striving for the notoriety of an indictment, as if it were an honor to have broken the Laws of the United States and a civic reward to be sentenced by one of the Courts. Look at the audience, crowding into the confined Court Room, involuntarily exulting over weak points found in the supposed impregnable Enactment, and every one carrying home with him a lesson in Federal Law.

Look at these things and calculate the amount of "indemnity for the past and security for the future" gained by the "peculiar institution" during its three weeks campaign.

We mention them neither to deplore nor to commend them, but to state them as they are. The accused knew before, and now even the Government has began to discover, that its trials of the "Rescuers have done more to impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law, than would have been done, if a gang of fifty "Jerries" had marched up State street, in broad daylight, on their unmolested road to Canada.

There are enactments that defeat their own ends. Outraging men's natural sense of justice so grossly that every attempt to execute them only inflames popular passion, and raises up enemies against them; they sooner or later make themselves dead letters in the law. They may be put upon the statute book by force, and kept there by force, but the disgrace to its pages becomes the only one they are capable of inflicting. Such bids fair to be the fate of the Act, of Congress of Sept. 12th, 1850.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Kidnappers Indicted.

We find the following paragraph in the Delaware County Republican, of Saturday last, and hope it is true, though we have not seen the news in any other paper. Perhaps, however it was contained in the West Chester papers of the previous week, which, owing to our recent illness, did not come under our eye. The hit at the Governor will be understood by those who have heard the private history of his agency in the attempted abduction of Richard Neal.

The Grand Jury of Chester County, last week, returned a bill against M'Crery and Meritt, of Elkton, Maryland, for kidnapping Rachel Parker. If Governor Bigler should refuse to require them to be given up for trial, we hope some one will make the application when he is at a social party—as was the case when he granted the requsition for Richard Neal—and that he will so far forget himself, as to order his Deputy Secretary to issue the writ.

We shall now see whether Governor Bigler will dare to perform the duty proscribed for him by the laws of the State, or whether he will disregard the action of the grand jury and the kidnappers to repeat the crime with impunity whenever it may suit their convenience or inclination so to do.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

Uncle Tom on his Travels

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

Europe has achieved the luxury of a new sensation in the reception and digestion of Mrs. Stowe's great work. Our militia generals on professional tours of observation among the fortresses of Flanders and on the lines of the Adige and Mincio are as much perplexed and annoyed by the Uncle Tom *furore* as they would go if required to draw lines of circumvallation or distinguish a lunette from an escarpment. Even our Diplomacy, aghast at the rushing, swelling flood of Uncle Tomism which is now sweeping over the Continent, writes home indignant remonstrances against Americans, disgracing their country by telling any but the other sort of truth about it, and sorrowfully admits that the counterblasts to Uncle Tom, so elaborately puffed in our Cotton journals, make no more impression on the Christian sentiment of the Old World than would a popgun broadside on the walls of Gibraltar. Even the labored replies of sundry squads of American ladies to the Stafford House Appeal are notoriously felt not to have touched the right spot, whence the necessity realized for perpetually renewing and multiplying them. Unless Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, or some equally ambitious imitator, shall hereafter contrive to outdo all that has yet been done, the verdict of Europe will be all but unanimous that silence would have served the cause of American Slavery better than any speech elicted by the Duchess's memorial.

Meantime, Uncle Tom shines in every *feuilleton*, rests on every center-table, and faces the foot-lights of every stage. The despots and feudal robbers are soothed and gratified by the contemplation of a form of injustice and oppression more flagrant and shameless than their own. The *ouvriers* and *gamins* of Paris, chafing under the sense of their own enslavement and degradation, crowd the theatres to a marvel at the spectacle of a man bidding at a slave auction for his own wife or daughter against the coarse and tipsy ruffian who has fixed lecherous eyes upon her, and to whose unbridled will the law of the land inexorably consigns her in case he bids a dollar more for her than will (or can) be given by the competitor who has been moved by the husband's woe to bid in his behalf. "If this is Democracy," says *gamins* dubiously, "the despotism of our head burglar is not so bad after all; if this is Republican purity, our Emperor's lewd and shameless Court is relatively decent. Foul as it is, it has never yet resorted to legal constraint or oughtright violence in pursuit of licentious gratification."

There can be no doubt that merely the American name but the cause of Human Freedom has temporarily suffered in Europe by the exposures of Mrs. Stowe's book. If it were understood there that our most fanatically slave-holding State (South Carolina) was likewise the most unanimously and intensely, "Democratic," according to our blinding party designations, the marvel and the revulsion might be still greater. But this "sickness is not unto death." The freedom of investigation and discussion which true Democracy affirms but which Slavery systematically subverts, will yet dissolve the monstrous fabric of injustice and inevitable vice whereupon 'our Southern brethren' insist on reposing. In spite of Gag-laws and Cotton prescription, in spite of our drugged Pulpit, fettered Press and debauched Politics, Slavery shall yet silently melt away in the sunshine of Christian truth and Republican principle, and ours become in reality, what it now is in name, a Nation of Freemen.

Meantime, the devices for counteracting the untoward effect of Uncle Tom in European conceptions of Americans are alike numerous and futile. The latest that has attracted our notice orginates with with a Virginian, "ardent [for office] as a Southern sun can make him," who particularly suggests that President Pierce should fill all the Foreign Embassies of any consequence with Southerners, to enable them to counteract officially and efficiently, the baleful influence of Mrs. Stowe's work.

We do not feel sure that this prescription, if administered, would prove efficacious, *Punch*, we remember, in the time of the Potato rot, when Prince Albert distributed gratuitously among the poor, a pamphlet showing how the disease might be resisted, if not wholly counteracted, suggested that, in view of the actual needs of the peasantry, it would seem advisable to distribute potatoes rather than pamphlets. In the same spirit, we could suggest that sending over slave holders even though they were once French Jacobins, as Ambassadors to convince Europe that slavery is an eminently humane, beneficent and joy-diffusing institution, will not be exactly the thing. There is a sound principle of law which says 'Secondary evidence is not admissible where the primary is within reach;' and though Blacks are not permitted to testify at the South in any case where Whites are interested, there is no such rule known in Europe. We would urge, then, that if it be desirable to adduce before Europe, Southern testimony versus Uncle Tom, the proper witness to send there would be the slaves themselves. That Mr. Soule, Mr. Venable, Governor Cobb, Mr. Guthrie, and such other slave-holders as General Pierce may send out as Ambassadors, will assure Europe that Slavery is a mild, benignant, moral, humanizing institution, is a matter of course; as also that Europe will be too polite to contradict them; but if an impression on the public sentiment of the Old World is aimed at, let Cuffee and Dinah, Sambo and Philips, Pompey and Dandy Jim, be sent out as witnesses. If they, being released from all constraint or undue influence, shall say that they like to be fed, lodged, worked, flogged, hunted and sold, according to the laws of Carolina and Mississippi, Europe will be very likely to believe them; but so long as the South shall keep them gagged at home and send Soule & Co., to testify in their stead, we suspect that the evidence will not go a great way towards removing the impression produced by Mr. Stowe's book.

The late Colonel Talbot.

(*From the Woodstock C. W. American.*)

Colonel, the Hon. Thomas Talbot was the fourth son of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and was born at Malahide Castle on the 19th July, 1770, and consequently died in his 83rd year. In very early life he entered the army, and served for a short time under the Duke of York in Holland. He soon however, returned to England:—the result, it is said of a coolness which occurred between the Royal Duke and himself, consequent upon some observations made by the latter on certain amusements of the former, which he thought unbecoming a General Officer in face of an enemy. This is reported to have been followed by another disappointment of a private and delicate nature which induced Col. Talbot to leave England, and proceeding to Canada in 1791, to accept the post of private secretary to General Simcoe, Governor of the Colony. He afterwards received a grant of 5000 acres of land as a Lt. Colonel in the army; and subsequently a further extensive tract, principally in the Townships of Dunwich and Aldboro', was given him on conditions of settlement; under which Col. Talbot became possessed of 150 acres for every fifty acres taken up by a *bona fide* settler. He, moreover had obtained from Government compensation for war losses and a pension. So that although he encountered great hardships, and had done the Province good service by carrying civilization and improvement into the wilderness, and had also gallantly aided in defence of the colony during the last American war, it must be admitted that rewards were bestowed with a lavish hand. Col. Talbot was for many years a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province, where his opinions were looked up to by all parties; in politics he was an unbending Tory, and in 1837-38 strenuously supported the Queen's authority against all attacks from within and without. In his dealings with the settlers, and others in his own tract, he was universally popular,—always kind and considerate, he frequently contributed to their comforts and their wants, at personal inconvenience, with his own hand, His eccentricities are sufficiently well known in the Province to require no lengthened notice—for many years he remained a perfect woman-hater, and would admit no females within the precincts of his retirement—he was impatient of intrusion (particularly by Americans, for whom he seemed to entertain an innate antipathy) though generous in his hospitality, and exhibiting the manners and deportment of a highly finished gentleman, to those whom he thought proper to entertain. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, stored with information and endued with a retentive memory that frequently created surprise and which he retained to the last. Colonel Talbot was frequently visited in his retreat by travellers of distinction, amongst whom may be named the present Duke of Northumberland, Lords Althorp, Stanley and Wharncliffe; but to the talented and great alone was not his hospitality confined, and many of his fellow colonists, more particularly of later years, can testify to the hearty welcome that awaited them, when they passed the confines of his seclusion. Three years before his death Colonel Talbot deeded to his nephew Colonel Airy, now secretary at the Horse Guards, all the lands he owned in Aldboro', between 25,000 and 30,000 and also the estate on which he resided at Port Talbot; the residue of his property, valued at £70,000 pounds, he left to George Macbeth, Esq., who lately joined him in this country from England, and whom he had adopted as his heir. He made also a charge of £20 a year as an annuity to the wife of his old servant Geoffrey Hunter, for whose children he had previously made provision. Colonel Talbot's death, which occurred on the morning of the 5th instant, at London, where he had shortly before taken up his abode, was the result of a paralysis; and his remains were consigned to the grave at Tyrconnel, in accordance with his own wish and near his own residence, on the 9th inst. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Of all his family only two sisters survive him—Mrs. Cunliffe Lister Kaye and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

REPUTATION AFTER DEATH.—It is very singular how the fact of a man's death seems to give people a truer idea of his character, whether for good or evil, than they ever possessed while he was living and acting among them. Death is so genuine a fact, that it excludes falsehoods, or betrays their emptiness; it is a touchstone that proves the gold and dishonors the baser metal. Could the departed, whoever he may be, in a week after his decease return, he would almost invariably find himself at a higher or lower point than he had formerly occupied on the scale of public appreciation.—*Hawthorne.*

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 2.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

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The Canadian Contributors are: Rev. J. B. SMITH, and Mr. J. J. CAREY, of Toronto; and A. B. JONES of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be aderessed, *post-paid*, to M. A. SHADD, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

AN APPEAL

TO THE WOMEN OF THE FREE STATES OF AMERICA ON THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The Providence of God has brought our nation to a crisis of most solemn interest.

A question is now pending in our National Legislature which is most vitally to affect the temporal and eternal interests, not only of ourselves, but of our children, and our children's children for ages yet unborn.—Through our nation it is to affect the interests of Liberty and Christianity throughout the whole world.

Of the woes, the injustice and the misery of Slavery it is not needful to speak. There is but one feeling and one opinion on this among us all. I do not think there is a mother among us all who clasps her child to her breast who could ever be made to feel it right that that child should be a slave; not a mother among us all who would not rather lay that child in its grave.

Nor can I believe that there is a woman so unchristian as to think it right to inflict on her neighbor's child what she would think worse than death were it inflicted on her own. I do not think there is a wife who would think it right that *her* husband should be sold to a trader, and worked all life without rights and without wages. I do not believe there is a husband who would think it right that *his* wife should be considered, by law, the property of another man, and not his own. I do not think there is a father or mother who would believe it right were they forbidden by law to teach their children to read. I co not believe there is a brother who would think it right to have his sister held as property, with no legal defence for her personal honor, by an man living.

All this is inherernt in Slavery. It is not the abuse of Slavery, but the legal nature of it. And there is not a woman in the United States, when the question is fairly put before her, who thinks these things are right.

However ambition and the love of political power may blind the stronger sex, God has given to woman a deeper and a more immovable knowledge in those holier feelings which are peculiar to womanhood, and which guard the sacredness of the family state.

But though our hearts have bled over this wrong, there have been many things tending to fetter our hands, to perplex our efforts, and to silence our voice. We have been told that to speak of it was an invasion of the rights of other States. We have been told of promises and of compacts, and the natural expression of feeling has in many cases been restrained by an appeal to those honorable sentiments which respect the keeping of engagements.

The warm beatings of many hearts have been hushed, our yearning and sympathies have been repressed, because we have not known what to do; and many have come to turn a deaf ear to the whole tale of sorrow, because uuwilling to harrow up the soul with feeling, were action was supposed to be impossible.

But a time has now come when the subject is arising under quite another aspect.

The question is not now, Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? but shall we permit them to be extended over all the free territories of the United States? Shall the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over a region of fair, free, unoccupied territory, nearly equal in extent to the whole of the Free States?

Nor is this all; this is not the last that is expected or intended. Should this movement be submitted to in silence, should the North consent to this breach of solemn contract on the part of the South, there yet remains one more step to be apprehended, viz.: the legalizing of Slavery throughout the free States. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the Louisiana case, it may be declared lawful for slave property to be held in the northern free States. Should this come to pass, it is no more improbable that there may be, four years hence, slave depots in New York City, than it was, four years ago, that the South would propose a repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

Women of free States! the question is not, Shall we remonstrate with Slavery on its own soil? but are we willing to receive Slavery into the free States and territories of the Union?

Shall the whole power of these United States go into the hands of Slavery? Shall every State in it be thrown open as a slave State? This will be the final result and issue of the question which is now pending.—This is the fearful crisis at which we stand. And now, is there anything which the women of a country can do? Oh, women of the free States! what did your brave mothers do in the time of our revolutionary struggle? Did not *liberty* in those days feel the strong impulse of woman's heart?

Never was there a great interest agitating the community when woman's influence was not felt for good or for evil. At the time when the struggle for the abolition of the slave trade was convulsing England, women contributed more than any other laborers to that great triumph of humanity. The women and children of England to a great extent refused to receive into their families the sugar raised by the suffering slaves.—Seventy thousand families refused the use of sugar, as a testimony to their abhorrence of the manner in which it was produced.—At that time women were unwearied in passing from house to house, distributing tracts and books, and presenting the subject in families.

One lady alone called on and conversed in this way with more than two thousand families, and others were not behind her in their labors.

The women all over England were associated in corresponding circles for prayer and for labor. Petitions to Government were gotten up and signed by women.

During my recent visit in England I was called to the bedside of an aged mother in Israel, whose prayers and labors on earth are well nigh ended, but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart from the very commencement. I was never more impressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemenly in prayer to God that He would bless the labors for the cause of the slave in America, and at last bring on the final abolition of Slavery through the world.

Women of America! we do not know with what thrilling earnestness the hopes and the eyes of the world are fastend on our country, and with what intenseness they desire that we should take decided ground for universal liberty. This sacred desire is spread through the lower and working class ses of other countries, as well as through those in higher ranks.

When I was in England, although I distinctly stated that the raising of money was no part of my object, and, on account of the state of my health, declined to take any responsibility of that kind, yet money was actually pressed upon me unsolicited from the mere impulse to do something for this cause. Most affecting letters were received from poor working men and women, inclosing small sums in postage stamps, for this object.

Nor has this feeling been confined to England alone; in France, Switzerland and Germany, there has been the same deep emotion. A lady in Stuttgard undertook to make a collection for an Americian Anti-Slavery fair, and while contributions from all ranks freely flowed in, a poor peasant and his wife in the neighborhood took down from the walls of their cottage two prints, probably the only superfluities they possessed on earth, and sent them to the collection.

During my stay, I heard from Christians of all denominations how deeply their souls had been moved in prayer for America, in view of this evil. A Catholic lady from the old town of Orleans wrote of her intention to offer special supplications after the manner of her faith. In a circle of Profestant pastors and Christians in Switzerland, I heard the French language made eloquent in pleadings with God that America might have grace given her to right the cause of the oppressed.

Why all this emotion in foreign lands! Is it not because the whole world has been looking towards America with hope, as a nation specially raised up by God to advance the cause of liberty and religion?

There had been a universal expectation that the next step taken by America would surely be one which should have a tendency to right this great wrong. Those who are struggling for civl and religious freedom in Europe speak this word *Slavery* in sad whispers, as one names the fault of a revered friend. They can scarce believe the advertisements which American papers bring to them, of slave sales; of men, women and children traded like cattle. Scarcely can they trust their eyes when they read the laws of the slave States and the decisions of their Courts. The advocates of despotism hold these things up to them, and say, "See what becomes of republican liberty!"—Hitherto the answer has been, America is more than half free, and she certainly will, in time repudiate Slavery altogether.

But what can they say now, if, just as the great struggle for human rights is commencing throughout Europe, America opens all her free territories to the most unmitigated despotism? This will be not merely betraying American liberty, but the cause of liberty throughout the world.

And while all the nations are moved in view of this subject of American Slavery, shall we only be unmoved? Shall even the poor laboring man and woman of Europe be so pressed in view of the wrongs of the Slave as to inquire, what can *we* do? and we wives and mothers, and sisters of America, sit down content to do nothing in such a crisis as this?

What, then, is the duty of American women at this time? The first duty is for each woman *for herself*, thoroughly to understand the subject, and to feel that as mother, wife, sister, or as member of society, she is bound to give her influence on the right side.

In the second place, women can make exertions to get up petitions in their particular districts to our National Legislature. They can take measures to communicate information in their vicinity. They can employ lecturers to spread the subject before the people of their town or villiage. They can circulate the speeches of our members in Congress, and in many other ways secure a full understanding of the present position of our country.

Above all, it seems to be necessary and desirable that we should make this subject a matter of earnest prayer. The present crisis in the history of the world is one which calls upon all who believe in an Almighty Guardian and Ruler of Nations to betake themselves to His throne.

A conflict is now commencing between the forces of liberty and despotism throughout the world. We, who are Christians, and believe in the sure word of prophecy, know that fearful convulsions and over-turnings are predicted before the coming of Him who is to rule the earth in righteousness. How important in this crisis that all who believe in prayer should retreat beneath the shadows of the Almighty.

It is a melancholy but unavoidable result of such great encounters of principle that they always tend to degenerate intos ectional and personal bitterness. It is this liability which forms one of the most solemn and affecting features of the crisis now presented. We are on the eve of a conflict which will try men's souls, and strain to their utmost tension the bonds of brotherly union which bind this nation together.

Let us pray that, in the agitation of this question between the North and the South, the war of principle may not become a mere sectional conflict, degenerating into the encounter of physical force. Let us raise our hearts to Him who has the power to restrain the wrath of man, that he will avert these consequences, which our sins as a nation have so justly deserved.

And as far as our social influence extends, let us guard against indiscriminate bitterness and vituperation.

Doubtless there are noble minds at the South who do not participate in the machinations of their political leaders, whose sense of honor and justice is outraged by this proposition, equally with our own.

While, then, we seek to sustain the cause of free principle unwaveringly, let us hold it also to be our true office, as women, to moderate the acrimony of political contest, remembering that the slaveholder and the slave are alike our brethern whom the law of God commands us to love as ourselves.

For the sake of both, for the sake of our dear children, for the sake of our common country, for the sake of outraged and struggling liberty throughout the world, let every woman of America now do her duty.

Not a week or day passes without an immense increase of the agitation on the slavery question, for that is the true issue, which Mr. Douglas has presented. Last week we gave extracts from papers in different parts of the country, exhibiting the feeling on the subject in different localities.

We propose now to follow up these evidences of the agitation commenced by Douglas and the present "compromise" administration. We think we suceeded last week, in showing that this scheme of getting slavery admitted into Nebraska had been concocting for the last fifteen years. We are much mistaken if those persons who were most active in staring the project of the compromise of 1850, did not contemplate the repeal of the Missouri comprise whenever the people of the North should seem to have settled down quietly under that "adjustment." The step evidently contemplated then is now taken. The agitation with which the country is now convulsed is but the low murmuring of the wind that precedes the mighty whirlwind. Even now, many of the politicians of the North tremble before the yet but half awakened indignation of their constituency. They have sown to the wind and they will reap the whirlwiud, and be swept by it from their present positions.—Parties will be broken up, old land-marks forsaken, and the elements of a living party be gathered together which will reap the reward hoped for by those who started the iniquitious scheme. Even now, the Administration, which has made a pet of the Nebraska bill, begins to waver. A sound comes np to the white house, like the voice of many waters, and the occupant faintly sees written upon the walls, "Ichabod—glory departed."—*Philadelphia Daily Register.*

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The bill which has been pending in the House for some time, providing that any "free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, on one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated land, which at the time of his application may be subject to private entry at $1.25 per acre," has passed that body by a vote of 107 yeas to 72 nays. A motion was made to strike out the word "white," but it failed, the vote standing 102 to 78. This is bad enough, but the number of voices in favor of making no distinction on account of color is quite encouraging.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

Hon. Gerrit Smith is rapidly vindicating himself from the charge of being a man of but one idea. The danger now is, that the nation will come to regard him as a man with altogether too many ideas. No important subject has yet come fairly before the body of whicn he is member, since his entrance into the House, upon which he has not shown that he has ideas abundant in number, and of excellent quality. It is a surprise to some who supposed they knew him, that he is so often and so well prepared to address the House. Mr. Smith has just made a a speech on the Homestead bill, marked with all that clearness, force and beauty of eloquence, for which he is so eminently distinguished.—*Frederick Douglass's Paper.*

☞ An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness ard over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from Slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation, by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slaves for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned,) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government, and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada, and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's, East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada, after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for the carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number."

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	6
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	2	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	6

Attention is respectfully invited, to the Circular above, of the Committee of Gentlemen, formed to aid in carrying out the objects for which Mr. Ward, the Agent of the Canada Society, visits Great Britain. The whole story is pretty clearly set forth, and the many noble, influential and highly respectable persons, whose names and donations are affixed, give convincing proof that to be an enemy to American Slavery, in England, does not imply an inferior rank in society; neither is it attended with any humiliating consequences; nor do the donors seem to be troubled with that sort of sympathy, that exhausts itself in speeches, but leaves the refugee in worse plight than before. The speeches made by the friends of the cause, at the different meetings, held by Mr. Ward, have been singularly pertinent and effective, as will be seen in future issues, in which many of those speeches, and also, the Agent's, will be given.

Indeed, it is due to the good people of Canada, as well as to that class of the colored people for whose especial benefit he went abroad, that something more should be known of his operations than the very brief accounts published in the Anti-Slavery papers in the States, or the occasional allusions made by Correspondents of Canada papers. For the present number, a word about his tour may suffice. *

WAR!

The London Correspondent of the Colonist writing of the war says:—

During the whole past week, troops have been moving towards the scene of contention: and within ten days from this time, the *elite* of the British and French armies will be in Constantinople! It is not to be supposed, however, that they will remain in that capital: for the city itself is not at present exposed to any attack from which it needs to be defended. The ulterior destination of the fifty thousand men furnished by the Western Powers is undoubtedly the Danube: and Heaven grant they may arrive there in time. Appearances begin to look rather ugly in that direction.—Immense masses of Russians are moving on Kalafat from all sides; and although Omar Pasha has intrenched himself in a position which is certainly impregnable so long as the contesting forces are about equal, he will have hard work to maintain his ground against an enemy three times more numerous than his own army. There seems every reason to suppose that the Russian Generals will push on to strike a blow before the French and English forces arrive; and it *may* be that their superior *weight* may *crush* the gallant foes whom they never could *conquer*. But the communication with Constantinople is fully open to the Turkish generalissimo; and a strong body of marines could soon be despatched to his aid from our fleets, if that were all. It is not unlikely that our ships have remained at Constantinople with some such object as this; indeed, only a strong object *could* have brought them off their cruise in the Euxine—a step which has received great blame.

You will see that the discussions in Parliament have turned almost exclusively on this topic. Even the new Reform Bill has been forgotten in the excitement about "the war;" and miscellaneous topics have all given way to the votes for the army and navy. The fact is a nation, like a man, can only do one thing well at a time; and England means to do this war well, depend upon it.

As a further proof of the courage and high-heartedness with which we view the struggle in which we are about to engage, let me call your attention to the state of the funds. They are rising every hour! The nearer the fight, the greater the confidence. Business, too, continues remarkably good, and money, ashamed to skulk and hide itself, is to be met with every where in the greatest abundance. Our food markets are dear of course; and are likely to remain so. The two opposite shores of the atlantic must do a fine stroke of business this year. *Your* breadstuffs—*our* manufactures—and *Australian* gold—will furnish great prosperiiy to trade in 1854.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

HALIFAX, March 18th.

Steamer *Arabia* with Liverpool dates to March 4, one week later—arrived at 2½ P.M.

Cotton opened heavy, but improved at the close—more sellers than buyers.

Wheat declined 4d., and Flour declined 2s. Corn declined 2s.

Austria adheres to the Allies.

Steamer *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd.

Brown & Shipley's Circular, quotes white at 11s a 12s 3d; red 10s 9d. Flour Western Canad 3s 9d for straight, Baltic and good Ohio.

The *Pacific* arrived at Havre, 28th ult.

Every power in Europe continues to arm, France, England and Russia, on an immense scale.

Sir Charles Napier, is appointed to the Command of the Baltic fleet, and Admiral Seymour, 2nd in command.

There are over 27 ships assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up.

A report from a private source yet unconfirmed says the Czar has laid an Embargo on British Shipping in Russian Ports on the Danube.

Deep snow had prevented the movements of either army. The Russians are making ostentatious preparations. Omar, evidently aware of their plans, was making dispositions to check them.

Nothing later from the Danube or Asia.

The *Times'* Vienna Correspondent says, under date of 2d, that an Austrian Manifesto is about to announce, that the Austrians will occupy Bosniaf and Servia; and there was a panic, in consequence, on the Vienna Bourse.

The *St. Petersburg Journal*, of the 24th, contains the following, as the substance of the answer sent by the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon:

"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be—then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in your letter, and may perhaps, arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Turks send me a plenipotentiary to negociate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

The Government has decided in conjunction with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities and if necessary to supply a force to compel her to do so.

The papers publish Hamburgh letters of February 28th, which state that the Russian fleet, were preparing to leave Cronstadt, to gain the sea before the arrival of the combined fleets.

The Coming Strife.

(*From the London Times.*)

The notes of preparation are heard on all sides, and in a few weeks the Emperor of All the Russias will find himself everywhere face to face with an indignant antagonist, that antagonist being little less than the whole civilized world. We need not refer to the vast preparations reported from the other side of the Channel; for France will be only too ready to beat us in the race of honor. Our own army is immediately to be augmented by 11,000 men. The navy afloat is already the most powerful ever possessed by England. Seamen are coming in rapidly, attracted partly by the improved condition of the service, partly by the prospect of prize-money at the breaking out of the war. Coast-guards, to the number of 1500, are immediately to be embarked as a nucleus for the crews of the newly-commissioned ships. They are admirably adapted for this purpose, being trained seamen, and the more necessary now, as good hands are apt to be slow to join a raw and incomplete crew, in which their is plenty of hard work, and that not of the most agreeable kind. By the time the Baltic is free, and the ice is already breaking up, the strongest fleet its waters ever bore will shut up the Russian at his northern outlet as effectually as he is now closed in the Black Sea. The command is, we believe, to be given to Sir Chas. Napier, and under him we shall have Captain, now Admiral Chads, of the Excellent, who has done so much to bring naval gunnery, to its present perfection. At the next Council, perhaps today, a proclamation will be issued against manufaturing or supplying arms, ammunition, and ships-of-war, to the enemy, with a warning that such will be seized by the British Government. A few days will remove all doubt, and the Russian, sealed in his own ports as effectually as by his own winter's ice, will have no way of egress except over the territory of States who have already declared that such forcible passage will be considered a declaration of war. Humanly speaking, the Russian is as little able to cope with us on our element as we should be, single-handed, with him on his own vast territory. It only remains to be seen how the people, the merchants, the nobles of Russia, indeed every class for there, as here, all classes are interested in peace and commercial prosperity—will endure to be close up like bees in a hive, smothered, starved, and with no little chance of being eventually destroyed. It is so often boasted by the advocates of despotism that it has checks of its own as effectual for all practical purposes as those of a so-called constitutional government. When they may be it is not for us to say, but, if the boast be true, we presume that Russia will speak out in one way or another, and the Emperor will at least be compelled to purchase peace, and, with it, leave to sail out of his own ports, by withdrawing his armies within his own frontiers.

After the soft pastorial strain in which these questions have been discussed for the last generation, the people of England will find it difficult to realize the horrid presence of war. They will not recoil from its risks, but they will be slow to count the cost, not in money, heavy as that may be, but in blood, in distraction, in the hardening of the feelings, in the interruption of social progress, and in that political saturnalia by which the worse elements of society, rude felling and brute force, become for the time the stronger.—Yet, as war in a righteous cause is sometimes inevitable, it has certainly its beneficial influences, and they are to be found in the greater firmness, seriousness, constancy, sense of honor, and heroism that war ever has produced, even in the rudest natures and the worst times. The very idea of heroism is almost inseparably associated with that of a military life, and a whole nation engaged in war, deeply interested in it, contributing to its costs, its losses, its triumphs, and its pains, may well derive from it a certain elevation of character not so easily acquired in the ordinary school of peace.

Mr. Newdegate inquired recently in the British House of Commons, whether there was any law in Canada, or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, under which a subjec could be imprisoned for *not taking his hat off to the Host, as borne by Roman Catholics, upon the Highway.* He based his enquiry upon the conviction of Narcisse Filan at Beauport, near Quebec, on the 9th of June last. The circumstances of the arrest and conviction was narrated by Mr. Newdegate with tolerable accuracy. The Under Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Peel, stated that he knew of no law that would compel a man to take off his hat upon the Highway upon the occasino of such processions; but he added that there was a Provincial Statute which provided for the punishment of persons who interrupted public worship. The matter ended, by the Government promising to inquire into it.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN LATTER—OUTRAGES OF THE MUREES—THREATENED FAMINE, &C.

The details of the news from India furnish some additional information that is quite interesting.

The news from Burmah is still unfavourable. Captain Latter the deputy commissioner of Prome, and the most active of the frontier politicals, has been assassinated. Since the detection of the conspiracy of Rangoon, he had been very active in collecting information regarding the plans of the war party at Ava, a service for which his intimate knowledge of the Burmese language and character peculiarly fitted him. He had given orders that the sentries should allow his spies, who were usually disguised as women, to pass unquestioned at all hours, and in consequence of such orders, the assassins who entered Capt. Latter's quarters disguised as women, on the night of the 8th were allowed to pass unnoticed. He was murdered when asleep, and so quietly did the assassins effect their object, that it was not until the next morning that his dead body was found in his bed, pierced with three dagger wounds—one in the neck, one in the right side, and one in the heart. His death must have been instantaneous. A woman's scarf was thrown over the corpse, (an indignity, according to Burmao estimation,) and the murderers effected their escape so noiselessly that the precise time that they left Captain Latter's quarters is unknown.

The north west frontier is tranquil. The forts in the Kohat Pass, are being proceeded with, and the Affredees, having been promised twice their former amount of black mail for keeping the pass open, appear for the present reconciled to their erection.

The Murees again threatened to be troublesome in Upper Scinde, and an expedition against them is talked of. It is said that a few days before the last accounts they had collected a large body at the margin of the hill country, having with them the guns they took from Clibourne's detachment in 1846, for the purpose of a descent on the plains, but they found that Jacob was on the alert, and so preferred discretion, and made no attempt to break cover.

Madras is threatened by a famine. Last monsoon was very unfavourable and the crops have generally failed; as yet there is only a severe scarcity, grain not being more than double the usual price; but it is now only the commencement of the dry season, and it is feared that this scarcity must before long become a famine. Government has removed the import duties on rice, and large public works will be commenced for the employment of the people. The evil is augmented by the ill-feeling against the grain merchants usual in such cases. The collector of Nellore has applied to government to coerce the grain dealers, but has been very properly rebuked; but the apprehension of such coercion, either by authority or by mob, is of course a serious discouragement to the importation of grain. At Nellore the mob has already sacked the bazaar and granaries, carrying off every grain of food they could find.

The territory of Nagpore, or Berar, which has just lapsed to the British, is one of the ten States in India with which subsidiary alliances had been contracted. It has an area of 76,432 square miles, a population of 4,750,000, and a revenue of 4,908,560 rupees. The territory of Nagpore is nearly as large as that of Hyderabad, and as we have lately sequestered for debt, the greater portion of the Nizam's dominions lying north of the Godavery, we have now possession of two thirds of the great "island," lately shaded green, (as independent native territory,) in the centre of the maps of Hindostan. This green tint is everywhere disappearing before the red shade which denotes British domination, and every successive map of India affords a fresh illustration of the rapidity of the process.

The Nazam's dominions are in a worse state than ever; the government is utterly powerless, and the country is covered with bands of predatory Rohilla horse, sacking the villages, abusing the women, and fighting with the Arabs wherever they find them. One of these bands lately sacked Dalmapooree, (a town situated on the Godavery, about 120 miles from Hyderabad,) carrying of property to the value of £20,000, and abusing the women, three of whom, being of high caste, have destroyed themselves in consequence. Colonel Bremner, of the Fifteenth Madras Native Infantry, travelling by dark from Hyderabad with his wife and grown up daughter to take command in Nagpore, was attacked by one of these bands. The Colonel was severely beaten, and plundered of all his property, even to the bedding of the palanquin. Every particle of clothing on the persons of the travellers was taken away, and they were indebted afterwards to the good nature and sympathy of the dawk runners at the nearest stage for some simple native clothing, with which they were obliged to be content until relief was sent them from Kamptee and Secunderabad.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO WINDSOR CASTLE.—Next to setting the Thames on fire a burglarious entrance into Windsor Castle would appear to be the most impossible thing to effect, and yet there is every reason to be believed the attempt has been made. It is stated, on reliable authority, that Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, of Cumberland-lodge, Clerk-Marshall to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, arrived at the Windsor terminus of the South-Western Railway, by the last train about midnight on Monday. When the South-Western Station was erected, some three years ago, a private carriage-road was made at the foot of the Slopes to the castle, the entrance being immediately opposite Her Majesty's Waiting-room. The road is used only by members of the Royal family and by gentlemen attached to the Royal household. On leaving the train last Monday night Colonel Hood proceeded by the Slopes, as the nearest way to the Castle, and was not a little surprised to encounter in his walk seven or eight men with their faces blackened and their feet muffled, if he might judge by the noiseless character of their movements. The ruffians fled at the approach of the hon. and gallant gentleman, and have not since been heard of. On inquiry, it appeared that the suspect burglars were observed by the sentinel on duty at the corner of Prince of Wale's Tower (on the basement of which is the gold pantry,) and that he, looking down from the Terrace, threatened to fire upon them. To this they replied, that if he attempted to fire, or give the alarm, they would blow his brains out. The hostile parley had proceeded thus far, when Colonel Hood entered by the lodge-gate in Datchet-lane, and the burglars doubtless supposed that he was at the head of a party sent to capture them. This will account for their precipitate flight and subsequent escape. On the arrival of Colonel Hood at the Castle, the police were ordered to patrol the Slopes for the remainder of the night, but the search proved generally nothing likely to excite suspicion or furnish any article as a clue to the apprehension of the burglars.

The affair has created a great sensation in the castle, and will cause the palace servants to be HANDLED more strictly than ever, especially those of the beer cellar.

Also for Sale
Axes into axes and

Saw Factory

From Frederick Douglass's Paper

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH, M. C.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1854.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS:—MY DEAR SIR:—An hour ago, I gave my vote against the Homestead Bill: and, that too, notwithstanding I had made a speech in favor of it: and that too, notwithstanding I have, for so many years, loved, and advocated, and acted on, the great essential principles of the Bill.

My apparent inconsistency in this case is explained by the fact, that, just before we were called to vote on the Bill, it was so amended, as to limit its grant of land to *white* persons.

If my fellow land-reformers, with whom I have, so long, toiled for the success of our land-reform doctrines, shall be aggrieved by my vote, I shall be sorry. Nevertheless, I can never regret my vote. I was *a man* before I was a *land-reformer*. And, for the sake of no gains, however great, or however many, can I consent to ignore the claims and even the fact itself, of a common manhood. But the advantages, which are sought, at the expense of trampling on human rights, are not gains. Such gains are losses—even to those, who get them. The Homestead Bill would have been purchased at too dear a rate had it proscribed only one negro, or only one Indian. The curse of God is upon the Bill, or there is no God. There is no God, if we have liberty to insult and outrage any portion of his children.

To reconcile me to the Bill as amended, I was told by one of the Members of Congress, that the colored people would not be shut out from the public lands:—but that they could still buy them! That is, the colored people must buy their homes, whilst the white people are to have free homes! What a comment this on the great justifying doctrine of negro-slavery, that the negroes are unable to take care of themselves! What a spectacle of merciless cruelty we present! The most frightful passages of history furnish no parallel to it. Our National Legislature joins our State Legislatures in holding out to the free colored people the hard alternative of returning under the yoke of slavery, or of being shut out from our broad continent. And, then, the excuse for this treatment is no less unreasonable and insulting than the treatment is cruel and murderous. It is, that the free colored people are too ignorant, and lazy, and worthless, to deserve any better choice than slavery or death.—And this is the excuse of those, who shut out the colored people from schools: and drive them into negro-pens; and banish them from society; and mark them as physical and moral lepers, to be everywhere shunned, and loathed, and hated!

That our free colored brethren should in these circumstances be no more discouraged and dejected; no more self-despairing, and self-despising; no lower in intelligence, and morality, and thrift, is to me amazing. That the mass of them should, notwithstanding the depressing, crushing influences upon them, be still rising and bettering their condition; and that there should be rapidly multiplying instances among them of the acquisition of wealth, and of distinction in writing, and oratory, and general scholarship, is more than I had supposed to be possible.

Your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

DISCUSSION ON COLONIZATION.

From the Norristown (Pa.) Olive Branch.

The discussion of the Colonization question, between Rev. J. Morris Pease and Samuel Aaron, came off last Wednesday and Thursday nights, according to announcement, and although a shilling admittance was charged, the Hall was most densely crowded. Colonization has been "the order of the day" in this place, for several weeks, and yet the interest of the people on the subject seems to be still increasing.

Being so near the close of the week, our paper was nearly ready to go to press, and we cannot give any extensive report of the discussion.

The friends of both champions came there with sanguine hopes of victory—each party believing that Truth was on their side, and their respective chiefs were competent to maintain it. The result is before the community, and any opinion we express will not change the opinion of those who were present. We believe that all feel that Mr. Pease was signally routed.

It is the opinion of many that such a brilliant victory as that of Mr. Aaron, was never gained more easily.

We are moderate in our opinions, we are ultra on anything. We prefer to be governed by calm understanding, rather than by feeling. We went to the discussion we think without bias, without prejudice—willing and anxious to yield our pre-dilections should we be convinced. We went there to reach the truth if possible, and we now state, in all sincerity, that the Colonization scheme, as a means to redeem Africa, and as a means to elevate the colored race of this country, was totally refuted. Mr. Pease's previous statements touching that measure were fully and fairly invalidated.

During his lectures last week, he made many sweeping and improbable statements and assertions. Some of these were nailed most effectually before his very eyes. For instance, he asserted, that Lieut. Forbes, of the British navy, had been discharged from service, because he declared that slavery existed in Liberia some years ago. Mr. Aaron proved that said officer was never cashiered, and still continued in the British Navy. Mr. Pease had asserted that the genius of Colonization had emancipated *eight hundred thousand slaves* in thirty-five years. Mr. Aaron proved—as every school-boy might now—that the number of slaves emancipated in that period of time, by all the influences put together, have not exceeded fifty thousand—only fourteen hundred having been emancipated during the past year. Mr. Aaron's remarks on these two statements, Mr. Pease did not notice at all—he did not attempt an explanation and passed them by in silence. Being thus convicted of gross and inexcusable misstatements, his veracity as a man is self-impeached, and thus his "facts" lose all credibility in general.

Mr. Aaron next endeavored to show that Colonization was founded on prejudice against color. To prove this he called upon Bishop Payne, of the African Methodist Church, to testify that Dr. Durbin, an eminent Colonizationist, had told him (Bishop Payne) so in conversation some time ago.—Mr. Pease had the meanness to call in question the Bishop's testimony, and demanded his credentials, which he received the next night. Mr. Aaron called upon Mrs. Mason, the wife of a Presbyterian Missionary in Liberia, who returned from that country ix months ago, on account of her health. She stated that the climate was exceedingly unhealthy, and that the emigrants suffered greatly from disease; that it was a particularly unfavorable country for the poor—wages low and employment scarce, as the Colonists have their work done by enslaved natives—and that the poor suffer for want of all the necessaries of life; that no effort is made to instruct the natives, and that they are not admitted in church; that servitude there is as bad as American slavery—that natives are bought and sold, and beaten as here; that it was next to impossible for the poor to get away from there, as they could not raise the means to pay their passage—she knew great numbers of emigrants who wanted to come back, but they could not get away: that letters were intercepted at the Post Office and examined, and if unfavorable to the Colony, they would not be sent; that President Roberts, and other dignitaries traveled on the backs of the natives as we do on horse back, (the last statement of Mrs. M., Mr. Pease acknowledged as true,) and many things of the same sort.

Mrs. Gantts, another colored lady recently returned from Africa testified to the same things. Mr. Pease again had the meanness to impugn the statements of those women, though he had never been there himself. He was ready to brand every body as a liar who would not corroborate his own "facts," though many of them had previously been proven to be false. He read a long list of Reverends, Right Reverends, Generals, Honorables, &c., &c., as members of different Colonization Societies, to prove that it is a good thing. (The same list of dignitaries might be read to prove that Slavery and the Rum-traffic are good things.) He read long and prosy letters from interested parties in Africa, published in his own paper, lauding Liberia, as a paradise.

On the 2nd evening, these women brought letters proving they sustained unimpeachable characters, and were prominent members of Churches in Philadelphia—their own pastor being present to testify to their merit.

Mr. Aaron called Mr. John D. Phares, of this Borough, who spent several years on the coast of Africa, and who corobborated all the ladies had said—except the intercreption of letters,—of that he had no knowledge. He affirmed most impliecitly, that slavery, in its worst form existed Liberia, &c. Mr. Pease again had the extreme courtesy to question the veracity of this man, and to disprove it he read the Constitution of the Colony.

These statements are highly probable—they are exactly what we would expect from a Colony founded by such influence. The emigrants are mostly slaves, emancipated for the purpose. They are taught here by the society sending them, that slavery is right—that extortions and violence are justifiable—that might makes right, and what is to hinder them from making slaves of the natives? Their previous education, their religion, and their ideas of republicanism do not, and now we ask what can restrain them from it when the inducement is presented?

The last speech of Mr. Aaron was a magnificent effort. He urged the people to remember that this array of living witnesses were more trustworthy, than the letters of the interested men of the Society—that the Colonization scheme was the truckling tool of the Slave Power—that it was originated and controlled by slave-holders for their peculiar interests. He read from Mr. Pease's own letter to an Alabama Planter, assuring him that Colonization would not interfere with the Slave system in the remotest degree. He depicted the cruelty and injustice of the scheme, and the duplicity of some of its prominent votaries, with thrilling eloquence and power. In sober truth, every statement and argument advanced by Mr. P., was promptly met, and most triumphantly refuted.

Mr. P. has made no converts here—at least none to his side, that's certain. We would advise him to go to Africa himself, and try to remove some of the evils of that country before he urges the colored people to go there—he need not be afraid of dying, for if he has faith that Africa is to be redeemed by his efforts, God will spare his life there. These are our honest sentiments?

P.S.—There was a Stenographic reporter on the stage the first evening—on the second evening he was absent. What was the matter?

THE PEACE DEPUTATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter was received on the 26th by Mr. Pease, of Darlington, England, from his brother at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Pease states that the deputation was admitted to an audience of the Emperor, which lasted half an hour. The Emperor received them most graciously, and expressed himself much pleased with the object of their visit, and the motive which induced them to make so long a journey. The Emperor afforded them every opportunity to express their views and stated to them at great length what he thought of the present state of affairs. He said they should not leave without being introduced to the Empress, and on the Empress entering the room the Emperor explained the object of their journey. On taking their leave, the Emperor shook them heartily by the hand; and on quitting the palace they were much struck by the cordial reception given to three plain, humble, simple men of peace.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, another of the deputation, states that the Czar received himself and colleagues in the most courteous manner, and listened with the greatest attention to the address which they were deputed to present to him from the pacific bodies which they represented. They were induced to hope from the tone and manner of the Emperor that he was not insensible to the appeal, although the deputation were not equally confident that it would have the effect of staying the warlike preparations which were going on all around them. At the conclusion of what may be termed the official audience, the Autocrat introduced the deputation to the Empress, by whom they where most graciously received. Although it was the wish of "the Friends" to be as quiet as possible during their stay in St. Petersburg, it appears that their presence in the capital of Russia creates no inconsiderable degree of interest among the inhabitants, and that when they are observed in the streets they are not unfrequently followed by crowds of persons who take a favourable interest in the object of their mission.

Mr. Sturge had intended to be in Birmingham on Monday next, but at the request of the Emperor the deputation have determined to remain in St. Petersburg a day or two longer than it was originally purposed to continue.

AN INCIDENT AMONG THE FREED MEN OF JAMAICA.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from Kingston, Jamaica, gives the following illustration of what freedom has done for some of them who once wore the yoke of Slavery:

"I had attended an anti-slavery meeting at the period of the August festivities, which are always observed by the peasantry, at the free village of Hastings, situated about twelve miles from Falmouth, in an interior direction and was returning home late in the evening, somewhat fatigued with the labors of the day, when in passing through another free village, called Granville, a black boy ran after me, saying, "Mr. W———wishes to see you, sir." Reining in my steed, I inquired, "Who is Mr. W———?" Upon which the boy replied, pointing to a neat house at a little distance from the road; "He lives in that house, sir." Now, it so happened that I had been struck with the appearance of the very house, as I rode past in the morning. There was about it an air of comfort that proclaimed its owner as being well to do in the world, and I wondered to whom it belonged; some retired planter, who has laid by something handsome, thought I. Here, then, curiosity was to be gratified. I rode up the avenue in full expectation of meeting Mr. Canetop or Mr. Dunder.

On arriving at the entrance of the house, I was, to my surprise, met by a respectably dressed, and as afterward was shown, intelligent black man, who introduced himself to me as Mr. W———. He very positively asked me to walk in and take a glass of wine saying he had observed me at the meeting taking notes; I must be fatigued with that occupation, and my long ride, and must stand in need of refreshment, apologizing at the same time for what he called the liberty he had taken. I went into the house when I saw a long table laid with damask tablecloth, scrupulously white and clean, and set out with a handsome dinner service, among which some articles of silver spoons, etc., and cut glass ware figured conspicuously. There were present a number of black and dark colored young men and women, with some of whom I happened to be acquainted—among whom I noticed a very fine young black man, the stepson of W———, who had recently been married to a young woman who was also present. After a glass of wine it needed but very little pressing to induce one to partake of a substantial and even elegant dinner, and I spent one of the most pleasant evenings I have enjoyed, and did not reach Falmouth until 9 o'clock at night, which I did, highly delighted at the hospitality and the delicate politeness of my worthy host. And yet this man, previous to the first of August, 1838, had been a slave on a sugar estate. This is no isolated case. There are many in Trelawney and other parishes, who have got on as well as Mr. W———. The above mentioned incident carries with it its own commentary.

FOOTPRINTS OF SLAVERY.

The Buffalo *Express* contains the particulars of an attempt on the part of a Methodist clergyman of Missouri, the Rev. Pleasant Ellington, to obtain possession of the body and soul of John Freeman, a respectable colored man, who had resided several years at Indianapolis, and gained a competence and the respect of the people by his industry and good conduct. Ellington claimed him as his slave, a fugitive from his service in Kentucky, and having made oath that such were the facts, before a U. S. Commissioner, was in a fair way to reduce a free man to slavery, as was the case with Solomon Northup. But by the representations of the citizens of Indianapolis, who it seems were not anxious to get rid of their colored townsman, the Commissioner was induced to postpone his decision for sixty days, to permit Freeman to obtain evidence to oppose the claim, from Virginia, where he had lived a freeman. Leroy Patillo, an aged and respectable person, responded to the appeal of the endangered black man, and coming to Indiana at once recognized his old acquaintance, and maintained that he was no chattel. Ellington insisted upon further proof—and slaveholders in Alabama and Georgia testified in behalf of the injured colored man. He was saved; but the kidnapper let go his hold very reluctantly.—But for the public sympathy, and the prompt measures adopted, a man who owed no service to the task-master, either morally or legally, might have now been sweating under the lash of some brutal Legree. As it is, he has been put to an expense that swallows up all his little property. This is the sort of thing that Nebraska is menaced with. Men and brethren! shall it be accomplished?

Another case, differing somewhat from the above, although of but slightly greater hardship, has recently occured in New Orleans. It is well known that in the slave States, some of them, at least, the least taint of negro blood condemns the possessor to the condition of his mother, and there are numerous slaves as white as many whose descent is purely Caucasian. Several most distressing cases have been noted, and one in Baltimore not long since, in which this taint has subjected white women to cruel persecution. In New Orleans there resides a family named Pandelly, whose connections are extensive and influential. Some of them have been scholars and teachers of high repute. One of them recently became a member of the City Council, from which an attempt was made to eject him, on account of falsely alleged negro descent. The prosecution was abandoned, the charge being proved unfounded if not malicious; and the injured person instituted a suit for damages; which, however, were not awarded, notwithstanding the family had suffered severely from the scandal. It appears that the cross is of the Creole French with Indian blood. The great-grandmother to whom the several branches trace their descent, was the supposed daughter of an Indian mother by a father, and was known by the soubriquet of La belle Sauvagesse. The family name was Dimitry, and several of the sons have been distinguished as scholars. A daughter married a Mr. Pandelly, from whom descended the plaintiff in the case alluded to. His case was decided in his favor by the court; but he was made to suffer, in common with all his family, from this unjust prejudice, which the laws sustain against the descendants of colored persons.

Thus we see the barbaric features of Slavery exhibiting themselves on every hand. Are they such as commend the system to an enlightened Christian people?—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE ENGLISH POWER IN INDIA.

Count de Noe who has resided a long time in India, and is said to be thoroughly conversant with the resources of the British in that country, has addressed a communication to a Paris journal, upon the dangers that are generally believed to threaten the British Indian possessions, by invasion from Russia.

He is confident that the English have nothing to fear from an attack by Russia.—The reason he assigns for his belief are substantially as follows: The military power of England in that country is already great and increasing every day, both in men and materials of war. The military confederation of the Sikhs has ceased to exist, and their whole territory is annexed to the British possessions. The Russians would not find a single Indian nation which could or would wish to aid them in overcoming the English dominion. The Indians know the English well, and they have no knowledge of any other European nation, and they could not be persuaded to second a plot of any other nation, of whose manners and customs they are entirely ignorant. They fear that they would lose rather than gain by any change. With the English for their rulers, they see their religion, their property, and all their manners and customs respected; and they would not willingly hazard this state of things by a mere change of masters.

The difficulties of an attack upon the country by Russia are so great, intrinsically, that no one who is acquainted with the circumstances can entertain such an idea for a moment. The immense distance between the two countries; the extensive deserts to be traversed; the difficulty of sustaining an army, which for such an attack must be very numerous; the inconvenient routes by which troops and munitions of war must be transported; the water in certain parts of the deserts which it would be necessary to traverse; the fatigues and diseases incident to a change of, climate, and the certain loss of horses and beasts of barthen; all concur to demonstrate the absurdity of such an undertaking.

And even admitting that an expeditionary corps might arrive in good condition on the frontiers of India, who can doubt that the English would be fully prepared to receive them? They would have at their immediate command a numerous, powerful, courageous, well-disciplined and equipped, and well-fed army, ready for action. The issue of a first attack would certainly be in their favor, and such a check to an enemy without means of retreat or of succor or of reinforcements, would be fatal.

The alliance of Persia with Russia in an expedition against India, is considered by Count de Noe as an illusion. Persia has no good troops, and she would find in the Indian population on her frontiers inveterate enemies, who detest her, and who would under such circumstances be of great use to the English. The English, moreover, would only have to send a squadron into the Persian Gulf, to insure from that nation a speedy demand for peace.

The English army in India, including European troops and native militia, numbers 300,000 men. The latter are said to be excellent troops, and devotedly attached and faithful to their flag. The English have also a very considerable fleet, which would be efficient in the India seas; and it would be indispensably necessary, a *sine qua non* that any foreign power which should attack India should be mistress of the sea.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ABBE DE LAMENNAIS, a zealous ecclesiastic during the first half of his life, and an anathematized, dissenting free-thinker during the latter portion, died last Monday, at the age of 72 years. He renounced his allegiance to the Church of Rome, in consequence of two interdicts launched by the Pope at a book and newspaper of his, in which he maintained that the church ought to be independent of the state in pecuniary matters. Since this separation, he has hated Popes and Popery, priests and priesthood, with very genuine fervour. He was a Carlist under Napoleon, and when the Bourbons were restored, commenced an opposition against them. He was fined 36 francs under Charles X. and imprisoned a year under Louis Philippe; under the republic, he was a leader of the Mountain. Since the *coup d'etat* he has been translating Dante, but has left nothing sufficiently advanced to be published. His life has been an exceedingly inconsistent and turbulent one, and the Churchmen consider his "works scandalous and his end deplorable." Two of his books, "Indifference," and "Thoughts of a Believer," are works that will last. His funeral took place yesterday. According to his last instructions, no religious rite was performed; the coffin was not carried to church on its way to the tomb, no prayer was said over the grave, no cross, stone or head-piece marked the spot where he was buried—which was in the common trench of the poor. In five years this trench will bs dug over again to receive more tenants. In all this M. de Lamennais is consistent with the pantheistic profession of the last years of his life; but it must be confessed that such an example, coming from a man of such brilliant intelligence and profound learning, is likely to exert a deplorable influence. The Government announced that as it heard the funeral was to be made the occasion for an anti-religious demonstration, it would allow none but the relatives of the deceased to follow the hearse. As Lamennais had ordered that only eight persons whom he named, should accompany his remains, the precautious of the police were needless. There was not the least crowd or disturbance.—Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune.*

GROSS SUPERSTITION.—Incredible as it may appear, there are still persons to be found in Canada, who believe in the existence of witches, and of the practices formerly ascribed to them. In the neighbouring county of Russell lives an aged dame, whom the superstition of her neighbours has from some cause or other invested with the character of a witch, and to whose malevolent agency are ascribed all the cases of mental malady, and lingering sickness that have occurred for some years in the neigbourhood. On the principle, we suppose, that there is no poison to which Providence has not provided an antidote, the neighbourhood has also furnished a person of opposite sex, who has for some time followed the lucrative and pious occupation of exorcising the witch, at the rate of six dollars per victim. A clergyman from Bytown hearing of the absurd stories that were afloat, remonstrated with the man, and so far apparently with success, that he promised to forego his calling in future, although we have heard of his having restored any of the fees previously received by him for his supposed mastery over the Black Art.

To argue the enlightened persons from the supposed witch's vicinity, out of their belief in her supernatural league with the power of darkness, seems so far a hopeless task, and it is even at this moment believed that a person laboring under a disease of the liver is a victim of her diabolical machinations. An instance came under the personal knowledge of the writer two years ago in which the sickness of an individual was ascribed to her agency. Nor is it possible to reason persons, otherwise apparently intelligent, out of this belief, the Witch of Endor being appealed to as an unanswerable argument that such things can exist.—*Bytown Citizen.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

Agents.

Rev. WILLIS NAZREY, Toronto.
Rev. J. B. SMITH, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H. JONES, Toronto.
Rev. H. J. YOUNG, Pastor of Sover Street Chapel, will canvass this city for Subscribers, forthwith.

NUMBER TWO.

We know not what better caption to give our Leader, than the one above, for what we have to say is on various topics connected with the appearance of this number, and the future prospects of the *Provincial Freeman.*

When the first number was issued, all things looked dark and dreary, as to the prospects of this enterprise. Nobody knew how the Press would regard it. We did not know how Abolitionists would greet us, except that we knew of *some of a peculiar sort,* who would either regard us coldly or oppose us. How the Black People would respond to the effort, was doubtful, also, because there was much to be apprehended in the shape of combined foolishness and wickedness in certain quarters, of an interested and selfish sort.

But the spirit of the London Convention, in spite of its enemies, who attended it (opposing it before and after its being held)—consistent souls!—the result of canvassing in various towns in Canada and in the States, the friendly greeting of our brethern of the editorial corps; all show us that something may be done, and good may be done, too, with an enterprise like this. The energy, the activity, the union, the public spirit, with which our own people and our friends have responded to the effort made to establish an independent Paper, among the heretofore oppressed class in Canada, indicate a state of progress, and foretoken a prospective prosperity, every way encouraging and refreshing. It is to be hoped, that Mr. Ward's visit to Britain, will not be without good results, in this direction. Though that visit was not directly connected with, or in behalf of the *Freeman,* it will be, still, seen that his very appearance in Europe, his acquaintance with philanthropists of the old world, the extension of his correspondence, and the increasing of his influence, will all tend to make him the more useful, as the Editor of our Journal.

Already, the co-operation of powerful personages has been enlisted in our behalf, and the pen of one of the most influential Editors, in one of the cities of the north, is engaged to contribute to our columns. And though it look somewhat pretending in persons as humble as we, the remark may be maintained, that should the *Freeman* survive the critical period of its early childhood, it will be no unimportant medium of communication between the friends of the downtrodden on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is a matter of some interest to the friends of this undertaking, that it has not been begun hastily and imprudently. The first number was published and paid for. No other was issued, until it was ascertained that the enterprise bade fair to be successful. This number appears as the fruit of such practical inquries, as the evidence of a reliable basis for future hope, and as an earnest of probable, if not certain success. Still, but partial canvassing has been done, either in the States or Canada. When, therefore, the several members of the Publishing Committee, the different friends in localities, the Stockholders and the Agents, shall have fairly and faithfully canvassed, there is less reason to doubt than to feel sure of success.

Having said so much, we will now take the liberty of meeting the question—

WHY ESTABLISH THIS PAPER?

1. We answer, Because the interests of the large and growing colored population of Canada demand such an organ, for several reasons. We now number some 40,000, it is to be presumed, with constant accessions being made to our numbers. The accessions are not of escaped slaves, only, but along with those, a number of intelligent, influential, wealthy free men, of various occupations, who are abundantly capable of contributing to the very best weal of our beloved country. A like class, in the neighboring States, know nothing of Canada, and they never will know, until they can have some cheap, reliable means of information furnished by persons on the spot. Lectures and tracts have done and will do much to give this information; but these cannot be so multiplied as to meet the demand, but they do increase it. They who read a tract, or hear a lecture, wish to read or hear more.

Such need intelligent information of our climate, soil, productions, institutions, customs, laws, progress, &c., &c.

Besides, there are some colored people in the States, who are most strongly prejudiced against Canada. They prefer Yankeedom, with disfranchisement and oppression, religious and political, existing and increasing, to a land of impartial laws and a Constitution knowing no distinctions of color, and a Government in which all alike participate, and a sovereign who lives chiefly for the welfare of her subjects. Some of this class actually throw dust in the eyes of persons who propose to cast in their lot among us by misrepresenting our condition, our institutions, our Government, &c. We need a paper to meet this class, and to inform the inquiring class. And, right here, though for the thousandth time, we may as well add, that if for nothing else, we need a paper to expose the false tricks, selfish plots, and lying impostures of parties who make a trade of going to the States to lie, by representing the Black Population of Canada as being in a starving condition. Indeed we must either cease to blame people on the other side for believing us to be a set of paupers, or we must sustain some reliable medium through which the contrary shall be known—the truth in opposition to the falsehoods of itinerant self-seeking impostors.

2. We need an organ, too, for making our voice heard at home. Some of our wants, grievances and demands are peculiar to ourselves. It is so with other classes. We form a considerable element in the political constitution of our country, one way and another. As the great country grows, we grow with it; as it improves and progresses, we are carried forward on the bosom of its onward tide. Questions will arise affecting us as a class, which we must know how skilfully and efficiently to meet. To be always at the mercy of the demagogue of the hour, is neither safe, dutiful, nor in any sense becoming. We must allow our fellow subjects to know who we are and what we want, through our own authorised mouth-piece. Hence we must have a mouth-piece. Is not that plain?

Besides, it is due to our Constitution and Government, that we should train ourselves so as to fit us for the discharge of the duties of freemen, in full. Such freemen we never were before; and hence the need of our being fitted as well to look after our rights and interests as to discharge our duties.—We beg to ask especial attention to those two points. They are, to our own mind, matters of importance. Indeed, upon our first arrival in Canada they struck us forcibly; and every day, their importance to us has increased.

3. We say it in no ill spirit, but whatever blame may be cast upon us for saying it, it is neither to be denied nor concealed that there is not and never was a newspaper in Canada which represented the intelligence of colored Canadians; never one, whose respectability made it such a paper, as in a free country we need not be ashamed of. We do not ask the friends of the Paper, nor the Publishing Committee, nor the Stockholders, to be responsible for this remark. We say it on our own responsibility, and if anybody chooses to find fault with it, let him write to us, and he shall have his say in our columns. But we venture to say that our statement is simply true.

4. We beg to add, that none of the papers published by our people, in the States, answer our purpose. They either pass us by, in cold contempt, ignore us altogether, keep themselves or their readers, or both, ignorant of what Canada is, or in some other way, by opposition or neglect disparage us, as much as convenient. They will do us but very little good. We recollect a paper, of small size, published and edited by a Mr. *What do you call him?* called the Impartial Citizen, wherein there never was one column of information concerning Canada. And *one* of the reasons was, the Editor knew next to nothing about Canada. We fear that other Editors in the States, will be of as little service to us as that gentleman *then* was.

Good friends, we have a paper because we think we need one, and we have told you some reasons why. Do you agree with us?

But listen to us and we will add a word still further.

There is an importance in the position of the Colored Population of Canada in particular, and British America, in general, which we, nor our friends here, or in the United States, sufficiently estimate. We ask attention to this point.

In no country, in the world, does the condition of our people bear relations so important to the cause of the enslaved, as here. We have two great falsehoods to live down; two great *Yankee lies* that we have reason to know, are doing us the greatest mischief, on more than one Continent. They are,

1st. The Negro is unfit for Freedom.

2nd. The Negro cannot live on terms of equality with the white man, on the American Continent.

The discussion of these two points we will neither use the time, nor the condescension to enter upon, now. All we ask attention to, just at this moment, is, that the development, education and progress of Canadian colored men, will do more to stamp those two Anglo-Saxon assertions with their native falsity, than anything else this side of Heaven, can do. Slavocrats cannot and will not see progress in the West Indies. They can hinder it in the United States. The progress we make in Canada, is so near to them, it has so much to do with their former victims, and, at the same time, is, through God, so completely, and for ever, beyond their reach, that *they must see it, must feel it, but cannot hinder it.* Who cannot see that a respectable Paper will greatly aid this work?

D.

MR. WARD'S TOUR.

Accounts from England, of a reliable character, bear evidence to the great amount of service—abiding service—done the cause of Anti-Slavery as well as Temperance and other measures of reform, by Mr. Ward, since he left America, in April last. A new era in the history of colored Americans seems to have been ushered in by reason of his especial labors.

Anti-Slavery men, colored and white, have visited Great Britain from America, and yet if papers so eminently qualified to give an opinion on capability, as the British Banner, Leeds Mercury, Cheltenham Free Press, &c., &c., are to be taken as evidence, he has distanced, far distanced his predecessors in the agency line.

Accounts from Scotland bear the same testimony to his usefulness. It is not only as the indefatigable agent of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, and as the representative *par excellence* of colored Americans, in capability, energy and address, that his tour is to be considered the most important ever made by a colored man to England, but it is that the occasion has at last been made and improved, to effectually wipe out the imputation of natural inferiority, wholsale destitution of the colored people of Canada, and wholesale pauperism, ignorance and servitude of colored people in the United States.

It has been clearly demonstrated, by the Cheltenham Address, that the free colored people of North America, and those among the slaves, who can make the opportunity, aspire to something more abiding than the dubious fame suited only to those who love to be pitied and helped. He has shown that they are not all paupers and menials; but that a sense of self-reliance supports them against the united opposition of those who love despotism. True, there is manifested a sort of uneasiness at the success of his mission, by men who get 25, 50, and in some instances we verily believe, 100 per cent, by reporting nearly every colored man in Canada a fugitive, and every fugitive in needy circumstances. Those persons see the way hedged up to a "perfect harvest" in England, on behalf of the suffering fugitives in Canada. Mr. Ward's speeches tell what class of fugitives do need. Besides, Mr. Ward is not in the United States encouraging slaveholdess by reports of great need among the runaways, but he is "*at home*" among a people not only willing to receive fugitives from oppression, but to help them when they arrive, if they *need it.* Up to this time, there has been no abatement of his success in any way, and the prospect is that there will not be.

*

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Cincinnati, U. S., on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April next.

ANTI-SLAVERY RELATIONS.

As a new, though humble instrumentality in the Anti-Slavery field, it is necessary to state clearly the position of the *Provincial Freeman,* and the relation it holds to the great Anti-Slavery bodies of America; 1st, that there may be no doubts in the minds of the public as to its real position; and 2d, by way of reply to questions already propounded.

As a matter of curiosity, growing out of the establishment of a paper devoted to the measures it is proposed to advocate, the inquiry has been made by friends in the U. S. as to the "bearings" of the *Freeman;* "whether towards Garrisonianism, Lewis-Tappanism, Douglassism, Free-Soilism, or what?" In other words, will this journal be committed to the distinguishing doctrines of any one of the above schools exclusively?

No, friends, no! In the United States, the centre of operations of American slavery, and hitherto the field of active anti-slavery operations on this continent, circumstances not directly affecting us, have divided abolitionists into several classes; each of which has in its particular way, and with especial deference to the peculiar tenets held, endeavored to lead the growing liberal sentiment of the people. The national relations of abolitionists in the U. S., the peculiarity of the civil and religious polity under which they live, and their present local position in the Northern division of the country, no doubt, determine the phase of Anti-slavery effort with them; but with Canadians, as with British subjects everywhere, the case is quite different.

Living in a country in which chattel slavery is not tolerated; in which this man's origin or that man's peculiarities of feature, complexion, &c., are not made subjects of special legislation, and do not militate against against him, it is not thought to be either practicable or necessary to insist, *solely,* upon a political view of the matter.

We wish to help create a sentiment in Canada, and out of Canada, that shall tell against Slavery; and to point out, so far as we can see it, the course that people in this country should pursue to that end.

The matter of political action to affect Slavery should, we think, be left for the consideration of abolitionests, in those communities in which it is legalized; to them, properly belongs the right to adopt whatever course of action therein, a knowledge of its practical bearings may suggest. It is not for us to say, Do this or do that to remove the evil from among you; but, Be just and untiring in your efforts to speedily accomplish your object;—leaving to ourselves the right at the same time to prefer this or that course as a matter of opinion. But we do claim for Canadians the right to say how they will work.

With British subjects, then, whether by birth or adoption, the question assumes and can assme only a moral phase. Having no slaves, (the southern U. S. assertion to the contrary notwithstanding,) extending to each class the immunities of freemen, it is important to aid in fashioning public opinion on the question of Slavery by insisting on a strictly Scriptural course of conduct between man and man;—on the part of Governments towards individuals;—on the part of individuals to *preserve* their freedom, that the enormities of a system such as American Slavery and its cognates, Russian despotism and Italian and Austrian oppression, may be clearly understood and destroyed.

The precaution of exposing to the moral, religious and immoral, the immoral, irreligious, revolting features of any system of oppression however mild, (?) is indispensable to the preservation of liberty in this country, contiguous as it is, to a powerful nation in various parts of which Slavery is not only invested with the sanctity of lawful protection, and made the distinguishing feature of political preferment; but in which the general polity, is, by contrast with the long tried and approved axioms of the most liberal Government of Europe and our own country, suggestive of exciting change; where the deceptive glare made by the cry of "equality! progress! toleration!" obscures the evils inflicted upon all clases, too surely resulting from despotism practised upon one class.

Our crusade, then, must be a moral one. If a sound moral and religious influence, when exerted by individuals, can accomplish great good, surely the influence of large communities, such as this, for instance, in its character of a liberal, powerful, well sustained Province, can do more. If Slavery is better than freedom in its general features, to individuals, it is also in particulars; if better for individuals or clases in a country it is for the people at large. If slavery is the better condition, the relation is a moral one, its results to the enslaved are elevating, and the idea that freedom is desirable is nothing more than a wild hallucination of disordered intellect. But it is not so. The experience of mankind, whether they will confess it or not, is, that Slavery works positive evil; and, it is not unimportant to observe that the moral sense of mankind, formed, sustained, enforced by Christian teaching and example, is opposed to it. Then, duty requires that it be destroyed; sympathy for those who cannot of themselves break its iron grasp requires it; and as the influence of nations is not sectional but world wide, and as among those of America, our own is preeminently gaining importance, from position, relation to European governments and national origin, it is of the first moment that a strong moral feeling shall be created here.

The British government and people possess a power, determination and influence, hardly equalled by any other nation; and it is very clear that efforts made in this part of Her Majesty's dominions to countenance the despotism in the U. S., at the same time that they deeply injure us, have a direct influence in retarding the period of emancipation. These remarks will, it is hoped, satisfy all that it is neither our duty nor inclination to be the advocate of any particular school; but at the same time that we endeavor to enforce the broad and comprehensive ground of the moral bearings of the question, so firmly insisted upon by British anti-slavery men every where, we shall accept whatever we understand to be anti-slavery, in spirit and tendency, in the views and doctrines held forth by the different schools of the United States.

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RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON CANADA.—Through the interception by the authorities of some suspected correspondence, it appears that a scheme has been mooted to land a few thousands of Russian veterans in Canada, secretly and in disguise, by way of the United States, with the intention of harrassing the Power of England in this distant portion of her dominions. It is said, also, to have been suggested, that an attempt should be made by the Russian Government to bring about an understanding with the United States for the partition of British Territory in America, so to be arranged as to leave the question of slavery in its present position—that is, to give as much to the Slave States as to the Free States, the sacrifice of the West Indies, and, if need be, a large slice of Mexico, to be included in such arrangement between the two powers.

We give the report merely as we find it, without vouching for its correctness. We should

rather premise, however, that the Czar will find enough to occupy his attention in more important localities nearer home, to prevent his sending off a large portion of his best troops on so Quixotic an expedition as the invasion of Canada. The proposed alliance, offensive and defensive (for it amounts to that,) between Russia and the United States, however much it may be to the taste of the Southern despots, provided we may judge of things by their names and of people by their professions, we should pronounce to be simply impossible.

D.

THE EMIGRATION CONVENTION.

We publish on our outside the Call for a National Convention of Colored Men, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21th, 25th and 26th of August next. It is not, however, to be understood, that we consider the Call as intended to include Colored men resident in the Provinces. Indeed, the object of the Convention would rather indicate that such ought to be excluded. That object, so far as we can gather from the Call, seems to be, to discuss the propriety and practicability of removing by voluntary emigration the oppressed colored people of the United States whether free or enslaved, beyond the reach of their oppressors. We will not now stop to argue the question. On some future occasion we may possibly express our views upon it somewhat at length. It may suffice to state generally that we think every man has or ought to have an exclusive and inalienable right to judge for himself in this matter. We say to the slave, You have a right to your freedom and to every other privilege connected with it, and if you cannot secure these in Virginia or Alabama, by all means make your escape, without delay, to some other locality in God's wide universe, where you will be allowed to enjoy the rights and perform the duties, as you bear the stamp and impress of manhood. We say, further, to the free colored people of the States, wherever they may be, You are under no necessity or obligation to remain where you are. It might, for some peculiar reasons, be desirable that you should remain; but if an opportunity offers for elevating yourselves and families in the social scale, by removing to the West Indies, to Canada, or to Greenland—we care not whither—you are culpable if you do not at once adopt it. Some will urge, and probably do urge, that this is exactly what your enemies in the States desire. So be it. Because any enemy unwittingly desires what is for your advantage cannot possibly be any reason why you should change your course. "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum;*" under the full conviction that in this matter by doing justice to yourself first, you best promote the welfare of your race everywhere, and that of the enslaved and oppressed in the United States particularly.

It may be desirable that a limited number of colored Canadians should attend this Convention. Of course, according to the terms of the Call, they cannot be admitted as delegates. *Five* delegates from each State seems to be all that is contemplated by the framers of that document; and as it will scarcely be allowed by residents in the Province that they are *as yet*, or are likely for the next five months at least to be annexed to the States, and taken under the fostering protection of the Eagle's claws, it will be somewhat difficult to assign them a place in the Convention. Besides, as votes will have to be taken on the various topics that come up for discussion, and as those topics will of course refer in part to the place (if any) to which the colored people of the United States ought to emigrate, usage and propriety require that none but those who are presumed to be the representatives of the persons more immediately interested, ought to take an active part in the proceedings.

D.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

This infamous measure has for the present, to all appearance, received its *quietus* in the House of Representatives. By a vote of 110 to 95, it has been consigned to that "vasty deep," the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It must there take its place on the calender behind two or three hundred other bills, which must be disposed of or set aside before the Nebraska Bill can be reached, except by a suspension of the rules under a two-thirds vote. It appears on an analysis of the vote that several Southern members were in favor of this iniquity; while fifteen were absent; thus showing that the South is by no means unanimous for the passage of the Bill. It is doubtless owing to the agitation that has been raised throughout the Northern States that Douglas and his associates have encountered so sudden and severe a check in their nefarious attempt to curse a territory nearly equal in extent to the whole of the free States, with the demoralizing and destructive influence of slavery. It is gratifying to think that the traitor has so quickly reaped the traitor's reward, without even the thirty pieces of silver in consideration of its infamy. Douglas's hopes for the Presidency are forever blasted. However deeply the Democratic party of the United States may have sunk in obsequious servility to the slave-power, they dare not so insult the manhood of the North and what remains of honorable sentiment in the Free States, as to present the name of one so deeply committed to slavery propagandism as Douglas, to the free suffrage of the people. Aspirants for office will take timely warning from the example thus set before them, and be cautious hereafter how they stake their reputation and their hopes upon the chances of success that present themselves in the initiation of measures alike hostile to the true interests of both white and colored, at the same time that they are opposed to the moral sense of the whole civilized world. While those who have been struggling hitherto against mighty odds, and hoping almost against hope, will note the defeat of the traitor with joy, and gather from it fresh courage and fresh hope to cheer them on to renewed exertion.

D.

Elliot Cresson, Esq., well known as a prominent Colonizationist, and some time President of the American Colonization Society, died lately in Philadelphia. It is worthy of remark that out of all his vast wealth, he bequeathed only $1000 to the Society with which, during his lifetime he had been so intimately connected. It is to be hoped that at the last he had somewhat repented of his unchristian prejudice, and that as a future opened up before him, in which there is no complexional caste, and no abasement on account of color, his philanthropy approximated more nearly to the universe-embracing apothegm, "The world is my country, and all mankind my country men."

D.

Riot in New Haven, (Conn.)—On the 18th inst. a serious collision took place between the students of Yale College and a portion of the citizens, in which one of the latter was killed.—Afterwards the citizens procured two cannon, which they loaded with stones, in the absence of balls and proceeded with them to the College with the intention of using them against the building in which the students had fortified themselves. The police, however, succeeded in spiking the guns and so for the present preventing further mischief.

ATTENTION!!!

"Self-reliance is the True Road to Independence."

A number of persons as yet, probably, unacquainted with the intention to publish this paper, will receive a copy of this issue, by which it is hoped they may be induced to subscribe; numbers who have pledged themselves to aid in its support will, in like manner, be reminded of their promises. We do hope that young people and old will help to forward a good work.

Canadians are not too well supplied with papers advocating the measures herein set forth, so we are not prepared for the cry in this quarter of "papers enough!" The matter is settled for another paper here. Persons abroad want reliable information of Canada, *from* Canada; that they shall have, if they will speak and act encouragingly. The advocates of emigration will have an opportunity to compare the facilities of this country, with others on which their attention is now fixed. The lovers of the ridiculous will also be highly entertained, no doubt, when they hear, as they will if they *take the paper*, of the somersets, manœuvres and antics now in full tide of operation, especially at the "west end." We have now, awaiting forthcoming issues, resolutions and counter-resolutions, accounts of meetings held and the resolves passed thereat, and of resolutions published, but *not* passed at any meeting, for begging and against it, for the Provincial Council and against it, for the United States National Council and against it, and for exclusive institutions and against them, all showing that some among colored Canadians, as among all other people, intend to kill, while others try to cure. Canadians, East and West, see and speak freely of the importance of the enterprise, and from them we hopefully look for patronage.

Will not the young particulary, take hold, and each one engage to do what he can to give character and efficiency to the paper, by sending on one, two, three or fifty subscribers, as they may be disposed, and also by sending articles for publication? We hope they will not be slow to assume their proper duties, to relieve the old men of a portion of the labor, never failing, meanwhile, to profit by their counsel.

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SOUTH vs. NORTH.

The Charleston *Courier*, in a late number, reviewing Theodore Parker's Discourse on Slavery and the Nebraska movement, takes the opportunity to give the North its due in reference to its truckling subserviency to Southern influence, as under:

There are frequent passages, in this strange exhibition of the mad parson, which, in the main, *truthfully as well as strongly*, detail and depict the various occasions on which Southern interests have obtained the mastery in Congress, or, at least important advantages, which are well worthy the consideration of all who erroneously suppose that the action of the General Government has been on the whole, adverse to Slavery. The truth is that our Government, although hostile, in its incipiency, to domestic Slavery, and starting into political being with a strong bent towards abolition, yet afterwards so changed its policy that its action for the most part, and with only a few exceptions, has fostered the slaveholding interest, and swelled it from six to fifteen States, and from a feeble and sparse population to one of TEN MILLIONS. In confirmation of these views, the reverend declaimer undertook to demonstrate that the idea of Freedom had its "culmination point in time, about 1780," and "in space," at Faneuil Hall—"for up there," and he pointed to the portrait of SAMUEL ADAMS, "is one of the men who represented that idea; and that only twice, since the Declaration of Independence, had the idea of Freedom, in Federal Councils, prevailed against Slavery;" whereas the Slaveholding interest had triumphed no less than nine times and was about, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, to achieve its tenth victory.

In one or more of the foregoing extracts, we have shown how Parson PARKER admires the fidelity of the sons of the South to its interests, in spite of his loathing and contempt of the South and its slave system. We now exhibit in contrast his very *flattering* portraiture of his cherished North, where base cupidity and servile truckling and subserviency to the South almost universally prevail.

Another "Sectional" Question.—The January number of the *Northern Islander*, a paper published by the Mormon settlement on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, thus discourses about the "peculiar institution" of that peculiar people. We can not see, as things are in the States, but that the argument of the *Islander* is a fair one; neither can we discern how the abettors of a system of universal concubinage can with any show of decency object to the Mormons because of their polygamy. We trust that Messrs. Badger, Jones and the other raving would-be "abolitionists of freedom," will be able to clear up this matter to the satisfaction of their confreres of Utah and Beaver Island.

What business has Congress or the United States with the law concerning marriage? That is a domestic matter of each State, in which each is sovereign.—Fifteen of the States allow a large portion of their population, (the slaves,) as many wives as their master please, and as many concubines as he can hire, and turn them off when he pleases, and to assign them to poverty and destruction. In all the States vast numbers are publicly kept as common prostitutes, and has either Congress or any other power has been appealed to. But because the Mormons in Utah have, like the Puritans in New England, determined to be governed by the laws of God, they must forsooth be refused admission into the Union. Does not republicanism itself guarantee to Utah the right of self government? Have not the very same grounds to establish polygamy, that Michigan has to prohibit it, an instance in duality? Is the republicanism of America a reality, or a mere pretence, or a swindle? Nothing can be clearer than that if the people of Utah see fit to institute and practice polygamy, no power on earth can legally prevent them.—The only real difficulty in the matter will arise when those who have been legally married in Utah to a number of wives, choose to go with their wives to reside in other States. Marriage in all the States is a civil contract, and the general rule is, that if the contract is valid when made, it will be enforced everywhere. But this rule is not universal. Conflicts are likely to grow up on this question. In the case of Indians married in their own country, and of a few Turks and Chinese sojourning for a short time in the States, their polygamy has been winked at, and the courts have not determined the rule of law in the premises. But it is doubtful whether the same liberality will be extended to the Mormons.

Education of Idiots.—On the 10th inst. a number of idiots educated in the Asylum of the State of New York, were examined before the State Legislature at Albany, and gave encouraging evidence that the care humanely bestowed upon that truly afflicted portion of the community is well rewarded. Our neighbor *The News of the Week* takes the opportunity, when noticing this examination, to remark as follows, in reference to the absence of kindred institutions in Canada:

We have repeatedly urged on the Canadian government to imitate the example so well set them by the State of New York in this respect. We trust the next session of the Provincial Parliament will not be allowed to pass, without having something done in relation thereto. The last census shows, that there are many people so afflicted amongst us, and numbers of whom although full grown, are unable to take care of themselves. For several years back, one might be daily seen wandering about the streets of this city, a disgrace to our philanthropy. Therefore any measures that might be taken for their benefit, to be perfect, should not only provide education for the young, but also an asylum for the old and helpless who have no friends to assist them. A measure of this kind will be most popular. The people will cheerfully pay the expense necessary to carry it out. In proof of this we could mention one township, at least, where the people have voluntarily taxed themselves to defray the expense of supporting a man who is mentally and physically incapacitated from doing so himself, which is highly to the credit of that municipality, and a reproach to the Legislature for not doing the like for the Province generally.

GLEANINGS

The War, &c.—Great activity and enthusiasm prevail in England and France in making preparations for the war, according to the latest accounts, and thousands are being sent to the Turkish Provinces. Lord Ragland will, it is said, be Commander of the English forces. In an engagement in Asia, near Shafkates, 2000 Russians were killed!

—Charlotte K—, a gentleman writer, but lady correspondent of *F. Douglass's Paper*, is particularly severe on Oddfellows and Oddfellowship, among Colored Americans.

Mr. J. B. Gough was presented with a Silver Water Jug, at a Soiree, held in Tanfield Hall, Edinburgh, as a token of appreciation of services rendered by him to the Temperance cause. A Scotch Society has employed him to lecture for them, for three months, for $1000; so say the papers. A handsome salary that!

—Miss Julia Griffiths, Editor of *Autographs for Freedom*, writes interesting letters from Washington, D. C., for *Frederick Douglass's Paper*.

Our Paper.—We are at length enabled to lay before our friends and others, the second number of the *Provincial Freeman*. It will scarcely be needful to inform those of our readers who are at all conversant with the mysteries of the Printing Office, that we have had to encounter and overcome all the usual difficulties incident to a new enterprise, besides not a few that may be fairly presumed to be unusual. That the paper is as yet, all that it ought to be, either as regards its typographical appearance, or its literary character, it would be useless to pretend; at the same time we venture to give expression to a confident assurance that ere many weeks have elapsed, it will be found to have attained to a high, if not to a first rank among the stars that bedeck the firmament of literature on our Western Hemisphere.

D.

ARREST AND RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN MILWAUKEE.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

The greatest excitement was caused on Saturday morning by the announcement that a Fugitive Slave had been arrested about four miles this side of Racine, by Deputy U. S. Marshal C. C. Cotton and four other men, one of them named B. S. Garland, the alleged Owner of the fugitive, and another, a constable of Racine, in all five white men; and brought to this city, and placed, *handcuffed in our jail*. The particulars of the transactions are these:

The colored man's name is Joshua Glover, and is claimed as the runaway slave of S. B. Garland, of St. Louis county, Missouri. He is alleged to have run away in 1852.

Glover was in the employ of St. Clair & Rice in a mill near Racine. On Friday night, while seated in his shanty, five men broke open the door suddenly, rushed in upon him and felled him to the ground. They then hand cuffed him, took him into a double buggy with nothing on but his pantaloons and shirt, and drove off north, and after having lost the way, at last brought him to Milwaukee County Jail. Here he was lodged in a *cell, hand cuffed*. Our Deputy Jailer, with commendable feelings of humanity, took off the hand cuffs, and treated him with care and kindness.

As soon as the matter got wind, the greatest excitement prevailed; a large crowd collected in the jail; hundreds of men were aroused, and declared that he should not be taken from the city. Lawyers without number were busy at work, searching through the sections of the *Fugitive Slave Law*. The Revised Statutes were opened in a number of law offices to the chapter on Habeas Corpus, and every thing that could be done within the law, for the release from custody of Glover was resorted to.

Some man rode through from Racine on horse back, and gave the first information that our jail contained a fugitive—that one of its cells had been polluted by the blood of a slave. We, with others, went to the jail, and found the fugitive in a cell. He was called out into the passage, and what a sight was there! The man was cut in two places on the head; the front of his shirt was soaking and stiff with his own blood.

The man told us that he had been in this State about two years, and that he was at work for the persons we have named above, and that they owe him about fifty dollars; and he was sitting in his shanty when the men came in, and one placed a revolver to his head; he put up his hand to push it away, when he was knocked down senseless, and removed to the waggon. The man or men swore that if he shouted or made the least noise, they would kill him instantly.

A habeas corpus was immediately got out before Judge Jenkins, and a civil warrant before Albert Smith, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for the damages sustained by the unfortunate man. A telegraph sent to Racine for a warrant for the arrest of the five men engaged in assaulting him in his shanty.

The Court House bell was rung at about 2 P. M., the alarm sounded for the first ward, thousands flocked to the Court House square, and around the jail, the excitement being intense. After sometime, the crowd was called to order, by Jas. H. Paine, from the Court House steps, when Gen. E. B. Wolcott was chosen President, and A. H. Bielfield, Secretary.

A committee consisting of four from each ward, was appointed to draft resolutions and present them to the meeting. The Committee consisted of Jas. H. Paine, Wm. Whitnal, John Furlong, S. M. Booth, and Dr. E. Wunderly.

The crowd, which had kept increasing, was then addressed by Byron Paine, Esq., General Paine, S. M. Booth and A. H. Bielfield. Each speaker was loudly cheered. The resolutions were called for and read to the meeting, and adopted with great cheering. They were as follows:

Whereas, A man named Joshua Glover, living in the neighborhood of Racine, had his house broken into, a pistol presented at his head, was knocked down and badly cut and bruised by Deputy Marshal Charles C. Cotton and Benj. S. Garland, his pretended owner, before any legal process was served upon him, was fettered and brought by night to this city, and incarcerated in our county jail; and,

Whereas, A writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued by Judge Jenkins to Sheriff Page a Deputy Marshal Cotton, commanding them, in the name of this State, to bring the prisoner before him, and show cause why the prisoner should not be released, which writ has not been yet obeyed; therefore,

Resolved, as citizens of Milwaukee, that every person has an indefensible right to a fair and impartial trial by jury on all questions involving personal liberty.

Resolved, That the Writ of Habeas Corpus is the great defence of Freedom and that we demand for this prisoner, as well as for our own protection, that this sacred Writ shall be obeyed.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to stand by this prisoner, and do our utmost to secure for him a fair and impartial trial by jury.

Soon after the resolutions had been read and passed, a Vigilance Committee of twenty-five was appointed to watch that the fugitive was not secretly taken away, or tried except in an open manner. We understand that the Committee was instructed to ring the bells, and call the city to their aid in case any attempt should be made to get the fugitive away from the jail.

During this morning, a writ of Habeas Corpus, as above mentioned, had been served upon Sheriff Page. He immediately made return that the negro was not in his custody, or under his control, but was in custody of the U. S. Marshal and Deputies, under a warrant from Judge Miller, of the U. S. Court. Another writ was got up by the negro's counsel, C. K. Watkins, Esq., and put in the Sheriff's hands to be served upon the Marshall and was so served. This was about 5 P. M. Within a short time, the steamer arrived, bringing about 100 men from Racine, who marched in solid column to the jail, where the negro still remained in charge of two deputies of the U. S Marshal. This accession to the numbers of the crowd added fuel to the flame, and after a short time a demand was made for the man; a refusal being made, an attack was made upon the door with planks, axes, &c. It was broken in, the inner door and wall broken through, and the negro taken from his keepers, brought out and placed in a wagon, which was driven at great speed down to Walker's Point Bridge, where he was placed in another carriage and leave South on the way to Racine. The military were called out, but had not gathered when the crisis came.

The Sheriff of Racine County was with those who came by the boat, and had warrants for the arrest of the owner, Mr. Garland, and others, for assault and battery. Mr. G. was arrested and taken to J. E. Arnold's office, who acted as his counsel. A writ of habeas corpus was at once issued from Judge Miller's Court, and was taken to that office. An understanding was entered into that Mr Garland should be forthcoming on Monday (this) morning, and he was left in custody of the U. S Marshal, to be produced at that time

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"National Council of the Colored People."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax; and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National, Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of ——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and youth seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition products of the skill and labor of colored people

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith, subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the counsel shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions, and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science and the liberal and mechanical arts, this Convention contemplates to build ourselves up as a distinct race, separate caste in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PRIVATEERING.

(From the London Times.)

With the heroism the glory, and the triumphs of war, there come also its scandals, its excesses, and its horrors. It is impossible but that it should be a season of license, in which the worst passions invade, like vultures, the sad field of honor, and, like robbers, snatch a spoil from the victims of wreck or sea slaughter. It is unhappily within the knowledge of our readers that, under the name of privateering, legalized piracy was once considered an honorable profession, and Christian gentlemen, sitting at the dinner table or returning from church, agreed to send out armed ships with letters of marque, to prey on the peaceful commerce of the seas. It was, of course, a matter of painful necessity to stop the commerce of the foe, and our men of war had the same warrant and justification for the capture of his merchantmen as of his armed vessels. This was done in the way of public and honorable warfare by the command, not merely the permission, of the constituted authority. But over and above this, as a measure of retaliation, and as an auxiliary mode of offence, we allowed anybody who liked the bloody trade, to turn pirate for awhile, to range over the sea with a crew of cut-throats, and seize any merchant-vessel under the hostile flag, all for the purely selfish consideration of booty. The thing was so old, so common, so customary and familiar, that few saw any harm in it. Perhaps the best way of satisfying even the unscrupulous that there is harm in it, and that the whole proceeding is barbarous and brutal in the extreme, will appear by supposing a parallel in land warfare. What if the Duke of Wellington, on crossing the Pyrennees, had brought with him a swarm of Spanish guerillas, and given them written licenses to plunder the peaceful inhabitants of France, and murder all those who resisted their exactions? The very idea is monstrous and intolerable. Yet this is precisely what was done upon the ocean throughout the whole war. To seize and appropriate a waggonload of merchandize and shoot the waggoner and his associates would be respectable theft to put on board the ships property which would have been brought safely into port. To seize the same merchandize and the ship, murder and to murder the same guardians performing the office of supercargo or seamen was honestly thought right, it was done every day; and many excellent, honorable, and religious persons made their fortunes by the practice with as little remembrance to their moral instincts as they would grow potatoes or made cotton twist. There was indeed some little risk about it—a being that a privateer sometimes "caught a Tartar" in the shape of a man of war. This degree of risk was considered to place the enterprise rather beyond the reach of pauper seaman, and to receive it as the luxury of those who had a few thousand pounds to spare, and souls of proportionate magnanimity. So, to fit out a privateer was thought as injudicious in a small trader as a man with large demands on his purse is, as it would be in the present age to speculate to any depth in a railway speculation or a loan bargain in the funds. The man who risked his all in a privateer which had the ill luck to fall into the enemy's hands, simply waddled off, like the "lame duck" of the Stock Exchange. So far, he lost the respect of his fellow citizens. That the miscreants he had hired had murdered some score of French fishermen or sailors, and had half of them been killed in their turn was a matter of indifference.

Lord John Russell's answer to Sir William Clay's question last night, gives us some hope that naval warfare will be gradually purified of those scandals which have hitherto so unreasonably distinguished it from its sister operations by land. The question referred indeed primarily to the case of certain Russian ships, with British cargoes, now on the sea with Turkish firmans, and with subsequent protection from the British Government against its own men of war. Sir W. Clay wished to know whether the French Government could be induced also to respect these vessels. To this question no distinct and positive answer could be given, but Lord John Russell promised the best offices of the British Government. This of course does not go very far, as it refers only to the case of certain vessels of which a list has already been given to Government, and the cargoes of which are British. But the question suggests a further enquiry as to the whole practice of interference with the ordinary operations of commerce. What is there in the element that should make so great a difference between the morality of naval and military warfare? When we enter a hostile territory it is true that we do not interfere with agriculture and commerce, but only just so far as is necessary for strictly military purposes. We seize cattle, vehicles, food for man and beast, firewood, boats, and every thing that our armies may require for their maintenance, or for carrying on the war. We force labour; we levy contributions from towns, and inflict heavy penalties in case of refusal; we break up roads, level suburbs, destroy plantations, inundate low grounds, stop the channels of rivers and the mouths of ports, remove buoys and beacons, and confiscate the property of those who attempt to force a blockade. We even go so far as to lay waste a country in the face of a pursuing foe, or to stop an anticipated advance. All this is very dreadful but justified by the stern code of war, which, though stern is also humane, seeing that no amount of mere material property can be weighed in the balance with the lives of men—those men our own soldiers, fighting for us and our cause. But all that we have described and enumerated above is short of wanton destruction, and also of mere robbery. The drunken private cannot be restrained from plunder; but the general in command cannot seize the contents of the private warehouses and shops of a conquered city, and sell them for the benefit of the British government or of his own army. No substantial reason can be alleged why the rule should not apply to naval commerce, and why the ships of the enemy are to be seized and appropriated wherever they are, whatever their cargo, and whithersoever bound. To stop commerce is one thing, to plunder another. It may not, indeed, be easy to say how we may do one thing without the other; as, if we are to stop ships at sea, and take possession of them, simply as a measure of defence, we must also repay ourselves for the cost of the operation. But one thing is very clear—an end must shortly be put to the practice of piracy in form of law. Let us at once refuse to grant letters of marque, and disallow them in the case of the foe. Let us at once recognize no such thing as a privateer, as distinguished from a pirate and hang both indiscriminately as soon as they fall into our hands.

The war now impending will probably give us a good deal of work in this way. The Mediterranean has always been infested with pirates from the age of Homer to the present day; and the subjects of His Majesty King Otho are as much given to robbery by sea and by land as they ever were. These are the people we have to fear. There will never be wanting Greeks of the pliest old school to take letters of marque from the Emperor of Russia, and with that warrant they are not very likely to distinguish nicely between a merchantman of one nation and a merchantman of another, so as both be equally well laden and equally ill armed. Should His Greek Majesty's subjects join the war in this villainous capacity, we trust that our men of war will be instructed to give them the same summary justice that Sir James Brooke gave the people he supposed, whether rightly or not, to be pirates on the coast of Borneo. The shortest way will be the best, and we shall think very ill of our captains if they have not effectually suppressed piracy or privateering—it matters not for the name—in the Mediterranean, before the first twelvemonth of the war is passed. Should it be found that the so called privateers take refuge in the ports of Greece, or that armaments are fitting out at those ports with the manifest intention of pursuing that bloody game it will be necessary to take some decided steps with those ports, so as to secure them from being put to this use for the future.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Latest.

New York, March 24th.

Last night the "Pacific" from Liverpool, about 1 P. M. on Wednesday 8th, arrived at 7 1-2.

The Steamer "America" arrived out on the 7th. The position of affairs is quite unchanged. The Greek insurrection was almost checked.

The United States Minister had presented his credentials to the Sultan assuring that dignitary of the sympathy of the United States.

The British Chancellor of Exchequer proposes to double the income tax, and the French Minister to borrow 250,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

Preparations are going on in England.

The first division of the fleet will sail in a day or two.

The French Government advertises for 100 ships to embark at Versailles with stores.

Lord Londonderry is dead.

More difficulties had occured at Prescott, with the operatives.

Dickinson & Co., of Glasgow, have failed—liabilities £200.000.

Mr. Soule is in high favor with the Queen of Spain. The Spanish insurrection is suppressed.

Austria still slightly wavers, and Prussia refrains from announcing what course she will pursue.

The London Morning *Herald* of Wednesday the 8th, in third edition, reports that Kalafat had fallen, and that the Garrison had been unmassacred. The news had created great excitement, but its truth was doubted.

Marseilles, March 7th.—Corn has risen two hectolitres, in consequence of Russia having prohibited the exportation of grain from Odessa and the Sea of Azoph.

London, 7th.—Frost, Williams and Jones, the chartists, are pardoned

Paris, March, 7th, 1854.—The loan of 250,000,000 francs passed unanimously.

Madrid, March 2nd, 1854.—Vague rumors are rife of a misunderstanding between England and Spain, which will probably result in the recall of M Isturiz

Turin, March 1st, 1854.—France and England are said to have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

NICHOLAS AND NAPOLEON.

Reply of the Czar to the Emperor's Autograph Letter.

We announced yesterday that the Emperor had received a reply from St. Petersburgh.

In this letter to the Emperor, the Czar discusses the conditions of arrangement which were proposed to him, and declares that he cannot enter into any negotiation, except upon the basis which he has already made known.

The Czar [illegible] a pacific spirit, but [illegible] to [illegible] cause for war [illegible] to navy [illegible] While, [illegible] rights to Turkey, the Emperor [illegible] protectorate of the country, on the [illegible] with England and with the sympathies of Germany.

The Czar [illegible] declared [illegible] ready [illegible] to [illegible] Ottoman Empire to [illegible] Nor has any other question ever entered into this discussion.

Our attention is directed towards Austria, whose position calls upon her to play an active and important part on the present occasion. But Austria has always declared herself with great firmness in favor of those points which were laid down in the protocol of the Vienna conference, and of the 5th.

We have every confidence in the trustworthiness and chivalrous character of the young Emperor of Austria, and we find, besides, a guarantee for the discharge of his engagements in the interests of his people—interests which are identical with our own.

Under the original circumstances of European politics, France strong in her loyal and disinterested intentions, has nothing to fear from the impending struggle. She knows, besides, that she may rely on the energy, as well as the wisdom of the Emperor.—*Paris Moniteur.*

Appointments to Office.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 24th February, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

John Kirkland, of Puslinch, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Wellington, in place of Anthony Stephens, Esquire, resigned.

Francis Bleuler Lassett Greene, of Port Hope, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3rd, March, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Ralph B. Jonhson, Esq., of Montreal, jointly with Simeon Lelievre, of Quebec, and William L. Felton, of Sherbrooke, Esquire, to be Commissions to inquire into the conduct of the Police Authorities on the occasion of a Riot, which took place in the City of Quebec, on the Sixth of June last, and further to inquire into the state of the Police of the said City.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 4th March, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

The Hon. William H. Blake,
" Samuel B. Harrison, and
The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D. to be Commissioners to exercise the Visitorial Powers, with regard to Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, and to inquire into the State of discipline of that Institution, the system of Teaching adopted therein, and the general Management thereof.

Jaspar Murphy, of the City of Quebec, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Seacher in Her Majesty's Customs.

IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hercules George Robert Robinson, Esq., to be President and senior member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Stephen Rice and George Birnie, Esqs., to be members of the Executive Council; and Joseph Hensly, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council, of Prince Edward's Island.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Alfred J. Duncome and William Hamilton, Esqs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Power of Spirit.—Facts are obstinate before the understanding, and will not yield up the moral they contain. Matter places itself in antagonism to intellect, and remains cold and dead, but subject both to the living rays of the spirit, and essence comes forth—fluidity begins.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

Distinctive object:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

General objects:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

Supporters.

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded withgreat pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

Origin and progress:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel, Tribune his special study; examining carefully the personality denominational aspect of Religious Societies, their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the World. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

Co-laborers:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the Tribune's Mission.

Terms and notices:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, Toronto.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher, throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Sign

Miscellaneous.

NOW.

Arise! for the day is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard fought field;
Of storming the airy fortress;
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has dreams of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! if the past detain you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last;
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken to find it past.

[*Household Words.*

The Gipsy Slaves of Wallachia.

All travellers who have journied from Zemlitza on the Danube to Bucharest, agree in painting the country they are obliged to traverse in the most sombre colors. Once out of sight of the lines of trees that border the Danube, you enter upon an interminable dismal plain, with a level horizon that surrounds you like a circle, of which you are ever the centre. There are no objects behind, to mark your progress by their gradual disappearance; there is nothing ahead, to encourage you on; no mountains of blue rising higher and higher, becoming substantial as you advance, breaking up their long line into peaks and valleys bristling with crags or clothed in forest. If you would know that you are in motion you must look upon the ground beneath your feet and see the pebbles and plants pass slowly backwards as your wagon moves sleeply on, or whirl dimly by as the karoutchor pursues its mad career. In winter time, an additional dreariness is given to this desert by the absence of the sun, which is hidden from view by one vast cloud stretching from horizon to horizon, low down, so as almost to resemble a mist just risen from the earth. Here and there, a few slight elevations, a foot or two high, indicate the presence of an underground village. At various distances, tall poles rise into the air, marking the positions of wells, around which the sky is speckled by flights of crows and vultures. Now and then you meet parties of peasants clothed in sheepskin, and wearing prodigious mustachios, wandering across the level. At night the only sound is the wind whistling through the low bushes, occasionally bringing to the ear the reports of a volley of musketry fired by some party of travellers who amuse themselves in this martial way.

It is not uncommon in crossing these sad plains to come upon groups of wild-looking individuals, black as Ethiopians, scantily covered by old rags, stepping jauntily out, waving there arms, nodding their heads, rattling fragments of songs, and clattering together as they go, the blacksmith's tools which they bear upon their backs. Further on, perhaps, when night has fallen, an hour or two after these odd-looking people have gone ahead of your wagon (they take two strides for one of your oxen) the ground ahead will probably become spangled as with glow-worms; and presently a sort of whirlwind of strange sounds, half song, half shout, will be borne by the night breeze, to mingle with the buzz of your own caravan, and the creaking of the wheels. You have come upon a village, and encampment, a burrow of gipsy troglodytes (dwellers in caves,) who are either sitting around the remains of the fires they have lighted to cook their evening meal, or, with open doors or trays, by the the light of a candle stuck in the ground, are engaged in smoking red clay or cherry-wood pipes, and drinking the harsh wine of the country.

These people are of the most humble and most unfortunate section of the Wallachian people, the Zigans, who of old formed a flourishing little state, paying tribute to the Greek empire, but who are now reduced to a condition of abject slavery. Their history is most obscure, and it is not with certainty known whence they came or by what steps they descended to their present level. It seems certain, however, that they belong to the same family of wanderers who are known in Egypt as Gayaras, in Hungary as Zingari, in Germany as Zigeuner, in Spain as Gitanos, in France as Bohemians, and in England as Gipsies. Their own traditions derive them from Syria, whence they were transported in the eighth century, by one of the Greek emperors, to Thrace. On account of some peculiarities in their manners, perhaps of some strange forms of doctrine, they seem to have become detested and despised by neighboring nations, and especially by the Mohammedans. When the Turks penetrated into their territory instead of merely requiring tribute from them, they attacked them with fury, dispersed them, hunted them down like wild beasts, and condemned those to perpetual servitude whose lives they spared. In this persecution they were encouraged by the Christians, who shared, indeed, the greater part of the newly made serfs among themselves.—It is estimated that at present there are more than twenty-three thousand Zigan families in Moldo-Wallachia, comprising about a hundred and fifty thousand souls. A certain number of these belonging to the State, which employs them in mines and public works; whilst the others are divided among the monasteries and the Boyards. Some of these latter possess as many as five or six thousand, engaged in the most laborious works connected with their estates, in part let out upon hire. They sell or exchange them at certain fixed periods of the year, bringing them like cattle to market; until lately, they treated them with such severity that they not unfrequently drove them to suicide. Many Boyards of humane character now grant a semi-liberty to their Zigans, allowing them for so much a year to go about as they please, seeking for work, and retaining the produce of it. Once every spring, the half-enfranchised slave must make his appearance and pay his tribute. Sometimes, also, he brings an instalment of his own price, and thus manages by degrees to free himself.—An industrious man may earn his liberty in ten years; but this unfortunate race has been so brutalized by long suffering, and is so addicted to every kind of debauchery, that very few succeed in rescuing themselves from bondage. Amongst the Boyards of the present day there are a good many whose copper complexions, white teeth, and general cast of countenance, evidently prove them to be descended from Zigans.

The physical constitution of this unhappy people is strongly marked. The men are generally of lofty stature, robust and sinewy. Their skin is black or copper-colored, their hair, thick and woolly; their lips are of negro heaviness, and their teeth as white as pearls; the nose is considerably flattened, and the whole countenance is illuminated, as it were, by lively rolling eyes. All, without exception, wear beards. Their dress consists commonly of a piece of tattered cloth thrown carelessly around them; perhaps an old bed curtain given by some master, or a blanket that has gone through every degree of fortune, until it has been rejected by the scullion.

As is the case in many savage tribes, the women are either extremely ugly or extremely handsome. Most of the Zigans are beautiful up to the age of twenty; but, after that time, they suddenly shrink and shrivel, change color, bend, and lose the lightness of their step, as if an enchanter's wand had charged them from youth, admired and wooed, to dishonored old age. The dress of these women is peculiar, consisting generally of nothing but a tight tunic or bodice made of sheep-skin, and scarcely reaching to the knees. It leaves their legs, their arms, and their necks bare. Over their heads the most coquettish throw a white veil, and some few indulge in leather sandals. As ornaments they were ear-rings of brass filligree, necklaces of paras strung upon a slender thong, and a variety of metal bracelets.—The children go naked up to the age of ten or twelve, and whole swarms of girls and boys may sometimes be seen rolling about together in the dust or mud in summer, in the water or snow in winter—like so many black worms. As you pass by, a dozen heads of matted hair and a dozen pairs of sharp eyes are raised towards you, and you are greeted with a mocking shout, which alone tells you that the hideous things are your fellow creatures.

In fine weather the Zigan is a very independent being. He sleeps in the open air, in the forests, in the fields, in the streets of the towns—anywhere, in fact, where he can find a place to lay his head. However, it is their custom, for the summer season, to erect little sheds of canvass, of straw, or of branches, or of mud; whilst in the winter they scratch deep holes in the earth, which they roof with reeds and turf. Their furniture is surprisingly simple, consisting of an old kettle, a few two pronged forks, and perhaps a pair of scissors, a poignard, and a gourd to hold brandy or arakee—to the use of which this race is particularly addicted. When they have stowed these articles into their holes, or under a shed, they call the place their home, and go back to it every night. They squat upon heaps of filth, and begin smoking their pipes, while the women set before them the supper which has been cooked in the before-mentioned old kettle, swung upon three sticks over a fire of wood brought by the children, mixed with a kind of peat. Sometimes a piece of turned meat, which all Christian cooks have rejected in the butcher's shop, or a portion of some animals which have come by an untimely death and has been distributed by a generous Boyard, is added to a portion of beans or maize on which the Zigans generally support their strength. They use no plates or spoons, but dip their hardened fingers into the steaming kettle, and bring up a ball of porridge or a fragment of meat, which they cool by throwing from one palm to the other until they can venture to cast it down their throats. The women and children eat after the men, who, as soon as they have wiped their hands in their hair, take again to their pipes, and—if they can afford it—to drinking. They make themselves merry for an hour or two, until fatigue comes over them and then go pell-mell to their huts, or stretch out by the embers of the fires. Nothing can be more abundantly filthy than the habits of this degraded tribe. They are often compelled to abandon their village on account of the dreadful state to which they have been brought by their carelessness. The abandonment costs them nothing in feeling or in money: they are essentially wanderers. When the air is too pestiferous to breathe, they shoulder their working utensils and the furniture, and remove a mile or two away. If it be summer, they set up their sheds again in a few hours; if it be winter, and the frost has not yet come on, they form subterranean dwellings in the course of half a night.

As we have said, a good many of the Zigans are employed in the rough labors of agriculture. The greater number, however, are artisans, and are celebrated for their ingenuity. Their favorite trade is that of the blacksmith, but they can turn their hands to anything; and the bazaars of Bucharest are filled with a vast variety of toys and fancy-work, which would do credit to our cleverest workmen. But the vagabond tendencies of the Zigan—perhaps, also, the contempt with which he is regarded—prevent him, except in the rare instances we have mentioned, from rising, by means of his industry in the social scale. It is difficult to learn anything of their religious or other opinions. From his talk one would sometimes fancy him to be half a Christian, half Mohammedan; at other times to be a fire-worshipper, an infidel, a believer in fetishes, or what you will. He is a man of many colors, like his language, which contains traces of an original character, but which is encrusted, as it were, with words borrowed (it might, perhaps be more appropriate to say stolen,—for the Zigan, like his brethren we know of, has great propensities) from a dozen different dialects. The sound is not at all unmusical; and some of the songs which have been taken down are curiously characteristic. The following is the beginning of one of them:

"Through all the pathway of the sky
Quail with sharpen'd beak doth fly,
Christos passing with sharp beak,
What, oh dun quail, dost thou seek?
To the grog-shop come with me,
And treat me to some arakee!"

It will be seen from these lines that the ideas of the Zigans on various points are somewhat confused, or at any rate, it seems rather odd to interrupt a pious quail in its doxologies by an invitation to tipple. Perhaps, as in the case of many eastern songs, the words are arbitrarily thrown together for the sake of harmony—an observation that might apply sometimes to the verse-making of our more civilized regions.

The Zigans are not only poets and singers, but they are musicians also, and their favorite instrument is the fiddle. They often ask permission of their masters, the Boyards, to form what are called Witzoulin or storms of music, consisting of ten or twelve members, who go about the country to the towns, and castles of the rich, and let themselves out at so much an hour. No ball is considered complete without one of the musical storms, who ask very little for their services, pretending that they are paid by their pleasure; but who unless they be grievously wronged, generally contrive to leave a deficit behind them somewhere, either in the larder or the hen-roost. They often lead a few bears about with them; and when there are no balls to attend, dance a strange dance among themselves for the amusement of the public. Forming into a circle, men and women, they begin to utter frightful cries, and then, as the fiddle strikes up, whirl, jump, roll, crawl together, separate, throw their arms and legs and arms into the air, wag their heads, shake their bracelets, and work themselves, up into a kind of fury. The dance, in fact is a kind of compendium of the bolero, the salterella, and the fandango. Sometimes, a single performer goes through a ferocious jig, which may be called the jig of murder and suicide, for these two pleasant things are the basis of his representations. The acting is often so clever, that the unaccustomed spectators shriek, and rush away to save themselves. The ragged and breathless artist, fancying they want to escape payment, pursues them with his greasy cap held out, shouting for a piastre.

Little is really known of the relations of the Zigans, among themselves. Marriage can only take place within the limits of the property of one master, whose permission, also, is required before the ceremony can take place. There is no ceremony of betrothal, no intervention of match-makers or friends; the youth goes to the father of the girl he has chosen, and, after some attempts of politeness—as offering a pipe, or praising the length of the old gentlemen's beard—comes straight to the point, and proposes himself as a son-in-law. Few questions are asked, few conditions made. Unless there be some important objections, the young lover receives permission to call his comrades together, and build a hut during the course of the night to receive his bride. The very next day he requests his mother to prepare a full pot of porridge, and then repair to the dwelling—a hole six feet square, or perhaps a tent of branches—where the maiden of his choice, dressed in the sheep skin tunic, with a veil borrowed from a neighbour, is modestly crouching in a corner. He takes her by the hand and leads her to where his family is collected. The oldest man of the tribe is there by appointment, encouraged by a fee of a few handfuls of porridge, and lastly mutters a few words by way of blessing. This is the whole ceremony, if, indeed, the great feed that follows be not more worthy of that name; and thus the Zigans continue from generation to generation. We are sorry to be obliged to add that both women and men are as a rule, exceedingly debauched.—*Household Words.*

DIAMOND DUST.

Wisdom has grown so used to calling aloud without attracting attention, that the good lady would be actually embarrassed if any mortal chanced to turn his head at her first summons.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

Man is never wrong while he lives for others; the philospher who contemplates from the rock is a less noble image than the sailor who struggles with the storm.

Female education is generally a gaudy and tawdry setting, which cumbers and almost hides the jewel it ought to bring out.

Use not evasions when called upon to do a good thing, nor excuses when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

Invective and personality prove nothing, on either side, but lamentable want of good taste and good argument.

The errors of the good are often very difficult to eradicate, from being founded on mistaken views of duty.

We may do a very good action and not be a good man, but we cannot do a very ill one and not be an ill man.

Solitude is necessary in the moments when grief is strongest and thought most troubled.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself; all sin is easy after that.

Everthing, when tending to decay, has a mystery it did not possess in its bloom.

Childhood and genius have the same organ in common—inquisitiveness.

Genuine politeness is the first-born offspring of generosity and modesty.

The mercy of men is to be just, the justice of women is to be merciful.

No plant so much as man needs the light and the air.

Selfishness.—Base metal, out of which we forge rack-wheels to torture Justice.

Suspicion.—A fungus which sprouts from the dunghill of an impure mind.

We do not want precepts so much as patterns.

Truth, when witty, is the wittiest of all things.

In all true humor lies its germ—pathos.

No man is wholly bad all at once.

Sorrow is the night of the mind.

Blunt wedges rive hard knots.

"A quiet tone is observable in the Russian organ!" said Mrs. Partington, as the line in the telegraph news arrested her eye. She mused upon it a moment. "Church organs, I dare say; and we heard tother day that the Emperor of Russia—dear pious man—was organizing his soldiers to go and give the gospel to the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Quiet toned organs! Well, I wonder if they wont get one for our church that'll play nothing but serious tunes, for the one we've got'll play Yanke Doodle jest as well as Old Hundred, and for my part I don't put no faith into it." She looked at the vane on the top of a distant spire that turned in the wind, and mixed its variableness with church organs that prayed many tunes, and men of the church variable as the organs, while Ike was teasing the kitten with a bran new cap border that the old lady was just doing up.

Gold in the eastern townships of Lower Canada is said to be so abundant as too throw the golden discoveries of California and Australia into the shade. What seems rather strange, however, is that all the rumonred rich discoveries have been made on the land belong to the British American Land Company. It is even said that the snow on the land of this Company if carefully melted will yield five dollars worth of gold to the pan of snow. But joking apart, the Sherbroke *Guzette* says that there is no doubt, that valuable specimens, indicating a rich gold field, have been found, but whether future operations will realize present expectaions, time alone can determine The British Americrn Land Company are busy in preparing to commence work at the "*Placers*" on the opening of spring. Specimens of the gold have been sent to England to induce emigration. We hope the emigrants may not be disapointed. However, independently of the gold, the country is a splended one.

A Defence of Fleas.

(*From Household Words.*)

One of the peculiarities which strikes me most among the inhabitants of Turkey is their love of fleas. I am obliged to use the word inhabitants, because all are not Turks who live in Turkey; and all are alike in this respect, whether Osmanli, Armenian, Bulgarian, Wallack, Moldavian, Greek, or Jew. They pounce upon them with a cry of delight wherever they find them, and fondle them before putting them to death. They show as much art and address in their capture as a keen sportsman may evince in trying to get a shot at a flock of wild ducks. The fleas are not ungrateful for being thus held in honor, and have effected a very considerable settlement in the country. They are, in point of fact, on of the nationalities of Turkey; the only one which has nothing to ask of government; which has no wrongs to redress, or injured innocence to bluster about. Most of the houses being of wood, they find warm commodious quarters—quarters which are utterly inaccessible to the broom of the houseman. I use the word houseman, because there is no such thing as a housemaid in Turkey.

These little animals are so prompt and ferocious in their assaults, and have, moreover, such a keen appreciation of the delicacy of any fresh arrival, from a distant country, that they keep a stranger in a perpetual state of liveliness and motion: which is, doubtless, extremely beneficial to his health, especially if he be slothful.

No idea of dirt or disgrace seems to attach to a houseful of fleas—these pugnacious little animals being looked upon as recognised proprietors in the country, and as having as much right there as any one else. Any attempt, therefore, to exterminate them from a bed or sofa, would be laughed to scorn utterly. A Perote lady (and a Perote lady is the very essence of fine ladyism,) will often stop several times in the course of a flirtation, languidly to catch a flea upon her dress: feebly smiling while she twiddles him in her fingers, and then passively dropping him on the floor. Two grave Galata merchants will stop in the midst of a bargain sportively to catch a flea on the shirt front of an acquaintance; and cracking out his crisp life on the counter, will proceed to draw a bill on London, or to discuss the exchange, the depreciation of Kaimes, and the rise of gold.

No individual throughout the country seems able to resist the fascination of hunting a flea wherever he sees him. What trapping was to the Red Indians—what the fox-chase was to the squire of our childhood—flea hunting is to the Oriental: it is a passion—a delight. As soon as the lively little game breaks cover, no matter where or when, the eyes of the Perote light up with an unwonted fire; a keen sporting expression passes over his face; he raises his head stealthily by a sort of instinct; the certainty of his aim might pass into a proverb, and the next moment the hand has descended, and the Perote is twiddling his finger and thumb with tranquil satisfaction, and has resumed his occupation, be it what it may. He would stop to catch a flea, on his way to be hanged or to be married. He must have missed appointments, lost fortunes, by the habit; but it is engrafted in his nature, and is unconquerable.

I have gone into rooms where fleas lay thick as dust upon the floor, and each of my steps must have killed hundreds of them; but if I ever ventured to express the smallest distress upon the occasion, I became as incomprehensible to the men of Pera, as if I had told a Chinese I disliked stewed dog.

They will even argue the point with you, if you press them closely, and maintain that the flea is like the elder Mirabeau—the friend of men. They will tell you that fleas keep up an irritation on the skin which is highly beneficial in a hot country, and prevents the accumulation of morbid humors. On my remonstrating also with an hotel waiter about finding them constantly in the bread (some baked and some alive,) that individual, who spoke all the languages of the world in bad French, assured me the baker had a superstition about them, and thought them lucky! Pumping him with a light hand, I found he was not quite free from the same idea himself, and that it obtains generally throughout the country, He said, that to allay the irritation they occasioned, was at all times a pleasing occupation: that it was to be remarked, no flea ever bit a man in a dangerous place or injured his eye, or his ear, or opened an artery; therefore fleas were the friends of men. He did not know (nor do I) what many of the Perote gentlemen would do, if it were not for the unfailing entertainment supplied by fleas. He believed they kept people who had nothing to do out of mischief. He said that the courteous catching of a flea upon the person of another, offered a frequent and pleasant opportunity of commencing a conversation, or beginning an acquaintance. That acquaintances so formed had often ripened into warm and lasting friendships. He had even known more than one instance of Perote marriages brought about by a cheerful and inoffensive gallantry of this kind. He was much surprised at the unjustifiable anger of an English lady at dinner, upon whose shoulder he had succeeded in catching a flea by an adroit movement of his left hand, while his right was occupied in presenting her a dish of kid stuffed with chestnuts. She screamed, and her gentleman threatened to horsewhip him. He confessed his feelings were hurt and his reason confounded by this behavior on the part of my country people. No Perote lady would have raised her eyes from her plate during such an occurrence.

I endeavoured to soothe him by saying we were a people who lived in an inclement climate, and to whom, therefore, the utility of the flea was comparatively unknown; but he would not believe it. He could not bring his mind to bear all at once on a fact which appeared to him so remarkable. I was like the Christian knight who told an African king that he could ride his horse dry-footed over some of our rivers in winter, and who was immediately bow-strung

I remember a personage of no mean rank once calling my attention specially to see him hunt and kill two fleas, who were reposing together on the linen cover of a sofa. He began by rousing them into flight with the golden point of his pencil, and then pursued them in a state of the liveliest excitement for some minutes. (He had a long white beard, and was a man of an august presence.) At length he ran down his game, and taking them in the usual way between his finger and thumb, finally slew them upon the pipestick of a brother sportsman who offered it spontaneously for the purpose.

In the mosques, in the market-place, in the palace by the sweet cool sea-side, and in the coffee-houses in the hot and sultry town—wherever there is a Perote there is a flea, and the Perote's greatest delight is to capture it.

GLEANINGS.

Live virtuously, and you cannot die too soon nor live too long.—*Lady Rachel Russell.*

He who says there is no such thing as an honest man, you may be sure is himself a knave.—*Bishop Berkely.*

A coquette is said to be a perfect incarnation of Cupid, as she keeps her beau in a quiver.

What is a lamp-post after the lamp has been removed?—A lamp-lighter.

A young lady says, that "if a cart-wheel has nine felloes attached to it, it's a pity that a girl like her can't have one."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

An impatient youth at a wedding party the other day, after an awful silence, suddenly exclaimed, "Don't be so *unspeakably* happy."

"Wife," said a man, looking for his boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

A gentleman rode up to a public-house in the country, and asked, "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

A cobbler in Mobile, who also professes to teach music, has the following sign over his door:—

"Delightful task to mend the tender boot,
And teach the young idea how to flute."

Interesting to Geographers.—Why did Robinson Crusoe suppose the desolate island on which he was cast away to be inhabited?—Because he saw several coves about the rocks, and met with a great swell on the beach.

Russia and Turkey.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions written in the fifteenth century:

In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent will assail:
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

In twice two hundred years again,
Let Ishmael know and fear.
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear

Railway Travelling in Russia.

We proceeded, bag and baggage, to the station of the Moscow Railway. Only one train starts daily; and the hour at which this most important event takes place is, or ought to be eleven, A. M. Travellers are commanded by the government to be at the station at ten precisely; and even then they are liable to be told that the train is full—as it is quite an unheard-of thing to put on an extra carriage for any number of passengers. Having arrived, therefore, at ten minutes before ten, to be quite sure of being in time, our luggage was seized by a soldier, police-man, or railway porter (for they all wear somewhat the same uniform), and carried in one direction, while we rushed in another to show our passport for Moscow, to procure which we had been to three different offices the day before. Here the descriptions of our persons and our reasons for traveling, which it contained, being copied at full length, we were hurried to another counter, where we got it stamped; whence, catching sight of our baggage *en passant*, we sped on to the ticket-office, and then, returning to our portmanteaux, we went through a few formalities, which ended in receiving a ticket to add to the number of those with which our pockets were now pretty well filled. The anxiety of mind which such a variety of documents causes is not to be wondered at, when the consequences which the loss of any of them would entail are considered. Ladies in Russia do not think of trying to carry their tickets in their gloves. We now betook ourselves to the waiting-room, which we should have thought handsome had we not been detained in it so long that we got tired of admiring it. For an hour did the destined occupants of the train sit patiently on the benches, every man with head uncovered—for even a skull cap is an abomination to a Russian under a roof. Every man in military garb seemed to have the *entree* to the platform, while the doors were rigorously shut against us unhappy civilians. At a quarter before eleven, however, they are opened—a general rush follows, and we are hurried through the barrier, the door closes behind us. Soon the whole barrier becomes thronged with people, waving their adieus as ardently as if we were booked for Australia. A bell, a whistle, and a sort of dull attempt at a scream, are, as in more civilized parts of the world, the signal for starting; we leave the weeping eyes and waving pocket handkerchiefs, behind us, and in the course of ten minutes, find, to our satisfaction, that we have increased to fifteen miles an hour. We have hardly done so ere we have arrived at a station. Everybody rushes out and lights a cigarette. We are to stop here ten minutes, and the people during that time walk up and down the platform and smoke; then we huddle into our old places, and have time to look about us. A second class carriage accommodates about fifty people. They are built as in Austria and America, with a passage in the center, perambulated by a man in uniform, who occasionally asks people for their tickets. He seems to make inquiry the first time to satisfy himself that you have got one, and afterwards more as an amusement, which he apparently enjoys the more if he fancies you are going to sleep. The men are bearded, and dirty, and relate stories in a loud tone of voice, for the whole company, most of whom have evidently never been in a railway before. At every station the same scene ensues. The unsmoked ends of the last station's cigars having been carefully preserved, are lighted afresh, and vehemently smoked on the platform during five or ten minutes, as the case may be. The stations are all very spacious and uniformly constructed, with an immense domed building for engines attached to each. Though there is only one passenger-train daily, there are three goods trains, always well loaded with inland produce, tallow, fur, tea, &c., or with cotton from St. Petersburg to the interior. I should hardly think the line could possibly pay; but as it is a government concern nobody has any means of ascertaining this fact. Whether it pays or not, the railway traveler in Russia soon discovers that the requirements of trade are as little regarded by government as his own personal convenience; for the restrictive policy of the empire must ever neutralise, in a great measure, the beneficial effects of rapid communication, while the difficulties which have always been placed in the way of free mercantile intercourse exist in full force, though the physical obstacles by which it has hitherto been encompassed are overcome. In fact, though the public cannot but be benefited by the formation of railroads throughout a country, it is hardly for the public benefit that railroads are constructed here. Russian railroads seem to be meant for Russian soldiers; and it is the facility thus afforded of moving large bodies of men, that invests this mode of communication in Russia with an importance which does not attach to it in Great Britain, or perhaps any other country in Europe, to an equal extent. When St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Warsaw become connected, Russia assumes an entirely new position with regard to the rest of Europe. A few days, instead of many months, will then suffice to concentrate the armies of the north and south upon the Austrian or Prussian frontiers. Through this same quarter of the world, many hundred years ago, poured those barbaric hordes which over-ran civilized Europe;—it would, indeed, be a singular testimony to the spirit of the age, if the next invaders made their descent by means of railroads.—*Russian Shores of the Black Sea.*

"Why is the letter *d* like a ring?" asked a young lady of her lover, who was as the generality of his sex in such a situation; "Because," added the damsel, with a modest look, "you can't be wed without it."

The Oyster Business.

The New York Journal of Commerce is telling us all about the trade that is carried on in Oysters on the coasts of the Northern States—particularly Connecticut. The facts, as we give them, are interesting, and will be new, we think, to many of our readers.

Contrary to the prevailing notion, a comparatively small proportion of the oysters for which this region (Connecticut) is so famous, are natives here, but are brought from Chesapeake Bay, in immense quantities in the spring, when they are planted, to be taken up in the fall. Their original cost is about 25 cents per bushel, to which 15 cents for freight is added. Native oysters, being generally preferred by epicures, are nearly all consumed at home, while the adopted Southern oysters are sent off in every direction, to all parts of the country.—The method of preserving them is singular. They are first opened and put in kegs or cans, which are afterwards packed in boxes containg ice, of a capacity equal to from welve to twenty gallons each.

The enormous extent of this trade may be inferred when it is known that from 150 to 200 vessels, mostly schooners, are employed in conveying oysters to this port (New Haven)—the cargoes consisting of from 2000 to 6000 bushels. The profits, too, have been highly remunerative, where ordmary sagacity has been exercised: one firm having cleared during the last four years $75,000 or $100,000. 'Failure' in the oysters is scarcely ever known. The business is chiefly engrossed by about twenty firms, the largest of whom send off from 1000 to 1500 gallons of oysters per day. The firm of Levi Rowe & Co., who have one of the largest establishments, with branch houses in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Hamilton, C. W., &c., estimate that their business this season will amount to 150,000 gallons. No less than twenty vessels are employed by them, and from 75 to 100 individuals, mostly girls and boys, find constant employment in taking oysters from the shell, during six months in the year. These girls often acquire a wonderful dexterity in their department, the several movements required in going through the process being performed with all the regularity and precision observed in touching the keys of a pianoforte. If set to music, however, the ear would be grated with a succession of sounds much like this—click—gonge—splash! Click—gonge—splash! &c. The first indicates the use of the hammer in removing the edges of the shell; second, the insertion of the knife; third, the final deposition of the disemboweled animal in a tub prior to packing. The hammer is thrown down each time it is used, but the knife is always retained in one hand. These openers receive as compensation 2 cents a quart, and some of them earn $2 per day, though $1 is more commonly earned. As there are about 150 oysters to the gallon, the individual who opens 100 quarts, or 25 gallons per pay necessarily opens 3750 oysters during that time.

The operation of planting is after this fashion: The oyster vessels, upon their arrival from the south, are anchored near the site of the proposed beds, and their cargoes are removed by small boats which come along side. The beds are formed by staking off the groumd into small lots or squares, each of which is spread over with about fifty bushels so laid that one shall not lay on another. By Fall, the oysters have considerably increased in size, and greatly improved in flavor. If allowed to remain too long in the beds, the oyster, not being acclimated to northern winters, perishes with cold.

Sugar-Making Weather.

The 3rd and 4th of March were excellent sugar-making, or, rather, sap-running days. This favorite occupation of old Canadians, and the natives of America, is carried on mostly in March. There is something in it very agreeable and healthy. In the March air, in the woods, there is often a stillness, broken only by the chirping of the little woodpecker, the cry of the jay, or the gambols of the squirrels; which pleases the thoughtful mind. The woods begin to smell like spring, the sap to mount the trunks of the trees, and hence the buds to swell. The autumn leaves crackle under the feet, and the snow lies in patches over the forest. In the back townships, it lies unthawed in the dense forests, awaiting April suns. The country boys and girls delight to spend a few hours each day about the sugar-bush. *Sugaring-off* has delights for the country swains, which city gentility knows little of. Here many a future rustic match commences; and love plays his pranks over the bowl of maple sugar. The girls are invited to the sugar-bush, at the sugaring-off; and, in turn, invite their male favorites to the Canadian quilting-bee. Live on and love, ye happy country girls; for, while you know not the cares, vanity and nonsense of city life, health, happiness and contentment dwell in your hearts.—*Son of Temperance.*

Water.—Some four-fifths of the weight of the human body are nothing but water. The blood is just a solution of the body in a vast excess of water—as saliva, mucus, milk, gall, urine, sweat and tears are the local and partial infusions infected by that liquid. All the soft solid parts of the frame may be considered as even temporary precipitates or crystalizations (to use the word but loosely) from the blood, that mother-liquor of the body; always being precipitated or suffered to become solid, and always being redissolved, the forms remaining, but the matter never the same for more than a moment, so that the flesh is only a vanishing solid, as fluent as the blood itself. It has also to be observed, that every part of the body, melting again into the river of life continually as it does, is kept perpetually drenched in blood by means of the blood-vessels, and more than nine-tenths of that wonderful current is pure water. Water plays as great a part, indeed, in the economy of that little world, the body of man, as it still more evidently does in the phenomenal life of the world at large. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth is ocean; the dry ground is dotted with lakes, its mountain-crests are covered with snow and ice, its surface is irrigated by rivers and streams, its edges are eaten by the sea; and aqueous vapour is unceasingly ascending from the ocean and inland surfaces through the yielding air, only to descend in portions and at intervals in dews and rains, hails and snows. Water is not only the basis of the juices of all the plants and animals in the world; it is the very blood of nature, as is well known to all the terrestial sciences; and old Thales, the earliest of European speculators, pronounced it the mother-liquid of the universe. In the later systems of the Greeks, indeed, it was reduced to the inferior dignity of being only one of the four parental natures—fire, air, earth and water; but water was the highest in rank.—*Westminster Review.*

The Mysteries of Cookery.—It is said that some of the great cooks of ancient Greece carried their art to such perfection, that they were able to serve up a whole pig, boiled on one side and roasted on the other, and stuffed besides, though without visible mark of the knife upon it. The inventor of this feat was cruel enough to keep the process secret for a whole year. At length it was revealed that he had bled the animal to death by a very small wound under the shoulder, by which he had also extracted the entrails piecemeal; that he had forced the stuffing down the throat; and that, by means of barley-paste, he had prevented the roasting on one side, having boiled it afterwards. It is said also of these Greek cooks, that by their saltings, picklings, and fryings, they could actually make a turnip pass for any kind of fish or flesh they chose!

Evenings at Home.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast;
Let fall the curtains; wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each:
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

Cowper's "Task."

A Persian Fable.—A merchant had a pet parrot, and previous to going to India he asked Poll what present he should bring her. "No present," said the parrot, "only when you see my brothers dancing on the green sward, tell them how I pine in a little prison." The Merchant journeyed and delivered the message, and a parrot immediately fell dead from a tree. The merchant returned and immediately told his parrot, who fell dead from his perch on hearing the news. The merchant, with tears, picked up the body and cast it out, when to his surprise, the parrot revived and flew to a tree, singing, "The India parrot taught me *to die to be free. One day, O master, thou shalt so gain thy freedom!*"

TEMPERANCE.

There were ninety-five tavern licenses granted in New York, during the month of February.

A prohibitory liquor law has passed both branches of the Mississippi legislature, but has to go back to the House for concurrence in amendments made in the Senate.

The Kingston (Canada) Herald says that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has contributed £100 towards forwarding the Maine Liquor Law movement.

Five hudered and fifty-four clergymen of Massachusetts have replied to the question—"Are you in favour of the prohibitory principle and the main features of the anti-liquor law of Massachusetts?" of whom five hundred and forty-seven answered yes and seven no.

A little boy was killed by drinking whisky, in the North Liberties of Hollidaysburgh a few days since. Another litlte boy who drank from the bottle with him, barely escaped. If parents keep poison in bottles, such accidents will happen.

The weekly Herald, of La Salle, Ill., recommends the increased cultivation of the grape and manufacture of wine as a remedy for drunkenness. We are inclined to think that were we well supplied with the juice of the grape, there would be much less drinking of of alcohilic stimulants, that produce drunkenness and disease.

Here is an item for those who are anxious to retain the "liberties their fathers fought for:" Resolved, that it be reccommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.—*Journal of the 1st Continental Congress.*

George Mason was fined fifty dollars and sent to prison three months, in Boston, last Monday, for selling three glasses of liquor. They constituted three different offences.—Joseph Tuner was fined ten dollars for selling two glasses at one time. Hugh McLaughin was fined thirty dollars and gave bonds in $100 not to do the like again within one year.

Why should physicians have a greater horror of the sea than anybody else?—Because they are more liable to *see sickness.*

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethern:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For thas purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization sheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call; as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. It not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all *true* friends in all good measures adopted by them, for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, import

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 4.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

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Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Carey, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether Intended for publication or on Business, must during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Selections.

SLAVERY RAMPANT.

The following is an extract from a sermon recently preached by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, one of the few clergymen in the States, who dare to speak boldly and openly, the whole truth respecting the sinfulness of Slavery. It is earnest and impressive, and exhibits faithfully the present aggressive attitude of the slave power.

I remember perfectly well, when I was young, and the subject of Slavery was mentioned, old men shook their heads and looked grave, and said, that was the curse that would blast the hopes of the country and bring ruin on this land. Mr. Jefferson said, "I tremble for my country when I think of the justice of Heaven." And it was anticipated then that the way in which this great evil was to work us woe, would be by bloody massacre and insurrection, by a fierce war of the two races, black and white. But now it would work our ruin in a more cunning way, not by stirring up the slaves to deeds of blood, but by taking advantage of our great outward prosperity to extinguish the spirit of freemen in our hearts, to obliterate all sense of the difference between Freedom and Oppression, by buying us up with its blood-earned cotton, and making us all directly or indirectly slaveholders, if not slave makers. This is the way in which the forebodings of our fathers are now being realized.

But, after all, friends, the picture of the future, to which passing events are pointing us, is so dark and appalling, that although it is hoping against hope, I cannot but think that the people of these States, still calling themselves Free, are not yet so blinded and besotted by their material success, not yet so lost to all faith in the divine worth of Freedom and Humanity, but that they will see, before it is too late, and that this Nebraska Bill will enable them to see—*that it is utterly idle to expect to keep any terms with this outrageous Wrong;* that it is bound by the very instinct of its nature to wage ceaseless war with Freedom; that it will not and cannot respect even its own compacts and compromises a single instant after they have ceased to serve its purposes; that it will never be satisfied until it has erased every vestige of Liberty from the land. And if so, then the lovers and servants of Freedom have no alternative but to insist upon its entire Abolition. We are not safe so long as it is suffered to linger on a single foot of our soil. There are those who would fain be content with driving it back within its original limits and keeping it there. But it was once confined within only seven States, instead of its present number fifteen. And yet it could not be kept there. See how triumphantly it is marching over the Broad West, trampling in the dust the limits which it once professed to respect, and seizing and wielding as its rightful sceptre the whole power of the central government. I repeat, there is no alternative. No terms are to be or can be kept with it. With one heart and soul and at every hazard, Union or no Union, we must, in all righteous ways, go for its entire banishment from this soil. For so long as it lasts the Union is not a Union of free men with free men, but a Union of masters and slaves.

And now the present perilous crisis of our affairs gives us at least one advantage, namely, that whereas in times past Slavery has claimed to be only standing on the defensive against Northern agitators and mischiefmakers, it has now itself assumed an offensive attitude. Under no pretended pressure of necessity even, it has opened upon us the whole subject anew, and it has shown that no time-honored agreement shall stand in its way. It challenges us to the conflict. We must resist it, or hold out our hands for its manacles. Most earnestly do I pray that we may see and understand the portentous signs of the time; that we may hear the voice of Freedom calling upon us aloud to come to her aid, now in sore peril; that our hearts may thrill and burn with the appeal of mankind, adjuring us by every sacred consideration, by all that we hold dear on earth and in Heaven, to be faithful to our outraged and hunted brother, as we would that he should be faithful to us, were we in his place and he in ours.

I would fain persuade myself that, enervated and made selfish as we are by the wonderful prosperity that is so rapidly multiplying our numbers, and building our cities anew and in increasing splendor almost every year, I would fain hope that we have not yet wholly lost all power to discern the priceless utility of magnanimity and self-sacrifice. Your money, be it ever so safely invested, can be of use to you but a very little while. In a few years, at the farthest, you must resign it all, every cent of it. It cannot purchase for you a single hour. It can afford you no consolation at last. But, and this is its noblest use, it can buy you an inward satisfaction which the world cannot give nor take away. Be ready to sacrifice it utterly for the sake of Freedom and of God; serve God with it by devoting it to the welfare of man, by holding it as a trust put into your hands for this very purpose, and you will receive new revelations, of what is really useful, worth living and worth dying for. In the conscious love and possession of things invisible, intangible, imperishable, you will come to know, what no argument could convince you of, the undying, divine soul of your being. Serving God thus, you will experience his Almighty Power to bless you beyond all that you could have asked or imagined. Praying to him, hungering and thirsting for righteousness, for the deliverance and welfare of mankind, you will be profited indeed, even with that inward peace, which will remain undisturbed though the earth be removed out of its place and the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea, a peace which no words can describe, and which passes all understanding.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY TO LIBERTY.

At length, God seems to have caught the wicked in their own craft. It was not in the power of all the men in the North to develop so earnest a feeling against Slavery and for Liberty as is now finding a tongue, and giving itself forth, all over the North. All that for which we have been counted uncharitable, by men anxious to be honourable toward the South, has come to pass.

We have steadfastly declared that Slavery was not, and could not be, a local *influence*, simply because it was a local *institution*. A morass may have a local position, but the malaria which it exhales will fill the whole atmosphere, and be wafted by the winds in every direction. Slavery is felt in every fibre of our nation. It has deadened the public feeling to liberty. It has suppressed every generous expression of liberty, except when cautiously guarded was limited to whites. It has brought our young men to use all the specious reasonings that monarchists, the world over, employ in defence of oppression. There has not been since the days of Nimrod, the patriarch of slave-hunters, to this hour, a plea for injustice, a sophistry in favour of the absolute power of one man over another, that our young men have not been taught to employ. That sense of the sacredness of man which the Bible inspires has been lost. That outright expression of men's natural rights and civil equality, which every one of our old revolutionary documents breathes, and of which the Declaration of Independence is a type, has become unpopular, and is very widely regarded as a patriotic flourish, very well for the times in which it was uttered, but not founded in truth, and not to be honored by us. The whole body politic has been poisoned.

We have declared, from the beginning, that the South was untrustworthy; that there *could* be no honour among men who were engaged to defend an institution which epitomized every evil and every crime which it was possible for man to commit upon man. We have forewarned men, that the South, after using them for their own purposes, would at length pay them off as Judas was paid by the priests. But it is worse than that. The priests would not touch the thirty pieces, which the wretch, in his remorse, desired them to retake. The South is determined to clutch again the price paid to the North for allowing slave States to come into the Union against her clear moral convictions!

We have, in every form, protested against compromises, and declared that the two parties to compromises, such as have played so important a part in our past history, were either knaves on the one side, or dupes on the other; or, if both parties sacrificed principle for a consideration, they were like the soldiers who, while Christ hung a dying, divided his raiment between them upon the throw of dice.

We have, above all, over and over again, conjured sober men not to believe that there could be any peace—abiding, profitable peace—growing out of settlements so false as compromises must always be. There can never be peace till there is justice at the bottom of it. All the power of God in the Gospel is engaged to agitate and bombard any peace that does not make rectitude its foundation; and, on the other hand whatever storms are in the heavens, that which is founded on right and truth shall be like the house built upon a rock.

We repeat these things, because we believe that the public mind is in a condition to learn; and it is important beyond measure, that certain facts and principles should be taken, and now made the basis of all further action.

1. It is utterly impossible for Slavery and Liberty to exist under the same Constitution without conflicts and agitations, which will grow more and more violent, as the nation grows in strength, until one or the other is utterly subdued.

2. Compromises are demoralizing and utterly fallacious. They do not remove the disease; they only drug the sense of pain with an opiate, leaving it to spring up again with increased violence.

3. All those scruples of honour and forbearance which have led the North to keep back her testimony, to hold in her breath, and forego such a religious expression of her abhorrence of Slavery as it was in her power to make, have been wasted. We are dealing with an antagonist that takes all and gives nothing.

We defy any man to give a single instance in our whole history in which the South has made a single CONCESSION TO LIBERTY!

She has been haughty and dictatorial. She has been restless and threatening. She has demanded concession upon concession. She has accepted them at our hands, as a lord takes his vassal's tribute. Our magnanimity has been wasted upon men that only know how to despise them who yield habitually to their unjust demands.

4. *For the last time*, God has called upon the North! When these remaining territories pass over to the South, there is no thing more left. We pass into the minority. Liberty thenceforth is a faction; despotism will be crowned, and regent. What we do for all time, must be done now.

5. But, in this extremity, it is very possible that some sugared expedient, some treacherous and smooth-named middle course will be suggested. If the North has not yet learned that middle courses are quicksands, she may despair of learning anything ever by that sharpest of all schoolmasters—Experience. We must sink our shaft down below all reasons of expediency, all reasons of present ease, all mercenary reasons, until we find solid ground of *moral principle*. Let the *conscience* of the North settle this question, not her *fears*. God calls us to a religious duty. Long has our talent laid in a napkin. Our testimony for liberty has been waived; our assertion of freedom has been timid and without enthusiasm. We have refused to accept at God's hands the true mission of the North, to preach liberty to the captives, and elevation to the whole human family. At length, let the banner flow out to the winds; let the battle begin. There will never be another day of grace if this goes past. Retreat now, and the North will never retreat again.

6. We beseech Christian men and ministers to put this question where it belongs, upon *a religious basis*. Let them think of their duty in the assertion of human rights, in their own land, as they feel their duty of preaching the truth of Christ, *whether men will hear, or whether they will forbear.*

Oh! that God, by breathing a spirit of prayer upon his people, and of unflinching fidelity, would give us a token that He has appeared at length for our salvation!—*H. W. Beecher, in the Independent.*

EXPECTED MIGRATION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

That the slaveholders really expect to occupy Nebraska, notwithstanding what is said in certain quarters, is clear from the following paragraphs, which we transcribe from the Charleston *Courier* of the 18th instant. It is part of an answer to the censure passed upon Senator Butler's course by some of his constituents in South Carolina:

"Do the exceptants to Senator Butler's course ever ask themselves what they would have gained, if the Nebraska and Kansas bill had passed without the removal or abolition of the Missouri line, to which those regions have been expressly subjected by the legislation and compromise of 1820? The result would undoubtedly have been the surrender of those territories to the free soilers. Although *we* hold it clear that the Missouri restriction is unconstitutional, there are a large number who think otherwise, and nothing short of an abolition or removal will have the effect of opening those territories to slaveholders. We have reason to believe, from reliable authority, that, without this measure, a non-slaveholding population would at once occupy those territories, and the slaveholders, now there, would have to recede—nay, to give way to an emigrant horde of red republicans, in principle, if not in national origin, full of the deadliest hostility to Slavery. But, remove the Missouri line and restrictions, and Kansas, we are well assured, will be settled by tobacco-planters, for the production of which staple the soil and climate are said to well adapted; and Nebraska will almost necessary take its social character and political complexion, and local institutions, from Missouri, on which it borders. If Senator Butler had deserted his Southern associates, he may have contributed to defeat the bill—but he would have assumed the responsibility of dividing the now united South, and would have achieved, for his constituents and the South, "an Irishman's gain"—he would have gained a loss.

"The bill, reduced to its true character, and freed from all sophistical confusion, and especially from the glosses of men of extreme views, on either side, is nothing more than all territorial bills, under the constitution of the United States, except that it removes doubt by declaratory legislation, by impliedly, if *not expressly*, asserting the supremacy of the constitution over the unconstitutional Missouri Compromise and restriction of 1820."

Of the possession of the lower part of Nebraska, called Kansas in Douglas's bill, the slaveholders feel very sure, in case the bill should become a law. The tobacco-planters are ready to emigrate thither with their slaves; and where they fix themselves, the free laborer, "the red republican," as the Charleston print calls him, will not settle. That region is expected "to take its social character, and political complexion, and local institutions, from Missouri, on which it borders;" in other words, Slavery will be transplanted to Nebraska the momant the bill passes. Once planted, we need not say how impossible it will be to root it out. The passage we yesterday quoted from Mr. Butler's remarks, made on Monday in the Senate, shows that they expect to hold their bondmen by sufferance. There is to be no legislation on the subject; the representatives of the territory are to pass no new laws, and yet Slavery is to exist, and spread, and become the custom of the land. The master, when his right is questioned, is to answer, that he holds is work-people as property under the Constitution.—*Evening Post.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE"

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax; and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and youth seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committee.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions, and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and seperate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labor School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labor School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count one vote at all such [illegible] holders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass's Paper* or *Ahened American,*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Anti-Slavery Movement in Cuba.

Resolutions have been introduced, and are now pending in the Legislature of Louisiana, denouncing the administration for not interfering to prevent the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Our telegraphic despatch of yesterday brought us this piece of intelligence. The south is evidently getting very uneasy about the active philanthropy of their neighbor, the Captain General of Cuba. Pezuela has already shown a disposition towards freedom, which, however, it may be in accordance with the dictates of justice and humanity, is not, of course, in harmony with the southern sentiment.

The freedom of the emancipados the colonization scheme, and the tariff limiting the price of slaves promulgated by the Captain General of Cuba, are three severe blows to the slavery interest. The direct effect of each and all of these measures is to reduce the value of slaves as a marketable commodity, and thus to give a competition to free labor. These are cunningly devised measures on the part of the Captain-General of Cuba. They are based upon a very shrewd calculation of the meanness and selfishness of mankind. To turn the interest of the Cubans in behalf of liberty, might be practicable when no hope was left for converting their hearts. Hopeless of any scheme of pure benevolence, distrustful of appeals to the sentiment of the slave owners, Pezuela wastes no time upon the Cuban's love of his fellows, for it may be hard to reach, but goes straight to the Cuban's self-interest, which meets him in the way.

We have hopes that the present Governor of Cuba, if not prematurely interrupted by the cabals and intrigues of the Court of Spain, may do much for humanity in the island of Cuba. The proposition before the Legislatnre of Louisiana, asking for interference with the 'domestic institutions' of Spain, comes strangely enough from the South, so jealous of all meddling, either by word or deed, with their own peculiar condition.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Treatment of Coloured Subjects of Great Britain in the United States.

Mr. Kinnard wished to ask the noble Lord the Leader of the House, in what state the correspondence between the British and United States Government with reference to colored seamen [being British subjects,] on the vessels to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States being imprisoned on account of their color, now was, and whether there was any truth in the report that colored seamen [being British subjects] have been not only imprisoned but afterwards sold into slavery, if unable to pay the cost of their imprisonment? He had documents in his possession which led him to believe that this had occurred.

Lord John Russell said: Lord Clarendon was of opinion that it would be better not to produce the correspondence, relying on the Legislature of the States to make such alterations in their laws as would prevent the currence of their causes of complaint. [illegible] hear.] In Carolina the Governor [illegible] posed an alteration which had not [illegible] ried into effect, but it was understood it would be again proposed [illegible] believing that there would be [illegible] provement in the legislation [illegible] na and Georgia upon [illegible] Clarendon, he repeated, [illegible] the correspondence

(From the London Patriot)

Fugitive Slaves and their Sable Advocate.

In the valuable Report on the last Census of the American States, to which we have more than once referred, there is a paragraph devoted to "Slaves," which deserves especial notice. "The number of slaves who ran away from their masters within the year ending June, 1850, was 1,011." Of these, it is asserted, many were retaken. This is a loose way of stating the fact; and we can have no doubt that the number who effected their escape was much larger. But it is well to have the fact admitted, that slaves were making their escape from American *Institutions* at the rate of at least a thousand a-year, while the boasted manumissions, by which the American Colonizationists have pretended that Slavery was to be *gradually* abolished, were, in the same year, only 1,468, of whom some were sent to Liberia." Of the 1,468 manumitted, 1,130 were from the four old States of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, where slave-labour has long ceased to be profitable in working the exhausted soil. The fugitives are chiefly from the Southern States, in which the living "property" is more valuable. The slave-population of the United States has increased in the last ten years, at the rate of 28 per cent., having risen from 1,487,356 to 3,204,089; while the free colored have increased only 10 per cent. and now number 482,661. We leave our readers to calculate how long it will take, to get rid of Slavery in the United States, by the combined operation of manumissions and the "underground railroad," or "taking French leave."

In listening, however, to Mr. S. R. Ward's simple and touching anecdotes of the escape of the poor fugitives from American freedom, it occured to us, that one of the pleasantest sites that a philanthropist could well pitch upon for a residence, would be near the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara, on Queen VICTORIA'S side of the river, or on some spot commanding the ferry. It must be a sight worth crossing the Atlantic for, to see a brave fellow suddenly transformed by the effect of crossing that stream, from a mere chattel, a vendible commodity, a beast of burden, into man. The old legendary superstition, which tells us that witchcraft is dissolved by running water, is here realized. Many a poor black TAM-O'-SHANTER fleeing for his life, has been known to save it here as by a neck. Mr. Ward tells us of a poor fugitive lad, who, on approaching the ferry, recognised, to his dismay, his owner, and was seen by him. Away he flew to the Suspension-bridge, his master after him, and never looked behind him, till he stood free upon British soil. In another instance, the fugitive was in the ferry-boat, when his owner, riding up, threatened to shoot the ferryman if he pushed off. The slave (as he still was,) snatching up a bar of iron, declared he would kill him if he did *not* cut away. The ferry-man, remarking that, if he must lose his life, it would be best lose it in doing right, pushed off; while the pursuer, pistol in hand, remained paralysed by astonishment and vexation at the successful courage of his lost property.

When, however, we hear or read of these fugitive slaves, one is always apt to picture them as negroes, or at least of ebony hue. The Census recognises no distinction of complexion or race. There is a great difference, however, made in the market. A young mulatto girl, not darker than a European brunette, fetches a fancy price with American connoisseurs; and slaves may be met with, with the Anglo-Saxon blue eye and flaxen ringlets, who are just as liable to be seized as effects, by a creditor, and sold to the highest bidder, as is any Uncle TOM. Mr. Ward mentioned the case of a lady who had to take to flight with her daughter, both being the slaves of the girl's father; and so perfectly white was the child, that the mother succeeded in passing her off as her young mistress, and herself as her attendant, and thus effected the escape of both. The fact is, American Christians are very particular about colour in *free* persons; and, in the North more especially, they have Black pews and Black churches; but they allow no such illiberal prejudices to disturb them in respect to white, brown, or black *property*. We are afraid, that we shall never obtain any honest statistics respecting the colour of American slaves. Yet it is a point not undeserving the notice of our Ethnologists, and Professor AGASSIZ himself. Possibly, they may have some ingenious hypothesis to explain the springing up of these anthropolgical varieties. Be it observed, that the blue-eyed and flaxen-haired, or olive-coloured slaves of the United States, are not merely distinguished by colour, which may vary in the same race almost as much as the plumage of birds of the same genus, but by their Indo-European features and craniological characteristics. Away, then, with the cant about the separation between the races! Of the fugitive slaves, many have as little of the negro about them, as their Anglo-Saxon owners.

As to our friend S. R. Ward, we are glad that he is unmistakably black; as black as an Ethiopian Arab; as black as was probably the Egyptian Memnon, or the Indian Gaudama Budha; as black as the Moorish conquerrors of Carthage and Grenada. We are glad of this, because we think his appearance among us, more perhaps than that of any colored Christian minister who has yet visited this country, will tend to disabuse the public of the lingering prejudice which attaches the idea of mental inferiority to a sable hue. Mr. Ward is himself a living demonstration of the essential unity of the human family. We will match him as a living witness against Professor AGASSIZ, HAMILTON SMITH, and all the infidel Ethnologists or Anthropologists of Slavedom. Born a slave, both his parents slaves, but brought up in freedom won by his mother's courage, he is in voice and elocution more European, more English, than are the majority of American citizens. He has neither the Indian expression of countenance, nor the nasal enunciation, of the proud Yankee. He has the frankness, the modesty, the tact, and the sound judgement which we are apt to regard as the prerogative of an educated gentleman. Uneducated he is not; self-educated he is, of necessity, and keenly to the value of those literary advantages which he was debarred. In public address no man can more accurately and beautifully observe the broad distinction between the proprieties of the pulpit and the vacities of the platform. Although the first orator of his colour that has appeared on a metropolitan platform, he is nothing the most like an Anglo-Saxon but feature and complexion undeniably of the Ethiopic type. We hope that the practical

to thousands among us, upon the Inspired declaration, that "God has made of one blood all nations that dwell upon earth," will not be forgotten; that the imaginary wall of partition between the races, will be seen to be a theory as unphilosophical and contrary to fact as it is anti-Christian in sentiment; and, above all, that, when, henceforth, we hear of the enforcement of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law, and of the hunting down with dogs of the fugitive American Slave, Englishmen and Englishwomen will call to mind—not any heroine of fiction,—but the mother of WARD, fleeing with her infant charge to escape from being sold away from both husband and child, or, the slave-mother who acted as servant to her white slave-daughter, to avoid their brutal capture, or, the mulatto maiden fleeing to escape being put up to auction in the slave-market. Most sincerely do we congratulate Mr. WARD upon the success which has attended his patriotic efforts on behalf of his poor Canadian fellow-subjects; and, when he leaves us, he may feel well assured, that the cause of the Fugitive Slave, which he has so eloquently pleaded, will not be forgotten by the Evangelical Churches of this country.

Religious Character of the Chinese Revolution.

The North China *Herald* of Dec. 17, contains the following interesting letter from Rev. Dr. Medhurst, Missionary in China, to the editor:

DEAR SIR: As every thing regarding the insurgents possesses a degree of interest at the present moment, I beg leave to send you the following account:

Having obtained admission into the city of Shanghai, this afternoon, I proceeded to one of the chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society, where I commenced preaching to a large congregation, which had almost immediately gathered within the walls. I was descanting on the folly of idolatry, and urging the necessity of worshipping the one true God, on the ground that he alone could protect his servants, while idols were things of nought, destined soon to perish out of the land—when suddenly a man stood up in the midst of the congregation, and exclaimed, "That is true—that is true—the idols must perish, and shall perish. I am a Kwang-se man, a follower of Tae-ping-wang; we all of us worship one God, (Shangte,) and believe in Jesus, while we do our utmost to put down idolatry; every where demolishing the temples, and destroying the idols, and exhorting the people to forsake these superstitions. When we commenced, two years ago, we were only 3000 in number, and we have marched from one end of the empire to the other, putting to flight whole armies of the Mandarin troops that were sent against us. If it had not been that God was on our side, we could not have thus prevailed against such overwhelming numbers; but now our troops have arrived at Teen-tsin, and we expect soon to be victorious over the whole Empire." He then proceeded to exhort the people, in a most lively and earnest strain, to abandon idolatry, which was only the worship of devils, and the perseverance in which would involve them in the misery of hell; while, by giving it up, and believing in Jesus, they would obtain the salvation of their souls.

"As for us," he said, "we feel quite happy in the profession of our religion, and look on the day of our death as the happiest period of our existence. When any of our number die, we never weep, but congratulate each other on the joyful occasion, because a brother is gone to glory, to enjoy all the magnificence and splendor of the heavenly world. While continuing here, we make it our business to keep the commandments, to worship God, and to exhort each other to do good; for which end we have frequent meetings for preaching and prayer. What is the use, then," he asked, "of you Chinese going on to burn incense and candles, and gilt paper; which, if your idols really required it, would only show their covetous disposition? just like the mandarins, who seize men by the throat, and if they will not give money, squeeze them severely, but if they will, they only squeeze them gently." He went on to inveigh against the prevailing vices of his countrymen, particularly opium-smoking—"that filthy drug," he exclaimed, "which only defiles those who use it—making their house stink, and their souls stink, and will make them stink for ever in hell, unless they abandon it. But you must be quick," he adds, "for Tae ping-wang is coming, and he will not allow the least infringement of his rules—no opium, no tobacco, no snuff, no wine, and no vicious indulgence of any kind. All offenses against the commandments of God are punished by him with the severest rigor, while the incorrigible are beheaded—therefore repent in time!"

I could perceive, from the style of his expressions, and from his frequently quoting the books of the Tae-ping dynasty, that he was familiar with those records, and had been thoroughly trained in that school: no Chinaman, who had not been following the camp of the insurgents for a considerable time, could have spoken as he did.

He touched also on the expenses of opium-smoking, which drained their pockets, and kept them poor in the midst of wealth: "whilst we," he said, "who never touch the drug, are not put to such expense. Our Master provides us with food and clothing, which is all we want, so that we are rich without money."

I could not help being struck, also, with the appearance of the man, as he went on in this earnest strain. Bold and fearless he stood, openly denouncing the vices of the people; his countenance beaming with intelligence, his upright and manly form the very picture of health, while his voice thrilled through the crowd. They seemed petrified with amazement, their natural conscience assured them that his testimony was true, while the conviction seemed to be strong amongst them, that the two great objects of his denunciation, opium and idolatry, were two bad things, and must be given up.

He spoke in intelligible Mandarill, with an occasional touch of the Canton or Kwang-se brogue. His modes of illustration were peculiar; and some of the things which he advanced were not such as Christian missionaries are accustomed to bring forward. The impression left on my mind, however, was that a considerable amount of useful instruction was delivered, and such as would serve to promote the objects we have in view, in putting down idolatry, and furthering the worship of the true God. Another thought also struck my mind, namely, this is a class of men that can with facility be controlled. They must, for a time be allowed to go their own way. It may not be in every respect the way which we could approve, but it does not appear to run directly counter to our objects. In the mean time, we can go on in ours, and inculcate such truths as they may forget, or state correctly what they fail to represent aright. Tae-ping-wang may thus prove a breaker up of our way, and prepare the people for a more just appreciation of Divine truth, as soon as we can get the Sacred Scriptures freely circulated among them.

I am, yours truly,
W. H. MEDHURST.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14, 1853.

Intemperance—what it Costs and what it Causes.

We extract the following from a circular sent us by John J. E. Linton, of Stratford. The facts are striking and conclusive against the liquor traffic, as productive of a very large proportion of the offences that are tried before police and criminal courts.

I hope you will approve of my thus publicly stating the following facts:

The Sheriff of Albany has said "EIGHT TENTHS of all the commitments here are in consequence of the use and sale of Rum."

The Sheriff of Dutchess county, "FOUR FIFTHS of the crimes here are immediately or indirectly the fruit of intemperance."

The Sheriff of Erie, "During the several years that I have kept in jail, Nine Tenths of all the crimes committed have had their origin in intemperance."

The Sheriff of Niagara, "Three Fourths of the petit offences have been committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

The Police Justice of Buffalo reported that "for several years intemperance has been the cause of Nine Tenths of all the crime brought to his notice;" and so on.

In Massachusetts, it was said, that of 12,000 crimes, in one year, Three Fourths were the fruits of intemperance.

Sir Matthew Hale (the great and good Chief Justice of England) after twenty years observation, declared, "That, if all murders, and manslaughters, and burglaries, and robberies, and riots, and tumults, and adulteries and fornications, and rapes, and other great enormities which had been committed within that time, were divided into five parts, *four* would be found to have been the result of intemperance. And so on.

What do the records of cases before our courts in Canada testify?—of Montreal Kingston, and Toronto (recently published) and before magistrates' quarter sessions, police courts, recorders courts, or assizes, Readers of Newspapers, of Temperance papers, of official reports, and of returns of convictions,—what say you?

In this county of Perth, in 1853, the sum of £600 was allotted for the "Administration of Justice," and taxed upon you as a county tax, and it is supposed the sum required will be between that and £800 for 1853. Will it be less in 1854? What is the sum for?

There were 85 cases returned by the Magistrates in the "Returns of Convictions" for 1853, to the Clerk of the Peace, and it is well known there were very *many* cases of complaints, besides, not reported or returned.

What proportion can be, near the truth, put down for crimes, &c., tried or produced in the county of Perth for 1853, as resulting directly or indirectly *from the traffic in intoxicating drinks?* The proportion may be stated as nearly Nine Tenths!

What was the cost to you, the taxpayer of this county, and to the individual parties—loss of time, &c., as to these crimes, great and small, in 1853!

The sum of £168 15s is the total amount for tavern licenses for 1853, as returned the county Inspector (payable to the township,) and £37 10s. for shop keepers, and £45 four distillers (payable to the Government)—in all, £246 5s. Would it have been cheaper to have taxed the county a similar sum as the tavern licenses or the whole, or to have had the Maine Liquor Law in operation, with no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? Shall the system be continued? You have *the power* in your hand—see the Act 16 Vict., cap. 184, sec. 4, and the form of by-law to be passed can now furnished to your reeves, the same as operation, and when it is being proposed others to the inhabitants.

WHO WROTE THE HULSEMANN LETTER?

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Post]

BOSTON, April 4, 1851.

Dear Sir: A few of the Solid Men of our City were thrown into a terrible state of excitement during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, by an unexpected claim set up by him to the honor and glory of the Hulsemann letter. This seemed, indeed, to have been the principal purpose of his visit, for soon after he arrived he addressed a letter to Fletcher Webster, in which he stated what he said Mr. Webster was probably aware of, that he was the author of the Hulsemann letter, and that the original draft, in his handwriting, would be found among the papers of his father, who, in consequence of his laboring under one of his periodical colds at the time, had requested him (Mr. Everett) to prepare the answer to Mr. Hulsemann. Mr. Everett went on to say, that he had not kept all his letters to Mr. Webster, and he regretted that this draft was among the missing ones; and as he was anxious to retain, the evidence of his being its author, he requested Mr. Webster to send it to him.

Mr. Webster did not hesitate, I believe to do so; at least Mr. Everett received it on the following day. In the course of a few days, and before Mr Everett's return, he sent Mr. Webster a printed copy of his draft on one side of a large sheet, laced on the other with the draft as amended by Mr. Webster, so as to show precisely what portion of the document belonged to each respectively, and with it a letter stating that he intended to have a thousand copies struck off for circulation among his friends, in order that there might be no difficulty at any future day in establishing his claim to its authorship. I have not seen a copy of this, but if I can get one, I will send it to you.

This claim of Mr. Everett has created a terrible commotion among the other executors of Mr. Webster, and the very small circle among whom it has transpired. The feeling generally among them is, that Everett, after having so long consented to the literary fraud which, for political purposes, had been practised upon the public, he has no business to come forward now and disturb the matter. As the editor and eulogist of the Great Expounder, he had glorified him as the author of that letter, and no longer was it a position to reclaim any of the honor of it, even if it had belonged to him.

On the other hand, Mr. Everett's friends think that the glory of the letter can no longer do the deceased any god, and may do Mr. Everett a great deal, ad that because he lent a man his coat in cold weather, there was no reason why he should not have it back again when the weather becomes warm. I think it will lead to a row among the old Webster men, all of whom, at present, at least, who know it, are very much disgusted. As soon as I hear what answer Mr. Webster made to Mr Everett's letter covering the printed sheets, I will send it to you. **

(From the True Wesleyan)

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION.—KENTUCKY.

I am again on the great moral battle-field of the South. Rev. John G. Fee and myself are going out to the encounter, "two by two."

We have a series of protracted meetings on hand, stretching over several counties, and still the cry is, from new quarters,

tle toleration for the views of others great crime. I was as much surpris pained, on a recent occasion to hear a ular preacher—one who has taken his s on virtue's side, in most of the movem of the day, and who has been especially dent in advocating the cause of "prohi tion"—denounce unsparingly and unneces arily a well-known book and its author. I speaking of the viciousness of our popula amusements, and more immediately of theatrical performances, he took occasion to name "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and pronounce the work a "bad" one, "a vile libel on our country;" and say sneeringly, that "it must have required a very brilliant effort of Mrs. Stowe's imagination to picture a woman leaping from one mass of floating ice to another, across a river in mid-winter." Now, it so happens that Mrs. S. had a *bona fide* flesh and blood original for this picture, as well as many, very many others in her book, as may be seen by referring to her "key." And it only argued a sad lack of information, on the part of the speaker, to pounce so eagerly on a "thing which he understood not." I doubt (on pretty good authority,) whether the Rev. gentleman has read either "Cabin" or "Key." Surely he might have expended his indignation on the stage representation, without involving the innocent writer of the simple well-told tale who is, doubtless, as guiltless of its being dramatized as the preacher himself. The impression left on any candid mind by a perusal of a work, whether such can endorse its sentiments or not, must be I think, that it was written in the spirit of fairness, and its author's motives were good, and only good from the beginning to the end.—*Cor. Phil. Register.*

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—Governor Seymour of Yew York vetoed the Anti-Liquor Law recently passed by the Legi

of that State. He argues that the it variance with the National Constitution which secures the citizens from unreasonable search—that the provisions of the providing for the seizure and destruction of liquor is inconsistent with the constitution of the state, which provides that property shall not be taken without compensation—that the law is generally unreasonable, and would injure the temperance cause! These objections are urged every time by every rum politician, and every interested devotee of Bacchus, and have all been refuted a thousand times. The most contemptible objection urged, is the fear expressed of injuring the temperance cause, while he undoubtedly received a fee of some $50,000 or $100,000 for writing that very letter.

The Rum Power of New York will thus have another lease on the pockets and vices of the people for another year—and we trust, but one year. We doubt not that the people of New York will renew all their assertions to place a man in the Executive Chair who will respect the claims of humanity as well as the wishes of the people. This single message will prove no injury to the temperance cause in the long run. The embecile tool who thus sets his own bribed notions against the wishes of the people deliberately expressed, is a tyrant in principle, and will assuredly meet the indignant contempt of every true Democrat. — *Olive Branch*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev WILLIS NAZRET, Toronto.
Rev J. B SMITH, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H. JONES, Toronto.
Rev. H. J. YOUNG, Pastor of Sayer Street Chapel, will canvass this city for Subscribers, forthwith.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents

Rev HIRAM WILSON, St. Catherine s.
Mr. J. W TAYLOR, "
" ROBERT BROWN, Hamilton.
" A. B Jones, London.
" WM HAMILTON, "
" HAWOOD D r, Chatham
" CORNELIUS CHARITY, "
" THOS JONES, Windsor.
" COLMA - FREEMAN, Detroit, U. S.
" GEORGE DE BAPTIST, "
" JAMES HALEY, "
Rev A. R. GREEN, Cincinnati.
" WM. WEBB, Pittsburgh.
Mr. THOS. W. BROWN, Harrisburg.
" WM STILL, Philadelphia
" J. N. STILL, Brooklyn

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

A Word about, and to Emigrationists.

The supposed crusade by John Mitchell, of convict notoriety, against Canada, has called forth disclaimers from both the press and private citizens of these provinces, in no way flattering to the prospects of annexationists in the U. S. Each seems to vie with the other in expressions of pa-

Emigrate to the Tropics, you will find as much as you will be able to manage, fostered and strengthened by the negroes themselves. A man's dark color is no proof against prejudice. Should you labor for a livelihood, complexional identity will not save you. You will find colored nabobs as thick as hops, who will dispute every inch of ground with you, on the score of your pecuniary "inferiority." Colored men are as merciless as other men, when possessed of the same amount of pride, conceit and wickedness, and as much, if not more ignorance. They make just as bad masters as the worst of the whites, in their best moods, and infinitely worse in their worst. It is reasonable that they should; then who expects more at their hands when dependent upon them, than at the hands of others? Who would wish to be part of their exclusive nation; if one could be found outside of Central Africa, or inside of Hayti? You *cannot* be a whole African Nation here brethren, but you can be *part* of the Colored British nation. This nation knows no one color above another, but being composed of all colors, it is evidently a *colored* nation. An integral part of this nation you can be, looking as tall or as short as your aims or efforts make you—nothing under the sun to prevent you. You complain in the United States that you are taxed without being represented, while others are represented when taxed. From your great West, free New England, and Middle States, in the same breath that your leaders talk of hope and ultimate triumph by staying there, they wail out their fear and despair. Strange consistency! No despair at the prospect of a Nebraska Bill; no attempts to excite sympathy, if the case is so hopeful, for a reasonable time. If the period of your triumph is very remote—arguments in favor of staying are puerile. But we speak to you in all kindness; we wish you to be where you can act like men. To talk of doing great things where you cannot get a foot hold, as anti-Emigrationists do, is questionable with us. First take a position, and then what can prevent you from accomplishing what you desire? That you can take here, you have often been told.

You call a Convention to which your liberal men invite all in favor of Emigration, to consider to what place you should go. We of Canada wish success to you, but why need we attend? we have emigrated—we know but this country is all any reasonable person would ask; as you are not so certain, our suggestions in Convention would savor of intrusion. We can only give you a general invitation to Canada—state the advantages and give you our reasons. Had your Convention been a North American Convention the case would have been different, but being a National affair, and we hailing from another nation, we may only hope for your "arrival" on our shores in due time. Should you come, do not leave it brethren, till Emigrants step in before you and select all the fine positions; you know our failing is to delay until the opportunity is gone. Now is the time for men who wish to buy good lands in good positions, to purchase the same. Now is the time for those who love more than the name of Liberty to realize their wants.

We have talked severely of you, in the first part of this article, in view of your *almost* wilful blindness to your own interest, but when we reflect on your hard lot as nominal freemen—we become considerably "softened."

But you talk of emigration to Central America and other hot places. Know you not that men are there before you? Central and South America Central Africa and Egypt, if you please, have as many great men now as they know what to do with. The black men of those countries want men to trim up their cane fields, at 3s 9d per day, at the most, and find yourself. You can trim your own fields in Canada by paying 7s 6d an acre for the land, or another man's if you have not energy enough to have fields of your own, at better pay than that. Now if this is not enough to induce you to come hither, what will? What will you do, or what your women say, for they must go along, when surrounded by big spiders, lizzards, snakes, centipedes, scorpions and all manner of creeping and biting things? Do you want to be sun-struck? Do you court yellow fever and laziness, haughty employers, and contemptible black prejudice? If you do, go in peace. *

Rev. Wm. King.—The Buxton Settlement.

The Rev. Wm. King, of Buxton, preached a very instructive discourse in the Sayer Street Chapel, on Sabbath evening last. Mr. King is thought by colored Canadians, and we think very properly, too, to stand in the front rank, if not at the head of philanthropists in this country. He is emphatically a Prophet that hath honor in his own country. The settlement of which he is the founder, is a practical demonstration, nine thousand acres large, to say nothing of its influence on other miles of acres, of the motto we have chosen for our paper, which by the way, is Mr. King's own sentiment. Every man helps himself in Buxton, and every man's neighbor helps him to do so—he does not pull him back, nor feel envious at his honest and honorable prosperity. No old clothes, no land begging—no liquor, no ignorance and consequently, no intolerance, are household words in that excellent settlement. Every man buys his land, and pays for it—buys his own clothes and pays for them; sends his children to school regularly, and early, and goes to and supports a church himself, in which no caste nor color distinctions are known. The thought of forming the Elgin Settlement suggested itself to Mr. King's mind, not as the desideratum, to refute the stale and thread-bare charge of incapacity so often made in the United States where evidences of self-support, among colored people, are more numerous than examples of incapacity, but, impelled by the noble desire to remunerate his own freed men, the comprehensive and benevolent scope of his mind, at once embraced as worthy objects of his policy, self-emancipated *freed* men, and *free* men. The Elgin settlers were not all slaves as is generally supposed; no line of demarcation is drawn among them; all are adopted British freemen—the only condition required from purchasers, being a certificate of good moral character from *freeborn persons, or fugitives, for some time* residents in the Province—a just discrimination in favor of all parties wishing to purchase the lands, and offensive to none. The conception and perfection of the entire plan, is worthy of a great energetic and practical mind, and the success of the measure, comes opportunely to the aid of the many individual cases of enterprise and self-reliance, to be seen in this country among colored men, and especially in the West. Ignorance walks abroad in Canada, occasionally, as well as in other countries; not always in muskrat and moccasins, but often in beaver and broad cloth. In the latter case it is always necessary to double the amount and vary the labor to make its effects known. Get moccasin on the scent once, and he will go direct to the game; but conventionalities have so deteriorated the other, there is this fussing about respectable

precedents, and that appeal to selfish ins and after all a drawl and a hesitancy to adm lated facts, that we, thank God, and become ho wherever we can collect together, as we c Elgin, a goodly number at once.

The Elgin settlement is a reflex of the geniu that matured it, and whenever we see, as we d in Mr. King, a christian gentleman standing a the exponent of some practical thought for th better health of humanity—swayed by none othe than his own good conscience, and propelled by mighty will—not even pausing to ask Will thi do, or what is your opinion of that, but hewin out a road for weaker ones, and bravely leadin on, now encouraging, now directing, we feel *cancel* half the debt the oppressor owes the oppres sed, and to forgive the other half. *

Canadian Politics.

Our politics-loving readers have not, we fear, found much in our paper, hitherto, to suit their tastes. We have, indeed, kept our columns remarkably free from that exciting topic. The truth is, that there is at present very little of general interest, to which we can direct attention. There are quarrels personal in abundance, which some of our cotemporaries are endeavoring to clear up—we surmise, from the difficulty they seem to have in making out a clear case—with rather indifferent success. We have no inclination to get mixed up in such matters, and therefore forbear from giving any opinion respecting them. When the din of battle ceases and the smoke of conflict has cleared away, we shall probably be enabled to see for ourselves, and to indicate to our readers, the aspect and progress of political events. Be it remembered, however, that we are no partizans, neither are we neutrals. We have no party purposes to serve, neither have we any personal end to gain. It is not impossible, therefore, that we may be Conservative, Liberal or Radical at different times or the same time, as one or the other of those parties initiates or advocates measures in accordance with our own views. Independent in all things, we hope to keep our judgment free from bias, and to form our opinions of men and things upon their own merits alone. We have set our minds upon getting at the true and the right on all subjects, and doubt not but that in the long-run an enlightened public will approve and appreciate our course.

D.

The Tea Meeting.

A very interesting Tea Meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, (Rev. Wm. P. Newman, pastor, corner of Queen and Victoria sts., on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant, the proceeds from which are to be used for church purposes. We have no means of knowing how many persons were present, but, as the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, we think four hundred of both sexes and of every variety of complexion under the sun, rather under than over the estimate.

After partaking plentifully of the things provided the exercises of the evening were commenced by singing by the choir, prayer by Rev. H. J. Young and after an introduction by the Chairman of the evening, Dr. Willis "short but spicy" speeches were made by Professor Lillie, Messrs. W. Watkins, J. Nasmith, and Revds. Wm. P. Newman and H. J. Young, interspersed with music from the choir. The speeches, though brief, were good. Prof. Lillie, who had visited Nebraska, dwelt principally upon the wickedness of granting that fine country to a slave state. Mr. Watkins was quite severe upon the ministers of Methodist Church in the U. S., reading from their own resolutions their adherence to slavery. Mr. Nasmith, who had just returned from Scotland, was quite witty; he had lived in New Orleans, and had learned of slavery much that was hideous concerning it, but he "did not want a black wife, though." He concluded by urging support to ministers. Mr. Young suffered from hoarseness, but did not think with his brother Watkins that ministers who were in favor of slavery were ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Mr Newman followed in a very fine speech on behalf of the ladies; after which, Dr. Willis urged a denominational union for prayer against slavery extension, and slavery. The proposition will yet be carried out we hear. A prayer and the Benediction were then made and he company parted apparently highly pleased.

Mrs Warren, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Richards return thanks to the citizens on behalf of the Committee appointed to superintend the arrangements, for their very liberal patronage on the occasion. The sum realized (£28 10s) far exceeded their expectation. *

The Rev. Dr. Duff.

This distinguished missionary to the Heathens, has by his visit to Toronto, awakened an interest in the cause of missions unknown heretofore. The meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel on Tuesday last, will long be remembered. The spacious building was literally jammed long before the hour to commence exercises. At 7 o'clock, the Hon. James Harvey Price, Chairman of the meeting, made an excellent opening speech. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were then read and supported by several Revd. gentlemen, after which Dr. Duff came forward, and enchained the attention of the audience for more than three hours in presenting the claims of mission, and particularly India missions upon British christians every where.

Taking the Bible as the revealed authority for christian duty, and planting himself thereupon as upon a rock, he spared not those who neglect its requirements.

By gradual steps his audience were lead to a field in which the harvest is ripe but the laborers few.

British India with her vast recources, her varied clime, and her hundreds of millions of idolatrous inhabitants, with their anxiety for Gospel truth, was opened up before them. The Dr. though of the Free Church, is not tramelled by the conventionalities of any sect, an original thinker and worker—he stands out not as the representative of any existing school, but as another christian luminary already drawing towards him men of kindred minds. May the sympathies of working christians go with him. *

M. R. DELANY.—Our readers will find on another column a letter from this gentleman. We regret that there should be errors in the Call for an Emigration Convention, which we have published. It was copied from a stray number of *Douglass's Paper*, that fell into our hands. The corrections, of which the Doctor speaks, will be made as soon as the Editor of the *Alienea American* supplies us with a paper containing the authorised version. We may somewhat have misrepresented the views of the signers of the Call, in consequence of those errors, but we do not see how they can possibly affect our view of the case, respecting the attitude very generally assumed by colored Canadians toward the Gre

vention. They have already passed the Rubicon, and, as far as we know, "—" have no reason to regret it. If they cannot boast with the old Roman, "I came, I saw, I conquered," they can at least say that they have in many instances succeeded well, and in all, the prospects are flattering and satisfactory. It would in such circumstances be the height of folly for them to seek any further emigration. The Call seems to us to be intended for quite another class—those namely, who think it desirable to emigrate.

D.

An Affair of Honor.

The House of Representatives of the United States, as our readers are probably aware, furnished the other day, a rather curious episode, in the shape of a quarrel between two members, which created much excitement at the time, and *almost*, as some say, resulted in a Duel. The aspirants to the honor of being shot at, were Messrs. Cutting, of New York, and Breckenridge of Kentucky—two of the most talented men in the House, and in some sort leaders of their respective factions. The affair arose out of the circumstance that Cutting proposed the motion to send the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole, which motion prevailed, greatly to the chagrin and irritation of Breckenridge and other slavemongers, who appear to have been determined therefor to settle a personal quarrel upon Cutting And in this way it was done—Cutting, in a speech replying to an assault made upon him by Breckenridge, said that that gentleman had "skulked;" whereupon Breckenridge arose in great wrath, insolently demanding that the phrase should be retracted This Cutting refused to do, and Breckenridge thereupon charged him with falsehood. To this charge Cutting rejoined that he would make reply in another place. Out of this arose a correspondence between the two "honorable" gentleman, comprising in all fifteen letters, which have been given to the world through the columns of the New York *Herald*, and at any time, we presume, may be found there by those of our readers who are desirous of knowing how matters of that kind are conducted, and the formalities and preliminaries needful to be gone through, in order to get the satisfaction of a bullet hole in some vital spot, and die, in consequence like a "gentleman of honor." In the case in hand, however, the powder was saved, and the bullets also. The "gentlemen" came to the conclusion that they had better not fight, after all. Mr. Cutting forbore the satisfaction of practising upon the body of Mr. Breckenridge, with an "ordinary rifle," at sixty paces, as proposed, and Mr. Breckenridge, very reluctantly, no doubt, yielded up his better judgment to the advice of his friends, and did not take a friendly shot at Mr. Cutting with an "ordinary duelling" pistol, at ten paces, as he very generously, through his second, vouchsafed to do. The goose quill was brought into requisition, instead of those dangerous weapons Mr. Breckenridge expressed his regret to Mr. Cutting, that a misunderstanding should have occurred. Mr. Cutting reciprocated; and—so ended "an affair of honor."

D.

GLEANINGS.

—The proprietors of the N. Y. *Tribune* have had to pay damages to the amount of $150, for publishing a telegraphic despatch from Boston, reflecting on the character of Mr. Thatcher.

—The Ohio State Agricultural Fair will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22d of September next.

—An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, a few days since, in consequence of the fall of a large mass of rock upon the line at the time the train was passing. The locomotive and two baggage cars were smashed to atoms. None of the passengers were injured; but four persons in the Company's employ were badly bruised—three of them so severely that their lives were despaired of.

—The Hutchinson Family are singing in Pittsburg.

—On the 17th of March, an earthquake was felt in St. Jago de Cuba, which shook the buildings, and the shipping in the harbor.

—Mr. J. B. Gough will realize not less than £3000 for one year's services as a temperance lecturer, in Great Britain, besides presents of plate and other valuables.

—Queen Victoria, in her yacht, preceded the Baltic fleet to sea. Thousands of admiring spectators witnessed the sight.

—A religious sect, called the Contemplators, has sprung up in Sweden.

—Fights between the Omahas and Sioux Indians, have taken place near Council Bluff

—A Canadian schooner, name unknown, was upset, a few days since, off Oswego.

—The colored citizens of Norristown, Pa., have presented Rev. Samuel Aaron, of that city, with a pair of gold spectacles in a silver case, as a small token of regard for his late successful effort in dissecting the pretensions of the Rev. J. Morris Pease and the Colonization scheme. Except the speech of Mr. Aaron, the colored people seem to have had it all their own way. The large Baptist church was densely crowded; but under the management of Mr. John Williams, everything passed off pleasantly. Rev. S. Amos made the presentation; and after the eloquent response of Mr. Aaron, Messrs. Ware and Brown, and Prof. Reason, made short, but appropriate speeches. The affair wound up with music from a good choir.

—Ex-President Fillmore is making a southern tour.

—The Indians have been committing depredations near Laredo and Fort Chadborne, in Texas. Near Laredo they stole a quantity of goods. Not knowing what use to make of pepper-sauce and catsup, they threw them over the oxen, but secured for their own use some bottles of Jamaica rum.

—The Greek insurrection has been suppressed.

—The House of Representatives of the United States refused, by a vote of 119 to 26, to receive the following resolution from Mr. Campbell:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause negociations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain, with a view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will consent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America.

The 119 were sensible men. "Manifest destiny" agitators, of which school Mr. Campbell seems to be an adherent, ought to be aware that there is a slight difference between Britain and Mexico. Yankee silver may be snapped at incontinently by Santa Anna and his brother adventurers, at the same time that it may appear sufficiently leaden in the estimation of Lord Aberdeen. But supposing the Government to be willing to negociate, what class of Canadians would ever consent to be represented by such sapient statesmen as Mr. Campbell? John Bull can help Turkey and attend to all his other business at the same time, without borrowing from, or selling to Jonathan.

—The Committee appointed at the instance of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, to receive the funds collected in England, by the Rev. S. R. Ward, for the aid of *recently arrived fugitives*, report that £1,144 15s. 9d. have been collected; £50 5s. promised; and £400 paid over to the Society in this city.

The Secret Correspondence.

The correspondence on the Eastern Question, excluded from the Blue Books, has been laid before Parliament. It is interesting and curious, but too extensive for our columns. The correspondence arose out of the demonstration about to be made against Turkey, by the Emperor. On Sir H. Seymour's pressing the Emperor for some explicit assurance respecting his intentions towards Turkey, remarked that "Turkey was in a very critical state, and may give us all trouble" In a further conversation on the subject, he more explicitly stated his views, and hinted at a partition of Turkey between Russia, Austria and England. Lord John Russell, in a despatch, dated, Feb. 9th, replied that it was "impossible to negociate respecting the dissolution of a power that may not take place for 20, or 50, or 150 years to come."

On the presentation of Lord John Russell's note to the Emperor, he went on to say by way of reply:—

'That in the event of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire he thought it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. 'The Principalities are,' he said, 'in fact an independent state under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent state. As to Egypt I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of the distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the empire, you should take possession of Egypt I shall have no objections to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia; that island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession."

"As I did not wish [says Sir H. Seymour] that the Emperor should imagine that an English public servant was caught by this sort of overture, I simply answered that I had always understood that the English views upon Egypt did not go beyond the point of securing a safe and ready communication between British India and the mother country,

In dismissing Sir H Seymour the Emperor said. "I have confidence in the English Government Ce n'est point un engagement, une convention que je leur demande; c'est un libre echange d'idees, et, au besoin, une parole de gentleman; entre nous cela suffit."

These conversations were embodied in a Russian memorandum, dated Feb 21 which stipulated that "the result of this discussion was to remain what it ought to be a secret between the two sovereigns."

The final result of this diplomatic correspondence is known. But how the matter itself will terminate, whether Turkey will be dismembered, or its sovereignty maintained may require years of warfare to decide.

New York and Brooklyn Correspondence of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—

We most gladly welcome your Journal to the field of labour. We consider it greatly needed, particularly in that specific field of disseminating information in relation to Canada and the general subject of emigration. There is needed some channel through which that important subject can be impartially discussed. Affording this to the people, and I warrant they will not move blindly nor ignorantly No one, I think, can for a moment question the necessity of your paper, though you intimate there may be, or are such persons.... They must be narrow-minded indeed. Besides this, we need a number of active men in the field, not devoted exclusively to anti-slavery discussions, but to placing before the people all the subjects affecting our general interest. Our cause moves tardily, because there are so few at work at it.

We have in the States but two papers, and they dependant almost entirely on the labors of two men, whereas each should have half-a-dozen whose undivided time and attention should be directed to the various subjects of our general interest. I think I may safely say that we have never discussed *any* one subject, except slavery and human rights. None of the enterprizes of the day, or subjects of business have ever been held up to our people, by either white or black editors I know that casual mention has been made, and that we have been continually admonished by them to *be temperate, honest and industrious!* "You must levate yourselves," say they But when did any one of the thousand Lecturers ever take the field for any practical purpose? What abolitionist ever went to work among the Colored people of the U. S., with fifty or a hundred thousand to provide business or employment?—None that we know of.

These duties, however, now devolve on ourselves. Our papers must be surrounded by the ability of a number of efficient men and women too, each devoted to some specific field of investigation. In that way the wants and wishes of the masses will be reached.

But the first difficulty is, we all have families and "responsibilities," and cannot work without pay. But if the abolitionists really mean what they say, why not support a Colored Editor with an office, and a host of attendants, as well as a white one?

I have noticed that all the various trades among the whites have organized themselves into associations for mutual benefit, and mutual protection, against the encroachments of capitilists. The beneficial results are incalculable. They tend to provide capital for industrious and responsiblemen, and labour and employment for others, and to promote and sustain economy in living, by combining their capital and making their purchases at wholesale. They report that in this way they save from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar, or in other words make sixty-five or seventy dollars, laid out in that way, go as far as a hundred in the ordinary way of purchasing severally by retail.

This is the kind of abolition our people need, and the subject to which our editors should direct their attention, their paper will be appreciated and supported.

It is, I think, unfortunate for us that we have no public men but ministers, and they mostly illiterate and uninformed, and really hostile to improvement, who believe that we must pray for what we ought to work for. I hold that our churches and ministers are but poor contributors to our elevation. Some of them, by the inculcation of their false and superstitious notions, do more to retard than accelerate our progress.

But don't understand me to throw the weight and responsibility of our advancement on Editors. By no means. An editor is but an individual, and can but do the business of an individual. He cannot of himself make or create "*a good paper.*" This is the business of the people themselves. Still nothing is more common than to hear people complain of our papers, while they themselves are doing nothing to render them objects of interest. It is in vain that we look over the columns of our journals for reports of Committees on subjects of business, such as trade, or commerce, or farming. Certainly it is not the duty of editors to provide these. It is these, however, that render a Paper an object of attraction and interest. If our Ministers would either extend the field of their operations, or one half of them leave their churches, and go to work at these subjects they would render a far greater and more lasting benefit to the people.

The Emigration Convention.

EDITORS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN:—I this morning received the favor of a copy of your paper, (No. 2) of which you may continue to favor me regularly.

You have been pleased to publish in your columns, the "Call" for the *National Emigration Convention*, to be held in Cleveland in August next For this, I doubt not, you will have the thanks of all the friends to that movement But I designed to ask you to do this and the cause the kindness as well as the justice, to *copy* the "Call" *from the Aliened American*, as that is the *only* correct copy of it now being published in any of the papers; that in *Frederick Douglass's Paper* being incorrect in many particulars, even parts of sentences and paragraphs omitted, as well as a large part of the list of signers, from different States. And as your paper will also have an English or trans-Atlantic circulation, we desire to be *properly* represented in *this movement* and not made to appear ridiculous among foreigners. I have more than once called the attention of *Douglass's Paper* to the errors of the Call as published in it, but without avail.

You also commit an error in supposing *that delegates* to the Convention will be restricted to five in number. This is not the case, as you will see by reading over the Call. The five named in it, has reference to the *signers* of the Call, and *not* to the representatives of the people who *may come* to the Convention. You will see that the *number* of *delegates* will not be restricted, except in one instance, which is specified in the Call.

As to those who may be expected to attend; not only may the Canadas be expected; but, as this is a matter of Continental interest—we are in hopes that they may come from British America, Russian America, (has it any *coloured* inhabitants,) Mexico and the West Indies.

Please make the necessary corrections and alterations, and believe me your co-worker in the cause of God and Humanity.

M. R. DELANY.

Pittsburg, March 29th, 1854.

THE CHARITABLE CONCERT, to which we drew the attention of our readers in the last number of the *Freeman*, came off quite successfully, on the evening appointed. We were highly gratified by the spirited manner in which some of the finest pieces of Hayden and Mendelssohn were given by the choir It would be invidious to signalize as particularly worthy of commendation any individual performance, when all was excellent. The St. Lawrence Hall was well filled by a fashionable audience; and we presume the receipts at the Concert equalled the expectations of the *Old Countryman* and friends, who originated it.

☞ Our readers will observe, by looking at the date of this paper, that we have missed a week. We greatly regret that we have been compelled to this course, by the scarcity of sufficient hands. We have now got somewhat straightened up, and hope to go on regularly hereafter.

D.

From the Boston Pilot, March 25.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A Public Meeting was convened at Cross' hall, on Monday evening last, at the instance of the Committee which was formed last June of Freemasons'-hall, to assist in the carrying out of the object for which the Rev. S. R. Ward was delegated, last year, to this country, from the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, namely, to raise a fund for the purpose of affording to fugitive slaves resident in Canada temporary relief on their arrival in that country from the scene of their bondage.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., took the chair at seven o'clock, when the hall was crowded in every part.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the unspeakable hardships which the fugitive slaves now living on the shores of Canada, and under the protection of the British Government, must necessarily have been called upon to endure, in their efforts to escape from America, and obtain, and the great need there was, therefore, for rendering them some temporary assistance, in such trying circumstances as when they could not be otherwise than in a state of the most deplorable destitution. When the case of these poor creatures came to be duly considered, he did not believe that a single individual in the present assembly could refrain from responding to the call which was made upon, not only their Christian, but also human sympathies. The aid which the fugitive slaves required would be only temporary, because when they had once become fairly settled in Canada, they could easily support themselves by their labour. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the system of Slavery itself, as it now exists in the United States, he could not refrain from saying that he regarded it as one of the greatest evils upon the face of the earth (Hear," and cheers.) It was moreover, one in the most monstrous and inconsistent things which could be conceived, that a country like America should, of all others, professes to be the great propounder of the liberty and happiness of mankind, should, at the same time, forge the most cruel chains for the limbs of three millions of her people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gurney defended the position which is taken, upon this subject, by the Abolitionists of England. It was not true, as certain of the advocates of Slavery sought to make it appear—that there was any analogy whatever between the poor, oppressed, and overworked people of this Metropolis and the slaves of North America; and, if there was, there was also this immense distinction between England and the States,—in that country they were doing everything they possibly could, by legislation and in their social and religious institutions, to confirm and rivet the chains of the slave; while in England, both the Government and the people were zealously engaged in a variety of ways with a view to the correction of all the evils, which at present continue to exist, and which there was reason to believe, would, in due time, be very largely, if not entirely, removed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Samuel Norman Fisher, one of the hon. Secretaries, made a brief statement respecting the formation of the Committee by whom the meeting had been called together, and its precise object, together with the nature and extent of its operations during the nine months of its existence. He stated that there had been collected £1,144 15s. 9d., and £50 5s. was already promised, which would bring up the amount to £1,195 0s. 9d. The Committee had paid over £400 to the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada; and while £320 had been expended in paying the salary and travelling expenses of Mr. Ward, the rest of the money was still in the hands of the Committee.

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Miscellaneous.

One Spot of Green.

When the winter bloweth loud,
And the earth is in a shroud,
Bitter rain and blinding snow
Dimming every dram below;
Cheerily! cheerily!
There is ever a speck of green
Whence the heavens may be seen.

When our purse is sinking fast,
And our friend is lost (the last!)
And the world doth pour its pain
Sharply down the window pane,
Cheerily, cheerily!
There is still a spot of green,
Whence the heavens may be seen.

Let us never yield despair,
While we have a lot so fair;
For with courage and true May,
And a trust in God to stay,
Cheerily, cheerily!
Let us seek the spot of green,
Hopeful, patient and serene,
Whence the heavens may be seen.

Household Words

BREAKFAST WITH THE BLACK PRINCE.

We were going ten and a half, the lee top-sail braces and top-gallant bowlines checked, three reefs out; the ship lying down to the land-breeze, but the water smooth as a mill-pond. It was a fine weather evening; the sun gone to bed, the moon rising. We were not far from Cape St. Nicholas Mole, and standing northward along the west shore of St. Domingo. Navassa lay far to leeward, and Cape Tiburon—which is Cape Shark—was long out of sight astern.

Ahead sailed the Sybille frigate, flag-ship of Sir Home Popham, commander-in-chief on the West India Station, and our design was to pay a visit of ceremony to his sable majesty King Christophe, whose dominions constituted the northern portion of the island.

By carrying much sail, our little sloop of war kept up with the frigate and we entered the roadstead of Cape Henry at the time preconcerted. Those of us who desired it were allowed to join the officers of the Sybille, and at seven A. M. we were all present at a grand parade of the garrison, which numbered three or four thousand men.

But who was Christophe? One of the most extraordinary people of his time. He had a back court, and maintained an orthodox Red Book, with a "peerage," and a ministry of able men with French titles, such as the Duc de Marmalade, and the Comte de Limonade. But these ministers were saved much trouble in administration of affairs by his Majesty's own wonderful capacity for business. Polite, astute, he was governing Hayti with more wit than was displayed by many an European monarch. He drew the string rather too tightly, as after events showed. But his reign followed that of the bloody Dessalines, one of whose generals he had been.

He found all the world speaking French in his dominions; for as all the world that has heard of Toussaint l'Ouverture knows, the negro kingdom has been based on a French colony. Buildings, fountains, fish ponds, parks, bridges, all were French. The royal palace were the Tuileries in miniature. It had its *gardes de corps*, its sentries *en grande tenue*, its parade-ground, levelled and in the trimmest order. The town, however, seemed to be made up of the remains of former grandeur—a place of melancholy squares and grass grown-streets, now half in ruin. In the old times St. Domingo was tropical France, and Cape Henry—then Cape François—little Paris, having for rival only Port Royal, Martinique. I speak here of the northern portion of the island; for the south-eastern is Spanish—that is to say, Spanish negro.

The southern parts of the island, broken into rocks of fantastic shape, covered with foliage and luxuriant verdure, and gladed down to the bright sea in park-like beauty, present a matchless picture to the eye.—Were it not for the heat of climate, fatal often to the new-comer from Europe, and the living things of tropical danger that haunt its waters and its earth, St. Domingo would be an Eden. I have still remembrance of Aux Cayes and Isle de Vache on the south-western shore, and a day's ramble there. The weather was not oppressively hot, for it was early in March; but as I walked along the shore—sprinkled, as it was, with "sunbeam shells"—the water looked so clear and inviting, that I determined on a plunge. I got into one of the deserted boats, and pushed off into the calm and tideless sea. There could be no danger in bathing so close in, and I was getting ready for a spring overboard in five feet water, when a shark swam, tilt up, between the boat's nose and the beach, close under me. "Thank you," thought I, for showing yourself. I think I will not bathe to day, my friend."

I landed again, and rejoined our party just in time to witness a strange hubbub. They were hauling in the seine, a great commotion was inside—fish jumping in every direction, and the water was lashed into foam by some great fellow. An alligator was entangled in the net. We happened to be near the mouth of a small stream which these creatures frequented. The net was landed, and the beast despatched by the third lieutenant, who struck it on the head with a hatchet, fracturing its skull. It proved to be a young one, of about nine feet long, and was afterwards taken on board as a curiosity. We were then new to the West Indies, or we certainly should not have taken it on board. The smell of musk emitted by the carcase was so strong, that the abomination was soon slipped into the water. After such experiences, we learned to think of English parks and hills, and little English trout-streams with respect; they no longer seemed tame to us in contrast with the richer beauties of the tropics.

I shall be spinning my yarn into a tangle if I do not mind. With leave I will go back to seven A. M., and be witnessing a grand parade of the garrison of Cape Henry. The Prince Royal commanded. He was a stout young negro in general's uniform, a crimson coat with gold embroidery, white leathers, and military boots; all from top to toe—boot, face and lace—shining in the bright morning sun. It was a dismounted parade; for there was three regiments of cavalry on the ground (the Life Guards, probably) and half-a dozen of infantry of the line, besides part of the foot household brigade. There was scarcely so much glitter as there might have been. The arms, not browned, were yet rusty—perhaps from the night's dew—and the cavalry accoutrements were [illegible] to

band-bricks, rotten-stone, and heel-ball. The dragoons were most ferocious-looking fellows. "Dismal the rattle of their harness grew," as they marched past at quick time. They wore the brass helmet of the French heavy horse, with its red hair hanging down behind and finished with a tuft in front; high boots, green coats, and crimson breeches, with black belts. They had muskets instead of carbines, huge spurs, and the long straight cavalry sword hooked up for marching.—Altogether they looked very unclean and rusty; but fierce, dangerous, and service-like, every man black as a cloud full of thunder. An English officer of Highlanders near me, whom we had brought up from Porte-au-Prince, affirmed that the wheelings were precise and well executed, the trumpet-calls exact, each point of war beaten on the drums, and the whole thing admirably done.

The troops seemed indeed to live under strict martial law, and went throug a parade in mortal terror. Their adjutant and instructor was a Prussian disciplinarian of unbending severity.

The parade over, and still before breakfast we were summoned to be presented to their majesties. The transition from the noise of war without, to the repose of grandeur within, was very noticeable. No man could have gone better through the whole ceremony of the presence chamber than Sir, Home. He was a dignified as well as an intelligent officer; who, while he sacrificed nothing of position or rank, yet conducted every circumstance of his visit in such a manner as could not fail to gratify the king whose guest he was. He may have had some little difficulty in keeping so many sailors, most of them young men, in hand; but altogether, he had no great reason to complain of us—and he did not complain.

The Queen and the Princesses Amethyste and Athenaide stood in rank as at St. James's drawing-room, having *dames d'atours* and maids of honor in attendance, pages and lords in waiting. For the satisfaction of my fair readers I have great pleasure in stating that clear muslin over purple silk or satin was the general wear. All were in grand costume, and the men covered with embroidery. The marvellous things that had been done by the Court friseur that morning with the negro hair made it impossible for us to confine ourselves to wonder at the wigs we saw. Christophe alone was plainly dressed—that is, by comparison. There was a quiet display of regal circumstance about his Majesty that was a little striking. He seemed to have taken Napoleon for his model in attire, as in many other things; wearing the dark green chasseur coat, white kerseymere knee-breeches, and purple morocco boots to meet them. He had the silver cross of St. Henry, his own order, on his breast; no other ornament; and he was carrying a three-cornered hat under his arm.

Thus, then, the royal family of Hayti, held a reception; officiating at it with a French grace, surrounded by a court brilliant in costume, and equal dignity and resplendency of paraphernalia to the whitest of imperial circles. Having backed myself out, and again edged myself in amongst those who had the *entree*, I became the observed of a maid of honour. But I had eyes only for Christophe, and at him I was gazing with a stare more sailor like than courtly: Mademoiselle de Limonade, she brown and lovely maid of honor, took upon herself to school me.

"Eh bien, monsieur, comment le trouvez vous?

"And I had seen the great Napoleon, then How? when? where?" she wished to know."

"It was on board the Bellerophon, at Plymouth."

"And what was he like? how was he dressed."

"For all the world," I replied "like his Majesty, except the boots; because when I saw him it was after dinner."

"The deuce!" exclaimed Lady Katharine, laughing—but that surely was not a courtly word—"so you have no mosquitoes then at Ply outh?"

The lady left me to tell the Queen as I supposed, that I was the man there present who had seen Napoleon. From her Majesty he had passed to Cristophe, and interrupting a conversation with Sir Home, made to him some laughing communication *—apropos* to his boots no doubt—and told her story perhaps with embellishments, as a glance at myself and a smile from the king implied.

Breakfast was prepared for us in a spacious room, and eaten from the most superb English china. There were two tables a separate one—round which was the royal family assembled being placed apart from the long sat-out, where the black peers mingled with their white acquaintances. At the first table sat the admiral at the king's right hand, with one or two highly favored lords, and as many ladies in waiting; amongst whom figured the damsel who had favored me with her attention. The entertainment was—except the Coalbrook Dale breakfast service—in all respects French. Light wines were there in profusion, claret of the best preserved fruits, and more substantial though at the same time more mysterious products of Parisian cookery. Of course, too, there was delicious coffee.

I sat down between two dukes whose titles I failed to catch; though one sounded like De Bossu, and over him I upset a bowl of brandy fruit, in turning quickly to the e bow touch of a servant. Great was the discomfiture of my noble friend, who struggled in vain to remove the syrup with his doyley, from velvet cuff and gold embroidery, and continually muttered, in terms fortunately unintelligible to me, what I have no doubt were maledictions on the awkwardness of all seafaring people. The king soon after this rose from table, and all followed his example, when my thickset neighbour De Bossu had to suffer the stifled laughter and condolence of his peers—and a great deal more pity from the peeresses, who gathered around. I was quietly informed that my friend was a very peppery man; and finding all my own endeavours after peace to be quite vain, I departed leaving him among the ladies.

We are apt to laugh at some of the St. Domingo titles. Let me observe that the Comte de Limonade was Minister for Foreign Affairs, and wrote state papers that would have done credit to a Metternich. These dukedoms and countships were derived from extensive districts, containing fine estates of the same name, and as large as some German principalities. We did not laugh at Prince Puckler Muskau when he stepped from his carriage at Mivert's coverd chaink. Why laugh at Limonade, who is not more given to such puerilites?

Dessalines—prince of cut-throats—having swept the country of every French soul; Hayti lay then at the disposal of Christophe. He did what white men in like circumstances have done; gave to his nobles lands—and let the commonality occupy where they might. He did also what white people have not always done, instituted colleges, and established Lancaster an schools over his kingdom.

It was arranged that we were to go to Sans Souci the next morning—there were several royal chateaus, and one called *Delices de la Reine*—but the *Sans Souci* was the gem, and at Sans Souci it was proposed that we should spend a day. Nine or ten carriages accordingly waited for us at the appointed hour each with its noble owner in attendance; and into a handsome chariot drawn by six horses, I stepped with a brother officer.

The vehicle was the production of Long Acre, and the silver mounted harness seemed of modern date. In other respects the set-out was old French; the postillions wore long coats of pink and green, with cocked hats and tails, and jack boots. They carried enormous whips; which, however the brisk looking bays were not likely to need. The men bowed to each other, smiled, spoke Jasmin and La Fleur, caressed their horses, and mounted with a "*ca, ca!*" and a "*hola!*" So away we went.

I need not describe our visit to Sans Souci, the Haytian Balmoral. We were told of a strong fortress among the mountains filling the horizon in which the courtiers fabled that there was a royal treasure to the amount of sixty millions of pounds value, no more and no less. We wandered with black maids of honour over lawns smiling with the richest and softest beauty. We dined luxuriously from tables covered with the finest damask, and set out with a profusion of rich plate. We were served by footmen in the royal livery of blue and black, with thin shoes and silk stockings. When the cloth had been removed, though thirty years have passed since then, I still remember the grizzled head of Christophe as he rose to speak; and being overcome with some thought, passed his hand before his forehead, and sat down while the breeze was sighing audibly in the thick foliage outside an adjoining open window.

We left Hayti after the stay of a day or two, and were I believe at Jamaica, when a vessel from Monte Christo, a port on the northern shore of St. Domingo, brought important news. This was two months after our visit to the Black Prince. My captain coming over to the side of the deck, where I was and holding a letter in his hand. Old me of Hayti being in revolt, the government being upset, the king dethroned. Christophe had been seized with illness; poison had been hinted at. His English doctor prescribed for him in vain; and, while he lay thus prostrate, a revolution broke out. It began with the mutiny of one regiment, the ringleaders of which were immediately shot. The flame, however, spread. The Englishman was offered untold riches, could he but enable the King to sit his horse for one hour, half an hour, ten minutes: in vain. Christophe was able only to think, to plan, and to give orders from his couch, that never were obeyed. Partial risings took place amongst those who had constituted themselves hardly dealt with. Pillage began, massacre followed. The royal troops poured out of their barracks into the great square in front of the palace—Christophe's proposed ten minutes might have brought them to him; but they joined the movement. Obnoxious officers were sacrificed upon the spot, the Prussian adjutant being the first to die. The Prince Royal was forced into the ranks; his uniform having been first torn from his back, but he himself was only maltreated: for being popular they did not kill him. Christophe, lifted into his carriage from a back door fled at a gallop to his mountain fastness. The garrison of that still remained faithful.

The Queen and the Princesses escaped on board a merchantman, which carried them to England. Amongst the domestics of the palace, there were as ever some devoted people, who perilled gladly their lives to save their master and his family. The mountain hold proved to be no shelter for the king against a host. The country rose, the troops followed the flying monarch, and he was soon surrounded in the den to which he had escaped, by a mixed multitude. Christophe saw then that his hour was come: mercy was not to be expected from a rugged populace and a revolting Prætorian band. He was summoned to surrender, and replied by discharging a pistol into his own heart. So he died. The mob sacked his treasure tower, and if they carried away property worth sixty millions of pounds somebody's nest must have been very warmly feathered.

As a man and a king Christophe may have deserved his fate; but as a giver of good dinners, whose politeness and whose champagne I had appreciated, he is remembered by me to this day, as a man whom it was surely barbarous to crush. — *Household Words.*

The Religion of the Russians.

Public attention being very particularly directed towards the Russian nation at the present time, a few remarks regarding some peculiarities in their manner of worship, &c., which probably are not generally known, may be interesting.

Whenever a Russian passes a church, his custom is to cross himself, [some do so three times, accompanying it with bowings.] In every room in their houses an image or picture is placed in the east corner, before which they uncover their heads and cross themselves on entering.

The churches are filled with these their representatives of the deity, and it is very curious to observe a devout Russian kissing the toe of one, crossing himself before another, while to another, he will in addition prostrate himself, even with head to the ground; the latter is also very frequently done at intervals during the celebration of their services; but their churches are always open, so that if any one wants to pay devotion to a particular image or picture while no service is going on, he can do so.

The Russians also believe in relics, in their efficacy in healing diseases, working other miracles, &c. Notwithstanding this, a very short time ago, a new relic was found in the south of Russia, and a courier being immediately dispatched with it to the Emperor at St. Petersburgh; on his arrival, his Majesty [expected some important news regarding his operations in Turkey when told his errand,] exclaimed "away with the relic! it is time to put an end to such nonsense." Would that this were to be carried out. But their superstitions seem too deeply rooted to be done away with in a short time.

Morn, Noon and Night.

Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying,
Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
She calls, but he still thinks of nought save playing,
And so she smiles and waves him an adieu!
While he, still merry with his flowery store,
Deems not that morn, sweet morn! returns no more!

Noon cometh—but the boy to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time—he sees but one sweet form,
One young, fair face, from bower of jasmine glowing,
And all his loving heart with bliss is warm;
So noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that noon returns no more.

Night tappeth gently at a casement, gleaming
With the immortal light, flickering faint and low,
By which a grey-haired man is sadly dreaming
O'er pleasures gone as all these pleasures go;
Night calls him to bed, and he leaves his door,
Silent and dark—and he returns no more.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia.

BY A RUSSIAN.

One will perhaps be astonished to find that a man who entertains very decidedly liberal opinions, should judge the Emperor of Russia in the way I am about to do. I have only one word to utter in reply. In the sharp and ardent struggle which the political events of 1830 brought on between the radical principles of which the French Press is the standard-bearer, and the purely monarchical principles of which Nicholas is the most sincere and enthusiastic representative, the Emperor of Russia, seen from a distance, has been not a little ill-treated by his adversary. He has appeared to the radicals of the West under a general aspect, and—in the theatrical attitudes which belong to his office. Consequently, persons have only viewed him in the light of the obstinate Chief of the Holy Alliance—the exterminator of Poland; and, with the aid of the French *Constitutionnel's* metaphors, they look upon him in imagination as a Russian Bear—an Ogre of the North. I grant all that to be very natural, and a perfectly allowable mode of attack. But for myself, if I am liberal as far as opinions are concerned, I pass my life with the other party. I do not believe in the same medium as others; I do not behold things from their point of view. And while, in Nicholas, some only appreciate the Emperor who is four hundred leagues away, I appreciate the man whom I have every day before my eye. They behold a myth; I see an individual. They pass judgment; I bear witness. Hence our differences. With this preface, I enter on my subject.

Under an absolute monarchy, and under a government so personal as that of Russia, in order to be well acquainted with what is called the politics of the country, it is an absolute necessity preliminary to be acquainted with the person and the character of the Monarch. I propose to sketch his personal characteristics: such a description will be the subject of this letter.

Nicholas is still a magnificent man, although he begins to lose the first slight attacks of age. He is intellectual; but his intellect is deficient in the extent of its range and scope. He has—what is tolerably common in Russia—the intellect of the Greeks of the Lower Empire.

He is affable, and exquisitely courteous. It may even be said that he has the coquettry of politeness and social tact. It is the matter of course, moreover, that the members of this family should be coquettish on some point or other. Alexander was coquettish about his person and dress. No exquisite could be more particular about his costume than the late Emperor was. He carried his nicety so far as frequently to leave the ball-room for a minute or two, to change his shoes, or retouch his hair if it happened to be a little disarranged. Nicholas also has the coquettry of the mind, and of frankly urbane manners. To this feeling must be attributed the improvements which he introduced into the police and the municipal arrangements of St. Petersburg, and particularly the favourable reception given to strangers who visit that capital. Nicholas delights to do the honours of his Empire; and, above all, he likes to receive the French, whom he dislikes in the mass, regarding them as a frivolous, unsteady and thoroughly republican people, but whom he esteems individually in respect to their intellect and character.

After the conversation, in which the Emperor would be sure to give proofs of dignity and good taste, he would be delighted beyond all expression if he could detect in the countenance of his visitor the least symptom of surprise and esteem. To be able to convince an adversary of his personal merits would be for the Emperor a triumph which would give him as much secret satisfaction as the occupation of Constantinople.

In private life, Nicholas is good-natured and simple; without, however, making a parade of those domestic virtues which are sometimes assumed as a speculation, in order to acquire popularity. He does not affect any burgess-like simplicity as a means of decoying fools and noodles. I have said Nicholas is frank, and that he abhors every kind of hypocrisy; he even has the opposite fault, especially when he has to do with people whom he hates or despises. He employs himself during his meals, and drinks tea frequently, which he sometimes makes himself. His family have very little influence over him, although he is not without affection for the Empress, who was once a handsome woman, but who, at the time of my writing this, has fallows—it was a deer going out to feed; a singular caprice—a passion for dancing. Most fortunately he came on toward me, With her it has become an incurable mania; owly feeding, until he approached to within and she cannot listen to the shortest strain but one hundred yards, and stopped. I played, even on a hurdy-gurdy or a flageolet, rew up my rifle; but he came still nearer, without immediately beginning to dance. She eding slowly forward, until scarcely sixty has pretensions to excellence in this accom- ards off, when I took a steady deliberate plishment, which are in a great measure just- not, as he turned his flank towards me. I ifiable, for she dances very well for an Em- eard the bullet crack against his shoulder; press. *Apropos* of this subject, the courtiers se rushed a short distance back, and rolled used to say, when Mademoiselle Taglioni's rer in the snow. Wood was close at hand. great success was mentioned,—"She dances made a fire, cut, boiled, and ate sparingly divinely; her style has some resemblance to a little venison; fed my dog; then made that of the Empress." rope of the deer-skin, and dragged the car-

Nicholas is endowed with prodigious ac- ase to my camp of the previous night, cook- tivity, but he wastes it uselessly. He is in- l and ate an enormous supper, smoked my cessantly in motion, because movement is pe and slept comfortably." necessary to his organization; but his labor. At length Mr. Palliser reached a hunter's is almost always futile, if not utterly vain. radise on the Yellow Stone River; built He is not the arrow which cleaves the air to himself a boat of bull's hide, with willow strike the mark; he is the whirligig which ames, to carry his baggage, spoils, and at- spins on its own axis. At St. Petersburg ndants; manufactured a shirt and breeches he puts his hand to everything rapidly, but deer-skin, and encamped and enjoyed him- without intelligence. He finds time to busy If. "If I wished to shoot from horseback, himself with political matters, the arts, plea- ride of a few miles afforded sport after buf- sure, the ew res—with everything, in short so; if to stalk Wapiti deer, or black-tailed, for he recently be personally manifested in

everything and everywhere. But his real feats are performed away from home. An idea strikes him, and—presto! he jumps into his carriage. In three hours he has travelled fifteen leagues, and soon reaches the boundary of his empire, arriving at Berlin, Vienna, or Munich, at a moment when he was not in the least expected. I vastly like these journeys, which he performs with extraordinary rapidity; but if they are important in his opinion, in reality they are completely fruitless. Nicholas feels convinced that he has made a clever hit, when he drops like a thunderbolt on the capital of Bavaria; there are, nevertheless, a few shrewd lookers-on who know well enough that the flash is as harmless as summer lightning.

With many useful qualities, Nicholas is deficient in those which make the warrior. It is not that he is ignorant of military matters, —far from that; he is very fond of the army and perfectly understands its details. He is learned in regulations, equipments, and dress; he knows the names of the officers, and the history of the regiments; gives the word of command in admirable style, but has none of the genius of the great captain in him. There is nothing about him of Napoleon the Conqueror, but he would have made Napoleon an excellent minister-of-war.

It has happened to the Emperor of Russia to receive a broad hint as to his own military incompetence, on two great occasions; first at the Balkan, where he was not long in finding out that his presence was more embarrassing than useful; and secondly, during the campaigns of the Polish insurrection, when he was obliged to abdicate the command to Diebitch and Paskevitch. In short, if Nicholas is only a moderate warrior, which is common enough among princes, he has the good sense to be conscious of the fact, and not to pretend to the title of first captain of the age, which is a much rarer circumstance.

To the consciousness which Nicholas has of his slight vocation for the most important branches of military art, Europe is perhaps indebted for the peace which she has so long enjoyed. No one doubts that, if a decided aptitude had turned his activity in the direction of warfare, he would have commenced, in 1830, a struggle which would have soon become general, and fatal to himself; but, having been compelled to renounce the glories of battle for those of diplomacy, he prefers to maintain the contest against the principles of freedom in the Cabinet rather than in the field. Opportunity is the pride of Nicholas: his policy, therefore, will always be threatening, but will rarely venture beyond a threat.

Besides, he is equally at ease, both practically and theoretically, in the exercise of personal government. He is idolised by the people—idolised is the word, for the love they bear him is more nearly allied to fetishism than to real affection. He has enemies among the nobles, only as it would cost him but a single word to deprive them of fortune, liberty, and life, no one dares to stir, or evince the slightest sign of resistance. Such is the ordinary position of the Emperors of Russia. They have nothing to contradict them; and Jupiter Tonans is not so complete an emblem of power as they are. Even Jupiter Tonans was found one morning strangled in his bed. The past has always gone on in this way, and the future will probably continue the same. The Russian Government is absolute monarchy, kept in check by reciede. The bowstring is the Russain liberty of the Press; the other liberty of the Press is the better of

Farmers' Girls.

BY H. M. [illegible].

Up in the morning, just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows
[illegible] away,
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds
[illegible] up stairs
Washing the breakfast dishes dusting the parlor
[illegible],
Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting for
[illegible] eggs,
[illegible] for dinner, spinning the
[illegible],
Spreading the whitening linen down on bushes
below,
Raking [illegible] every meadow, where the red straw-
[illegible] grow,
Marching [illegible] for Sunday, churning the
[illegible],
[illegible] sun he down in the sun
[illegible],
[illegible] and [illegible], making the pump-
[illegible],
[illegible] baby's cradle, driving away the
[illegible],

Grace in every motion, music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature thousands might
covet to own,
Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest
of pearls—
One of these country maids is worth a score of
of your city girls.

—*New York Tribune*

(From Household Words.)

MIGHTY HUNTERS.

(Concluded from the last Week.)

On the same journey the hunter again fell short of meat; for one day he sought game in vain, without coming on a single track. On the second day he saw Wapiti deer, but was unable to get near them. That night, tired and hungry, he dreamed continually of delicious feasts and hospitable friends, and awaked all the more hungry and disappointed. On the third day, having had no solace but a pipe, he hunted hard without success, and suffered less from hunger than on the second day. He was upheld by the confidence that sooner or later he would fall in with game. At length he came upon the fresh tracks of deer, zig-zagging, as they do before lying down. He says: "I remained perfectly still, looking intently, with eyes sharpened by hunger, at the copse; something stirred in the wood, and soon a hundred yards, and stopped. I rew up my rifle; but he came still nearer, and he turned his flank towards me. I eard the bullet crack against his shoulder; rolled up, and rolled to the bottom of the slope; but we did not venture to approach until we had ascertained she was dead, by pelting her with sticks and stumps. After this Dauphin, with a stick and coil of rope, set out to catch the young suckling bears, but they fought so hard that he was obliged to kill one, and the other bit and scratched so that the old hunter was glad to let him go."

Mr. Palliser was not content until he had shot three more of these grisly monsters, of the largest of which he says, with his usual candour, "He rose up, displaying such gigantic proportions as almost made my heart fail me. I croaked again like a bull calf: he came cantering up slowly. I felt I was in for it, and that escape was impossible; so cocking both barrels of my firelock I remained kneeling until he approached very near, when I suddenly stood up; upon which the bear with an indolent roaring grunt, raised himself once more upon his hind legs. Just as he was balancing before springing on me, I fired, aiming close under his chin; the ball passing through his throat, broke the vertebræ of the neck, and down he tumbled floundering like a great fish out of water, until at length he reluctantly expired. I drew a long breath, and felt right glad at the successful issue of the combat."

And here we may as well end the hunting adventures, of which we have given only a few. Many amusing and pleasing traits of the character of the author are unconsciously scattered through the narrative. The self-possessed manner in which at New Orleans, having forgotten, the name and street of his hotel, and, having wandered into a house by mistake, he receives a candle through a narrowly-opened door from a white jewelled hand, and retires, to be awakened the next morning by an offer of ivory-backed hairbrushes from a lady who turns out to be the wife of a friend—such is the hospitality of New Orleans—is delightful. So is the ball at St. Louis, where he rushed into a kitchen, and made pretty Madame Zoller leave the cooking, and come up and dance the Sturm Marsch Gallop with a pair of shoes that kept continually coming off.

If he has the toothache and cannot eat venison, he goes down and kills a buffalo bull, and feasts off his marrow bones. Then he finally embarks for England with a menagerie of one black bear, two bison calves, a deer, and antelopes, after being indebted to the bear for defending his clum the antelope, against the attacks of a great mastiff in the streets of New Orleans.

And so we take leave of John Palliser—a good sportman; who does not gloat over his victims with half savage exultation.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; still *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

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This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skepticism of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

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The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher, throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHERN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of migration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call; as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,	
M. R. Delany,	
H. G. Webb,	
Thos. A. Brown,	
John Jones,	
L. L. Hawkins,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.,*
Samuel Venerable	
John Williams,	
A. F. Hawkins,	
S. W. Sanders,	
Jefferson Miller,	
Rev A. R. Green,	
P. L. Jackson,	
J. H. Mahoney,	
G. Harper,	*Allegheny City,*
Jonathan Green,	
H. A. Jackson,	
E. R. Parker,	
Samuel Bruce,	
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,	
Rev. M. M. Clark,	
A. M. Summer,	*Phil.*
Johnson Woodlin,	
James M. Whitfield,	
John N. Still,	*New York.*
Stanley Matthews,	

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE

NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 5.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

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The Canadian Contributors are: Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Carey, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, *post-paid,* to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

The late Deputation from the Society of Friends to the Czar.

Darlington, March 18.—Last night the members of the Mechanic's Institute in this town were treated to a lecture by Mr. Henry Pease, one of the late Deputation to the Emperor of Russia, on their object and mission. The Central Hall, the largest room in the town, was crowded to excess in every part; and there could not have been less than 2,000 persons present. The Chief Bailiff occupied the chair.

Mr. Pease said, that he could not help feeling that that large audience had been brought together by the unusual degree of interest now manifested in regard to Russia. He proceeded to give some interesting details of what happened to the deputation on their journey, and their encounters with the officials at the several places through which they passed. He said he took no credit to himself, as having done some great thing by performing this journey of 2,000 miles. Arrived at the palace of the Czar, he described the magnificence of the palace and the gracious reception accorded them by the Emperor. The address which the Deputation presented and the reply of the Czar, had already been published. There was, he thought, nothing unreasonable, or anything to ridicule in a body of men who had been in existence for 200 years, and whose number had averaged 2,000—who had always believed that the disputes of nations could never be settled by appealing to the sword—sending three of their number to endeavour to bring about a pacific settlement of the dispute, without appealing to such an awful thing as war. While in St. Petersburg the terrible slaughter of Sinope was performed at the theatres every night. He had brought with him a tattered portion of an illustrated paper which had been mutilated in its passage through the post office, and all the articles which were not considered by the authorities to be respectable were cut away. He ascribed the little or no progress which Russia made in civilization to the fettering of the press in that country. The Emperor, he said, seemed to be fully aware of the state of public opinion in this country with reference to the Eastern question. Both the Czar himself and the other members of the Imperial family to whom the Deputation were introduced, carefully abstained from making any allusion to the articles which the newspaper press in England contained about the late aggression. Mr. Pease said, no one cherished more ardently than himself the love for the freedom of the press in England; but he was exceedingly grieved and humbled at the course which the press in England had pursued in reference to this Eastern question—in resorting to abuse and calumny against the Czar, instead of reasoning calmly and appealing to sound argument. He could not believe but that the impressions which were conveyed to the public through the press were entirely unfounded and erroneous as regarded the Emperor and Empress. The effect which these misrepresentations had on the minds of both was painfully apparent. He did not give this as his own opinion merely, but many of the most respectable British residents in St. Petersburg were of the same opinion, and expressed their sorrow to the Deputation at the course pursued by the press in this country. From what he saw of the Emperor and Empress he was convinced that the estimation in which the former was held here was incorrect. He believed that the Czar was kind and temperate. His own people were devoted to him, and he was very often out among them unguarded, when he was always received with the greatest enthusiasm. The speaker said the river commanding a view of St. Petersburg was very strongly fortified indeed. He characterized war as inhuman, unnatural and unreasonable, and expressed his conviction that after thousands of lives had been sacrificed, the question would remain precisely where it now was.—*Londn. Patriot.*

The Fugitive Slave Law and the Wisconsin Democrats.—Nearly the whole press (says the Pa. *Freeman*) of Wisconsin, Democratic, as well as Whig and Free-soil, while expressing regrets at a resort to mob violence, condemns the Fugitive Law, and declares the recent action of the U. S. Senate in repealing the Missouri Compromise to be the cause of this popular feeling in that State.

The Appleton *Crescent* (a Democratic paper) says:

"So ends an arrest of the first fugitive in Wisconsin. We do not believe that if the U. S. Senate had not interfered to break down the Missouri Compromise, this slave would have been rescued, and the laws trampled under foot."

The *Burr Oak*, which is edited by a prominent Democrat, who was a Cass Elector in 1848, remarks.

"It is not very surprising to us that this thing should be. The public of this region is indignant at the attempted repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Any attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law at this time, would meet with but little co-operation. This open resistance may be laid to the charge of those engaged in the Nebraska affair."

The Ozaukee Co. *Times*, (Dem.) after stating that Glover has escaped to Canada, exclaims:

"Good! But just think of it, a man to have to flee from the land of the *free*, to the realms of Monarchical and Aristocratic Britain, to enjoy even personal freedom."

It adds:

"The spirit which incited and effected the rescue of Glover is the same which incited and effected our national liberties. The revolutionary fathers rose in arms against unjust and oppressive laws, which were authoritative; the citizens of Milwaukie arose in their might against a law which deprives human beings of personal liberty, and tore from its relentless grasp a victim. That spirit, wherever it manifests itself, we honor. We honor the revolutionary fathers, so do we honor the citizens of Milwaukie."

Letter from Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and Kossuth, to George N. Sanders,

ON HEARING OF HIS REJECTION BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

George N. Sanders, London—Dear Sir: We just learn from the public papers the astounding and unexpected news that the Senate of the United States declined to confirm your nomination to the United States consulate at London.

We are prompted to express this our regret not only from private feelings of affection, which we are owing in return of the friendship we and our fellow exiles at large have experienced from you, but we are likewise prompted to do so on weighty considerations of a public character.

Sir, while the European cabinets combine against the triumph of the republican principle, we consider it, as well from community of interest as also from consistency, not to say from a due remembrance of the assistance received in trying days, to be the political duty of republican America to countenance the democratic principle, and to lend, if not more, at least her moral aid to the republicans of Europe.

This expectation, sir, is so conformable to nature and so logical that it enters in the apprehensions of the monarchial cabinets and in the hopes of the oppressed nations equally.

However, though popular manifestations of public opinion in the United States, and presidential messages, and corresponding resolutions of your legislative government, may certainly justify the expectation, sir, yet it is not to be doubted that it is the diplomatic agents of the United States in Europe who are called upon to represent most efficiently the power and vitality of the republican principle in the very eyes of monarchical Europe, and to assert its competent juxtaposition as well in social as in political regards, provided they always act, publicly as well as privately, in accordance with that same republican principle upon which the very foundation of your country rests.

Unfortunately, sir, it was until now but by rare praiseworthy exceptions that public opinion in Europe was gladdened by the view of such a representation of republican America—a fact certainly neither advantageous to the interests of republicanism in general, nor adding to the consideration abroad of republican America.

But in you, sir, we had the high gratification to see a gentleman perfectly consistent in the representation of your country's democratic character—such, in a word, as European democracy wishes to see the representatives of republican America—true, not only in their official activity, but also in their social life, to the character of America.

Besides, sir, it is a duty on our part thankfully to acknowledge your prompt and hearty readiness to advance the cause of democracy in Europe with all the means consistent with the duties incumbent on your official position; and while we can but appland the discretion you never fail to use in paying due regard to the established relations of your Government, we in the same time beg leave to assure you of our grateful appreciation of all the valuable and important services you have rendered during your short stay amongst us, as well to the cause of democracy in general as also to many of its representatives in particular: services the more important and the more valuable as it is obvious that the political conjunctures of Europe have come to an essential turning point, when that concord and union which, amongst other particular services, you so happily succeeded to cement between the different fractions of European democracy, cannot prove, but vitally beneficial to the cause.

And it is at such a moment, sir, that the vote of the Senate of the United States reverses the leaf, and gives full scope to the misrepresentation that it is precisely on account of the marked sympathy you have shown to the democracy in Europe, that your confirmation has been withheld.

That is a hard and mischievous blow at the prospects of that democracy just at this moment, dear sir; we regret to say that it will cause great rejoicing in all despotic quarters but will also cause in democratic quarters a regret and a discouraging disappointment, such as ours is.

We cannot believe, dear sir, that such could have been the design of the Senate of the United States; but sure it is that is the lamentable effect, and we cannot forbear to hope that the knowledge of that lamentable bearing may yet induce a reconsideration, which we most fervently wish.

Yet, however that be, dear sir, we are on the eve of great events; some of those who now address you as exiles may probably soon be called upon to act with the authority of their triumphant respective nations; and in that event, sir, we beg you to be assured that there will be more than one amongst us who shall prove to you that the republics of Europe are not forgetful of received services, and know how to appreciate their true friends.

In the meantime, please to accept once more the expression of our profound regret, as also the assurance of our high appreciation and sincere thankfulness.

(Signed,) Ledru Rollin,
Joseph Mazzini,
L. Kossuth.

London, March 1, 1854.

Public Opinion in the States.

In a late number of the *Liberator* we find the following encouraging paragraph in relation to the state of public sentiment on the slavery question. May the improvement here spoken of be permanent! So often, however, has the North in time past, succumbed to the demands of the slave power, that while we hope it may be so our fears and forebodings are even stronger than our hopes, and we find the idea ever present with us, that this new-found anti-slavery zeal on the part of the Northern ministers and politicians, may be after all, as the morning cloud and the early dew, which soon pass away.

"In what period of our great struggle has there been a crisis so momentous as the present—an occasion so imperatively demanding the thronging presence and serious deliberation of the tried and unfaltering friends of bound and bleeding humanity—or such an opportunity to strike an effective blow at the hellish power of slavery? The state of the Northern mind is now sympathetic and cathlic towards our hitherto unpopular movement; the current of public feeling has visibly changed its course, the defenders and apologists of the loathsome slave system no longer stand forth, as once they did, on Northern soil, but skulk for shame and confusion of face; it is now seen and felt to be a reflection upon the intelligence, and a stain upon the character, to be pro-slavery in spirit or position; the subject is universally discussed, and has swallowed up all other topics of national interest, as Aaron's rod did all the rods of Egyptian magicians, never has there been such a willingness to hear the advocates of impartial freedom or so ready an acquiescence in our views and sentiments, and it is apparent that at every public gathering, whether to protest against the Nebraska Bill, or to seek the entire abolition of slavery, the strongest utterances for freedom are responded to the most enthusiastically. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. 'Now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.' To strike while the iron is hot is as important in any great moral enterprise, as it is in fashioning any carnal weapon or instrument of husbandry. And what an enterprise is that in which we are embarked! So comprehensive, so immeasurable, so indissolubly connected with human redemption so regardful for the honour and supremacy of God, so imbued with the world-reconciling spirit of human brotherhood! And what a revolution to be accomplished! A Democratic nation, and every sixth person in the land the property of some other person! A civilized nation, and millions of its population doomed by law to ignorance and utter degradation. A christian nation, and the Bible a prohibited volume, the institution of marriage abolished, the souls and bodies of men daily in the market for sale and barter, and all parental and filial ties dishonored, among a population greater than that of all the New England States! And finally, the Slave Power omnipotent over the whole country, animated by the spirit of infernalism. Against all that is holy, just and true—uttering the foulest blasphemes against Heaven, and plotting for its extension wherever the American flag extends, or by conquest or annexation can be carried round the globe!

The States and the Emperor.

[From the Pennsylvania Freeman.]

There is a good deal of sympathy pretended in this country for the Turks in their present struggle with Russia. We believe that there are few, if any, presses that have openly taken the part of the Czar. But, still, the general feeling of the governing influences of the country are with him. It is of no consequence how the numbers are; but the influences that decide our public conduct must wish him success. Of course, our nobility and chivalry of the whip and branding-iron, disguised as demagogues, with their northern serfs of the press and the caucus, would rejoice in nothing so much as the humiliation of England and the consequent check of free discussion and free principles throughout the world. What a fine world it would be if Despotism in America could shake hands with Despotism in Russia, so that order should reign in Philadelphia as well as in Warsaw! Just imagine all Anti-Slavery papers suppressed, martial law proclaimed, treason against slavery punished summarily, and the institutions of the country settled on a broad and "*National*" foundation! For our own part, we do not see that Nicholas is a sinner above other men in this matter. He is only following in our footsteps. When we wanted some more territory we lied a little about it, and then went to war and helped ourselves. And this is just what he is doing. This method of proceeding made Presidents of General Taylor and of our present illustrious Chief Magistrate. Why, then should we be righteous overmuch, and tell him to stand farther off, for we are holier than he? We really think that the less the American people have to say against the Autocrat, the better for their character and their consistency. Our rebukes of him may rebound and knock ourselves over.

Letter from a Condemned Criminal.

The following letter from David Jewell, who was executed in Pittsburg, two weeks ago for the murder of Samuel Mitchell is worth reading. It shows that rum is the cause of crime and murder.

County Prison, Pittsburg, March, 1854.

Dear Will:—In a few more short days the existence and history of your friend will end on earth, and before I leave, dear Will, I have a few words of advice to leave with one whom I loved as a brother, and you appeared to be to me, and have acted as such, during my long and painful incarceration, for which I return to you, and your wife, my most profound thanks.

I trust what little I have to say to you will not be deemed wrong nor out of place, it may be a benefit to you in years to come, and you may profit by it, which I hope you will. Only look back to the morning of the 5th of July, and picture to yourself the happy man I was on that glorious, but unhappy day to me. I left my little home under the promise to be back again in the course of an hour to accompany them on a railroad excursion; from there I got in the company of some young friends, took a social drink together, and from that to another, and another, and yet another; I then forgot my promise to those I held most near and dear to me. And it is to this blighting curse and against its use, I wish to draw your attention. You are younger than I am, and I know you will bear with me in warning you for ever, ever touching it. I know you are not in the habit of it; but you are kind open, generous and free-hearted, and it is this that makes me write to you on this occasion; and you will admit that no one knows your generous disposition better than I do.

My first piece of advice to you is never drink liquor in any way—never do it from the time you read the last words of one who always was your firm friend, and, thank God, you have proved the same to me But, for me to say liquor-drinking is an evil is what every man, woman and child will readily admit, and to say that liquor drinking is the cause of intemperance, is also saying what no living man will deny; and intemperance produces, either directly or indirectly much the largest part of the misery and wretchedness in our happy country. Its baneful, withering curse is seen and felt in every grade of society. It makes the rich poor, and the poor destitute. It separates the tie that binds husband and wife. It destroys the natural affection existing between the parent and child. It brings husband and wife, parent and child, to an untimely, and even often to an ignominous death. But it is unnecessary for me to depict the evils attendant upon the use of intoxicating liquors, I wish from my most soul that I could have looked with the same calm reflection on this evil when I had my liberty, as I have since seen, and since studied. There are but few persons I am satisfied, but can call to mind, in their own recollection, some friend, some loved acquaintance, whose bright future has been hopelessly blasted by the use of drinking liquor. I will say no more to you on this subject, only remember this —

How many sorrows and how many tears,
Which darken life's rough pathway thou dost bring (intemperance.)
For closer than a brother thou dost cling
To these frail mortals once within thy power,
Who strive to banish thee all—save only some,
And keep the foremost accents that from me flow'r,
Which darker, gloomier grow with each succeeding hour.

I will say no more in regard to this, but my last word to you is, never, never drink liquor and you will be a happy man. Leave off running with fire engines, they are the means of bringing many a good young man to shame and disgrace. Let your evenings be spent in the society of your wife and child, and my word for it, you will be the happiest of the happy.

I can say no more, my heart is too full. Farewell, Billy, farewell. Ever and truly yours, &c.

David Jewell, Jr.

Help for Russia.—We have been informed of a curious and extraordinary movement for the benefit of Russia, which contemplates nothing more nor less than the destruction of the allied fleets in the Baltic. It will be recollected that on the last outward trip of the steamship *Baltic*, ex-alderman Wesley Smith, Jr., accompanied a Russian officer, bound for St. Petersburg, ostensibly with the view of fulfilling a contract for supplying the imperial government with $300,000 worth of ship timber. We now learn that some ten or twelve other Americans went out with Mr. Smith, and that they are associated in a secret contract with Russia for the destruction of the British and French fleet in the Baltic, [under they approach sufficiently near any Russian port for the purpose,] by means of Taylor's submarine armour and Colt's submarine battery. The plan, we understand, is this:—A portable torpedo, of sufficient power to sink a man-of-war, is to be carried under the water by a man encased in submarine armor. He fastens the battery to the bottom of the ship, and returns to the shore, when by means of an electric wire, the battery is fired, and the ship is blown up. It is said this submarine armor and battery company are to receive one hundred thousand pounds sterling if successful in clearing out the allied squadron; and they are otherwise to receive a stipulated sum for every hostile vessel destroyed.

We give the report for what it is worth. There may be something in it. The *modus operandi* of the submarine armor and battery is calculated to be tremendously destructive, if the ships for whose benefit their terrible experiment is intended are only sufficiently accommodating to run near enough to the shore and wait long enough to give the man in the submarine armour a fair trial. This, we should think, for the sake of proving the efficiency of these submarine inventions as coast and harbor defences, the British and French fleets ought to allow. The Submarine Armor and Torpedo Company only ask a fair trial. Why not let them have it?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

Somebody has made up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture. Though calculated for the Eastern States, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or the other grasses are sown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefitted by application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes, or that of oysters, shell lime—or marl—if the land needs it.

4. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivatton of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of the best mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits produced by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in full bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhood.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up the integrants of the soil, by supplying most, if not all of the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of the crops.

20. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the land products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings, but should never be ploughed when wet. If at such ploughings the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in water, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscles, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted two or three times a week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and night.

26. Full complement of tools and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be properly used in farming, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements is necessary to an agriculturalist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer, or physician with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

From the Anti Slavery Reporter.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

A curious document has been kindly placed in our hands, of which we subjoin a translation. It is the original bill of sale, by which a Chinese lad, born free, was transferred, as a slave, by his own father, to a third party. We are informed, upon the very best authority, that such transactions are by no means uncommon. It is notorious that slavery is one of the domestic institutions of China.—We hope ere long to be able to lay before our readers some further particulars on this subject, and trust that the appointment of Dr. (now Sir) John Bowring, to the important office of governor of Hong Kong and chief superintendent of British trade, may be the means of introducing the question of emancipation in that ancient empire, the strong barriers of which modern civilization is rapidly breaking down. Sir John Bowring, has in past times rendered essential service to the cause, and his recent unsparing and vigorous exposures of the nefarious dealings of the Chinese Coolie-emigration agents at Amoy and elsewhere, prove that he is still on the alert in behalf of humanity. It is difficult, to foresee what the opening of the Chinese empire, under a new dynasty, is likely to do but we may hope that the introduction of even the spurious Christianity of the "rebel party," may prove the precursor of freedom to those who are in bonds. It would be a singular spectacle to see China renounce domestic slavery under the influence of a semi-christianity, whilst America, boasting of her freedom and her religious and political institutions, clings to the abomination.

A SON SOLD AS A SLAVE.

"I the executor of this deed of sale, Le Wan Foo being destitute of funds for the purchase of food, became desirous after consultation with my wife, of selling as a slave my own begotten, second son, named A Chaou, and aged fourteen years, having been born in the noon watch of the 15th day of the 5th month of the Woo Kea year, the 14th of Taou Wang. I therefore gave information of my intention to the chief of my clan, and first sought for a purchaser among my relatives without success. Since, by the instrumentality of the middleman Hwang Wei Pang, a purchaser has been found in Chang Pih Jin. It has been agreed by the two parties in the presence of the middleman that the price should be 40,000 copper cash; and I, Le Wan Foo, have this day taken my second son A Chaou, and delivered him over as a slave to Chang Pih Jin, by whom his name is to be altered at pleasure, and whom he is to serve to the end of his life. Shou'd his master hereafter give him a wife, and he should have born to him sons or daughters, they shall from generation to generation be attached to the house of Chang Pih Jin as slaves, and be in all things subject to the control of their master without interference on the part of my, Le Wan Foo's, family. I, Le Wan Foo, have already received in full with my own hands the sale price of the person. Should there in future be any quest on about his origin, the seller and middleman shall be themselves answerable, the purchaser having no concern therewith. This is a distinct sale and purchase, without objection from either side, not a transfer in redemption of debt, nor a case of constrained sale or of forcible seizure. As an oral agreement affords no proof, I have specially drawn up this deed of sale, attached to it the impression of my fore finger, and my signature, and handed it to the purchaser to be held by him in witness of the above. This is the truth.

"Truly paid over into the hand of Le Wan Foo by Chang Pih Jin in purchase of a slave, the price amounting to 40,000 copper cash.

"2 Truly negociated by the middleman Kwang Wei Pang, who witnessed the distinct sale of Le A Chaou as a slave, and the delivery of that person and of his price to the repective parties.

"[Signed the middleman, Hwang Wei Pang.

"Deed of sale of his own son executed on the 21st day of the third month of the 27th Taou kwang year, by Le Wan Foo.

"Signature and impression of the fore finger of the left hand of Le Wan Foo.

Tragical Scene.—*Messrs. Editors*:—As I have seen no published account of the following strange and heart rending scene, I take the liberty of sending you a brief sketch, as related to me by my brother-in-law [who resides in Waubacca Co, Wisconsin, and in the same neighbourhood,] a day or two previous to my leaving the state, which was about two weeks ago.

A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an individual in the neighbourhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist him in yoking them up: he accordingly went to the yard with the man—leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table and was in the act of kindling a fire in the stove with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knock it over; and in the fall it struck its head against the corner of the stove, with such force as to break its skull. The mother was in the act of washing a small child in an adjoining room—on hearing the fracas, dropped the child and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded, and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub, for a time—and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband after a few moments reviewing the scene before him—seeing two of his children dead—without further reflection took, down his gun and blew his own brains out! —*Exchange.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax; and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and youth seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition products of the skill and labor of colored people

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith, subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with all accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the several committees, and to consider any new [illegible] it shall

have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions, and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and seperate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Advertiser.)

A Gigantic Railway Project.—General Intelligence.

. . . . . MONTREAL, Feb. 20.

I promised in my last week's communication to forward you a few particulars with reference to the Grand Trunk Railroad, its progress, and its prospects, feeling assured, from the English correspondence I have received on the subject, that this vast undertaking is watched in the British metropolis with much interest, and, if possible, more in a social than commercial point of view. It is at this moment totally impossible to predict the changes and consequent benefits to the colony, which the running of this line will accomplish, spanning as it does the whole length of the two provinces, besides providing an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean for the produce of the mammoth Western States, which now in a great measure finds its way through its southern neighbor's territories.

I know that in the midst of your present political difficulties, it is no easy task to discuss the question of social improvement, whether at home or in the colonies but I am equally alive to the fact, that when the war does break out,—which now appears inevitable, and which even threatens an immediate outburst,—there will be thousands of persons who will at once withdraw their Continental investments, to deposit them in some other and safer security. To what point of the globe, then, will they turn, to find so great a desideratum as a safe investment in these times of approaching war? Certainly not on the eastern side of the Atlantic. America, then, and that British North America, must be most naturally pointed at, as being the oasis of the desert. Here a thousand different works are now being pushed on with vigour, which, when completed, will yield to their supporters a far higher rate of premium than has been obtained for similar securities in the Old Country for many years past.

And amongst others, I would certainly place the Grand Trunk Railroad as the first on the list. To give an idea of the vastness of this work, I may mention that it engrosses the traffic of a region extending 800 miles in one direct line, from Portland to Lake Huron, containing a population of nearly three millions in Canada, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. And before proceeding further, it would be well to observe that it is, for the whole of its length, protected from the possibility of injurious competition, not only by legislative enactment, but by what is of far greater security against rival lines, viz., natural causes. To continue then, at Portland it connects with the system of railways reaching eastward towards the province of New Brunswick, and, hereafter to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, as well as south, by lines, already existing, to Boston and New York. At the frontier of Canada it again unites with other lines to Boston and the great manufacturing districts of New England. From Richmond it runs eastward to Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 253 miles, giving direct access to the great shipping port of Canada in summer; and hereafter by rail to the Atlantic at Halifax, by Trois Pistoles and Mrimichi, forming the only route to the great fisheries of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the eastern timber, coal, and mineral district of New Brunswick.

At Montreal it again meets three railways now in operation to Boston and New York. At Prescott the tributary line from Bytown, and the vast timber districts of the Ottawa, 60 miles, now in course of early completion; and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the northern New York road to Ogdensburgh will pour its stream of passenger traffic upon the trunk line. At Kingston, the Rome and St. Vincent Railroad, also from New York, becomes its tributary. From thence to Toronto, it receives the entire produce of the rich country north of Lake Ontario, through the channels of Belleville and Peterborough branch, and several other new lines already in progress to constuction, and all tributary to the main trunk road. At Toronto the Ontario Simcoe, and Huron Railroad, 100 miles now nearly finished, pours on the traffic of the region around Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. At the same point is also met the Great Western Railway, by Hamilton to Detroit, 240 miles, now in a forward state for completion, by which communication is had with the southern part of Western Canada, as well as with the railways in operation from Detroit to the State of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. From Toronto, westward, the line passing through the heart of the western peninsula of Canada, ensures to the Grand Trunk the exclusive traffic of the finest part of the province; while at its terminus on Sarnia it debouches at the very outlet of Lake Huron avoiding the shallows of the Detroit and St. Clair river below—a point the most favourably situated for the navigation extending through Lakes Huron and Michigan, and hereafter through Lake Superior. At Sarnia, the American railroads now in course of construction, place the Grand Trunk Line in the most direct communication with the arterial lines to the Great West and the Mississippi, a region whose advance in population and wealth has been regarded as almost fabulous, and whose resources are still very partially developed; while the traffic of the copper and iron districts of Lake Superior, the most valuable and extensive in the world, with the coal of Michigan, will accumulate on the railroad at this point, reaching ocean navigation at Montreal in much less time, and by the same mileage, that it can now pass by boat to the waters of Lake Ontario, 350 miles above that city.

It will, therefore, be seen, that the road commencing at the debouchure of the three largest lakes in the world, pours the accumulating traffic in one unbroken line throughout the entire length of Canada, into the St. Lawrence, at Montreal and Quebec, on which it rests at the north, while on the south it reaches the magnificent harbours of Portland and St. John's on the open ocean. The whole future traffic between the western regions and the east, including Lower Canada, part of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, the whole of the State of Maine, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, must, therefore, pass over the Grand Trunk Railway.

Another feature in connexion with the road, and which cannot fail to produce summer traffic, will be the Montreal Victoria Tubular Bridge, which, when erected, will be the greatest achievement of engineering skill yet accomplished on either side of the Atlantic. Thus far have I endeavoured to give a faint outline of the country this line is to be carried through.

Its contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson; its directors some of the first men in Canada; in London, its directors are Messrs. Baring, Glyn, McCalmont, &c.; and its managers are Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Alexander Ross, and Mr. S. P. Bidder, men who have engaged for the last twenty years either in the construction or management of railways. Having said thus much of the prospects of the unfinished portions of the road, I have now to draw your attention to the section which is at present open and working, and also to the sections which will be opened in the ensuing spring. The lines open extend from Montreal to Portland, a distance of nearly 300 miles; and in the course of a couple of months the line between Montreal and Quebec will be completely finished. It is right to remark, that had it not been for the disastrous shipwrecks of last autumn, this road would have been opened last year; but as four vessels, which were laden with iron for the bridges, &c., along the road, went to the bottom of the sea, the delay could not be avoided. I am given to understand that already contracts have been entered into for the conveyance of the enormous amount of two hundred thousand superficial feet of timber daily from one district alone.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND FREE COLORED PEOPLE.—The assumed anti-slavery preferences of the present Legislature have emboldened the abolitionists, and they have petitioned for several laws for their exclusive interest. Some ten days since two or three New York lawyers sent in a request that the treasury of the State might be made to disgorge a large amount of fees, claimed by them as counsel in the celebrated Lemmon slave case. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning reported against the application. On Friday, the abolitionists, through Mr. Crosby, asked the Legislature to extend the elective franchise to the colored, or negro population. Yesterday morning, the Judiciary committee also reported against it. Mr. Crosby hoped the report of the committee would not be agreed to; he called the ayes and nays. Several Senators then aroused, and inquired who the petitioners were. It is now the first time it was heard of here, and several were not prepared to vote. Mr. Crosby (whig) stated that he presented the petition on Friday. Mr. Hopkins, (whig,) who presented the report, stated that the subject had been thoroughly debated in the convention which formed the constitution of 1846; the question had since been submitted directly to the people, when it was decided against by a very large majority and he was not aware that since then, any change had taken place in public opinion.

Mr. Putnam (whig) said this subject was canvassed and debated for six weeks in the constitutional convention, and here we are asked to vote upon it in a moment, and take action upon it. It has occupied the attention of the greatest minds in the State, and for one, he was not prepared so hastily to vote upon it, and asked to be excused. It was not granted, and he voted to sustain the report.

Mr. Z. Clark, dem. soft shell, was unprepared to vote. The hunkers pressed him. He said he should not vote, unless compelled by the Senate. He was excused, 12 to 8. The question was taken, and the report against allowing negroes to vote adopted as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Danforth, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Lansing, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Whitney, Yost—13. Six whigs and seven democrats.

Nays—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Munroe, Richards, Williams—13. All whigs,—showing the Seward strength in the senate, which has never before been tested—three or four dodging.—*Albany corr. of the New York Herald.*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Norfolk *Beacon* of March 31st, notices the escape of a slave the property of Mr. Richard Doyle, of that city, and adds: "We are called upon to announce almost daily the escape of this species of property to the North. The community of Norfolk and vicinity have within the last twelve months sustained a loss of $30,000 of slave property by the aid of Abolitionists, and are now large stockolders in this kind of property north of Mason and Dixon's line. We would ask if New Bedford, Boston, or any other community of Abolitionists were losers in any kind of property, would they sit so quietly, and not call for redress from the powers that be? It is time that the South should take some action. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue."

The forbearance here alluded to, as having ceased to be a virtue, is that of the slaveholder—not of the slave.—*National Era.*

PROFESSOR WAYLAND.

At an Anti-Nebraska meeting held at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 7th ult., Professor Wayland, of Brown University, made a speech of which the following is an extract.

After describing the effects of sending slavery over the vast territory of the West, the speaker says:

When this has been done, this country, at home, will present a singular spectacle. The slaveholders in the United States are said not to exceed 300,000—call them half a million. We have then half a million of men governing, in fact, thirty or forty millions. An institution unknown to the Constitution will be seen annulling and subverting the Constitution itself,—an institution by which labor is rendered degrading and despicable, legislating for men who respect themselves the more for earning their own bread. How long a Union of such a character can continue, may be easily foreseen. The question ceases to be whether black men are forever to be slaves, but whether the sons of the Puritans are to become slaves themselves.

Nor is this all. This change in the principle underlying the Constitution changes our relations to the civilized world. The great question which is henceforth to agitate the nation is the question of Human Rights. It has been the glory of this country, thus far, to stand forth everywhere in defence of human liberty. It is the position which we have taken on this question that has given us our influence among nations, and taught down-trodden humanity everywhere to look up to us for succor. But establish slavery, not as the exception, but the rule—make slavery the law of the land, the pivot on which legislation turns—and we must by necessity ally ourselves with despotism. We expose ourselves to contempt, even now, by swaggering about human liberty, while a pious and benevolent lady is at this moment immured in a dungeon in Norfolk for no other crime than that of teaching children to read. What will it be when such an act of oppression is sanctioned by the whole country?

I value the Union as much as any man. I would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but truth and justice and liberty. When I must surrender these as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing which I abhor. To form a union for the sake of perpetuating oppression, is to make myself an oppressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as for myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of the Union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man. These I believe to be the sentiments of the free States, and therefore I protest against this bill.

But there is another feature in this bill which deserves to be considered. The consequence of its passage must be the destruction of the Indian tribes within the Territory which it proposes to establish. Those poor red men had already begun to cultivate land, and were advancing in civilization and Christianity, when, in defiance of a hundred treaties, they were savagely torn up by the roots and transplanted to their present location, and in their removal, one-third of their whole number perished. Every guarantee that could bind a moral agent was given them, that they should remain unmolested in their present residence forever. They have schools admirably conducted, churches of Christ under the care of almost every Protestant denomination; they are introducing manufactures; and, in fact, will lose nothing by comparison with the whites in their vicinity. Shall these Christian men and women be again driven away? Shall the most solemn treaties ever ratified by the Senate of the United States be again violated? Shall an act of cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilized man be perpetrated,—because the victims are weak and their skins are red? Has no man any rights unless his skin is white, or has a just God given permission to white men to defraud, enslave and murder their fellow-men with impunity?

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

A New England correspondent of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, writes as follows on the subject of slavery and the recent action of the Baltimore Conference.

If slavery is ever got out of the Church, we have got to take it by hoofs and horns and put it out. It has no conscience, no humanity, no manners. It is not only the "sum of all villanies," but of all impudence. Our brethren of the Baltimore Conference used to tell us that they were anxious to be free from the great evil, and were not only doing all they could for its eradication, but were looking for the "good time coming" when the reproach would be taken away from our civilization and religion. We believed them until the General Conference of 1852. Since then, their anti-slavery professions have been received at heavy discount. Hereafter they will have no currency in the East. At their recent session the papers report that with entire unanimity the Conference voted down the proposition of the Troy Conference, to introduce a rule into the Discipline of the Church to prohibit the reception of such slaveholders as sustain that relation on selfish grounds. Verily our "border brethren" are hard to please. They, and the slavery they tolerate are quite like old deacon Tomkins, whose religion always led him to be in opposition to his brethren. The Church bore with the deacon's obstinacy for a good many years, but forbearance lost its virtue, and patience took the consumption. The Church called a prayer meeting for the special benefit of the sick old deacon. The meeting assembled, and the deacon came also. Prayers were offered up. They became earnest, importunate, decisive, until a good brother unburdened his heart on this wise: "Lord, bless brother Tomkins! cure him of his stubborn spirit; but if this cannot be done on earth, Lord, take him to heaven." "*I won't go,*" roared out the stern old deacon; and so far as I know he did not go. So says slavery, even Baltimore slavery, the pink and model of the institution. It is as much attached to the Church as ever deacon Tomkins was. We have been trying for many long years to get it out of the Church, and send it to perdition, where it belongs; but it refuses so. Not a home; and if we should propose to send it to heaven, it would reply like the deacon, out of spite, "*I won't go.*"

But it must go, will go, shall go, "the Lord being our helper." Baltimore and all "the border Conference" may hold back; it will do no good. The unguent of "Compromises" and "Nebraska bills" has operated charmingly on the eyes that look up to heaven from the Northern States, and they "see men as trees walking;" they begin to see slavery with its mockeries, lies, and unspeakable monstrosities. They begin to loathe its pollutions, and despise its meanness; and when once thoroughly roused, no power this side the Infinite can repress the withering curses and blasting indignation of insulted and outraged freeman. The bullying bravadoes of Southern politicians, and the devout hypocrisies of Southern Churchmen, have nearly reached their limit. We have dreaded the stilettoes of the one class, and trusted to the sincerity and honor of the other; but assassins can no longer intimidate, and Southern faith can no longer be trusted. We now appeal to the God of the oppressed,—to the Bible,—to the Declaration of Independence,—to the fathers of the Republic and of Methodism. Slavery in Church and State must be branded as the ugliest child of Darkness. It must die.

Avowing their Principles.

Now that France and England are engaged in war in the East, it is supposed that these powers could not afford much aid to Spain in the event of a conflict with the United States. Hence southern papers are urging the immediate adoption of vigorous measures for the acquisition of Cuba, as a means to reinforce Slavery in this country. We give below, as a specimen, an extract from the Richmond [Va.] *Enquirer.*

"Our view of the policy of this measure," it says, as of every other, is determined by the paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests. It is because we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of slavery, and to the just ascendancy of the South, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political change, and to advocate a measure of such vast, and, in some respects, uncertain consequences."

"The only possible way in which the South can indemnify itself for its concessions to the Anti-Slavery fanaticism, is by the acquisition of additional Slave territory. We must reinforce the powers of Slavery as an element of political control, and this can only be done by the annexation of Cuba. In no other direction is there a chance for the aggrandizement of Slavery."

"The intrigues of Great Britain, the abolition of Slavery in Texas, &c., &c., are pursued with a zeal and energy which cannot fail of success, unless the United States interfere to prevent the consummation. The only effectual mode by which this may be done is by the transfer of the Island to the dominion of the States."

The whole article is in the same tone. We wish the reader to consider the two positions in the above extract:—1st, That the doctrine of non-intervention, which is vehemently insisted on at home, for the sake of Slavery, is to be boldly repudiated in the affairs of foreign powers—to plunge the country in war with, and rob a nation of her possessions, to promote "the stability of slavery, and the ascendancy of the South" in this government; and 2nd, That the most distant design of a despotic government to abolish human bondage in her own provinces, is considered a just cause of war by the "model republic." There is not a particle of doubt that these considerations are discussed in the Cabinet at Washington, for it is a notorious fact that the belligerent, fire-eating, Jefferson Davis is the ruling spirit of that Regent in matters pertaining to Slavery. The Washington Union not long ago, which is always semi-official, expressed similar sentiments. Every opportunity is watched by the present administration to get a tolerable pretext to pounce upon Cuba. Can the liberties of a country be safe when the government makes the most determined efforts to repeal the laws of Freedom at home, and to plunder surrounding territories for the purpose of strengthening a gigantic system of bondage?—*Olive Branch.*

A PURITAN SUNDAY.

As every matter connected with the social life and customs of the first settlers of New England is of much interest to their descendants, we propose, in a few short articles, to give as correct a description of "Sunday in New England" two hundred years ago, as we can collate from our former annals. The Puritan Ssbbath commenced on Sunday afternoon. No labor was performed on the evening which preceded the Lord's Day. Early on Sunday morning, the blowing of a horn, in some villages, announced that the hour of worship was at hand; in other places, a flag was hung out at the rude building occupied by the church. In Cambridge, a drum was beat, in military style. In Salem, a bell indicated the opulence of the settlement. The religious services usually commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and occupied from six to eight hours, divided by an intermission of one hour for dinner. The people collected quite punctually, as the law compelled their attendance, and there was a heavy fine for any one that rode too fast to meeting. The sexton called upon the minister, and escorted him to church, in the same fashion that the sheriff now conducts the judge into our State courts. The minister was clothed with mysterious awe and great sanctity by the people; and so intense was this sentiment that even the minister's family were regarded as demi-gods. The Puritan Meeting-House was an odd structure. The first ones erected by the colonists were built of logs, and had a cannon on the top. Those standing two centuries ago were built of brick, with clay plastered over the courses, and covered with clay-beards, now called clapboards. The roof was thatched as buildings are now seen in Canada East. Near the church edifice stood those ancient institutions—the stocks—the whipping-post—and a large wooden cage to confine offenders against the laws. Upon the outside of the church and fastened to the walls, were the heads of all the wolves killed during the season. In front of the church, in many towns armed sentries stood dressed in the habiliments of war. There were no pews in the church. The congregation had places assigned them upon the rude benches, at the annual town-meeting, according to their age and social position. "Seating the meeting house," as it was called, was delicate and difficult business, as pride, envy and jealousy were active passions in those days. A person was fined, if he occupied seats beneath the pulpit. The boys were ordered to sit upon the gallery stairs, and as boys always will be boys, three constables were employed to keep them in order. Prominent before the assembly some wretched male or female offender, sat with a scarlet letter—"A" or "D;" on the breast, to denote some crime against the stern code. We make a few extracts from the laws of the New England colonies respecting the Sabbath:

"The Sabbath-day shall begin at sunset on Saturday."

"No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day."

"No one shall run on the Sabbath-day, or walk in his own garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."

"No one to cross the river, but with an authorised ferry man."—*Boston Transcript.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. WILLIS NAZREY, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H. JONES, Toronto.
Rev. H. J. YOUNG, Pastor of Sayer Street Chapel, will canvass this city for Subscribers, forthwith.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents

Rev. HIRAM WILSON, St. Catherine's.
Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, "
" ROBERT BROWN, Hamilton
" A. B. JONES, London.
" WM. HAMILTON, "
" HAYWOOD DAY, Chatham
" CORNELIUS CHARITY, "
" THOS. JONES, Windsor.
" CANADIAN FREEMAN, Detroit, U. S.
" GEO. DE BAPTIST, "
" JAMES HALLY, "
Rev. A. R. GREEN, Cincinnati.
" W. WEBB, Pittsburgh.
Mr. THOS. W. BROWN, Harrisburg.
" WM. STILL, Philadelphia
" J. N. STILL, Brooklyn
" ISAAC CAPPETT, Oberlin, Lorraine Co., Ohio.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

Several respectable active persons are wanted [illegible] PAPER immediately to [illegible] will be waited Application [illegible] Office, or if resident [illegible]

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents have this week been so [illegible] contributions, that our table is literally groaning under the weight of their favours. Thanks, friends, for the interest you manifest in our enterprise. We will publish all we can, *but not all we receive.* Of course amongst such a mass of matter, there must be a great deal unfit for our columns. Let us hear from you [illegible] We love to hear, however, from [illegible] news respecting the doings and pssgress of the colored people. These will add more than anything else to the interest and usefulness of the paper.

[illegible] "talk" for terms, because [illegible] and you.

Avoid allusions to other papers, or communities [illegible] this paper in an unfriendly [illegible] We will fight our own personal battles whether as a paper or association. Deal as severely as you please with the measures and motives of other papers or Editors, if you know them to be wrong. If you do not [illegible] leave a blank page on your sensitive [illegible] a beginning and an end to the subject [illegible] and annoy the printer, and do yourself no great credit. Do not let these remarks deter you from writing at all, but try have your letters better and better. Please send your real name also, if you assume a name or character.

SPECIAL.

T. H. of London will please read the above attentively, but be not discouraged.

C. of Chatham, (we forbear to give the other initials) may do better at poetry next time.

H. is hardly up to our standard this time.

Ida, of this city, will also take a gentle hint. Never, despair but "try again" all of you.

W. S. shall appear in our next; also, S. of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—We are [illegible] following, [illegible] resident in this city, [illegible] inquiries of [illegible] parties of [illegible] from his resident John Fuller, some time [illegible] in St Catharines, C. W. He has disappeared from that locality, and has not been heard of for about five months. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received. Address WESLEY FURLONG, at this Office.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN TORONTO.—As several of our subscribers in this city have not given their address, we will send their papers through the post office until further instructed.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—A correspondent informs us that the revival meetings which are now being held in the 2nd Richmond street church (Rev. Mr. Hatfield's) have so far been attended with great success. Many converts have been made.

THE NEW MECHANICS HALL.—On Monday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Hall was performed, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The day was bright, and the procession of Masons, with their insignia, appeared to the best advantage. Addresses were delivered by the President, T. J. Robertson, Esq., Dr. McCaul, President of the Toronto University, and by Patrick Freeland, Esq., Vice-President of the Institute. The Hall will be a large and hand some edifice, equally ornamental as useful.

THE PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN.—We are indebted to some one of our friends in the Quaker City, for daily copies of this independent, outspeaking paper. Thanks! It is to us as the smiling face of an old acquaintance. Long may it flourish!

D.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The citizens of London, C. W., propose changing the name of their city to Westminster, alleging as the reason, that their correspoddence largely finds its way to *the* London, England That is inconvenient.

DAVIS, the fugitive, surnamed the "Salt Water Fugitive," has been remanded to the man who claims him as a slave. This is about the most outrageous case of iniquity that has ever been perpetrated by the Northern tools of slavery.

The receipts on the great Western railroad, last week, amounted to $21,100.

About Canada.

We give in another column, a letter from a correspondent in Montreal, to the London *Advertiser.* Our readers in the States will peruse it with attention, as it contains some facts in relation to these Provinces such as we presume some of them are desirous of becoming acquainted with. We might enlarge upon the subject of Canadian progress and Canadian prosperity, in agriculture, commerce, population, education, &c.; we might talk of the free and cheap government of Canada; we might even adopt the words used in a cotemporary, and say, that "Canada is the freest country in the world. The oppressed of all nations even those of the United States can come to us, for as soon as their feet touch Canadian Soil, that moment they are free. In the eyes of justice both white and black, slave and free-born, rich, and poor, learned and unlearned are the same."

The truth of this statement is apparent, and the proof easy; but, as we do not wish to give our readers too much on one subject at a time, we forbear. We will often, however, have occasion to return to this matter, as we intend to redeem our promise, and furnish our readers with facts respecting the condition and prospects of Colored Canadians. In the meantime, we may state generally, that we find colored men here following successfully every description of mechanical trade, without let, difficulty, or hindrance. In the more western parts of the Province, many are prosperous as farmers, millowners, &c.; and their prospects for usefulness, comfort, and elevation, are in every way superior to what we have witnessed in any portion of the States. The reasons for this are obvious. First, and chiefly, in the Free States, generally, the law does not recognize the colored man as an equal with the white—the disastrous consequences of which partiality are every where patent to the most superficial observer; secondly, public feeling, in the States, is opposed to the colored man; in the church, he is colonised; at the theatre he is colonised; from the large majority of places of public amusement and instruction he is entirely excluded, and if admitted at all to the public schools, as he is in some of the Free States, it is with a grudge and against much opposition. Not so in Canada. Here he is recognized by the law, as a man—there is no such phrase as black man, in contradistinction to white, in the civil code of the Provinces. The churches are alike open to all, without any distinction of color. The schools (*by law*) are open to all. The sympathies of the public are with and not against the colored man, as in the States; and when prejudice, in its worst forms does exhibit itself—as it does occasionally—it is invariably found to be from persons of American origin, or under American influence. If the colored man does not make his way here, his failure cannot be attributed to the institutions of the country.

D.

WINDSOR, C. W.

DEAR FREEMAN:

The agony is over. You are up and out and we are all pleased to see you. Our faith in your final appearance was at one time very small indeed, but now that we must admit your presence, we naturally begin to make large or small calculations as to your success according to our faith in the class most likely to rally around you at first. Is that you invite subscriptions from all classes, how is that? Do you want the patronage of persons opposed to our interests? When I say our, I mean the Colored people. Do not you think that we had better avoid such aid? Our friends might stand aloof—and you know we want their *help* any how. But I merely hint and leave the matter to your better judgment. You see I have been thinking about getting subscribers, that is if you *pay* something, and as my pair is not the hardest I would ask to be excused from putting your claims to persons who might show me the door for my temerity. As I told you in my first the people are coming—63 last week, 23 fugitives and 40 free emigrants

Ten of the fugitives came in one company. The free people [illegible] from Pennsylvania and Indiana principally. From what I can learn they are but the advance guard of a "crowd," most of whom have pockets well lined.

The Spring is fairly open with us—boats running—the Great Western, the pride of the West is doing fine business in the silver line; if she could only lift her freight without lessening her receipts I would be as well satisfied. Ben travels as well as his neighbors, and when on the road a day or two since, making a voyage from this place to Chatham, my neighbors in the car were "three Yankees and an American citizen of the progressive school." Taking full satisfaction of his disgust at my presence, by such an impudent stare as can only be given by "citizen kings on the other side," Yankee remarked to the other, "there are a *great* many niggers in Canada." "There are a great many fugitive slaves here and I wish they were all here," was the response. Young America left at once with his grist for another mill.

BENJAMIN.

REMARKS.

Our friend Benjamin is more verdant than we had supposed, if he imagines for a moment that the subscription list of the *Freeman* should be confined to "friends." The more subscribers from enemies the better—they are only enemies because they do not understand us, and how will they unless we become acquainted? Get them to take the paper and that will be introduction enough. Benjamin talks about "*help.*" We are not beggars; we furnish a paper such as readily commands 10s. per annum, for 7s. 6d. If he will offer the paper, the subscribers will get an equivalent for their outlay at least.

"Our friends" can hardly stand further off than they do, so we think his "calculations" on that score premature. Fortify yourself with the confidence the propriety of the enterprise warrants—and straightway solicit friend and foe to take the *Freeman*—the *Provincial Freeman*—mind. We want our subscription list to be 3000, and the cash for all, in no time. Work to that end, and as you like "pay" take 20 per cent.

"The American Jubilee."

We have received the first number of a new handsomely printed monthly, bearing the above title, edited by WM. GOODELL, the well-known author of several treatises against slavery, and for many years a prominent and distinguished advocate of the mode of interpretation which makes the Constitution of the U. S. an anti-slavery document. The *Jubilee* unfurls to the breeze, the following, as "THE NEW BANNER:"

No more compromises with slavery.
No more recognition of past compromises, whether imaginary or real.
No more constructions of the Constitution on the assumption of compromises.
No more delay in repealing all acts of the government that favor or recognize slavery.
No more rendition of fugitive slaves.
No more slave-hunting among freemen.
No more recognition of slave property.
No more voting for candidates acceptable to slaveholders.

No more admissions that the Constitution, or that any administration under it, can, at the same time, tolerate *slavery* and protect *freedom.*

No more attempts to maintain American *liberty* without suppressing American *slavery.*

No more admissions that there can be slavery *in the nation* that is not *national slavery.*

No more pleas that the *American government* and the *American people* are not responsible for *American Slavery,* and bound to suppress it.

If the American people can be educated to adopt this as a national banner, it is very clear that slavery will soon cease throughout the States, and the year of Jubilee will indeed dawn upon the three millions of bondmen. We hope the paper will have, as it deserves, a very extensive circulation. It cannot fail to do good service to the cause of the oppressed.

D.

Publications.

We have received a copy of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Justin Perkins, Missionary of the A. B. F. M., "before the members and families of the Nestorian Mission, at Ooromiah," Persia on "Our Country's Sin," from John 7: 48. The four main points of the discourse are:

1. *That American Slavery is the crowning abomination of the land.*
2. *That American Slavery is the greatest human obstacle to the spread and triumph of Christianity, that exists at the present period.*
3. That Northern influence—and primarily, the influence of Northern Christians, is the strongest and the most responsible support of American Slavery, at this time.
4. That the U. S. is in most eminent peril from the fearful system of American Slavery, of falling into deep national disgrace, &c.

The preacher sustains his position "as well as can be expected," from a divine under control of the A. B. F. M., and the modicum of anti-slavery fervor it contains, will do the good it will, and no more, in the U. S. It was evidently intended for dainty palates in America, and its long sea voyage will take little away from its harmlessness.

Ooromiah, Persia, is a convenient distance from slavery, for the A. B. F. M.; and the Rev. Justin Perkins, no doubt realized the security of his position, away among the heathen, when called to preach against "our country's sin."

The Phrenological and Scientific Journal by Fowler & Wells, has been received. This journal is certainly one of the best, if not the best, in the U. S. The present number contains articles on Architecture, Agriculture, &c.

The Little Pilgrim. Grace Greenwood & L. K. Lippincott, Editors. Three copies of this excellent little monthly are before us. Grace entertains her little readers in a manner altogether new to that class. Her beautifully written Biographies and charming poetry, L.'s elegant chat with the little people, and last, but not least, the poetry and correspondence from Tupper, Miss Spreat, the Howitt's and other great writers, make the Pilgrim just the paper intended. Hope 100,000 girls and boys may make its acquaintance, instead of of 50,000, only. Price 50c a year.

The Real Issue.

Slaveholding is either a *natural right,* to be protected by civil government, a right which legislation cannot take away; or else it is a *criminal act,* to be suppressed by civil government, and which legislation cannot legalize.

No middle ground between the two propositions can be tenable, as will appear from the following:

Saveholding either *is* or it is *not* a natural right. If it is *not* a natural right, then it is an unnatural wrong; a violation of natural law, a crime. But if it is a natural right, then it is *not* morally wrong; it is an innocent and lawful act, entitled to the same protection with all other innocent and lawful acts.

Civil government is charged with the duty of protecting what is innocent and lawful, of suppressing that which is inherently unlawful and criminal. It has no lawful authority either to punish what is innocent, or to forbear to punish what is criminal.

It cannot make innocent acts criminal and others lawful. Its province is not to make certain acts criminal and others lawful. It can only declare what is criminal and suppress what is into one and protect. And the validity of its declarations and acts depends wholly upon their truthfulness and equity. This is only a repetition of the well-known and time-honored axioms of common law, of the foundation principles of democracy, of the plain teachings of the Bible.

We are thus shut up to the necessity of either declaring that slavery cannot be *legalized,* or that it cannot be legally *forbidden.* Which ground shall we take?

The slave party are already beginning to take the latter position. The party of freedom, if they would meet the true issue, must take the former. On no other issue can the question ever be permanently settled.

We quote the above from Mr. Goodell's new paper, (*The American Jubilee,*) though we feel constrained to confess, that it sounds to our ears, to say the least, somewhat mystical. We can produce in Canada thirty thousand living evidences to the fact that slaveholding is considered not only a lawful, but an innocent act, in the United States. More than thirty thousand victims of the slave system are now in these provinces, for the very reason, and no other, that it is *lawful* to hold them as slaves in the States, and the the whole weight and power of the civil government stand ready to enforce that law. True, it may be a sinful act, but is it not, nevertheless, lawful? What the ruling authorities of any people, in their legislative capacity, enact, that, and that only seems to us, without any controversy, to be the law of the land. Those ruling authorities may in one case be an Emperor, in another a Parliament, and in a third a Senate and House of Representatives; but in each case their enactment is law. It is lawful among the Fejee Islanders, to eat human flesh, at the present day; it was according to law, a few years since, to hang a man for sheep stealing in Great Britain. Of course we consider both of these things wrong, and even contrary to natural law. So, in respect to slavery in the States. When we see it receiving the sanction of law in fifteen of the States, and see that sanction covered by the broad shield of the Federal Government, in the Fugitive law of '93, and the Fugitive law of 1850, to say nothing of other matters of doubtful interpretation, we are forced to the conviction that slavery is *lawful* in the States. It will certainly not be denied that slaveholding is honorable, and slaveholders esteemed, inasmuch as a large proportion of the Presidents have followed that business. We should, therefore, feel disposed to adopt the proposition, that slavery can be legalized, and can be legally forbidden; in precisely the same way as rum-selling is legalized, and has been legally forbidden; provided, however, that both are placed on the same footing as regards their relations to the Federal government—namely, that when a man leaves a State which sanctions slaveholding, he shall not be compelled, by the strong arm of the law, to return thither to slavery, any more than he now is compelled to return to intemperance in a state that sanctions rum-selling. More light!

D.

The Detroit *Democrat* says that in two days 3000 passengers travelled over the Michigan Central and Great Western of Canada railways

GLEANINGS.

Mr. Everett has denied being the author of the Hulseman letter, and says, he merely consulted with Mr. Webster in regard to it.

—John Mitchel is lecturing in the States on "the present condition and future prospects of the Irish Nation". In his lecture on this subject in Philadelphia, last week, he took occasion to ridicule Miss Martinau's late letter, in which she states that Mitchel and Meagher are misrepresenting the condition of the Irish people.

—Mrs. Douglass has been released from prison, in Norfolk, where she had been imprisoned for teaching colored children to read.

—War has been declared by the Indians against the Mormons, who in consequence, were building a wall around the Utah city, for purposes of defence.

—Gerrit Smith has recently announced that Dr. Beaumont of, Ohio, has manumitted a family which he owned, and which was living in Washington, D.C.

—The N. Y. State Canals are to be opened for navigation on the 1st of May. The Journal says: "The acres of canal boats and barges which have wintered in the Atlantic Dock Basin, begin to move about and to prepare for the summer traffic." There were 655 altogether.

—Navigation is now fairly opened on Lake Erie.

—The New Brunswick papers speak of destructive freshets in that province in consequence of heavy rains. Several bridges had been carried away, together with mills, fences, &c., and one man had thirteen head of cattle, one horse, and thirteen sheep drowned in his barn by the flood.

—The spring business had commenced in St. John's with considerable activity.

—Her Majesty's Government have signified their intention to concede to Newfoundland the same system of civil administration as is enjoyed by the other North American colonies.

—The Detroit *Democrat* calls Canada "Little Europe."

—The British Government has notified the United States that immediately on the commencement of hostilities, they will blockade all the Russian ports on the Pacific.

—The people of Portland are agitating the propriety of establishing a trans-Atlantic line of steamers from their city in summer as well as in winter.

—The Hamilton *Spectator* is authorized to state that a daily line of steamers will, as usual, ply between Hamilton and Cape Vincent in connection with the Rome, Watertown and Cape Vincent Railroad, during the present season.

—The British Secretary of State has addressed a circular to the Administrator of the Government in this Province instructing him to co-operate with the French Government against Russia.

—The Carson *League*, a spirited temperance paper, recently published at Syracuse, N. Y., and edited by John Thomas, has been suspended for want of support.

(For the Provincial Freeman.)

DEAR FREEMAN:—

With great pleasure we congratulate you on your reappearance amongst us. A year ago you proposed to enter the great Moral Field, to battle for the cause of Anti-Slavery, Temperance and Kindred Subjects; and be assured that we have been somewhat acquainted with the perplexing difficulties attending so arduous, though important an undertaking; which must have required the most invincible energy and perseverance to successfully overcome. What an invaluable lesson you thus read to us whose cause you so nobly design to advocate, from which it is to be hoped we may be very greatly profited. I am really pleased—no that is not the right word—delighted with the size, appearance, price, &c., &c., of the paper The price is well adapted to the pockets and purses of the poorest of us, while in other respects it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. I am equally pleased with the motto you have adopted—Self-reliance is the True Road to Independence—it is so significant of your glorious object, and to us Afric-Americans, it is particularly suggestive, and we of Albion have taken the timely hint. As forming our part, I have long held and advocated the sentiment that our elevation depends upon our own individual and collective efforts and energies. Every man if he would be elevated, must determine to use every means that God and nature have, or may place within his reach, to elevate himself. Then, and not until then, will they succeed; it is downright folly to expect it in any other way. Help those who help themselves, is a maxim as old as the hills. In this country we can help ourselves, enjoying as we do, opportunities and advantages equal to others of similar circumstances. It is to be hoped that we will avail ourselves of these great advantages, and by our enterprise and industry, advance with this rapidly growing country, comparably with other classes. But in order to do this, we must branch off more into the common business of life. All labor is respectable, yet we must not be content to be a class of common laborers; we have a fair proportion of these already. What we want, and what we must have, is a fair proportion of other classes among us. Some fitted for School Teachers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, &c. We must educate ourselves and educate our children. Let the young men (and the young women too) form Literary and Debating Societies, and those who have no talent for public speaking, let them learn and practice writing, &c. Don't let us feel, Dear Freemen, because you have come so opportunely to our help, that our work is finished, and, therefore, settle ourselves down into a state of masterly inactivity. No, no, I see so much more the necessity for increased effort and diligence on our part. You only propose doing that for us which we are not in a position to do for ourselves, and now you ask us if we will sustain you in doing that for us which we are not capable of doing for ourselves. What say you, young men and young women? What say you, fathers and mothers? shall the *Freeman* live? We say yes; and in proof of our sincerity, I send 10 subscribers who will send 10 more immediately. As for our part this is only a beginning.

MOSES.

Albion, April 20th, 1854.

New York and Brooklyn Correspondence of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—

The past winter has been long and severe, and must have been more severely felt by many than seen by others—many whose scanty means of subsistence did not allow them to prepare for such ordinary emergencies as long and cold winters. Being rejected access to workshops and all lucrative pursuits they are mainly devoted to drudging and menial occupations. And even these, a class *still* more dependent are rapidly taking from them. Our men enfeebled by these pursuits and unaccustomed to hazard an undertaking, are not much inclined to use the only means of relieving themselves from their deplorable condition; I mean going into the country and thereby get rid of the excessive rents, as well as the corrupt influences that forbid the raising of a hardy persevering class of men, such a class as is required for the work at hand. However I think I am justified in saying the general opinion is that we can only alleviate our condition by emigration. Thousands are looking Canada-ward. But such has been the hostility to the very idea of removal anywhere that men are afraid to express their convictions. Leading men say nothing and do nothing. Most of them are comfortably situated with churches or schools, or professions, and care to do nothing.

They are truly "contented and happy." I hope that the Council of your Province will show itself more active and efficient than the Councils of the States have done. With us nearly a year has rolled round and nothing has been done; it cannot be because the case did not require; nor was it because the people were not interested, for I know the interest and anxiety were universal.

I don't see why the Canadians threw up the North American League, established some years ago, with the identical object of the National Council, to annex themselves to the latter. My impression always has been that the Council grew out of the idea of the League; and therefore the States should have annexed to Canada and the League have been made contributory to the government, and would ultimately been received as, and considered one of the Institutions of the Province, which it cannot now, having its origin here, where its chief movements will be watched, and if need be, crushed. But I look for but little or nothing from our present leaders, from the causes I have assigned above. They are but little inclined to disturb the present the order of things. I look for more to be done for us by you Canadian fugitives and refugees, in the event of the successful establishment of your paper, than from any other present available means. The desire for society drives us to the cities to find it, and young men and women come annually by thousands, whose ruin may be dated from the day of their arrival. Ministers will not admonish men to go to the country and take their families because they might thereby lose a member. The missionary labours of some would not appear so much needed, if crime, degradation and misery were not to be seen at every corner, and sought for in cellars, alleys and garrets. Our leading men are afraid to admonish the people to go to the country for fear they say, it would be an evidence of our dissatisfaction and willingness to move, that the Colonizationist would take advantage of and urge us to go to Africa. Besides these there is the bleaching party, quite a respectable class too, who think that we are quite well enough off, and that the result of our proximity to the whites will soon obliterate all lines of distinction For this purpose they are willing to sacrifice their own manhood and yield up their claims on the basis of these, and sacrifice their daughters, if not voluntarily, by placing them in a position where their chastity is neither appreciated by others nor enabled to protect it themselves. But we must have a new set of men in the field with new measures.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:

I have seen and read several numbers of your very *valuable* paper, and I must confess that I am very glad to know that you have embarked in such a noble, and such a praiseworthy enterprise.

I hope you will pardon this seeming boldness in me in sending you this communication; although I have not seen any intimation in your columns to justify this step on my part, yet I have ventured to address you, with the view of ascertaining whether you will receive communications coming from one of my sex. Belonging as I do, to that class styled the "weaker sex," you will not be surprised when I tell you that I have taken up my pen with a trembling hand and a fearful heart, not knowing whether my communication will be received in a favorable or an unfavorable light. As this is my first communication for the press, you may very readily imagine that I feel no small degree of anxiety as respects its fate; however, from your well known intelligence, and your long tried generosity, together with your principles of staunch integrity, I feel satisfied to commit my cause to your hands.

There is a beginning point with us all, and I am induced to believe from the very liberal tone of the leading editorials of your *excellent paper* that you will not regard me in the light of an aspirant, or as one seeking to make innovations, upon the long and time honored customs of society. Indeed, were I ever so well qualified for such an important task, it would seem like presumption in me to make such an attempt; I say presumption, because I know of no better term to use in this connection; for what would be thought of an humble individual like me, and belonging to the opposite sex, and who has been deprived of the advantages of even a common school education, to attempt to do that which some of the most giant intellects of the present century have failed to accomplish? Certainly, my position would not be a very enviable one; so far then, from cherishing a disposition or a desire to operate in a sphere for which I have neither the talent nor the ability, I am content to operate in the sphere to which my humble circumstances have assigned me, trusting that by so doing I may be successful in accomplishing a greater amount of good.

I have just seen the 4th number of the *Freeman*, which is equal if not a little ahead of its predecessors. I read with pleasure and delight, the communication from your New York and Brooklyn correspondent. He says some things of which I highly approve. After speaking of the performance of certain important duties, immediately connected with our elevation, he says, "Our papers must be surrounded by the ability of a number of efficient men and women too, each devoted to some specific field of investigation." Now sir, this is precisely my impression; for in this great work we have our share of it to perform. I hope Mr. Editor, that you will not for a moment suppose that I regard myself as one of those persons of ability, of whom your correspondent speaks; indeed, I am sure you will not, when you observe that in the foregoing part of this communication I stated what my acquirements are.

Hitherto, we have met with stern opposition from almost every quarter—the class of teachers under whom it has been our misfortune to be placed have been just a little better than none at all—but thank heaven a *brighter* and *better* day is beginning to dawn—the clouds of ignorance, and mists of error, are disappering before the bright and effulgent light of truth and reason. As a class, we make no unreasonable demands of those who style themselves our superiors; all we ask is to receive that encouragement to which our merit entitles us.

But I fear I am making this communication too lengthy, it being as I said before my first for the press, I must therefore conclude with the wish that your paper may succeed beyond your most sanguine expectations.

Yours, &c.,

HENRIETTA W——S.

The Provincial Council.

The following letter previously sent to th *Voice of the Fugitive* has been forwarded to us by the author for publication.

LONDON, 18th April, 1854

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR SIR:—

Will you give these few remarks a place in your paper. I have reviewed with care and attention the constitution of the Provincial Council, and have came to a firm conclusion that under the disadvantages which it now labors, it cannot do any good among the colored people in Canada. The people do not acknowledge the Council, and it is a matter of course, if they do not acknowledge it they will not acknowledge its doings; and being convinced that I cannot do any good in that newly organized body, I have came to the conclusion to withdraw my name from the same.

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

A. B. JONES.

Summary of News.

As stated in our last, war has been formally declared by the Allied Powers, against Russia The London *Times* of the 27th ult., gives an interesting account of the ceremonial. The avenues of Westminster Hall, and of the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords, were occupied by a large assemblage, anxious to see her Majesty's Ministers come down to Parliament with the declaration of war against Russia. The House was filled by an unusually large attendance. The space below the bar being crowded with members of the House of Commons and others having the privilege of admittance.

The Earl of Aberdeen, (whose rising was followed by a loud cry of "Order, order,") advanced to the table and said, a message from the Queen my lords.

The noble Earl having handed her Majesty's Message to the Clerk's assistant, Mr. Lefevre, it was by him taken to the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor, rising, read the message, amid breathless silence of the House as follows

Vivat Regina'—

Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated, and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression.

Her Majesty has given direction for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of their negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that endeavors have not been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia.

The Earl of Clarendon then moved that her Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration, on Friday next. The Earl of Derby and Earl Grey, followed; and the discussion upon the great event of the evening closed.

In the House of Commons, shortly before five o'clock, there was an unusually large attendance of members, engaged in loud and animated discussion. As Lord John Russell entered, and took his seat on the ministerial bench, the murmur of voices was hushed in a moment.

Lord J. Russell, having been called upon by the Speaker, announced that he had to communicate to the House a message from the crown.

This statement was followed by a general cry of "hats off," and the demand was complied with by the great majority of hon. members. Mr. Hume, and several gentlemen sitting near him, did not uncover, and the call of "hats off" was continued for some moments without producing the desired effect upon those members, who, however, removed their hats when the Speaker commenced reading the Royal message.

The Speaker requested Lord J. Russel, in his usual form, to bring up the message, and accordingly the noble lord placed the document in the hands of the right hon. gentleman, who proceeded to read to the House amidst the most profound silence. The Royal message was then read, after which.

Lord J. Russell rose and said—I beg to move sir, that her Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to.

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercises of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to, prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

The telegraph reports the arrival of the "Asia" at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. There has as yet been no hostile encounter on the Baltic. The Russians are dismantling their forces on the island of Aland. The Empress and the Russian Court intend removing to Moscow.

It is rumored that Austria will make the Russian passage of the Danube the cause of war. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontier of Servia; which statement is supposed to imply that Austria will join the Western powers.

Sir Charles Napiers fleet is at Kaoge Bay.

The allied fleets entered the Black Sea, to effect a movement in conjunction with Omer Pacha, who goes to Varna, when hostilities commence in the Baltic.

The Turks were falling back in good order on Krajova; they have been victorious in Bessarabia, and have also crossed the Danube between Nicopolis and Rustschuck.

The bill to double the income tax has passed the British House of Commons.

The French papers state that the hotels of Paris have for some days been filled with British officers. They remain but a short time, but are continually replaced by fresh arrivals. Their destination is the East

Professor Wilson, the celebrated poet and writer, is dead.

Government have resolved to call out the militia in Scotland to the amount of 10,000 men.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Capt. Harper of the bark "Charles E. Lex." at this port from Port au Prince, furnishes the following statement:

On the 5th March, a French frigate, brig and steamer anchored off the harbor of Port au Prince, under the command of Admiral Duquesne, who at 10 o'clock that night demanded an audience with the Emperor, which was, of course refused, when a most threatening letter was delivered, threatening that if certain demands there was not accorded within 48 hours, that the French would resort to the most severe measures.

On the morning of the 7th, at 6 o'clock, all the foreign consuls were requested to meet immediately at the house of the Minister of War, who told them what had taken place, and that is, the French Admiral resorted to the measures that his letter said he would, the Haytien Government could not be responsible for any damages the citizens of their respective countries might sustain, but that the Government would never submit to the exorbitant demands of the French.

On the night of the 9th, at 9 o'clock, the Emperor gave his final answer, which was, that rather than submit to the French Admiral's demands, the Haytien government should cease to exist. Which declaration seemed to have a salutary effect for, at 10 o'clock the next morning the French frigate hoisted the Haytien flag and saluted it, which was answered from the forts on shore

During this critical time his Majesty acted with great judgment, prudence, and determination. The forts and fleet were got immediately in good condition as to guns, ammunition and men, and were severally visited by the Emperor in person.

The excitement on shore was very great, among the foreigners as well as the natives.

The Trouble in Hayti.

THE FRENCH VERSION OF THE AFFAIR

[Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis]

Kingston, March 28, 1854.

We learn from Hayti, that it required but little to produce war between France and this great empire. The Emperor Nicholas would have rejoiced in the acquisition of an ally such as his cousin, the Emperor Soulouque, and would, no doubt, have permitted his subjects to wear the decoration of St. Faustin.

The following are the facts

On the 6th of March, Rear Admiral Duquesne, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic station, left Port au Prince in the frigate L'Auguste, accompanied by the brig Marne and the steamer L'Alecton. Immediately on the arrival of the Admiral a difference arose, relative to the national debt. But the difficulties, which had at first assumed a warlike character, were soon surmounted, and a session of 3 days was held down by the house of Lloyd & Co., which established the most perfect harmony between the representatives of France and the Haytien government

On the 11th, Admiral Duquesne and M. Reybaud, Consul-General of France, were received in private audience by the Emperor and Empress M. Duquesne, after having been announced and presented by the Duc de Tiburon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, pronounced the following address —

SIR.—The clouds that had arisen between the government of your Majesty and that of the Emperor of the French are happily dissipated. Your Majesty can count on the sincere desire of my sovereign to see consolidated the good understanding that subsist between the two governments.

To which his Majesty replied —

I thank the General and Duke Gr. to witness how much I desire such friendship reign between us.

In the evening the band of the Iphigenie was sent to the Imperial Palace, and executed several pieces of music in presence of their Majesties the princesses, the ladies of the court and the grand dignitaries. On the following day the Emperor inspected the troops of the guard, and assisted immediately after at a grand mass, at the end of which the Abbe Mousa, *cure* of Port-au-Prince, sang a *Te Deum*, and gave the benediction.

WASHINGTON, April 6th, 1851

Mr. Douglass.—Among the most pleasant and prompt speakers in the House of Representatives is Mr. Gratz Brown, of Philadelphia. As a scholar and as a classical and beautiful writer, he probably has no superior in that body.

Mr. Chandler and Gerrit Smith have become mutually interested in each other, and are often seen conversing together. In the speech which Mr. Chandler made yesterday on the Nebraska Bill, are the following lines: I send them to you, that you may know Mr. Chandler's appreciation of Mr. Smith.

"A brief experience in this house has taught me that a man who is a professed Abolitionist may, nevertheless, be a hospitable gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a powerful orator, capable of masterly efforts, even on subjects not connected with his speciality.—*Frederick Douglass's Paper.*

Cronstadt.

The *Tribune*, in an article on the European war, thus describes Cronstadt, which is probably to be the grand point of attack by the British fleet in the Baltic —

"Cronstadt has the form of an irregular triangle. It is strongly fortified. It has three harbors lying on the South side of the town. The outer or military harbor, is entirely fortified by a mole, a rectangle stretching out into the sea and capable of holding, besides smaller vessels, thirty five ships of the line. It is so shallow at low water that many of the ships are obliged to anchor in the middle harbor, which is properly intended for the fitting out and of repairing vessels. It has a powder magazine, a manufactury of pitch, tar and so forth. The third west or innermost harbor admits only merchantmen, for which there is besides an excellent road-stead immediately outside the port, defended also by the citadel; constructed on a rock in the middle of the sea of Cronstadt. The permanent population is not considerable, during the summer it amounts, government functionaries, strangers and sailors to 10 000. After the Russians, the English are the most numerous. It is very lively in the warm seasons, but the reverse in cold. Peter the Great founded it in 1710. Such is the place the English fleet must operate against, either by cutting off its trade, or measure balls, shells, bombs and infernal ingenuity generally with it. If the war continue in good earnest it may take precedence of the Danube even for the stirring horrors of which it will be the theatre."

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. J. B. Gough, has been spending the past month in the enlightened city of Edinburgh, where he has been received by all classes with unbounded enthusiasm. He has addressed 13 meetings in the city, many of which have been attended by audiences of 2,000 persons. As the result of his labors the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society has added 1,150 members to its roll during the month; the University Abstinence Society about 60, and the Free Church Abstinence Society has also made large additions to its roll

Perhaps the most interesting meeting was the one held at the requisition of 300 students attending the University of Edinburgh. The place of meeting was the Brighton Street Church, the chairman was the far-famed Dr. Guthrie, the minister of St. John's Free Church, and the audience numbered, at the lowest calculation 2 000 nearly all young men, and fully one-half of them students of the University and New College The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of the New College, opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. Guthrie, in a few felicitous remarks introducing the lecturer, and then followed the oration of Mr. Gough. It is described by those who heard it as characterized by all that fervid eloquence and marvellous power of illustration, that enlarged human sympathy, and deep-toned piety, which have gained for him such a wide-spread and honorable reputation. A goodly number of these promising young men pressed forward at the close of the eloquent address to enroll their names on the side of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.

We noticed the fact on Saturday, [says the *Old Countryman,*] that the frequent instances of property moving north of Mason's and Dixon's line, are leading to sad complaints in the south. Southern papers urge that the south must take some action, as forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The following paragraph affords "a new case for sympathy;" and the commentary on it, from the pen of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, will be read with interest:

ANOTHER FUGITIVE.—A negro man, belonging to Mr. Richard Doyle, made his escape to the north a few days ago. He had been a corn-measurer for some time. We are called upon to announce almost daily the loss of this species of property.—*Norfolk Beacon, 31st ult.*

COMMENTARY.

1. This is a case which shows the want of religious instruction among slaves. Have they read their Bibles? A copy of Dr. Spring's "First Things" might be abridged, for circulation South—a *plantation edition.* The Tract Society, and the Sunday School Union, issue *plantation editions* of other works—why not this? At any rate, as soon as the Nebraska matter has been settled by that sober second thought of the North which the *Journal of Commerce* was confident would soon reverse the apparent indignation of the North, ought not the Southern Aid Society to send a missionary to Norfolk and neighbourhood?

2. Southern families, in their summer residence at the North, delectate us with assurances of the fondness of their slaves. Why, they would scorn liberty if offered to them! The abstraction is only fit for white folks. Are the slaves about Norfolk of a different breed?

3. As a remedy for this peripatetic tendency of their contented slaves, we would suggest to our noble brothers of the South, *disunion.* That would cure everything. They could then keep their slaves so much better, or get them so much easier.—*Independent.*

New and Destructive Engines of War.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnat *Gazette* gives the following account of new engines of destruction, which will be brought into requisition by the present European war. He says—

The new invention for the more rapid destruction of human beings, which the war is bringing to light, especially in England, will surpass all expectation. The arsenals of England have for a long time been closed to visisors, even to members of Parliament, while these new and terrible machines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence even was permitted until now called forth by actual service. Many years ago the English government had a proposition before them to adopt Wagner's floating gun, and hesitated. A member of Parliament exclaimed: 'He demands but £300 000, and yet you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy her marine in a few days' time!' No attention was paid to this apostrophe at the time in France, and apparently none in England. But this terrible invention, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment in the arsenals of Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work of destruction.

The Count Lavalette, captain of military marine in France, who knows the construction of this gun, it is said, made endeavours to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long Congreve gun which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up as they do the round holes made by cannon-balls.

In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire under the inapproachable fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopool, they cannot be in safety from this terrible Congreve gun, which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits where ships pass.

The submarine boats are so perfected at this moment, that they can reach and attach a burner to an enemy's ship, without running the least danger. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but which paralyzes an entire crew for several hours, or until they are made prisoners. They are embarking also a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammunition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble-field.

They are furnishing also two small steamboats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns placed on the forepart of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet made of oak, standing upright, and this covered with a mattress of cotton substance, a foot and a half thick, is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cuirass, intended to turn bullets; the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs to glide into the sea, without doing damage.

The fire-ship, very heavy, and a bad sailer, will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessels, either when at anchor or lying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with a shower of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise, a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

The peace society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employing other and more destructive methods in war than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Napier has replied to these propositions with irony: "If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your guns balls of cotton, and into your cannon cakes of rice?"

The English fleet is largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations.

Another invention, still more terrible than all the rest, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, except to a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of war, but rather affecting for humanity.

A VICTIM OF THE "SCALPERS."—A poor, half clad, Irish girl, stood shivering at the Depot last evening, awaitnig the cars for Charlotte to take her to the Toronto steamer. So freezing was the blast, that the tears almost congealed upon her cheeks as she briefly recited the tale of her suffering since she left her home in the Green Isle.—Eleven weeks she occupied the steerage of a ship in crossing the ocean; but a stormy passage against wind and wave was nothing to the hardships reserved for her on landing in the commercial metropolis of America. Alone, friendless and unprotected, she fell into the clutches of those merciless wretches, the "scalpers," who dignify themselves with the appellation of "passenger agents." They robbed her of what little means she had, and gave her passage tickets to Rochester, and left her to get food and lodging on her way here as best she might. She had a sister residing at Toronto, to meet whom she has braved all danger so far, and is doubtless ere this, at her destination, as she left in the steamer last night. This is only one, and one of the most aggravated, of the ten thousand instances that occur yearly, in which the unfortunate emigrant is plundered by the hounds that scent them on the ocean, and strike their trail as soon as they set foot upon our shores. Thus far legislative action has done little towards protecting the emigrant against fraud, and nothing short of a total abolition of the whole passenger agency business will ever effect the desired object. The only security to the traveler is to pay on board the conveyance he takes, and this will be found the cheapest in the end.—*Rock. Un.*

NEW DISCOVERY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Another remarkable discovery now occupies the attention of the scientific world in Paris.—The gentleman who made this discovery, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, exhibited his light two evenings to a private party:—

Into a glass which had been prepared to resist the action of heat he poured water to the extent of about two-thirds of the capacity of the vessel. He then added a small quantity of powder, and stirred up the mixture. He then added a few drops of liquid, and in a few seconds 'combustion took place. The flame, which was perfectly white, and 5 or 6 inches in height, illuminated the room, and continued so for four hours. The author of this discovery stated that the cost of the mixture was less than one sou, but that he considered the thing as yet in its infancy, and that, with a little time every objection that can be made to this new light for practical use would be removed.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL NORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

ASPLEY PELLATT ESQ., M. P., Q. F. WHITE ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., S. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wenderley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	2	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Norman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr J Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer Esq	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cundliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley Esq. M.P.	1	0	0
A Pellatt, Esq. M.P.	2	0	0
E Ball, esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1

Miscellaneous.

From the Indiana Free Democrat

TEMPERANCE AND FREEDOM.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN.

Up! up with our banner, all spotless and white
Its folds whisper peace and its waves rippling light!
And we thrill to its motto, cast free on the wind
"No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!"

Away! your vile jargon of "master" and "slave,"
In the land of the free and the home of the brave!"
To give all the liberty Heaven designed—
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind

Away! your foul traffic in man's blood and bones!
Your commerce in hopeless sorrow and groans—
"The sum of all villainies" known to mankind!—
"No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Great God! shall this curse all our country invest?
Must the sun of Man's Hope darken thus in the West?
"NO!" thunder the voices of freemen combined—
"No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!"

And away with the rumseller's mansion of sin,
Where hell's fiery poisons are circling within!
Away! all the miseries and crimes there confined—
No bands for the body—no chains for the mind!

Away! every *license* which causes this woe!
Away! with the *fountain* from whence it doth flow!
Down with them! spare not—casting Satan behind!
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Then up with our banner, all spotless and white!
Its folds whisper peace, and its waves ripple light!
And we thrill to its motto, cast free on the wind—
"No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!"

The late Mr. Justice Talfourd.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The readers of these pages will have known many days before the present number can come into their hands, that on Monday the thirteenth of March, this upright judge and good man died suddenly at Stafford in the discharge of his duties. Mercifully spared protracted pain and mental decay he passed away in a moment, with words of Christian eloquence, of brotherly tenderness and kindness toward all men, yet unfinished on his lips.

As he died, he had always lived. So amiable a man, so gentle, so sweet-tempered, of such a noble simplicity, so perfectly unspoiled by his labours and their rewards, is very rare indeed upon this earth. These lines are traced by the faltering hand of a friend; but none can so fully know how true they are, as those who knew him under all circumstances, and found him ever the same.

In his public aspects; in his poems, in his speeches, on the bench, at the bar, in Parliament; he was widely appreciated, honoured, and beloved. Inseparable as his great and varied abilities were from himself in life, it is yet to himself and not to them, that affection in its first grief naturally turns. They remain, but he is lost.

The chief delight of his life was to give delight to others. His nature was so exquisitely kind, that to be kind was its highest happiness. Those who had the privilege of seeing him in his own home when his public successes were greatest—so modest, so contented with little things, so interested in humble persons and humble efforts, so surrounded by children and young people, so adored in remembrance of a domestic generosity and greatness of heart too scarce to be swelled here, can never forget the pleasure of that sight.

If ever there were a house, in England, justly celebrated for the reverse of the picture, where every art was honored for its own sake, and where every visitor was received for his own claims and merits, that house was his. It was in this respect a great example, as sorely needed as it will be sorely missed. Rendering all legitimate deference to rank and riches, there never was a man more composedly, unaffectedly, quietly, immovable by such considerations than the subject of this sorrowing remembrance. On the other hand, nothing would have astonished him so much as the suggestion that he was any body's patron or protector. His dignity was ever of that highest and purest sort which has no occasion to proclaim itself, and which is not in the least afraid of losing itself.

In the first joy of his appointment to the judicial bench, he made a summer visit to the sea-shore "to share his exultation in the gratification of his long-cherished ambition, with the friend"—now among the many friends who mourn his death and lovingly recall his virtues. Lingering in the bright moonlight at the close of a happy day, he spoke of his new functions, of his sense of the great responsibility he undertook, and of his placid belief that the habits of his professional life rendered him equal to their efficient discharge; but, above all, he spoke, with an earnestness never more to be separated in his friend's mind from the murmur of the sea upon a moonlight night, of his reliance on the strength of his desire to do right before God and man. He spoke with his own singleness of heart, and his solitary hearer knew how deep and true his purpose was. They passed, before parting for the night, into a playful dispute at what age he should retire, and what he would do at three score years and ten. And ah! within five short years, it is all ended like a dream! But, by the strength of his desire to do right, he was animated to the last moment of his existence. Who, knowing England at this time, would wish to utter with his last breath a more righteous warning than that its curse is ignorance, or a miscalled education which is as bad or worse, and a want of the exchange of innumerable graces and sympathies among the various orders of society, each hardened unto each and holding itself aloof? Well will it be for us and for our children, if those dying words be never henceforth forgotten on the Judgment Seat.

An example in his social intercourse to those who are born to station, an example equally to those who win it for themselves; teaching the one class to abate its stupid pride: the other to stand upon its eminence, not forgetting the road by which it got there, and fawning upon no one; the conscientious judge, the charming writer, and accomplished speaker, the gentle-hearted, guileless affectionate man, has entered on a brighter world. Very, very many have lost a friend; nothing in Creation has lost an enemy.

The hand that lays this poor flower on his grave, was a mere boy when he first espoused it—newly come from the work in which he had been [illegible]

enough, with much to correct and learn. Each of its successive tasks through many interesting years has been cheered by his warmest interest, and the friendship then begun has ripened to maturity, in the passage of time; but there was no more self-assertion or condescension in his winning goodness at first, than at last. The success of other men made as little change in him as his own.

BOOKS AS A MEDICINE.

I say, then, that books, taken indiscriminately, are no cure to the diseases and afflictions of the mind. There is a world of science necessary in the taking them. I have known some people in great sorrow fly to a novel, or the last light book in fashion. One might as well take a rose-draught for the plague! Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. I am told that Goethe, when he lost his son, took to study a science that was new to him. Ah! Goethe was a physician who knew what he was about. In a great grief like that, you cannot tickle and divert the mind; you must wrench it away, absorb, bury it in an abyss hurry it into a labyrinth. Therefore, for the irremediable sorrows of middle life and old age, I recommend a strict chronic course of science and hard reasoning—counter-irritation. Bring the brain to act upon the heart! If science is too much again the grain—for we have not all got mathematical heads—something in the reach of the humblest understanding, but sufficiently searching to the highest, a new language—Greek, Arabic, Scandinavian, Chinese or Welsh! For the loss of fortune, the dose should be applied less directly to the understanding. I would administer something elegant and cordial. For as the heart is crushed and lacerated by a loss in the affections, so it is rather the head that aches and suffers by the loss of money. There we find the higher class of poets a very valuable remedy. For observe, that poets of the grander and more comprehensive kind of genius have in them two separate men, quite distinct from each other—the imaginative man, and the practical, circumstantial man; and it is the happy mixture of these that suits diseases of the mind half imaginative and half practical. There is Shakspeare, who, above all poets, is the mysterious dual of hard sense and empyreal fancy; and a great many more, whom I need not mention; but who, if you take to them gently and quietly, will not like your mere philosopher, your unreasonable stoic, tell you that you have lost nothing; but who will insensibly steal you out of this world where you are just so welcome, though you carry no more earth with you than covers the sole of your shoe. Then for hypochondria and satiety, what is better than a brisk, alternative course of travels, especially early, out-of-the-way, not overdone journeys! How they take you out of the hum-drum, yawning state that you are in. And for that vice of the mind which I call sectarianism—not in the religious sense of the word, but little, narrow prejudice—that make your neighbor, because he has his eggs roasted when you have yours boiled; and gossiping and prying into people's affairs, and backbiting, and thinking that heaven and earth are coming together, if some broom touch a cobweb that you have let grow over the window-sill of your brains—what like a large and generous mildly aperient course of history! How it clears away all the fumes of the head! better than the hellebore with which the old leeches of the middle ages purged [illegible] bellum.

But, when some one sorrow that is not reparable, gets hold of your mind like a monomania; when you think, because Heaven has denied you this or that, on which you had set your heart, that all your life must be a blank—oh! then diet yourself well on biography, the biography of good and great men. See how little a space your sorrow really makes in life. See some page, perhaps, given to some grief similar to your own; and how triumphantly the life sails on beyond it. You thought the wing was broken! Tut, tut, it was only a bruised feather! See what life leaves behind it, when all is done! a summary of positive facts out of the region of sorrow and satisfaction, making themselves worthy of the world. Yes, long ago is the medicine here!—*Bulwer.*

ADAMS' EXPRESS.—On a certain day in the year 1839, a man with a carpet bag might have been seen (as James would relate the story) embarking on board the Norwich steamboat for Boston. The man was a Boston Yankee, Alvin Adams by name; the carpet bag contained a few parcels which individuals had entrusted him, to be delivered promptly in the city of his destination; his capital was in his business; his reputation was his personal aquaintance; he was nothing in short but a man with a carpet bag or is what is now called Express Messenger on the smallest scale. Faithfulness, integrity, promptness, and enterprise, brought wonderful things out of that carpet bag; a richer treasury than Fortunatus' purse, and a more magical agency than Aladdin's lamp. The possessor is now, after the lapse of fifteen years, the head of a house which carries to and fro in its "carpet bags," for the accommodation of the public, an amount of treasure, in the shape of merchandize, gold and silver, notes and valuables, not less than one million of dollars every day, or $365,000,000 per annum. Their offices are in every city or commercial depot from New York to San Francisco and Australia—not to mention the Japan office, for which Commodore Perry has gone to pave the way. Their agents and assistants number about three hundred. Their capital is, of course immense, and the circumstances of the Gold market of California, their connection with it as forwaders, and the extraordinary share of public confidence earned by their honorable career, have lately constrained them to act in San Francisco as Bankers, on a large scale, where they have just sustained a "run" (occasioned by an accidental rumor) to the amount of $500,000, in a manner which has added largely to the confidence and popularity which they before enjoyed. Such is one of the features of the wonderful age in which we live.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

A NEW PROJECTILE.—In Constantinople a manufactory has been established for those fatal explosive balls of which so large a quantity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary and are said to be filled with some species of gas, or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking against any object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found dead within a few minutes after the ball had entered.

Jews in New York.

The Jews are a peculiar people, though their exercises at the 'inauguration dinner,' last evening, were not so peculiar but that Christians present thought it a very excellent and Christian like entertainment. There are said to be some 17,000 of the Jewish faith in the United States. Their churches number 31, and their church accomodations perhaps may be justly taken as an index to their strength. Probably 6000 Jews are to be found in the City of New York. Their children attend the same schools with our children, and until we reach their religious peculiarities, there is little to distinguish them from others of our citizens. And yet they have some peculiarities. We seldom find one of them in prison or penitentiaries. When one is sent to prison, it is there for some petty offence, the charges being seldom of a more serious nature, pretences or of receiving stolen goods. Some years ago, we remember one was sent to the State for a year, but yet it is true, that, to a remarkable extent, Israelites are seldom offenders against society. They are not unfrequently found in our hospitals, and never in our poorhouses. At Ward's Island where, so many hundreds of the poor destitute across from the old world are continually gathering, we find all classes of Christians—Quakers perhaps, excepted—and all shades of infidels represented, but never a Jew. When the Jewish emigrant arrives, he does not commit himself, though poverty has chased him from his old home, and met him on our wharf, to the Commissioners of Emigration for the receipt of the assistance to which his commutation fee entitles him, but he queries first, 'where is there a Jew.' His brother found, leads him to the man who by appointment of the synagogue or otherwise, assumes the special task of caring for such. And for the stranger is solicited from his own people [illegible] immediate wants are relieved, that is put in the way of obtaining a livelihood for himself. From the extraordinary amount of Jewish emigration to and through this city, we judge that there must be large disbursements made by some of them in charity.

Three hundred tons of coal, we are told, have been given to the poor by one society of Israelites in New York during the past winter. This early and unfailing attention, of those who [illegible] to the wants of the poor, must go [illegible] to prevent the commission of crime. [illegible] stalks in nowhere so surely, as when hunger and nakedness open the door, and want perpetually beckons on.

Here is a fact from which Christians may profitably accept a hint. Meet poverty while it is innocent, relieve it, and you remove the temptations to vice; for hunger has a sharp tooth, and cannot but soon gnaw through the restraints of virtue, when but which must remove it is only on the other side. Christians, too, might learn from the Israelites some noble lessons as to the policy of supplying the wants of those who hold the same [illegible]

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A Cafe at Kalafat

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The room is a Babel of tongues, and quite democratic in the constitution of its inmates; Turkish Colonels and Turkish privates, Europeans craving after the fleshpots of Europe talking all known tongues. The cafe seems to be doing a thriving business; beakers of mahogany-colored spirits and water emitted a fine perfume, which gives the chief odor distinguishable within; but added to that of blanket-coats of the soldiers thawing, and a coat or two made of fresh dressed sheepskin undergoing the same process, tobacco smoke, &c., rendered the atmosphere more adulterated than pleasant.

About the town several signboards are to be seen painted in Greek characters tombstones surmounted by crosses, while the houses have porches. Altogether the impression of being in Europe can be imagined, if not realized.

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Last spring the wife of a wealthy and respectable farmer in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., accompanied by her daughter—a young lady of seventeen or eighteen years old—made a pleasure tour to the East. After visiting the principal places, and stopping now and then with their friends, they arrived here on their return home on the 17th of June last. The wife failed to meet her husband here, as had been arranged, and hoping to hear from him sent her daughter to the post office to enquire for letters. Here begin the knotty points of the case. The daughter did not return to the boat. The mother, alarmed for her safety, left the boat, called on her friends here, and remained some time making inquiries for the missing child. All her efforts having failed, she went on to Meredosia and the father who had in the meanwhile been written to, arrived in St. Louis, to institute a more thorough search for the daughter. He advised with Marshal Molaire, offered a reward of $500 for her return, and availed himself of every other imaginable means for her recovery, but to no purpose. Information of the disappearance was [illegible] Daily papers, together with a [illegible] Monroe's, and [illegible] and with additions as [illegible] the [illegible] but yet it is true, that, to a remarkable extent, Israelites are seldom offenders against society. They are not unfrequently found in our hospitals, and never in our poorhouses. At Ward's Island where, so many hundreds of the poor destitute across from the old world are continually gathering, we find all classes of Christians—Quakers perhaps, excepted—and all shades of infidels represented, but never a Jew. When the Jewish emigrant arrives, he does not commit himself, though poverty has chased him from his old home, and met him on our wharf, to the Commissioners of Emigration for the receipt of the assistance to which his commutation fee entitles him, but he queries first, 'where is there a Jew.' His brother found, leads him to the man who by appointment of the synagogue or otherwise, assumes the special task of caring for such. And for the stranger is solicited from his own people [illegible] immediate wants are relieved, that is put in the way of obtaining a livelihood for himself. From the extraordinary amount of Jewish emigration to and through this city, we judge that there must be large disbursements made by some of them in charity.

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The Two Angels

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death
Passed o'er the village as the morning broke,
The dawn was on their faces [illegible]
The sombre houses heaved with plumes of smoke

[illegible]
I saw them pause on their [illegible]
Then said I, with [illegible] and doubt oppressed:
[illegible]
And he who wore [illegible]
Descending, [illegible]
And my soul sank [illegible]
The waters stink [illegible]

I recognized the [illegible]
[illegible]
The door I opened to my [illegible]
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice,
[illegible]
Then [illegible] that filled the house with [illegible]

"My [illegible]
And [illegible]
On [illegible]

'Twas at the door, O [illegible] not at mine,
[illegible]
Paused [illegible] and with [illegible]
We [illegible] a word that has a sound like death.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] opened room.
[illegible]

[illegible] Life hand
[illegible] thick and loud,
[illegible] and laid.
Lo! [illegible]

[illegible]
Without his [illegible]
Who, [illegible]
[illegible]

THE VALUE OF BOOKS.

Formerly, the ecclesiastics monopolised the literature of the world: [illegible] many [illegible] books: and we are indebted to them for the preservation of the old learning. Now, every mechanic is the possessor of a library [illegible] Plato and Socrates, as well as [illegible] and the bards, for his [illegible] I call this a heavenly privilege. [illegible] est of all known miracles is [illegible] it is cheap and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Asst. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 6.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Published every Saturday, at the Office of the Provincial Freeman, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, between Church and Bay Streets, Toronto, C. W. Terms, ($1 50) per annum, payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
Each insertion, not over 10 lines	0	2	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	3
Three months	0	12	0
Six months	1	0	0
One year	1	12	6

Liberal discount to Contractors.

The Canadian Correspondents are Rev. J. B. Ferguson, and Mr. J. J. Carey, of Toronto, and the Committee of London Friends in Chatham, W. C. Monroe, Brixton, and other places westward, with whom the Editor will be happy to correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, which are intended for publication, or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, post-paid, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office of the Provincial Freeman, No 5 City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

Exploration of the Amazon and Designs of the Slave Power.

In a work on the "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," published by order of the U. S. Congress, Lieut. Herndon says, when speaking of the great "divide" of the Cordillera, which separates the Pacific from the Atlantic Ocean:

"Though the waters where I stood were bound on their way to meet the streams of our Northern Hemisphere, and to bring, for all the practical purposes of commerce and navigation, the mouth of the Amazon and the mouth of the Mississippi into one, and place it before our doors, yet from the head of navigation on one stream to the head of navigation on the other, the distance to be sailed could not be less than ten thousand miles. Vast, many, and great, doubtless, are the varieties of climates, soils, and productions within such a range. The importance to the world of settlement, cultivation and commerce in the Valley of the Amazon, cannot be over-estimated. With the climates of India, and of all the habitable portions of the earth piled one above the other in quick succession, tillage and good husbandry here would transfer the productions of the east to this magnificent river basin, and place them within a few days' easy sail of Europe and the United States.

Only a few miles back we had entered the mining district of Peru. A large portion of the silver which constitutes the circulation of the world was dug from the range of mountains upon which we are standing; and most of it came from that slope of them which is drained into the Amazon. Is it possible for commerce and navigation up and down this magnificent water-course and its beautiful tributaries to turn the flow of this silver stream from its western course to the Pacific, and enable it with steamers down the Amazon to be United States, there to balance the stream of gold which we are likely to be flooded from California and Australia.'

'I can imagine the waking-up of the people on the event of the establishment of steamboat navigation on the Amazon. I fancy I can hear the crash of the forest falling to make room for the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, rice and sugar, and the sharp shriek of the saw, cutting into boards the beautiful and valuable wood of the country.' We, more than any other people are interested in the opening of its navigation. As has been before stated, the trade of this region must pass by our doors, and mingle and exchange with the products of our Mississippi valley.'

Descending towards the plain, and only for a few miles the eye of the traveller from the temperate zone is fed with wonder and delight by the beautiful and strange productions of the torrid. He sees for the first time the 'symmetrical coffee-bush, rich with its dark green leaves, in pure white blossoms, and its grey redruit. The prolific plantain, with its great waving fan-like leaf, and immense pendant ranches of golden-looking fruit exchains his attention. The sugar-cane waves in rank luxuriance before him, and if he be familiar with Southern plantations, his heart swells with emotion as the gay yellow blossom and white boll of the cotton sets before his mind's eye the familiar scenes of home.

Fruits, too, of the finest quality and most luscious flavor, grow here oranges, lemons, bananas, pine-apples, melons, chirimoyas, granadillas, and many others which, unpleasant to the taste at first, become with use exceedingly grateful to the accustomed palate. The Indian rubber is here his indispensable cocoa, and the forests at certain seasons are redolent with the perfume of the vanilla."

Again:

"The citizens of the Uted States are, of all foreign people interest in the free navigation of the Amazon. We, as in comparison with other foreigns would reap the lion's share of the advantages to be derived from it. We would fear no competition. Our geographical posits, the winds of heaven, the currents of the ocean, are our potential auxiliaries. Thks to Maury's investigation of the windsand currents, we know that a chip flung into the sea at the mouth of the Amazon will float close by Cape Hatteras. We know that ships sailing from the mouth of the Amazon, for whatever port in the wid, are forced to float to our very doors by the SE. trade winds; that New York is the half-way house between Para and Europ."

Finally, he says, with gat significance:

"I am under the impression that, were Brazil to throw off a causess jealousy, and a puerile fear of our pede, and invite settlers to the Valley of the Amazon, there might be found among our Southern planters, men, who looking with apprehension [if not for themselves, at least for their children] to the state of affairs as regards slavery at home, would under sufficient guarantees, remove their slaves to that country, cultivate its lands, draw out its resources, and prodigiously augment the power and wealth of Brazil.

'The negro slave seems very happy in Brazil. The is remarked by all foreigners, and many times in Para was a group of merry chattering, happy-looking black women, bringing their baskets of washed clothes from the spring, pointed out to me, that I might notice the evils of slavery.'

Dinner to the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

Last night a sumptuous banquet was given at the London Tavern, in honour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor-General of Canada, and to celebrate the success of his lordship's administration of the government of that colony. The Right Hon. Lord John Russell presided on the occasion, Lord Elgin, the guest of the evening, occupying a seat on the chairman's right. A very distinguished and numerous company attended on the occasion, and after the dinner the galleries were occupied by a party of ladies.

Lord John Russell said: Gentlemen, I cannot but feel it a great honour that I should now be called on to propose to you, in the presence of so many gentlemen who have been connected with the official administration of the colonies of this country, and in the presence of so many merchants of the city of London connected with the trade of Canada, the health of the noble lord who has presided with such distinguished merit over the government of our Canadian Colonies. [Cheers.] I rejoice also to have the opportunity of speaking in the presence of the representative of that great Republic of the West, whose sons are derived from the same stock as ourselves, who speak the same language, and own the authority of the same ancient laws as ourselves. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, although it may perhaps take up some portion of your time, I may perhaps be allowed to allude to those periods which have marked the term of our colonial government. There was a period when the colonies of this country—the colonies to which our people had emigrated—were like children allowed to stray where they listed without protection or shelter, taking their chance of falling down the neighbouring crag, or being lost in the surrounding wilderness. That period has passed away, but it did not pass without imparting to many of our young colonies that vigor which enabled them afterwards to grow up into great and free communities. But it did pass away, and we arrived at a period when, by petty commercial restrictions, and by undue exercise of imperial prerogative, we endeavoured to derive those advantages from our colonies which we only ought to have expected from the most perfect freedom of intercourse. It was once said by a statesman, who was a wit as well, that the American war was caused by a Secretary of state, who bethought himself after many years of opening his despatches. What was meant to be conveyed by that was, that directions were sent out from this country cramping the commerce of the colony, imposing taxes upon its community, and tending only to its alienation, which would never have been proposed had the Secretary of state carefully read the despatches which he had for years been receiving from America. Even the fatal reverses of the American war—reverses which we incurred by our delays—did not open the eyes of Government; and the same system was for many years continued. No greater instance of the folly of such a course of proceeding could be offered than the case of Canada, respecting which we endeavoured by parliamentary litigation to prosecute rules and laws for people who had separate religion, separate language, and separate customs. Such a system tended to produce only bickerings and disputes, and to make our governors themselves only the tools of a mischievous and injurious system. [Hear.] But that time has, I trust, likewise passed away. [Cheers.] With regard to Canada, at all events, we have tried, and are now trying, the system of allowing a people as capable as ourselves of discerning their true interests, to promote the e interests without our continued and vexatious interference. [Loud cheers.] Able men have pointed out the way in which we should go, and have also pointed out to Canada the wisdom and policy of uniting that which had been unwisely separated; but still the system itself was so new—the system of paying attention to the colony, of aiding its prosperity, and yet not endeavouring to mar that prosperity by restrictions, that it required no ordinary ability and temper to carry the system into effectual operation. Such, then, was the proper field for the development of such abilities as are possessed by my Lord Elgin. [Loud cheers.] It has been his duty to act the part of a constitutional king over a province which has been continually prospering and increasing under his care, which has risen from little more than a million to two millions of revenue, which has increased in a short time from 600,000 to 1,200,000 population, and the imports and exports of which have shown year by year the symptoms of increasing trade and improving industry. I am not going to weary the assembly with details, or even to allude to the great events which occasion the difficulties of the noble lord's administration. We have had our times of difference in this country, and they have had differences in Canada, but through all these difficulties the noble lord was assisted by an excellent prime minister, who, I am glad to see is present on this occasion, [cheers,] and with his aid the noble lord has successfully coped with the difficulties of his position. The results have been that we have now secure in loyalty a province inhabited by as excellent and as intelligent a people as any in the British empire. [Hear, hear.] Well, gentlemen that it may be a matter of national pride to us if we have at last succeeded, after the two periods of ignorance and neglect, and of narrow-minded interference, in establishing a new system which will prescribe interference, except where the people themselves would admit that imperial interests were concerned; and which, on the other hand, allows with the utmost liberality free scope to public opinion as regards legislation, as regards religious establishments, and as regards institutions which may differ from our own, but of which the inhabitants of the colony are, I should say, the best and only judges. [Hear, hear, hear.] But, again I say, admitting all this, that it requires no small portion of judgment and forbearance to know how to administer government in such a country, and even beyond these qualities of judgment and forbearance it requires high and rare gifts to enable a man wisely to rule over a people divided by many different religions, and by different parties, and to preserve an even mean, between his duty to the sovereign on the one hand and the wishes of the people over whom he presides on the other. [Hear, hear.] This is a sufficient reason why we now behold in this room so many persons assembled to do honour to the Earl of Elgin. [Loud cheers.] I have already said that I did not wish to trench upon any great political question; but still I may be permitted to say, with regard to myself that I am one of those who have continually agreed with the Governor General in the policy he has pursued. I am not afraid nor ashamed of avowing that conformity of opinion; and I only hope that in future times, whatever may be the fate of that magnificent province, whether it shall remain connected with us in loyalty to the same sovereign, or whether other views may actuate the majority of the people, that friendly feelings that have hitherto subsisted between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada may be continued to be maintained, and that men like the Earl of Elgin may always be found ready to govern with such temper and such skill as have hitherto distinguished that noble Earl's administration. I trust that whatever may be the turn of events, the people of Canada may be either the most attached of our fellow subjects or at least the firmest of our friends. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I shall not detain you any longer than by proposing "The health of the Earl of Elgin." [Loud cheers.]

The Earl of Elgin was received with loud cheering. He said: My lords and gentlemen, it is really very difficult for me—I am sure I speak very unaffectedly when I say —to find words to express what I feel on this occasion. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord [Lord John Russell] commenced his speech by saying that he felt it to be an honour to be called up in the presence of so many persons connected with official life, so many distinguished persons of the city of city of London and so many individuals connected with Canada, to address such a company as is now here assembled. Then what must be my feeling when I recollect that all these persons have met together to do honour to so humble an individual as myself. * * * I must say for myself that what is chiefly gratifying to men in connection with this re-union and far more gratifying than any hearing which this assembly may have on my personal interests and prospects, is that my humble services, if you will, should have furnished an occasion for bringing together so many influential persons in the centre of this busy metropolis, and induced them to bestow upon Canada a few hours snatched from their ordinary cares and other occupations. [Cheers.] For I cannot but think that it is greatly to be regretted that little attention is apparently at least, in the usual course of things bestowed upon this class of subjects. This seeming indifference has not only a tendency to chill the feelings of the colonists, by producing a corresponding feeling in them, but it induces the people of this country to set a lower value than they ought to do upon colonial interests. [Hear, hear.] I have had the good fortune within the last two or three months to be present twice at great banquets held in honour of Governors of East India Presidencies, and attended by many distinguished persons in this country. I confess that when I listened to the glowing pictures of the prospects of India submitted to those audiences, and duly spread over the country through the instrumentality of the press. I could not help feeling something of jealousy and regret that no similar opportunity was given for calling the attention of the people of this country to that great western dependency which, though it is no doubt inferior in wealth and importance to India, and though its condition in many respects even contrasts strikingly with the condition of India, is not inhabited by native tribes, but by a population drawn from the most energetic and active races, English-men, Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, and is bordered not by effete and decayed empires, but by a youthful and vigorous republic, whose distinguished representative has honoured us with his company this evening, and between whose country and the people of Canada generally, give me leave to say that nothing but feelings and mutual respect and gratitude are entertained [Hear, hear.]

Well, gentlemen your great kindness to me personally has provided just such an opportunity, and I believe that there are very few persons in this country without the walls of this room who form any adequate conception of the magnitude of the question with which we are dealing, when we talk of the interests and the future [illegible]. This Canada, of which we speak so lightly, is the great heart of British America, and the greater part of the northern continent of America is still British. True, a large portion of that region is barren and inhospitable, but as to Canada—and I may join with it the sister provinces—it is notorious that it contains a territory capable of sustaining many millions of inhabitants, and is inferior in its salubrity, fertility, and everything that can make residence desirable to persons of our race to no part of the American continent (cheers.) And as to its being the more northern part of the continent, I am obliged to say to our Canadian fellow-subjects, when with that modesty and diffidence which distinguish them, they vaunt of the great qualities of their southern neighbors, that in England, when we say that a man is too far north for another we do not mean to say that he is not likely to be his match (laughter;) and that if the Canadian people only make the most of their great resources and advantages, this proverb will become quite as significant in America as it is in Europe. [cheers.] This magnificent country, the noble inheritance of the British people, and which is now brought by the power of steam within a week's distance of our shores, is at this moment in a condition of prosperity altogether unexampled, and in a manner to an extent which to its previous history furnishes no parallel—a profitable field for the investment of English capital and a congenial home for the subjects of her Majesty of all ranks of life [cheers.] I can add also in confirmation of what the noble lord said, that a spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Queen pervades all classes of the [illegible] whose institutions, as far as I can see, are, who perhaps are [illegible] tion of those of the mother country [hear, hear.] The people of Canada, divided as they are into different [illegible] interests which unite them [illegible] the causes of division [illegible]. There is no doubt a very different picture of the condition of Canada from what used to be exhibited by those who formerly were well acquainted with it in the contrasts they drew between the wretched state of our provinces and the adjoining republic, and, therefore, I may be asked what are the causes which have produced the results that have recently been witnessed in Canada? Now, nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe the prosperity of those provinces to any one single cause. Canada has largely participated in the prosperity which has prevailed all over the commercial world. I believe that she suffered severely in the first instance from the removal of protection; yet, though the consequence of the collapse in the artificial trade of the St. Lawrence was serious, I have no doubt, but by energy and self-reliance Canada will be able to repair the loss which [illegible] lation occasioned. [Hear, hear.] But above all these causes, there were causes, I think, in the old system of colonial government which were very unfavorable to progress; and something has been done of late years to remove those obstacles. [dear.] Formerly there were always two parties in the country, one of which was self-styled the imperial and the other the colonial party. They took opposite sides on all disputed questions—the one look for support to the authority of the Home Government, and the other called for Colonial Independence; the strife was interminable. It has been said that the new system of responsible self-government which has happily taken the place of the old system, gives a triumph to new opinions; but my belief is just the contrary of this; if the new system is made permanent, I think a more temperate tone will prevail amongst colonial politicians than has hitherto existed, and will by and bye take possession of the colonial press likewise. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have often warned my Canadian friends against doing anything to lead the people of this country to suspect that they were capable of abusing the powers confided to them, and pointed out to them that if they do not pay the same scrupulous regard to the rights of property as the people of England, they will bring a blight upon the land, and cause the fair flower to wither to its root (cheers;) and what is more, that they will bring a scandal to one of the best causes entrusted to a people, because I believe that on the success of our Canadian experiment not only the liberties of many other colonies depend, but to a far greater extent than many suppose, the future greatness and happiness of the mother country—(Hear, hear.) I will only add a word or two with regard to the sympathy of the United States of America for Canada. The sympathy of the United States was the sympathy of a noble and high-minded people too great to entertain unworthy suspicions and jealousies—a sympathy towards a youthful and kindred people who are endeavoring with steps not so unequal as many persons imagine, to march side by side with them in the career of moral and material improvement. (Loud cheers.)

Earl Grey proposed "the health of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Prime Minister of Canada." They were met to do honour to his Excellency the Governor General of Canada, and it was impossible for him to see so large a company gathered for such a purpose without feeling gratified that the difficulties which he (Earl Grey) had to encounter alone with Mr. Hincks and the Governer General in 1849, had been successfully removed. The success to the Earl of Elgin's administration was greatly owing to the judgement and ability of Mr. Hincks. Canada now enjoyed internal peace and prosperity, with party spirit mitigated, and all classes uniting for the common good (cheers.) All that remained to hope for was, that as she had shown patience in adversity, she would now exhibit moderation suitable to her present good fortune.

Mr. Hincks (who was received with loud applause) said: My Lord John Russel, my lords and gentlemen—Believe me, I feel deeply sensible of the high honour which you have conferred upon me. It is a source of much personal gratification that this toast should have been proposed in such complimentary terms by a noble earl with whom I have had the honor of holding official intercourse and who from his first entrance into public life, has devoted so much of his attention to colonial subjects. I feel at the same time that the compliment is not so much paid to the individual, or to any measure of colonial policy of which I am the advocate, as the position which I have the honour to hold as an adviser of the Crown of Canada. But, my lords and gentlemen, much as I feel the honor which has been paid me personally, I feel, in common with every Canadian in this room, sentiments of the highest gratification at the success of a demonstration the importance of which it is scarcely possible to over estimate. It is not in Canada that I look for results, though if time permitted I might dwell on the compliment paid to your noble guest; but it is in this country, it is in this great metropolis, in every part of the United Kingdom, that the success of the great demonstration will be felt. When I look around this table, and see the distinguished statesmen who surround it, and including those who during the last quarter of a century directed the colonial policy of the empire—when I see the eminent capitalists, and the representatives of the great commercial interests connected with Canada—I feel how important is the sanction which you have given to those principles of government [illegible] which, without the slightest abatement of devoted loyalty to our Queen, [illegible] attached to our mother country, we [illegible] enabled to enjoy all the privileges of an [illegible]. As your [illegible], the people of this country [illegible] to think about colonial affairs, and the fact is that the great changes which have been made during the last ten or twelve years have hardly been noticed by those not actively engaged in public life. (Hear, hear.) Nothing has grieved me more during my occasional visits to this country than to find how lightly the severance of the connection between the [illegible] colonies has been spoken of. There is not, my lords and gentlemen, I venture to say, an individual in this room who does not share in the feelings of indignation which pervaded the country when the news was disseminated that a great northern potentrate had,—under the plea that his neighbor and ally was sick, and in imminent danger—been compassing in his mind how the territory of that neighbor could be parcelled out to his own advantage. And yet we have had too many among ourselves who joined in the cry that the colonies were sick even unto death, and who were ready to abandon these immense territories to whatever fate might happen to befal them. Most fortunately such sentiments prevailed but to a limited extent in Parliament, and I entertain a strong hope that the demonstration of this evening will entirely dissipate them. The principle of governing your great dependencies on those same constitutional principles on which this country has been governed since the revolution of 1688, is no longer an experiment, for our meeting this evening is a recognition of its entire success, and the happy consequence must be, that instead of being looked on as in a state of transition, we must be, considered by the world large as having political institutions as stable and as permanent as any independent power either in Europe or America. The doubts which have prevailed regarding the stability of our institutions have done us incalculable injury. Like our neighbors in the United States we have had extensive public works to construct, and we have been, and must continue to be borrowers of money. I believe that nothing has tended so much to damage our credit as the prevalence of the opinion that there no stability in our institutions. The meeting this evening will be of great importance in removing such distrust. There is, however, another circumstance to which, in the opinion of some of those round this table even more importance may attach. Last Sunday was the day on which the first loan ever contracted for Canada fell due. I recollect well the prediction made a few years ago that our bonds could not be paid without obtaining a free loan. On that day, however, I am happy to say these bonds were paid out of a surplus revenue, and in another year a similar amount will be paid from the same source. This money was expended in the construction of ship canals, which are the admiration of all who visit them. They are now paying a considerable revenue; but they have long since, by reduction of freights and the increased value of property, paid for themselves tenfold. We are now engaged in constructing railroads. Within a few weeks one great line—the Grest Western of Canada—has been opened and already its traffic returns have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. In a few weeks about 390 miles of the Grand Trunk in Canada will be in complete operation, and we shall then have direct communication with the Atlantic from the great commercial cities of Quebec and Montreal. It is idle to talk of the present returns from the roads, for, highly remunerative as they may be, such is the increase of population and of the products of the soil, that what is remunerative today will in five years be immensely profitable. I trust my lord and gentlemen, you will excuse me for seizing this opportunity of referring to our great internal improvements, and to endeavoring to show how important it is to our provincial credit that full confidence should be placed in the stability of our institutions. If such confidence has been established I believe that to your distinguished guest we are indebted for it; and I have no hesitation in affirming that the success of his lordship's government has been caused by his strict impartiality (hear, hear.) His lordship had only been a few days in the province when, in answer to the first congratulatory address presented to him, he announced the principles on which he would administer the government, and from these principles he has never swerved in a single instance. During his lordship's government our province has had to pass through many trials. We had severe commercial distress; we suffered fearfully from the disastrous immigration of 1847; we have not been without our political excitement; but throughout all these trying times, as well as during our period of prosperity the Earl of Elgin and his amiable countess have been to Her Majesty's Canadian subjects all that Her Majesty has been to the United Kingdom (loud cheers.) I would here say that though I shall not occupy your time by repeating what has been already so much better said, I entirely concur in all the sentiments expressed regarding the United States by your noble guest, and by the noble earl (Earl of Ellesmere,) and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The Canadians entertain toward their brethern in the neighboring republic the most friendly feelings, and I know well that those feelings are reciprocated. My lords and gentlemen a high honor has been conferred on me in giving me permission to propose the health of the distinguished chairman, the noble lord who is one of the representatives in Parliament of this great metropolis. It would be wholly out of place on such an occasion as this to the public services rendered to his country by the noble lord, and, even were it otherwise, it would be most presumptuous in me to attempt to enlarge on them. But, as a Canadian, I may in connection with the cause of our meeting, remind you that it was during the period when the noble lord held the seals of the Colonial department, that the great measure of the union of the Canadas was determined on and carried, and that it was in his lordship's despatch of 1840 that the first intimation was given of the new system of colonial government that was to be carried out [cheers.] If his lordship entertained any doubts as to the success of the great experiment which he had determined on trying—and as a wise statesman he must have had some doubts—how gratifying to him must be the proceedings of this evening, and the complete success of the policy which he was instrumental in carrying out. I am sure that his lordship would think me guilty of ingratitude if I did not on this occasion refer to the services of a deceased statesman who co-operated with him, and whose loss we must ever deplore. The honourable gentleman concluded by proposing "The Health of the Noble Chairman" [drank amidst loud cheers.]

The Chairman rose and responded to the toast.

The noble lord then left the chair, and the company separated at half past twelve o'clock.

Steam Plough.

We (*Montreal Herald.*) have had the pleasure of inspecting the model of this invention—Canadian invention as we may call it—since its author is Mr. Romain, formerly of the Canada *Gazette* office. Plough is not a word that makes the character of the machine very well understood. It should rather be called a digger, since that part of it which is intended to turn the soil consists of a number of prongs fixed on a sort of barrel, by the revolution of which they are made to enter and to turn up the earth. The hollow barrel on which these are fixed is made to revolve by a steam engine of peculiar construction, which may perhaps be well enough named the perpendicular. The steam boxes and valves being all fixed to the side of a boiler, which is set up on end over the fire in a cart attached to the plough. Thus instead of the alternate rising and falling of the diverse ends of a beam hung from the centre, as we see in steam-boats, the first motion created by the issuing of steam from the boiler is that of a bar which rises and falls perpindicularly. It will be easily understood that this form of engine is exceedingly compact, requiring in fact, hardly any more room than is necessary for the boiler itself. In rising and falling it communicates a circular motion to the cranks, which turn the toothed barrel. The locomotive power is given by horses, which are attached by shafts to the cart in which the steam engine is to be carried, and which, as we have said, is attached to but does not form part of the plough. There is, therefore, no gearing from the steam engine to the locomotive wheels of the machine; all the power generated by the boiler is employed in turning the digger. There is a large screw going up through the centre of the plough, by which the tethered barrel may be raised or lowered so as to make a mere scratch, or to dig well below the surface. To the plough a sowing machine may be attached, which will sow the seeds in perfectly regular rows, and at the same time roll them in. Thus, by a pair of horses, it is supposed that ten acres of land may be ploughed, seeded and rolled in one day.

Mr Mechi, the eminent English agriculturist, has, we understand, a large share in the patent rights, which have already been secured in Europe and the colonies, and who Mr Romain is now engaged in securing in the United States. It is said that Major Campbell is likely to make a trial of the plough, so soon as its qualities have been tested in England. We heartily wish success to our former and fellow craftsman in the important industrial revolution, which he seems so likely to bring about.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

(From the Supplement to the London Gazette March 28th.)

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that her majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of her crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transaction in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian government. But, while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the government of her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the object of which he, in the first instance endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the privilges of the millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances have been given to her Majesty—one, that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of his majesty the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his dominions. And those demands were enforced by a threat; and when her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial government the necessity of seeking guarantee by its own power. Her Majesty then, in proper time, her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of her ally the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negociations bore an amicable character her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Reschid Pacha, of the 19th (31st) May, and restated in his despatch to Baron Brunow, of the 20th May (1st June) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople authorizing him, in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2nd of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople,

the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna, on the 31st of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian government; to such a demand he will not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial consent of her people; and that pretext of zeal for the Christian relegion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precpts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on a safe and solid foundation.

WESTMINSTER, March 28, 1854.

War is declared. A peace which had lasted the unexampled period of thirty-nine years, which many fondly hoped was to last as many more, is at an end; and the three most powerful States of Europe are once more engaged in a struggle, the duration, the end, and the results of which no man can tell; but which is too likely to produce disasters and sufferings, of which we are mercifully spared the foreknowledge. It is not for us to attempt to lift up the veil of futurity which must be sad in many respects; nor is there any need. No alternative is left us; the decision had been taken out of our hands; and, unless we would submit, with our allies, to crouch under the insolent dictation of a barbaric Power, and see the liberties of Europe disappear under the tramp of the Cossack, we find no other course than to do what has now been done in sad and solemn form. The sight of the document we publish to-day will call many to their senses who have speculated on the chances of war as a still remote contingency, or have looked at it only in its holiday aspects. If the mere sight of a manifesto to which we are happily so little used might sober the most thoughtless, the perusal of it will remove every scruple from those who do not think all war unjustifiable. The document does justice to the long and anxious efforts of France and England to heal the rupture which the Czar had all along determined never should be healed, except by the subjugation of a neighbor against whom he had no longer a quarrel. With a simple collation of dates it convicts the daring attempts of the Emperor to falsify the chronology of the negotiation, and throw on us the odium of provoking the war. It meets with a just rebuke the impudent hypocrisy with which Russia has claimed to be the friend of religion and truth, when it was spurning the pure precepts of one and outraging the laws of the other. There is not an Englishman whose thoughts are still free, and whose hand is not tied by some fanatical theory, who will not respond heart and soul to this solemn appeal. The greater part of us will only be called on to endure sacrifices, and thankful we should be that our part in the noble struggle is not more severe. But those sacrifices all will make cheerfully and ungrudgingly, from the conviction that Heaven has put them upon us, and that the only way to save ourselves, and fulfil our part in the terrible drama, is to strike with all our might, and let the great culprit see at once the strong determination and the tremendous power he has presumed to set at nought.—We have been slow to take the decisive step. The Russian has evidently concluded that we preferred negotiation to action; the very population of St. Petersburg has been taught that we are too commercial to be real warriors, and to fond of profit too be keenly sensitive to wrong. Now that we have thrown away the scabbard, and stand face to face with our insolent antagonist, it only remains to disabuse him thoroughly of this imaginary estimate of our temper and power. That we have no doubt will be done, but it will be done all the more readily by our gallant fleet and army if it be known that all England follows her sons to battle, and will prosecute their cause and avenge their death, till soon or late the rights of nations and the liberties of Europe receive a fresh sanction in the signal punishmeat of the gigantic offender.—*London Times.*

CHINESE SOCIAL WORSHIP IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Rev. Mr. Spear writes to the Presbyterian board of Foreign missions of the evening prayer meetings conducted in the Chinese language, and of the regular family worship in the morning.

On these occasions, the prayers made by the Chinese church-members are often spiritual and edifying, indicating a clear comprehension of the Scripture system of redemption, and a careful and minute study of the word of God. Our habit is to read an appropriate chapter, and call on some of those present to lead in prayer, accompanying our exercises with singing also, in which two or three are quite proficient, and which they have some taste. It is doubtful whether the shril, artificial screeching of the Chinese ever can be adapted to Christian hymns. Our music consists wholly of the well-known tunes of our American churches. To hear sounds so foreign and strange coming from lips so long idolatrous, and embodying the worship of the living God, often brings tears of thankfulness into the eyes of Christians; and some have expressed great satisfaction from attending services of which they understood only the spirit and object.

TOUCHING IT OFF SOFTLY.

Two Irishmen were going to fire off a cannon, just for fun: but, being of an economical turn of mind, they did not wish to lose the ball. So one of them took an iron kettle in his hands to catch it in; and stationing himself in front of the loaded piece, he exclaimed to the other, who stood behind it, holding a torch, "Touch it off softly, Jemmy."

We were never very forcibly impressed with the wisdom displayed by the Irishmen; but he has imitators in high quarters. Senator Everett, of Massachusetts, would really prefer that this Nebraska cannon should not be fired at all; he has not so much relish for the fun of the thing as the Irishman had; but he fully credits the assurance given by the Honorable Mr. Jones, and his friend, (if he may be permitted to call him so,) the Honorable Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky that it shall be touched off softly; and he seems to entertain no further doubt that the ball can be safely caught in a cast-iron kettle.

Mr. Everett has not the slightest idea that slavery can exist in Kansas and Nebraska. To be sure, household slaves will be taken there. That his honorable Southern friends admit; but then he, Mr. Everett—benevolent, innocent gentlemen that he is—really can not believe that slavery will exist there long. He has been told that there is no great practical question at issue, and he believes it.—He is credulously holding the cast-iron kettle, and when the cannon shall have been fired off he will be very much surprised if he does not catch the ball.

Senator Badger is quite positive that the question is of no practical importance. But he becomes as plaintive as a mourning dove while discussing the subject, and asks if, in God's name, he should be debarred from taking his servants, whom, next to his immediate kindred, he loves as well as he does anybody on earth—should he be debarred from taking them with him to this new territory? And should a gentleman be deprived of carrying with him the old colored woman at whose breast he was nursed, and whom he called "mammy" until he left home for college, and, perhaps, after his return? All this the pathetic gentleman regards as extremely cruel.

Put we should like to have the distinguished gentlemen from North Carolina—the pathetic Senator—or the the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts—the credulous Senator—we should like to have either of them inform us what is to become of one of these dear old "mammies," or of these precious household servants, in case their owner should happen, from any cause, to become insolvent, and an execution shall be levied on his human chattels by the sheriff? These dear creatures, in that case, are stripped and inspected by the heartless speculators, and knocked off to the highest bidder. Such things are of common if not of every day occurrence at Richmond. Where is the slave auction block that a "mammy's" foot never mounted?

Not many years have elapsed since a gentleman, who has had the honor to fill a much higher office than has ever been held by the North Carolina Senator—a gentlemen, too, distinguished for his amiability—was constrained by pecuniary embarrassments, voluntarily to dispose of a mulatto "household servant," on whose features his own image was stamped as plainly and indelibly as the eagle and the "*E pluribus Unum*," were ever stamped upon an American coin. Will slaves be held only, and never sold, in Kansas and Nebraska?

Again, the blacks are a most prolific race. What is to become of the offspring and descendants of these household servants and dear mammies.

No; such propositions are almost too weak to require serious refutation. Wherever slavery goes, the whole brood of evils which naturally appertain to the accursed institution, will follow in its train.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

Rev. John Abbott, the sailor preacher, relates the following good story of one of his converts to Temperance:

Mr. Johnston, at the close of a cold water lecture, intimated that he must sign the pledge in his own way, which he did in these words:

"I William Johnston, pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating liquor for one year."

Some thought he would'nt stick three days, others allowed him a week, and a few gave him two weeks; but the landlord knew him best, and said he was good stuff, but at the end of the year Bill would be a real soaker. Before the year was quite gone, Mr. Johnston was asked by Mr. Abbott, "Bill, ain't you going to renew the pledge?"

"Well, I don't know, Jack, but what I will; I have done pretty well so far, will you let me sign again my own way?"

"O yes, any way, so that you won't drink rum."

He writes: "I, William Johnson, sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years; and if living at the end of that time, I intend to take out a lease for life."

A day or two after, Johnston went to see his old landlord, who eyed him as a hawk does a chicken. "Oh, landlord," whined Bill, accompanied with sundry contortions of the body, as if enduring most excrutiating torment, "I have such a lump on my side."

"That's because you have stopped drinking, you won't live two years longer at this rate."

"If I commence drinking will the lump go away?"

"Yes. If you don't you will have another just such a lump on the other side."

"Do you think so, landlord?"

"I know it; you will have them on your back, breast and head; you will be covered all over with them."

"Well, may be I will," said Bill,

"Come, Bill, said the landlord, "let's drink together," at the same time pouring the red stuff from a decanter into his glass—gug, gug, gug.

"No," said Johnston, "I can't for I have signed the pledge again."

"You hain't though! You're a fool."

"Yes that old sailor coaxed so hard I could'nt get off."

"I wish the devil had the old rascal—Well, how long do you go this time?"

"For nine hundred and ninety-nine years," whispered Bill.

"You won't live a year."

"Well, if I drink, you are sure the lump on my side will go away?"

"Yes."

"Well, I guess I won't drink; here's the lump," continued Bill, holding up something with a hundred dollars in it; "and you say I'll have more such lumps—that's what I want!"

South rn Convention.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday's proceedings in the Charleston Convention, as detailed by the papers, showed that nothing definite was done. The whole day was consumed in discussing the Pacific Railroad question.

A ball took place at night and was a grand affair.

The reporters of the New York *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *Express* had been elected honorary members of the Convention, which has caused some excitement and was denounced in the *News* and *Standard*.

FOURTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

In the convention to day a spicy debate took place relative to the Reporter for the *Tribune*. A motion was made to exclude him in consequence of the Abolition tendencies of the paper; it was, however, eventually withdrawn.

Resolutions were adopted advocating the employment of capital in manufactures and mining; a Committee of three from each State represented, to obtain statistical information to show the present condition and extent of the manufacturing interests, and furnish a report at the next meeting. Also, to address the people of the state represented, urging the importance of action by the Legislatures thereof in favor of manufacturing, ship building, direct trade, mining, education, &c.

A committee of three from each state was adopted to memoralize Congress, urging a reduction of duties on railroad iron; the passage of an act for the improvement of the merchant service by encouraging boys to go to sea, and for preventing desertion; to send one or two small naval steamers up the Amazon river for the purpose of exploring its tributaries, which the States owning them have declared free to the commerce and navigation of the whol world; and that the government of Brazil be requested to permit these vessels to make explorations and surveys of the shores of the Amazon belonging to that nation, to encourage the establishment of a line of mail steamers between some southern port or ports, and the mouth of the Amazon, or some other port in Brazil; also to encourage the establishment of a direct mail by steamers between some southern port and Europe.

After discussing the question of the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers, the convention adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April, 14, 1854.

The committee to-day reported the Pacific Railroad project. First it is recommended as a vital necessity to the prosperity of the Southern States. Second—That the route be commenced on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans, through Texas connecting with all the northern and southern roads. Third—That the Gadsden Treaty, so far as securing the right of way through Mexico, ought to be adopted. Fourth—Recommending a combination of the Southern States for the construction of the road independent of the national government. Fifth—Recommending the incorporation of the Legislature of Virginia, and subsequently by all the Legislatures of the Southern States Sixth—Provides for the appointment of a committee to prepare a charter and procure its passage by the Virginia and other Southern Legislatures.

They were adopted, except the treaty resolution.

Gen Gadsden addressed the convention, indirectly intimating that the treaty was prepared to secure a route for the south through Mexico. He had heard that northern seamtors had combined to defeat that part. He deprecated the passage of the resolution by the convention. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn by the Committee.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the encouragement of direct trade with Europe from southern ports by legislative assistance. For treaties to secure the reduction of the duties imposed on tobacco and hemp, by foreign countries. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE NOT REPEALED.—It is said that the measures of 1850 superceded this compromise of 1820. If so, why treat it now as still existing and therefore to be repealed by an exception in order to get rid of it? If it was repealed in 1850, why do it over again in 1854? Why kill the dead? But it was not superseded, but acknowledged and confirmed by every speaker in 1850 that referred to the subject. and by every act that mentioned it. This being a matter of fact, and proven by all sorts of testimony, parole, written and record had to be given up, though a test of political orthodoxy as long as it stood, and something else put in its place. Thereupon suppression was itself superceded by inconsistent—"out of the frying pan into the fire." (Laughter.) Inconsistant signifies inability to stand together; two things which cannot stand together, from *cat* and *sists*. Now what is the fact with respect to the compromises of 1820 and 1850? Can they not stand together? And if not, why knock the one down that is already down? It is now four years since this inability to stand together took effect, and how do the two sets of measures make out together at the end of this time? Perfectly well They are both on their feet standing bolt upright, and will stand so forever, unless Congress knocks one or the other of them down.

This is a fact known to every body, and admitted by the bill itself, for if the first is inconsistent with the second, and unable to stand, why all this trouble to put it down? Why trip up the heels of the man already flat on his back on the ground? Then comes another reason that this Compromise of 1820 is inoperate and void. If so, those who are against its operation should be content. It is in the very condition they wish it—useless, powerless, inactive, dead and no bar to the progress of slavery to the North. Void is vacant empty, nothing of it.

Now, if the line of 36 degrees 30 seconds is inoperative and void, it is in the condition of a fence pulled down and the rails carried away, and the field left open for the stock to enter But the fence is not pulled down yet. The line is not yet inoperative and void. It is an existing, substantive line, alive and operating effectually to bar the progress of slavery in the North, and will so continue to operate until Congress shall stop its operation. Then comes the final reason—that there never was any such line in the world; that it was unconstitutional and void; that it had no existence from the beginning, and that it must now be repealed by a direct vote. I object to this shilly-shally, wishy-washy, donty-canty style of legislation. [Excessive laughter.] It is not legislative. It is not parliamentary. It is not manly.—It is not womanly. No woman would talk that way. No shilly-shally in a woman.—Nothing of the female gender was ever born young enough or ever lived long enough to get befogged in such a quandary as this. (Renewed laughter.] It is one thing or the other with them, and what they say they stick to. No breaking bargains with them. But the end of this stump speech is the best of the whole. Diderent from good milk in which the cream rises to the top, it here settles to the bottom and is in these words:—"Leave it to the people thereof"—that is to say, of the States and of territories to regulate slavery for themselves as they please, only subject to the Constitution of the United States!!—*Col. Benton's Speech.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

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Rev. WILLIS NAZREY, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H JONES, Toronto.
Rev. H J. YOUNG, Pastor of Sayer Street Chapel, will canvass the city for Subscribers, forthwith

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Several respectable active persons are wanted to Canvass for THIS PAPER, immediately, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Applicants will please call at this Office, or if residing at a distance, address by mail.

To Correspondents

ELEVATOR—You are on file

H. C JACKSON, Chatham.—Your article shall appear next week.

F. R.—The speech of Rev. Wm. P. Newman will be in the next issue

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Complaints are made that papers are not received regularly either by city subscribers or persons at a distance. We can only say that carriers are employed who tell us that they serve the citizens regularly. We invariably see to it that the country papers are sent to the Post Office.

We will endeavour to prevent complaints in future.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Rev S. R. Ward, at Home and Abroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable journal, to say a few things possessing as he does, in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary to make him acceptable in the pulpit or on the platform. His labors are not exclusively confined to the advocacy of the cause of his mission, for it must be observed, that he shows a *readiness*, as well as a *willingness*, in not saying anything about an *ability*, to address his audiences on various topics; and to this may his success and popularity as a speaker and an orator be attributed.

His career in the United States was rather an eventful one—engaged as he was for considerable length of time in politics—he labored assidously and faithfully, to accomplish an object which he at length despaired of realizing; all the while laboring as one "hoping against hope." In Oct., 1851, he came to Canada, and was *greeted* as he declared he never had been before—he was taken by the hand and treated as a man and a brother; he was not here long before he discovered this fact, that a great deal of what he had *learned* in the United States he must now *unlearn*. However, his extreme quickness of perception soon enabled him to place himself aright before a Canadian public, and, although he showed himself perfectly familiar with the politics of the United States, yet he at once perceived and readily admitted his want of information on Canadian politics. His extensive experience in the political field combined with his well known sagacity, enabled him to grapple with some of the most difficult as well as the most *perplexing* questions connected with Canadian legislation; one of which, I will mention that of the Clergy Reserves—a question which has been a source of great controversy in Canada for a quarter of a century or more—his arguments on this question were both able and powerful; and indeed, so overwhelming were the arguments, which he adduced on this subject, that many frankly confessed that they never had it presented to them in such a vivid light before. Such talent and ability, as he displayed in the various subjects, soon won for him the confidence and esteem of a host of admiring friends. His fame soon spread throughout the length and breadth of Canada, so that invitations from various quarters were extended to him, inviting him to visit them. During this time, the great number of *refugees*, not from Russian despotism, nor from Austrian oppression, but from Democratic American freedom, (?) had increased to an extent hitherto unprecedented in annals of American tyranny—driven hither by that wicked and infamous enactment, now so generally known as the Compromise measure of 1850, or perhaps better termed as Millard Fillmore's *man-catching* bill. The *sympathies* of those connected with the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, being enlisted in behalf of those unfortunates, they secured the valuable services of S R. Ward, to travel as their agent, which he undertook, and discharged the duties thereof with *credit* to himself, and we learn to the *pleasure* and *satisfaction* of those at whose instigation he went forth.

The press, in various sections of the Province were warm and enthusiastic in their praise of his talent as a speaker and an orator of no ordinary ability.

Having travelled the western portion of the Province for several months in the prosecution of the duties connected with his mission, such as procuring and ascertaining as near as possible, the respecting this distinguished individual. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the friends of oppressed humanity, to witness the triumphant success which has attended the labors of this able and indefatigable advocate of the rights of man, at present on a mission in the Old World, on behalf of his *exiled* fellow-countrymen in Canada.—The selection of him by the "Toronto Anti-Slavery Society." under whose auspices he went thither, was both wise and judicious. A person more suitable, and better adapted for such an important work, would have been difficult to find

condition of the refugees from Republican freedom, (?) it was resolved by the friends of *freedom* that a visit to England by Mr. Ward would greatly tend to advance the cause of the enslaved, as well as to promote the benevolent object so *cheerfully* undertaken and *faithfully* carried out by a few *philanthropic* individuals.

The proposition to visit Great Britain was submitted to him, and after giving the matter due consideration—feeling satisfied that such a mission would be of incalculable benefit to the *cause* upon which he had bestowed such unremitted labor, Mr Ward consented to go. His reception in Britain was in every respect highly enthusiastic; and such as Britons know how to give.—Whenever he has appeared before a British audience for the purpose of presenting the claims of his important mission, it is highly gratifying to learn that the *nobility* of England have given indubitable evidence of their *deep interest* in his mission, both by their presence at his meetings, and by their liberal contributions. It certainly has not escaped the notice of those who are in the habit of reading English papers, the extreme popularity enjoyed by Mr. Ward, during his sojourn thus far. In the different parts of England and Scotland which he has been visited by him he has received the most *flattering notices* from the *press*; and not a few have readily admitted that his familiarity with the various subjects on which he has spoken, justly entitles him to rank a *leetle ahead* of any black man who has visited England from the western hemisphere.

The able and distinguished London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, has alluded on several occasions, to the ability displayed by Mr. Ward when appearing before a British audience. The same correspondent, in one of his communications, says, that of the large number of black men who have visited Great Britain, none have *acquired* as great a degree of *celebrity* as Rev. S. R. Ward.—This tour will be of incalculable benefit to him, for it will furnish him with a vast amount of information which will enable him greatly to enrich the columns of the *Provincial Freeman*; to the *editorial* department of which, he has *gratuitously* given his services for one year.

Yours, &c,
"CANNUCK."

Reform Meeting in Middlesex.

A Meeting has been held in Wardsville, in the above County, for the purpose of nominating a Reform Candidate for Parliament. James Ferguson, Esq., was then chosen over Dr. Dugald McKellar. We happen to know something of this little Wardsville, which is making an ado just now about Reform Candidates, and for the benefit of those of our readers who may not have made its acquaintance, we would say it is just as contemptible a little place in the *bush*, as disgraces Canada anywhere.

Made up of prejudiced Yankees, with their rummeries and other catch-penny concerns, and a very uncertain sort of Canadians.—a class often found in the West, whose greatest glory is to stand still and learn from Yankee adventurers lessons in colorphobia,—poor doless creatures without energy or education—it wants reforming. But *what sort* of reform is to come from Wardsville, we would like to know? Hope it will be some thing more than the name, for if ever a people were low down in the scale of decency, they are the people. We have read of Arabs who respect the presence of an enemy when in their power; even of Indians, miserable, bedaubed savages who will not take undue advantage of a foe; but these Wardsville Canadians will grin to catch coppers, and will deliberately lie you out of existence. What notions can they entertain about whiskey and roguery?—they would turn their grandmothers out to feed on snow. We do not know what this reform means any longer; we were trying to get hold of the idea, but this Wardsville demonstration has increased the confusion

Emigrants of every class, would do well to look for other villages than this Wardsville, if they wish to maintain their respectability. *

A correspondent of the *Colonist* writing from St. Johns, N B., says:

To those who are acquainted with every locality in this province, it must be amusing to notice that a grant has recently been asked from the House toward the erection of a Mechanic's Institute at Loch Lomond. This place in the county of St. John—contains a population of about 100 persons mostly of the black tribe, and is generally known as the 'Nigger settlement.' Its chief article of manufacture is spruce gum birch brooms and shingles. What the idea may be that has taken hold of the minds of those who advocate this grant it is hard to say or for what object the institute is intended is also a puzzler The inhabitants of Loch Lomond are proverbial for laziness—the land was given them by government to keep them from starving; nevertheless loads of provisions have to be taken out to them to preserve their existence. How mortals so utterly lost to their own sustenance would appreciate an institution of the kind contemplated is no matter of conjecture. If they would not strive for food to nourish the body, it would be hard to expect them to seek mental food. The fact is some of our wise-acres in the Assembly are wholly ignorant of the mode of expending the public money. In a little while we expect to hear of Mechanic's Institutes in every section of the Province which may contain from 25 to 30 persons.

It is evident from the above, that the individual writing, is not capable of judging as to the wants of the few whites and many blacks of Loch Lomond. Where did his sapience get his information as to the starvation and laziness of these settlers, who as he admits are industrious enough to manufacture brooms and shingles from almost the only material the place affords? From those who called the place a "nigger settlement"? If so, no wonder he cannot get the light he seeks. Who ever heard of lazy people asking for a Mechanics Institute? "The fact is" not that the Assembly men need enlightenment from St. John's but himself might not lose by a little more "gumption," Potatoes they grow small over there. *

The Southern Convention.

The slave-mongering fraternity of the United States, have recently held what they denominated "a Commercial Convention," at Charleston, South Carolina. In another column will be found an account of two days' proceedings. We cannot, at present afford room for more; and if we could, we probably would not. Men of their character an. calling, certainly deserve no courtesy at our hands—neither is the fact of our copying a portion of their proceedings, to be regarded as such. We have nothing in common with the slave-holding oligarchy of the Southern States, and desire to have nothing. Their aim is to debase and imbrute their fellow-men; ours is to elevate and dignify. They seek to enslave and to oppress; our endeavor is, and will be, to break every yoke, and to strike off the manacles from the limbs of the bondsman. They get fat and kick upon the proceeds of unrequited toil; we hope to live peaceably by the sweat of honest industry and assiduous perseverance.

What we wished to do, was simply to lay before our readers a sample, by which they may form an estimate of the bulk, of the doings at this notable Convention.

Whether the commercial men of the South see trouble ahead, in the shape of a dismemberment of the American Union, and hope to prepare themselves for such a contingency, by fostering commercial enterprise, it would at present be premature to conjecture, but certain it is, that the fact itself that such a Convention should be called at such a time, and in such a place as Charleston, the capital city of the fire-eating speech-makers of South Carolina, would indicate at least that some of them are looking in that direction. That a dismemberment will take place, and that at no very remote period, there seems to us to be good grounds to believe. It cannot for a moment be doubted that the Southern States will persevere—as they have hitherto persevered—in their aggressive and absorbing policy. Slavery will overrun the whole American continent, and pierce with its iron-shod heels the bleeding form of the prostrate negro; eating, at the same time, the life and manhood out of the entire free white population of the North; or it must be checked, in its onward course by the roused determination and energy of the spirit of Liberty. There can be no more Compromises. Their day has gone by. They have served the purpose of their promoters to the full. Nothing now remains but to look the stern reality in the face, that Liberty and Slavery *cannot* co-mingle—that one or the other must perish, throughout the entire confederacy; or that the States should part company for ever. The Free North having withdrawn, the blighting and destructive effects of the slave system would, even more speedily than now, make themselves manifest.

As to the great undertakings "resolved," at this Convention, to be undertaken for the advantage of the South, they cannot but fail. The population is too sparse and unproductive to render railways profitable. It is only in largely commercial districts that such undertakings prosper. The breeding of human beings for the slave mart, is not a kind of business to give much encouragement to railways; the "resolves," so far, are therefore more than likely to end in smoke.—The Convention, however, has furnished an excellent opportunity for gasconade, and has thus, doubtless, served one of the purposes for which it was assembled. D.

"Cannuck's" Letter.

It is with great pleasure that we give place this week to the very interesting communication from Cannuck," relating to the Editor of this paper, Mr. Ward.

This impartial writer expresses the opinion entertained of our Editor, by thousands of colored people in Canada and the United States, and by a respectable body of the whites also. In fact, they are the sentiments of those whose opinions we value.

However, objections may be made by some, to giving such prominence in our columns, to one so immediately interested in the success of this paper. Mr. Ward, too, may possibly be as much hocked as any one, at the endorsement of his ability and usefulness so directly made by us; it so, we do not see how the matter is to be remedied, as we readily accept whatever reflections can be made against its publication on the score of good taste. *

☞ Mr. Burleigh of the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, in a notice of this paper, says, that communications for the same are to be addressed to Windsor Canada West. How the Editor should have fallen into such an error, is left for himself to explain, should he do our enterprise the justice.—What absurdity to send communications to Windsor, should parties be editing, publishing, printing &c., in Toronto! By reference to the first page, it will be seen that communications should be sent to *Toronto*, not to Windsor. We wish that our friends would do by us as they would be done by. We know it is a hard task for some of them to understand that we can walk without being led, or leaning on others but we did not think that even they would attribute to us such bungling stupidity. *

THOMAS F. MEAGHER, ESQ.—A gentleman in New Orleans having undertaken to catechise Mr. Meagher, respecting his opinions on human slavery, at gentleman addressed him the following note in reply:

ST. CHARLES'S HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS
Wednesday, March 24, 1854.

Mr. Meagher presents his compliments to Mr. Haughton and begs to state he does not recognise in Mr. Haughton, or any other person, or the public generally, any right or title whatsoever to require from him an expression of opinion respecting the question of African slavery in America.

Mr. Meagher holds himself, upon all such questions, wholly irresponsible for his opinions, his silence or his action, to Mr. Haughton, or to any other gentleman, or to the public at large or any portion thereof.

Mr. Meagher begs leave to add, that he has taken the preparatory oath of allegiance to the Constitution, laws and sovereignty of the Republic of the United States; that he is not yet a citizen; that three years have yet to elapse before he is one, that he postpones till then his declaration of opinion regarding African Slavery in America, and every other question affecting the joint compact and Constitution of the several States.

Father Gavazzi has been lecturing at Sheffield where he defended American slavery as better than English servitude, and denounced "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a mere romance.

Curious customers these foreign liberty-mongers! Meagher will keep his lips sealed for three years on the greatest question in America because he is not a citizen. What right has a public character to pour complaints against England into Americans? On the same principle, it is none of their business. And Gavazzi, too, he has taken up the cudgel, for slavery in England.

These martyrs to liberty in Europe are clearly

Travelling Cel... The Publisher is ...rough Canada and.

...fluenced by selfishness of the ... Meagher would live at the expense of p... would have no scruples to live at the ell-known ...hern unpaid negroes, but rather to gain, several ... the A... indulgence in sugar-cane and hominy ...now in his breath. Gavazzi wishes to earn anywhere in freedom in case his mad movements pe... ould mis carry, as the following incide... indu...

The *Crusader* states that, if Father Gavazzi finds ...ficult to make headway with a revolution ...y during the war, he will return to ... United ...tes, and establish an Italian Church in... New Y...

We ... await with patience the next ...ma... ligence ... abroad, as Mazzini, Kossuth ... Rollin ... to be heard from. They cannot withstand ...nerican influence. Saunders ... already u... their guardianship for his de... tion to their ...rests, and they must reciprocate the compliment by espousing his peculiar views.

LEANINGS.

The farmers ...ent say that the winter who ... appears to be in... They attribute it to the a... tion of severe fr... when not protected by snow.

—An Engineer ...med Musson died of ...ap... plexy in Chatham ...the 25th.

—Papers from L... Canada report cholera ... that province.

—Among the arri... at Windsor on the 14th, was a woman with ... children. The ... colored people called a meeting once and collected ...d over $6 to meet their immediate wants; besides assisting them in other w... Such promptness in relieving the wants of ... es ... frequently takes place in that thriving ... town, we know one old father there, (fa... ...rman) who has given away hundreds of ... since the passage of the Fugitive Bill.

—H. Bibb Editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, lies ill of brain fever.

—Numbers of Emigrants are coming from Ireland during the present year.

The navigation may now be said to be fairly open. The boats are now running on the St. Lawrence and the lower lakes, and many vessels have arrived in our port from below and are now taking in staves for Kingston.

United States Items.

In the United States Senate, on the 25th inst. Col. Benton, of Missouri, made a strong speech against the Nebraska Bill, in which he is very severe against the Administration, and styles the measure an amphibological bill, stuffed with monstrosities, hobbled with contradictions and *badgered* with a proviso.

—The Gadsden treaty has been ratified.

—The Supreme Court of the U.S., has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a part of the assets of the Cincinnati book publishing concern, held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church since the separation of that denomination in 1840; and has remanded the cause for further proceedings.

—The steamer *Northern Light*, from San Francisco brings unfavourable intelligence from the mining regions. An unusual number of murders and assassinations had occurred throughout the state.

—Two factions of Chinese numbering several hundred each, had a pitched battle at the mines in Eldorado County, California. Some were killed and many wounded.

—The Spanish Government has made reparation for the injury sustained in the *Black Warrior* case.

—An important resolution has been presented by Mr. Dean, relative to the policy of the U. S. Government, respecting the European war. The resolution affirms it to be the duty of the government to maintain strict neutrality between all the belligerents, and demands the maintenance of the principle that he ships make for goods except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war; and that goods on board a neutral vessel should not be subject to confiscation. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Cullen, of Tennessee, made a speech against the Nebraska bill, denouncing it as a nefarious project, the work of certain politicians to struggle legislation for their own personal agrandizement.

—Miss Delia Webster has been again imprisoned in Ky., on a chage of aiding in the escape of slaves.

—Governor Seymur, of New York, has vetoed the prohibitory law because he is opposed to "unreasonable searches ad seizures."

—Opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is coming to be very general in Missouri. Anti-Slavry is rapidly on the increase in that state, and present appearances would indicate that emancipation will ensue at no distant period.

—The Utica *Herald* announces the death, on the 16th ult., of Mrs Judith Town, a resident of Marshall, in the vicity of Utica, at the advanced age of 107 years. She leaves a daughter aged 80 years of age.

—The National Cancil of the Free people of of Color in the U. S will meet in the city of Cleveland, Ohio on the 24th of May next.

—A want of unanimity seems to have prevented a full meeting of the State Council of Illinois. Gentlemen should neget tired so soon.

—The Anti-Slavery Convention recently held in Cincinnati was spirited gathering. Among the speakers were Rev. Samuel J. May, Lucy Stone, Frederick Dglass and E. Blackwell.—The views of the diferent Anti-Slavery Schools for the destruction of slavery, were broadly broached by their respectivadvocates, but all passed off pleasantly.

—A Mrs. Afilecof Lousville has been imprisoned for aiding Slave to escape.

—The "Ladies of the South attend horse races, 2000 were on the turf at New Orleans lately.

—A lady cowhid a Dry Goods Clerk in Louisville for insulting her sister.

The Germans arforming associations for the purpose of promoting Emigration to Nebraska.

We observe with pleasure that the enterprising owners of the Canadian are about putting her on the route bween Chatham, Detroit and Munroe, and intel to meet the wants of the travelling public. We wish them every success. —*Kent Advertiser.*

Will the *Canadian* offer better accommodations to the colored travelling public than the old *Plough Boy* has ofred? If she should not, we say to the friends of the west, take the cars when you travel, and try your bread and cheese in your handkerief. Do not submit to the pennance of passage on a second *Plough Boy*, to say nothing of sitting for meals until after the class of respectable nobodies and doubtful looking servants are through. Emigrants from the States will bear in mind, that if they leave the cars at Windsor to take the boat for Chatham, they leave a certainty for an uncertainty. *

Summary of News.

A new proposal for negociations has been forwarded from the Czar, through Prince George of Mecklenburg, Strelitz; but unconditionally rejected by the Allied Powers.

The fleet has sailed from Kioge Bay.

On the reception of the news that war had been formally declared against Russia, Sir Charles Napier issued the following address:

"Lads—war is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads, sharpen your cutlasses and the day is your own."

The negociations with Austria and Prussia are not yet closed. Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to the Czar.

Hanover sides with the Powers, as also all the minor German states, except Bavaria.

From the seat of war there is much confusion in the reports. It appears, however, that on the 20th of March a sanguinary encounter took place at Kalafat, which lasted for four hours, in which the Russians were routed; also at Hirsova a large body of Russian troops having been allowed a free passage, were attacked in the rear, and after a hard struggle, half of them were cut to pieces. The remainder retreated across the Danube.

It is also stated, that 30000 Russians had crossed the Danube, at Galatz, without opposition

The English and French vessels on the coast of Thessaly, have orders to search all suspected vessels, and to seize those in which munitions of war were found.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 3rd inst.

The Declaration of war of France and England had cause great rejoicing in Constantinople.

The allied fleets were in the Black Sea near Varna. Sir Charles Napiers fleet had suddenly put to sea in consequence of the ice having broken up in the Baltic. The London Post, of the 14th, says, that Admiral Napier having received intelligence that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsingfors, on the Northern side of the Gulf of Finland, expecting to sail for the Port of Revel, on the south side, had started off in pursuit of them.

It was reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic, with stores for the Russians, and an English steamer was dispatched to search for them.

There is still no intelligence of the missing steamship City of Glasgow

In consequence of the Easter holidays, matters were dull throughout England, and Parliament was not in session.

Two marine engines built for the Russian Government have been seized at the Napier works on the Clyde.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and his staff, arrived at Paris on the 11th, and Napoleon held a grand review upon the occasion, when 25, 000 troops were assembled.

The Duke of Cambridge was the bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Emperor Napoleon.

SPAIN.—Forty thousand artisans filled the streets of Barcelona on the 13th. They were unarmed, and when summoned to disperse they refused. They then turned their steps towards the Garcia suburb, in order to join their comrades outside the walls. The gates were then barred by the troops, who, when pelted with stones by the mob, had recourse to their arms. The result was that several of the mob were killed and wounded, after which they dispersed

The Liverpool Trade Circulars report the market for breadstuffs firm, with an upward tendency, and prices considerably higher—advance quoted at 1s., with a speculative demand.

The demand for Provisions is fair and holders are firm, with moderate sales to the trade. Messrs. Gardner's Circular reports Beef unchanged in price with a moderate demand at previous rates. Bacon is considerably lower; prices have declined 1s; Hams and Shoulders are quiet

Local Items.

The County of York Agricultural Exhibition was held on the 28th. A fine lot of horses, including some of recent importations were shown. But two cattle were exhibited.

—A fight was permitted on Church St. on the evening of the show. The parties were drunk but no arrests made.

—Many of the yards in this city are in a very bad condition just now. Wonder whose duty it is to see that one part of the citizens does not poison the rest, by suffering matters of filth to accumulate on their premises. If cholera is in the lower province may we not expect a visit? Is there a City Inspector?

—One hundred and five pounds was realized by the managers of the late soiree for the sisters of St. Joseph.

For the Provincial Freman.

MR. EDITOR, Dear friend: I don't know what I can say any thing that will be of interest to yourself or readers; but since you have had the kindness to forward me a copy of your valuable paper, I will take the liberty to inform you of some of the reflections it has made on my mind, in relation to it, and similar enterprises.

I have often thought of how your Press is to be sustained. If those who have succeeded in placing it in its present position, will promptly receive from those who profess to be friendly, in Cash *Subscriptions*, and from *other sources*, that amount of pecuniary aid and encouragement necessary to guarantee its necessary triumph!

As needful as Presses are among us and as greatly as they would tend, I believe, if properly conducted, to elevate the oppressed classes in this Country and such as have sought refuge in Canada—yet I confess to a little misgiving, whenever I hear it rumored, that one is to be started, however worthy the Proprietor may be.

When casting my eyes over the county, in localities where our people are the most intelligent, most comfortably to do in the world, and professedly most earnestly contending for their rights, I should be more hopeful, if a considerable number could reasonably be counted upon, who would as soon lay hold of the enterprise, as nine out of ten are accustomed to excuse themselves, for reasons like the following:. "I am not quite prepared now—may take it after a while"—"I think about it and let you know"—"must the subscription be paid in advance?" I subscribed once, but the Paper stopped before my time was out, and I fear this will do so too." "I wouldn't mind taking it if I did not have to pay till the year is up," of course rents and other numerous debts are spoken of, making in the whole a catalogue of excuses quite to lengthy too detail.

Of "Agents," it may be said, also, that as a general thing, they do nothing in the way of procuring subscribers, &c. Indeed in many instances where they do receive subscriptions they either forget that the Publisher is in want of it, and that they are bound to forward it promptly; or they take the liberty to appropriate it to their own use for a month or two—probably, entirely—thereby throwing another obstacle in the way of the paper's success.

To my mind it seems passing strange that it does not occur to those who are everlastingly making trifling excuses in order to get shut of foregoing their *little* dollar, when solicited to support a paper—that the sad failures about which they harp so much—and which all regret—are in fact, mainly attributed to themselves, notwithstanding the allowance to be made on account of mismanagement and a want of discretion on the part of some who have been foolish enough to suppose, as leaders, they could command the respect and patronage of the public. Yet were it not for this general prevalence—"a little more sleep, a little more slumber," &c., on the part of so many in our ranks, doubtless the fact that the colored people of this country have never liberally supported a single paper advocating their rights, would no longer be allowed to confront us, so much to our shame and detriment. And it may not be amiss to remark here, that Anti-Slavery Journals, conducted by our white friends have suffered in a similar manner, by this "folding of hands," &c.

Now it can't be said that it is on account of our poverty that we are not more willing and active in supporting Anti-Slavery Papers; for it is too obvious to all that the Pro. Slavery Presses of the land, are liberally patronised by us—nor do we fear expenses if we want to adorn ourselves to be seen in a parade of some sort; or to go on an excursion; to a picknick; fancy Ball, sumptuous supper, &c. &c. Probably not an individual who indulges in these pleasures—and many there are—who fails, on any one occasion alluded to, to spend double the amount of the subscription price of Anti-Slavery Paper, in the Country. At any rate, to take all things into consideration, the estimate must be within bounds of the truth.

Again, only think, this great waste of money, this foolishly impowering ourselves, adds largely to the capital of our oppressors—the whites. The very steam boats, omnibuses, &c., which ordinarily treats us with disdain, and exclude us from their common comforts, are frequently chartered by us, the next day, at enormous outlay, that we may gratify our fancy. I hesitate not to say, that could the money in this city alone, spent foolishly, in the manner I have alluded to—be appropriated to establish a Press, the object now would be permanently effected.

But lest you may think that I have been looking on the dark side of the picture too much, and have been thereby caused to throw discouragement in your way, I will add—far be it from me to despair, or to feel that there is no improvement going on among us, or that your enterprise has been unnecessarily commenced. Indeed the reverse is my position, precisely, in relation to objects just alluded to.

And I hope you will, daily have some tangible evidence from many friends strengthening your hands and encouraging your heart, in your present undertaking. It cannot be denied but that the interest felt in behalf of the Fugitives in Canada, as well as in relation to Canada in general, is [illegible] of the friends of the cause, throughout this entire country. In consideration of these facts, alone, therefore, it seems reasonable to suppose that very many, may be found to subscribe to the "Provincial Freeman"—especially if its claims could be fairly laid before the people, by those who would actively interest themselves in getting subscribers.

It is to be hoped also that the Editor's very successful tower in England, &c. will add not a little to the prosperity of the paper. I have had the gratification from time to time, of reading the highly creditable notices, from the British Press, of his course abroad, from the time he first went till he accomplished his labours.

Yours truly,

W. S.

Philadelphia, April 17th, 1854.

For the Provincial Freeman

MR. FREEMAN:—In looking over the columns of your paper this morning, I was agreeably surprised at seeing a communication from a lady.—I was surprised because, among your numerous communications, I have not before seen one from a female. I belong to "that class styled the weaker sex," and with your correspondent, this is my first communication for the press. I can sympathise with her in her state of anxiety in reference to the probable fate of her first attempt; and yet such a writer need never fear of bringing down anything like ridicule upon herself, for trying to make a leap beyond her ability; the only danger would be in her extreme modesty, which might lead her from very fearfulness, to beg as a favor that which is hers by right. Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to give you a few crude thoughts which occurred to me when reading the communication above referred to.

In the first place, your correspondent addresses you for the purpose of ascertaining whether you will receive communications coming from one of her sex. I cannot describe to you my feelings on reading that passage. The idea that now, "in the afternoon of the nineteenth century," a woman should have to ask that question, seems ridiculous. Not that it is not getting to be quite a common circumstance for women to write for papers, and that therefore your correspondent should have known it, and not have asked such a question, but the fact that such a question has been asked by a woman, shows that here there may be a vast amount of latent talent which might be used with advantage, if woman was only taught that her mental faculties are God-given, and are therefore to be used,—that no one has a right to hinder her from doing that which God has as manifestly commanded her to do, as if it had been written with his finger on tables of stone, by having given her the power to do, and the will to put that power into execution. In the second place, she does not wish to be regarded as one seeking to make innovations upon time-honored customs, but tain't that it would seem like presumption in her were she ever so well qualified, for that would be attempting that which some of the most giant intellects of the present century have failed to accomplish. Now, in truth, I cannot see why there should be any semblance of presumption, supposing her to be *qualified*, though *all* the "giant intellects" combined had failed to accomplish it, though she had never been to a *common* school; for the necessary qualifications, of course pre-suppose the ability obtained by some means, no matter what, and having the ability to lop off some old dead branch that has been hanging on the social tree, it may be for centuries—though the lopping off may be considered an innovation—my firm conviction is that it is her right, nay her duty, to press boldly forward to her appointed task, otherwise she is guilty of burying her talent. Who then dare charge her with presumption?

In the third and last place, she says: "As a class, we make no unreasonable demands of those who style themselves our superiors; all we ask is to receive that encouragement to which our merit entitles us." Now the fact of saying, "we make no unreasonable demands," warrants the inference that we feel under the necessity of making *reasonable* demands, of those who style themselves our superiors, an inference from which I feel bound to dissent, for, if as it has been above shown, we have the right to the free exercise of our mental faculties, direct from God himself, would it not be preposterous to ask of man that which he has not the power to give?—he like woman, is but a creature dependant upon his Creator for his own rights, not a dispenser to others of what he has not the power of obtaining by his own strength. It is not in the economy of the Infinite to dispense such blessings second handed, they emanate direct ly from him; when he creates he confers the gift.

Should "Henrietta" fear that I am inclined to deal harshly with her, she has but to reflect that timid adventurers should never take such exposed positions as the columns of a newspaper; and Mr. Freeman, as I fear that I am encroaching upon your patience as well as space, I shall close, hoping that your columns may continue to be as they now are, a medium through which the rights of all may be discussed.

DOLLY BANGS.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET to the Earl of Elgin, in London, seems, from reports given by those who were present, to have been a most magnificent affair. We give, in another column, copious extracts from the principal speeches delivered on the occasion. Lord John Russell's speech, is as liberal in tone as could be desired. He has entirely discarded the opinion, once expressed, that to establish local self-government in Canada, was equivalent to a separation from the mother country; he concedes to Canada the right to adopt such political institutions as she may choose; and considers the experiment made thus far, as eminently satisfactory.

Canada is rising rapidly in popularity in England; and we hope after a while to be able to convince some of our friends in the States, that the Canadians are not so destitute of enterprise as they imagine; albeit, that the Province produces something besides ice, snow and bear-skins. D.

ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The Rev. Mr. Tyson Yates, an American Baptist missionary at Shanghai, has sent home the following account of what he believes to be the true origin of the present movement in China. We copy from the *Independent*:

SHANGHAI, Sept 23. '53.

There are at present stopping in our mission, two lads whose identity is not known except to our mission. One a boy of fifteen, is the son of a "Southern King;" the other, a lad of eighteen or twenty, who was on last Sabbath received in our church by baptism, is the nephew and adopted son of the "Southern King." one of the four great leaders of the rebellion in China. From these young men, the elder of whom is well acquainted with all the circumstances that led to the first hostile demonstrations we have been able to get correct information touching the origin of the rebellion.

From these young men we learn that Hung-Su-Chuen, at present known as Taiping-wong, having embraced the Christian religion, destroyed every sign of idolatry about his house and school-room, for he was a teacher of a high school, and gave much attention to publishing the Gospel. Disciples to the new doctrine multiplied rapidly. Soon this innovation upon the ancient customs attracted the attention of the authorities of Quang See—for it was in this interior province, far removed from foreign influence, that this new sect was daily and rapidly increasing, they, the civil and military authorities, beheaded two of the disciples, thinking that this rigid measure would suppress this disorderly body. But so far from having this effect they, the Christians, who had increased by this time to quite a considerable number, took arms in defence of their religion, and called upon God to aid and defend them.

The Imperialists, in an engagement with them, were routed with great loss. The Christian army increased rapidly, till they were able to withstand any force that might be brought against them. The Christian army was now fairly committed. They well knew that they must be delivered from the bondage of the imperial yoke, both civil and religious, or death was certain. They formed the design of subverting the government, with the intention of establishing in its stead a liberal and Christian government.

They issued tracts and circulars, in which they attacked the abuses and corruptions of the civil authorities, and the religious teachers, &c. They destroyed idols, and circulated portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts, and preached to the people purer religion. All this, strange to say secured them the favour of the people and Hung-Su-Chuen commenced preaching about three years ago. In every place he exposes the corruption of the mandarins and priests, destroys idols, circulates the Scriptures and religious tracts, many of which are his own productions, in which, of course, there are many errors, and preaches the Gospel. His main army is now before Pekin. Considering all the circumstances of the present rebellion in China viewed either in a civil or religious point of view. it is without a parallel in the history of the world.

Dreadful Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

One of the most heart-rending and fatal shipwrecks that has been recorded for some time, occurred on the 15th inst. Some of the particulars are given below:

Within the memory of man such a storm as that which commenced on Friday, the 14th, and lasted during the three succeeding days, has not been known. The coast, strewn with fragments of shipping, told of its unparalleled fury. The fierce northeaster was felt even here, and damage was done to vessels in our sheltered harbor. What wonder that, the Powhattan—an old ship of about six hundred tons—became ungovernable and struggled fruitlessly in the waters? What wonder that, on Saturday last, after running before the gale for hours under bare poles, she found herself at last irretrievably entangled in the shoals about twelve miles below Barnegat inlet?

So it was. The ship, laden with passengers, left Havre for New York on the 1st of March last, under the command of Capt. Meyers, of Baltimore. She was driven among the shoals at the place we have indicated above, and remained there until Sunday evening at five o'clock before she went to pieces. It was observed by the anxious eye-witnesses on shore that directly she struck, she "hauled to the wind," from which circumstance it was impossible for any of her passengers to leave without certain death being the result. They however hoped for the best. They trusted that the storm which had now lasted so long must soon abate. *During the long night of Saturday and the whole of Sunday the unfortunates—it is supposed some two hundred and fifty in number—were seen clinging to the leeward bulwarks of the ship with the sea continually washing over them and expecting that at the rise of every swelling wave.* No assistance could be offered them, for the sea then ran so high that a boat, (if any had been at hand,) would have been instantly swamped.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the ship's bulwarks burst, and about fifty persons, at the same moment, were washed overboard. Mr. Jennings, the wreck master, with others, made great efforts to save some of those who were in the water, but in vain. The captain, too, was heard to cry from the ship, "For God's sake save some of those who are drowning." Every exertion was made, but it was no use; and in all the six bodies which the wreck-master succeeded in rescuing from the water, life was extinct.

It was immediately after this that the ship commenced going to pieces in earnest. No small boats were to be procured, for the government boats not arrive till all was over. About five o'clock the vessel was completely broken up; most of her passengers and crew were drowned, but a few still survived, clinging to pieces of the wreck. The shrieks of the dying rose even above the roaring of the storm, which seemed to be increasing rather that subsiding in fury. It was at this moment that a huge wave was noticed rolling inwards—the dead and the dying were alike engulphed within it—and when it had passed over them, there was not one left alive of those passengers and crew of the ill-fated Powhatan, who numbered two hundred and fifty souls that same morning. A singular fact connected with this is, that even the ship itself was splintered into minute fragments, so that scarcely a trace of her existence remained, with the exception of a few pieces of rigging that were washed ashore.—She was probably laden with heavy ballast, as her hull is supposed to have sunk, or else some portion of it must have been discovered.

More distressing even than such a sight as this, to those on shore, was the sight of the beach next morning. The storm had increased during the night, and the waves cast up their dead far and near. Twenty six men and two women were discovered near the scene of the shipwreck, and from Absecom—some twenty miles below—we learn that about forty bodies—men, women and children—had been washed ashore on that and on Brigantine Beach, about a quarter of a mile across the channel. Those seen by our reporter appeared to have been Germans. They were all much disfigured, and when our reporter left, bodies were still drifting ashore. Twenty-eight of those found were decently buried at Manahawkin, amid the profound sensation which the event has caused in that village. Mr. Joel Hayward, a citizen of Westcreek, picked up the body of a lady while crossing the bay on Tuesday; and it is believed that many others will be discovered there as soon as the weather becomes more favorable

Little has been collected yet from the wreck to prove the identity of the deceased parties. Some melancholy records, however, have been saved, and are now in charge of Mr. Jennings, the wreck master, at Manahawkin. About thirty-five passenger's boxes were washed ashore unbroken. Money has been found. Around one man's waist a belt was clasped, containing $40—his all probably—that he vainly sought to save. On this belt the name of "G. Kill" was engraved Several of the trunks bore respectively the initials "T G." "S. G;" an a nother "Philip Smith, for New York," A lady's ring was found, with the initials "K. L." inscribed upon it.

The government has no person to take charge of the life boats, and the public prints of the city having been in the habit of stirring the people along the shore, accusing them of land pirating, &c., no man now goes from the main to the beach, except when sent for, and then of course it is often too late. Had it not been for the late Judge Baldwin's charge to the jury, that every man on the beach is liable for any misdemeanor committed at a wreck, and some of the people hereabouts. there would have been help enough to have had the life-boats manned voluntarily and in season. When a storm first set in people here are not now willing to cross a bay in it, four or five miles, to a lonely beach, for the sole purpose of watching for wrecks. at no pay except abuse. Would New Yorkers do it?

A messenger from the beach states that only one man from either vessel was saved—a hand from the Manhatten—a Portland topsail schooner, not a brig. It seems that the sea broke completly over the beach in every direction. The dead bodies present the most heart sickening appearance. The bark is supposed to be from Hamburgh.

A later account says: When discovered by Captain Jennings, of Long Beach, which was on Sunday morning, she lay with her head to the south, the decks were crowded with passengers, and the sea was making a clean breach over her. The wind blowing a perfect gale from the north-east, the waves ran mountains high, twisting the ship about in the sand as if she were merely a cork boat.

About seven o'clock, the ship's masts went by the board, and almost immediately afterwards the hull burst in two, and every soul on board was launched into eternity. The sea presented a black mass of human heads and floating pieces of the wreck, but in a few moments all had sunk to rise alive no more. The beach was strewn with the dead bodies of women and children, pieces of the wreck, the baggage of the passengers, and empty casks. Nothing remained to mark the spot where the ill-fated ship had gone ashore, except surging waves beating upon a fragment of the hulk which lay upon the beach.

The crying of the drowning men and the shrieking of the women and children was hushed—all lay in the deep numbered with the dead, while the wind wailed loud and mournfully, adding still more horror to the awful catastrophe. All had sunk—captain, officers, crew and passengers, of two hundred and fifty persons—*not a soul was left to tell the tale.* No aid came from the government house that night, and Captain Jennings was compelled to remain there by himself, a lonely watcher of the dead.

On Monday morning four men arrived from the station house, but their help came too late. The storm, it seems, was so severe that while on their way back to the wreck on Sunday, with the life car and mortar, two of them fell down exhausted, and the whole party were obliged to return nearly frozen to death. This party of men, under command of Captain Jennings, set immediately about finding and gathering together those bodies which had been washed ashore. In the short space of an hour nearly twenty women and children were found, almost naked, scattered along the beach, some of them dreadfully bruised and cut.

One man was found about fifty yards from the beach, upon the sandhills, with a child in his arms; and from his condition it is supposed that he alone of all on board reached the shore alive, and crawling out of reach of the waves, in order to save his own life and that of the infant in his arms, fell down exhausted on the sand, and was frozen to death during the night. The child was firmly locked in his arms, quite dead, and appeared as if it had also died from exposure.

The whole of this day was spent in searching for the bodies of the unfortunate people. But one man was found among the number, all the rest being women and children.—They appeared to have been in excellent health, with rosy cheeks and smiling faces, looking as if they were asleep rather than dead. They were all laid side by side, until a boat could be got to carry them to the shore.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following note to the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* appeared in that paper a short time since:

SIR:—A few days since, a paragraph entitled "The Veteran Printer," was copied in the *Tribune*, in which occurred the following sentence:

"Three of his children, certainly are widely known in the world of letters, viz: N. P. Willis, Mrs. Farrington, (Fanny Fern) and R S Willis."

So far as the foregoing statement refers to me it is incorrect With due reference to Mrs. Grundy and Paul Pry, Esq., I beg to state that several years since, by a sudden reverse of fortune, I was deprived of all my relatives

Respectfully,

FANNY FERN.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—An important reduction in colonial postage is on the point of being carried out. It is intended to reduce the postage between Great Britain and the colonies to a uniform rate of sixpence on letters not weighing more than half an ounce. On the 23rd of April the reduction will take place with regard to the following colonies, viz:—Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Bermuda, British West Indies (Barbadoes and Turk's Island excepted) British Guiana, Bahamas, Belize, Malta and Gibraltar; and on the 1st May the same reduction will be made in the postage on letters between this country and Ceylon, St. Helena, Hongkong, and the Gold Coast.

AN ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—has been manufactured by Mr. Lerochelle, of Etchmin, L. C., which is in successful operation at the office of the Quebec *Canadian*.

A NEW REPUBLIC.—On Sunday the 12th March, Nicaragua formally seceded from the Confederacy, declaring itself a free and independent Republic. The inauguration of the Republic was accomplished with military and religious ceremonies, and amid great rejoicing.

WOMEN'S LABOR.—Mrs. Davis, in an editorial letter from Washington to her paper, the *Una*, speaking of new avocations for women, says: Two ladies are here attached to the Coast Survey Office, who have been engaged three years, the other six months. They have been occupied with computations and magnetics, are now engaged upon tides They are paid monthly from the Coast Survey Office, exactly the same as men would be doing the same work

Mrs ——sen's her meteorological observations to this city, with the initials of her first name; they are recorded and introduced into the reports as his, Mr. So and So. Ere long the time will come to claim them as a woman's.

Yesterday, a Mrs. Merrimam called upon us, who has, during the winter, been reporting phonographically the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature. She was engaged for about two months, her first trial after six months practice without a teacher. This is a profitable employment

The petitions on the just and equal rights of women, were received very cavalierly by the New Jersey Legislature, but they did not appear to think Mrs. Merriman at all out of her sphere.

The Legislature of Tennessee passed, at its last session, a law to regulate the emancipation of slaves. It provides for the transportation to the western coast of Africa, of all slaves her tofore or hereafter liberated, and all free persons of color who fail to give bond for good behaviour. When will the citizens of the United States learn to treat a colored man as a human being?—*Colonist.*

INTER-COLONIAL TREATY.—In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, a resolution was passed requesting the Lieut.-Governor to enter into negociations with the Governor-General of Canada, and the Lieut-Governors of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, with the view to a more unrestricted commercial intercourse between them.

Sidney Smith, Esq; of Cobourg, received the unanimous nomination of the delegates of the West Riding of Northumberland, on Friday last, to be the Reform Candidate for that Riding at the next general election.

Lieut. W. S. Prince, of the 71st Highlanders, eldest son of Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, has received a commission as captain. It is said that his regiment will shortly be ordered to the Danube.

SACRILEGE.—Last night between the hours of 11 p m. and 5 a. m. some person or persons broke through a cellar window, into the Roman Catholic Cathedral, entered the vestry, and opened a case, from which they extricted six Silver plated Candlesticks, on Chalice and a Crucifix, valued at $50 or $60. The police are on the alert, but there are no tidings of the ruffians as yet.—*Kingston News.*

☞ Two brothers, of the ages of nine and eleven years, were picked up from the sidewalk in Chicago, by the watchman late at night in a state of helpless intoxication.

WANTS TO EMANCIPATE.—We learn that Mr. Christy, agent of the Colonization Society, has been offered a group of slaves, in one of the Southern States, value at $12,000. The owner cannot emancipate them where he lives, and must remove them to some other State to effect his purpose. He has educated the parents with a view to sending them to Liberia, and is now desirous of accomplishing his design.

In view of the uncertainties attending the execution of wills, in reference to slave property, and the liabilities of his slaves being scattered after his death, he thus closes his appeal to Mr. Christy: "I abhor the thought of their being sold after I die. My reason for wishing to emancipate now is, I don't wish the devil to get my soul, and the lawyers my money. Pity me for Jesus, sake, and give me good council. Your brother in Christ."

Mr. C. informs us he has written to the owner that he accept the offer, as he feels confident the citizens of Ohio will enable him to send them to Liberia.—*Cincinnati Times.*

NEW DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing from Mosul says:

"A new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh—a palace whose beauty excels any yet found in Assyria.

"Hungo monsters—compounds of the lion, man and eagle—guard the entrances. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the King and his officers at a lion hunt, war scene and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs the King's chariot being drawn by men, with altars and priests and griffins—in fine, picture of Assyrian manners and religion as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum"

MARKETS.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 35s to 38s 2d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d.—Wheat—Fall per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 6d to 7s 8d Wheat.—Spring 5s 10d to 6s 3d Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bushel 5s 5d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2 10d to 3s. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 100s. Straw—per ton 50s to 60s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef per 100 lbs. 40s to 45s. Pork—In the hog. per 160 lbs. 35s to 40s. Mutton; per lb by the quarter 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter 4d to 5d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 9d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 5s 3d. Geese; each. 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 3d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 1s 8d to 2s. Potatoes; per bushel. 3s 9d to 4s. Turnips; per bushel. 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel. 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

The Markets are very thinly supplied, owing we suppose, to the farmers being busily engaged in ploughing and other farm labor. We have had no markets for the last few days. Oats in good demand, and wheat freely bought at 7s 8d, per bushel.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s d	s d
Grain—wheat per bus.	9 6	a 0 0
Oats per bus.	2 9	a 3 0
Corn do	5 0	a 5 0
Barley do	5 0	a 0 0
Hay, per ton	80 0	a 0 0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3 0	a 3 6
Beef per 100 lb.	44 0	a 48 0
Pork do	48 0	a 0 0
Butter per lb	1 3	a 0 0
Eggs per doz	0 10	a 0 0

A quantity of obscene books which are prohibited by law to be sold or circulated, was seized by the Customs' Authorities at Cobourg a few days ago. They were consigned to a bookseller in that town.—*Patriot.*

Fugitive Slaves in Canada

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves residing in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been deputed by the Anti Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of everything, having generally fled stealthily, and without making such preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey being in constant peril by the way not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern or non-slave States. At any point if we detect or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which, should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honorably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the unfitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon Race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating the need of temporary and immediate relief upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion"

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
I. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
I. T Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cropliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J Cheetham Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A Pellatt Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P

Miscellaneous.

The Life Guage.

They err who measure life by years,
With line of thought or span of days;
Some hearts grow old before their time;
Others are always young!

'Tis not the number of the lines
On life's fast filling page;
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitutes their age.

Brave souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly strive;
They yet can feel where their fathers stood,
Determined while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense—
Theirs the mysterious power
To live in thrill of joy or woe,
A twelvemonth in an hour.

Seize, then, the minutes as they pass—
The woof of life is Thought!
Warm up the colors, let them glow,
By fire of fancy caught.

Live to some purpose,—make thy life
A gift of use to thee;
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy.

DR. DUFF ON CANADA.

The following extract from the address of this distinguished Missionary on the progress of Canada, will be interesting to our readers.

But now, as the time is brief, I must say one or two words with regard to this Canada of yours. I think I have remarked somewhere already that I cannot help feeling that since in our day the facilities of travelling, by land and by water, are so multiplied, I do hope and trust that the day is not far distant when some of the lords across the water, in Great Britain, instead of going over and spending their five and six or eight weeks, wandering up and down over Popish countries in Europe, will take the more rational plan of devoting ten days to the Atlantic—that is no great thing—and even though it were only ten days to Canada as the railways now-a-days would in that time carry them all over the country, and even into the backwoods. If any reasonable people would come over here and devote them five or six weeks to visiting Canada, they would go back with a world of new ideas, that would form new bonds of connection between the several members of our apparently dissevered empire; that would bind them together as in chains of adamant, in love, and unanimity of sentiment. For my own part, I simply and frankly confess, that though I had endeavoured to read continually what came in my way about Canada, and attended meetings of Colonial Committees, and heard letters, and so on, I do frankly confess, that brief though the time has been that I have been in Canada, I have already got more light and understanding on the subject of Canada, than I had got all the previous years of my life together. This is just what we ought to cry out in the ears of the British people; and methinks there is a great want in our educational system in Great Britain in this respect. I am led to think of this when I look at the state of things among our neighbors here, who are undoubtedly a great people, one in blood and religion with ourselves. I see quite well how intently they look after this, keeping up the knowledge of what their country is, and what their countrymen have done, and what the United States are, and showing all this forth in their school-books. I feel there ought to be a cry from Canada, and Australia, and India, to the people of Great Britain, dunning and dunning them continually, until they were obliged at last to put into their school-books some intelligible notices of the various members of the great British empire thus inoculating the minds of the British children with some proper ideas and conceptions on the subject, so that when they grew up to be men, whether as merchants or legislators, or governors, or what not, they would know the relative importance of every part of the British Empire. Why should we not aim at this? I see nothing to prevent it: quite the contrary. I look upon it as a shame to our country, that we have such an empire, and that those who ought to be the heads and leaders of that empire, are brought up from the days of infancy without knowing anything about it. Thousands of them could tell you everything about the seige of Troy, who could not tell you anything about the seige of Quebec. They will tell you everything about the endless little minutiæ connected with the Peloponesian war, and are able to tell you nothing of the contests that have been carried on in the Canadas, where so much has been done, and so much blood shed for the preservation of the integrity of the British Empire. All this ought to be understood. It is not very long ago that some one published, with regard to this Metropolis of Toronto, that it was on the borders of Lake Ontario, overhanging Kingston. (Laughter.) Now, friends, I am prepared to testify that there is nothing like seeing, and nothing like hearing. And when one comes to this region over the water, he is surprised at his previous ignorance, arising from the absence of instruction in school-books, more especially as to what is to be found westward of Montreal. We hear of the Hudson's Bay Company, and bearskins and such like, and we imagine that the whole region to the Pacific contains nothing but wild animals. Whereas, when you go westward, even two hundred miles west of Toronto, you find on a river called the Thames, though not quite so large as the original Thames, and at any rate not bearing so many ships upon its waters, a town calling itself London, and another calling itself Chatham, of great and growing importance. Perhaps they appear on the maps, but the maps themselves are so perplexingly small, not much bigger than the map of Scotland, that nine-tenths of intelligent men and women at home, have no idea that the United States and Canada are bigger than Scotland. The other day I was at London, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I found an audience on a week-day, such as would have done credit to any of the ordinary towns of England and Scotland. I found the same thing at Hamilton, on a larger scale. Well, I say, facts like these would fall like strange tales on the ears of the people across the water, for they think there is nothing but forests, bears, and beasts with horrid skins, and endless dreadful frost and snow; they hear of noses falling off; it is quite extraordinary the opinions that are prevalent there.—And yet a meeting of this sort, I venture to say, in Great Britain, in Edinburgh, or in London, could not have a more thoroughly civilized appearance. The idea of these regions being given up to nothing but arctic frigid barbarism and bearskins, such an antiquated idea as this, we should do all we can to extirpate, and if spared I may have an opportunity of showing by and by, that these are not mere words of course that I am speaking. I had an exemplification furnished me the other day of what this railway which has been opened westward from Niagara to Detroit, is likely to do for this region. A respected friend, a brother minister, mentioned to me at London, that the person who had managed the stage line between Niagara and Detroit told him that the average number of passengers conveyed in a whole twelvemonth, used to vary somewhat between 1,500 and 2,000. The other evening—and the railway is not yet quite completed, there being still some quicksands that tumble down now and then—all which, however, will soon be rectified—it so happened that there was an accident. The engine took it into its head to run off the line, but happily it was noticed in time to prevent the passenger cars from being overturned. In this train there were between six and seven hundred passengers, and while they were detained another train came up with three hundred more.—The train from the east next came up with 600 passengers, so that it really happened that at that station, in the neighbourhood of Paris, there were congregated at one and the same moment of time that evening, not fewer than 1,500 passengers, nearly as many as used to be conveyed by the stage in a whole twelvemonth. That was in one day, and that not in the travelling season of the year. By and by, you will have floods of travellers across the Niagara Falls to see what is going on in Canada. But this shows what you have to expect from the railway, and you can see, already, that short as the time has been since the railway first passed through certain regions it has awakened a new spirit of enterprise among the Canadians. In travelling along through the forest, you see new log-houses erected and trees beginning to be felled, indicating that the moment the railway was opened the spirit of enterprise took a spring forward.

I believe that within a short space of time the whole of the track opened up by that railway will be turned into as thoroughly cultivated a garden as will be found in the whole world. And westward you must push until you reach the Pacific Ocean, and we shall be pushing eastward until the extremes meet, and sometime or other, we shall be shaking hands. If such be the material prosperity of Canada, need I remind you, dear friends and brethren, that there is an absolute necessity for being more rigid in paying attention to the intellectual and the spiritual, lest the material may make progress, but in advancing, leave the other two behind. If so, unsanctified prosperity, instead of being a blessing will prove a curse. Let us thank God that much is doing already in this respect, as I have witnessed in this city in the way of schools and colleges, and that there is a preparation for doing a still greater work also, into the details of which I need not enter. Oh, then, let progress be made more and more in these directions and departments; so that, whatever material prosperity there may be, under the gracious Providence of God, there may be corresponding progress made intellectual and the spiritual; and then that material prosperity will be tempered and regulated and directed by that which is high and noble and spiritual and good. It is in the conjunction of the two fully realised, that we shall see the perfection of humanity that we shall see a renovated earth. You have, then, before you great and boundless prospects. Oh, that God may rend His heavens and come down, and cause His Divine Spirit to shed His blessed influences more and more into the souls of the people, that it may not be found of this people, that while they are getting fat (so to speak) on the things of the earth, they are getting lean as to the things of heaven; for that heaven will end not only in languishment, but in death.

WOMEN OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Bayley St. John, in "Turks in Europe," gives the following account of the amusements of the women of Constantinople:—"Nearly all Turkish women sally out every Friday to take the air, away from the town, on the banks of the Bosphorus, or to some of the places where water and shade may be found. The wealthy go in carts without springs, of unwieldly and primitive construction—six or seven heaped together; and sometimes their husbands lead the oxen or horses to the chosen spot, and then go away, leaving the women perfectly free to enjoy themselves as they please. The most popular amusements are the singing and music of the gipsey women, who repair thither for the purpose—music which is a nourously languid, and singing which is detestably indecent. A lunch is generally brought out, and when this is despatched, smoking and drinking commence—drinking, not of sherbert, but of good brandy, and other strong liquors, which soon induce a boisterous gayety, so that the sultanas, whom we often imagine as pining away imprisoned, may be seen rolling in convulsions of inextinguishable laughter on the turf, or huddled up in a still more advanced stage of intoxication, like a bundle of rags. Their Montenegrin servants, who are the privileged beholders of these scenes, are often compelled to load them into their carts, in which they are jolted back to the harem. Those who are not too far gone, frequently pull up in passing through the Christian quarter, at the doors of taverns, to get more drink; and a file of a hundred carts may often be seen stopping in one street, and full of women, some made mad and chattering by their excess, and others hanging sleepily about and murmuring to be taken home. There is a walk planted with elm trees, not far from the city, where only women are admitted. Two or three thousand assemble there at a time, and, sitting upon a verdant slope, enjoy the pantomime of a comedy, which some infamous Jews, hired for the purpose, perform on the limits of the forbidden ground for their amusement. On these occasions, it would scarcely be possible for a stranger to recognize eastern life from the descriptions he is accustomed to read. The free conduct of the women has more than once attracted the attention of the government, which not very long ago published an edict, complaining that they remained out late at night; that they rode forth in coaches with young Christian drivers; that they ventured into shops, especially those of apothecaries; and even pushed their audacity so far as to eat ices in the Frankish coffee-houses of Galata and Pera. The edict accordingly recommended that early hours should be kept, and forbade women to enter shops of any kind, or to be driven about by young coachmen. These interferences with manners which were supposed to be great advantages in civilization, and which seem strangely accompanied by proclamations giving permission for women to appear on the public promenades, were of course ineffectual. The women continue their old customs, though some have been hanged or drowned for being found in the back shops of Christians. It will require something else besides repressive measures to bring about a reform in this respect. All laws in the East, moreover, have the temporary character of proclamations. They are applied for a day and forgotten. It is forbidden, for example, most expressly, for shopmen to have any other than old men for servants; and they almost without exception have spruce dashing young attendants.

The Earth is full of Sunshine.

The earth is full of sunshine,
When the heart is full of glee,
For the light within our spirit
Shines on everything we see:
Then it finds the smallest trifles
For its happiness suffice.
And pleasure in the simplest thing
As in the thing of price.

There is sunshine in the flowers,
In the shadowy forest trees—
There is sunshine in the rippling brook
That whispers with the breeze:
It looks on us from every face,
The homely and the fair;
And the happier the spirit feels,
The more it seeks to share.

A lovely thing is sunshine
And gladness is one of its gifts,
And more beautiful the sunny heart
That all things lives to bless—
That is always seeing something
For which to render praise
A spirit full of thankfulness
In all its works and ways.

That can pass along earth's pilgrimage,
And not think all untrue,
To whom earth's hope seems not a shade,
(Alas! they are but few)—
And the bitters leave for others,
extracting but the sweet.
For such hearts make their own happiness
From everything they meet.

And they who thus unruffled
Glide down the stream of life,
With a spirit that elastic springs
From all their care and strife,
Have a well of joy within them
That not lightly will depart,
For they bear about their Paradise,
A kind and joyous heart

And are not such more happy,
And more likely to be right,
Than they who would persuade us earth
Hath nought for us but night?
For I say—and his a doctrine
That many will receive—
There is hope for every one on earth,
If they only will believe!—M. L. Murray.

MODERN EFFEMINACY.

After all, deny it who may, we are overreaching in our habits: we run too much to mind and mental exertion, and too little to muscle and muscular exercise; we become too much, far too much, the slaves of an elaborate civilization—of a subdivision in the labour of social intercourse; too much dependent on each other—too little dependent on ourselves. A statistical return of the number of persons in the higher classes of life, who have ever seen the sun rise for a week together, or who are fit for anything before breakfast, would be a warning and a caution to us all. How very bold the present generation is—how little we ourselves observe—how much we take for granted the observations and conclusions of others—how much the imagination is worked at the expense of the judgment—how much we associate with those who think like ourselves how little with those who think otherwise: and what an affinity of trash and prejudice is talked, and written, and thought, and acted on, that a little brisk travelling in a practical country would go far to strangle in its birth! Where is the parent among us who would not compound for the sweep of the grassy prairie, with all its possible risks and all its certain benefits, against the card and the billiard table—those green and fatal levels with all their paltry aims, and all their corrupting atmosphere? Who is there that does not turn with something like contempt from some young gentleman who smells of bread and butter and pachouli, stars about through all the insipid pleasures of a London season, and retires for the autumn to shoot tame pheasants or a low-and arrow-hunt, among the white-gloved toadies of St. Leonard's-upon-Sea, to a man who has faced—unnecessarily it may be, but still has faced—a grisly bear, in all the terrors of his five-inch claws, with nothing between his personal security and an unpublished work but a charge of ball and powder and decent nerve to back it. We do not, for a moment, wish to commend all the world to hunt in the far West; nor do we despair of the man whose means do not enable him to choose his way of life. We only hint that, even under difficulties—in a position of life far removed from independence, compelled by stern fate to a sedentary and studious existence—he may still spend his intervals of labour in a manner calculated to open the mind and strengthen the body; and whether he be born to mete tape by the yard, or to the enjoyment of ten thousand a year, he may still open his eyes to the big world that is stirring about him, and endeavour, as far as in him lies, to acquire, not a proficiency in accomplishments whose end is but the accomplishments themselves—not the mastery of acquirements whose main merit it is that they keep the mind free from depravity and idleness—but rather a knowledge of mankind and of himself—the unfettered use of all the better functions of mind and body, the head to conceive, the heart to resolve, and the hand to execute every good thing. Think of some of the evils that beset the social world in which the wealthy among us live! The one large meal, the business and the pleasures of life so needlessly carried out in the small hours—the drowsy lengthened sleep—the dawdling breakfast unenjoyed, or only got down by the free use of the whip and the spur of the palate—the eschalot and the peperbox, or the homoeopathic treatment of the devilled kidneys; for those whom over-indulgence shall have left not untouched in this particular—the constant tonic, the inevitable bitter, that in the tea, the coffee, the sherry, the pale ale, of everyday existence, literally prevades the cup of life: the blessed dawn unenjoyed, the morning sauntered through, the reckless misuse, or worse than that—the non-use—of the best and noblest faculties. Overdrawn, declamatory as all this seems—inapplicable as it is to the better and the worthier—who can deny that, with the wisest and the best, there is much margin left for the improvement of mind and body, and their practicable application to the great duties of life.—*Church of England Quarterly.*

Temporary Parliament House at Quebec.—It is stated by *Le Canadien* that the Government has rented the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at £1000 per annum, for a temporary Parliament House. The arrangements are of a very liberal character and meet with public approbation. The expenses necessary to occupation will be allowed in the rental to the amount of £3000, and the Sisters will be indebted to the Government for any deficiency remaining at the end of the engagement. Any surplus expenditure beyond the £3000 will be at the risk of the Government.—*Toronto Mirror.*

CUSTOMS OF THE TURKS.

Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph:—

"The Turks abhor the hat; but uncovering the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and indecent. No offense is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room, and precede them on leaving it, the left hand is the place of honor; they do; the honors of the table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall and walk hastily in token of respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it towards them; they cut the hair from the head; they remove it from the body, but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; they look upon beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent, our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed in; they eschew pork as an abommation; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at and not mingled in except by slaves; their mourning habit is white; their sacred color, green; their Sabbath day is Friday; and interment follows immediately on death. The deaths of women are not registered those of the men are. Marriages are registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as the government is concerned. She is not known officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord' or husband does with her as pleases him best."

LAST HOURS OF MR. CALHOUN.

His country, the South, and its future was all to him. He did not care about his own future. It was a small matter in his eyes as the following facts will show:—

For two days before he died, and when it was generally known in the city that he could not live, many visitors called at the house. His physician, Dr. Hull, insisted for his own comfort, that he should see as few as possible. Mr. Calhoun acquiesced, and added, "Mr. Scoville knows who I will see and who not." I, of course, went to the front door whenever the servant announced a visitor to him, and the requests of those who wished to see him. On one occasion (the day before he died) I found the visitor to be the Rev. Mr. Butler. I told him Mr. Calhoun was very ill—"too ill to see any one." "That is the very reason why he should see me. Will you have the goodness to announce me, and tell him that I do wish to converse with him, as a minister of God in reference to his situation?" I hesitated an instant, and then remembering that his daughter was a communicant in the Episcopal Church, I told Mr. Butler was a pastor. I decided that if I wished to avoid wounding in future regard I had better forego my objection of sending off Mr. Butler, and so I said, "Wait a moment," and I left him standing at the front door, while I returned to the bedside of Mr. Calhoun. God bless his glorious soul! I see him now as I saw him then, his head propped up by pillows—his pale emaciated but stern and commanding countenance—his eyes closed, his hands and fixed upon me as I entered the room. He knew that I had been [illegible] "Who is it?" he asked. "Mr. B[illegible], sir ——" "Why do you not bring him at once? It [illegible] "It is not Mr. [illegible] Butler?—I don't [illegible] Who is he?" "It is the [illegible] of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Butler." "What does he want?" "He says that he has heard you are very low, and considers it his duty to come and talk to you about your matters." "Send him off about his business. Too late to talk to me his nonsense at such a time as this." I went to the door, and informed the Chaplain that Mr. Calhoun was too ill to see him. "You certainly must be mistaken. Does he know it's me?" I cut the matter short with a decided "Yes, sir, he does, and he says he don't want to see you, and I wont disturb him by going in again with your name." The Rev. Mr. Butler left, and when I returned to the room the impudence of the call was still in his mind. His eyes were closed but I heard broken sentences such as, "To call on me for such a purpose." "Young man not grown!" "Subject I have thought of all my life."—*Scoville, Private Secretary to Mr. Calhoun.*

Seed Potatoes.—Now, when the time permits, our friends would do well to set about the selection of their seed potatoes. It very often happens that, when planting time comes round, the great bulk of the supply of potatoes is used up, and the seed must be taken from what remains, which has been picked over, perhaps, twice or three times, and all the best tubers taken for family use.

If a healthy crop is looked for, one essensential preliminary must be the use of healthy seed. We believe there is much of the blame of failure to be laid to the account of the use of seed potatoes which are in an unhealthy state when planted. Along with a healthy stamina in the tubers it is necessary that those chosen for planting should be well shaped. Their produce will be similar when gathered. If care is not taken in this particular the produce will follow the shape of the irregularly shaped potatoes which may be planted. In similar respects the small ones will produce their like.

On a trial it will be found that such are the results of using the various kinds and shapes. The best security, therefore, for a good crop, is to collect good seed now, when the harvest has it in his power to do so. A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says:—"I planted whole large potatoes, at the rate of 25 bushels per acre. The yield was not less than 250 bushels per acre, and very large, sound, ones. Cutting the seed was also tried, and although nearly the same amount of seed was used, the yield was from one-fourth to one-third less. Small seed produced small crops, and I lost 50 bushels by the experiment. I planted in April on sward turned in December. Soil, mixture of clay and sand. All of them were sound, but were neither the best nor most prolific kind."

☞ Parliament has been farther prorogned until the 1st of June next, and then to meet or the despatch of business.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax; and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of ——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and youth seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital skill or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts statistical and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committee.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions, and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and seperate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or other Farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper*, or *Alienet American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1851. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters; without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of his positions and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skepticism of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain important assistance in the development of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture* and *Lacunæ Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books in substantial blue binding or the Paper one year, to every one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid and marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed Robert Dick, Box 411, Toronto.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservatum* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of locating the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of Emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and destination; is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention on.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call; as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. And then, there is no part of the whole spread universe where our social and political condition can be better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as hitherto met, we cannot longer delay and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or enemy to hinder, by even an intelligent enquiry to and the carrying out of these measures, which this can be done to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny* on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the same soil.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Combinations are advised that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R. Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious out-door but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev Wm Webb,	
M. R Delany,	
H. G Weld,	
Thos A. Brown,	
John Jones,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
L. L Hawkins	
Samuel Vera[illegible]	
John Williams,	
A. F Hawkins,	
S. W Sanders,	
Jefferson Miller,	
Rev A. R. Green,	
P. L. Jackson,	
J. H. Maloney,	
G. Harper,	*Alleghany City.*
Jonahan Green,	
H. A Jackson,	
E. R Parker,	
Samuel Bruce,	
J. J Gould Bias, M. D.,	
Rev M. M Clark,	*Phil.*
A. A Summer,	
Johnson Woolfin,	
James M. Whitfield,	*New York.*
John N. Still,	
Stanley Matthews,	

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
AXE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also a few Retail New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, a complete order for service. Also for Sharpening Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 36.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 68 King Street West, two doors East of Elliot's Hotel, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TRONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854. VOL. I.---NO. 7.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
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[illegible] CONTRIBUTORS.

The Co[illegible] J. B[illegible] Toronto; and A. B[illegible] Chatham, Windsor, Brockville, and other places [illegible] will be announced [illegible] to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, *postpaid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

DOUGLAS vs. THE CLERGY.

Full two-thirds of Senator Douglas's letter is taken up in berating the clergy for "having solemnly protested, in the presence and in the name of the Almighty," against his infamous Nebraska fraud, as if that form of speech were intended to assert, and did assert, a divine right to overrule the civil authorities. Bah! These forms of speech are common every day. We say, "In the name of Heaven," don't do this, or do that, in almost every earnest conversation. He must be a fool who can be gulled by his clap-trap of the Illinois Senator.

But the Little Giant is alarmed at the Clergy signing their names according to their profession. What of that? Mechanics meet, and as mechanics, and so declare—who objects? Lawyers do the same—all professions, on occasions. But what of that? It is their right—and they exercise it, and no politician is alarmed thereat The man is crazy, or would be deemed such, who should denounce such action. But the Clergy have dared to exercise their right as citizens! Awful! It is a pity that they would not exercise those rights oftener, as as other citizens do, for, if they did, in our judgment there would be less evil done and more good secured, certainly, through the action.

The rest of the letter is droted to enlightening "the men who follw a sacred calling," as to the Nebraska fraud. And here it is characterized by *evasion*, double-dealing and sophistry! The ise in 1820, '21, as regards Missouri, vs Slavery. Everything hinged upon that. The Slave Power won—but agreed tha the curse should not go north of 36 dr. 30 min. That agreement this slave powr seeks to break, and Senator Douglas decres it is no breach of faith! Why, he ma preach till doomsday, and he cannot establ the fact. The ignorant and the informed *kow* that it is a breach of faith the very ument that the statement is made, and no bragart browbeating can deceive them. Yt Senator Douglas insolently asks the Clergy why they do not petition Congress against gambling, and licentiousness, as well as slavry—as if the existence of these evils would palliate or excuse the sum of all villainies, ous if there were any illogical sequence folloing their special action in this case.

But the mighty Illinoian branch out into the climax of clap-trap, claiming for the huge Nebraska Swindle all that the Pgrims of Plymouth Rock ever claimed—*thought of self-government*. It is a "Mayflow charter." There is no check imposed ithe bill. except what the Constitution of t Union imposes, and the people may make sh laws as they please. False, every word. Why, the Constitution declares that *Congss shall make all needful rules and regulatio* concerning the territories. But, go rther. What is self-government? The righ people to elect their own Governor. Kansas and Nebraska bill, the Preside points himself. The right to elect the legislators. Yet no alien nor colored can vote for such—only the few! citizens who, in Illinois, could vote fo ernor and members of the legislature not vote for either in Kansas or Ne under Douglas's bill. The right to their own Judges. The President United States and Senate appoint Suppose, for instance, that the peop Kansas and Nebraska, should declare ag human chattelism, and say not a slave pollute their soil, have *they power to e their sovereign decree?* No! But the ernor can baulk their desire; Congress it: the President, by indirect action, aside. Talk then of self-government! to compare, under these circumstances Nebraska and Kansas bill with the Pi action at Plymouth! so say, as Dougl say, that these territories are "in pre the same condition as our ancestors Plymouth rock!"

Chaff like this will not deceive: ever dulous partisans cannot be caught b Every man of sense will see the dece practised, and scorn the deceiver, who madly mock them by the shadow inste the substance of self-government—by famous cheat instead of a glorious real *Cleveland Leader.*

Col. Benton on the Nebraska Bi[illegible]—Benton, they say, is extremely delight over the Administration "settlers" from Co necticut and Rhode Island. He laughs rig heartily over them, and points his finger the Douglas party in derision. A memb observed to him the other day that t House was losing interest in the Nebras question, the commencement of a speech o that subject being generally a signal for a regular stampede. "Yes, Sir," replied Old Bullion, "it is like a dead dog on a common.—At first every passer by stops to see if it is a dead dog; but presently decay begins, and then every man's nose tells him, and he gives the nuisance a wide birth. Sir, Nebraska is a dead dog. It is rotten sir; it is rotten, and nobody wants to be near when it is about to be stirred. They go round it sir, they go round it!"

It is thought that Benton will let off his speech against the Nebraska Bill sometime during the present week. It will doubtless be a crusher.—*Syr. Journal.*

Can Fugitive Slaves take care of Themselves?

The following letter we extract from the *American Baptist.*

TORONTO, C. W., March 22, 1854.

DEAR BRO. WALKER:—I send you a line or two about our people here, as some information respecting them may not be uninteresting to your readers. The accession to our numbers has been great during the winter past, at this, and other points west of us. Nearly all who have joined us have been *directly* from the South, fugitive slave bill and blood-hounds to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who have reached this point have been mostly from the "Old Dominion," and I assure you that some of them are not only "the dare devils of the South," but also the choice sons and daughters of Virginia's best blood. There are among these some ten young men, of whom England need not be ashamed, and the United States may regret her loss of them yet, should the war be world-wide. From what I can learn, the new comers at the points west of us are not a whit behind.

Our people are evidently improving, physically, intellectually, and morally. They command more respect, and are received more on terms of equality than ever before. Here there is no difference made in public houses, steamboats, rail road cars, schools, colleges, churches, ministerial platforms, and government offices. There is no doubt some prejudice here, but those who have it are ashamed to show it. This at least is true of Toronto. And even out west, at Chatham for example, it is getting to be true.—The colored people have the balance of the power there at all the municipal elections.

Our people here are generally becoming land-owners, and are increasing in industry and enterprise. In another generation we shall be another people. There is evidently an improvement in the external piety of our churches. The ministry is improving some, but not all I could wish. Their preaching is more instructive than it used to be.

There have not been many revivals in our churches this winter—yet several have enjoyed seasons of refreshing from the Lord, and among them we may number our own.

Our friends may be hopeful of our people here.

Yours, &c.,

W. P. NEWMAN.

Beauties of Colonization!

The Legislature of Tennessee passed, the last session, a law to regulate the emancipation of slaves. It provides for the transportation to the western coast of Africa of all slaves heretofore or hereafter liberated, and all free persons of color who fail to give bonds for good behaviour.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

That is pretty! No wonder that our philosophical and philanthrophic neighbor is so devoutly in favor of the colonization scheme! He has a couple of times expressed his fears that our prejudices were the reason we did not believe it too, though we might not be aware of it—as the enterprise was certainly too good, too noble to be discarded by a disinterested friend of the slave. And more recently the Editor treated his readers to another learned leader on the beauties of the project, expressing increased surprise that the colored people do not flock to Africa in greater numbers. We have given the matter a little attention, and have come to the conclusion that many of them are pastured or have been. I saw here a sale of negroes, wagons, mules, &c. I will give you a few of the prices, which I took down—most of them were sold on 12 mo. approved paper.

Woman and small child, $1050; man aged 19, $950; man and wife aged 18 and 17, $2000; boy aged 14, $640; girl aged 10, $525; man aged 24, $860; boy aged 11, white, $580; boy aged 11, $625; woman aged 25, $900; man and little boy, aged 50, $1020; woman, age 46, $395; man with the *gravel*, aged 19, $700; a man perfect, aged 40, $1600; woman 40, girl 8, $600; man, aged 27, $1410; boy aged 12, $725; girl aged 4, $300; girl good looking, aged 14, $805; girl, a little blacker, aged 15, $815.

There were four auctioneers crying at a time, (not for sorrow but for money,) and the ladies were showed up, turned about and the women felt off, and asked questions of the [illegible] system with. One boy took about $50 more for having a row of pins stuck on his coat sleeve. The auctioneer got him up to a point, where he stuck. He praised the negro, reiterated his good qualities, and yelled a-going till he was red in the face, and no advance. All of a sudden he discovered the row of pins. 'Why, gentlemen,' said he, 'this nigger' is worth his weight in gold. Some boys will waste more in a year than they are worth, but this "feller" is the most careful, saving hand in the world. A nigger that will pick up such little things as pins, and save 'em, why, gentlemen, you can't give too much for him. "Only look here," and he showed the proof of his saving propensity, and he soon run up fifty dollars higher. All were first rate and 'sold for no fault.' If the negroes had believed half what was said in their praise, they would be excusable for being vain. One little boy, when they sold him on the box, cried and sobbed as if his heart would break. An old black woman (his grandmother) tried to comfort him. He clung to her neck and hid his face in her bosom. 'Come, come, Billy,' says the auctioneer, 'don't cry we'll get you a nice place. Going at only 575 75—75, 80, thank you, sir, 80—80, hold up your head, you shall have a good place. who'll give 85? Just going at 80, &c., and he was at last struck off at $585, but if he got a nice place, I don't think the auctioneer's promise had much do with it.—*Cleveland Leader.*

(From the Citizen, April 15.)

Compliment from the Legislature of Louisina.

Although it is our general practice in the Citizen to decline the Publication of complimentary addresses to the Editor, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of giving the following correspondence to our readers. We believe it will give satisfaction to our friends, as it has been a source of pride to us.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA,
March 30, 1854.

Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a joint Committee, on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, unanimously adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in conveying to you the sentiments which originated and led to their adoption with such entire unanimity, we beg leave to say, that while we cherish the warmest sympathy for all who have made patriotic sacrifices for the emancipation of a nation from political tyranny and oppression and are ever ready to receive them to our homes and hearts, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in adopting these resolutions, have been actuated mainly by a high sense of your enlightened and just political principles, as specially indicated by your able defence, in the midst of a fanatical opposition, of those great constitutional rights, and those national and fraternal sentiments, which are calculated to unite and harmonize the diversified interests of the country, and to cement the union of these States, on the perpetuity of which repose the highest hopes and dearest interests of mankind.

With these views and feelings, in the discharge of the duties assigned to us, in the name of the people of Louisiana, we invite you to the freedom and hospitalities of our capital, and avail ourselves of the occasion to add the expression of our individual consideration and respect.

M. RYAN, } Committee on the
J. G. DEBUSSEY, } part of the Senate.
F. H. HATCH, } Committee on the
G. C. MCWHORTER, } part of the House
D. CORCORAN, } of Representatives.

To Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, Editor of the *Citizen*. New York.

RESOLUTION INVITING JOHN MITCHEL TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representation of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the distinguished patriot and exile, JOHN MITCHEL, in consideration of his exalted character, his pre-eminent ability, and just and expanded national sentiments, as particularly exemplified in his late letter on the subject of Southern institutions, be, and is hereby, invited to the seat of Government of this State.

Be it further Resolved, etc., that a committee of two members, on the part of the House, be, and they are hereby appointed, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to JOHN MITCHEL.

JNO. M. SANDIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.
President *pro tem.* of the Senate.
Approved, March 16, 1854.
P. O. HERBERT.

MR. MITCHEL'S REPLY.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and courteous letter has just been received, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature, which extends to me the distinguished honor of an invitation to the hospitalities of your State capital. It is indeed a distinction wholly unexpected, and I fear hardly merited; but it were affectation to deny that it has given me the keenest pleasure, and will always be remembered with pride.

My warmest thanks are especially due for this high and authoritative recognition of the cause of Irish nationality, for which I cause I, as well as many better men, have for years endured the most curious refinements of malignant vengeance at the hands of our country's enemies. And now that the corrupt Parliament, Press, and Administration of England are eagerly heaping deadly insults and calumnies upon the names of their intended victims, it is, to me at least, much more than a compensation that I am addressed with fraternal respect, and my hand is grasped in friendship by a higher and prouder race of freemen than Europe has known for two thousand years.

The course which I have taken as a journalist, on some questions of vital public interest, and which has had the good fortune to meet with the marked approval of the Legislature of Louisiana, was dictated solely by my own long-settled opinions and feelings. The ungenerous imputation which has been made—that I took that course, in order to court and flatter the South at the expense of the North—the North where I have made my own home—must to Southerners, appear irrational enough. And even those who make such a charge must themselves disbelieve it, for obvious reasons. In truth, I took no thought of South or North at all—of sectional interests or geographical parallels of latitude; but as a great question of social policy arising for discussion, I felt myself entitled, and indeed bound (having to conduct a journal at all) to deal with the same, plainly and independently. If my conclusions differ from those of several politicians, orators and philosophers of these parts, perhaps it is because I have drawn mine from some considerable study of history and politics in ancient and modern times, and not exclusively from the papers of Old England, the lectures of New England, and the Gospel according to the Washington Press. Once for all, I refuse to believe that human wisdom and virtue were born about the beginning of the nineteenth century—were cradled in Exeter Hall—were suckled, like the twins of Rhea Silvia, by a she-wolf (or strong-minded female)—and have reached their highest development and brightest consummate blossoming in the 'Garrisoniam' of Boston, howling against the Union as a dog bays the moon.

You will not condemn nor wonder at the zeal of a stranger and a refugee for that Union. In my case, it is not unnatural. To me, from my childhood, the United States has been a sacred Unity—one and indivisible—the completest, grandest achievement and monument of the courage and wit of man in modern times. The admiration became a passion; and the passion led me far and cost me dear; but the dearer it has cost me, the more jealously and proudly I cherish my old faith and hope; now when the banner I gazed on so long from hopeless distance, with "the desire of the moth for the star," gleams and waves above me at last. *May the colors of God's bow be torn asunder, ere the Stripes of that majestic banner!*

I beg, gentlemen, that you will convey to both Houses of the Legislature my warmest acknowledgment of their goodness: and assure them that I shall endeavour, at an early day, to avail myself of their invitation, and visit Baton Rouge.

With sentiments of high consideration, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

Col. Benton.

After a long silence, "Old Bullion" has exploded. The minnows that infest the turbid political waters of Washington City have felt the earthquake shock, and stand aghast as the tornado of duty sweeps them into deserved obscurity. He has immortalized in infamy the eaves-dropping crew who linger on the outskirts of Presidential levees, to catch a hint of the leaning of the Chief Magistrate and his cabal upon the exciting topics of State policy, in order that favorites in Congress or bribing editors may shrewdly foreshadow the action of the Executive. In not very polished but expressive figures, he has indicated his opinion of extra-official meddling with popular legislation, and he has not scrupled to brand with unmistakeable marks of disgust the sophomorical efforts in debate of a race of statesmen that have escaped too early from their leading strings.—The luminous logic of Benton has dealt a death blow to the "silent, secret, limping, halting, creeping, squinting, impish motion, conceived in the dark, midwifed in a committee room, and sprung upon Congress and the country in the style in which Guy Fawks intended to blow up the Parliament House with his five hundred barrels of gunpowder hid in the cellar under the wood."

Nothing that Pitt ever thundered from the benches of the House of Lords, can exceed the felicitous humor and biting sarcasm which characterizes the entire speech. We entertain, with lively satisfaction, the hope that the effect of this first effort of the great Missourian, will be apparent in the improved condition of the lower House. If we had our choice we should rather be the hero of the Dunciad, than the subject of Benton's satire. The notoriety gained from such a source would be endowing but not enviable, but most assuredly the fate is reserved for some of our Representatives, unless, in the exercise of a superadded for which we have no reason to give them credit, they sink into oblivion, convinced that they have sufficiently stultified themselves, without braving the fiery ordeal of Benton's anger.—*Philadelphia Register.*

Culture of Spring Wheat.

I have raised spring wheat for fifteen or twenty years without missing I believe, a single year. It was formerly thought we could not get a crop in our town, it grew so rank and blasted; but for fifteen years have had but one crop blasted, and that only partially.

The answer given for a fair crop, in a former communication, was stated at about "twenty bushels per acre." As this small amount might prevent some from making a trial of it, I will state that I have not raised so light an average crop for fifteen years, except one year.

I have taken three first premiums in our county, for from thirty to thirty-two bushels.

I was taught to sow only one bushel to the acre, but by reading and practice, I found more to be necessary, until I increased to three bushels to the acre; but I have found that there should never be less than two bushels, nor more than two bushels and a half sowed to the acre.

The price (stated in the answer above) was one York shilling less than winter wheat.

Now this cannot be fairly said to be the difference in the wheat, but in the foul stuff mixed with the wheat. Some farmers think anything almost will do to sow that is called spring wheat; but I have learned from your valuable Cultivator, that you must saw good clean seed, if you will have a good clean crop to harvest. Nothing but the largest kernels, well screened, the pure wheat itself, will do for me to sow; and then I raise wheat that will command a price with the finest winter wheat. It is preferred by us for bread, to the finest western flour. I have sold from fifteen to thirty and forty bushels per year for seed, at from $1,50 to $2 per bushel, for many years past.

The mode of culture, is the all-important consideration of the young farmer. You have taught me to plough deep, and to pulverize the earth as fine as possible, so that when my men say a piece of ground is harrowed sufficiently, I have double the labor expended which they thought sufficient.

And land that you can raise good corn or potatoes upon, will grow good spring wheat. I manure for corn, with 20 to 25 loads of barn yard manure to the acre—put on in the spring, after the sod is turned under—harrowed until it becomes as fine and mellow as a dung can make it. Thus I raise, with lime, ashes, and plaster, a large and profitable crop of corn.

But now comes the spring wheat, the best and most profitable crop I can raise. The stalk ground is plowed in the fall, when quite dry, or as early in the spring as the ground will do to work—deep fine furrows—only one plowing, (but the labor of twice, as some do it;) and now comes what my neighbors say is the secret of my raising spring wheat:—Some of them are yet so faithless that they will not try, while many are now raising full as good as I do.

I put on all the leached and unleached ashes I can get, if it is six, eight or ten loads to the acre, or if only a single load spread evenly out of a wagon, then harrow it well.—When this is done, it is ready for your seed; when sowed, put on your team and harrow and make it as mellow as an ash heap.

I have been thus lengthy and particular, as I know the difficulty of getting the generality of farmers to do just right, for I have had the question put to me so often, "if you will warrant me as good a crop as you raise, I will buy your seed." I tell them I will, if they will do just as I say, but scarcely one in ten will.

But this is not all. I never raised smutty wheat but one year, (at least for fifteen years past,) as I have invariably attended to preparing the seed myself except this year. I must relate the anecdote to close:

I told my man to take the wheat, the salt and lime, prepare it, and sow as I directed. He put the lime, salt and water together, washed the wheat and sowed it. The crop was so smutty, it almost destroyed the wheat. What was the cause of this, I know not; but there is a right way, and when the right way is found, it should be strictly adhered to, no matter by whom first discovered.

The right way then is, take your wheat—it must be the best seed wheat—make a very strong brine—pour in a half a bushel at a time, wash and skim, and skim and wash, until you know there is nothing but wheat, then pour off the brine in another tub, put the wheat in a box, and roll it in new slacked lime, as much as you can make adhere to the kernel, keep adding as you need, to cover the wheat, that it may become well saturated with salt.

When you harvest it, keep it away from your oats, rye, and buckwheat, or thresh it in the field, so that you know that you have nothing but wheat to sell and you will not need to sell for a shilling less than winter wheat.

If you are dissatisfied, call on me, and I will show what good bread my wife makes of it, (ah, and good butter too,) and this, with hundreds of other suggestions, for the garden as well as farm, which we have learned from a constant perusal of your Cultivator,—*Country Gentleman.*

Emigration to Nebraska.—The emigration to Nebraska terrstory is very large.—The St. Louis Republican says a great number of persons have arrived in that city on their way to that territory to settle. The steamboats were taken up as fast as they arrived, to convey the emigrants to their destination. It is said that Mr. Johnson, the missionary of the M. E. Church South in Nebraska, and now the delegate representing it at Washington, is a slaveholder, and that he is actively urging the passage of both these bills, in order to secure to himself and the small circle of slaveholders by whose agency he was elected, the permanent possession of their property.

To be meditated upon by Drinkers of Intoxicating Liquors.

Adulteration of Ale.—If any additional arguments were needed why people ought to abstain from ale and porter surely a sufficient reason would be found in the drugs with which the liquors are so adulterated. In the essay on Brewing, published in the Library of Useful Knowledge, we find, that in the manufacture of beer, sugar, molasses, honey and liquorice, are used for malt. Broom, opium, gentiam, quassia, aloes, marsh, trefoil, coculus indicus, tobacco, nux vomica, are used for hops, and the last mentioned are known to be highly poisonous. Saltpetre, common salt, mixed with flour, jalap, the fiery liquid called spirit of maranta, bruised green copperas, live, egg-shells, hartshorn shaving, nutgalls, potash, and soda, are used to prevent acidity. Coriander seeds, carraways, orange peel, long pepper, capsicum, grains of paradise, have been employed for flavour. Coculus indicus, bitter bean, nux vomica, and opium, which are strong poisons, are used for the purpose of producing intoxication. Here the reader will perceive how avarice has studied to enrich itself at the expense of the health, and lives, and morals of the people.—*English Publication.*

Adulteration of Liquors.—Eminent chemists assert that nine-tenths, at least, of all the liquors consumed in the United States are more or less drugged. To say that half of all that pretends to come across the Atlantic is wholly manufactured on this side of it, would be to fall short of the truth.

There are numbers who live and thrive by such nefarious trade. Long practice in the use of sugar of lead, capsicum, acids, aloes, juniper berries, verdigris, logwood, &c. &c., in varying and nicely graduated proportions, has enabled them to bring the art to a degree of perfection that seems almost fabulous. Cheap Mononghela whiskey, brought into their vault by the hogshead, comes out bottled and ready for sale, as "Madeira," "Cognac," "Champagne," "Pale Brandy," "Cream of the Valley" and "Old Port." In these the color, flavor, and smell of the originals will be so closely imitated that experienced taste is deceived by them. So complete and minute are their operations that not only are foreign brands forged, and the shape of bottles, the devices of seals and corks imitated, but even artifical dust and cobwebs are fabricated, to give them an air of respectable antiquity,

If other proof of this were needed, besides the results of chemical analysis, it might be found in the facts that more Port is drank in the United States in one year than passes through the Custom House in ten; that more Champagne is consumed in America alone than the whole Champagne district produces; that Cognac Brandy costs four times as much in France where it is made, as it is sold for in our corner groggeries; and that the failure of the whole grape-crop in Madeira produced no apparent diminution in the quantity, nor at all corresponding increase in the price, of the Wine. Genuine Brandy, Gin, and Rum are the most costly of all fermented drinks, instead of being as we are accustomed to think, the cheapest. To say nothing of the cost of transportation, they cannot be bought on the spot were they are made at anything like the rates they are sold at in our drinking saloons. Brands that at wholesale bring $3 a bottle, are sold at retail for "three cents a glass!"—*Alb. Evt. Journal.*

Consumption of Spirits, Beer, &c.—A return has been made up by the Board of Trade, showing, "as far as can be given," the quantity of spirits, beer, &c., consumed in the United Kingdom annually. In the instance of beer the return has been calculated upon the quantities of malt and sugar used by brewers, deducting the beer exported; there is no account of the beer brewed in private families, and therefore the quantity really drunk must be larger than is here stated.—But, taking this return as the most complete that could be obtained, we have the following account for 1853:—4,931,639 gallons of foreign and colonial spirits were consumed in Great Britain, and 211,685 in Ireland. Of home-made spirits the consumption was 16,-885,955 gallons in Great Britain, and 8,135,-362 in Ireland. Foreign and colonial wine, 6,227,022 gallons in Great Britain, 586,809 in Ireland. Beer, 16,443,881 barrels in Great Britain, 640,251 in Ireland. Malt, 40,362,102 bushels in Great Britain, 1,630,-076 in Ireland Sugar, 6,999,884 cwts. in Great Britain, 487,705 in Ireland. Tea, 51,001,851 lbs. in Great Britain, 7,832,236 lbs. in Ireland. Tobacco, 25,940,545 lbs. in Great Britain, 4,624,141 lbs. in Ireland. Taking the population as being much the same in number in 1853 as in 1851, when the census was taken, the average consumption during the year must have been then considerably above a gallon of spirits (nearly nine pints, or about a sixth of a pint per week) nearly a quart of foreign wine (or half a pint in three months), and about 22½ gallons of beer (not quite half a pint a day).—An individual average, however, is very wide of the mark. It may give a somewhat better idea of the quantity to take the average by families. According to this return, if there had been a Communistic system, and these beverages had been equally distributed, a family of six persons must have had to drink, in the course of the year, 52 pints of spirits (a pint a week), six quarts of foreign wine (a pint a month), and 1,080 pints of beer (not quite three pints a day).

Woman's Rights.

In the N. Y. Assembly, the Committee to whom was referred the "Woman's Rights" memorial, have made a report. They assert that the education and elevation of women, are not the offspring of legislation, but of civilization and Christianity; and the more she is elevated the greater will be the difference between the sexes. On the subject of matrimony, the Committee are very conservative, maintaining that it is not a mere contract. Other points are referred to in the report, and the Committee finally recommended the passage of the following bill:—

"1. Any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, or any other cause, shall neglect, or refuse to provide for her support and education, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, by her own name, to receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and the support of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person claiming to be released from the same, by or through her husband.

"2. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father that the mother of such child if she be living, shall in writing consent to such indenture, nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid, unless the mother of such child, if she be living, shall in writing consent to such appointment."

Extraordinary Performances of a Lady.

The following is an extract of a letter from a person travelling in the wild portions of Delaware and Sullivan counties, N. Y.—

As I was trudging along one afternoon in town of Fremont, one of the border towns of Sullivan county, I was overtaken by what I at first supposed to be a young man with a rifle on his shoulder; and being well pleased with the idea of having company through the woods, I turned round, and said, "Good afternoon, sir." "Good afternoon," said my new acquaintance, but in a tone of voice that sounded to me rather peculiar. My suspicions were at once aroused, and to satisfy myself I made some inquiries in regard to hunting which were readily answered by the young lady whom I thus encountered. She said she had been out ever since daylight—had followed a buck nearly all day, got one shot and wounded him, but as there was but little snow she could not get him, and was going to try him the next day, hoping that she could get another shot at him, and she was quite certain she should kill him.

Although I cannot give a very good idea of her appearance, I will try to describe her dress. The only article of female apparel visible was a close fitted hood upon her head, such as is often worn by deer hunters. Next, an India-rubber hunting coat; her nether limbs were encased in a snug, tight-fitting pair of corduroy pants, and a pair of Indian moccasins upon her feet. She had a good-looking rifle upon her shoulder, and a brace of double-barrelled pistols in the side-pockets of her coat, while a formidable hunting knife hung suspended by her side. Wishing to witness her skill with hunting instruments, I commenced bantering her with regard to shooting. She smiled and said she was as good a shot as was in the woods, and to convince me she took out her hunting-knife and cut a ring four inches in diameter in a tree, with a small spot in the centre.—Then stepping back thirty yards, and drawing up one of her pistols, put both both balls inside the ring. She then, at thirty-five rods from the tree, put a ball from her rifle in the very centre. We shortly came to her father's house, and I gladly accepted an invitation to stop there over night. The maiden hunter, instead of sitting down to rest, as most hunters do when they go home, remarked that she had the chores to do. So out she went; fed, watered and stabled a pair of young horses, a yoke of oxen and two cows. She then went to the saw-mill, and brought a slab on her shoulder that I should'nt like to carry, and with an axe and saw soon worked it into stove wood.

Her next business was to change her dress and get tea, which she did in a manner which would have been creditable to a more scientific cook. After tea she finished up her usual housework, and then sat down and commenced plying her needle in a very lady-like manner. I ascertained that her mother was quite feeble, and her father confined to the house with the rehumatism. The whole family were intelligent, well educated and communicative. They moved from Schoharie county into the woods, about three years before. The father was taken lame the first winter after their arrival, and has not been able to do anything since. Lucy Ann, as her mother called her, has taken charge of, ploughed, planted and harvested the farm; learned to chop wood, drive team, and do all necessary. Game being plenty, she had learned to use her father's rifle, and spent some of her leisure time in hunting. She had not killed a deer yet, but expressed her determination to do so. She boasted of having killed any quantity of partridges, squirrels and other small game. After chatting some time, she brought a violin from a closet, and played fifteen or twenty tunes, and also accompanying herself on the violin in a style that showed she was far from destitute of musical skill. The next morning she was up at four o'clock, and before sunrise had the breakfast out of the way, and all her work out of doors and in the house done, and when I left, a few minutes after sunrise, she had on her hunting suit, and was loading her rifle for another chase after the deer.

Disunion at the North.

We give below a letter from a New England gentleman, well known to some of our citizens, taking ground in favour of Disunion. We presume it would not do much harm, if we of the North, who have so often been terrified by the specure of Disunion, should now turn its frightful features towards chivalric braggarts of the South. Many of our people are beginning to believe that it is useless to try to live in peace with the South, and that a separation must come sooner or later .When a man sells us a house, pockets and spends the money, and then attempts to get possession of the house again, either by aid of the law or by force, we must set him down as a rascal and have nothing to do with him. The case is much stronger when the house was our own originally and we paid the money merely to buy our peace. There is just as little inducement to enter into or continue in partnership with such men politically as personally. Let the South beware !—*Cin. Gazette.*

The *Tribune* accompanied the publication of the letter with the following remarks:

Among the letters from the people, which we this morning publish, is one which merits particular attention as well from its subject as from the character of the author whose name is signed to it. We refer to the communication of Mr. Foote, of New Haven, under the significant title of Freedom and Disunio.. The writer is a retired and wealthy man of buisness, of ripe years and moderate and conservative tendencies. No person could be more unlikely to take extreme or fanatical views of any great public question, and yet we find him coolly advocating Disunion as the means of extricating the free States, not only from all participation in the crimes and evils of slaveholding, but from the degraded position of tools and abettors in the extension of the accursed system. At the same time he boldly proclaims what is no dubt true, that separation would be of great pecuniary benefit to the Northern States. We publish his communication as na evidence of the conclusions at which sensible and quiet men are arriving under the conviction that no agreement or compromise which the South may make on this subject can be relied on, and that Southern faith to-day is as worthless as Punic faith of old. If, they say,—and there are thousands of such men, —this Union is to be converted into a great instrument for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, Let it Perish! Such is the effect of the Nebraska perfidy at the North and such is the spirit to which those conspirators have given birth among the most calm and reflecting classes of our people.

FREEDOM AND DISUNION.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: Can not a convention of wise and prudent men from the free States be had to take into consideration the propriety of their immediate separation from the slave-breeding and slave-whipping States. The "painted Devil" of Disunion has so long been held up by the South as a scarecrow to us Dough-Faces, that we are becoming accustomed to it, and we no longer tremble with fear at the sight of it as heretofore. Perhaps it would be well for the South to look its own bugbear in the face, instead of trying to frighten their neighbors with it any longer.

I can perceive no good reason that should induce the free States to wish to remain one day longer chained to the dead carcase of Slavery. They have all the elements of a great empire, and as much territory as can probably be well and safely governed under a republican regime. With unlimited quantities of wheat and iron and coal, their command of sugar and cotton will be unlimited; and with the enterprise and industry which free labor and a cold climate will always create under a free government, they must inevitably make slave labor tributary.

The struggle of the slave States for political supremacy in our National councils, is one of life and death to them, and they will inevitably succeed in it, because it is not a life and death struggle to the free States. Heretofore I have always considered a separation of the States as altogether impracticable, inasmuch as our great Western rivers all debouch through those States that must form a part of the Southern confederacy. But our railroads and canals have superseded the necessity of rivers, for any other purpose than that which Richard Brinsley said they were created, viz: to feed navigable canals.

I am not in the habit of writing political or any other kind of essays; but it appears that the pro-slavery feeling and the moral debauchery consequent upon it is so rampant that it becomes the duty of every man to raise his voice against it. As public journalists you have much power and influence, and if you would once look the subject of the separation of the States calmly and coolly in the face, you would perceive that it is not such a horrible monster as it has been represented, at least so far as the free States are concerned; and if you were once to be convinced that disunion and destruction are not convertible terms, and that it is better to let our Southern brethren enjoy the benefit of their peculiar institutions in peace and by themselves, than it is to try to convince them of that of which they have long been aware, viz: That the breeding and whipping of negroes is not only dishonest and dishonorable, but it is also very unprofitable—then I think you could do much good.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL E. FOOTE.

New Haven, March 10, 1854.

A Visit to Dr. Duff's English School, in Calcutta.

RAIN? "R-a-i-n," spells one of the boys. What is rain? "Water from the sky." Has it been produced by the sky itself? "No!" How has it been formed? "Oh!" says one, with the characteristic smartness of the Hindu youth, "Do you not know yourself?" I think I do; but my present object is to find out whether you know it. "Well," replies another, with an air of manifest satisfaction, "I'll tell you—it is squirted from the trunk of the Indra's elephant!" Indeed: that is a new theory of the origin of rain, which I did not know before; and I should now like to know on what evidence it is founded. All I can say about it is my Gurn told me so." But your Gurn must have some reason for telling you so. Did he ever see the elephant himself? "Oh, no! the elephant is wrapped up in the cloud, as in a covering, and no one can see it with his own eyes."—How, then, came the Gurn to know that the elephant was there at all? "To be sure, because the Shastra says so," Now I understand the matter. You say the rain comes from the trunk of the elephant, "Certainly; for though I have never seen it with my own eyes, yet I believe it is there, because the Gurn has told me that the Shastra says so; and what the Shastra says must be true." Your Gurn has taught you a very different theory from that which my Gurn taught me in Scotland. Would you like to hear it. and compare the two together? "Nothing would delight us more." reply several voices. In boiling your rice, what rises from the vessel?" Smoke—vapor." True; and when it gets very, very wet, does all the vapor continue to stick to it? "No; it falls in drops." Very good. What, then, would you say of the vapor itself. Is it dry or wet? "Wet, sure enough." Whence, then, does the wet vapor proceed? "It can only be from the water in the vessel." Is the vapor a different kind of substance from the water?—"No!" Why do you think so? "Because, when it gathers on the lid, it turns to water ter again" So you conclude that the vapor is just a part of the water in the vessel?—"Yes." What drives it off, then, from the rest, and makes it fly into the air? "It is nature to do so." Think a moment; when you hold a cup of cold water in your hand do you see the vapor arising from it? "No." What, then, makes the difference between the drinking water in your cup, and the water that boils the rice? "The one is cold and the other is warm." What makes it warm? "The fire." So it is from water warmed by the fire that you see the vapor ascend, and not from the cold! What must you infer from this? "That it is the fire which, in making the water warm, makes it go into vapor." After a heavy fall of rain on the heated ground, when the sun shines out strongly in the morning, what do you see? "Great vapors or mists." Where do they come from? "From the wet ground."—Where do they go to! "Up to the sky." Is it warm or cold up in the sky? "Very cold high up, so that the fakirs say the water grows hard in the Himaylay at the source of Ganga." When the vapors from the wet ground rise up to this wet place in the sky, what will become of them? "Perhaps they will form into drops as the vapors from the boiling rice do upon the lid of the vessel."—When a great many drops gather tegether, will they stay up in the sky always? "No; they will fall down." And when a great many drops of water fall down from the sky, what is it? "Rain, to be sure." Well, that is the theory of the origin of rain which I once learned from my Gurn in Scotland. "How natural!"—"How like the truth!"—"Surely it is true." "Ah! Ah! what have I been thinking? If your account be the true one, what becomes of our Shastra?—*What becomes of our Shastra? If your account be the true one, then our Shastra must be false. Our Shastra must either be not from God, or God must have written lies.* But that is impossible. The Shastra is true; Brahma is true; so your Gurn's account must be false; *and yet, it looks so very like the truth.*"

Now, here was the commencement or first germ of mental struggle which only terminated, in the case of some, with the entire overthrow of Hinduism. Up to that moment the very notion that it was possible for any thing in the holy Shastras to be false, had never been conceived even as the creation of a fitful dream. Even to *hesitate* on a point so sacred and fundamental, must presuppose a degree of mental effort which those who have been nursed in the lap of truth and freedom in a Christian land, can scarcely conceive. And, yet, here was now the sudden injection of a doubt, where all doubt was believed to be impossible—the sudden starting of a suspicion, where suspicion was believed to be an insult to the memory of an immortal ancestry—an impious contempt for the authority of the gods. Yet so palpable were the facts, so natural the inference, and so like the truth, that in spite of such an array of antecedent antipathy, the mind strove in vain to shake itself loose from a dreaded and hated, but struggling and clearing conviction.—*Duff on India Missions.*

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A letter from Widdin, of the 2nd., in a Vienna journal says:—"The *tete de pont* of Tschernawdo, was cannonaded on the 30th ult., by the gunboats, and the Russians are said to have taken possession of a small redoubt on the road leading to Hirsova. On the same day, several French and English vessels were cruising off Mangalia, and the rear admiral in command of them, had put himself in communication with the gun-boat of Kustendje."

Letters from Constantinople fully confirm the previous reports of four of our English vessels having been fired upon by the Russian batteries on the Danube. The *Bedlington*, first reported, received no less than seventeen shots, and sunk in eight minutes; the *Crescent* received seven, and the *Annie* three shots. The two latter were boarded and the crews taken prisoners, but were on the following day released. The master and crew of the *Annie*, then took possession of their vessel, and arrived safely at Constantinople. The *Crescent*, however, was so severely disabled that it was found impossible to bring her into port, and she was afterwards standing within three miles of the batteries.

The Turkish corps at the command of Mustapha Pasha, who at the last dates stood at Karassa, consisted of 45,000 or 50,000.

At Kalarash, where the Russians are preparing to cross into Bulgaria, the Turks succeeded on the 1st inst., in totally destroying a whole bridge equipage, which the Russians had brought up to throw across the Danube. A letter from Bucharest, of the 4th, states that the contest which has been going on near Kalarash ever since the 28th was not then decided. Omar Pasha has set out from Silistria to Rassova, whence he would go on to Trojan's Wall, in order to conduct the operations against the Russians in person.—The Turks, at the date named, had still garrisons in the Dobrudscha, and were stationed at Kastendje, Pollas, Kostelli, Karassa, and Boghaskoi.

Below Silistria, but towards Rassova, the Turks have thrown up several batteries which for some time past have answered the Russians opposite with some hot fire. These guns must be silenced before the Russians can set about effecting the passage. In Silistria the garrison is fully prepared for every event. Since the 28th ult., all the gates have been kept shut and barricaded, one gate alone being excepted, through which in case of need, the guns planted along the strand can be brought into the fortress.

A surgeon who is in the Russian army in Wallachia, writes that the preparations for feeding and doctoring the soldiers are upon a scale unknown in previous Russian campaigns. Provisions are accumulated as if the men were going into a desert. The chimneys smoke day and night with the baking of biscuits. The slaughter of cattle at Ibrail and Galatz is incessant. This witness mentions the left wing of the Russian army as consisting of 84,000 men, referring doubtless to the corps at Kalarasch and in the Dobrudscha. He incidentally mentions that the hospitals are all crowded, a large proportion of their tenants being wounded.

The commercial ports and towns of Russia begin to fell the sad effects of the war. At Odessa, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, business is in a complete state of stagnation. The government has adopted the most severe measures against foreigners residing in the place, or who have come there on business. Some foreign merchants had requested the governor to give them some information as to the question of peace or war, received orders to quit the place within eight days. For several weeks past travellers arriving there—even those belonging to friendly nations—have not been allowed to quit their vessels. A Belgain merchant, whose papers were perfectly regular, had a sentinel placed over him on Board a Belgain vessel for six weeks. He then escaped from the vessel in a boat, and was picked up by her at twenty miles distant from the port.

Letters from Warsaw of the 24th ult., state that a very depressed state of feeling prevails there, notwithstanding the carnival with its attendant pleasures has been ushered in as usual. All trade is at a stand-still; Prussia's conduct excites amazement. The old Russian party views this power with mistrust, and it seems in their eyes as something perfectly astounding that Prussia should remain even neutral—that she should not instantly join the emperor.

The Military Union of France and England.

From the Paris Presse, April 12.

This event at which, the Duke of Cambridge was present yesterday, was more than a brilliant military manœuvre—it had a political importance which did not escape the notice of any of the numerous spectators who thronged the Champ de Mars. English uniforms mingled with French uniforms, were for every eye the visible sign of that strict alliance which the same feeling of dignity and civilization, and the same interest has cemented between France and England—an alliance so much the more serious and durable that it does not result from those personal considerations, nor from those dynastic affinities which the slightest incident compromises and overturns, but rests on mutual sympathy and on a truly national policy. The presence of the English officers had besides been the occasion of manifestations altogether spontaneous, which attests at the same time the progress and the justice of public opinion. The acclamations which broke out on their passage demonstrated in an undeniable manner that the union of the two nations is not less cordial than that of the governments. There remains at present nothing of the ancient prejudices which aroused such lively and deplorable passions between England and France. All the classes of society in each of these two great countries are well aware that France and England are, in the whole world, the most worthy and disinterested representatives of right, justice, and moral and material progress; that they have the same interests to carry out, and the same interests to defend; that, in fine, as their contests have shaken all the states, so their alliance confirms the general equilibrium, and guarantees the security of modern nations. The first effort of this new and generous alliance has for its object to protect the right of Europe against the ambition of Russia, to maintain respect for treaties, to arrest in their invading march the heirs of Attila Huns, and to oppose to the barbarism of the races of the north the impassable barrier of civilization. The armies which march for the support of his noble cause may be proud of their mission; they will obtain not merely that glory of a military character which is sought for on the battle-field—they will also have that still more useful glory which great services merit, rendered to humanity by the triumph of principles which ensure universal peace. Such were the sentiments and impressions which yesterday filled every mind in seeing a prince of England by the side of the Emperor of France, and the superior officers of Great Britain and France confounded in the same ranks, at the same moment when they are about to undertake the supreme struggle of right against iniquity, and of the interest of all against the ambition of a single one.

Galignani's Messenger of the same date says: The most remarkable part of this splendid pageant was not the appearance of the troops, however magnificent, but their bearing, and that of the multitude of spectators, towards the Englishmen. That our countrymen would be received with courtesy no one could doubt it, from the exquisite politeness and hospitality of the French. It was not, however, with mere politeness they were greeted, but with marked and even affectionate cordiality. As the Duke of Cambridge passed along the lines, loud and constant cries of "Vive l'Angleterre! Vive le Prince Anglais!" were raised both by soldiers and people, in conjunction with the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and during the filing off these cries were again repeated with marked enthusiasm by both. The bands too, of most of the regiments, frequently played "God Save the Queen!" Amongst the pedestrians—that is to say, the lower and most numerous part of the spectators—the friendly feeling towards the English was in fact so great as to occasion surprise. "Which is the Prince?" "Which is Lord Raglan?" were the universal enquiries, whenever the imperial *cortege* passed near; and whenever any good natured fellow said, (with, by the way, as regarded the Duke, a greater desire to oblige than, perhaps, his knowledge of English social distinctions warranted,) "Voila, Lord Cambridge, le Prince Anglais—celui-la a cote de l'Empereur!" or "Voila, Millord Raglan—celui qui n'a qu'un bras!"—whenever such a reply was returned, up rose a shout of "Vive le Prince! Vivent les Anglais." One would have said, really, that "perfidious Albion" had never existed in the imagination of the French, and that French and English had been fast friends for ages.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Committee which was appointed on the Woman's Rights petitions in the New York Legislature have reported in favor of allowing married women, whose husbands shall, from drunkeness, profligacy, or any other causes, neglect or refuse to support and educate their families, the right to collect and entertain their own earnings. Also, that no child can be apprenticed unless the mother, if living, shall sign the indentures. A tardy act of justice; the sooner it is passed the better.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

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Rev. WM. H. JONES, Toronto.
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Rev. H. J. YOUNG, Toronto.

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Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

A Northern Confederacy.

It will be seen by reference to the article headed "Disunion at the North," that the Disunion doctrine in the States, is making decided progress among politicians on the other side.

The Editor of the *Tribune*, who is a host in himself, whether on the right side of a question, or the wrong, endorses the sentiment at once as the plan for the times. The question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of negro slavery, does not seem to influence these new Disunionists at all, their own trade, as well as their own liberties, being in jeopardy from the possible march of slavery North, it is that gives scope to their vision, and point to their periods.

We cannot, in view of the position taken by the writer, regard it at all in the light of an anti-Slavery movement; for Southern brethren are distinctly told that if they will not be convinced that slavery "is not only dishonest and dishonorable, but also very unprofitable," they may enjoy their peculiar institution in peace. We have often heard that to dissolve the Union to get rid of slavery, would be wrong, but the North has just as much right to set up for herself as the South, when a little trade is involved; the latter according to her leaders, and the measures advocated in the late Commercial Convention, intends to do so either at home or in Brazil; that is, after they get the "statistics" about everything,—after Congress decides to help them to build railroads, gives them everything preparatory to a successful rupture, and they feel strong enough in the joints to begin, and as it is throughout a matter of business, why may not the North forestall her? as a "speculation"—it will evidently pay: the new Disunionists give us a clear demonstration of that, all but the figures.

When did the people North ever take hold of anything that they did not make the point turn upon the everlasting dollar?

Only prove to these men that slavery could be made *profitable* to the North, and before one month, measures would be completed to welcome it in every free State of the Union. What assurance have the oppressed classes in the States, that the new regime North, would be more endurable than the present? Principle does not take the paramount place with them—pay does. Sure enough, some squirming is made at the thought understood that negro-catching is disagreeable, especially, as "they are not our negroes, and as our Southern brethren are bad pay," but, no manly feeling is evinced against the institutions nor in sympathy with the victims. Again, the propositions comes from those who are "thought" to think liberally. Some of the greatest declaimers against the evils of slavery "away down South," have been known to change when offered better pay: the cases are neither few nor far between. The defection from the ranks of freedom, is so ordinary, that the question with the colored people of the North, is, who are our friends?—not are they unsound. They know that the numbers of *professed* friends, is on the increase, but they are not so certain that their *true* friends are. In view of the bearing the agitation of the question will have upon the Northern colored man, the subject to him, at least, assumes a significance immeasurably beyond computation in dollars and cents. In this movement to our mind, is his future subsistence involved. We speak not of political nor social recognition. The free North with unlimited ability to be generous, has barely and grudgingly eked out to the colored man a pecuniary subsistence—he is used to enough to keep from starvation, and they to give just enough and in such a way as to prevent a just verdict against them. There has been nothing in the situation of the Northern republics, to justify their littleness in this respect, Slavery and its attendants were proven to be unprofitable to the North; by what parity of reasoning then was it assumed that the alienation of a large body of those freemen, would be an advantage? As *free* States, they owe nothing to the South—not even according to Southern assertion, which boldly declares that the peculiar institution shall be let alone; but as voluntary tyrants they promote within their own territories, a prejudice more debasing than the world ever before saw. Should the issue they now make, be successful—should merely commercial interests determine their action, what guarantee have the colored people of the North, that a work of expatriation may not commence, more terrible in its results than could possibly be effected even under the Union with the Southern States? The great confidence of the North is in accession of strength from foreign emigration, and in the slave labor monopoly of the Southern States.

Looking forward to an inexhaustible supply from the human store-houses of the old world, by reason of the encouragement to white emigrants to labor, she unhesitatingly labors to get rid of her colored population; the work of starvation is not to begin; already in many sections a tacit agreement obtains to withhold patronage from them.—In the large cities and towns, they are not only prohibited from buying property, or renting in good locations, but often from living on their *own* premises; for land is sold with an express prohibition against selling to colored people, and every ingenuity that a monkey-like imitation to "use up" our negroes can suggest, is devised upon a pitiful scale.

Strange, that with the extension of these separation views there should not be some abatement of the rancor against their colored population, but there is not! Men now live who refer with a measure of satisfaction, to periods in the past, during which the burdens of the free man were far less weighty than now. Whatever separation may do for the slave, it is very clear to our mind, at least, that but very little good may be hoped for by the freeman, so long as he continues numerically far in the minority, and so long as that minority can be effected, by a large influx from abroad, of a more highly favored class.

Our plan would be to leave for a better country, Canada for instance. But more of this next week. *

John Mitchell's Reward.

The latest intelligence received of the above worthy, will be read with great interest no doubt, as why should not everything be which relates to him?

John is a "luckier" man than is often found among the slavery advocates; he gets his pay nearly as soon as the work is done.

Webster, Clay, Calhoun—men to the manor born, severally and singly failed of the reward they sought, but John Mitchell wants a plantation well stocked with negroes, and of course, the antecedents to the same, and straightway come the antecedents in the shape of congratulations from masters, with a magnificent invitation at the end. Who will say, in view of the proverbial liberality of Southern gentlemen, when they do not have to earn the means, that the plantation and negroes will not come next in order?

It matters little that other men sought to win the Presidency, by defending the "peculiar," which "high seat" some say is far above John's humble wishes—that will not save their fame from unfavorable comparison with Mitchell, the convict.

He is decidedly the greatest genius of the whole of them—he has accomplished an *unbidden* task and is sure of his pay. We think there is a misapprehension in respect to the Southerners; they are usually said to be bad pay, but our opinion of them, founded on facts, is, that they not only pay promptly, but well, provided there is no bungling. True, indifferent sort of work pays poorly with them—your doughface or flunkey, though necessary to the corrupt, but thorough-bred politician. gets but little for his services, let the aim he makes be as high as it may; but the man who takes to the work from an inherent relish for it, and carves out his own course without their dictation, will not only be popular with them, but will receive marks of *especial* regard.

Mitchell is *the* man! His course has been the most successful of the many who have attempted to steer the dangerous way, because undertaken with a will, and independent of outside influence, he must have a plantation; if not, something certainly.

Southern gentlemen never have much cash to spare—the Legislature now inviting him is without funds to pay its members, but, as it is easy enough to make change with negroes, he will probably return with pockets full of it. *

The Representation of Kent.

As a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist as to the political complexion of this County, we may state that it is both largely and *staunchly conservative*, and that there is no question—unless there is some such accident as two conservatives running, of its returning a thoroughly reliable and uncompromising man of that party. We understand—and we make the announcement, with very great pleasure—that Mr. Larwill will again contest the County, by the general desire of the Conservative party. He is a self-made man, thoroughly conversant with the interests of the country, sufficiently independent in Parliament, and strongly conservative in his principles. That we are not mistaken in the political character of this County we subjoin the returns for the different townships at the last election, from which it will been seen, that Mr. Larwill had a large majority over the other two candidates. And there is little doubt, that had Mr. Rankin—who was a sort of John Vansittart and Francis Hincks politician—not run, Mr. Larwell would have been returned for the County Mr. Brown now represents.

Townships.	Larwill.	Brown.	Rankin.
Raleigh.	109	29	69
Howard.	94	55	53
Tilbery & Rowney .	36	56	16
Camden and Zone .	23	12	32
Dover.	16	19	67
Harwick.	90	90	65
Chatham Township .	93	34	12
Oxford.	43	31	3
	504	326	317

—*Colonist.*]

We would call the attention of the colored Chathamites to the above, particulary the voting portion. The opportunity will ere long be given, to vote for or against the man who has been so long known to oppose the true interests of Her Majesty's colored subjects in Kent.

Politicians are seldom over scrupulous as to the means to be used to effect their purposes, and you of Chatham may, in view of past favours, reasonably anticipate the usual number of tricks, and extras gratis, in this instance. Remember the "*Larwill Petition*" against your settlement in the country. Remember the exclusive public school, from which your children are debarred admittance against all law and decency! and particularly remember the favor shown it by the prospective canditate for Conservative honors! Of what importance is *Conservatism* or any other *ism* to you, when the probabilities are, that against your peace and rights as British subjects, a war of opposition will be prosecuted, more annoying because directed by connivance of some political party? Is negrophobia to lead off in Kent, in the person of its most suitable representative, dressed in the sheep skin of *Conservatism*? But count not upon open and deliberate opposition before Election. No no! you may possibly find yourselves transformed into "good darkies," colored fellows, decent black men, colored men, colored gentlemen, and even colored brethren, before the time for meeting at the hustings. Who doubts it? The different classes will be treated according to their status. Who doubts that?—To the cheap character whiskey, to others, placards, flattery, &c., as the case may be.

Avoid the bait as you would the Upas. Do not permit yourselves to be disgusted by deceit or flattery, and then be caught with anonymous placards. They are then worse than all. Converts to the cause of equal rights, who take that way of showing it only, are not to be trusted. To be plain, your votes are wanted.

We dwell upon this point, because we think it deserves particular attention. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived into a vote for the man who stands committed to the Larwill petition, even should you be a Conservative. Neither listen to any overtures that will cause you to throw away your vote; but vote, by all means, for any *tinker*, farmer, or what not, though a Reformer, you can find who is qualified, and who is honest enough to let you and yours prosper without molestation.

Do not, we entreat you, look at this subject indifferently, or assist in doing something now, through devotion to party names, or through ignorance, that will have to be undone. Sum total!—Do not vote for Larwill! Vote for no man opposed to you!—Persuade your neighbors to vote for a gentleman, a man who does not hate colored people, not your enemy.

Do not vote for a moderate drinker, tippler, or confirmed brandy drinker. Do not vote for Larwill!!! *

DESTITUTION IN BALTIMORE.—Bishop Nazrey, writing from Baltimore, U. S., says, "I left Philadelphia for this place, in company with Bishop Payne, and arrived here in season to preach in Bethel church on the 9th. After service in the morning, afternoon and evening, a collection was taken up to liquidate the debt on the church, and the sums received were: in the morning, $602·05; afternoon $702·00; evening $203·91; making the round sum of $1507 96 for the day. Wednesday following, $10·00 and the next Sabbath $64·00. Up to this date (17th ult.) $1581·96

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR: Dear friend,—As your interesting paper, I trust, has a wide circulation among the fugitives, as well as their friends, in Canada, it may not be uninteresting to all concerned to see a letter occasionally from this region, relating to "escapes," "arrests," &c. Hence you are at liberty, if you see proper, to appropriate this letter to your readers.

Yesterday another poor escaping fugitive was found secreted on board the Pennsylvania, near Newcastle, Del., within sight of the land of liberty—of the place where he had doubtless so earnestly prayed that he might reach and be *free*.

This unfortunate man, evidently, through great peril, had succeeded in getting on board of the Pennsylvania, at Richmond, with high hopes of being able to escape his tormentors and oppressors, thereby winning for himself the inestimable prize which he had been so long robbed of—liberty. But how horrible and hopeless must he have felt when he heard the sound of infuriated voices of men armed with crow bars, clubs and other deadly weapons, searching in every corner of the boat for him, as they would have done for a mad dog. A lady who witnessed, with weeping, on board of the boat, the terrible scene connected with the arrest, described the savages who made the arrest, as being armed as above alluded to; and the poor heart broken hero, as looking of course very dejected and friendless. I can hardly conceive how he restrained himself from utter desperation; from taking the life of his captors, or his own. Certainly it must be beyond the conception of the human mind to fathom the bitter anguish which must pervade the bosom of any one placed in the situation he was found.

The *telegraph* was used in BETRAYING him. A week ago four others were taken from a boat, near Richmond, who they were or what disposition was afterwards made of them I am unable to say, having heard nothing further of them than the simple fact of their having been arrested.

These tidings I am aware will fill the heart of not a few anxious fugitives amongst you, with great sadness. Will it not revive in the minds of many most keenly the situation of dear friends left in bondage? The inquiring thought will go to many hearts doubtless, exciting their apprehension that the captured fugitives were the very ones they had been looking and praying for—their own blood kin!

Well, notwithstanding these brutal arrests and the ever vigilance of the slaveholder and slave-hunter, the number of fugitives escaping, and of those who are ready and willing to aid them to Canada *are daily increasing*, and there is not the least room to doubt but that the underground Rail-road will do this year, according to what has already been done since the year set in, just double the amount of business that was done last year. In this respect that mischievous book Uncle Tom's Cabin, may be charged with helping the underground largely; for but few of the intelligent "articles" there are in the south, who have not read, or heard it read, and consequently have at once "fired up" to strike for Canada. By the way, quite recently I had the pleasure of an interview with a very intelligent "piece" of property from far South, who had Uncle Tom with him, thinking as much of the old fellow probably as any other friend living.

Since writing the above, *four* very hearty and "likely" looking young men and women have arrived; and will soon I hope swell the goodly number who are already counted amongst her Majesty's subjects.

You are already aware that Davis the "Salt water" fugitive has been sent back to Ga. That does not end the matter, however, for the friends ance. And there is some reason to hope that their efforts will not be unavailing. That Davis will stand as good a chance on trial for his freedom in Georgia, amongst the rankest slaveholders as he would be likely to do in Del., where they think themselves quite well NORTHERNIZED, cannot for a moment be doubted, since it is now a fact that he was sent back by them notwithstanding the most unqualified proof of his freedom; and that he had been illegally deprived of his liberty, by going into Maryland, &c.

But I wish again to call your attention to "old Virginia." For some time past she has been letting off no small amount of fury on account of the "frequent escapes," from her dominion. The following specimen, taken from a Richmond paper, is about as moderate and reasonable as any thing I have seen of the sort, and I hope, therefore, you will let it have room in your paper. It reads as follows:

[redacted]

According to this account from the Richmond paper, the "widow lady," "Mrs. Louisa Wke," "has been left penniless" by the "rascality sneewhere," of a "nest of Abolition scoundrels or by the uncommonly intelligent negroes, "who had been raised with the greatest indulgence!" Poor soul she is to be pitied, truly!!

The writer in the Richmond paper forgot or omitted to tell his readers, however, that the very indulgent *Mrs. Louisa Wike had once been in the possession of some thirty or more of the well "raised,"* &c., but had sold one after another until the number had been reduced to these two "uncommonly intelligent $1200 negroes," and that a *mortgage of* $700 was at the time of escape hanging over the head of one of them. Of course, being so "uncommonly intelligent" it was not a very hard matter for them to calculate how long it would be before their change would arrive.

Now it may be that they have been foolish enough after all, to make away to Canada, on the under-ground rail-road; if so, they should see this and learn the "penniless condition of their "indulgent Mistress. Will they not be moved to return, think you?

Your paper is read here with lively interest, so far as I know, and I have seen and conversed with quite a number on the subject.

Yours truly.

WM. STILL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 12th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,—Your paper is well received here and I hazard the assertion that in the event of its success for even one year, you will have done more for the slave as well as more to thwart the designs of colonizationist, than all the talk that the stay-here men have done in seven years. I had no idea until lately that there was so many respectable and intelligent colored men, looking Canadaward, I have no doubt but next year you will have an extensive emigration of that class from this state. Several will come out this summer to look, as they did last summer, from the Rochester Convation.

An intelligent and respectable man called on me last evening to get information in relation to Canada. This man told me that he had bought twice, during the past winter, (a house and lot each time) for bout two thousand dollars. But in consequence of the embarassments thrown in the way, he had to give them up, in the last instance, however; he made two hundred and fifty by the operation. He is determined never to attempt to buy again in the States, but is bound for Canada. Another man called on me to-day for the same purpos, who is also bound for Canada.—The class of men whom you may expect in future, will be men of enterprize and intelligence—men who will go to work; principally I think farmers. The old *stay*-here do-nothing men's objections will have be little weight in the course of a year or two. There are others, and many of them, too, who begin to think and act for themselves.—There was large tract of land sold a few days ago in the nighborhood of the colored settlement, called Wicsville, adjacent also to their cemetery, but they mat abruptly refused to sell to colored persons. As soon as the effect of such refusal is seen by the act of our people's leaving and going to Canada it will produce a change at once in public sentiment in regard to us here. Heretofore we have had no resort but to grin and bear it, but now that we have begun to move, it will cause a change of feeling with them. I mean the whites. A white gentleman who never was known to take any interest in colored people before now, old me that he was going to Canada this summer, expressly to see the fugitives and colored people of Canada, and wanted me to give him letters of introduction to some respectable colored fugitives there. I know of nothing that is ing more good than the general stir about emigration. It is indicative of enterprize, say the hites, and they seem doubly willing to do something for us. They are satisfied that we now mean something more than talk, and that we are really dissatisfied and mean to better our condition.

S.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—A short time ago I had the opportunity and pleasure of visiting several localities West, in some of which I found large numbers of colored people interspersed amongst other asses of her Gracious Majesty's subjects, who, their sobriety, industry and enterprize, are gaining the respect and confidence of all who have any dealings with them, or in any way become acquainted with them, and thereby giving a most practical and palpable contradition to the hypritical cavil of slaveholders and their abettors, who are constantly prating about the incapacity of not only their slaves, but of the colored people as a class. Thus that which has been their sole pretext for perpetuating the accursed system of slavery, is, by such repeated and continued evidences as are daily seen in this Province, and even in the U. S. most demonstrably proved to be without the last foundation in the truth. It is not my purpose however, at the present, to go into an elaborate argument to show how totally false, and basely absurd, such charges are. But I will content myself with giving a brief statement of facts respecting the colored people of this Province, which have recently been within the scope of my own observation. In St. Catharines there is a population of 500 persons; who are doing well, as mechanics and common laborers. Work is abundant and wages good. Many of them are owners of real estate property, and in comfortable circumstances; and the desire and determination of all is to become possessors of the soil or some kind of property. They have two chapels viz. Methodist and Baptist. They have had rather an inferior school, in consequence of a few negrohaters, who a few years ago took the advantage of their ignorance, and against the law and usage of the country, assigned to them an exclusive school. However they understand their rights better now, and the best of all they have the courage to demand them. In Hamilton the colored population number between 600 and 700 persons who are not one whit behind those of St. Catharines. There are several mechanics, several in business, &c. &c. They have two chapels in this place also Methodist and Baptist. They enjoy equal privileges &c. London, there are about 500 colored people in this, the handsomest and largest town in Canada West. The colored people are making most rapid progress in this place. Mr. A. B. Jones, a resident of London himself an owner of some very valuable property there, showed us a very beautiful site of land laid out in half acre lots, many of which have been purchased by colored persons. There is not a better location in London than this site of land. Here, too, the colored people have two chapels, viz: Methodist and Baptist. I suppose that by this time you have concluded that we are all Methodists and Baptists, or that, that is the extent of our religious divisions. It is pretty much the case, I assure you, to which I am quite agreed they should be limited. But I must resume my subject. All that has been said in favor of the other places, may in truth be said of London, and I am disposed to think, that London is a little ahead of either of the other two. But they are all doing remarkably well, when it is remembered that a few years ago the most of them were slaves, and came into this Province penniless, some of them almost naked; who have in a few years by their perseverance and industry, raised themselves to respectability, and if not to affluence, they are to say the least in a way fair to it. I have had the pleasure of seeing several colored farmers

owning from 50 to 400 acres of land, many acres of which are now cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. I think that without doubt, our farmers are far excelling every other class amongst us. They have a decided advantage over the other classes; of which we may speak hereafter.

ELEVATOR.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR: Education, wealth, numbers and unity are always essential to the establishment of a great and prospering people. By education I mean all religious, civil, political, moral, and all other culture of a virtuous nature. With this simple exposition I shall proceed to make a few remarks which I trust will not be altogether uninteresting.

It is a well known, but sad truth, that we are not an educated people; and it is too true that we do not take that pleasure in literature that we should—I speak generally. It is equally true that we do not justly appreciate the indispensable duty which we owe to ourselves, our children, our neighbor, the world and to God, of improving ourselves, cultivating our mental faculties, expanding our minds, and acting an illustrious part in life. We crave to be a great people—desire to cut a conspicuous figure in the world's history, but what is any people without education? Can we conduct our civil and political affairs, carry on an extensive commerce, have proper influence in the legislative halls of the world—estimate the wealth and power of other nations, and thereby endeavor to surpass their prosperity, advance in the social circle, pass along through the wide world, winning the respect of others, or answer the great and wise end for which we were placed here, without education? Let us suppose an uneducated people, possessing wealth, numbers and unity, to exist, what must inevitably be their fate, amid the strife and prosperity of the intelligent and enterprising powers of the earth? Would not a few short years' collision reduce them to the degraded and humiliating condition of the aborigines of this hemisphere, who had wealth, numbers and unity, but no education? What, but the want of mental cultivation, reduced the Indians to their truly melancholy state?

Then, if the want of education can so soon reduce a people to a state of wretchedness, what must it do for those who are so scattered that they can scarcely be called a people? Ever keep them chained in ignorance, degradation and misery, to the earth, cursed for their own stupidity. Then we must educate—we must devote a portion of our time to mental culture; we must become a reading people. But if we sacrifice our literary pursuits at the miser's shrine, we may have bags of gold, and lands, and property of various kinds; yet we shall live fools, and die like brutes, comparatively speaking. Then let us raise the alarm from all quarters, for our people to educate: the public journalist, the itinerant orator, the historian, the poet, the dramatist, the minister of the sacred desk—one and all, labor not merely to *dif*-fuse knowledge, but to *in*-fuse an ardent desire in young men and young ladies—children of both sexes—father and mother—all to ameliorate their present condition in a literary point of view—exhibit inducements and show them the advantage to be derived from a well and thoroughly informed mind. I do not wish to be understood to intimate that our people are a parcel of *ignoramuses*—not by any means; for there never were, I presume, a people who advanced so rapidly, amid so many impediments and obstacles as ours have done, for the last few years. Indeed, it is very gratifying and consoling to know that "March! march!" is new our watch-word, and that our progress is not simply onward, but *rapidly* onward and upward. Yet there are negligence and slothfulness, which might, to good effect, be superseded by close application, enterprise and research. What would be the result if those who spend their leisure time in liquor-shops—seminaries of vice, crime and corruption—and other places of idle and detrimental amusement, should apply themselves to study, prying into the hidden treasures of knowledge, as the bee extracting the sweetness of the most delicious flowers, and storing it in that repository which is the most capable of retention? Why, in a short time we might see men rising in our midst eclipsing a Sir Isaac Newton and laying an illustrious Franklin in the shade! Poets surpassing a Milton and obscuring the lustre of a Pollock; and thus we should "live down prejudice," and procure fame, that the winds and storms of time should scarcely ever deface, or the assaults of enemies destroy.

Then I repeat it, we must educate—it is not enough for us to merely "read, write and cipher" in the common rudiments, but we must dip or pry into the fine arts and sciences; we must become painters, sculptors, architects; in short, *scientific* and it must be by our own exertions. When we have ended our collegiate course, we are not truly wise, but must become so by research afterwards. A great many of our people delight to be reputed vile, wretched, ignorant, and everything of a vicious character that tends to reduce and degrade a people—each one, I presume, pleases to make an exception of himself, thinking the "speaker did'nt mean me." I need hardly adduce any instances to prove the reality of that affirmation.

There was, a few evenings ago, a kind of mixed or compounded being of idiocy, lunacy, insanity, self-elation and absurdity, who tried to lecture—judge of the fruit by the tree, and then will be drawn a proper conception of the kind of lecture, or concatenation of absurdities that it was, reputing us as fratricides, cannibals, sodomites,—yet it pleased some persons, among whom—I speak with shame—was one that makes proud pretensions to have founded mighty settlements, and to be a benefactor of his people.

Now I say emphatically, that we have lived, or do live behind the age, to tolerate such measures. We need self-respect, which will impel us to commiserate the inability of some who try to lecture us, and cause us to recoil at their paroxysms. There is no pleasure for me in letters, when I am distressed in consequence of the death of friends, or the infirmities of my family; I resort to my studies as the only alleviation for my grief. So soon as we become educated, we will become great, for "Knowledge is power," is a phrase quite common, yet whenever I repeat it, there seem to be rays of lustre emitted, and it seems to exhibit new and strange attraction. What wealth is so justly appreciated, as that which one gains by the sweat of his own brow? What knowledge is equal to that which one has gained by long and continued research? What men have been so great as the self-made men?

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us,
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

I must not omit to mention the new addition to our literature, and the almost ecstatic alacrity with which I reviewed those columns that obscure the "star" which formerly shone so brightly, and speak louder, clearer and truer than the *Voice* of Eurocidon!

I solicit the generous and prompt patronage of one and all, in behalf of this new addition—for the more extensive the patronage, the more interesting will be the *Provincial Freeman*.

HARVEY C. JACKSON.

Speech of Rev. Wm. P. Newman.

The speech below, delivered at the TEA MEETING, recently held in this city, is published by request.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The public notice of this entertainment indicates that a "short and spicy" speech would be made this evening, by me, in common with other speakers. But I assure you, sir, after what has been said by the gentlemen who have addressed us, it embarrsaes me to attempt even to utter a syllable on the present occasion; and, sir, my embarrassment is increased, from the fact, that my remarks will not be 'spicy, as expected, though 'short.' They will be but a mite. They will be given, however, as a mere unisonous adjunct to the speeches of the gentlemen who have preceded me. And, sir, it is deeply regretted that what I say, must be like the wine set forth first at the marriage in Cana of Gallilee, when it should be like that sent to the governor at the last of the feast.

But allow me to say, sir, that I am highly pleased with the uniform and salubrious influence of this entertainment,—notwithstanding there are objections to entertainments of this kind, especially when they are held in places consecrated to the worship of our good, great Creator. But, sir, it is to be hoped, that the good arising from such a blending of caste and color in social unity, as we have to-night, will never be regretted. I say social unity, because sir, sociability is a blessing of the highest order when properly used, and is ordained of God, to bridge foorver, the unhappy gulf that divides the several nations, and I can but hope that the Toronto part of that bridging has begun to-night, by our mutual mingling.

Sir, when I speak of different nations, it presupposes, as body does space, their inherent equality as to consanguinity, sociability, personal identity and immortality. Such data, sir, seem to me to be the true basis of social life; and such life, the key-stone of that magnificent and blissful arch that spans the ocean of true happiness. To me sir, our life on earth is such, chronologically, as to enable us to become one now, that we may be *one forever*; and since sociability belongs more to spiritual than to our animal nature, what is more reasonable, than that immortal beings should be connected by social ligaments, in time and for eternity?—Nature would teach us this lesson. We find no chasm in her kingdom.—Her mineral, her vegetable, her animal, her intellectual and her spiritual kingdoms all unite, and form one symmetrical and beautiful whole, and fill their inhabitants with happiness beyond expression. We should adhere to nature; hence it does seem to me, sir, that minds clothed alike in white and black habiliments—that spirits cast in the same mould—that the virtuous and various classes and colors of our good and common country—a country nourished and protected by our Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria—a sovereign who is inimitable, and more than loved, should be socially united. Sir, our true well-being needs it—the safety of our country demands it, as the safety of the universe requires a union of the archangel of glory and the mote in the sunbeam. And now, sir, as such union does not properly exist among us, it seems but duty that we should begin to do something to fill up that baneful gulf—the abyss of Satan, and that we may do somewhat by our often meeting, as to-night, on terms of sociability, and equality. To do so would be God-like and is duty; God-like on your part sir, but duty my own. Reason urges, and elevation attests the necessity of descent and ascent on the part of the higher and lower classes of men, in order to consolidate them and to make them one lovely and happy whole; and if this generation of men will not do this work, then another must; for reason is right; revelation is true, and humanity is no lie.

We exist, then sir, as social creatures, and our existence not only indicates the cause, but also the end, for which we exist, and the end the means to attain it in co-relation herein, sir, we cannot break away from the orbit of humanity and be guiltless. Indeed, sir, our unity is stamped even by our very additions and divisions—herein we find the reasonable use of the couplative and disjunctive cojunctions, when expressive of human nature. Thank heaven, sir, let us go where we may, we must find ourselves within the circle of humanity, and whether we have sociability or not, we cannot be truly happy without it! I would not go to extremes on this subject; but sir, to me sociability is the connecting link between heaven and earth. And a social reformer is a benefactor of his race: he does a great and good work—a work next to that of Him who came into our world and suffered and died, that he might *socially unite* man to man, and the *finite* to the *infinite*.

But, sir, I am admonished that my remarks must be short, hence, I conclude by adding, with much pleasure we confess our thankful indebtedness to the ladies who have prepared us this entertainment—a feast rich, invigorating to our physical, intellectual and moral natures. Sir, this evening's work deeply impresses me with a sense of woman's worth. Truly her vocation is responsible; her destiny high. Oh! sir, though somehow through woman, man fell, yet thank God, in some sense by woman is man to be redeemed. She is yet to control our world, and may the day soon come, sir, when she shall ascend her proper throne and in triumph reign!

And, sir, on behalf of the ladies of this church I would acknowledge their gratitude to you, sir, and others who have honored them with your presence and favored them with you aid. Such manifestation of disinterested regard and kindness we, as a people, never forget. Injuries received from enemies, we write on the sand; but such marks of distinguished consideration, and honor and love, from friends, we engrave now and forever upon the table of our hearts.

The "City of Glasgow".

As our readers are aware, this fine vessel, running between Liverpool and Philadelphia, has now been out very much beyond her usual time. Serious apprehensions are entertained respecting her fate. It is barely possible that her engines may have become disabled during the voyage, and that she may yet be heard of as having reached her distination or gone back to some English or other European port. The following paragraph from the *Philadelphia Daily Register* of the 24th ult., is intereesting:

As day passes by and no tidings reach us from this vessel, the hope that she may be safe grows more faint. In these times of speedy inteligence from all parts of the world, it is barely possible that she may yet be safe. Many have hoped to hear from her when a vessel should arrive from the Azores. On Saturday that hope was dissipated by the arrival of the bark Ithona at New York, fom Antwerp. She was obliged to put into Fayal in distress, from whence she sailed on the 3d of the present month. She brought no tidings of the missing steamship. The thirty-three days that had intervened from the time of the sailing of the *City of Glasgow* from Liverpool up to the time the Ithoria left Fayal would have been entirely sufficient for to reach that port, unless completely disabled or icebound.

The dates from Liverpool are now up to the 8th inst, and it would it seem hardly possible that she could have put back to an English port. The awful suspense of those having friends on board cannot be portrayed. We have been made acquainted with two cases, in which men of this city have wives and families on board, and such is the horrid suspense that they are entirely incapacitated for any business. Almost any news would be preferable to such suspense; but the mind will long cling to the hope that the vessel and her precious burthern of over four hundrhd human beings, may yet be restored. It is barely possible; it would be folly to pretend that it is probable.

To the Canada Company's Settlers.

We beg to draw the serious attention of the settlers on the lands of the Canada Company, to the annexed notice. The desire of the Company, and the anxious wish of the commissioner in Canada, is, that the original lessee may be enabled, by timely exertion, to secure the freehold of the lot on which he has toiled for years. Some there are, who, from different causes, neglect to make the necessaay provisions to meet the small yearly payments promised to the Company; and, when the lease is about to expire, find that the arrears of from six to ten years, amount to more than they can procure, without disposing of their interest in the lease. Thus a large number of farms have, within the past year, changed hands in the Huron tract.—Old settlers, from the eastern portion of the Province, or emigrants direct from Europe, with considerable means, purchase the improvements of the tenant, in some instances giving from £150 to £400, not so much on account of the improvements on the land, as in consideration of the general advance of al real estate in Upper Canada. The departing tenant penetrates farther into the wilderness, with a thorough knowledge of the country, its hardships, privations and advantages, taking with him a sum of money greater than he could have realized had he not become a tenant on the lands of the Canada Company, while supporting his family comfortably in the meantime:—

"The Canada Company takes this opportunity to again call your most serious attention to the conditions of the lease issued to you, particularly to the covenant which requires, after all others are fulfilled, that you should, on or before the expiration of the term of ten years, pay the amount of purchase money mentioned in the lease, if you desire to exercise the right reserved to you; if you do not punctually do this, all your rights and interests in the property will cease absolutely, and be at an end. If you cannot yourself furnish the requisite purchase money, we would urge you to find some persons—and there are plenty of them whose business it is to do so—who would advance the required money, or purchase your improvements, so that you may secure the benefit of them: but you must take care that no transfer is attempted without the Company's consent, and that it must be completed before the expiration of the term of lease."—*Prototype.*

A CHARMING LOCALITY.—A correspondent of the *Saginaw Enterprise* writing from the far South says:

I am now spending a few days at the mouth of Red River—and few I hope they will be. As a general thing there is sufficient variety of scenery along the the banks of the rivers, to create pleasing emotions in the mind of the beholder, especially if an admirer of the delicate or rugged architecture of nature, as seen in green fields, undulating groves, majestic waterfalls, craggy rocks and mountains; but in this place there is no such variety, and in fact nothing to admire but a majestic river and a monotonous wilderness of mud and water. When the river is high I know of no place more gloomly—then being some ten or twelve feet above the banks, and extending back in many places from twenty to fifty miles, only leaving hear and there a small island on the bank of the river. Although this appears sufficiently dismal, still at midday, perhaps, a thick fog shrouds the whole country in night; huge bullfrogs utter their deep guttural, like muffled drums beating the farewell dirge of time. This state of weather may remain several days.

When the river falls within its banks, then the lazy alligator may been seen basking in the sun, with the upper jaw thrown back, inviting all the flies in the vicinity to partake of its bounty. Also the black-snake is suspended from its limb, awaiting the approach of some unhappy victim; whilst the sluggish buzzard more foul, if possible, then the Harpies sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineas, gorges itself on dead frogs, snakes, and everything filthy. The air too, is literally alive with musquitoes, which must and will have a living. This is but a faint picture—my pen cannot paint the realities of this place. When man, really becoming sick of the busy cares of life, or the lover, having failed in wooing his intended, thinks to find charms in solitary life, let them spend a few months in some beautiful (?) island in the Mississippi swamps, and they can return and find charms in society, never seen or felt before.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.—The statement of the imports for the quarter ending on the 5th inst., shows an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year, of about 96 per cent. The increase of duties is about 60 per cent. On goods paying specific and *ad valorem* duties, the amount is £32,648; on those paying 30 per cent duty, £2,592; on 20 per cent, £460; on 12½ per cent, £34,856; and Free goods, the amount of imports is £20,764—making the total value of imports £243,909. The increase this quarter over the corresponding one of 1853 is £119,472.

Value of Goods paid duty, ex-ship, April, 1853	£88,560,	duty	£10,485
Value of Goods paid duty, ex-warehouse 1853,	34,480,	duty	10,301
Fractions. . . .			13
Total.	£122,969	duty	£20,778
Value of Goods paid duty, ex-ship, April, 1854	£186,580,	duty	£28,905
Value of Goods paid duty, ex-warehouse 1854,	48,148,	duty	12,435
Total.	£235,729,	duty	£133,341
Increase in 1854,	£111,760,	duty	£12,563
Returned duties on	£4,299	£600.	

—*Montreal Gazette.*

STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—We are sorry to say that this strike is not at an end. It appears that having been brought out by the Company, upon indentures, binding them to work 60 hours per week, and having hitherto been allowed to leave their work two hours in advance of the regular time on Saturdays, they have lately been required ro keep to the strict letter of their bargain. This they have declined to do; and have sought to create sympathy in the minds of the mechanics and other working men of the city by calling a public meeting on Saturday afternoon. Now, doubtless all working men, like all other men, have the right to make the best bargain they do for their labor, but a bargain once made should be complied with. Besides it must be evident to everybody, that there is only a certain price that can be given for anything. If the market is overstocked, the thing in the maket will not be disposed of at all. We suspect the margin is pretty closely approached already in railroad matters; but this is altogether a matter for the judgement of the parties interested, when they are free, without previous contracts to do as they like. But it is not worth while for all parties to consider this matter; for out of door work lasts only a few months in our climate, and if the summer is passed in idleness, the loss cannot be repaired in the winter. The meeting on Saturday afternoon was a very poor affair.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE CROPS.—We hear complaints from the farmers of this county, of the state of the Winter wheat, which they say appears to have been much damaged by the severe frost and absence of snow.—*Kent Advertiser.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Wednesday last, a young man about 18 years of age, named Corrigan, was killed by the falling of a tree while at a "bee" held near Valcartier. He lingered for about two hours after the accident.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Parliament Buildings Totally Destroyed by Fire!

QUEBEC, May 3—11 P. M.

This evening, at half-past 10 o'clock, by some unaccountable fatality, the handsome and capacious edifice situated on Cote-a-Coton, built as a Church for the *Sœurs de Charite*, which was neatly fitted up temporarily at an immense expense for the meeting of Parliament, is this moment in one sheet of flames. The cupola at one end and the handsome spire at the other are wreathed in smoke, and the flames are rushing out over Mr. Dean's house on the one side and bursting forth through the lofty gothic windows all round.

The firemen are adjusting their hose. The commandant is at the scene of destruction, and thousands of people are looking on, and doing what they can in the way of saving property, but the building is doomed. Only to-day a carpet for this building, costing £150, was bought and paid for, but, no doubt, it is covered by insurance. All particulars will be given as they become known.—*Colonist.*

GRAFTING CURRANTS.—The *Gardiner's Chronicle* recommends for the pretty appearance presented, as well as for improved flavour, to graft currants of different colors, as the red, black and white, variously intermixed, on stocks trimmed up the single stem three or four feet high. The tops may be headed down to a compact head, or trained as espaliers in the horizontal or fan method, the two latter modes of training, by the free exposure to the sun and air, much improving the quality of the fruit. The importance of trimming the bush up to a single stem to improve the fruit and facilitate clean culture, instead of suffering two hundred and fifty suckers to shoot up all round into a dense brush heap, is very obvious to those who have tried both.

The Superior Court has refused to set aside the verdict rendered against Mr. James Patton, for £1000, for breach of his promise to marry Miss Caroline Ferguson, and condemned the defendant to pay the amount awarded by the Jury, with all costs.—*Quebec Gazette.*

CANADIAN CREDIT.—It is just twenty years since the province of Canada first borrowed money of this country. The loan was for twenty years and the time being up on Saturday last, the 1st of April, 1854, the whole sum due was paid in full out of the surplus revenues of the province. This fact speaks volumns for the progress of the of the colony.—*London Times.*

ARRIVAL.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Jame Sykes the leading partner of the firm of Messrs. Sykes, Du Bergue & Co., has arrived in this city. It is understood that he has brought with him large credits on a London Banker, and that the contract which he has undertaken of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, will be commenced immediately on the opening of navigation, and prosecuted with considerable vigour.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A GREAT FACT.—At a meeting of the City of London Ragged Schools, held on Friday evening in the institution in Foster-street, Bishopsgate, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire said, that the ragged schools juvenile crime had diminished 50 per cent.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ. REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	8	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
G. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkner	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

Maine Law Lectures.

By appointment of the Joint Committee of the Sons and League, F. W. Kellogg Esq., lectures during the present month, in advocacy of Maine Law principles, in the undermentioned places as specified. In each place visited, Mr. Kellogg is authorized and instructed by the Committee to solicit and receive contributions to the funds of the Organization:—

St. Catherines	Monday,	8th May.
Niagara	Tuesday,	9th "
Dundas	Wednesday,	10th "
Paris	Thursday,	11th "
Brantford	Friday,	12th "
Woodstock	Saturday,	13th "
London	Monday,	15th "
Chatham	Tuesday,	16th "
London	Wednesday,	17th "
Ingersoll	Thursday,	18th "
Galt	Friday,	19th "
Guelph	Saturday,	20th "
Georgetown	Monday,	22nd "
Brampton	Tuesday,	23rd "
Picton	Wednesday,	24th "
	Thursday,	25th "

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 6, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 35s to 36s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 8d to 7s 9d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal.—per 200 lbs 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s to 3s 3½ Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 10d to 3s. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s Hay—per ton 100s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog, per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d. Eggs, per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 1s 8d to 2s. Potatoes; per bushel, 3s 9d to 4s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)
Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	9	6	a 0	0
Oats ber bus.	2	9	a 3	0
Corn do	5	0	a 6	0
Barley do	5	0	a 0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a 3	6
Beef per 100 lb.	44	0	a 48	0
Pork do	48	0	a 0	0
Butter per lb	1	3	a 0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d Spring do. 5s 9½d 0s 0d. Barley 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys, each 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.			POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3¾	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6¼	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11¼	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1¾	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2¾	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5¼	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8¼	"	3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3¾	"	6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6¼	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13

Miscellaneous.

Look at the Bright Side.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Where'er your lot is cast
In the fair ivy of man,
Whether esteemed the first or last,
Do the best you can.
Though most obscure and poor,
Maintain an honest pride,
And, laboring to increase your store,
Look at the brightest side.

Strive, strive, with might and soul,
To win the good you crave,
And if you cannot reach the goal,
Show your spirit brave.
Far better aim too high
And fall, it fall you must,
Than to remain, as life goes by,
Grovelling in the dust.

If friends should recreant prove
When most the aid you need,
Trust in Heaven—poor human love
Is but a feeble reed;
But pause before you take
Revenge for wounded pride—
Perchance there must be some mistake,
Look at the brightest side.

When midnight gloom enshrouds
The valley and the hill
Far up beyond the envious clouds
The stars are shining still;
So present troubles may
A smiling future hide—
Waiting till they pass away,
Look at the brightest side.

Lend not a listening ear
To slander's whispered tale—
To make a neighbor's fault appear
Can be of no avail.
If he has done a wrong
That cannot be denied,
He may have had temptation strong—
Look at the brightest side.

As nature has not dealt
Equality between,
You cannot feel as he as felt,
Nor see as he has seen.
Some mote may dim your sight,
Or intercept your view,
Till what appears to him but right
Seems only wrong to you.

Judge not another's sin
Till you have scanned your own;
And when your heart is pure within,
Then cast at him a stone;
Perhaps your reckless tracks
Did his frail feet misguide—
Then if you disapprove his acts,
Look at the brightest side.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

The Man who does the work and the Man who takes the pay.

Wherever there is what business language calls a "good thing, you may be tolerably certain there is "a party." The function and vocation of "the party" is to advance a little needful money to carry on the concern, receiving the great bulk of the profits in return. Be it some little shop speculation, some new mode of supplying an old want of the public, a successful periodical work, a clever and widely serviceable invention, or whatever else, the originator falls naturally into the hands of "a party"—so naturally, or as a matter of course, that he would probably feel his position to be somewhat eccentric were it otherwise. When we see, then, any apparently good thing, or any man to all appearance conducting a large and lucrative concern, it would be rash to take it all as it seems. We need to know the secret arrangement with "the party" before speculating on the subject. It is like looking over the landlords of an Irish county, where we see only the nominal owners, living or not living on the acres, while the real proprietors are the owners of mortgages—men who derive all the sweets of property, without any duty to perform or state to keep up.

It is the part of any honest blundering fellow to keep a shop from morning till night, to tax his brain in writing, in order to keep up some literary undertaking, or to negociate and realize some adroit piece of mechanism or some useful and chemical compound; it is easy to be the ostensible, toiling, meritorious man in all these cases. But to be "a party," sitting calmly in the rear, making a small sum of money, judiciously applied, serve the purpose usually supposed to be served by talent and diligence, thus to pocket proceeds with little risk, no responsibility, no work—that requires a truly clever person. The nominal man is like a hand; "the party" is as the head. The former is human and work man like; the latter is a master and a kind of deity. No one knows what it is to be "a party" till he has become one himself, or fallen into the hands of one. "The party" sees his fellow creatures flocking around him, begging to be saddled, bridled, ond to be ridden by him. He feels like the Evil One, buying up human souls. In the English commercial world, it is scarcely worth while to be anything but "a party." In literature, to be an author of name is to be a slave; to be "a party" even it be only the stationer who supplies the paper, and you are in comparison as one who sits on Olympus, and shakes the spheres.

Many years ago a demand arose among the ladies for a particular kind of lace work, applicable to various articles of dress, and which could be almost entirely manufactured by machinery. The machines required were expensive, and as only a single pattern could be executed on one, the variety in the descriptions of goods produced did not for a long time at all keep pace with the continued and increasing demand. It happened, owing to the illness of the maker of the original, machines which were always kept closed against the prying eyes of visitors, that a young Lancashire machinist was called in to repair one which had suffered fracture. The young man studied its structure well, made drawings of the various parts, and in the leisure of his evenings at home pondered over them, with a view, if possible, of effecting some valuable improvement. After a twelve-month's thinking and experimenting, and the laborious construction of a working model, he hit upon a new plan, by which it was practicable to work any number of patterns by a single machine, and that, too, one of a much less complex description, and therefore less liable to need repairs than any then in use. Had he been wise, he as was ingenious, he would have held his peace, and taken measures to secure for himself the advantage of his invention. But the thing got wind, and came to the ears of "a party," who flew to the inventor, bought up the entire property in the new machine, at a cost of less than £100, got it rapidly constructed and into work, and has pocketed from that time to this—a period extending over a quarter of a century—an income sometimes amounting to tens of thousands annually, arising solely from that single bargain. The inventor continued a working machinist to the last day of his life, and died lately, leaving his family to maintain themselves by their own labor.

At the late grand show in Hyde Park, were a multitude of ingenious contrivances by men of no previous reputation and of little or no capital. Many of these which were more clever than useful, died a natural death; and many more through the attention they there excited, have been brought into use, and have added to the perfection of our means of manufacture, or to the efficiency of our domestic implements or arrangements for home comfort. But if the question could be answered—who has reaped the profit arising from their dissemination? we are persuaded that in the majority of instances that smart business practitioner, "the party," would be found to have swallowed the lion's share. Among many examples, is that of a maker of musical instruments, in a small way of business, who, by a simple mechanical application, so much improved the power of an instrument in common use, as to effect in those which he produced a very marked superiority over those of rival makers. He was, with reason, sanguine as to the ultimate results of his invention—but wanting the means to make it generally known, he unavoidably fell into the hands of "a party," who offered to advance the necessary capital under certain conditions. The conditions were—that the inventor should bind himself under a ruinous penalty, to surrender every instrument he should make for the next seven years to his patron at a specified price above the cost of material, and should pledge himself not to make less than a certain number per month. This bargain was agreed to, and signed and sealed under legal direction. The result is that the inventive genius, from being a small manufacturer, has become a large one, inasmuch as he now makes twenty instruments where he formerly made two—but he declares, and we believe truly, that he has not a penny more to spend upon himself, owing to the extremely minute fraction of profit which comes to his share—while he has the anxiety and responsibility of a large establishment to add to his former grievances. Meanwhile, "the party" derives a benefit of forty to sixty per cent. upon every instrument produced, and will continue to do so for five years longer by the end of which time he will have amassed, at the present rate of demand, a net gain little short of £17,000. We might parallel this case of the music-instrument maker by a tale of a printer of paper hangings, whom another "party" beguiled into a similar predicament; and again by that of a gun-maker, who was no better off till he put an end to a contract of the same kind by slipping into his coffin.

In cultivating what he calls the "legitimate use of capital," the "party" has no exclusive tastes. Give him only a concern involving small outlay, little risk, and no trouble, and he is ready to go into it. We have to imagine him in all possible spheres. Say he has fallen in with an improvident artist of rising talent, he has engaged all his pictures for the next seven years, and perhaps makes the modest gain of five hundred per cent. by the speculation. We must view him even entering into the sacred walks of science. Several years ago, a scientific man of high character and attainments, in the course of his experiments in relation to the subtilest and strangest of all natural agencies, had fallen upon the germ of a new discovery, which was destined to operate a mighty change to the advantage of society in all its phases, whether political, commercial or domestic. In partial ignorance of the grand results to ensue from his discovery, and in total ignorance of the natural history of "the party," he admitted a specimen of that genius into his confidence, and entrusted him with the practical demonstrations of the mechanism before the public. "The party" soon felt the importance and value of his position; and, as usual, came to consider the inventor a mere subordinate. When, by and by, it was proposed to form a joint-stock company for the purpose of working out the discovery, "the party" conducted the negociation, and having obtained the offer of upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, proceeded to arrange with the inventor, that he should accept about a fifth of that sum, and then put the remaining four-fifths in his own pocket. This was, perhaps—take it for all in all—the most brilliant stroke of work ever performed by any "party."

Gentle reader, when you see a fine shop with an appearance of good custom, do not hasten to think that the owner is a prosperous man—wait to learn whether he has "a party" sitting like a buttery spirit in the backroom, eating up the profit. Where you see a clever, active publisher bringing out great numbers of capital books, and making himself no inconsiderable fame, don't rashly conclude that he must be making a fortune. Perhaps "a party," in the form of a wholesale stationer, who supplies all his paper at not more than 15 per cent. above market prices, saves him from all the cares of increasing wealth. If you find the world going distracted about a particular writer and if buying his books in scores of thousands, don't think, if you are yourself a poor author, that he, as a rich one, may be able to lend you fifty pounds till your history of the Lower Empire comes out. Perhaps his publisher acts towards him as "a party," and cannot though he wished it, be very merciful, seeing that he is in the hands of "a party" in turn. In short, wherever there is an appearance of thriving, suspect there may be "a party" and you will seldom be wrong; for the fact is, where the spoil is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

The Legislature of this country is very rigorous in imposing restrictions upon a set of poor tradesmen calling themselves pawnbrokers, from an idea that it is necessary to protect the public against their practices. With "parties" who are to pawnbrokers what tigers are to ferrets, it takes no such trouble. Happy fraternity! unseen, unknown, irresponsible, a continued feast of the kind which Sancho liked—namely, behind backs—is yours.

You have nothing to do but to fix a spiggot in a neighbour's heart, and sit enjoying the crimson stream. How intense must be your sense of triumph over the poor fools who take front places in the world where there is nothing but responsibility, hard work and the mockery of a little honor! How you must hug yourselves on the sagacity which is contented to sit in a back seat, and suck unnoticed! How supreme must be your contempt for work and duty!

ALWAYS DO WHAT IS RIGHT.—The truly great are those who always do what is right. To be withheld from acting wisely and conscientiously, by motives of temporary policy or fear, is to behave not only like a coward, but like a traitor to the principles of justice. A man should think less what may be said of his conduct at the time, than of the verdict that may be pronounced a few years in advance. It is by neglecting this, by sacrificing principle to expediency, that character is lost; and character once lost, is with difficulty regained. Besides, the first decline from right leads to others. It is like the start in sliding down a hill.

But there is a worse feature than even this, in succumbing to baseness meanness or wrong. Habit soon dulls the moral perceptions, so that, in time, men come to perpetrate, without a remorseful pang, acts at which originally they would have been astounded. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" is the indignant exclamation of many a person, who eventually commits the very deed he abhorred. Arnold's treason grew up in his mind by slow degrees, nurtured by extravagance and supposed neglect. Washington, by always being rigidly correct, left behind a name that will never cease to be reverenced.

To say merely that "honesty is the best policy," and thus appeal to the selfish part of our nature, is a poor way to induce men to do right conscientiously. Better the nobler and higher ground that right should be done for right's sake.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Poor Child's Grave.

He sleeps as calmly there,
Within his green grass grave,
As peacefully as where
Ten thousand banners wave.

Still softly o'er the green,
With hush'd and hallowed tread:
A little mound is seen—
It is a poor child's bed.

And side by side it lies
Where marble gleaming fair
Bespeaks a youth of praise—
A rich man's titled heir.

What is the pride of birth?
It dwells not in the tomb:
There earth returns to earth,
And lowly lies in gloom.

He sleeps as calmly there,
Within the green grass grave,
As peacefully as where
Ten thousand banners wave.

LITTLE CHARLIE.

I am one of that persecuted class, denominated "old maids." By going quietly about the world, taking care not to jostle my neighbors, or hit against any of their rough angles, I manage to be cheerful, contented and happy. In my multitudinous migrations I have had some opportunity to study human nature. Lately, I have become a temporary inmate of a crowded boarding-house. My little room has already begun to look homelike. The cheerful sun has expanded the fragrant flowers I love so well to nurture; my canary trills his satisfaction in a gayer song than ever; and my pictures, books and guitar, "drive dull care away," and beguile many a pleasant hour. And now my heart has found a new object of interest. I've noticed on the staircase, and in the hall and lobby, a lovely child, who seemed wandering about at his own sweet will; sometimes sitting wearily on the stairs, almost asleep; then loitering at the kitchen door, watching the operations of the cook; then peering into the half-open doors of the different apartments. As by a rule of the house, "no children were admitted at the table," it was some time before I could ascertain who claimed this little stray waif.

One morning, attracted by the carol of my canary, he ventured to put his little curly head inside my door. He needed little urging to enter; for he read, with a child's quick instinct, his welcome in my face. An animated conversation ensued about birds, flowers and pictures—his large blue eyes growing bright, and his cheek flushed with pleasure, as story followed story, while he sat on my knee.

At length I said to him, "Charlie, won't mamma be anxious about you, if you stay so long?"

"Oh, no," said he, "Lizzie don't care."

"Who is Lizzie?"

"Why, my mamma! She don't care if I'm only out of the way. "Lizzie made me this pretty dress, said he, holding up his pretty embroidered frock; "but Lizzie don't know any stories, and she says I'm a bore."

"What is a bore?" said the sweet child, as he looked trustingly in my face.

"Never mind now," said I tearfully; "you may stay with me whenever you like, and we will be very good friends."

The dinner-bell sounding, a gaily dressed young thing vociferated, in a voice anything but musical, "Charlie! Charlie!" When I apologised for keeping him, she said, carelessly, as she re-arranged her bracelets, "Oh, t don't signify, if you can have patience with him, he's so tiresome with his questions. I've bought him heaps of toys, but he never wants to play, and is forever asking me such old-fashioned questions. Keep him and welcome, when you like, but take my word for it, you'll repent your bargain!" and she tripped gaily down to dinner.

Poor little Charlie! Time in plenty to adjust all those silken ringlets; time to embroider all those little gay dresses; time to linger till midnight over the last new novel; but for the soul that looked forth from those deep blue eyes, no time to sow the good seed; no time to watch lest the enemy should "sow tares."

From that time, Charlie and I were inseparable. The thoughtless mother, well content to pass her time devouring all sorts of trashy literature, or in idle gossip with her drawing room companions. The young father, weary with business troubles, contenting himself with a quiet "good night," and closing the day by a visit to the theatre and the concert-room. Poor Charlie, meanwhile, put to bed for safe keeping, would lie hours, tossing restless, from side to side, "with nothing but his head," as he innocently said to me. What a joy to sit by his side and beguile the lonely hours! There I learned to understand the meaning of our Saviour's words, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In his clear, silvery tones, he would repeat after me, "Our Father," asking me the meaning of every petition; then he would say, "Why don't you tell Lizzy? Lizzy don't know any prayers!"

One night I sang him these lines:

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dressed in living green —

he raised himself in bed, while the tears trembled on his long lashes, and said, "O, sing that again—it seems as if I saw a beautiful picture." Then, taking my guitar, I would sit up by his bedside, and watch the blue eyes droop and grow heavy with slumber, as I sang to him.—And she, whose duty, and joy, and pride it should have been to lead those feet to him who biddeth "little children come," was indolently and contentedly bound in flowery fetters of her own weaving, unmindful that an angel's destiny was entrusted to her careless keeping.

. . . . . .

Little Charlie lay tossing in his little bed with a high fever. It is needless to tell of the hold he had on my heart and services. His childish mother, either unable or unwilling to see his danger, had left me in charge of him—drawn from his side by the attractions of a great military ball. I changed his heated pillows, gave him the cooling draught, bathed his feverish temples, and finally, at his own request, rocked him gently to quiet his restlessness. He placed his little arms carelessly about my neck, and said, feebly, "sing to me of heaven." When I finished, he looked languidly up, saying, "Where's Lizzie? I must kiss Lizzie" and as the words died upon his lips, his eyes drooped, his heart fluttered like a prisoned bird, and little Charlie was counted one of the heavenly fold. As I closed his eyes, and crossed his dimpled hands peacefully upon his little breast, his last words rang fearfully in my ears—"Where's Lizzie?"

Romance of Real Life.

Mr. C———, assuming the name of Jones, some years since, purchased a small piece of land, built on it a neat house on the edge of a common in Wiltshire. Here he long resided, unknowing, and almost unknown, by the neighborhood. Various conjectures were formed respecting this solitary and singular looking stranger; at length a clergyman took some notice of him and occasionlly inviting him to his house he found him possessed of intelligence and manners which evidently indicated his origin to have been in the higher stations of life. Returning one day from a visit at the clergyman's he passed the house of a farmer, at the door of which was the daughter employed at the washing-tub. He looked at the girl a moment, and thus accosted her: "My girl would you like to be married because if you would, I will marry you." "Lord, sir! these are strange questions from a man I never saw in my life before."

"Very likely," repled Mr. Jones "but however, I am serious, and will leave you till ten o'clock to-morrow to consider upon it. I will then call on you again, and if I have your father's consent, we will be married the following day."

He kept his appointment, and meeting with the father, he thus addressed him:—"Sir, I have seen your daughter; I should like her for a wife, and I am come to ask your consent." "This proposal," answered the old man, "is very extraordinary from a stranger. Pray, sir, who are you?" "Sir, you have a right to ask these questions. My name is Jones; the new house on the edge of the common is mine, and if necessary, I can purchase yours and half the neighborhood," replied Mr. J.

Another hour's conversation brought all parties to one mind, and the frindly clergyman afore-mentioned, united the happy pair. Three or fours years they lived in this retirement, and were blest with two children. Mr. J. employed the greater part of his time in improving his wife's mind, but never disclosed his own origin. At length, upon taking a journey of pleasure with her, while remarking the beauties of the country, he noticed and named the different gentlemen's seats as they passed; coming to a magnificent one—"this my dear, is B———house, the seat of the Earl of E., and if you please, we will ask leave to go in and look at it; it is an elegant house, and probably will amuse you," said he.

The nobleman who possessed this mansion was lately dead. He once had a nephew, who, in the gaieties of his youth, incurred some debts, on account of which he had retired from fashionable life on about £200 per annum, and had not been heard of for some years. This nephew was the identical Mr. Jones, the hero of our story, who now took possession of the house, title, and estate, and is the present Ecarl of E———!!!—*English Paper.*

From Graham's Magazine

The Head and the Heart.

The Head is stately calm and wise,
And bears a princely mien,
And down below, in secret, lies
The warm, impulsive Heart.

The lordly Head that sits above
The Heart that beats below,
Their several office plainly prove,
Their true relation show.

The Head erect, serene and cool,
Endowed with Reason's art,
Was set aloft to guide and rule
The throbbing, wayward Heart.

And from the Head, as from the higher,
Comes all-directing thought;
And in the Heart's transforming fire,
All noble deeds are wrought.

Yet each is best when both unite
To make the man complete—
What were the heat without the light?
The light without the heat?

MORAL EVIL MAN'S OWN CREATION,—Man brings upon himself a thousand calamities, as consequences of artifices and pride, and then, over looking his own follies, gravely investigates the origin of what he calls evil:—he compromises every natural pleasure to acquire fame amongst transient beings, who forget him nignly in sleep, and eternally in death; and seeks to render his name celebrated among posterity, though it has no identity with his person, and though posterity and himself can have no contemporaneous feeling. He deprives himself and all around him of every passing enjoyment, to accumulate wealth, that he may purchase other men's labor, in the vain hope of adding happiness to his own. He omits to make effective laws to protect the poor against the oppresions of the rich, and then wears out his existence under the fear of becoming poor, and being the victim of his own neglect and injustice. He interdicts the enjoyment of all other creatures, and regarding the world as his property, in mere wantonness destroys myriads on whom have been bestowed beauties and perfections. He forgets that to live and let live is a maxim of universal justice, extending not only to his fellow-creatures, but to inferior ones, to whom his moral obligations are greater, because they are more in his power. He afflicts himself that he cannot live for ever, though his forefathers have successively died to make room for him. He repines at the thought of losing that life, the use of which he so often perverts; and though he began to exist but yesterday, thinks the world was made for him, and that he ought to enjoy it for ever. He desires to govern others, but, regardless of their dependence on his benevolence, is commonly gratified in displaying the power entrusted to him by a tyrannical abuse of it. He makes laws which, in the hand of mercenary lawyers, serve as snares to unwary poverty, but as shields to crafty wealth. He acknowledges the importance of educating youth, yet teaches them anything but their social duties in the political state in which they live. He passes his days in questioning the providence of Nature, in ascribing evil to supernatural causes and in feverish expectations of results contrary to the necessary harmony of the world,

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of———," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys, seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for the various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. McCUNE SMITH,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The productions shall be such that their products will be articles salable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure, that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the Sabbath Visitor has probably afforded him more than ordinary facilities for personally seeing the working of these institutions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Corporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully suited, and the Paper one year will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 311, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHERN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization sheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention that have not been properly authenticated, or have no assistance to the Committee on Correspondence, appointed for the purpose of their delegation, must abide by the decisions and regulations set forth in this Call, as the Convention is specially called for the benefit of emigration and NONE OTHER—and no opposition to it will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call, will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,	
M. R. Delany,	
H. G. Webb,	
Thos. A. Brown,	
John Jones,	
L. L. Hawkins,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.,*
Samuel Venerable	
John Williams,	
A. F. Hawkins,	
S. W. Starks,	
Jefferson Miller,	
Rev. A. R. Green,	
P. L. Jackson,	
J. H. Malone,	
G. Harper,	*Allegheny Co.*
Jonathan Green,	
H. A. Jackson,	
E. R. Parker,	
Samuel Bruce,	
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,	
Rev. M. M. Clark,	
A. M. Summer,	*Phila.*
Johnson Woodlin,	
James M. Whitfield	
John N. Still,	*New York*
Stanley Matthews,	

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail.

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools

T. SWALLWOOD SHAW,
York Street, No 36

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the gentlemen of Toronto generally, that he has just opened rooms, where he respectfully invites them to call, in King Street West, two doors East of Peter's Hotel, where every great pleasure will be given to those who favor him with their patronage, in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

THOS. F. CAREY

Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE.
NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 8.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square, over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,"	1	12	6

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:
Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Carey, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

The Dominican Republic.

We reported recently the discovery of a plot for the assassination of Gen. Santana, the President of the Republic. We learn from St. Domingo, under date of the 23d of February, that the Government has proceeded with great leniency toward the guilty; some have been exiled, and others banished to places in the interior.

A correspondent of a London journal, writing under the above date, says—

"A conspiracy of a still more formidable extent has just been discovered in Santiago, the principal town of the Northern Provinces of the Republic. There is perhaps no country inhabited by a mixed population where, as in St. Domingo, the negroes enjoy in such a general respect the same liberties and privileges like the rest. All Government offices are open to them, and the great portion of the highest military grades are in their actual possession. Nevertheless a few of the designing and dissatisfied of that race conceived a revolt for the massacre of the whites and colored, sparing only the young of the female sex for their lusts; and after having pillaged and burnt Santiago, they proposed to carry flame and sword to the neighboring places, it being their ultimate intention to fraternize with the Haytians, and to proclaim Emperor Soulouque their chief. The plot, which had already far advanced, was providentially revealed by a woman, in whose house some of the conspirators used to meet. Martial law has been declared in Santiago, and five of the ringleaders are now before the court, the finding not being as yet known in St. Domingo. There are upward of forty persons that are implicated under arrest.

"The revision of the Dominican Constitution, for which an extraordinary session of Congress had been convoked, is now completed, and will be promulgated on the 27th of February, the tenth anniversary of the Dominican Independence. It is conceived in a liberal spirit, and its distinguishing features are a considerable increase in the number of the Representatives and Senators, and in the creation of a Vice President, eligible like the President, who, in the absence or death of the latter, is to act in his stead.

"If report speaks true, the British Consul at St. Domingo used every influence he legitimately could exercise, to instil a liberal spirit toward foreigners, and to ameliorate some of the clauses that referred to them; hence the term at which foreigners, after naturalization, become eligible as representatives and Senators, has been changed from ten to three years in the first case, and from fifteen to five with regard to the latter.

"The period that the President and Vice President remain in office is four years, but General Santana, the actual President, as a proof of the confidence the nation has in him, is to enjoy two terms of office, and leaves the Presidential chair in February, 1861.—Great preparations are being made to celebrate the coming 27th of February with all solemnities. The Dominican Republic is now recognized by treaties with Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland; and is in negociations for similar compacts with Sardinia and the Hanseatic Towns. General Casneau, a personage who, it is said played an important *role* in the Texan annexation affair, is now here from the United States, but whether he arrived only on private affairs, or as an especial agent of the United States, is not known. He is probably to watch 'coming events.' St. Domingo remains healthy, but quarantine regulations are very burdensome to commerce. The communication with St. Thomas, the packet port of this city, is still interrupted, and very few vessels are loading on the coast. The fine British vessel Medoro was lost while leaving the harbor of Porto Plata. The cargo has been saved."

The Expedition to Central Africa.—Communications from Dr. Vogel, dated, "Shimotetsen, November 18, 1839," have arrived in London. At that place, which is apparently situated near Bilma, in the Tibbu country, Dr. Vogel and his companions had safely arrived after a difficult and dangerous march of about three weeks from Teggery, the southernmost place of Frezzan. "The country now behind us," says Dr. Vogel, "is a most dreary region, consisting entirely of sand and black sandstone rocks, without a trace of vegetation for 600 miles, but which I am happy to say, we have successfully traversed without injury to our own health, and without losing any of our camels. Here our eyes were gladdened by the first green trees since we left Teggery; and here we shall make a halt of three days for the purpose of a general rest of the caravan, and for collecting provisions of flour and butter. We are now only 17 days journey from the shores of Lake Tchad. I have been able to continue my observations in the same way as in the early part of our journey. My Barometers tell me that we are still on a table-land having an average elevation of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. It is the great table-land of North Africa, which commences on our route at Sukna and the Black Mountains, and extends, at a nearly uniform level, and with scarcely any interruptions or inequalities, to where we now are. It is intersected only once, under the 22nd parelel of north latitude, by a range of hills attaining the height of 2,400 feet (this is probably the range crossed by Oudney, Denham, and Clapperton, at the pass of El Wahr). But Eastward of us, in Tiberly, there must be high ranges of mountains, as the wind coming from that quarter is very cold." Dr. Vogel speaks very favorably of the great kindness to the travellers, and solicitude for their safety and comfort, of Hayje Aksen, the Bornouese Prince, under whose protection they were performing the journey across the desert. They had also been so fortunate as to make friends with the Sultan of the Tibbus, and arrange with him about the transmission through his territory of their future communications from Central Africa.—*Athenæum.*

Expense of Tobacco.

If tobacco is *useful* or *necessary* to health, we need not be scrupulous as to the amount we expend upon it. If it were simply for the gratification of an animal appetite, without adding to or detracting from the sum of our health or happiness, to lay out expense on such an article would seem to us all, at best, a childish folly. But if it can be shown to be positively *hurtful*, prejudicial to the vital functions, endangering health and shortening life, then to expend money on it is worse than folly—it is *madness*, and should be classed with what is expended on the cups of the drunkard—an expense to which he is impelled by a depraved appetite, while he knows it is hurrying himself to ruin, and preparing beggary for his children. We are all stewards of possessions, greater or less, which God has entrusted to our care, and which we are allowed to use for our own good and the good of others; but never have we the right to use a farthing to our own hurt, any more than we have for the injury of our fellow men.

The young are apt to make very little account of small sums which they expend for their own gratification, or to comply with the fashions of the day. But in what is expended on tobacco, they should remember that there is likely to be a daily and constant demand upon them, which, in course of years, must necessarily swell to a considerable sum. Some expend but little at the outset; but the appetite once formed, no one knows to what extent it will carry him. It is a very moderate cigar smoker who spends only 6 cents a day; and yet it amounts to $21.90 a year, a sum which would be called an enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or for the support of religious institutions. The same trifling sum, if put to annual interest, would, in thirty years, amount to $3,520,30; and who does not wish that cigars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways this sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances; or how much good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children? Or what man would not like such a sum to leave as a legacy to his children, instead of leaving to them his own miserable, filthy, tobacco habit, kept, perhaps, by the father, within moderate bounds, but often, in the son, running beyond all bounds, without regard to expense.

But how many thousands on thousands are there in the land who spend on cigars 12½ cents a day, $45 a year, or more than $7,000 in thirty years! This is the sum which every free negro in Cuba is said to expend on this degrading luxury; which alone is sufficient to bind that class down to ignorance and degradation in all future time. Many, too, there are among us, not rich, who devote 25 cents daily to cigars; and some are miserable if they do not have 50 cents' worth to soothe their aching and distracted nerves. Let us remember, too, that this amazing tobacco taxation does not fall mainly on the rich; it falls equally on the middling and lower orders of society; on multitudes of hard-working men, who have to struggle with privation and poverty; who cannot afford their children the facilities of schools and academies, in this day of education; who cannot purchase even a moiety of the rich literature with which genius is filling every enlightened land; it falls on the hardy soldiers, and on the wandering sailor who puts his way over the ocean. It falls heavily, too, on students in every department of learning. "The cigar bill" we are told, "of many a student, clerk, and stripling, exceeds his board bill. The students of some of our colleges are estimated to pay annually from $6,000 to $8,000 for this vile luxury." It should be added, too, that tobacco is the great generator of idle habits in the world, and what is lost by idleness is always estimated higher than the money expended.

If we now turn to the expense of smoking in some communities, we shall be astonished at our statistics, and wish to call in question the operations of arithmetic. The consumption of cigars alone, in the City of New York, in 1851, was computed at $10,000 a day; while the whole city paid but $8,500 a day for bread; this would be $3,650,000 a year, for cigars alone. The Grand Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty four miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eighty-four locks, was made in six years, and cost over $7,000,000. The cigar bill of New York city would have paid the whole in two years. If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the cigar-money of that one city rebuild the whole! The annual cost of tobacco in the whole United States is computed at $30,000,000. This sum would scarcely cover the labor of one and a half million men who are engaged in the cultivation of it; nor would it include all the idle days and hours of tobacco-consumers. Is there a benevolent man in the world whose heart will not be pained at the thought of such immense wealth expended on an unnatural, artificial, and absurd appetite—an appetite which can do nothing less than injure, to some extent, all who use it; and which on some falls with a blighting power, unnerving the body and stultifying the mind!

Tobacco broods like an incubus over every chewer and smoker; it is a curse to the whole nation just in proportion as it is used. With the single exception of intoxicating drinks, what is there that would do more to change and deteriorate a nation's character than the universal use of tobacco?

If the tobacco consumption in the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for twenty years past, have we not reason to fear that the nation of active, inventive, enterprising, efficient Yankees, flying all over the world, will be actually smoked down into a nation as phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Dutchmen of Holland!—*Rev. Mr. Dwight's Essay.*

The Wool Trade in England.

Some persons who are engaged in the production of wool in this country are apprehensive that the business may be overdone, and the market ruined. The same class of timid people expressed the same fears in England many years ago, but the business there is not yet ruined; but the interest of the manufacturers would have been injured, if it had not been for the importations of large quantities of cheap wool from other countries.

A large portion of this supply came from Australia, but owing to the absorbing interest of mining, there has been less attention paid to the flocks of sheep. Disease too, prevails to a considerable extent among the sheep, and we learn that the future prospects for wool from that quarter are far from assuring a fair supply.

The Cape of Good Hope wools are exported in a miserable condition, and rank low in market. The people in that region do not pay much attention to their flocks, or the preparation of the wool for sale. German wool has been declining in England, while it has greatly increased on the Continent, and prices rule higher than Colonial wools; and the Germans, Belgians and French are now regular buyers in the English markets, and their purchases at the last Colonial wool sales, were little short of £200,000. The consumption of Spanish wools has been smaller than Portugal wool of late years. Importations from the United States have been small, but the imports of wool from Buenos Ayres and the river Plate have been very large. The flocks there are improving, and the wool commands high prices in the English market. The growing of wool forms a large part of the occupation of the people in that quarter.

The receipts of Peruvian and Alapacha wools were also large last year. An attempt has been made to introduce the breed of these animals into Australia, but a favorable result is doubted.

There has been a very large increase in the consumption of East India wool. In 1850, the import was less than 10,000 bales, while for the last year it has exceeded 35,000. The receipt of wool from China is increasing; upwards of 1,000 bales arrived in England last year. Russia has also contributed largely to the supplies of the English market, and the quantity received last year far exceeded that of the previous year.

The Turkish provinces on the Danube and the surrounding States of Servia, Bosnia, &c., furnish large supplies to the English markets. The quality of the Egyptian wool is said to be deteriating, because it is not prepared for the market with the same care as formerly.

There has been a very considerable increase in the receipts of Mohair, or Turkey Goat's wool, and the Angora Goat is about to be introduced into the Cape of Good Hope Colony, and favorable results are expected; some parts of the Colony being peculiarly suited to that animal.

The import of wool from Iceland has been increasing for many years. In addition to these sources of supply, we may add Ireland, where the growth is greatly increasing, and the quality improving. But notwithstanding all these sources of supply, and notwithstanding the annual rental of land in England is greater than the fee simple of some of the best sheep walks in this country, the English farmer produces wool at a profit greater, certainly, than is made by the woolgrower of this country. The reason is obvious to every man who thinks. That is a manufacturing country which protects the interests of its own people; this is a free trade country governed by men who advocate the system of exporting all raw materials, and importing all manufactured articles. There the farmer has a home market for his meat, as well as wool, in every village, as well as every other article of farm produce. Here the farmer strips off the fleece, and unless contiguous to some great metropolis, or near some railroad leading thither, he must feed the carcase to the swine, and many thousands have been thus disposed of. Other thousands have been thrown into steam vats, the oil extracted, and the remainder thrown into Lake Erie.

Although we believe that exporting wool is better than exporting wheat, yet we do not believe this country will grow rich at either, but when we look to all nations for a supply, as England does now, then will woolgrowing become profitable both to individuals and to the nation at large.

Interesting from Europe.

We have private advices from reliable sources in London, Paris and Hungary, which convey intelligence of a good deal of interest in regard to the movements of the revolutionary party in Europe. Without vouching for the strict accuracy of all their statements, we present a *resume* of their contents as well as their comments.

The revolutionary committees in London display the greatest activity, and with the most marked prudence. Movements have been organized in all continental countries, but with the advice to the people not to stir until war has struck some blows which put peace out of the question, or except the improbable case of a return to protect negotiations, with a sort of armistice. The Polish section of these revolutionary committees in London, has, however, (some say in consequence of government intimations,) thought that it could begin its action without waiting for further developments, and that it need not be so cautious as the exiles of other nations, the outbreak of an insurrection in Poland being not likely to displease the western cabinets. Accordingly, a democratic rising throughout Prussia, Poland, and particularly in Warsaw, has been decided upon, and our informant adds, "It will have broken out before you receive these lines, unless some unexpected event should occur to prevent it." We hope for such an event, because we believe that the movement is premature and can do nothing but mischief.

One of the Hungarian exiles in Paris, on a temporary visit, or perhaps mission, in London, having spoken to Lord Palmerston, the noble viscount is reported to have said, "I wish that the czar may succeed in gaining over, and the sooner the better, both Prussia and Austria. We should be much stronger without this German alliance than we shall be with it. The best you can do at present is to keep perfectly quiet. Austria approaches the scene of war; she must soon take a part. Then, but then only, you may, if you think it advisable, do something. It is not impossible that you may be called upon to do so. But once more I tell you, 'ne bougez pas' for the time being. Your country's cause might be retarded for an indefinite period, should you be too hasty on the present occasion." We should remark that the Magyar gentleman to whom those words were addressed, has not yet lost his faith in Lord Palmerston.

From Paris we learn that faith in the Austrian alliance is by no means so great as it is ostentatiously asserted to be in official and semi-official papers. Persons intimately connected with the Tuilleries make no secret of their belief that the Vienna cabinet will ultimately take the part of Russia In the different diplomatic notes and queries exchanged between the governments, one of the latest made an inquiry about the French emperor's intentions in respect to the results of the war. The Vienna government wished to know whether the court of the Tuilleries would be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante bellum," and whether there is any foundation for the views ascribed to the French emperor, about a reduction of the Russian empire to less formidable dimensions. The answer of the French government was, we are assured to the point that, war having been declared, and hostilities commenced, the results, mainly depending on the fortune and duration of this war, cannot be circumscribed in any way, nor can the limits and conditions of the pacification be delineated. The Emperor of the French has no designs of conquest. He entered the war reluctantly; it was not his choice; but after having been forced to enter it, he cannot give assurances as to the end of a struggle, the eventualities of which cannot be foreseen at all. Such is the purport of the answer, which declares, of course, the emperor's entire satisfaction with the course followed by his Austrian majesty's government.—*N. Y. Times.*

Toleration in Turkey.—England, France, Turkey and Russia are now engaged in a bloody war. When it will end, no mortal can tell. How it will be prosecuted, few are so dull as not to see. It may be short but it will be terribly severe. Thousands and tens of thousands of human beings will be sacrificed in the contest. That good will ultimately come out of it, we have no doubt, but how much good, or what kind of good it is difficult to say. One thing however is evident, that the principle of religious *toleration* will be by this war, pretty effectually settled throughout Europe; whereby the principle will be recognized, that the religious belief of all men shall be respected, and so far protected, that they may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without let or hindrance from the government, so far as such worship does not interfere with the rights of the others.

As one of the signs of the healthy progress, we see it stated that Lord Clarendon recently read in the British House of Lords a portion of a despatch, received by him a few months before he entered the house, in which extract the British Ambassador at Constantinople says—

"I have much satisfaction in reporting to your lordship that the firman for establishing Christian evidence on an equality with Mussulman throughout the Turkish empire is complete, and that it received the Sultan's sanction shortly before I had the honor to receive your lordship's instruction relating to the question, which it has now settled once for all on a broad and firm basis. I have reason to hope that this great act of long withheld justice will be followed by other proofs of the Sultan's comprehensive beneficence, and of the improved spirit prevailing among his Mahomedan subjects. The haratch is no longer levied in a manner vexatious to individuals; but it is an unjust and degrading tax, for the complete abolition of which I shall continue to employ my strenuous exertions."—*Christian Witness.*

Discussion in the House of Lords.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the Bill, "to permit the registration of dishonored bills of exchange promissory notes in England, and allow execution thereon." He said that the system he proposed to introduce had prevailed in Scotland for upwards of a century and a half, greatly to the benefit of the trader, of the suitor, and the mercantile interest. Scotland was far better situated than we were in this particular, and we might very advantageously take a leaf out of their book to guide us on this subject in our legislation. The law there was as follows:—A protest of a dishonoured bill or note became a judgment against parties whose names were on that bill or note. This protest must be registered within six months from the date of the instrument: and then, within six days after its being recorded, a judgment and summary execution might at once issue. If the party from whom payment was sought had a defence, there was full and ample opportunity allowed him for urging it. He might come forward and stop execution by what was termed a suspension. He might suspend the process of law altogether if he was not liable, or he might suspend it until it was ascertained whether he was liable or not. He had only to apply to a Judge, who at once examined into the grounds alleged for staying execution, and, if they were such as would be incompetent in law, the petition was at once dismissed. When the grounds, however, were such as, if proved, would entitle the debtor to resist payment, the prayer of the petition was granted, and execution stayed till the grounds of suspension were discussed, in which both parties were allowed an opportunity of deliberately making good their pleas and averments; and upon the proof and argument thus submitted, the Court finally determined whether execution was to issue or not; but, in general, no suspension was granted without security given by the party applying for it to pay the debt, if it should be found due, and the costs of suit. The bond into which the securities were required to enter, became, if the holder was successful in the suit, a warrant for instant execution against the sureties. This system he could assure their Lordships, was found to act most admirably, and had, for many years, the most beneficial effects. It was originally introduced very many years ago, when the trade of Scotland lay in a very narrow compass: but till the reign of George III, did not apply to promissory notes; nor, except in certain cases, to drawers and acceptors. Since then the benefits arising from it had been very great; for though not, of course, the only, it certainly was one great cause of the prodigious increase in the Scottish trade. Look at the river dues on Glasgow. Forty-five years ago the lessee paid £500 a-year for the harbor dues. By the last return they were £80,000; an increase which, he would venture to say, was unexampled in any other part of Europe. He called their Lordships' attention next to the number of protested bills, as compared with the number for the non-payment of which there was any legal defence. In 1845 (he said) there were in all Scotland 3600 bills protested. Of these there was not one per cent, on which any attempt was made to dispute the liability, and of the few attempts so made, not above one-tenth were successful; so that if there were one thousand protested, not above one per cent. of that number were the subject of a suspension; and of the ten contests which did take place, this defence was successful in only one. He would not stop to dwell upon the obvious advantages of this system, which took from the debtor the possibility of pleading defences for the mere purposes of embarassment and delay, at the same time that in requiring security, it tested his solvency and position.—Either he must provide acceptable securities, who would be liable for debt, interest, and costs, or he could pay the money into Court merely by way of security, and then try the cause and decide which party was in the right. It was his intention to propose that the Bill should be referred to the Committee on the Common Law procedure Bill.

Lord Campbell entirely approved of the course proposed to be taken. He regarded the practice of the law of England, which gave the acceptor of a bill of exchange the opportunity of contesting his liability when there was no shadow of excuse for so doing, as unnecessary, and not only contrary to the custom of Scotland, but also of Europe. It was no hardship upon the debtor that the protest of a dishonored bill of exchange should only be enforceable by an action at law. It was very desirable to introduce this improvement into our law, and he thought it expedient to refer the Bill to the same Committee as the Common Law Procedure Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to Committee on the Common Law Procedure Bill.

Justice among the Chivalry.—Last Friday, Matthew F. Ward, who had, for what he conceived an insult to his brother, a school-boy, armed himself to the teeth, sought the school-room of Professor Butler, called him "a scoundrel and coward," and shot him dead, was acquitted by a Kentucky jury. He was rich, belonged to a powerful family, and, according to the morality of Kentucky society, was not to be blamed for taking the life of a school-master What! hang a Kentucky gentleman for killing a pedagogue! Ridiculous!

Last Monday, a man, the property of a Mr. Street, of Charleston, South Carolina, was strung up by the neck and hung with as little ceremony as boys would string up a trapped rat. His crime was having struck a white woman. He had been duly convicted of it by a jury composed of magistrates and freeholders! In view of these facts, we ask what the life of a poor man is worth in those States? Free, a rich man shoots him down as he would a squirrel, and their is no punishment; enslaved, he is hung up if he dare resent a blow. Life is hardly worth having there unless accompanied by a good income and aristocratic position. An improvement in the Kentucky code would be the law of the Dark Ages which affixed a fine for murder in proportion to the rank of the victim. The Kentuckians should enact that any chivalrous gentlemen may kill a young negro for a dollar, a grown up one for ten, a white laborer for fifteen, a mechanic for fifty, and a schoolmaster for one hundred. We should then have some hope of progress in the dark and bloody ground.—*Philada. Daily Register.*

RAMAYABABA,

THE NATIVE HINDOO REFORMER.

We mentioned in our last year's volume, a native reformer who had appeared in the Mirazapore district, and was preaching a crusade against the god's idol worship and caste distinctions.

During the last month, we have had a visit of several days' duration from our newly enlightened friend, and have learned from his own lips the story of his conversion, and the object contemplated in his present movements. He says that he is a Bluihar in caste, (considered tantamount to a Brahmin;) that he was, up to a late period, a Hindoo, in the observance of all national customs; that he saw a dream, in which God appeared to him, and informed him that all India would become Christian. His impression is, that, being honoured with such a dream, he has virtually received a commission to destroy idolatry. He has drawn up a form of confession, which he reads before the people, and requires all who are his disciples to adopt, and act accordingly. The nature of it is, that God has formed all men, but that they have forsaken him, and worshipped idols; but that they should now repent, and ask for mercy and forgiveness.

His first idea was, that the East India Company would employ him as a demolisher of Hindooism; and, with a view to this end, he wrote to several of the Company's civil servants. On not receiving a reply, he was very much disconcerted, and had resolved to proceed to Calcutta, when certain Zemindars suggested to him, that instead of applying to magistrates and judges, he should write to the missionaries. This advice he adopted, and wrote to the Rev. C. Leupolt, which led to the interview with that gentleman, of which we have made mention. Mr. Leupolt pressed him to receive Christian instruction first, but he declined to become a disciple in the usual way. Such are still his sentiments. At this place, he made a request to be baptized, and seemed to wish to be employed in connection with the mission, although not wishing to receive any salary; but it was impossible to get him seriously to listen to the great doctrines of the Gospel, without the knowledge and general belief of which, baptism would be a mere profanation. Still, he said if we would send a christian catechist to be with him, he would learn of him, and they conjointly would do the work.

He has entirely abandoned the distinctions of caste, cordially repudiates the worship of gods; and on these subjects, he speaks with such power, that even Pundits are unable to withstand him. He has, moreover, great facility in native versification, and recites and chants his productions with great vehemence. He is, however, at present, quite unacquainted with the truth. When asked by a Khatri, who is in sentiment a deist, and alike opposed to Hindooism, Mahommedanism and Christianity; as to what his own creed was, he replied, he had no creed—only has repudiated his own creed. When the Khatri again pressed him to the consideration, whether it was not a foolish thing to pull down the old house, before he had sketched the plad of the new one, he was somewhat staggered, and made obeisance to his interrogator, thus virtually acknowledging him as his teacher; he subsequently made the same to the missionary.

While in Mirzapore hundreds of persons have been to see him; and on one occasion the whole town presented the aspect of a *mela* He appear also to be comparatively indifferent to money as on one occasion a present of 200rs. was made him but he would only accept half of it.

Doubtless the man possesses influence and power to do much in refuting and destroying Hindooism. To what extent he will be allowed to prosecute its mission, without violent interference on the part of the Hindoos is yet to be seen; at present the people generlly consider him an *Aghor Panthi*; and that sect has been too long tolerated to be now interfered with. His boldness is remarkable: and, among the mass, it is entirely successful. But, besides the mass, he cherishes the ambition to influence the native princes. To several or them he has addressed letters, in the form of command, requiring them to submit to the will of heaven, in respect to the spread of Christianity, and the abolition of idolatry and demon worship; and it is said that the Rajah of Benares has given him a considerable portion of land at a small rent, on which he has built a house, and proposes to establish a Christian colony.—*Friend of India.*

A NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.

We have already noticed the project of building a monster steamer, in regard to which occasional brief paragraphs have appeared in the English Journals from time to time during the past year; and we now learn that the scheme is in process of actual execution. The constructors are Messrs. Russell Scott & Co.; Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer who built the Thames tunnel, is the designer; and the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are to own the ship, which is intended to run from England to Calcutta. It is to be built on a principle similar to that of the Britannia bridge, with double sides—in fact one ship enclosed in another—with the space between them partitioned into air-tight cells. The frame will be stiffened internally by two bulkheads running the entire length of the hull, and dividing the vessel lengthwise into three compartments. Twelve similar water-tight partitions will cut her cross-wise, adding to her strength as well as safety, for a leak would thus only affect the compartment in which it occurred, which might be filled with water without seriously demimishing the buoyancy of the ship.

The keel is to be 680 feet in length, beam 83 feet, depth of hold 58 feet. From these figures we estimate the real capacity of the vessel to be at least 20,000 tons. There is to be storage for 10,000 tons of coal—enough for about 40 days' steaming without stoppage—and 5,000 tons of cargo. The motive power is to be composed of sails, paddle-wheels and a screw. The engines are to be of 2,800 horse-power in the aggregate, weighing about 3,000 tons, leaving 2,000 tons for passengers, stores and other matters. To form an approximate idea of the performance of this ship, let us compare it with a known standard.—The dimensions of the Collins steamers are: Length, 277 feet, beam, 45 feet, depth of hold, 32 feet; power, calculated by the English method, 800 horses. The draft when loaded is 20 feet, and the area of the immersed section, 779 square feet. This gives 1,16,100 horse power for each square foot of immersed section. For the new ship we will suppose a draft of 35 feet.

The immersed section will then be 2,400 square feet, and each square foot will be impelled by 1,16,100 horse-power. The consequence is, that if the model of the new vessel be no better than that of the Collins steamers, she will have in smooth water exactly the same velocity. In a rough sea the large ship will of course have the advantage, and this, perhaps, to a much greater extent than will generally be imagined.

Common experience is, however, instructive on this head. We all know that there are days in winter when owing to the violence of the wind and waves, a row-boat on the East River might be an hour in crossing, despite the most animated exertions of the oarsmen. In the same boisterous weather one of the large ferry-boats will cross in five minutes, with scarcely any motion from the sea, for the reason that its length is such as to extend at once over several waves, whose effect upon the vessel is to counteract each other, leaving her still, when a small boat is tossed about without mercy, and greatly delayed and endangered. It is certainly possible to build a vessel of such dimensions that it will bear to the waves of the Atlantic the same relation which the ferry-boat bears to those of New York Harbor. When those dimensions are reached, the ocean may be navigated as pleasantly and safely in winter as in summer. Whether the length of 700 feet be sufficient for this purpose, is a question that we may hope to have solved ere long by the new Brobdignag of Mr. Brunel.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Opening of Japan.

From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 25.

We have very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that that country will shortly be opened to the commerce of all the world. The visit of Commodore Perry in July last, has no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished; but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans.

While Commodore Perry deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the United States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral Pontiatine, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical republic than from the Russian autocracy.

According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance, they stated very candidly that the Japanese government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan might at once be considered as open to foreigners requiring to refit or take in supplies of wood and water; but, to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation

was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation.

We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are farther inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in that part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them. Dr. Bowring may not be insensible to either, but he is less likely than any of his predecessors, or any Admiral we have seen on the station, to overlook the opportunity of achieving a lasting reputation for himself.

Seven years ago an expedition on a large scale was projected under Sir John Davis, but was considered of so little importance, that Sir Thomas Cochrane preferred removing the squadron to earn hard money in Borneo; and the scheme was never resumed. Subsequently a sloop of war has visited Japan, but without any important purpose in view, or any one likely to accomplish it. Our intercourse, in short, since 1808, when Capt. Pellew, in the Phœton, "excited a fierce hatred in the minds of the Japanese," having had a tendency to confirm rather than remove prejudices against our country. Now, however, that Japan is likely to be opened without aid, whether or not England may be excluded from the arrangements, we trust those upon whom they devolve, will enter upon such stipulations as shall best secure the true and enlarged interests of commerce with the least chance of creating misunderstandings with the Japanese; and to that end many of the one-sided and selfishly abused provisions of the China treaties ought to be avoided.

Loyalty of Canadians.—Meeting in Montreal.

On the evening of the 4th inst., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Montreal to give expression to a general sympathy of feeling for Great Britain and France in the war which they have now entered upon with Russia. Some of the most respectable inhabitants were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. The Mayor presided and delivered an effective speech, in which he declared that if Great Britain required the troops now in Canada elsewhere she might withdraw them from us, as we are prepared to defend our country. In this his worship is right. England need have no fears for Canada. We will stand throughout the struggle, however long that may be, to the cause of truth and loyalty and freedom. If there are any mad enough to fancy that the war will afford them an opportunity to disturb the peace of Canada, it is better that their mistake should be corrected at once. It is better that they should know, whatever may be our feelings towards the Queen and mother country, which certainly now are those of loyalty, that we never will be craven enough to take advantage of England's hour of need to do her harm. On the contrary our feelings and best wishes are with her and in the cause for which she has taken up arms—to fight the battle of the weak against the strong oppressor. There are few things our American republican neighbors have done that serve to lower them more in the estimation of the Canadians than the tone of a portion of their press in relation to this war; but we hope, however, that the press in this instance does not give a true reflex of the feelings of the people. They always cried aloud against the grasping tyranny of the Czar, and seemed to pant that Great Britain and France should chastise him, and even spoke of the assistance which they would give. This, of course, we knew to be "bosh;" as they would term it themselves, for they neither had the inclination or the power to assist. But when the war was found to be inevitable, then they raised the cry of Washington's warning to keep clear of entangling alliances—that European affairs could give them no concern—that the Monroe doctrine should be enforced, and that Canada would form a fine addition to the North Western States. Everything considered, all this was the most dastardly conduct that could be well imagined, and it is long before Americans will regain the good opinions which they have thereby lost in the estimation of Canadians. It is quite true that there are only a few of their papers that have adopted this ungenerous course, and these few journals have always pandered to the vilest passions of the vilest people. It is refreshing to observe that the tone of the respectable press is altogether different; and respectably educated Americans feel on the matter as we do in Canada—and their sympathies are with England. They will not countenance any plan to molest her, either through Canada or otherwise. However Canada is in a position to defend herself without a single British soldier, as all Americans who know us must be aware. In England they may have exalted notions of the power of the United States, but if so it must be because "distance lends enchantment to the view;" for here in Canada, where we are near them and know them well, we have no such opinion. When we were young and weak, and torn by divisions and factions we gave them some examples of Canadian bravery that they never will forget as long as they remember Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane; and if we were able to make a stand against their hordes in those, our days of greatest evil and darkness, there need be no apprehension but we can do so now with infinitely greater certainty and success when we will act as one man. In any remark we have made we have no desire to provoke offence, but merely to assure England that she need not have any anxiety on our part, and to assure all whom it may concern, that we are able and willing to take upon us the defence of Canada, and allow England to withdraw her armies from us if she should require to do so: and we will engage to retain her this splendid Province in all its glory.

But we wish to live in peace with all our neighbors, and we have no doubt all good Americans have the same feeling as regards us; therefore we regret to see the writings of the *Herald* and *Times*, as being calculated to make enemies of those who, for all reasons, should desire to be friends, and who will be friends, at least we shall do nothing to impair the friendship. But if an attack should be made upon us, we shall show to the world what Canadians are made of.—*Colonist.*

Bloomerism Reversed.—The ladies of Louisville, Baltimore, and other southern cities it is said, now promenade the streets with long trains to their dresses borne by a negro boy.

Australia as it is.

We have received the Sydney *Empire* and *Morning Herald* to the 21st of February. A destructive fire took place at Hobart Town, January 21st. Property to the amount of from three to five hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. Crown lands in certain localities appear to command a high price. In the township of Gladstone, land, the upset price of which was £10 per acre, brought £518, and on the price brought was over 200 per cent. over the government upset. We take the following paragraph from the Melbourne *Herald:*

"I'm off for Callao!" Such is the exclamation which greets the ear in passing through the crowds of diggers who now daily throng our wharves. True or false, the rumored discoveries of the precious dust near Callao, have induced many to abandon the Victoria mines, and ship at once for that port. The Melbourne packet, a small schooner lately employed in the Hobart Town Trade, sailed on Thursday, full of passengers, and the Gipsey steamer on the same day took two hundred on board the Launceston, a ship of one thousand tons, bound for the same port. Most of the vessels laid on, are filling up fast, and a change in the aspect of affairs has taken place at the steamboat landing-places on the river. Diggers' swags, straw mattrasses, tin pannikins, dirty blankets, double barrelled guns and savage bulldogs, half choking themselves at the end of long chains, are the things you are likely to tumble over now as you walk along; while the former obstructions, such as half frantic men and screaming women, squalling children, stout carpet bags, rickety boxes, and all the heterogeneous mass composing the outfit of the "new chum," have almost entirely disappeared.

In the Legislative Council, the qualification of electors for the Upper House was fixed at £1000 freehold, or £100 a year, or £300 leasehold. Barristers, physicians, ministers of religion of every sect, officers of the army and navy, and schoolmasters were also enfranchised. The clause relating to the qualification of members of the upper house was discussed. The Speaker proposed that the qualification for members should be the same as that for electors, but withdrew his amendment in favor of one proposed by Mr. Griffith, that the qualification for members of the Upper House should be the same as that for members of the Lower House, which was negatived. It was then successively proposed that the property should be £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000 and £10,000. All were lost except the last. The division showed majorities of three against £5,000, two against £6,000 and one against £8,000.

Throughout the colonies the mining interest is reported as generally good. The correspondent of the *Argus* says, "The celebrated Monster Nugget, upon the fruits of which the lucky finders are now probably enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in old England, and which gained for them an interview with that sovereign whose profile is now probably impressed on the greater part of the fruits of their labor, hardly produced a greater sensation than that produced in these diggings on Tuesday last. In an old hole, situated in a part of the old Eureka, and opposite Messrs. Hassell & Moneton's London store, a place now almost totally deserted, there was found by Thomas Cordwant, Wm. Smith, and a party of five others, a nugget weighing fifty-two pounds and one ounce. Strange coincidence! The other monster was also found in a deserted hole. The nugget is nine inches long by about seven broad, has a striking resemblance to a tortoise, and is composed of pure gold, almost wholly unmixed with quartz. So strange is it that one should go to bed poor, and proceed to the Commissioners a comparatively rich man in the morning. The price of gold ranges from 77s. to 77s. 4d. The total amount shipped from Melbourne for London, from the 1st of January to the 11th of February, was 279,916 oz. 5 cwt. The rate of interest at Sydney has been increased from four to five per cent. The rates of exchange at Melbourne have been altered; banks purchasing drafts on London at par and selling at two per cent. The total amount of gold brought into Sidney during the week previous to the 2d of February, was seven thousand ounces. The yield of the various gold fields was as great as formerly. The establishment of railways throughout the colony was being discussed with a commendable spirit. The American brig Ida arrived on the 3d of February, from Newcastle, Eng. The Akbar sailed for Melbourne same day.—*Panama Herald, April* 22.

Paying the Militia in the Slave Catching Service.—When the alleged fugitive Glover, was put in the Milwaukie jail, the U. S. Deputy Marshal called upon the officers of the militia to order out the troops to prevent the rescue of the slave-catcher's property from the jail. But the militia men would not come out unless all the forms of the law were complied with, and some authoritative guarantee given that they should be paid. The forms were finally complied with, and the U. S. District Attorney signed the requisite certificates, that the United States should pay the troops. Two companies, consisting of 111 men, were then ordered out, and required by the Deputy Marshal to hold themselves in readiness at their armory "till further orders."

Three days after Glover had escaped, the commander of the troops waited upon the Deputy Marshal to know how much longer the troops would be required to remain at the armory. The Deputy Marshal in great surprise, replied, "You havn't kept the troops at the armory all this while have you?" The commandant replied, "Certainly; you gave directions to keep them there till further orders." The slave catching officers found that the letter of their orders had been faithfully obeyed by the troops, and finally paid the men eight dollars each, *eight hundred and eighty eight dollars* in all, for watching to prevent the escape of the fugitive, *three days after he had left the jail for Canada.* This is the way the people of the United States are made to foot the bills for slave catching.—*Commonwealth.*

The Maine Law in England.—By our English papers we see that the Maine Law movement is rapidly extending throughout the kingdom. Leading and influential metropolitan and provincial papers assign regular a page of every issue to this subject

The London *Atlas*, of March 15 contains a page of extracts from charges to juries, and other opinions of English Judges, to the effect that almost all the crimes and outrages are the effect of intemperance; we give some extracts in another column. The Atlas, of April 1, contains a letter from Mr. Dow, addressed to the United Kingdom Alliance, for the Supression of the Liquor Traffic," al o reports of numerous meetings held in different parts of the kingdom. The Glasgow Christian News, a very able congregational paper, contains many excellent articles on the general Subject of temperance and on the Maine Law; they are very refreshing to us, whe are accustomed in this south down East State to a very different influence from our Congregational paper. The News in every number brings the subject prominently and forcibly before its readers, not by way of sneer or reproach or fault-finding, of the working temperance men, but heartily commending the subject to the attention of the people, as one every way worthy of the aympathy and active co-operatian of all good men.

A movement is commenced there, to raise funds for a vigorous campaign (for the war) against the liquor traffic, and annual hundred pound ($500) subscriptions are rapidly coming in. The Maine Law movement is now fairly before Parliment under very favourable auspices.—*Maine Journal.*

Tradition of Nations.

The nations of the earth which have longest possessed a knowledge of letters, have given to the world the most distinct tradition of the great facts in the Bible history.

The Chaldeans, several hundred years before the Christian era, talked and wrote about the flood—the destruction thereby of the primitive race of man—the new peopling of the earth by the only family that was preserved. They spoke of the father of this family as having been warned in a dream, concerning the destruction which awaited the world, and that he built a ship, and went into this with his family, that when the flood began to abate, this man whom they called Xisinthrus, let out the bird, which at first returned to the ship, finding no resting place—that when the flood was fully abated, the ship rested on a mountain, when he went forth to offer sacrifices and strayed from the rest of the company or family, who went and settled in Babylon. Xisinthrus of the Chaldeans was evidently Moses' Noah. The Chaldeans reckon ten kings before the flood; while Moses counts ten generations.

The Chinese traditions, if they do not absolutely refer to the same persons under the name of Fohi as Moses' Noah; are, indeed most singular. They describe their first king as having lived at a time which would make him a cotemporary of Noah, or so nearly so, that the difference is a matter of no real moment.

They connect with the life of their first king Fohi, so much that Moses connects with Noah, that it appears among the greatest singularities that two nations so disconnected and so unlike, should have preserved the same matter of history or tradition from the ancient date which they have, if indeed no such peculiar circumstances, as they relate had taken place.

The Chinese say their first king had no father; that his mother conceived him encompassed with a rainbow, which is an evident allusion to the rainbow's appearing to Noah; with other circumstances similar to the Mosaic account. The Chinese history supposes the residence of Fohi to have been in the north west province of Ararat, where the ark rested after the abatement of the waters.

The fact that the Chinese may claim to be descended from Noah, or to have had him for their first king, by no means militates against the Mosaic account; in as much as all living have descended from Noah.

The Greeks, in ancient times maintained a belief in the fact of a flood, which had long before destroyed the human family for its wickedness, with the exception of one man whom they called Deucalion, who on account of his piety was preserved and became the father of a new race.

They reported that Deucalicon had a large chest into which he put his family and numerous beasts and floated safely on the water, until the flood was over.

On the first settlement of Mexico by the Spanish, they were surprised to find in the Mexican Manuscripts, which they obtained, an account of the fall of the mother of mankind, accompanied by a serpent, together with an idea of the flood, and a single family escaping on a raft. Among them the observance of every seventh day was maintained.

Familiar traditions have been found among other nations where the Scriptures had never been known, where the Gospel had never been published. Upon what imaginary ground can these traditions be accounted for, except upon the acknowledgement, that the grand items of Bible history had their origin in facts of existing traditions;

Property in Man.—The Nebraska Bill is not our only danger from the slave power. There is an organised and determined effort being made to have property in slaves placed upon the same basis as any other property. If they can obtain such a recognition under the Constiution of the U. S., they expect to be able to hold slaves in all the territories, and to be at liberty to carry them into any of the States. Hitherto the decisions of the U. S. Courts have been that property in slaves is dependent upon local, positive law, and the title is invalidated the moment the slave is taken beyond the jurisdiction of that law. But Mr. Calhoun and all of his school claimed that what the Constitution recognized as property in one State, was in law and equity property everywhere under the national jurisdiction. That doctrine is becoming universal at the South, and is advocated by many at the North. In the Lemmon case, which is pending before the courts, slaveholders expect to get an endorsement of this doctrine, and there is danger that they will succeed. If they do not now, we know not how soon the courts may be in the hands of men who will give such a decision. A majority of the judges are from Southern States, as is usual in the distribution of power. And as the Judges from the North are removed by death, their places are sure to be filled by the most pro-slavery men that can be found. It is the glory of every administration to out-strip all their predecessors in serving the slave power. It would be wonderful if we should for years to come get an administration which dared to do anything for freedom. Hence as new Judges are appointed from time to time, it is more han probable that a majority will soon be found who will assert the right of the master to hold his slaves in any territory of the nation, and hold them in transitu, in any State. When that is done, we shall be powerless to resist, except by a civil revolution. From the decision of the U. S. Courts there is no appeal. We shall be obliged to submit, or resort to arms in defence of Liberty and Justice.—*Morning Star.*

Object of Plowing.

The object of plowing is not fully understood and considered by a majority of those who perform the work; if it were it would be done more faithfully and thoroughly. It is not alone to kill weeds and grass, nor even to furnish a seed-bed of fresh-turned soil for planting or sowing—nor anything which looks merely to the invertion of the sod—which constitutes good plowing.—Large plows, turning a wide and shallow furrow, will show a large day's work, but the work imperfectly accomplished, when the true object of plowing is considered. The chief value of plowing is the preparation it gives the soil for producing vegetation—for giving to the plants sown or planted, the elements of growth and fruitfulness. It should thoroughly pulverize and "loosen the texture of the soil, and thus admit a free circulation of air and moisture, which, by chemical action, disintegrates or breaks down the stony or mineral portions of the same, so that they may be more readily dissolved and taken up by the roots."

In a soil thus plowed—thus prepared for yielding its support to vegetable life—plants can appropriate from afar and near, the nutriment needed for their growth. It is dissolved and ready for their use—not hidden in unbroken clods or slumbering in an undisturbed subsoil—but awaits their action in a friable and penetrable state, where every hungry rootlet, sent out to gather nourishment for its parent plant, may find and appropriate it. It is truly wonderful how full of minute roots the soil of the cornfield becomes, and if that soil is fine and deep, the deeper and closer together will the fibres permeate and intersect it. This is true of all other crops, and while the leaves and fruit depend so intimately on the vigor and extent of the roots, these facts should always be taken into consideration among the objects of plowing.

Fineness and depth of soil are requisite in order to receive the full benefit of the manures applied. It is not fertilizing food in its crude state which assists vegetation—it must first become intimately mixed with, or in fact, a part of the soil. Barn-yard manure especially, seems of little worth, while forming visible layers between the clods of a half plowed soil—it is often dry and coarse—and rather shunned than sought by the roots sent out to forage for suitable food.—If a well prepared soil has any strength and virtue it will yield it readily; and poor land in good tilth is often more productive than better soils less perfectly prepared. The influences of air and moisture have freedom to work, and they are no laggards in gathering means to supply the wants of vegetation.

With those hints on the object of plowing we might connect others on the process—the best means of accomplishing that object—but prefer to leave it for other pens.—Will our practical farmers, who have thought and experimented upon the subject, tell us what plow and what depth of furrow, taking also, soil, season, team and time into consideration, most thoroughly loosens, pulverizes and inverts the soil? This information would be of much value to every farmer, and is especially needed in the present state of agricultural progress, for taking the country at large into account, plowing is more imperfectly performed than any other part of farm husbandry.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The "City of Glasgow."

As no news of this long missing vessel has come to hand, and as there are many interested in her fate and many enquiries made regarding her, we copy the following letter which was addressed by Richardson Brothers to the Liverpool *Times*, and which contains many interesting particulars concerning her. It will be seen by the date of the letter 21st April, no apprehensions were felt by the agents in regard to her safety.

"Many enquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the *City of Glasgow* steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have any friends on board that vessel. The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing. The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, the vessel being 1087 tons register. The water on board was the Government allowance for forty days, besides which there is a power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were 1lb per head of fresh and salt meats per day for 46 days for every person on board, and of bread, flour, &c., 1lb for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than 6 tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 3¼ tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other small stores, &c. These provisions, with economy, are calculated to last 60 or 70 days. The coals on board, were for a passage of 25 or 26 days. We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it, in corroboration of which view the *Baltic* steamer was three days in it, the *Charity* screwsteamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move. The steamers of our line have been before tried under canvass (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds,) are capable of going to the westward under it, and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement of the machinery, whe we do not anticipate. Sailing vessels which left this port a month before the *City of Glasgow* han only just arrived. For these reasons we ourselves feel no anxiety for her safety.

Offer of a Polish Legion to the British Government.—A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with the munitions of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to that effect was sent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury for his approval; the following is the noble earl's reply:—

Downing street, April 13,

"Sir,—I am desired by my Lord Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you addressed to him on the 3rd inst., in which, adverting to the declaration of war by England and France against Russia, you express a hope, on behalf of yourself and your countrymen residing at Portsmouth, that her Majisty's government will allow you to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with munitions of war shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy; and I am to acquaint you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Clinton G. Dawkins.

"Major Stawiarski, Grigg-street,
Southsea, Portsmouth."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev Hiram Wilson, St. Catherine's.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Colsman Freeman, Detroit, U. S.
" George De Baptist, "
" James Haley, "
" T W Stringer, Buxton.
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" Israel Campbell, Oberlin, Lorraine Co., Ohio.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Our Covetous Neighbors.

For some weeks past we have been experiencing a sort of surface excitement, growing out of the rumored designs of John Mitchel, and others on Canada

Tell-tale papers, and papers in sympathy with the scheme, have pretty liberally supplied Canadians with much that they desired, and more than they really knew on the subject; the result has been that a reply has been sent back to the U. S. by Canada papers and persons formerly thought to sympathise with Annexationists—sufficiently explicit, and we had thought satisfactory, to both enemies and well-wishers of both countries.—However, in this as in many other things, it seems that we are mistaken

We can, to a certain extent, excuse the miserable, inflated, mischievous crew, who with Mitchel for their leader, would aim to make Canada a part of their confederacy, and Canadians subordinate to such "Impartial Citizens," as themselves—we say their besotted ignorance and self-concert is their excuse. But we see no excuse for a similar greedy, gnawing, covetousness, respecting this country and her citizens, which we find by their writings and speeches, to be cancer-like—eating out the vitals of men long thought to favor freedom, and to respect the rights of nations to their own possessions.

John Mitchel's pitiful desire for a piece of British America, is not to say the least worse than Hon. Wm. H. Seward's desire for the same. The advocacy of the same, through the columns of his *Citizen* is as proper as through those of Dr. Bailey's *National Era*. It will be an easy matter to dispose of Mitchel, but not so easy, unless begun in time, to destroy the subtle workings against Canada, of men professing to be right on the subject of national honor, human freedom, and moral progress. Trust none of them after you get a sight of the fangs. The *National Era*, speaking of the *Union*, and the *Cost of the Union*," says in illustration of his views, and bearing directly on this point:

"The whole history of the country, from its first settlement to its Colonial organization, from that time to the Revolution, and from the Revolution to our own times, shows that Northern People have been as intent upon territorial extension as home-development. The vigor of one has but quickened the appetite for the other. Did not the articles of the Confederation make express provisions for the accession of the Canadas? Was not their acquisition a favorite object with Northern People during the last war—an object that might have been accomplished but for the imbecility of the Federal Administration? Were not the People of New England ready to go to war for a mere slip of territory claimed by Maine; and the People of Vermont and New York restrained with difficulty from joining with the patriots, a few years since, for the revolution of the Canadas? Is not their annexation still a popular idea in the North and West? And yet, we talk of the policy of the North looking to the improvement of what it has, not to the acquisition of what it has not!

Here then we have the views of political anti-slavery men, so-called, touching their aims and desires in respect to this country. Could the U. S. ever furnish any political body of men, or any number of individuals who have remained true to their professions of freedom; or were Canadians in doubt as to the measure of freedom enjoyed by the white citizens of the two countries—the one owing allegiance to a crown, the other professing, though it does, Republicanism, a degree of *charity* might be exercised towards those whose zeal, not according to knowledge, had prompted them to volunteer Yankee protection to benighted Britishers; but as it is, what but ineffable self-conceit—something indigenous in an American hot-bed, could perpetrate anything like it, barring John Mitchel and his disciples? Annexation to the United States, of these Provinces—to the Northern States if you please, is by interpretation, Yankee domination—Canadian subjugation. There is Mexican annexation after the manner of the snake and toad—swallowed whole. So it will be we fear, of every project of that sort.

Men talk of a North and South. Further than the lines that divide the country, geographically, there is no North and South now: the great effort is to make one; by people in the Northern section for more *silver*, by those South for more negroes, but like the rest of such work it is sadly awry.

No, in this work of Northern annexation, as of Southern, are to be found Yankees of the two extremes in opinion as to speculative matters, but singularly at one on the idea of National domination. They are told by these annexationists in so many words: "Your government cannot compare to ours, you are not, therefore, so free as we are." In the true style of remark about their slaves: "You cannot, politically speaking, take care of yourselves, we will care for you when you *come under us.*" And that is it. Canadians may banish the idea of partnership, should they go under their protection, whatever we now hear of similar origin.

National antipathies, national jealousies, national litleness, originated and fostered by slavery, are too strong for independent freemen to remain under them in peace. Canadians of the better class of mind and morals, and these we believe to be a majority, and increasing, must conclude to submit to much that is humiliating, or revolt from a Northern confederacy even. If annexation must be, why not annex them to Canada? But Dr. Bailey, the leader of the Free Soil Abolitionists, or any other exponent of his party on that subject, shows but little knowledge of the true wants of Canadians, by such views, at the same time that he is carving out a deal of trouble here, and confusion for his sympathisers. The same leader says:

"Suppose the Union dissolved, the North and West would be in possession of all the elements of national power—population, diversified industry, and commerce. With sixteen million of freemen, receiving annually vast accessions of hardy foreign races, they could supply their wants, and would continue a formidable power, expanding and growing stronger every day. Lying generally in the great basin of the Lakes and the river St. Lawrence, the natural attraction between them and the Canadas would have full play, and identity of commercial interests and of race, with sympathetic ideas and institutions, would in due time lead to a political confederation, to which, under such circumstances, Great Britain would feel little disinclination. But these Provinces, it must be remembered, comprise a larger area than that occupied by the slave States.

Meantime, the new empire would bear sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, possessing an extent of Territory far greater than belongs to the present Union, and pervaded, as the present Union is not, by homogeneous social and political institutions, without any great exceptional interest, seeking to oppress and enslave other interests.—Of the greatness, the impregnable strength, the unrivalled prosperity, of such an Empire, no intelligent mind can entertain a doubt."

We fear the writer will "err by taking things for granted," in this case. Such munificence on the part of Great Britain, for it would be nothing else, has no counterpart in United States' history so far, and certainly nowhere out of that world.

It would seem that all the anxiety, care, protection and kind offices of Great Britain for her Provinces, had no other object than to prepare materials for American goaheadativeness to try its infant hand upon a colossal empire with.

We have heard of castles in the air, but never saw the realization of the conception so nearly as in the above extract, except in the Broadway palaces, also of Northern growth, and which, like all such grand creations, tumble down and crush their originators. *

Even-Handed Justice.

About thirty negroes came down on the Frankfort train yesterday from Lexington. They are on their way to Liberia, and were emancipated by parties in Fayette. The railroad companies carried them free of charge.—*Louisville Journal*, 20.

A friend calls our attention to the above. It has been going the rounds of the papers on both sides of the line for some time, and like much of the same sort, has elicited approbation of the chivalry from many who do not make the case of the Negroes their own. We are told that Yankees are not so bad, after all, that we are too severe on them for their conduct to the colored people—that we should do them justice, when as, in the above instance, they deserve it.

Now we beg to say that we do not think we can be too severe on the negro-haters, slaveholders and colonizationists of the United States; their deeds are ugly and evil, and any half way expressions of ours would be ridiculous. White men would not resort to them when treating of their enemies, and we shall not. If there is one lesson more easily learned from them than another it is the most fitting time to speak of, to talk to, and act towards an enemy. A keen sense of the amount of justice due them provokes the proper course. We know that to please them, we could not be two forbearing—too mealy-mouthed—we could refine the expression until nothing could be heard, from sheer delicacy, but that is not our forte, and in doing them justice now, we shall try to be guided by the realities of the case.

Thirty human beings made in the image of God have been kept in chains by these chivalrous Yankees, until whatever of his likeness remains, is in spite of their efforts purposely made to obliterate it. These thirty peices of skin and bone, are either unfit for labor from age, disease, hard usage, or unnecessary to their masters in a pecuniary point, or some moral coward, having the fear of "torment" before him, wishes to buy off Satan by giving him the offal; so a deed of emancipation is made, provided they will consent to go his house in Africa. They consent, of course. Who would hesitate, when the choice was between Hell in Kentucky, and the same place in Guinea if he could get a free passage? It may reasonably appear a gain, as it is leaving a certainty for an uncertainty. But the railroad companies give them a free ride! yes, but when did Kentucky free negroes get a free ride on the cars, unless going to Liberia? Does any one suppose that these men would have been liberated at all, if they had not consented to leave their native home? We do not. And what sort of gratitude for such favors must the poor creatures have felt to their considerate and liberal minded railroad benefactors? A free ride to the penitentiary—to the gallows or to the stake would be suggestive of like regard to the mind of a freeman. Free coloured people are called a nuisance by the promoters of colonization in the United States,—a "festering sore on Society;"—nuisances and festering sores generally get particular attention, and this case is not an exception. Poor wretches! God made them men, but Yankee institutions defeat his purposes for a time. But enlightened Yankees framed their own institutions, and foul and revolting as they are, they are but a reflex of the minds that originated them. How long their despicable conduct to their free and slave population will continue we know not, and have no means of "guessing;" judging from the colonization, Nebraska and other efforts, at present, however, we think it is a small matter. The duty of their coloured people is in our opinion quite clear. Our duty we know to be, to give credit only where it is due,—there is not any due to Yankees of the class we are now dealing with.—Some honest upright men there are in the States, but we would not go to Kentucky to find them, nor to any of the slaveholders or apologists for the institution in the land.

One hopeful sign of the times, however, is in the degree of sensitiveness, their conduct induces. Big as is the United States, the people outside are yet invested with some importance to Yankees; Even hence, efforts to make brutal conduct look excusable. We are outside, and mean to stay, and shall aim to increase the wholesome outside sentiment, so that when they take up their second abode, with their battered and scarred victims "down below," they shall not lay our silence on their conduct as a flattering unction to their souls. *

Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.—The Annual Meeting of this Society is expected to be held about the 19th inst. It is understood that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, and Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, and other distinguished speakers, will be present. So says the *Globe*

To Travelling Agents and Subscribers.

Henry Van Dosen writes to us from Chatham, that his paper, subscribed for on the late visit of Rev. W. H. Jones, has not been received. We have not received the name nor funds of Mr. Van Dosen, from Mr. Jones, so we could not send him the paper, but will attend to it at once. We trust our agents will see the propriety of carefully writing the names of those who subscribe for the paper, and pay them; and that subscribers will be careful to take the agent's receipt for the same. In this case, a subscriber complains bitterly against us, and ends by making us pay his postage, so certain is he that we knew he was being deprived of his paper, when we did not know, so far as our agent is concerned, that such a man lived; less that he had *paid* for the *Freeman*. Agents will please be careful, and subscribers will please pay their postage and speak with less bitterness, unless *certain* that we are disposed to defraud them. *

The Queen's Birthday.

Preparations are being made to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday in a manner more in keeping with the growing greatness of the Province, than heretofore. The greatest enthusiasm prevails as the period approaches. This speaks well for the loyalty and patriotism of Canadians in general. We hope the colored citizens of Toronto and other places, will give evidence of their respect for the great occasion, by uniting heartily with the rest of the community, on whatever plans may be proposed for the day. *

GLEANINGS.

The Great Western Railroad is in excellent order.

—Ward, the murderer of Mr. Butler, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been acquitted. Universal disgust prevails against the unjust verdict, and Ward and his relatives have been obliged to flee the State, at the dictation of an infuriated mob. A specimen throughout of slaveholding justice, law and order.

—Capt. Rogers, of Amherstburg, was drowned on the 5th inst., while fishing in the Detroit.

—The *Aliened American* is about to change proprietors, but the present able Editor, Mr. Day, will continue to fill the editorial chair.

—No news yet, of the "City of Glasgow."

—A fire at Hobart Town, Australia, destroyed property valued at $500,000. Great quantities of gold are taken out at Melbourne—one nugget weighing 52 oz.

—Parliament is to meet at Quebec on the 13th of June.

—Fears are entertained that Capt. Collins, one of Capt M'Clure's party in search of Sir John Franklin, is lost. Parties are in search of him, as well as of Sir John.

—The Galveston (Texas) *News* says that several slaves have escaped from that State to the North recently. Wonder that they should be so discontented!

—A man named Leonard Housiet, living near Cincinnati, shot himself lately in a fit of anger, because some candle-moulds that he was using, leaked!

—The gallery of the Catholic church at Erie, Pa., U. S., gave way on the 7th inst., killing one person and injuring several.

—A riot between the Catholics and Protestants took place on the 7th, at Chelsea, near Boston. The window and cross of the Catholic church were demolished, and other mischief was done. The rioters were dispersed by the authorities.

—The friends of the Nebraska Bill are in fine spirits just now. The average vote to lay aside other bills it. Committee of the Whole, in the House, to reach "Bill Nebraska," was 99 against 34; and the vote by the Committee to consider it, stood ayes 85, nays 105.

—The depot of the Buffalo and Brantford railroad at Brantford, was recently destroyed by fire.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Windsor C. W., 1854.

Dear Freeman:—Business and another matter have prevented me from writing to you since the last time. The other matter is your unceremonious way of dealing with correspondents "in general," and Benjamin "in particular." After reading your cross-grained remarks at what you are pleased to call my verdancy, I felt like standing on my dignity, and not giving the paper one moment of my time; but as in many other things, on sober second thought the right prevailed—I said to myself, the paper should not suffer because of its present captious Editors—it will be a paper, soon—Rev. Ward will take it in hand, and then there will not be such fire-flashes against modest people, as myself for instance, who is willing to do the best, but is frank enough to confess his short-doings. Animated by these thoughts, I went to work, and as you know have done a little, and my purpose is to do on.

The underground has done but a small amount since I wrote, though I see a large freight list bulletined. I will give my items from actual observation and experience on the road soon, and so for the present another subject.

Emigrants on the above ground come in fast, but speedily journey to Chatham or thereabouts.

I do not think much of the disposition they show to squat there only. Is there no other place than Chatham in Canada? Men from Chatham, say, landowners ask enormous prices for their lands; so they will at any point, when they see a disposition to settle there and no where else.—One old "Cannuck," says, we who live in Kent and Essex are just on the door-sill of Canada, and I am of his opinion. The emigrants should scatter. Benjamin has been "up and down," *hunting* and *fishing*, and can say on his own good authority, that the Sydenham is as fine a river as the Thames, and on either her branches, land is as good and a 'sight' cheaper. The same is true of lands in other parts. I begin to think with my old neighbor that we should not stay on the door-sill but go in the house. There are, in the Queen's Bush, fine lands, good Christians, and all else wanted in the way of social privileges. The Ontario District with good lands; but I'm tired of talking; it will not "pay." Some of those emigrants ask advice, but take their own way, when they know nothing about the country, and then grumble when they get cheated. It is true of the same people when they condescend to settle in our little Sandwich.

While on this land business, what ails the land in Rawleigh, Maidstone, Tilbury, and other townships between here and the great Chatham? One folly often perpetrated by the new-comers, is to give a high price for lands because some sharper asks it, who sees they know but little about their value here, and so raise the price of land for miles. Emigrants should *not to be in a hurry to buy at this* season, I think the land will not run away; the danger to them is their "tin" will, if they pay the Chatham people their price as soon as they come; or if they decide to crowd in there to jostle one another. But Benjamin is off the subject. No matter now, as there was none;

your Chatham correspondents will not take offence at his procivity to use their "thunder," if the good Queen's Bushers do not. No offence is meant towards the emigrants; they are as fine a class of men as you'd wish to know, but like other good people, they do not know everything about Canada, and Canada lands. If no offence, what do you meddle for? I hear you say. Why you know ——— will be meddlers.

BENJAMIN.

For the Provincial Freeman.

LONDON, C. W., April 22, 1854.

DEAR FREEMAN,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to say a few words about our people in London, C. W.

It is highly encouraging to witness the efforts of our people here to prove themselves *men*, in the strictest sense of the word. They have groceries, bakeries, drug stores, &c., and are patronized by ladies and gentlemen of all classes of society. They are not the poorest—they are not the meanest people in Canada, by a good deal. The Temperance Society is, as was Gideon of old, sometimes faint, but always pursuing. Those who are peculiarly fond of the good creature, give no aid, neither do we expect it from such; while many of those who despise both bottle and dram-drinker, stand aloof, for causes worthy of neither naming nor notice.

The Baptist society has been growing of late; which growth is owing to the gradual accessions to our number of citizens. The pastor is a good, moral man, though unable to labor as regularly and ably as some owing to the severity of a former illness, the effects of which he will probably feel for many years to come. The Methodist body are no doubt proud of the efficient gentleman whose labors they now enjoy; and it is gratifying to be able to state that things may be heard from that pulpit, other than those ridiculous phrases, once prevalent, but now vanishing from Canada.

The public schools are accessible to the colored children, and they *don't stay away*. The writer received, about two weeks ago, a communication from a gentleman of this town, and on perceiving the hand to be a lady's, made bold to ask whose pen had done credit to that paper. The reply was that F—— W—— did the writing. That writing is not common, and ten amongst twelve of our school teachers, irrespective of color, would blush were the same shown them as a scholar's writing.

T. H., of London, has labored amongst the brethren of the Baptist body, for three weeks past, and I need scarcely say that a sermon will please that body, whether read, spoken or preached, *if it be a sermon*. Success to the good people of London! I congratulate their praiseworthy efforts, and trust they will go forward; and they may, under and by the blessing of "*the good one*," as Jehovah was called by the Saxons, set an example to Christians and moralists, and urge on the go ahead system, as does the model city Toronto.

PHILANTHROPIST.

The following is a specimen of advertisements quite common in New Orleans papers, from one of which it is taken:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away last evening, about 4 o'clock, Sarah Marshall, a light mulatto girl, about 20 years of age, with blue eyes and black hair, and might pass for white if not closely inspected. She is of medium size and well dressed, wearing some jewelry. Captains of ships, steamboats, &c. are cautioned against harboring her. The above reward will be paid to any person returning her to No. 133 Baronne street, or lodging her in any of the city jails. THOS. J. FRISBY.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—It is the intention of the directors, about the 10th instant, to withdraw all freight trains off the line for a short period, in order to allow of several repairs being made along the road. The temporary suspension bridge, near, the Falls, is to be taken down, and replaced by the large, massive, permanent one, for the passage of trains across the river. This will, for a short time, cause some little inconvenience to parties in the transit of freight; the work, however will be hurried on as speedily as possible, and in a few weeks all will be right again. This arrangement will not interfere with passenger traffic; on the contrary, an extra train will be placed on the road, we believe during the present week, for the increased accomodation of the public, to run in the night.—*Prototype*.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to expedite the Queen's yatch, Victoria and Albert, and the painters and decorators are to work from six a. m. to eight p. m. to hasten her progress. She is to be ready by the 10th of May, on which day it is expected Her Majesty and family will embark for a visit to the French capital.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.—The women of Winchester, Ind. have turned practical prohibitionists A man died in that place recently from excessive drinking, and the women, to the number of forty or fifty, called on the liquor seller, made him sign a pledge not to sell any more rum, paid him for all the liquor in his store, and then turned it into the gutter. The woman, whose husband died, has entered suit against the liquor dealer for damages for the loss of her husband.

THE NORTH TO THE WALL.—A while after the passage by Congress of the Missouri Compromise Act in 1820, the late John Randolph, of Virginia, used the following language on the floor of Congress:

"We of the South know what we are doing.—We are always united from the Ohio to Florida; and we can always unite; and you of the North are divided. We have conquered you once, (in the recent admission of Missouri with slavery,) and we can, and will, conquer you again. Ay, gentlemen, we have driven you to the wall, and when we have you there, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

☞ The following is a necrology of those, who in a comparatively few years, have sacrificed their lives in attempts to penetrate the mystery of the African continent.

Ledyard died at Cairo, in 1788.

Harneman died of fever, in Central Africa, between 1802 and 1818.

Mungo Park was killed at Boussa, 1805.

Bukhardt died at Cairo in 1817. He had adopted Mahommedanism for his protection.

Ritchie died at Mourzuk in 1819.

Bowditch died of exhaustion in 1824.

Major Laing was killed near Timbuctoo, in 1827.

Oudney died at Nurmur, from a cold in 1824.

Clapperton died of dysentery, at Siccatoo, in 1827.

A PORTRAIT OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—A farmer looking man with a fat face, thick lips, and a tremendous nose covered with snuff, large ears like the flaps of a saddle, and like "Uncle Ned" in lyric history, with no wool to speak of on the top of his head, although his parenological developements displayed an extensive surface where the wool ought to grow; the head placed on the body of a stunted alderman, whose clothes appear to have been pitch-forked on his back, with one shirt collar up and the other down, his waistcoat buttoned awry, and his shirt front smeared with snuff—and you have the portrait of Sir Charles Napier. If there is a thirst for further or more minute particulars, it may be added that the Admiral wears Blucher boots and takes snuff with three fingers.—

TOBACCO CHEWERS BEWARE!—Beside the poison contained in the weed itself, many of our tobacco chewers are absorbing into their systems an oxyde of lead,—the same which kills so many painters, and paralyzes others. Lead foil is cheaper than tin foil, and some of those who put up tobacco for chewing, use the latter instead of the former. The counterfeit may be known by its dark blue or bluish color, whereas tin foil is nearly white. Tobacco chewers who do not wish to absorb two poisons at once, will do well to profit by this caution.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

☞ Rev. Mr. Bonson of Prairie du Chien, says that a tea of black ash bark will cure the bite of a mad dog, or of poisonous reptiles.

THE FATE OF CANADA.—There is no part of the United States, or of Great Britain, that we know of, in which the elements of strength, wealth and growth are more rife and more active than in Canada. Her internal improvement policy, her immigration, revenue system, agricultural interest, banking interest, and her home trade, all conduce to her developement.—Her taxes are light, and public burdens, of all kinds, are easy. Her cities are filling up to such a degree, that in Toronto, London, Hamilton, &c., a house or business stand can hardly be had.—These cities are full of fine, noble blocks of buildings, both of a public and private character, of seminaries, manufactories and schools. Mechanics' services are in active demand, and well remunerated, and everything betokens life, zeal and prosperity. This state of things has not existed very long, and is in truth in direct contrast with the past history of the provinces. It has been the result of *self-dependence*, on the part of the people. The *rationale* of all these facts points to the distinct and palpable conclusion, that ere many years the Canadas will become separate from, and independent of, the mother government. The fact is just as certain, as that the two Provinces continue to exist. Whether she will become annexed to the United States, is a question admitting strong doubts. We think not, for the reason that the utter repugnance in which the Canadians hold slavery, will for ever prevent it, so long as slavery lasts, while upon the other hand, the South holds the same repugnance toward the annexation of a powerful and rich territory where slavery cannot come. May she not be independent?—*Detroit Tribune*.

ENGINE BUILDING IN GALT.—The thing that mekes a town, is what it can do, what it exports, or in other words, what it manufactures and sends abroad. A recent visit to the celebrated foundry establishment of Messrs, Cromby & Co., of this town, amply convinced us of this fact.—Here amid the busy din and constant whirl of swift machinery, are forged, fashioned and finished, and endless number of substantial articles of world-wide utility, displaying alike the progressive character of mechanical talent, and the credit, wealth and renown which ever attend untiring diligence and laudable perseverance. No less than 17 steam engines are in various stages of progress in this establishment at this moment, and more orders are pouring in than the enterprising proprietors can possibly execute, notwithstanding a great increase of hands and extra hours of work! But the most prominent attractive monument of skill now to be seen in the finishing room by visitors, is a large engine on the horizontal system, of forty horse-power—intended for Mr. William's Car Factory, Hamilton.—All the patterns, &c., were got up expressly for this dainty giantess, by the aforesaid firm. It presents a very massive appearance, with much polished brass and clear work of a first-rare character. It is also fitted with Stevenson's patent cut-off, for working steam expansively, to which are added, some ingenious improvements by Mr. Andrew Scott, the presiding spirit of the practical department. The fly-wheel alone weighs over three and a half tons, and altogether, will well repay the curious for a visit of inspection.—*Dumfries Reformer*.

AN ENGLISH FARM HOMESTEAD.—There were few houses which wore more completely the outward show of comfort and prosperty than the Great Farm at Atherton. It was a large, square, substantial building, with fine fruit covering the upper part of the walls, and jessamine, honeysuckle and China roses clustering round the windows. The green court, which divided the house from the road, was gay during nine months of the year with flowers and flowering trees; and boasted still some lingering spikes of hollyhock, a stray blossom of clover and scarlet, geranium, and bunches of that most fragrant of roses, which is called "of the four seasons." The mignionette too and the violet mingled their delicious fragrance. We see this in the poorest cottages, and here was no poverty to contend with. On one side of the court was the most affluent of all territories, an immense orchard, a perfect grove of fruit trees, cherry, apple, pear, plum, and walnuts at their tallest hight and fullest bearing.—Behind was a large kitchen garden; and on the side opposite to the orchard a magnificent farm-yard and rick-yard, horse-pond and duck-pond, barns, stables, cart-houses and cow-houses, dovecots and pig-sties, with all their inhabitants, biped and quadruped, feathered and unfeathered, of every denomination.—They who talk of the quiet of the country, can hardly have been in a great farm yard, towards sunset on a wintry day, when the teams are come back faom the plough and the cattle from the field, and the whole population is gathered together for the purpose of feeding. I would match it for noise and dirt and jostling against Cheapside, and taking into account the variety of creatures, and the different keys combined in that wild chorus, I should have little doubt of winning.—"*Atherton*," *and other Tales, by Miss Milford*.

WHEN SHOULD TIMBER BE CUT.—What is the proper season for cutting timber, to ensure its greatest durability is a question of considerable importance to the farmer, who would avoid unnecessary labor, as it makes a great difference to a farmer if his fences have to be removed once in five years when by cutting his timber in a proper season, they would last ten.

The time settled on by tradition, appears to be in the month of February. Perhaps the reason is the winter is the most convenient season for doing such work, there being more leisure then than in summer, and because it has been generally done at that time, it is supposed to be the right one.—But if any one will be at the trouble of cutting a tree in the winter or spring, and one in June or July, and making them into rails and then see which will last the longest, he will not need any other argument to convince him that tradition is at fault, in this case at least. Perhaps the case may be different with some kinds of timber, but hickory, ash, basswood, beech, and maple, and some other kinds cut in the winter, when the bark is tight on the tree, becomes saprotten and wormeaten before they have time to season, and fall to pieces: in the summer, the bark being loose, and the sap near the surface, can easily be peeled, when it dries immediately, and becomes as hard as bone, and will not doubt last. Trees cut down in summer, and left with the tops on, may be worked up at leisure with very good advantage.—*Ohio Farmer*.

☞ An impression exists among the ship-builders of London, almost amounting to moral certainty, that there is a Russian spy in every one of the English dock-yards.

RAILRODS IN RUSSIA.—The Czar Nicholas has been a great railway builder. In 1836 he first began by having one made between St Petersburg and Sarkoesls, a distance of seventeen miles. He next undertook to open the great road between the Capital and Moscow—a distance of 400 miles. In this work, Major Whistler, the American was employed, along with several other of his countaymen. The track was completed in 1851, and the passage is now made in twenty-two hours. At present thousands of laborers are employed on a road 568 miles long, which shall connect St. Petersburg and Warsaw. A company has been formed at Riga to make a road of 128 miles, connecting that port with St. Petersburg and Warsaw. Another road is contemplated to connect Moscow with the capital of Poland. In Poland, workmen have been for years, at a road from Warsaw to Mrsolvitz, in Prusian Silesia. This line, of 200 miles in length, would put Warsaw in communication with Vienna, Berlin and Paris. When the road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg is complete, as it will be in three years, four or five days journey will carry a man from Paris to the Roman Capitol, and when these lines of railway connecting the latter with the Capitals of Austria and Prussia are in operation, the influence of Russia over Central Europe will be extremely powerful. Those three monarchies will form a military union which nothing can break—unless the present storm should tend to prevent the future league of despotism so formidable.—*Sat. Eve. Mail*.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Margaret Fuller somewhere beautifully says:—"It is a marvel whence this perfect flower (the waterlily) derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others."

HANNIBAL'S TREATISE ON THE ROOSTER.—De rooster am de he hen; and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut round de barn yard, dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all de chickens. He does de best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull the wool ober de eyes ob us silly fellers, and make us believe he did it, when he am no more capable ob doin' de same dan I am. How much like some lazy husbands in dis kongregation I could menshun, wso let der wives do all de work, and take car' ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

TOMATO CULTURE—Very few gardeners understand the proper mode of cultivating this wholesome and delicious vegetable. Let the seed be sown in a box in the middle of winter—let the plants grow in your bed-room, for it is wholesome—they will suck in the carbonic acid which is generated by the stove and your breathing, while they will drive off oxygen, the life-giving principle for man and all animals. Remove them in the spring, when danger faom frost is over, and set them at a regular distance of four feet apart.

When they are two feet high, put stakes to them, fresh cut young shoots from the woods with boughs on which you can train the branching vines of the tomato. Trim the lower branches, and keep the vines from the ground either by trellis-work or by strings interlinking, or by placing the branches on the boughs of the shoots. After the plants have been in the ground about three weeks, hoe up the ground around, destroy every weed and manure the roots. By this means you will secure a supply of rich tomatoes constantly.

HORRIBLE.—A large wine dealer in London recently, on his death-bed, going in great distress of mind, acknowledged to his friends that his agony was occasioned by the nature of the business he followed for years. He stated that it had been his habit to purchase all the sour wines he could, and making use of sugar of lead and other deleterious substances, restore the wine to a palatable taste. He said he did not doubt he had been the means of destroying hundreds of lives, as he had from time to time noticed the injurious effects of his mixtures on those who drank, where the unconscious victims of his cupidity, after waiting and declining for years, despite of the best medical advice, went to their graves, poisoned by wines he had sold them.

INTEMPERMPEANCE AT THE SOUTH.—A New Orleans paper makes the following statement:

During the last year there was expended something near $30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; $20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness; in the city and State about 400 deaths by *delirium tremens;* about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes.—Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauberism; the resources of the State have crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large ..as been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been

ONE OF THE BOYS.—When Henry Ward Beecher visited this city to deliver some lectures a year or two since, he rode from Waterville on the box, when Sam, a young but favourite driver, was in charge of the team. Sam drove the team through at the rate of twelve miles an hour, anticipating by two or three hours the usual time of arriving. The proprietor of the line inquired of him the next day how he came to drive so fast. "Oh," said he, "I tell you I had one of the boys on the box, and he wanted to see' em go, and I put 'em through!"—*Bangor Mercury*,

IS FRIDAY UNLUCKY?—The whaleship Hillman, which arrived here on Friday, seems to disapprove the old superstition that Friday is an unlucky day, most materially. We learn from the first officer of the vessel, that the Hillman sailed from this port on Friday, that she took the first blackfish on Friday, first whale on Friday, made first port out on Friday, and finally arrived here on Friday, with 3500 barrels of whale oil, 180 barrels of sperm oil, and 61,000 lbs. of bone on board and sent home. Is Friday unlucky? The owners of the Hillman, we presume, are inclined to the opinion that it is not.—*New Bedford Standard*.

THE POPE'S CLEMENCY.—An English paper mentions the following as an instance of the Pope's clemency: "His Holiness the Pope would not allow the Christmas feast to pass without an act of mildness towards the political prisoners in the Apostolical Hospital of San Michele. All of them were taken on Christmas eve from their prison into larger rooms, and were allowed to converse *for half an hour* with their relations, under observation."

☞ An Irishman being asked on a late trial for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire-shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ord nary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted —

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 12, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 37s 6d to 38s 9d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 6d to 8s 8d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s to 3s 3½ Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140 s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 1s 8d to 2s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)
Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	9	6 a	0	0
Oats per bus.	2	9 a	3	0
Corn do	5	0 a	6	0
Barley do	5	0 a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0 a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	9 a	3	6
Beef per 100 lb.	44	0 a	48	0
Pork do	48	0 a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	3 a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10 a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Weeat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Sring do. 5s 9½d 0s 0d. Barley 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys, each 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

NOTICE.

A public meeting of the colored citizens of Toronto, will be held on Wednesday evening next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 2nd Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond Street, on important business.

Also, at the same meeting, arrangements will be made for the celebration of the 1st of August.

MANY CITIZENS.

Maine Law Lectures.

By appointment of the Joint Committee of the Sons and League, F. W. Kellogg Esq., lectures during the present month, in advocacy of Maine Law principles, in the undermentioned places as specified. In each place visited, Mr. Kellogg is authorized and instructed by the Committee to solicit and receive contributions to the funds of the Organization:—

Woodstock	Saturday,	13th "
London	Monday,	15th "
Chatham	Tuesday,	16th "
London	Wednesday,	17th "
Ingersoll	Thursday,	18th "
Galt	Friday,	19th "
Guelph	Saturday,	20th "
Georgetown	Monday,	22nd "
Brampton	Tuesday,	23rd "
Picton	Wednesday,	24th "
	Thursday,	25th "

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3½	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6½	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11½	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1½	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8½	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3½	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6½	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11½	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11½	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1½	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	6 8		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Sheemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same

Miscellaneous.

(From Punch.)

TALFOURD.

Ere the war clouds, darkly closing,
Shudder to the rending flash,
Ere a world holds breath to listen
To the opening thunder-crash,
Hear, from yonder seat of judgment,
Words of peace—the true, the best;
Ah! the noble words are stilled,
And a noble heart hath rest!

Dead? He should have died hereafter,
Time had come for such a word,
When the day of fight was over,
And the triumpa bells were heard.
Statesman—Minister of Justice—
Friend of all who needed friend—
Poet,—might he not have tarried,
Seen our conflict to an end?

Had the Statesman marked his nation
Check and crush invading might;
Had the upright Judge, rejoicing,
Watched the victory of the Right;
Had the oppressed one's Friend beheld us
Raise the weak, dash down the strong,
Then, perchance, the Poet's utterance
Had awaked in glowing song.

Other was the dread decretal—
Life and death obey their Lord,
And the golden bowl is broken,
And unloosed the silver cord.
In the very hour when duty
To her dearest task was wed,
Pleading for the poor and needy,
Talfourd's gentle spirit fled.

What is left to those who mourn him,
When the last sad rite is said,
When—but not with hopeless sorrow—
Earth in earth is numbly laid.
Call his image from the marble,
Let the rich memorial tell
How he earned the love we bore him,
That we loved him long and well.

Let it speak of kindliest nature,
Of the large, yet subtle mind,
Of a heart all overflowing
With affection for his kind.
Speak of honor, trust and frankness,
Of a hand preventing need,
And of whisper from the river,
Making bounty rich indeed.

Then record how he, undaunted,
Fought through faction's wild turmoil,
To uphold the thinker's title
To the earnings of his toil.
How low cant and selfish cunning
Barred his onward course in vain,
Till he felled and chained the plunderers
Of the Labor of the Brain.

Speak of eloquence, beguiling
Foes themselves to own its sway,
Rich with many an ancient jewel,
Touched with Art's all-kindling ray.
Then inscribe his Poet-honors—
Nay—that record be his own—
Little recks true bard of memory
Passing with a sculptured stone.

Ire lucet! Battle's signal
Sullen booms o'er sea and plain;
Wake ye at the fatal summons,
Fabled Choosers of the Slain!
Who, beside our red-cross banner,
Falls, its foremost champion there—
Flinging down a life, and winning
Name that time himself shall spare!

Gallant heart! But happier, nobler,
Hold the doom 'twas his to meet,
Who, declaring Heaven's own message,
Died upon the judgment seat.
On his lip that holy lesson
All his life had taught, he cried,
"Help the humble, help the needy—
Help with Love." So Talfourd died.

The Longest Night in a Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It was one of these old fashioned winters, in the days of the Georges, when the snow lay on the ground for weeks, when railways were unknown, and the electric telegraph had not been dreamed of save by the speculative Countess of Loneon. The mails had been irregular for a month past, and the letter bags which did reach the post-office had been brought thither with difficulty.—The newspapers were devoid of all foreign intelligence, the metropolis knew nothing of the doings of the provinces, and the provinces knew little more of the affairs of the metropolis; but the columns of both were crowded with accidents from the inclemency of the weather, with heatrrending accounts of starvation and destitution, with wonderful escapes of adventurous travellers, and of still more adventurous coachmen and guards. Business was almost at a stand still, or was only carried on by fits and starts; families were made uneasy by the frequent long silence of their absent members, and the poor were suffering great misery from cold and famine.

The south road had been blocked up for nearly a month, when a partial thaw almost caused a public rejoicing; coaches began to run, letters to be despatched and delivered, and weatherbound travellers to have some hope of reaching their destination.

Among the first ladies who undertook the journey from the west of Scotland to London at this time, was a certain Miss Stirling, who had, for weeks past, desired to reach the metropolis. Her friends assured her that it was a foolhardy attempt, and told of travellers who had been twice, nay three times, snowed up on their way to town; but their advice and warnings were of no avail; Miss Stirling's business was urgent, it concerned others more than herself, and she was not one to be deterred by personal discomfort or by physical difficulties from doing what she thought was right.

So she kept to her purpose, and early in February took her seat in the mailcoach for London, being the only passenger who was booked for the whole journey.

The thaw had continued for some days; the roads, though heavy, were open; and with the aid of extra horses here and there, the first half of the journey was performed pretty easily, though tediously.

The second day was more trying than the first; the wind blew keenly, and penetrated every crevice of the coach; the partial thaw had but slightly affected the wild moorland they had to cross; thick heavy clouds were gathering round the red rayless sun; and when on reaching a little roadside inn the snow began to fall fast, both the guard and coachman urged their solitary passenger to remain there for the night, instead of tempting the discomforts and perhaps the perils of the next stage. Miss Stirling hesitated for a moment, but the little inn looked by no means a pleasant place to be snowed up in, so she resisted their entreaties, and gathering her furs more closely around her, she nestled herself into the corner of the coach.—Thus, for a time she lost all consciousness of outward things in sleep.

A sudden lurch awoke her; and she soon learned that they had stuck fast in a snowdrift, and that no efforts of the tired horses could extricate the coach from its unpleasant predicament. The guard, mounting one of the leaders, set off in search of assistance, while the coachman comforted Miss Stirling by telling her, that as nearly as they could calculate, they were only a mile or two from "the squire's," and that if the guard could find his way to the squire's, the squire was certain to come to their rescue with his sledge. It was not the first time that the squire had got the mail-bags out of a snow wreath by that means.

The coachman's expectations were fulfilled. Within an hour, the distant tinkling of sledge bells was heard, and lights were seen gleaming afar; they rapidly advanced nearer and nearer; and soon a hearty voice was heard, hailing them. A party of men; with lanterns and shovels, came to their assistance, a strong arm lifted Miss Stirling from the coach, and supported her trembling steps to a sledge close at hand; and almost before she knew where she was, she found herself in a large hall, brilliantly lighted by a blazing wood fire. Numbers of rosy glowing childish faces were gathered round her, numbers of bright eager eyes were gazing curiously upon her, kindly hands were busied in removing her wraps, and pleasant voices welcomed her and congratulated her upon her escape.

"Ay, ay, Mary," said her host, addressing his wife, "I told you that the sleigh would have plenty of work this winter, and you see that I was right."

"As you are always are, uncle," a merry voice exclaimed. "We all say at Hawtree, that Uncle Atherton never can be wrong."

"Atherton! Hawtree!" repeated Miss Stirling, in some amazement, "and uttered in that familiar voice! Ellen, Ellen Middleis it possible that you are here?"

A joyful exclamation and a rush into her arms were the young girl's ready reply to this question as she cried, "Uncle Atherton, Aunt Mary, don't you know your old friend Miss Stirling?"

Mrs. Atherton fixed her soft blue eyes on the stranger, in whom she could at first scarcely recognize the bright haired girl whom she had not seen for eighteen or twenty years; but by and by she satisfied herself, that, though changed, she was Ellen Stirling still; with that same sunny smile and the same laughing eyes that had made every one love her in their school days.—Heartfelt indeed were the greetings which followed, and cordial the welcome Mrs. Atherton gave her old friend, as she congratulated herself on having dear Ellen under her own roof; more especially as she owed this good fortune to Mr. Atherton's exertions in rescuing her.

"It is the merest chance, too, that he is at home at present," she said; "he ought to have been in Scotland, but the state of the roads in this bleak country has kept him prisoner here for weeks."

"And others as well," Ellen Middleton added: "but both children and grown up people are only too thankful to have so good an excuse for staying longer at Belfield."—And then laughing, she asked Aunt Mary how she meant to dispose of Miss Stirling for the night, for the house was as full already as it could hold.

"Oh," said her Aunt, "we shall manage very well. Belfield is very elastic."

She smiled as she spoke, but it struck Miss Stirling that the question was, nevertheless, a puzzling one, so she took the first opportunity of entreating her to take no trouble on her account; a chair by the fire was really all the accommodation she cared for, as she wished to be in readiness to pursue her journey as soon as the coach could proceed.

"We shall be able to do better for you than that, Ellen," Mrs, Atherton answered cheerfully. "I cannot, it is true, promise you a 'state-room,' for every bed in the house is full, and I know you will not allow any one to be moved for your convenience; but I have one chamber still at your service, which, except in one respect, is comfortable enough."

"Haunted of course, ?" said Miss Stirling, gaily.

"Oh, no, no, it is not that; I had fitted it up for my brother William, when he used to be here more frequently than of late, and it is often occupied by gentlemen when the house is full."

"Oh! is that be all, I am quite willing to become its first lady tenant," said Miss Stirling, heartily. So the matter was settled, and orders given to prepare the Pavilion for the unexpected guest.

The evening passed pleasantly; music, dancing and ghost stories made the hours fly fast. It was long past ten—the usual hour of retiring at Belfield—when Miss Stirling, under her hostess' guidance took possession of her outside chamber. It really was a pleasant, cheerful little apartment. The crimson hangings of the bed and window looked warm and comfortable in the flashing firelight; and when the candles on the mantlepiece were lighted, and the two easy chairs drawn close to the hearth, the long parted friends found it impossible to resist the temptation of sitting down to have, what in old days they used to call a "two-handed chat." There was much to tell of what had befallen both, of chequered scenes of joy and sorrow, deeply interesting to those whose youth had been passed together; there were mutual recollections of school-days to be talked over; mutual friends and future plans to be discussed; and midnight rang out from the table-clock before Mrs Atherton said good night. She had already crossed the threshold to go, when she turned back to say, "I forgot to tell you, Ellen, that the inside of this door is not very secure, and that the key only turns on the outside. Are you inclined to trust to the bar alone, or will you, as William used to do, have the door locked outside, and let the servant bring the key in the morning. William used to say that he found it rather an advantage to do so, as the unlocking of the door was sure to wake him."

Miss Stirling laughingly allowed, that though, generally, she could not quite think it an advantage to be locked into her room, still she had no particular objection to it on this particular occasion, as she wished to rise in seasonable time.

"Very well; then you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key at eight precisely. Good night."

"Good night."

They parted; the door was locked outside; the key taken out; and Miss Stirling standing by the window, watching her friend cross the narrow black path, which had been swept clear of snow to make a dry passage from the house to the pavilion. A ruddy light streamed from the hall door as it opened to admit its mistress, and gave a cheerful friendly aspect to the scene; but, when the door closed and shut out the warm comfortable light, the darkened porch, the pale moonlight simmering on the shrouded trees, and the stars twinkling in the frosty sky, had such an aspect of solitude as to cast over her a kind of chill that made her half repent having consented to quit the house at all, and let herself be locked in this lonely place.

Yet what had she to fear? No harm could happen to her from within the chamber; the door was safely locked outside, and strong iron stanc..eons guarded the window; there could be no possible danger. So drawing her chair once more to the fire and stirring it into a brighter blaze, she took up a little Bible which lay on the dressing table and read some portions of the New Testament.

When she laid down the book she took out the comb that fastened up her long dark silken tresses—in which, despite her five-and-thirty years, not a silver thread was visible—and, as she arranged them for the night, her thoughts strayed back to the old world memories, which her meeting with Mary Atherton had revived. The sound of the clock striking two was the first thing that recalled her to her present life. By this time the candles were burned down almost to the socket, and the fire was dying fast. As she turned to fling a fresh log of wood into the grate, her eyes fell upon her dressing glass and in its reflection she saw, or least fancied she saw, the bed curtains move.

She stood a moment gazing at the mirror expecting a repetition of the movement; but all was still, and she blamed herself for allowing nervous fears to overcome her. Still it was an exertion, even of her brave spirit, to approach the bed and withdraw the curtains. She was rewarded by finding nothing save the bed-clothes folded neatly down, as if inviting her to press the snow white sheets, and a luxurious pile of pillows, that looked most tempting. She could not resist the mute invitation to rest her wearied limbs.—Allowing herself no time for further doubts or fears, she placed her candle on the mantle piece, and stepped into bed.

She was very tired, her eyes ached with weariness, but sleep seemed to fly from her; old recollections thronged on her memory; thoughts connected with the busiuess she had still to get through, haunted her; and difficulties that had not occurred to her till now, arose up before her. She was restless and feaverish; and the vexation of feeling so, made her more wakeful. Perhaps if she were to close the curtains between her and the fire she might be better able to sleep—the flickering light disturbed her, and the moonbeams stealing between the window curtains, cast ghostly shadows on the wall. So she carefully shut out the lights on that side, and turned again to sleep. Whether she had or had not quite lost consciousness she could not well remember, but she was soon thoroughly aroused by feeling the bed heave under her. She started up, and awaited with a beating heart a repetition of the movement, but it did not come. It must have been a return of the nervous fancies which had twice assailed her that night. Laying her head once more on the pillow, she determined to control her groundless terrors.

Again she started! This time there could be no doubt; the bed had heaved more than once, accompanied by a strange gurgling sound, as if of a creature in pain. Leaning on her elbow, she listened with that intensity of fear, which desires, almost as much as it dreads, a recurrence of the sound that caused it. It came again, followed by a loud rustling noise, as if some heavy body were dragged from under the bed in the direction of the fire. What could it be?—She longed to call out for help, but her tongue clave to the roof of her mouth, and the pulses of her temples throbbed until she felt as if their painful beating sounded in the silence of the night like the loud tick of a clock.

The unseen thing dragged itself along until it reached the hearthrug where it flung itself down with violence. As it did so, she heard the clank of a chain. Her breath came less painfully, as she heard it, for it occurred to her that the creature might be nothing worse than the house dog, who having broken his chain, had sought shelter beneath the bed in the warm room. Even this notion was disagreeable enough, but it was as nothing to the vague terror which had hitherto oppressed her. She persuaded herself that if she lay quite quiet, no harm would happen to her, and the night might soon pass over. Thus reasoning she laid herself down again.

By-and-by the creature began to snore, and it struck her feverish fancy that the snoring was not like that of a dog. After a little time, she raised herself gently, and with trembling hands, drew back an inch or two of the curtain and peered out, thinking that any certainty was better than such terrible suspense. She looked toward the fireplace, and there, sure enough, the huge creature lay—a brown hairy mass, but of what shape it was impossible to divine, so fitful was the light, and so strangely was it coiled up on the hearth rug. By-and-by, it began to stretch itself out, to open, its eyes which shone in the flickering ray of the fire, and to raise its paws above its hairy head.

Good God! those are not paws! They are human hands; and dangling from his wrists hang fragments of broken chains!

A chill of terror froze Ellen Stirling's veins, as a flash of expiring fire showed her this clearly—far too clearly—and the conviction seized upon her mind, that she was shut up with an escaped convict. An inward invocation to Heaven for aid rose from her heart, as with the whole force of her intellect she endeavoured to survey the danger of her situation, and to think of the most persuasive words she could use to the man into whose power she had so strangely fallen. For the present, however, she must be still, very still; she must make no movement to betray herself; and perhaps he might overlook her presence until daylight came, and with it possible help. The night must be far spent, she must wait and hope.

She had not to wait long. The creature moved again—stood upright—staggered toward the bed. For one moment—one dreadful moment—she saw his face, his pale pinched features, his flashing eye, his black bristling hair; but, thank God! he did not see her. She shrunk behind the curtains; he advanced to the bed, slowly hesitatingly, and the clanking sound of the broken chains fell menacingly on her ear. He laid his hands upon the curtains; and, for a few moments fumbled to find the opening.—These moments were all in all to Ellen Stirling. Despair sharpened her senses; she fonnd that the other side of the bed was not so close against the wall but that she could pass between. Into the space between, she contrived to slip noiselessly.

She had hardly accomplished the difficult feat, and sheltered herself behind the curtains, when the creature flung itself on the bed, and drawing the bed clothes round him uttered a sound more like the whinnying of a horse than the laugh of a human being.

For some little time Miss Stirling stood in her narrow hiding place, trembling with cold and terror, fearful lest some unguarded movement should betray her, and bring upon her a fate she dared not contemplate. She lifted up her heart in prayer for courage; and when her composure had in some degree returned, it occurred to her that if she could but reach the window, she might from that position, possibly attract the attention of some passer-by, and be released from her terrible durance.

Cautiously she attempted her perilous experiment; her bare feet moved noiselessly across the floor, and a friendly ray of moonlight guided her safely toward the window. As she put out her hand towards the curtains her heart gave a fresh bound of terror, for it came in contact with something soft and warm. At length, however, she remembered that she had flung down her fur cloak in that spot, and it was a mercy to come upon it now, when she was chilled to the bone.—She wrapped it around her and reached the window without further adventure, or any alarm from the occupant of the bed; whose heavy regular breathing gave assurance that he was now sound asleep. This was a comfort, and she greatly needed it. The looking out of the window was anything but inspiriting. The stars still shone peacefully on the sleeping earth; the moon still showed her pallid visage; not a sight or sound presaged dawn; and after long listening in vain for any signs of life in the outer world, she heard the table clock strike four.

Only four!

She felt as if it were impossible to survive even another hour of terror such as she had just passed through. Was there no hope? None.

She tried to support herself against the window frame, but her first touch caused it to shake and creak in a manner that seemed to her startingly loud; she fancied that the creature moved uneasily on his bed at the sound. Drops of agony fell from her brow, as minute after minute wore heavily on; ever and anon, a rustle of the bed-clothes, or a clank of the manacled hands, sent a renewed chill to her heart.

The clock struck five.

Still all without was silent. Suddenly, a man's whistle was heard in the court, and the driver of the mail-coach, lantern in hand, crossed the yard toward the pavilion. Would to God she could call to him, or in any way arrest his attention! but she dared not make the slightest sound. He looked up at the window against which he almost brushed in passing; and the light he held, flashed on Miss Stirling's crouching figure. He paused, looked again, and seemed about to speak, when she hastily made signs that he should be silent, but seek assistance at the house. He gave her a glance of intelligence, and hastened away.

How long his absence seemed! could he have understood her? The occupant of the bed was growing every instant more and more restless; he was rising from the bed—he was groping round the room. They would come too late, too late!

But no! steps in the courtyard—the key turning in the lock—the door opens—then with a yell that rang in Ellen Stirling's ear until her dying day, the creature rushed to her hiding place, dashed the slight window frame to pieces, and finding bimself baulked of his purposed escape by the strength of the iron bars outside, turned like a wild beast on his pursuers. She was the first on whom his glance fell. He clasped her throat: his face was close to hers; his glittering eyes were glaring at her in frenzy—when a blow from behind felled him.

She awoke from a long swoon to find herself safe in Mrs. Atherton's dressing room, and to hear that no one was hurt but the poor maniac, and that he was again safe in the hands of his keepers, from whom he had escaped a few hours before.

"A few hours! A life-time, Mary! But Heaven be thanked, it is past like a wild dream!"

It was not all past. One enduring effect remained, ever after, to imprint on Ellen Stirling's memory, and on the memories of all who knew her, the events of that long night. Such had been her suffering, anxiety, and terror, that, in those few hours, her hair had turned as white as snow.—*Household Words.*

PHANTOMS.—A Parody.

BY RALPH W. HARPER.

All houses wherein rats and mice abide,
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The cunning thieves upon their errands glide,
Making a hasty scratching on the floors.

We meet them in the chamber, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go;
Their twinkling eyes are peering everywhere,
As hurriedly they scamper to and fro.

The house has far more inmates than the hosts
Invited; cellar, pantry, kitchen, hall,
Are thronged with nibblers, which the scent of
repasts
Has tempted from their strongholds in the wall.

The stranger at my fireside may not see
The forms I see—and, if strange sounds he hear,
Ascribes them to the wind; but unto me
The real cause is visible and clear.

The garret's dusty, dim circumference
Is where they most do congregate—for there
Rubbish in piles, and cobwebs dark and dense,
Shut out intruders and the daylight's glare.

Their little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite incentives and desires—
The struggle of the daring that destroys,
And the instinctive cowardice that fears.

The perturbations, the perpetual jar,
That greet me as the evening hours go by,
Come from the attic, where their gambols are
Played without fear, and undisturbedly.

And as the moon, from some dark, cavernous
cloud,
Flings down to us a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling beams our fancies crowd
Into the vague uncertainty and night—

So from the attic story, there descends
A flight of stairs, connecting it with this,
And racing up and down, my long-tailed friends
Affright the night with antics numberless.

Portland Eclectic.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT-WATER FUGITIVE. By the following, which we find in the Savannah *Journal* of the 23d inst., it will be seen that Edward Davis, the fugitive, has arrived at his "Botany Bay." The inference that the family were slaves, and that the "abolition" lawyer (who by the way, was a Maryland slave holder) would not "allow" them to be introduced as witnesses, is all a draft on the imagination of our Georgia cotemporary.

"The fugitive came from Philadelphia in the Keystone State, which arrived this morning, and was taken back to Macon by this morning's train of cars. In conversation with the fugitive, Capt. Hardie learned from him during the passage that he was in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary three years for burglary, came out, and being ashamed—as he reported—to stay at home, went to Maryland, where, for violation of the free negro law of that State, he was afterwards sold to a trader, who sent him to Georgia. It is presumed, however, that he, together, with his mother and sister, now in Philadelphia, are all runaways. The abolition lawyer who defended him at New Castle refused to have them appear as evidence in his favour, which considerably strengthens this presumption. The affair, as it has been conducted by Capt. Hardie, will convince Georgians that this company and its agents are all right on the subject of our peculiar institutions."—*Phil. Register.*

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing a running sketch of his travels in Illinois, gives the following description of an Illinois farm:—

"The cars are now passing an immense corn-field, of *fifteen hundred acres*, within one enclosure. Think of that! It is owned by Mr. John Alexander, of Sangamon county who has 3000 acres of prairie here in one body, 1800 of which is in corn. His business is stock-feeding. To raise his crops and feed them out, he employs about thirty men and thirty head of horses per year. His sales of stock, the past year, amounted to over $30,000. Eight years since he had about $500 in his pocket, and bought this land. Now it is paid for, and he is worth his thousands. Here is a specimen of Illionis farming."

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, those elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys, seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN, JOHN JONES, J. D. BONNER, J. MCCUNE SMITH,	*Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social Improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frank nessand candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHERN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb, M. R. Delany, H. G. Webb, Thos. A. Brown, John Jones, L. L. Hawkins, Samuel Venerable John Williams, A. F. Hawkins, S. W. Sanders, Jefferson Miller, Rev A. R. Green, P. L. Jackson, J. H. Maloney,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
G. Harper, Jonathan Green, H. A. Jackson, E. R. Parker, Samuel Bruce,	*Alleghany City.*
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D., Rev. M. M. Clark, A. M. Summer, Johnson Woodlin,	*Phia.*
James M. Whitfield, John N. Still, Stanley Mathews.	*New York.*

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 9.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	6
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
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All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must, during the absence of the Editor, be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C.W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

From the New York Tribune.

The Southern Convention.

The Southern Convention, assembled at Charleston, has at length adjourned. We had a reporter present during its sessions, who dilligently forwarded an account of everything said and done, including the debate with regard to his own exclusion as the reporter of the *Tribune*, but we have not found substance enough in the proceedings to make them worth inserting in our columns, except as they were indicated by the brief telegraphic dispatches we have published from day to day. But now that the comedy is over, it really seems no more than proper that we should pay a little attention to a body which honored us so much, constituted as it was of so large an array of gentlemen of distinguished ability and eminent worth, and adorned as it was by all the genial hospitality for which Charleston is so justly famous. In so doing, we desire to speak with the gravity and punctilio befitting the solemn assemblage of the chosen representatives of a dozen sovereign States. But this, we are sorry to say, is no trifling task. Really it is hard to discuss with seriousness the proceedings of a body of speech-makers which gave so little evidence of seriousness in itself, as our readers may judge by recalling the propositions harangued upon. Of these the following were among the more important: 1. To exclude the reporter of the *Tribune*, because we speak plainly of what all northern men think in their hearts, and endeavor to teach the South its duty and interest, not only as touching those frequent epileptic fits of aimless and useless Conventions, but also as regards the great curse of Slavery; 2. To build a railroad to the Pacific by special southern combination—as though the railroad could be helped forward an hour by all the palaver of the score of declaimers of the Convention; 3. To trade directly from the South with Europe—as though such direct trade were not wanting simply because capital is wanting, and capital and slavery cannot go together in sufficient quantities to build up commercial cities—New Orleans forming no exception, being simply an outlet for the great free western valley; 4. To print their own books and make their own tools and machinery—when Arts cannot flourish with Slavery, and inventive genius sickens and dies amid Chivalry,—so that whether it be a Fitch, Evans, Fulton, Whitney, or Blanchard, the inventor must come from the North—the South meanwhile having the monopoly of 'great men,'—that is, politicians with exorbitant influence, growing out of the existence of an ignorant white population; 5. To 'open up' a trade with the region of the Amazon, a river which flows parallel with the Equator, and whose banks are nearer like Dante's Inferno than anything else we know of, except that they are less populous—hot, pestilential, serpent-haunted, insect-infested, death-dealing, nasty, and ridiculous to think of outside of the tropical poetry of a southern Convention; 6. To establish a Commission of Three—composed of General Scott, 'who has more brains than he gets credit for,' and is 'a tall man, taller than the Empetor Nicholas,'—of Millard Fillmore, and Judge Butler, of S. C., to proceed forthwith to Europe to act as mediators between Russia and her opponents, England and France; 7. To hear a scientific exposition from Parson Brownlow of Tennessee,—informing the world why 'young gentlemen chew cloves and cinnamon'—which is to disguise the smell of liquor when they sit next their sweethearts in pews,—and also, a story from the same politico-economical orthodox expounder of a young lady who would not put her arm through a jug-handle, as she called a certain Young America who was intemperate; 8, 9 and 10, &c. To cause water to run up hill,—the Gulf stream to go the back track, the laws of gravitation to cease, the canons of political economy to come to an end, the virtue of the Declaration of Independence to vanish, the value of Industry and the respectability of Labor to be forgotten.

Alas, for human infatuation! We can smile at the absurdities of other countries and other ages, and moralize over political or religious delusions—but here is a Convention which resolves that the South must preponderate! That she must have capital! Must have industry! Must trade directly with Europe! Must build up cities as the North has!. Must trade with distant lands, and especially with Amazonia—that perennial Jack-and-his-bean of the ineffable Lieutenant Maury! Must have a railroad to the Pacific—when her present curse is the want of a concentrated and industrious population! Must annex Cuba—steal it, according to Parson Brownlow!

Well the Convention has met and has parted; has twaddled about capital and trade and progress; and has sworn a new fealty to Slavery, and poverty, and weakness and deterioration. So they will go on. They will meet, and meet, and meet—and Norfolk and Charleston will remain villages; and the 40,000 people just shown by the Virginia journals to exist in that State ignorant of reading and writing will increase; and the people of small means, who must live by labor, will continue to desert the soil of Slavery; and the 400,000 immigrants will pour into the North-west and avoid the South more and more; and the trade of the North-east and West will augment along with their arts and manufactures, and polish and civilization.

Such is the sad and simple truth of this matter, and we utter it accordingly. We are sorry to have so disagreeable a duty to discharge, but it cannot be helped. It is plain what ails the South, but her politicians and journalists and conventioneers refuse to see it. She languishes for want of varied industry—mechanics alongside of farmers, artists, inventors, savans—but such men will not seek a slave-doomed country when liberty beckons them or holds them to free soil. And up to the time that the South seriously prepares to abolish Slavery, she will remain inferior to the North in self-supporting power and all the elements of the progress she would emulate without adopting its conditions. The great secret of the astonishing growth and the immense resources of the free States is nothing else than liberty and democracy. Where they exist, fussy Conventions to encourage and attract trade by long-winded and shallow speeches are not needed; where they do not, a whole nation of orators might spout forever without the slightest effect.

Washington "Liberty"!

The following extracts from letters penned at Washington, give a pitiful picture of the state of representative morality in the capital city of the "model (!) republic." Annexation, indeed! Respectable, liberty-loving, honorable Canadians would doubtless feel themselves highly honored, and their reputation mightily advanced, by becoming identified with, and represented (!!) by such a miserable nest of knaves, sycophants and Maworms, as the Congress of the United States is here shown to be. The idea is only too ridiculous, and is scouted by Canadians of every political caste and complexion, with the contempt that it merits.

The first thing to be remarked and made a note of is, that Washington is a Southern city. The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive with the miasma of the peculiar institution. Free men from the free North, I should think would find it difficult to breathe there. For myself, in some conversation with my fellow boarders, in what I was told was called the "best private boarding-house in Washington," taking leave to differ from from some of the every-day pro-slavery views and statements, and to express with entire freedom opposite opinions, I was shown the cold shoulder from that time forth, and almost the cut direct; and one easy going old gentleman, getting a little warmed, after denying that slavery was ever rested upon the Bible, and saying that they rested it upon their own right—which I suppose here means their might—was good enough to say that they wouldn't "have it discussed;" thus illustrating beautifully the status of the South, and her position as to free discussion relative to the North.

It is also to be jotted down, that what adds very much to the weight of the atmosphere and its oppressiveness, causing almost asphyxia, is the vicinity, and the exhalations from the President's house. Every man here either has an office or wants one, and many of those who are made partially happy by possession, want one which they may hold by a more secure tenure than the pleasure of their constituents. Hence, any one who has any faculty may easily "guess" what kind of independence there is left.

These things being so, and besides any one who witnessed the alacrity with which it was voted on Monday to take up the Nebraska matter, to the prejudice and postponement of all other business, con han have no doubt, however much he may dislike to come to that conclusion, as to the ultimate success of that iniquity.

[Correspondence of the Hartford Republican.]

Washington, April 28, 1854.

Yesterday, Mr. Smith of Virginia, made a most unwarrantable attack upon the character of John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives. He also insulted Mr. Giddings, lied about him, twitted him of having been censured by a previous Congress, for advancing outrageous anti-slavery doctrines, which he had never since *dared to avow on that floor*. This afternoon, Mr. Giddings got the floor to reply to the attack of Mr. Smith, upon John Quincy Adams and himself. He *proved* that the Virginian blackguard had deliberately uttered falsehoods in reference to himself. Smith is one of Pierce's whippers-in, and was one of the memorable set of scoundrals who voted to censure Mr. Giddings—but *did not return to Congress for ten years*. Mr. G. reminded the house of this, and gave a true history of the vote of censure, and his re-election to Congress. When he sat down, Smith arose, and made the most insolent, the lowest, meanest, most outrageous speech we ever listened to in our life. He abused the venerable Giddings in language too venemous even to be used in a pot-house; begged the pardon of the House for calling Mr. G. a gentleman; insulted the whole North; lauded slavery to the skies, and himself and his Southern confederates far above the skies. We wished that the freeman of the North could have listened to his insolent remarks. Our blood ran hotly along our veins to hear such a man in the National Congress scoff at Liberty, lie about the apostles of Freedom, and talk about teaching the North decency. And there a little away sat Isaac Toucey, the cold-blooded Connecticut Senator, in clique with such men, conniving at our disgrace, and deliberately licking the dirty feet of the Virginian despot! For our part, we cannot see how it is possible for the North and South to go on together much longer, if the representatives of the latter are determined upon every opportunity to abuse those men in the country, who yet believe in Human Rights. Slavery and Liberty are not compatible upon the same soil—either Southern slaveholders must desist from Slavery-propagandism, or Disunion must and had better come.

The universal corruption which prevails here is astonishing. Said one honest member of Congress to us yesterday:

'If the people knew the rottenness of this Congress—the rascality of nine-tenths of the public officers here—they would rise *en masse* and tear the scoundrels from their seats." The morality of many of the members, whatever it may be at home, is here below par. Gambling, cheating, licentiousness and hard drinking, are their characteristics. While all manner of fraudulent claims are swindled through Congress each day, there are in Washington to-day, hundreds of poor, honest men, who ask in vain that their just claims be attended to. A rich man with a forged claim stands a far better chance than a poor man with a just one. We know one poor man here, who sold the Revolutionary Army many thousands of dollars' worth of cattle for beef, and who received in pay a certificate, or due-bill, to the amount, from the Commissaries of the Army, and yet that debt, though never denied to be just, *has never yet been paid*, though the Gardiner fraud was pushed through Congress triumphantly, and Tom Corwin is now enjoying the fruits of his dishonest services rendered Gardiner. It is no wonder, when members of Congress show themselves possessed of no uprightness of character, that a weak and unprincipled President (for alas! he has proved himself to be such,) should attempt to bribe, threaten and cajole them into support of his favorite measures. No President ever yet lived, who would dare try to coax or scold such a man as Chase or Giddings—Gerrit Smith or Tom Benton.

How the Case Stands.

We have now in the States of the North more than seventeen millions of people, and if we should add thereto the population of the British Provinces, the sum would be nearly twenty millions. Annexation of those Provinces can never take place while we continue so busily occupied in extending the area of slavery, to which the people of Canada are so much opposed. They tell us frankly, in the language of the *Toronto Colonist*, that they will make no connection with us "that will empower the slave-driver to make Canada a hunting ground. Human flesh and blood shall never be bartered in Canada like the beasts of the field. The baying of the bloodhounds shall never echo in our woods. If Mitchel wants 'a plantation of fat negroes to flog,' he will have to seek it in some other place than Canada. If Canada ever becomes a State of the Union, it will not be until its soil is soaked in blood."

Let the South realize its menace and depart in peace, and this difficulty will have no existence, while the advantages of union would be so great to the Provinces that, were the hindrance of Slavery removed, annexation would follow as a necessary consequence.

What, then, would be the real loss resulting from a secession by the South with a view to carry out its now favorite project of the great slave republic, embracing some of the slave States, Cuba, Brazil, and perhaps Hayti, if her people could be re-enslaved? We should lose the companionship of five millions of white men who give seven millions of votes, and thereby deprive the whole free people of the North of all control over their own actions, while taxing them hundreds of millions for the purchase and protection of territory sufficient to enable themselves to hold the reins of government. We should, on the other hand, gain a connection with two and a half millions of free people who sell their own labor, and therefore desire that the "hireling" should be largely paid. We should lose a connection with five millions who differ from us in all our modes of thought in regard to the rights of man, and gain a connection with half that number who agree with us in reference to that important subject. We lose a connection with men who look only to exhausting their land and then abandoning it, and gain one in which every man is cultivating his own homestead, and therefore desirous of improving it for the benefit of himself and his wife and children, and ready to unite with us in every measure tending to that result. We should lose a connection with a dead body and gain one with a living man.

Further than this, after the South had left the North, by pursuing a policy tending to elevate the laborer, by diversifying employment, and thus increasing the demand for labor, would attract twice the number of immigrants we now receive, and would thus add so enormously to our numbers and our wealth, that we hesitate not to express our full belief that, in twenty years from this date, it would be richer and more populous than will be our present Union, if it be so long continued. Stronger it would certainly be, for Slavery is an element of weakness. More respectable it would certainly be, for we cannot command the respect of the world while appearing everywhere as the advocates of Slavery, and the executors of the Fugitive Slave Law. More moral would it be, for we should not covet the lands of our neighbor, any more than we desire to convert himself into a chattel. Examine the matter, therefore, as we may, the balance of profit and loss seems to us to be in favor of permitting our Southern friends to exercise their own judgement as to the time, manner, and extent, of secession.—The *Charleston Evening News* thus states the question:

"It is vain to disguise it, the great issue of our day in this country is, Slavery or no Slavery. The present phase of that issue is, the extension or non-extension of the institution, the foundations are broad and solid in our midst. Whatever the general measure—whatever the political combinations—whatever the party movement—whatever the action of sections at Washington, the one single, dominant and pervading idea, solving all leading questions, insinuating itself into every polity, drawing the horoscopes of all aspirants, serving as a lever or fulcrum for every interest, class or individuality—a sort of directing fatality, is that master issue. As, in despite of right and reason—of organism and men—of interests and efforts, it has become *per se*, political destiny—why not meet it? It controls the North, it controls the South—it precludes escape. It is at last and simply a question between the South and the remainder of the Union, *as sections and as people*. All efforts to give it other divisions, to solve it by considerations other than those which pertain to them in their *local* character and fates, to divert it, to confound it with objects and designs of a general nature, are rendered futile. It has to be determined by these real parties, by their action in their character as sections—inchoate countries."

Such *are* the parties to this great question of the enlargement or contraction of the freedom of man—"sections—inchoat countries." How soon they will become really different countries—enemies in war, and in peace friends—depends upon the South, who has for thirty years threatened dissolution, and has thus far been conciliated only by the concession of almost unlimited power to buy land and create poor slave States with small population as offsets to the large, populous and wealthy free States of the North. The cup of conciliation seems now, however to have been drained; and if the Missouri Compromise be now repealed, even the dregs will scarcely we think be found at its bottom.—That the monstrous Nebraska bill can become a law we do not now believe, nor do we believe that Southern gentlemen will generally be found advocating such an extraordinary violation of faith; but should they be so found, and should the failure of this new attempt at the enlargement of slave territory and extension of slave power be followed by a determination on the part of the South to insist on their right of secession, why, the only reply that should be made is that of Senator Fessenden: "they need not put it off a day on our account."—*Tribune.*

The Glorious Rescue.

The *Kenosha Telegraph* proposes that either Mr. Watkins, Mr. Booth, or some one occupying a similar position, should be chosen as the next Representative of the Milwaukie district in Congress. We heartily second the suggestion.

The following letters, among others received by the Editor, are published in the *Free Democrat:*

Washington, March 23, 1854.

My Dear Friend and Brother:

God bless you, and He will bless you.—Your letter, this morning, has filled me with joy. You are aware what a responsible part I took in the rescue of Jerry. I determined, from the first, that, were I indicted, I would not give bail—I would go to jail.

I trust that you will not give bail. I trust you will avow the whole extent of your participation in the rescue of Glover, and glory in it. Glorious Milwaukie! Glorious Rescue! Truly yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

To S. M. Booth.

Washington, March 31, 1854.

My Dear Sir: * * * With my views of the unconstitutionality and inhumanity of the Fugitive Slave Act, you are well acquainted. For me, its provisions have no more validity than those of the Alien and Sedition Acts, or the Stamp Act. It is an exercise of power nowhere granted by the Constitution, in derogation of the rights of the States, and full of danger to personal liberty.

Truly your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Slavery Existing in Nebraska.—A letter from William Walker, Chief of the Wyandot tribe Indians, formerly of Ohio, but now located on the Indian Territory, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, was published in the Cleveland Daily Herald, of Tuesday. It was originally addressed to S. Blocker, Esq., of Wadsworth, Ohio. He gives the following statement in reefrence to the existence of slavery in the territory of Nebraska, which will be read with much interest:

There is one fact relating to slavery in this territory, of which you are perhaps not aware, as I perceive it is not generally known in the East, viz., the existence of slavery here among the Indians and whites in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves, but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri. White people going into the territory by the authority of the government in the character of Indian agents, mechanics, licensed traders, teachers, missionaries, &c., hesitate not a moment to take slaves with them, regarding it as a slave territory, and the prohibitory clause a dead letter.

This opinion prevailing so generally, was fortified a few years ago by a decision of one of the Circuit Courts of Missouri, deciding that the Indian territory, properly so called, was a slave territory. I will briefly state the nature of the suit that called forth this decision from Judge Ryland, now of the Supreme Court of Missouri. I was appointed by the Probate Court administrator of the estate of B. Among the assets that came into A's hands were a number of slaves. These were hired out to service for the time being. One (a man) was hired to a person residing in the Territory. He managed to escape, and succeeded in reaching Mexico, and was never reclaimed. The heirs afterwards brought suit against A for the recovery of the value of the runaway slave, on the ground that A had put the slave to service in a free territory, virtually emancipating him. On the part of the defence it was contended and proved that "slavery and involuntary servitude" had existed, and did exist in the Indian territory, and it was not free soil. Judgement for the defendant. Such is the present attitude of slavery here.

Jamaica.

By way of New York we have news from Jamaica to the 27th ult., and glean the following intelligence from the papers of that country:—

Our Legislature has been prorogued by the Governor, and of course will not again be called together until the fate of the responsible government bill now sent home for the concurrence of her Majesty, is known.—Should the bill meet the royal assent, I have no doubt that upon the same being known, his Excellency will select his cabinet as authorised to do under the measure in question. Then will commence in Jamaica a new order of legislation—one that will likely prove beneficial to the island, and calculated to revive her long drooping energies. Party feeling will no doubt be rife; but with a good selection on the part of the Governor, his first cabinet will no doubt stand. A few months—nay, weeks—will enlighten us on these points. Prior to the prorogation the Governor gave his assent to a bill authorising the issue of exchequer bills and red checks—"Island Treasury Notes"—in payment of liabilities against the public, incurred during the lapse of the revenue bill, caused by the late legislative quarrel. His Excellency said plainly that had it not been for the special and pressing circumstances of the case, he would not have assented to the measure. The redemption of these papers is to be secured by the loan promised to the Island by the British government. Whether we will get it just now, in the present posture of affairs in Europe, is somewhat doubtful. Cholera, has reappeared in several parishes. At this moment it is doing most mischief in the parish of Metcalfe. Sir Henry Barkley, our Governor, and his lady, are at present on a tour on the north side of the island. They were most warmly received in the town of Falmouth, where addresses were presented to them by the magistracy, by the inhabitants and by the clergy. Scarlet fever prevails here to some extent; the weather is alarmingly hot at this moment. There have been some heavy and seasonable rains in different parts of the island, quite favorable to cultivation.—*Colonist.*

The Nebraska Emigration Convention.—We learn from the Worcester *Spy* taht notwithstanding the drenching rain of yesterday, the Nebraska Emigration Convention in Worcester was attended by a considerable number of delegates. This morning was chiefly occupied in an informal discussion of the subject. In the afternoon the meeting organized by the choice of John M. Earle, of Worcester, for President, and A. A. Cleveland, of New Salem, for Secretary. A series of resolutions were reported and passed. They declared the necessity of neutralizing the efforts of the slave power by causing the Territories to be occupied by freemen; that the incorporation of an Emigrants' Aid Society for promoting this object was a noble step in the right direction; and that, regarding justice, as well as policy, nothing should be done by this Association to attain their object, which was not strictly in recordance with the principles of true Christianity, and therefore the natural and guaranteed rights of the aboriginal inhabitants should be sacredly regarded.

Rev. Edward Hale, of Worcester, supported the resolutions in an able speech. He said, that one direct step to be taken was to advertise for proposals to take 20,000 emigrants in companies of not less than two hundred each, from eastern cities to the sites of their future homes. In this way their expenses of emigration might be lessened one half. Again, the Society would construct spacious boarding-houses for their accommodation in Nebaraska, at cheap rates, until their own dwellings were erected. They would also send out steam engines, saw mills, grist mills, printing presses, and other implements, and would have agents there to guide and assist the new settlers. He believed that 2000 Massachusetts men would settle in Kansas before the commencement of 1855, and it was not improbable that within three years both Nebraska and Kansas would ask to be admitted into the Union as free States.

The Will of Peter the Great.

Mention has been lately made of the will of Peter the Great; but we believe that no copy of it is to be found in any book of general access. The following translation has been made from a German work entitled *Geschichte Peters des Gossen.* Von Eduard Pelz, Leipsic. It is there stated to have been transmitted by the Chevalier d'Eon, French Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, to the French King, in the year 1757, and to have been made public shortly afterwards.

Various opinions have been expressed as to its authenticity and genuineness, which at this period of time it is difficult to clear up. Independently, however, of its authenticity there is much intrinsic interest in the document as embodying principles of action which have been notoriously followed by Russia during the last 100 years, with such modifications as time and circumstances and the variations of European equilibrium have rendered necessary. The 13th rule is especially worthy of attention at the present moment.

"THE WILL OF PETER THE GREAT."

"In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, we, Peter, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., all our successors on the throne and in the government of the Russian nation:

"Forasmuch as the great God, who is the Author and Giver of our life and crown, hath constantly illnmined us with His light, and upheld us with his support &c."

Here Peter sets out in detail that, according to his view, which he takes to be also that of Providence, he regards the Russian nation as destined hereafter to exercise supreme dominion over Europe. He bases his opinion on the fact that the European nations have for the most part fallen into a condition of decrepitude not far removed from collapse, whence he considers that they may easily be subjugated by a new and youthful race, as soon as the latter shall have attained its full vigor.

The Russian Monarch, looks upon the coming influx of the northerns into the east and west as a periodical movement which forms part of the scheme of Providence, which, in like manner, by the invasions of the barbarians, effected the regeneration of the Roman world. He compares the migrations of the Polar nations to the inundations of the Nile, which at certain seasons fertilizes the arid soil of Egypt. He adds that Russia, which he found a brook, and should leave a river, must, under his successors, grow to a mighty sea, destined to fertilize worn-out Europe, and that its waves would advance over all obstacles, if his successors were only capable of guiding the stream. On this account he leaves behind him for their use the following rules, which he recommends to their attention and constant study, even as Moses consigned his tables of the law to the Jewish people:—

RULES.

1. The Russian nation must be constantly on a war footing to keep the soldier warlike, and in good condition. No rest must be allowed except for the purpose of relieving the State finances, recruiting the army or biding the favorable moment for attack.—By these means peace is made subservient to war, and war to peace, in the interest of the aggrandizement and increasing prosperity of Russia.

2. Every possible means must be used to invite from the most cultivated European States commanders in war and philosophers in peace, to enable the Russian nation to participate in the advantages of other countries without losing any of its own.

3. No opportunity must be lost in taking part in the affairs and disputes of Europe, especially in those of Germany, which, from its vicinity, is of the most direct interest to us.

4. Poland must be divided by keeping up constant jealousies and confusions there. The authorities must be gained over with money, and the Assemblies corrupted, so as to influence the election of the Kings. We must get up a party of own there, and send Russian troops into the country, and let them sojourn there so long that they may ultimately find some pretext for removing there for ever. Should the neighboring States make difficulties, we must appease them for the moment by allowing them a share of the territory until we can safely resume what we are thus giving away.

5. We must take away as much territory as possible from Sweden, and contrive that they shall attack us first, so as to give us a pretext for their subjugation. With this object in view we must keep Sweden in opposition to Denmark, and Denmark to Sweden, and sedulously foster their mutual jealousies.

6. The consorts of the Russian princes must always be chosen from among the German princesses, in order to multiply our family alliances with the Germans, and so unite our interest with theirs, and thus, by consolidating our influence in Germany, to cause it to attach itsself spontaneously to our policy.

7. We must be cseful to keep up our commercial alliance with England, for she is the power which has most need of our products for her navy, and may at the same time be of the greatest service to us in the developement of our own. We must export wood and other articles in exchange for her gold, and establish permanent connexions between her merchants and seamen and our own.

8. We must keep steadily extending our frontiers—northward along the Baltic, and southward along the shores of the Black Sea.

9. We must progress as much as possible in the direction of Constantinople and India. He who can once get possession of these places is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke constant quarrels at one time with Turkey and at another with Persia. We must establish wharves and docks along the Euxine, and by degrees make ourselves masters of that sea as well as the Baltic, which is a doubly important element in the success of our plan. We must hasten the downfall of Persia, push on into the Persian Gulf; if possible re-establish the ancient commercial intercourse with the Levant through Syria, and force our way into the Indies, which are the storehouses of the world. Once there, we can dispense with English gold.

10. Morover, we must take pains to establish and maintain an intimate union with Austria, apparently countenancing her schemes for future agrandizement in Germany and all the while secretly rousing the jealousy of the minor States against her. In this way we must bring it to pass that one or the other party shall seek aid from Russia; and thus we shall exercise a sort of protectorate over the country which will pave the way for future supremacy.

11. We must make the House of Austria interested in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and we must neutralize its jealousy at the capture of Constantinople either by pre-occupying it with a war with the old European States, or by allowing it a share of the spoil, which we can afterwards resume at our leisure.

12. We must collect round our house, as round a centre, all the detached sections of Greeks which are scattered abroad in Hungary, Turkey, and South Poland. We must make them look to us for support, and then, by establishing beforehand a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall pave the way for universal sovereignty.

13. When Sweden is ours, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered—when our armies are united, and the Euxine and the Baltic are in the possession of our ships, then we must make separate and secret overtures first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the dominion of the world. If either of them accepts our propositions, which is certainly to happen if their ambition and self-interest are properly worked upon, we must make use of this one to annihilate the other; this done, we have only to destroy the remaining one by finding a pretext for a quarrel, the issue of which cannot be doubtful, as Russia will then be already in the absolute possession of the East and of the best part of Europe.

14. Should the improbable case happen of both rejecting the propositions of Russia—then our policy will be to set one against the other, and make them tear each other to pieces. Russia must then watch for and seize the favorable moment, and pour her already assembled hosts into Germany, while two immense fleets, laden with Asiatic hordes and convoyed by the armed squadrons of the Euxine and the Baltic, set sail simultaneously from the Sea of Azoff and the harbour of Archangel. Sweeping along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they will overun France on the one side, while Germany is overpowered on the other. When these countries are fully conquered the rest of Europe must easily and without a struggle come under our yoke. Thus Europe can and must be sebjugated.

A New Underground Railroad.—Mrs. Mary Afflick was arrested in Louisville on the 7th ultimo, and tried on a charge of aiding a negro to escape. The slave belonged to Dr. Gross. The *Courier* gives the following account of the method of procuring passage over this new underground railroad: Tickets are bought at the Jeffersonville railroad office, then handed over to the negro that is ready to elope; the omnibus calls for him about daybreak, and, ensconced in that, he rides to the ferry and across the river to the depot, whence he is rapidly whirled away by steam into the interior of Indiana. This is the latest and cutest abolition dodge, and appears to have worked successfully until the arrest of the woman in question. Mrs. Afflick had, it appears, aided in the escape of several slavee from Louisville. She was committed for further examination.

☞ The Dublin *Nation* has quite turned on its old friend, John Mitchel. In a long and fierce article, reviewing his course and exposing his character, McDuffy says: "His brain appears to have been turned, his heart to have grown hopelessly malcontent in exile, and he sees the world again only to scoff and sneer, and make it echo with his egotism. This, however strongly flavored and brilliantly colored, fast finds its level—the faster that it is seasoned with a blasphemy which stinks in a Christian man's nostrils, and sickens his stomach. Eight numbers of this quality still leave a doubt whether the writer is merely a little insane or a good deal possessed of a devil."

A Colored Savan.—At least one of the learned societies of this city have overcome the prejudice against permitting colored men to share in its deliberations. The American Geographical Society, of which George Bancroft, the historian, was President last year, and over which J. Romeyn Broadhead, naval officer of this port, now presides, has received James McCune Smith, a colored man, into membership, and, a few evenings ago, he addressed the Society, on the subject of devising measures to improve the system heretofore adopted for taking the State census.—*New York Paper.*

☞ One hundred and fifty persons died in New York, during twelve months past, of delirium tremens!—There were nine murders caused by rum; and nearly ten thousand five-day commitments for drunkenness during the same time.

Emigration to Canada.

An American senator proposed, the other day, in the Senate of that country, that the Government of the Union s' ould enter into negociation with the Rulers of Great Britain for the peaceful annexation of our Canadian provinces. No doubt various reasons, black and white, could be earnestly advanced in favor of so feasible a go-a-head proposal.—In these troublous times, it would save England all anxiety and expense as to the safe guardianship of her American colonies; and at the same time, it would extinguish the northern lights of freedom ever twinkling afar in the imaginations at least of millions of swarthy bondsmen. But on whatever principle the eye of annexation greed is shot across the waters of the St. Lawrence, it is clear that the growing millions of the North American provinces are daily becoming more fit, from their wealth, and their general social advancement, to have something like an imperial voice in the settlement of any such question. Canada has resources in mineral treasures, timber, and arable soil, that place her second to no division of the great American continents. And what with the means of intercourse springing rapidly into existence, the growth of the population, and the energy of their character, the day bids fair speedily to arrive when our colonies in the western hemisphere will play an important part in the destinies of the race on that side of the world.

But it is to Canada as a field of emigration that we now direct attention. At this season of the year, those who have been brooding over the terrors of war or the increase of taxation, with diminished trade, may be turning their thoughts to other lands, and wishing, like one who wished of yore, that they had the wings of a dove. Now, amid all our colonies, as a resting place for the foot of honest labor, not one, perhaps, presents a more eligible field than our Canadian possessions. The gold regions of Australia may appear as if presenting the chance of instantaneous wealth, and tens of thousands may venture thither only to be grievously disappointed. But in Canada (so writes the Government emigration agent stationed at Quebec,) "the prospects and demands for labor are most satisfactory.—The immense railway system undertaken by the provinces will greatly stimulate general prosperity, involving as it will, the introduction and expenditure of a large amount of capital, which will secure steady and profitable employment for the laboring classes for several years to come; so that Canada never presented a more favorable opening for the reception of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, or such other as desire to seek a comfortable home. The demand for labor of every kind is on the increase. The wages paid for unskilled labor are four shillings per day sterling." And from Western Canada the accounts are no less cheering. There is an abundant demand for labor, skill, and capital; so that common laborers, farm servants, mechanics, merchants, and monied men will find profitable investment for their energies and means to almost an unlimited extent.

Now, taking into view the proximity of the colony—about 3000 miles distant, traversed by steam in eleven or twelve days, and by sailing vessels in from thirty to forty—and taking into view the demand for labor, the rate of wages, and price of provisions, and the cost of the voyage, the inducements of emigrants to prefer Canada are many and decisive. There is no class of able and persevering workers there but may gradually accumulate from their income; and on the part of the skilful laborer nothing stands in the way of his becoming a landed proprietor in the course of time.—Land is cheaper than in the States of the Union, and easily obtained on more advantageous terms; while the abundance of not only the common necessaries of life, but of what in this country would be counted luxuries on the tables of the affluent, renders the condition of farm servants and even common laborers out of all comparison superior to that of the same classes on this side of the Atlantic. In Nova Scotia, a farmer told Mr. Chambers that his men lived on the best of everything, and would be discontented if they did not get fruit pies every day, as well as meat. Think of mechanics and laborers in Canada West having the breakfast table spread with steaks, chops, ham, or bacon and eggs, with good bread, roasted potatoes, and coffee or tea! For dinner, roast or boiled beef or pork, with fruit pie or pudding, is served; and for tea or supper a corresponding amount and variety of the good things of this life. And taking into view that the government is the same as our own, the general customs and habits of the people the same, the religious and educational advantages nearly the same, Canada does seem to invite, at the present moment the attention of all who, from whatever cause, deem a change of residence from this to another country a matter of serious contemplation. Venturing thither is no venture into the uncertainties of the nugget field.—It is no neck or nothing hazard in the race for gold. The movement of prosperity in the Canadian and other provinces of British N. America is not a partial or fitful advance. It has been, for the last fifty years steady and accelerating, and in the case of some districts double, if not threefold the United States. The increase of the city of Toronto itself, when compared with cities in the States, is found to exceed that of Boston, New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The Irish exodus seems to slacken, as compared at least with what it was at the same period of last year. But as to the movement forth from the British Isles of myriads in quest of better wages, better food, and more of it, better circumstances in general, that is not likely to cease for indefinite years to come. The pressure on the labor market, though less than in years gone by, is not sufficiently less to make the progress onward stand still, as witness the readiness with which multitudes by sea and land, enlist for the Business of war. Whilst, therefore, this outward flow of the living thews and sinews of the United Kingdom goes on, it would be well that it were directed to go to a field where the signs of progress are as far removed from the incidents of mere luck as possibly could be; where the elements of wealth are abundant; and where the energetic application of mind and muscle cannot but lead on to ever increasing prosperity. Canada, a country nearly three times the extent of the British Island, presents such a field. And from the information, now easily and growingly accessible, in respect of all that an emigrant should know, we are much deceived if the rich and fertile soil, the mineral resources, and other aspects of our Canadian Provinces, do not increasingly allure our migratory multitudes. who feel the irrepressible desire to arise and depart in peace, believing that this is not their rest.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

NEBRASKA.

The Cleveland *Herald* contains an interesting letter from the Nebraska region, written by William Walker, an intelligent and worthy half-breed, and the chief of the Wyandot Indians, srom which we make the following extract:

As far as I have been able to make observations on cultivated lands, I have no hesitation in affirming that there can be no country found to surpass it in the production of corn, wheat and oats. Clover, I think, will not do well. The soil is too loose, and the clover freezes out in the winter, and what is left gets the finishing stroke during the autumnal drouths so common in this country. That this country is well adapted to fruit raising I can speak with confidence, as I have been doing something in that line myself, and take much interest in that department of horticulture. I think I never ate such luscious peaches in my life as my neighbours and I have raised. It is to be regretted, however, that in some seasons the peach crop has met with total failure. But apples and other fruits seldom fail. On the alluvial lands we have paw-paws, plums, &c., that will eclipse anything in the western world.

With regard to mercantile and mechanical pursuits, it would be difficult at present to tell. This will depend upon the population in the various prominent points, and when the current of trade has settled down to the permanent maximum. The location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad through the central route will soon develope the business points. But upon the organization of the territory, and, moreover, upon the extinguishing of the title of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians to their lands upon the Kansas river, (as they own both sides) a great opening will here present itself to the enterprising and business men of all pursuits. It is navigable for 200 miles up, to the "Republican Fork," except in a low stage of water, which occurs generally in the fall. The country upon this stream is considered the best portion of the Territory, the land generally being well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being well watered with streams emptying into the Kansas river.

I have not travelled this portion of the territory, and therefore state only what I derived from reliable authority. I have explored the southern portion, and cannot speak in rapturous terms of that country. It is not as well watered, nor has it as many water privileges for machinery as in the northern part, nor is the soil as good, though a fine grazing country. The whole Territory is prairie, except upon the streams; and like most western countries, has hills and dales, rivers and creeks, prairies and timber, rich and poor land. The upland lies high and rolling into beautiful waves. The timber in the country is red, white, black, burr, and pine oak, shell and smooth bark, hickory, black walnut, clackberry, coffee beans, mulberry, ash, linden, &c., and in the bottom lands which are subject to inundation, nothing but cottonwood of the rankest and most rapid growth.

There can be no better country for raising live stock. The water (from springs) is generally hard, owing to the source being from beds of limestone. There are springs, however, that proceed from clay banks, and the water from these is invariably soft.

With regard to the climate, it is about the same as in the northern part of Ohio, except that the winters are not so long, and the summers are longer and warmer. As evidence of the latter, I will state that during the months of July and August, the mercury in the shade is frequently up to 100 and 105 deg., and I recollect two or three instances of 110 deg.

In the winter, the weather is very irregular. In the winter months, the mercury will sometimes stand at 55 deg. or "Temperate," and in twelve hours' time it will be 10 deg. below zero. The irregularity of the climate is by many attributed to our altitude above the valley of the Mississippi and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. But permit me to say at least one thing in praise of the "Queen of the Prairies"—we have, both in winter and summer, the finest roads for wheel carriages on the Continent of America. I do not to say turnpike or macadamized roads, but roads make by the plastic hand of Nature. In the winter, especially, it is glorious wheeling. Indeed, good for any other mode of travelling.

One peculiarity I cannot pass without a remark. The morning and evening twilight lasts about an hour longer than in Ohio.

The Wards.

The Ward excitement seems to be unabated in Kentucky. The Louisville *Courier* says it has been furnished with the names of the fifty gentlemen appointed by the commissioners of Hardin county, as those from whom the Sheriff was to summon a panel of twenty-four to serve at the April term.

Singularly enough, not one of the persons appointed by the commissioners was taken by the defendants in the Ward case. Yet four of the infamous jurors were said to belong to the regular panel, and one—the first juror chosen in the case was certainly in the box, when the case was called. How these four chanced to be summoned on the regular jury, without having been selected by the commissioners, is a great mystery.—The sheriff who had this matter in charge, should explain.

The *Courier* publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at Stevenburgh, Hardin county, on the 6th, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the jurors to leave the county previous to the next term of the circuit court, and requesting the sheriff to resign his office and leave the county.—Senator Crittenden was also requested to resign his seat. Of the character of the jurors, the resolutions declare that "so far from being honest and respectable," a portion are from the lowest dregs of humanity being composed of men in dotage, bankrupts, habitual drunkards, and Sabbath-breaking gamblers.

An indignation meeting was also held at Sligo, Henry county, Kentucky, on the 6th, at which strong resolutions were passed.

It is related in the St. Louis papers, that during the sitting of the Medical Convention in that city, a question on Parliamentary law was raised, which could not be satisfactorily decided. A member suggested that Mr. Crittenden, then present in the Convention, was an old Parliamentarian, and that all parties should abide by his decision.—On the instant that this proposition was made, a spontaneous and general hiss filled the room in which the Convention held its sittings, and the subject was forthwith dropped.—*Philadelphia Register.*

From the Philadelphia Daily Register.

What I saw and thought in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

This morning, as Mr. Richardson came into the House, an hour or two before the time of assembling, and gave and received congratulations from some half dozen of his "Swiss," who were already there, that they were on hand, as they remarked it was fit they should be, and that it was an auspicious morning—"a sun of Austerlitz," as Richardson said. And this sun of Austerlitz they were going to devote to slavery, providing thus carrion for the sun to kiss.

Upon the 9th of May, it being one of the reception days, I paid my respects to the White House, and not especially to its occupant; I went chiefly to see the mansion and the manners there, with proper curiosity as to the man. Reception from eleven to one. I went up at twelve. At that time there were about four men in the house, and perhaps three times as many women. The President had not yet came down.—He came down soon, and they were introduced and introduced themselves to him. He is the most insignificant looking man, I believe, and that is saying a good deal, that I saw in Washington. He has a boyish aspect, with a little of the German caste of cheek, and looks about as much like his portraits—well, I suppose he suggested them. But there was none of that iron look and feature which they give him. He was civil with an unmeaning simper upon his "soft" face, (the President is clearly and by original constitution and temper, a "soft,") and his manner was easy enough for aught I know, but I thought he liked to get through with it as quickly as possible, as of course, he did. A fellow 'Yankee,' by way of enlivening the monotony a little, and relieving the President from some Presbyterian dominies who had him in hand, observed to him that he supposed that these were not among the most onerous of his duties. "No, they were not." "I hope you find them agreeable recreations, rather?" said our Yankee. "Well, he confessed that he did find them rather agreeable than otherwise;" but this was said with misgiving, and his eyes fell, and he immediately made a very low bow to the Presbyterian clergyman and withdrew to another part of the room. And that was the wealth of remark that he had to our hearing upon that occasion: and so he was discomfited and put *hors du combat* by the light artillery of our friend. (He didn't faint.) That was the penalty he paid for being out of his place, in a false position.—When, in this free Democracy, will little men learn that they cannot fill great situations? and that they had better not try—that they can decline?

Now there was not a man in the room, and the President, as if fearful of being left alone at his "reception," called "Louis," and saying that he left some gentlemen up stairs in his office, told him to ask them to walk down; and trooping down, in obedience to his summons, very promptly they came. Whether they were, and are, a part of his household, a *corps de reserve*, minute men, retained for emergencies, the extent, so far, of my observations, does not enable me "to answer and say."

Moral—I do not know what politicians may do in the future,—for et it be understood that the politicians make the Presidents now-a-days—but the present experiment satisfies, and will satisfy not a few, but many, of the policy, expediency and fitness of putting second rate, or third or tenth rate, or men not rated at all, in the Presidential chair; that policy has calumniated here; it is quite run into the ground.—I do not think they could easily, any further go in that direction. And one of our means of defence and to prevent this evil, is not to spare the lash, but to put a whip in the hands of every one who is able to use it, and lash the rascals round the word, and make it too hot for them, themselves. Let not our imbecility invite and encourage this impudence, not of power, but of weakness.

Au revoir,

NEW ENGLAND.

President Pierce seems to have made a secure lodgement for his character and fame in the heart of "New England." It is a question if so much objection can be made against any chief magistrate living. The description is of greater significance, coming as it does from a visitor at the White House, and an American Citizen.—No complaints if foreigners treat lightly of His Excellency; for certainly, no one could speak more contemptibly of him than they do themselve. We think, however, that considering the policy of the Government, they could not have done better than to select Mr. Pierce; little as he is in comparison with other rulers, or with many in the States, he is just the man for the small work the country has for him to do. *

An Experiment that failed.

They hung a man in Pittsburgh last month, under the mistaken notion that the State could stop people killing each other by killing one itself. The experiment proved a dead failure, as we could have told them it would before they tried. The subject of the experiment was a hard drinker, who, being drunk, got into a fight last year in behalf of a friend, and killed a man with very little idea of what he was doing. So they had him arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, reprieved, exhorted, prayed for, and finally hung. The *Dispatch* gives the following account of the sequel:

"Our people are now pretty thoroughly convinced that hanging a man will neither prevent grog shops selling liquor to madden others, young men from drinking it, nor drunken ruffians from cutting the throats of their fellow men.

"On Friday, 24th ult., David Jewell was hanged for murder; and before two weeks had elapsed, our columns reported no less than *seven persons stabbed*, one of them since dead, and another mortally injured! In Birmingham, one man was killed, and two others cut, on the very night of Jewell's execution; in the same borough, Officer Smiley, while in the execution of his duty at a fire, received a wound from a knife from some ruffian. Soon after, in the Fifth Ward, a man cut his friend's throat by mistake, in his drunken fury. Again, in day time, a negro let out another's bowels, in the Sixth Ward; and on Thursday night of last week, in a grog shop in the First Ward, a notorious rowdy inflicted nearly a dozen stabs upon an acquaintance, because he declined drinking with him.

Such is an outline of the cutting and slashing in our city, during the two weeks immediately following an execution—which thousands really belived would strike terror to the rowdies of this community! It is useless to repeat, that the hanging of Jewell has had no effect whatever in checking the crime of which he was convicted, nor need we enlarge upon the reason of such a result. When will the community, understand, that it is the promptness, and especially the certainty of punishment, which can alone restrain the hand that is ready to imbrue itself in a brother's blood—and no such promptness, no such certainty can be had where the punishment is death.?

"In every one of the cases of stabbing we have been called upon to record, since the execution alluded to, the perpetrator had been drinking intoxicating liquors until maddened."

We often hear grave, prudent, conservative citizens shake their heads at conceited youngsters, who *will* try experiments almod at the improvement of social relations or conditions, which they ought to know will fail, because such always *have* failed; yet here is this oldest of all disastrous experiments—the Licensing of those who sell Rum, and then Hanging those who drink it, and maddened by it into imbruing their hands in blood—which has always failed, always will fail, and always must fail; and yet some people will persist in having it repeated and persevered in, as though it were certain to succeed next time! Nay; we have a Governor in this State who of himself upholds the Licensing and superintends the Hanging! Was there ever before such fatuity?—*Tribune.*

Convention between England & France.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, having resolved to afford their support to his Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, in the war which he is now maintaining against the aggressions of Russia, and being moreover compelled, notwithstanding their sincere and persevering efforts to preserve peace, to become themselves belligerant parties in a war, which, without their active intervention, would have endangered the existence of the Europern balance of power, and the interests of their own states, have, in consequence, resolved to conclude a convention intended to mark ont the object of their alliance, and also the means to be employed in unison to accomplish it.—And have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, &c., her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

And his Majesty the Emperor of the French, LeSieur Alexandre Collona Comte Walewski, &c., his Ambassador to her Britannic Majesty.

Which plenipotentiaries having reciprocally, communicated and authenticated their full powers, have agreed to and signed the followins articles:—

Art. 1. The high contracting parties bind themselves to do their utmost to effect the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte upon a solid and durable basis, and to secure Europe against the recurrence of the lamentable complications which have just now so unhappily disturbed the general peace.

Art. 2. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire being violated by the occupation of the Provinces of Moldavia and of Wallachia, and by other movements of Russian troops, their Majestie's the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French have concerted and will concert upon the means the most proper to free the territory of the Sultan from Foreign invasion, and to attain the object specified in Art. 1; and they engage to maintain for this purpose, according to the necessities of war, to be judged of by common consent, military and naval forces sufficient to meet the emergency, and of which subsequent arrangements will determine, if there be occasion, the quality, number and destination.

Art. 3. Whatever event may arise in consequence of the execution of this convention, the high contracting parties bind themselves not to accept any overture, or any proposition, for the cessation of hostilities, and not to enter into any engagement with the Imperial Court of Russia without having previously deliberated in common.

Art. 4. Animated with a desire to preserve the European balance of power, and seeking no self-interested object, the high contracting parties renounce boforehand the acquisition of any special advantage from the events which may occur.

Art. 5. Their Majesties, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French will receive with readiness into their alliance, to co-operate for the proposed object, the other Powers of Europe who may be willing to join it.

Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London within ten days.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed their seals.

Done at London, the 10th of April, 1854.

CLARENDON.
WALEWSKI,

AN EXTRAORDINARY TIME PIECE.—There is now manufactured by Mr Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism, an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement, maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen times in twelve hours, or at any time required. The hands go round as follows: One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of high and low water, half ebb and flood; and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water which rises and falls, lifting the ship at high water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaving these little automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clocks and sun every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Professor Agassiz, in a lecture recently delivered by him at Lowell, Mass., expressed it as his belief that the human family existed one hundred and fifty thousand years ago. Another modern philosopher adopts another theory. He supposes that the antediluvian years consisted of only three months—so that Methuselah, at the time of his death, was only two hundred years old.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazroy, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W
Rev. H J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requesred to act as Local Agents.

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr J. W Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S
" George De Baptist, "
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Springer, Buxton.
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Our Free Colored Emigrants.

We have alluded before to the emigration of large numbers of free colored people from the U. S. to Canada; but we would call the attention of our readers to a few particulars connected with them, not of general currency hereabouts.

The free colored people, North, are at this time in a state of revolution—a condition of things directly traceable to Slavery, as is nearly every event or commotion which is connected with them. They are divided and sub-divided into as many factions in proportion to numbers, as are their more highly favored fellow-citizens.

There are the Anti-Emigrationists, on the one hand,—the men who think nothing, say nothing, do nothing, in affinity with the Anti-Emagrationists. The Emigrationists, who wish to set up a nation of their own, and the men who love liberty too well to remain in the States, but would not agree to an exclusive nationality, those are in sympathy with Emigrationists No. 1, so far as they admit the propriety of leaving the States.—Animated by a similar spirit with Hungarians, Poles, German and other people who settle in America from a love of liberty, these latter make up the class constantly arriving on our shores.

Staid, sober, industrious, and "long-headed" men, many of them previously of those chosen to act as deliberators for their people, they have surveyed the entire fields, and now, after the years of opinion they settle down practically upon their first thought, "Canada." The prevailing ignorance in this country, on the condition of Northern free colored people, is often subject of amusement to us. A colored man from Scotland or the isles of the sea, is a man, and falls into the ranks at once. In some instances, we have heard that the *penchant* for a foreign birth by this class, is so strong, growing out of the supposed character gained, that men last from Egypt or Guinea, boldly assert a Scotch or West Indian origin, though natives of the "sunny South." This to our mind should hardly be allowed, as it is clearly underestimating Yankee notions. When fugitives come, (and thanks to the Under-ground Railroad, that is very often in large numbers,) they at once get a place: they are known as "hunted" and "panting" and destitute in every way, and a position is taken accordingly: but to what place belongs the free man from the States, who knows the value of pounds, shillings and pence—he who has attended to his business without the "anxious care" of a master? is a question not often solved at first sight.

How he will deport himself—what will be the result of his indiscriminate settlement, are wonders that have their origin in the many slanderous reports gratuitously circulated of colored people, by prejudiced Americans; but those must cease.

The people of whom we write, are a little more energetic than any to be found among those who will not occupy a more desirable field. Their determination to leave, settles that point.—They are fully equal to those among whom they are now living—whose farms and other property, they buy and *improve*; which last is the proof of that too.

Having come at last to the sensible conclusion, that it is better to grow up with, and prosper in this noble country, than to remain in the States, where the mephitic air of Slavery is poisoning white and colored, in a greater or less degree, they are here not only buying lands and cultivating the same, but they enter largely into other profitable pursuits in a manner and on a scale equal to their white brother Yankees, who come as they do, to better their condition, and in a way vastly superior in the general, to that which those in the States who oppose emigration, think of doing. We hear much of the work to be done, but to our mind, these emigrants give evidence that they at least, are doing their share. They have chosen the ground—British ground—the only ground on which they can make despots feel the force of their words and actions; and, true to their progressive character, and in glaring contrast with the red man, they go onward, planning improving, accumulating and enlarging. Now, what is to prevent them from living in the future?

As Emigrationists they now live; as business men, they are prospering; as adopted subjects, they cannot fail to grow into favor, as individuals have done before; from the means they bring morally, intellectually, and pecuniarly, the same as are brought by the better class of white emigrants, and the disposition they make of the same.

As a class of men not in service to any man, they must, by common consent, take a position in which they can cheer on the weaker brethren who have just emerged from oppression; and as the bone and sinew of a powerful and increasing class, they will, whether pleasant or otherwise to Americans, help to shape the destiny of this continent There is no such thing as driving colored people into the Pacific, nor across to Africa; they must and will make a large proportion of the inhabitants of the New World, and in proportion as they disown the dogged custom of staying in the background, until permission is given to leave, they will gravitate into this freer sphere. *

A NEWSPAPER MUSEUM.—The London *Morning Herald* contains the following paragraph respecting the Newspaper Museum of Mr. Holloway the Pill and Ointment man, whose advertisements are found in almost every newspaper in the country. His rooms must be one of the most attractive resorts in London, for American travellers:—

Amongst the wonders of the day we have visited with considerable gratification the 'repertoire' of foreign newspapers of all nations at Holloway's Pill and Ointment establishment, 244 Strand, which presents an immense amount of information on all subjects, political, mercantile, statistical and philosophical, from at least 2000 foreign papers received in this establishment in the course of each week. This immense collection of Journals affords in the great city advantages to the enterprising capitalists, and to the commercial world generally a source of intelligence never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of Parliament, contributors to the press, marcantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in port-folios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.

Health Regulations.

The Board of Health has wisely determined to have the city cleaned; that is as it should be Toronto is too beautiful to be kept in the dirty condition in which it now is, and the citizens are in every way deserving of a better fate than would assuredly overtake them, should measures not be taken in time to prevent pestilence. We infer from the placards, that inspectors are no longer in *doubt* as to whether their Department includes the disagreeable, but necessary duty of examining premises. May a thorough renovation be speduly made of the streets, lanes, yards, &c,, and may good citizens take the hint and furbish up the exterior of their otherwise beautiful dwellings. One would think on a survey of much of the fine looking property in Toronto, that the painters had taken leave, and the servant maids had permission to follow their example.—Clean fronts are to our minds a sure indication of clean interior accommodations, and yet we do not like to impute negligence in the interior arrangements to the inmates of the many noble mansions and pretty looking cottages, that we see hereabouts, with dirty windows, rickety steps, and dingy looking fronts. Should citizens conclude to aid the work, the contrast between dingy houses and clean streets, will not be nearly so great after the inspector shall have 'cleaned up.' *

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—After a noisy debate in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., terminating at about half past five o'clock, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Richardson, to close the debate on the Nebraska bill on Saturday next (to-day,) at 12 o'clock—yeas 114; nays 58. The probability is that it will pass. "We will drive you to the wall, and nail you there, like base coin!" said John Randolph to the cringing doughfaces from the North.—One push more, and the deed is done. Get Calhoun's doctrine recognised, that "property in one State is property everywhere under the national jurisdiction," and Slavery will ride triumphant over "the land of the free and the home of the brave;" or——nay, we will not even hint at an alternative; for we doubt whether there is manhood and conscience enough in the Free States to make any alternative probable. Shades of the revolutionary Heroes and the Pilgrim Sires! to what a depth of degeneracy have your posterity fallen! Dollars and Slaves! Slaves and Dollars!! form the burthen of their thoughts by day; and, we verily believe, of their dreams by night. Ichabod. D.

MORE GOLD.—It would seem that gold, after all, is not such a scarce commodity as it has been supposed to be. We have had the California Diggings and the Australia Diggings; with its Monster Nuggets, driving one half of the world crazy with the gold fever, while the senses of the other half were sadly distraught with the Shanghai mania. Now we have the Gold Fields at the Cape of Good Hope, with their "agates and precious stones," to peck out the little remaining wits that the Chickens left! There will ere long be reason to fear, that if a Commission of Lunacy were summoned to inquire into the condition of the world's reasoning faculties, they would forthwith return a verdict of "Non compos mentis." The following letter gives some particulars of this new seat of the disease. Can't we find some gold or precious stones in Canada? Alas! the name itself informs us—"There is nothing here!" D.

BOSTON, May 15. The bark Springbolt arrived here this morning, bringing Cape Town dates to the 24th of March. The papers are filled with accounts of gold discoveries, and the sovereignty is said to be rich in gold. It is reported to be more plentiful on the surface than in either California or Australia. Many parties are leaving Cape Town for the diggings. Agates and other valuable stones are also found.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—We understand that preparations are in progress to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day with unusual splendor, in this city. There is to be a public procession in the day time, a torch-light procession and fireworks and an illumination in the evening; and last and most important, everybody is recommended to keep holiday; with which recommendation Her Majesty's loyal subjects will very cheerfuly comply. D.

PUBLICATIONS.—We have received a copy of the pamphlet compiled by Rev. Matthew Newsom, of Detroit, containing articles for and against Emigration, by J. M. Whitfield, W. J. Watkins and Frederick Douglass. We will give it attention at our earliest opportunity.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, a neat little paper of four 4to. pages, published every fortnight, edited by LUCIUS C. MATLOCK, at Syracuse, N. Y., has also been received. As its name implies, the Juvenile Instructor is intended for the young, and is adapted to their capacity. Price 25 cents per annum.

MIDDLETON, CONN., April 30th. 1854.

MR. STILL, *Sir:*—I have just read a letter written by you, and published in *Frederick Douglass' Paper;* in which you state in a postscript, that you will send a copy to every one wishing to subscribe for the same.

If you will send me a copy of the *Provincial Freeman*, I will order it directly from the office, or, if I can do better, you will inform me.

EDWIN BLAKE.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. EDITOR:—Please comply with the request of Mr. Elwin Blake, to send him a sample copy of the *Freeman*, which he solicits from me, from an offer I some time since made to my constituents, to forward to them "any one of the papers published by colored men in the States or in Canada." As Mr. Blake, and others not belonging to *my constituency*, have requested me to send them "sample copies," I take this occasion to say that it will afford me much pleasure to comply with *any* similar requests by whomsoever made; being as we are, quite aware of the prevailing anxiety to secure information in relation to Canada, and the condition and prospects of our people there, as well as anti-slavery matters at home, we know of no better way at present than the mode suggested—that is, take the papers, pay for them and read them.

Most respectfully,

J. N. STILL.

May 12, 1854. 36, Atlantic street, Brooklyn

Summary of News.

The news from the seat of was is increasing in interest. The storming of Odessa by the British fleet in the Black Sea, is the principal occurrence of the week. The firing by the Russians into the boat of the steamer *Furious*, with a flag of truce, led to the bombardment of this great commercial emporium.

A letter from an officer of the fleet, dated 18th, tells the following rather good story:—

"One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel 8 or 10 miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we came rapidly up with her, she took in sail until she was under reefed topsails (fighting trim,) so we beat to quarters, and the fife sounded loudly, "hands bring the ship into action!" For some three minutes everything was bustle, casting the guns loose, clearing the deck, &c. Five minutes more and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match-lines in their hands waiting for the word to fire. Just as we got within good distance the blackguard ran up American colors, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we would clear for action. If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of Heaven, never believe me!"

The Russian schooner Libertas, Captain Raas, was taken by the British, and a prize-crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England.—Capt. Raas, being acquained with British tastes, supplied his captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russian nailed hem below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlscrona!

Three more Russian trading ships had been captured in the channel and brought to England, namely the barque Fyra Broder, 400 tons, another bark of the same tonnage, name unknown; and the schooner Johannes. All the prizes were laden with salt.

James Montgomery, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, April 30th aged 82.

In France preparations for war are going on with incessant activity.

Still Later.

The Europa has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to May 6th. The telegraphic reports are quite contradictory. The Grand Trunk Telegraph states that a great battle has taken place between Omar Pasha and the Russians—the Russians defeated. The Montreal Line has it that a severe action had been fought near Silistria, and the Turks were compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers.

The batteries, military stores, &c. of Odessa, had been destroyed, and two powder magazines blown up.

Twelve Russian ships of war had been sunk, and thirteen laden with ammunition taken.

The Russians had suffered more severely than was at first supposed. The Allies had lost only four men.

An English brig had drifted ashore on the island of Engosit. No one on board, but the cabins were drenched with blood.

The American schooner *Grape Shot*, which cleared lately for New York was reported to to have turned privateer, and had captured a French merchantman off the Land's End.

The Baltic fleet have blockaded all the Russian ports.

Napier was off Stockholm, and was expecting the ice to break up, so as to leave Cronstadt clear by the end of April.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, arrived at New York by the Europa.

THE ECLIPSE.—The Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible in Canada, is to take place on Friday the 26th inst. In Toronto, the obscuration commences at 45 minutes past 3 P. M., and ends at 15 minutes past 6 P. M.

Sorrel and Richmond Railroad.

I feel assured that the opening of a line of communication between the centre of these townships, and a town situated as William Henry is, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, having as fine a harbor as, perhaps, can be found in Canada, and possessing the advantage of unrivalled water communication directly and especially with the emporium of the United States, with your fast thriving city, and many other places, must be looked upon as an enterprise likely to be productive of general as well as local good. It can be productive of general good by increasing the share contributed by this section of the country to the general trade; and be locally beneficial by increasing and improving agriculture in its vicinity. The proposed Railroad is to pass through the Counties of Yamaska and Drummond, and will, consequently, traverse fifty miles of as fertile land, generally, as need be sought for, and which a glance at the census table of 1852 will show. Indeed, I believe that the County of Drummond ranks higher, in an Agricultural point of view, than many of the other counties of Lower Canada, with a like population and the same area of cultivated land; and as to manufactories, the following statistics, I believe will show that we are not far behind our neighbors. There are 29 to 30 pot and pearl ash manufactories in the Counties of Drummond and Yamaska alone, producing from 1800 to 2000 barrels annually; 30 grist and 51 saw mills, some of which, situated in the County of Drummond, are not in actual operation, for the same reason that thousand of acres of the most excellent land, although possessed, remain uncultivated—and that is for want of a proper communication with their natural market town, William Henry. But when this requisite shall have been supplied, we shall see these saw mills, now motionless, as well as the many yet to be erected, hard at work reducing the huge pine and other logs, to be furnished by the forests immediately surrounding, to the more convenient dimensions of the plank and board, for conveyance to some of the best markets. And as well shall those immense tracts of land, now covered with the wild forests, contribute their respective shares of Agricultural products to the increase of the commerce of Canada. As it appears that the country through which the proposed railroad is to pass is almost level, and that those obstacles which are usually the cause of the enormous expense incurred in constructing railroads are rarely to be met with along this line, it is probable that its cost will not much exceed the minimum of the usual cost per mile of railroads in this province: and if the general traffic and travel along the route be sufficient to pay the interest of the capital supposed to be required for its construction, the advantage, surely, which the new mode of travelling will afford to the commercial and agricultural community, must tend to increase the traffic in a ratio to warrant the expectation of the principal being returned in due season.—*Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.*

Engagement of the "Fury" with Russian Frigates.

A letter fuom Baltchik, Kavarna Bay, dated the 14th of April, states that on the 10th inst., Her Majesty's ship Fury left the fleet there on a cruise, unaccompanied by any French steamer. On the afternoon of the 11th, the western coast of the Crimea was distinctly visible, and in order not to be discovered too soon she stood off from it.—During the night and in the early part of the morning she gradually edged in to the shore, but the brilliancy of the moon was a great drawback to her plans. On the 12th at half-past 3 a. m., she steamed ahead at full speed, and at half-past 5 came in sight of Sebastopol. By this time the sun had risen, and the morning was unclouded, so that objects at a long distanee were visible. Two merchant vessels were seen coming out of port with the Russian ensign flying, one of which rapidly approached, carrying a splendid breeze with her. The Fury passed her, taking a survey of the harbor, at a distance of 2½ miles.—Two brigs of war were under way, and the two frigates stationed at the mouth of the harbor were crossing gallant and royal yards. The Fury at six a. m., changed her course, hoisted Austrian colours, and bore down on the merchant ships. An hour after, having taken the crew on board, six in number, and made one of the ships fast by a hawser, she towed her off at full speed. The two brigs, followed by two frigates, were then seen to leave the harbour under all plain sail, and a steamer getting up steam. Wind W. by S. force five to six—the most favorable that could blow for them—at 7 35. It was now clear that the frigates were rapidly nearing, the Fury being three miles or more to the leeward. Immediately the fore and aft sails were set, the prize cut adrift, and the steam brought to its highest pressure, so that she absolutely flew to windward. Still the frigates seemed to be gaining ground, and the position of the Fury became highly dangerous, as now two miles were the most that separated the enemies. Tons of water were started, all except two days' requirements, which was a considerable assistance. At 8 30 one of the frigates dropped, and the two brigs; but still the other kept in the wind's eye. At 8 54 the windward frigate and the Fury came so close as to be almost within range of the long guns of the latter, when the order "Open fire" was given. Immediately steady aim was taken, the sternmost gun fired, and down dropped the shell a yard distant from her lee bow. She immediately replied by firing too, but the shot did not reach half way, and hoisted the Russian ensign at her main, which was responded to by re-loading with rapidity and again firing.—The shot still fell a little short and more to leeward. Again she fired four guns at the Fury, and another ensign was run up at the fore, for which another shell was fired, though it fell still shorter, as the Fury was rapidly increasing the distance. Having thus gone to windward, but still out of range, the idea was entertained of engaging the frigate with long guns, but at this time the steamer was rapidly advancing, and it was considered more prudent to remain content with taking the merchant vessel with six prisoners from beneath the fortifications. When the Fury went alongside the schooner she hauled down the Austrian colours, and hoisted the English ensign, which startled them a little in harbour. The rage of the Russians must have been great, as they seemed sure of catching the Fury, and the hoisting of three ensigns was an angry attempt to challenge a steamer of six guns to engage a frigate of forty, and she to windward!

H. M. Ship Furious fired upon at Odessa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12th.—The Banshee came in on Monday night from Beljik, near Cavarna, latest station of the British fleet in the Black Sea. Her Majesty's Ship Furious had been detached from the fleet at Beljik, and sent to Odessa, to take off the British Consul and 75 residents who are British subjects. The Furious arrived off Odessa at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., and stopped at the distance of a mile and a half from the port. A boat was manned and placed under the command of Mr. Alexander, the third lieutenant of the Furious, with whom was Mr. Parsons, naval cadet. The boat hoisted a flag of truce, and entering the port in despite of the signals made to warn him off, Mr. Alexander gallantly determined to execute his commission, ran her on shore, where he was received by a crowd of Russian soldiers and other functionaries, who effectually resisted his landing. A dispute ensued, and the boat lay on the beach a considerable time. During this delay several captains of British merchantmen, now prisoners at Odessa, made their way through the crowd with the intention of speaking to the officer in command of the boat. They were rudely pulled back by the soldiery, who conducted them into the town. Finding at length that all his endeavours to obtain an interview with the officer in command of the place were unavailing, Mr. Alexander gave orders to pull back to the ship. But he had scarely quitted the port, when, it appears, the commandant of Odessa, having been apprised of the arrival of a British boat's crew with a flag of truce, orders were sent down to the harbour, and the strand batteries opened upon the boat and the ship, without doing harm to either, though they threw shot and shells. A frigate, too, came out of the harbour, and chased the boat, though without success, for Mr. Alexander and his crew got safe on board the Furious, which then tried to get near the Russian vessel. The Russian, who was unable to return to Odessa, ran away, and the Furious ran after her until the Russian took refuge in Cherson, where she went into shallow water, where the Furious could not follow her. The vessel returned to Beljik, and reported the affair to Admiral Dundas. She joined the fleet on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon came the Banshee, with the official news of the declaration of war. The fleet received this intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. The sailors manned the yards, and gave three hearty cheers for Old England and the Queen. The Banshee, which returned to the Bosphorus, left the fleet at Beljik on Monday. The fleet itself was under orders to sail for Odessa early on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th inst., and by this time the Russians at Odessa will have been called to account for their gross violation of the rules of war among civilised nations.

WHISKEY AGAIN: INQUEST.—Complaint having been made, the other day, to Dr. Wanless, coroner, that a death had taken place in the north-west part of the Township of Williams, in this county, some time since, under very suspicious circumstances, he repaired thither, had the body exhumed, and held an inquest. The evidence went to show that several of the O'Henly's, McIntyre's, McKechnie's, and a large number of emigrants from the Island of Uist, who located in Williams some two or three years ago, had been drinking at a tavern, on the Centre Road, one evening; some wrestling ensued between the parties; the blood of the Islanders got up; clubs were readily seized: and one, Neil O'Henly, who has since fled, was seen by several witnesses to inflict a blow on the temples of the deceased, Catherine McIntyre, which felled her to the ground; she was taken home senseless, and lingered only a few days and died. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Peter Stewart of Lobo; he found a wound through the scalp, over the left temple, with fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, fracture of the "key-bone" of the skull, with extensive disease of the brain itself, the result of the blow on the temples, and the cause of death. Verdict—"Willful Murder."—*Prototype.*

Defences of St. Petersburg.

From the seaside St. Petersburg is protected by the fortress of Cronstadt, which lying on an island commands the narrow channels through which large vessels have to approach the capital. At the back of the island, towards the coast of Finland, there was also a channel through which vessels of the size of a sloop could pass, but this was blocked up at the beginning of the century by means of piles and huge blocks of stone, and a week since large square stones were sunk until the passage was completely impossible. An attack on Cronstadt is therefore only possible from the narrow channel, which in its various twistings and turnings is commanded, for a distance of nearly four English miles, by the fort in front of the Island.

All signs, buoys, posts, &c., have been removed. Even if the vessels have the most experienced pilots on board, they will be obliged to move very slowly, and consequently a vessel advancing to the attack would be for a whole hour exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries, some of which have Paixhan's guns of 130 pounds. If a single ship of the line is sunk the channel is so effectually closed that the others cannot advance. Cursory mention has already been made of Professor Jacobi's invention for destroying vessels at sea, and the German writer now gives some details on the subject. Strong iron chests charged with powder and other combustibles are sunk in the sea, and connected by means of wires with a galvanic battery outside." Above the chests is some machinery, which on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, causes two galvanized wires to come into contact, which produces an electric spark, and with it an explosion." A hundred sub-marine mines of this kind are said to have been sunk in the channel leading to Cronstadt. Military men in St. Petersburg are divided in their opinions as to whether the fortifications of Cronstadt will be able to resist the heavy artillery of the ships. Four of the forts are formed of immense granite cubes, the 5th is of logs. The greatest danger for Cronstadt is that these forts may be taken one after the other, as each of them will be exposed to the united fire of a great number of vessels. After all, the greatest security for the place is the narrowness of channel, which just at the entrance to the port, behind fort Mentchikoff, will be commanded by two enormous batteries, formed of old ships of the line. It must depend on the state of the ice whther it will be possible to send the two divisions of the fleet which are still at Cronstadt to Sweaborg (Helsingfors), which is considered impregnable. Gen. Dehu, of the engineers, has been appointed military Governor of Cronstadt, and Admiral Ricard, an old but energetic man commands the fleets.

Relations of Spain and the United States.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Friday, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Soule is reported to have said that *the settlement of the dispute with the United States would be greatly facilitated by the dismissal of the present Ministry*; and, althongh I by no means vouch for the truth of this report, and although such a suggestion from a foreign envoy would be pretty sure, with so haughty and jealous a people as the Spamards, to defeat its own object, yet, should the dispute in question unfortunately lead to serious difficulties between the two countries, the early downfall of the Cabinet might be one of its earliest results.

Last night, in the saloon of an ex-minister, an idle report, which obtained no credit, of hostilities being imminent between Spain and the United States, brought on a discussion as to the probable consequences of such a struggle, especially as regards the island of Cuba. Its garrison of upwards of twenty thousand men, and the improvements that have been made in its fortifications since the attack of the Filibusteros, afford, in the opinion of the Spaniards, a sufficient guarantee for the safety of that possession in the event of a war with the United States. The troops there are now armed with Minie rifles, instead of the wretched flint muskets, upwards of twenty years old, which were their weapons at the piratical attempt above referred to. There are also Paixhan guns in the batteries of the island, and there is no reason to doubt that a stout defence would be made. But I incline to think that the Spaniards, although they may not possibly overate their own military value and means of defence, underrate the prowess of their anticipated enemies. They justly enough observe, that the successes of the Americans in their wars with the degenerate and undisciplined Mexicans are not to be taken as an argument that they would be equally successful in an attack on Cuba. At the same time they hardly take sufficiently into consideration the tenacious valor of the Anglo-Saxon race, the expert rifle practice of the Americans, and their abundance of wealth, the great element of success in war. To any but Spaniards there can scarcely be a shadow of doubt as to the fate of Cuba in case of a war between Spain and the States—supposing, of course, non-interference on the part of any powerful ally of the former country.

At the same time, America would not escape undamaged in a contest with this comparatively feeble country. The ocean would be quickly covered with privateers under Spanish colors, and American commerce would suffer greatly. And at the last moment, when all hope was lost, I fully believe that Spain would emancipate the slaves and abandon the island to them sooner than see its darling possession—the "Queen of the Antilles," for an easy prey and flourishing possession into the hands of the ambitious and encroaching Republic which gives it so much uneasiness. I infer this, at least, from the tenor of conversation here, and I doubt not that the Spaniards, their ingenuity stimulated by their defeat and spoliation, would find means to leave the island in such a state as to give the Americans a vast deal of trouble, even after the last European had quitted its shores. The more sensible men in this country admit that Cuba must sooner or later pass into the possession of the States; but they admit it with a feeling of infinite bitterness, and with a stubborn resolution that the change of owners shall occur as late as possible and the prize dearly bought by the conquerors.

Explosion of Rockets at Woolwich

The above casualty, at this moment, so calculated to excite apprehension in the public mind, took place at the Royal Arsenal on Good Friday, between ten and eleven o'clock.

It appeared from information collected from authentic sources, that two unfinished 24lb. rockets had exploded The accident first occurred in a compartment worked by a man named Parcott, and spread itself into the adjoining one, where a dockyard man named Newstead was at work. The men employed in the rocket-house rushed out in a state of terror, and Mr. Pickering, the master congreve rocket maker, arrived and found a portion of hhe building in flames. Considerable apprehension existed that the large barrows of rockets arranged by the men when finished, would ignite, and gangs were immediately set to work to remove them.

The engines of the arsenal were speedily and most efficiently worked by the military and men, aided by Mr. Inspector Gravestock and the dockyard police. A company of sappers and miners, under the direction of Colonel Walpole, also did good service. Colonel Wilson and the foreman of the dock men were present, encouraging and stimulating the men. In the space of fifteen minutes the devastating element was conquered.

Considerable fears were at first entertained for the men, numbering about fifty-nine, who were at work in the rocket-house, but after the tumult had subsided, it was happily found that neither life nor limb had been sacrificed. The cause of the accident is conjectured to be the overloading of Parrott's case; and the force of the explosion may be imagined when it is stated that the west side of the house was completely blown down. Several windows in the neighborhood were also demolished, and the report could be heard for miles distant.

A similar accident, it is stated, occurred about two years ago.

☞ In the late "Address of the Woman's Rights Convention," we find the following:

"We support ourselves, and in part, your schools, colleges, churches, your poorhouses, jails prisons, the army, navy, the whole machinery of government, and yet we have no voice in your councils. We have every qualification required by the constitution necessary to the legal voter, but the one of sex. We are moral, virtuous, and intelligent, and in all respects quite equal to the proud white man himself. We have guided great movements of charity, established missions, edited journals, published works on history, economy and statistics; have governed nations, led armies, filled the professor's chair; taught philosophy and mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered planets and piloted ships across the sea."

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fingerell	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt Esq M P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Half	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet Esq	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pailey, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 18, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 6d to 8s 8d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef. per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 1s 8d to 2s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	9	6	a 0	0
Oats per bus.	2	9	a 3	0
Corn do	5	0	a 6	0
Barley do	5	0	a 0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a 3	6
Beef per 100 lb.	44	0	a 48	0
Pork do	48	0	a 0	0
Butter per lb	1	3	a 0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Weeat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Sring co. 5s 9½ 0s 0d. Barley 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0 l to 0s 0d. Hay per ton 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d. to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½ l to 1s 3d. Turkeys, each 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

Maine Law Lectures.

By appointment of the Joint Committee of the Sons and League, F. W. Kellogg Esq., lectures during the present month, in advocacy of Maine Law principles, in the undermentioned places as specified. In each place visited, Mr Kellogg is authorized and instructed by the Committee to solicit and receive contributions to the funds of the Organization:—

Guelph	Saturday,	20th "
Georgetown	Monday,	22nd "
Brampton	Tuesday,	23rd "
Picton	Wednesday,	24th "
	Thursday,	25th "

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	6	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	4	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

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Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

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OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

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Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

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Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

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SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

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An early call is respectfully solicited.

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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

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The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New

Miscellaneous.

MAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Oh, the merry May has pleasant hours,
And dreamily they glide,
As if they floated like the leaves
Upon a silver tide.
The trees are full of crimson buds,
And the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music,
Like a tune with pleasant words.

The verdure of the meadow-land
Is creeping to the hills,
The sweet, blue-bosomed violets
Are blowing by the rills;
The lilac has a load of balm
For every wind that stirs,
And the larch stands green and beautiful
Amid the sombre firs.

There's perfume upon every wind,
Music in every tree—
Dews for the moisture-loving flowers—
Sweets for the sucking bee;
The sick come forth for the healing South,
The young are gathering flowers,
And life is a tale of poetry,
That is told by golden hours.

If 'tis not a true philosophy,
That the spirit, when set free,
Still lingers about its olden home,
In the flower and the tree,—
'Tis very strange that our pulses thrill
At the sight of a voiceless thing,
And our hearts yearn so with tenderness
In the beautiful time of Spring.

Letty.

Did you ever l ear of an intelligence office? Well, its a place where servant girls go to hear of families who wish to hire help.—They pay the man who keeps the office something, and then he finds a place where they can work and earn money.

In one of these offices, one pleasant summer morning, twenty or more servant girls were seated—some of them modest looking and tidily dressed, others bold and slatternly.

Wedged among them in a dark corner, was a little girl about thirteen years old.—Her face was pale, and her features, which were small and delicate, were half hidden by her thick black hair. Her little hands were small and white, and from under her dress (which had evidently been made for some one else, as it was much too long and too wide for her,) peeped as cunning a little pair of feet as you ever saw.

Little Letty—for that was her name—looking frightened and distressed. She had never been in such a place before; and it made her cheeks very hot to have those rude girls stare at her so. Then, the air of the room was very close, and made her head ache badly; and she felt afraid that nobody would hire her, because she was so little. Her mother had died only a week before, and Letty had a drunken father,—so, you see, that, young as she was, she had to earn her own bread and butter.

By-and-by, a woman came in. Some could, I suppose, call her a lady, as she had on a silk dress, and a great many shining chains and pins. Letty's mother was a lady, although she was poor. She had sweet, gentle manners, and soft, low voice. Letty did not like Mrs. Finley's looks; she wore too many bows and flounces; and then her voice was loud and harsh, and her forehead had an ugly frown on it, that didn't go away even when she smiled and tried to look gracious. No, Letty didn't like her, and she almost hoped she wouldn't take a fancy to her, much as she needed a place to live in.

But Mrs. Finley liked Letty's looks; so she sailed across the room, with her six flounces, and asked her so many questions, in such a loud voice, that Letty was quite bewildered; then she heard her say to Mr. Silas Skinflint, who kept the office, that she would take her, and that it was a very nice thing that her mother was dead, for mothers were always bothering.

"Very nice that her mother was dead!" Poor, little, desolate Letty couldn't bear that. She laid her little face in her hands, and began to sob pitifully; but Mr. Skinflint tapped her on the shoulder with his cane, and told her that nobody would hire a cry-baby; so Letty sat up straight, and choked her tears down, and at a signal from Mr. Skinflint took up her little bundle and followed Mrs Finley.

On she went, past a great many fine shops and fine houses, Letty keeping close behind her. Letty's head felt quite giddy, and she was very faint, for her naughty father had gone off, and poor Letty had no breakfast that morning.

After turning a great many squares, Mrs. Finley went down a very narrow street, where a great many noisy, dirty children were playing on the sidewalks—where a great many women were leaning (on their red elbows) out of the windows, and a great many coarse, rough men were sitting on the steps, smoking pipes in their shirt sleeves.

At one of these houses Mrs. Finley stopped, and Letty followed her up the steps through the entry, and into the parlor. A table stood in the middle of the floor, covered with dirty breakfast dishes, where myriads of flies were making a meal. A little baby with a pink nose and bald head, was playing on the floor, with a head-brush and a skillet; while a boy about Letty's age was mopping out a sugar-bowl with his fingers, and two little girls, in yellow pantalettes and pink dresses, were trying to hide away a dress cap of their mother's, which they had been cutting up for their dollies. On a side table were Mr. Finley's "shaving things," a dirty dicky, and sundry little bits of paper with floating islands of soapsuds, left there by his razor.

"Well—here we are at last," said Mrs. Finley, fanning herself with a great newspaper

"You know, Letty, there's plenty to do here."

"Now I'm going up stairs, to put on a calico long short, and take a nap; and you are to wash these dishes, and put them in the closet; clear away the table; sweep the room and dust it; wash these children's faces, and keep them quiet; put some water in the teakettle, and set it boiling; tend the door, and keep a good look out for the milkman.

"Ma'am?" said Letty, looking bewildered.

"M-a-'a-m"—mocked Mrs. Finley, "where are your ears, child? let's see if I can find 'em," and she gave Letty's little ear a smart pull.

"Please, ma'am, it is all so new to me," said Letty, trying to keep from crying; "will you please to tell me where to find the broom to sweep with, or the water to wash the dishes, and which closet I am to put them in, and where's the towel to wipe the children's faces?"

"Oh—my—senses!" said Mrs. Finley, "what a little fool,—use your eyes a little more and your tongue less, and you'll find things, I guess, and now let me see every thing right end up when I come down stairs. Do you hear?"

"Yes, ma'am," and Letty, drawing a long sigh as Mrs. Finley closed the door.

"Came from the poor house, didn't you?" said Master John Finley, cracking a whip over Letty's head. "We'll, I'm glad yo've come here at any rate; I havn't known what to do with myself all vacation. It will be prime fun I'm thinking, to tease you, you little scared rabbit; and I'll tell you, to begin with, that my name is Mr. John Finley, and that I'm my mother's pet, and that whatever I say is pretty likely to be done in this house;—so you'd better be careful and keep on the right side of me," said the wicked boy, as he gave her arm a knock, and sent the waiter of dishes out of her hand upon the floor.

"Oh! Master John," said Letty: "see what you have done—oh!"—and Letty wrung her little white hands.

"See what I've done?" said John. "I like that, Miss Letty, or Hetty or whatever you call yourself; but what's that string round your neck for?—what's on the end of it, hey?—and he gave it a rude twitch, snapped it in two, and picked up a little locket that Letty wore in her bosom.

"Oh, Master John," said Letty, "give it back, do,—it's all I have to make me happy now—my mamma gave it to me when she died. She used to wear it once when she was rich. Oh, Master John, don't please, take it away from me," "Look here! cry-baby," said John putting the locket into his jacket pocket, "you'll never see that locket again. I shall say, too, that you broke all those dishes, and if you contradict it, I'll take the locket to a police-man, and tell him you stole it. Won't you look pretty going to jail with your long black curls?—Answer me that, Miss Hetty Letty?"

Letty only answered by her sobs.

"What's all this?" said Mrs. Finley, opening the door; "one might as well try to sleep in Bedlam. Merciful man! who broke all those dishes. John Madison Harrison Polk! who broke all these dishes, I say?"

"I told her she'd catch it, mother, when you came down," said John; "see if she dare deny it?"

"Letty," said Mrs. Finley, seizing her by the shoulders and giving her a shake, "did you break the breakfast set?"

Letty thought of John, and the policeman, and the jail, and was silent.

"John," said Mrs. Finley, "go bring me your father's horse-whip from behind the kitchen door."

"Oh, Mrs. Finley," said Letty, growing very white about the mouth, and trembling violently all over; "don't whip me, my mamma never whipped me. Oh, mamma—mamma!"

Down came the heavy whip on Letty's fair head and shoulders;—"There—take that, and that, and that! "said Mrs. Finley, "and remember that I didn't take you into my house to quarrel with my children, and break up my dishes; and now take yourself up into the dark garret, and get into bed, and don't get up till Mr. Finley comes home to dinner, and let's see if he can manage you."

Letty pushed her hair from before her eyes, and staggered to the door; then up the stairs where they told her, into the garret; then, she laid her head on the pillow; but she didn't cry—no—not even when she thought of her mamma—the tears wouldn't come; but her head was very hot and her hands burning. There she lay, hour after hour, talking to herself about a great many things; and had it been light enough you would have seen how flushed her cheeks were, and how very strangely her eyes looked.

"The child has the brain fever," said the Doctor to Mrs. Finley.

"No wonder," said the wicked woman, "she had such a dreadful fall down the cellar stairs. You see how she bruised her face and neck."

The Doctor looked very sharp at Mrs. Finley—so sharp that she stooped down, pretending to pick something from the floor so that he needn't see her blush.

"I don't know how I'm to nurse a sick child," grumbled Mrs. Finley; "there's John Madison, Harrison Polk, and Sarah Jenny Lind, and Malvina Cecelia Victoria, and Napoleon Bonaparte, four children of my own to look after. It's a hard case, Doctor."

"Not so hard a case as little Letty's," said the kind Doctor. "Those bruises never came from falling down stairs, Mrs. Finley; that child has been cruelly abused. I may tell of it, and I may not,—that depends upon whether she lives or dies; but I am going to take her home to my own house and see what good doctoring can do for her. She looks like my little dead Mary, and for her sake I'll be a father to her."

So Letty was carried on a litter to Doctor Harris's house and there for a great many weeks she lay in her little bed quite crazy—her beautiful hair shaved off, and her little head blistered to make her well.—The Doctor's wife was a sweet, kind lady—she thought, too, that "Letty looked like her little dead Mary," and, often when she held her little burning hand, the tears would come to her eyes, and she would pray God to let her live, for she had no child to love now, and she wanted Letty for her own little girl.

Well, after a long, long while, Letty's senses came slowly back. She put her little hand to her forehead and tried to remember what had happened;—she didn't know what to make of the nice, pretty room, and soft bed with its silken curtains;—she thought she was dreaming, and rubbed her eyes and looked again, and then hid her face in the sheet for fear she should see Mrs. Finley, or John, or the policeman;—and then Mrs. Harris put her finger on Letty's lip and told her not to talk now, because she was sick and weak, but that she was going to live with her, and be, not her servant, but her own dear little girl; and then Letty kissed Mrs. Harris's hand, and shut her eyes, and went to sleep as quietly as if she were on her mother's bosom.

By-and-by, little by little, she got strong and well again; her cheeks grew plump and rosy; her hair came out in little black curls all over her head, and she was just the happiest little girl—as happy as you are when you climb on your mother's lap, and kiss her, as if you never wanted to stop.

She had a little room of her own, close by her new mother's, with a cunning little bed and washstand, and bureau, and rocking chair. She had plenty of play things, too,—(not little Mary's, for mother's can't give away their little children's playthings when they are dead. Letty had playthings of her own—but sometimes, Mrs. Harris would unlock a little trunk, and show her a little cake all dried up, with marks of tiny little teeth in it; and a slate on which was a word left unfinished by little Mary; and a little chest of doll's clothes, with such nice little womanly stitches in them; and a little fairy thimble; and then the tears would fall into the trunk as she locked it up again, and then Letty would throw her arms about her neck, and say, "Don't cry—Letty loves you."

And now, my little darling readers, there is one verse in the Bible which Aunt Fanny wants you to remember; it is this:

"When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up."
—*Little Ferns for Fanny's little Friends.*

PRIZE ODE,

Sung at the re-inauguration of the Crystal Palace, New York, May 14, 1854.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Lo! the transitory darkness
From our Palace floats away:
Lo! the glorious gems of Genius
Glitter in the rising day.

See again the mighty Nations
Meet and clasp each other's palms,
And by Labor's glowing altar
Lift on high according psalms.

Here behold the true Evangel!
Not from War may Earth increase!
God has stamped his shining patent
Only on the brow of Peace.

Only by the arm of Labor,
Swinging to Invention's chime,
Can the Nations build their Eden
In the wilderness of Time.

Nations! hear that mighty music
Rolling through the mountain-bars—
Planting deserts, bridging oceans,
Marrying the choral stars:

Telling that our Crystal Palace
Glorifies the joyous sod—
Making Man, with Art and Nature,
Worthy of the Builder—God!

Nations! then rejoice that darkness
From our Palace floats away,
And the glowing gems of Genius
Glitter in the light of day!

The Unfortunate Banker.

The whole *morale* of our doubting, unbelieving century, has been developed to our gaze in all its hideous nakedness, by the events to which the recent failures in Paris and the fluctuations of the Bourse have given rise. The great failure, of which so much has been said, has ended in the total *deroute* of the firm, after the most manly struggle ever recorded in the commercial annals of any country. The principal partner, whose name is connected with the historical records of France for many centuries—whose ancestors, in the middle ages, bore the banner of St. Louis before the French kings, finding himself a beggar, through the ill-judged speculations of the other members of the firm, suffered himself to be overcome with despair, and on retiring from the meeting at which the dreadful truth of the inevitable bankruptcy was made known to him, he went home, locked himself up in his study for many hours, refusing to see any member of his family, or to obey any summons; he had given one order to the servant on entering, that of lighting a fire on the hearth; and this order, as the day was oppressively warm, excited some little astonishment.

About midnight he called his son, in order to bid him farewell, telling him that he was about to join the King, his master, in order to consult with him upon the best method of meeting the difficulties in which they stood both involved by the failure of the house. In vain did the son urge the uselessness of the journey, as the Count de Chambord had already in the most generous manner not only consented to the loss of the most important sums confided to the credit of the house, but assisted most largely, and to the full extent of his power, by large remittances the day before, made in the vain attempt to save his friends from ruin; the poor duke insisted on departing immediately for Paris, where he intended to sleep, in order to be in time for the earliest train on the morrow.

There was something, however, in the duke's behavior, and in the solemnity of his farewell, which struck the young man as somewhat extraordinary. He gazed around, and saw that his father's bureau had been much disturbed, letters were strewn about, and the hearth bore trace of the destruction of many papers. He remembered that in the journey to Frohsdorf, which his father had been in the habit for some years of taking upon business with the Court there, this was the first time he had judged it necessary to take such solemn farewell for so short an absence as that incurred, and a terrible suspicion shot through his mind concerning his father's intentions. He followed him out across the park; he beheld him in the moonlight take the pathway over the grass, not that which led to the gate opening on the road; and hurrying after him, with all his worst suspicions confirmed, arrived close behind him as he plunged into the running stream which flows through the grounds. The youth threw himself headlong after him, and although the rapidity of the current had borne his father's senseless form already some distance down the river, he managed to drag him to the bank. The unhappy man was thus rescued from death, but at present great fears are entertained of his return to reason. The one *idee fixe* of disgrace and ruin has taken possession of his mind, and the doctors declare that some time must elapse before it can be restored to its former state.—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.*

TITLES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—The frequent use of the words Sultan, Porte, &c., in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.

The Sublime Porte is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the government, as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seignior, according to the fancy of the person speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has he power to punish with death any agent who seems to threaten the general safety.

Bey is a sub-governor under the Pacha.

The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principal ministers.

The Reis Effendi is high chancellor of the Empire, and stands at the head of all the body of attorneys—which body is thought to contain the best informed men of the nation.

Cadi is a sort of judge, or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemn a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of an ordinary Cadi.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPANISH DEGRADATION.—Those who have never travelled in Spain, or who are little acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, have an idea that all Spaniards are grave and formal, like the Castilian. This, however, is far from being the case. The people of each province are almost as distinct as different nations, having manners and customs, dress and dialect, peculiar to themselves. This peculiarity is doubtless owing to the isolation of the different provinces by the chain of mountains which intersect the peninsula, and cut off intercommunication, as well as the fact that for ages these provinces formed separate and distinct kingdoms. The rude, boorish Gallacian; the industrious Catalan; the idle, jovial Andalusian; the sly, vindintive Valencian; and the grave, dignified sons of Castillo, differ from each other as much as the inhabitants of distinct nations. In travelling over this beautifvl country, apon which nature has lavished her choicest favors, and which, under the rule of the Romans and Moors, was a land flowing wiht milk and honey, the tourist is struck with the scenes of desolation that everywhare meet the view. He roams over wild unpeopled wastes, treeless and arid, where the melancholy picture is often heightened by ruined castles and villages, the signs of former prosperity passed away. The towns through which he passes, are too often the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, and an air of gloom and sadness pervades their silent streets. The sea-ports have lost their former commercial importance, and the silent quays, once thronged by a busy croud attest the decayed condition of the land. And wherefore, it may be asked, is this poverty, desolation and wretchedness so visible to a country which possesses advantages unsurpassed by any in Christendom; where the bowels of the earth yield precious metals, coal and quarries of innumerable varieties of marble; in fine, with a position most favourable in commerce, and a line of sea coast abounding in fine harbors? Yes, wherefore is this beautiful and once flourishing land so fallen—her people so sunk in ignorance, and so far behind every other civilized nation in arts and agriculture The answer may be found in these words—bad government!—*Travels in Spain.*

CAMELS ON THE DESERTS.—Much has been siad, first and last, within a few years, upon the practicability of introducing the camel upon the plains lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, which are traversed annually by great caravans of emigrants. A bill has been introduced in the legislature, to incorporate a company to test this matter. "Sentinel" of the *Courier and Enquirer*, says: "Mr. King, son of Charles King, Mr. Webb, the distinguished author and naturalist, and Mr Grangray, are named as incorporators in the bill to incorporate the American Camel Company—the object of the incorporation being to introduce tnto this country to be used between the Atlantic and Pacific, this useful beast—to give the tinkle of the camel bells to the solitudes of the desert and the plains."—*Roch. Dem.*

SINGULARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—"Your language," says a learned philologist, in speaking of English, "is the most unphilosophical, and yet the most practical in the world." We become familiar with contradictory modes of expression, and do not notice them as do children and foreigners. When we sand the floor, we cast sand upon it, but when we dust the furniture, we remove dust from it. When we paint the house, we lay something on; but when we skin the ox we take something off. We dress a child by overlaying it, and scale a shad by removing that by which it is overlaid. If it be proper to say, "skin the ox," why is it not proper ts speak of woolling the sheep instead of shearing it? What should we think of a farmer who should talk of corning or grassing his fields, or appleing his orchard, or of his wife who should speak of feathering her geese, or backing her knives, or dirting the clothes? But we do that which is equally ridiculous when we speak of dusting the furniture, skinning the ox, and scaling the fish, although custom has sanctioned those modes of expression, and Noah Webster recorded them in his dictionary.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—The application of salt for plum trees has been found very beneficial by Dr. Shurtleff, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer. He says: "For many years I have salted my plum trees and had large crops of fruit, but last winter I omitted to salt the trees, excepting three, and the consequence was I had no plums excepting on the trees that I salted." He thinks the only sure way to get a crop of plums, is to put about four quarts of salt to each tree, in a circle one foot from the trunk, any time in January or February, without regard to snow being on the ground.

TO WASH CARPETS.—Shake and beat well; lay it upon the floor and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bullock's gall, mixed with three quarts of cold soft water, and rub it off with a clean flannel or housecloth. Any particular dirty spot should be rubbed with pure gall.

STEPHENSON, THE GREAT ENGINEER.—George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, whose statue now stands in the Euston station, London, was in early life a collier, working for his daily bread in the bowels of the earth. In his leisure hours he mendedwatches, so that his son might have the blessings of an education. While his fame as a mechanical and civil engineer was still in its infancy, he elaborated experimentally, the same results as to the safety lamp, Sir Humphrey Davy reached by the process of philosophical induction. The tramways of the coal mines and the rude forms of the first locomotive engines grew under the strokes of his vigorous intelect into a mighty system. By combining the gas pipe with the tubular boiler, he first endowed the locomotive with its tremendons speed. During his busy manhood he superintended the construction of more than 2,500 miles of railway, and thought out everything connected with the iron highways—engineering lines extending in unbroken series from London to Edinburgh.

GRAFTING WAX.—One of the most sucessful grafters we know makes the grafting wax of two parts of rosin and one part of beeswax adding a small quantity of lard or tallow—say one third that of beeswax. His object is, to make his wax of such consistency that it will not run in warm weather, and will not crack in windy weather. These are important qualities in grafting wax, of whatever it may be made —*Country Gentleman.*

USEFUL TABLE.—The following table of the comparative space of weights and measures will be found serviceable to Farmers:

A bushel of wheat, sixty-pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-six pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, forty-five pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-six pounds.
Of flax seed, forty-six pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of castor beans, forty pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of salt, fifty-six pounds.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Lagislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and [social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, BOX 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHERN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization sheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R. Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
} *Pittsburgh, Pa.*,

G. Harper,
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
} *Alleghany City.*

J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.
Rev. M. M. Clark,
A. M. Summer,
Johnson Woodlin,
James M. Whitfield,
John N. Still,
Stanley Matthews.
} *Pair* *New York.*

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 10.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s	d
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

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Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Agricultural.

Homestead of the Thrifty Farmer.

What an attractive home it is! What an air of neatness and comfort pervades the buildings; every board is tight, and every door swings true in its place. No broken windows or dangling gates, no old pots or pans, no old carts and wheels, mar the general appearance of order which prevails. What an animated scene the foreground presents! How stout and sleek are the horses—how vigorous the men—how appropriate the implements they are using! Children reared and educated in such a home, will carry out influences with them to make the world a better and a happier one. And then, to adopt the language of the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, the provident and thrifty farmer has three rules for regulating his business, which he observes himself and forces on those around him, viz., to do everything in the right time, convey everything to its proper use, and put everything in its proper place.

He buys only the improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and keeps no more than he can keep well either in summer or winter.

He always drives on his work, and never lets his work drive him.

His animals are never under fed or over worked.

His out-houses, wood-shed, poultry-house, pig-pen, wagon-house, spring-house, and corn-crib, are nicely white-washed or painted on the outside, and kept clean and neat within.

He has a tool-house, and a place for every tool in it, which may be wanted for any ordinary farm purposes, such as mending implements, making axe, or hoe, or fork handles, &c., and also for stowing carefully away, such truck as will not be wanted for another season.

He has sheds round his barn-yard, to protect his cattle from the weather, and warm, well-ventilated stables for his cows and young stock, and also a cellar or shed, to protect his manure heap.

He has leaves or other refuse vegetable matter, together with soil from his headlands, convenient to his barn-yard, to compost with his manure heap, through the winter.

He does not allow the liquid manure to escape into the nearest stream, a quarter or half a mile from his barn-yard.

His barn, and sheds, and dwellings are all supplied with good spouting.

His fences are always in good order, and material for repairing or renewal, are collected and made during winter.

His wood shed is supplied with wood, cut in August, always one year ahead.

His wife never scolds, because she never has occasion to.

Her cellar and pantry are always supplied with the needful *raw material*, which she works up into a palatable form, to fill up vacuums at meal times.

Heavy bread, cold buckwheat cakes, and rancid butter are novelties which her gudeman and the children have heard tell of by some of the neighbors, but have never seen.

When a friend or two calls to lodge, a plate of good ripe Rambo apples, a pitcher of milk, and a dish of boiled chestnuts, are brought for discussion around the stove of an evening.

He considers it a duty to promote the circulation of agricultural papers, and has saved himself some hundreds of dollars by following their advice.

His crops are always equal, and often better than any in the neighborhood, and are kept clear of weeds.

He watches the markets, and sells his crops at the highest prices.

He makes it a rule always to spend a little less than he makes.

Himself and wife are both industrious, the children are brought up in the same way, and are not allowed to shoot the birds, smoke cigars or chew tobacco.

He buys and sells on the cash principle, and thus saves himself from losses and bad debts.

He has a large fruit orchard, well supplied with every variety of fruit to ripen in succession.

He studies the *theory* as well as the practice of farming, has cleared off the last $100 dollars of mortgage, and is seriously talking of making a bid for his neighbor Sloven's farm, which is up at sheriff's sale.

He goes to church on the Sabbath, minds his religious duties, and brings up his children to do the same, lives respected, and dies regretted, as a useful man and good christian.
—*N. E. Farmer.*

Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Prairie du Chien, says, that a tea of black ash bark will cure the bite of a mad dog, or of poisonous reptiles.

From the Ohio Cultivator

Experiments in Grasses —Orchard Grass.

Mr. Editors:—I wish to give, through your paper, my experience in raising grasses generally, and orchard grass in particular.—My farm is composed of a diversity of soils, mostly rolling side-hill land, of a light black soil, the timber of which was mostly sugar maple, white and blue ash, hickory and black walnut; the high land is of white clay soil, and white oak timber. I bought here in 1826, and commenced on 75 acres, and having been reared in Kenebec county, in the State of Maine, my farming experience and predilections were mostly in the grass line.

My farm had been run in corn, until almost entirely run down. I commenced sowing timothy and clover, but soon found that clover in this climate, was more cost than profit. Timothy by reaping and saving the seed, and then mowing the bottom for hay, made a good profit. I then procured one bushel of orchard grass seed, and sowed the same on an acre of land, as an experiment. It took well, and yielded about thirty bushels of seed yearly, for a number of years; worth, at that time, about two dollars per bushel. I soon found that the hay and fall and winter pasture of the orchard grass, was far superior to timothy or clover, or any other grass to my knowledge. I have continued raising it ever since, and prefer it to any other grass on all rich black land.

As profits are criterion of economy, I will state that my crop of orchard grass, last season, yielding average of 25 bushels per acre, and the bottom being cut for hay after the tops were harvested, have gone one and a half tons of hay per acre. Then in September, one and a half tons of second crop per acre were taken off from a part and the balance pastured. Seed last year sold for $1,15 per bushel; hay is worth $10 per ton; at the above prices, 25 bushels of seed, and three tons of hay, amount to $58,75 per acre.—The tops after the seed has been threshed off, make good feed for young cattle, and with the winter pasture, fully pays all expenses.—I keep my land in grass about four years out of seven, on an average, but have one field that has been in orchard grass ten years, and yields as well as ever.

I sow orchard grass seed in the spring with any kind of spring grain; sow after the first harrowing, then cross harrow and roll the same. One bushel, of 14 lbs. of seed, is required to the acre. If sown in woodland, three-fourths of a bushel is sufficient to the acre. Wood land ought to be sown in March, and harrowed in. I know by experience, that it will take possession, and make a sod, in the thickest wood land in this country, and keep possession in the ground longer than any other grass—will also take possession and hold it in fence corners, mastering the weeds after the first season. It starts early in the spring, and the seed matures about the 20th of June. The second crop starts immediately after the first is removed, and may be mowed three times in a wet season. If wanted for winter pasturage, let the second crop remain until December, when it will be knee high and thick, and continue green underneath nearly all winter, and will winter well, one head to the acre.

My manner of saving the seed is, to reap if heavy, or cradle if light, bind and shock, immediately. Shock by standing ten sheaves together, and bind a strong double band around the shock, drawing the heads tightly together; then mow the bottoms, and remove the hay, taking care not to disturb the shocks, as the seed shells out on the slightest movement. Let the shocks remain in the field two or three weeks, then haul into the barn, and store on the threshing floor. Take care to pitch the whole shock on the wagon at one time, to avoid waste of seed.

Now, I assure you, that orchard grass is no humbug, and if farmers would substitute it for clover, they would be the gainers. It has more fertilizing qualities than either clover or timothy; having a strong root, and making a stiff sod, which, when ploughed under, tends to enrich the land, and makes it mellow and light for a number of years.—Like clover, it has an early and late growth, but unlike clover, it does not cause hoven in cattle in the spring, nor slabbers in the fall; and the second crop keeps green all winter, while clover dies the first frost. It gives no rancid or disagreeable taste to the milk or butter, and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are more fond of feeding on it than any other grass.

Yours truly,
J. MARSTON.

Trenton Feb., 1854.

Planting Small Potatoes.

We have given no little attention to this subject for many years, and have settled the matter conclusivly in our own minds, that it does not pay to plant small feed. For fifteen years we planted the same nameless variety on the same soil, and at the end of that time found no deterioration in the quantity or yield, but rather an improvement. We have invariably thrown out from our seed all potatoes less in size than a hen's egg, and also rejected those overgrown, pithy, or irregular shaped.

In some favorable seasons, and on particular soils, those purchasing and planting the small potatoes that we have rejected, have raised crops equal to or more prolific than our own; but one year with another, we have averaged thirty to fifty per cent. better crops of good potatoes, than our small potato neighbors.

What we have have found true in regard to potatoes, we have also, by long practise, proved true in regard to other kinds of seed. Our plumpest and earliest grain have always been reserved for propagation, and our neighbors can testify that our practice has been attended with good results.—*American Agriculturist.*

Keep off the Grass.—All round the walks of our city parks we see posted up in flaming capitals, "Keep off the Grass." We should like to see one of those placards put near every farmer's cattle yard at this season with a little alteration, so that it would read, "keep the cattle off the grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals are seen running over the fields, before the grass is so forward as to furnish abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the way side as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Trampling on the field before the ground has become thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

Selections.

The Anti-Slavery Movement and the Dissolution of the Union.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

It is in vain that Southern oppressors console themselves with ideas of the insignificance of those who make the first assault.—They may ridicule them as fools, fanatics, women. What of that? Does the result of an attack depend upon the prudence or the wisdom of those who have volunteered for the folorn hope? What matter who or what they are, those who rush blindly and devotedly upon the open-mouthed cannon, the levelled bayonets of the enemy? They are but food for powder, and they know it. In every great cause, it is necessary that some should perish. But if the cause be great, for one that falls, ten will be found ambitious to suffer!

It is in vain we at the North cry out, that the contest is unseasonable and premature. It has begun; it must go on. Grant that over-zealous and fanatical haste has precipitated a struggle which we would gladly have deferred, and slumbering out our own time in quiet, have thrust upon the days of our children. No matter. In this thing we cannot have our way. The trumpet has sounded; the bold and unquiet are rushing to the field. We may cry peace, peace,—but there is no peace. Fight we must, upon one side or the other. The contest is begun already, and will soon become general. In such a struggle, there can be no neutrality. It is time to be choosing under which banner we will stand!

To every one at the North, Democracy is to some extent familiar. Many have doubtless viewed it through a deceptive medium, and have seen it only as it has been reflected by ignorance, or distorted by prejudice; all, however, have formed some opinion about it, and that opinion is founded upon knowledge either actual or imaginary. But despotism, the despotism of the slave States, is a thing known at the North only by name, and in general. Few have seen it; fewer still have studied it; and the greater part are totally ignorant of its real character.

Before enlisting, it is well to know the cause in which we are to serve. It is the purpose of the following pages to exhibit the system of social polity established in the Southern States, such as it is in its operation and effects; not in particular and accidental instances, but generally, and by virtue of those laws of human nature upon which the working of social and political institutions must depend.

This inquiry is necessary for our own satisfaction. Without making it, how can we act either reasonably or safely? Here is a question with two sides to it, and one side or the other we must take. How can we choose without knowledge? Despotism may be an excellent thing, well entitled to our warmest support; but how can we know it to be so, without knowing what it is?

Yet are we stopped short in the very threshold of this inquiry, by the threats and execrations of the South. Dare to inquire; dare look behind the veil that hides our private doings; dare question us, or any of our acts, and we dissolve the Union! Such an impertinence is lawful cause of war, and we will wage it!

Indeed!—It is necessary, then, to weigh these threats.

The Union of the States has been made the occasion and the theme of a great deal of unmeaning declamation. An idea seems to prevail, that excellent a thing as the Union is, the people, ignorant and short-sighted, may sometime take it into their heads to think otherwise; and therefore it is necessary to create a *prejudice* in favor of the Union, —a sort of feeling for it like that feeling of loyalty which has often upheld a throne, in spite of the vices and tyranny of him who sat upon it.

Under a democratic government, prejudices of this sort are not only useless, they are highly mischievous; they are but manacles and fetters put into the hands of the artful and designing, by means of which the people are bound, and shorn, against their interest, and against their judgment.

The men who formed the Union were neither better nor wiser than ourselves. For certain arguments and reasons in its favour, they formed it; for certain arguments and reasons in its favour, we should sustain it; not for itself; for in itself, it is neither good nor bad. It may be either, as circumstances are.

What are these reasons and arguments in favour of the Union? Briefly these: that the Union serves to protect us against aggressions from abroad and civil war at home; that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose this same Union to be made the pretext for a violent interference with our dearest rights? Suppose that, under pretence of saving the Union, we are deprived of the liberty of the press, the liberty of dicussion, the liberty of thought,—nay more, the liberty of feeling, the right of sympathy with those who suffer? Suppose this Union requires to be cemented with blood, and that we are called upon to surrender up the noblest of our sons and daughters to be tortured to death by Southern whips, for the grievous sin of having denounced despotism with the generous emphasis of freedom?

Are we ready to bow thus submissively before the grim and bloody shrine of this political Moloch? Are we prepared to make these sacrifices? When the thing has changed its nature, what though it still retain its former name? Though it be called a Union, what is it but a base subjection, a miserable servitude?

Some eighty years ago, we had a Union with Great Britain, a Union that had lasted for near two centuries, a cherished Union, the recollection of which kindled a glow in every American bosom; not a fraternal Union merely, but closer yet, maternal, filial.

That connection had many things to recommend it. It sustained our weakness; it brightened our obscurity; it made us partakers in the renown of Britain, and part and parcel of a great nation. What curses, eighty years ago, would have blighted the parricide, who should have gone about to sever that connection, so dear, so beneficial!

The mother country, not satisfied with the affection of her daughter, sought to abuse her power, and to extort a tribute. But were all the advantages of our Union with Britain to be given up, merely to avoid the payment of a paltry tax on tea? Were all the calamities of civil war to be harzarded, all the miseries of a hostile invasion, intrigues with foreign powers, and their dangerous interference, public debts, standing armies, the risk of anarchy, and of military usurpation?

Yes, all, said our fathers, all is to be risked, rather than surrender our pecuniary independence; rather than become tributary to a British parliament; rather than be taxed at the pleasure of the mother country. A Union upon such terms is a mockery; it is not the Union we have loved and cherished.—We scorn it, and we spurn it.

So our fathers said. And when it is undertaken to deprive us, not of our money,—which, for the sake of peace, we might be willing to part with,—but of that whose value money cannot estimate; when it is attempted to shut out from us the atmosphere, the essential life-breath of liberty; when it is sought to gag our free mouths, to forbid the beating of our free hearts; to subdue us by penal statues into a servile torpidity, and an obsequious silence, shall we hesitate one moment to repel this impudent effort of despotism, because, if we refuse to submit, it will endanger the Union? Perish the Union, let it ten times perish, from the moment it becomes inconsistent with humanity and with freedom!

Should South Carolina declare that war for which, as she asserts, she has such lawful cause, and march an army Northward to enforce silence at the point of the bayonet, the sons of those who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill will perhaps know how to repel the invaders; and those States which furnished soldiers, generals, arms and money to re-conquer Carolina from Cornwallis and Rawdon, will be able, paradventure, to vindicate their own liberties against any force which Carolinian despots may be able to send against them.

In this matter let us learn a lesson from these very Carolinians. It is now some twenty years since, that South Carolina considered herself aggrieved, by what she esteemed the usurpations of the federal government. She accused Congress of levying taxes, which the constitution did not authorize. No matter whether the charge were true or false; those who made it, doubtless were sincere. And did they quietly submit to this aggression, rather than endanger the Union by their resistance?—Not they.

Though denounced at the North as rebels and traitors, though coldly looked upon by those States which shared the grievance, and which had promised to assist in the redress, though unaided and alone, and harrassed too by a large party at home, who threatened, in the event of hostilities, to take sides with the general government, —the South Carolinian leaders magnanimously dared to 'calculate the value of the Union;' and they concluded, like brave men as they were, that rather than give place to what they esteemed oppression, rather than be ruled in a manner which no constitution authorized, rather than submit to an usurped authority, it were better to break the Union, and risk a war.

The bold are always less in danger than the timid. The strength and resources of South Carolina, compared with those of the remaining States, were but as dust in the balance; yet rather than provoke violent resistance, by an exercise of doubtful authority, Congress yielded; the tariff was modified and the principle of pure and unlimited protection was totally abandoned.

If South Carolina calculated the value of the Union, when it was only a question of tariffs and of taxes, shall we hesitate to calculate its value, when the dearest rights of manhood are in danger? when we are commanded to submit in silence, and not dare to crucize the despotism that controls us?

Let them break the Union, if they choose; it is a matter wherein they are free to act. But, before they break it, they will do well to revise their calculations of its value—What the Southern States would be if they stood alone; what elements they have within themselves of civilization, greatness, safety, strength, and power: what sort of a nation would they form, if isolated, and cut off from intercourse with their Northern neighbors is an inquiry which will find its proper place hereafter. But there are some more obvious considerations, which our Southern friends will do well deliberately to weigh, before they judge fit to dissolve the confederacy, and to break up those constitutional guarantees by which they are now protected. As sister States, talk as they may of the mischievous intermeddlings of the North, they enjoy privileges and an impunity, they never could expect from a foreign, an offended and a hostile nation. Those unhappy fugitives who had once reached the borders of States then truly free, could never be reclaimed; as between independent nations, the tortures and the death wantonly inflicted upon Northern citizens would no longer be regarded with a careless unconcern; and how many forays from the frontiers, how many crusades of liberty would there not be undertaken, by men anxious to redeem from slavery, if not their own relatives, those at least whom they regard as brothers? These collisions, sooner or later, would inevitably bring on war; and the broad banner of emancipation, with fifty thousand men to back it, once displayed, and gaily flaunting on the Southern breeze, farewell, and forever, to the despotisms of the South!—*Despotism in America.*

From the Portland Inquirer

Another Stupendous Plot.

Those who expect any further peace with the Slave Power of this country, till it is forced to yield its usurpations and lay down its arms, are deluded. They dream. They are bats at noon. When that power was feebler, it was cautious and insidious. But enthroned, its nature and designs come out, its audacity and malignity appear, and its purpose of absolute supremacy, like Russian despotism in Europe, is no longer in doubt.

There the question is—Resistance, or the subjugation of Europe. Here it is—Resistance, or the subjugation of the States. France and England may as well fold their arms, and see the civilization of the continent again buried by a deluge of Northern barbarism, as the Free States longer be silent at the tyranny of the South. The Western Powers there have negociated, dallied, made compacts and protested, till the difficulty of successful resistance is increased tenfold. So it has been here. Tyranny is one in nature and in aim. The last hour in both hemispheres has come. The only alternative for liberty in either is to fight, in some form, or be crushed. *Our* danger is, that interested toryism will blind the people till resistance is useless.

We are led to these remarks by further developments respecting a stupendous scheme of the Slave Power, to whose incipient steps we called attention some three years ago. We received a pamphlet by some unknown hand, gorgeously written, but without imprint—not even the name of the printer or place of printing was stated. But the object of the writer was to show the immense natural resources of the valley of the Amazon and its tributaries, and the importance of creating commercial relations between that country and this, and of opening it to intelligence and enterprise.

But the last part of it was an energetic appeal to the *Slave States* to lead off with this vast scheme in order to secure an outlet for their surplus slave population, now staring them in the face like doom. If they could but get a foothold in that rich tropical valley, establish slavery there by arrangement with Brazil, create a commerce between it and the Southern States, direct and institute lines of steamships, slaves could be transported with convenience, climate and productions were congenial, a great slaveholding empire would arise, fortifying the system at home, and removing for centuries the only real danger which threatened it.

The notice and extracts made of this pamphlet at the time first called attention to the scheme at the North, so far as we know. Not very long after, another copy of the publication fell under our notice, but the last part, in reference to slavery, was not there. *It was an edition for the North:* the other, for the South. It is said to have been written by Lieut. Maury, of Washington.

Change in Public Sentiment.

We challenge the curious annals of history for a more striking progressive change in the sentiment of a nation, than that which has taken place in regard to Abolition, pure and simple, in the free States of America. A few years ago, and the name of Abolitionist was associated with social outlawry; Southern States put a price on the head of Garrison; Southern Post Offices opened letters and papers; and Committees of Northern Safety-men burned Abolition journals by the heap; mobs drove the emancipation apostle from Baltimore—burned down a Liberty-Hall in Philadelphia—shot down Lovejoy for printing and speaking democracy—and everywhere persecuted the name, fame and persons of the Abolitionists. Three years ago, a mob headed by Isaiah Rynders, broke up their meeting at the Tabernacle, and fairly pursued them from the City. Two years ago they could not obtain here a place to assemble in, and were obliged to go to Syracuse to hold their Anniversary. But now all this is changed. They are welcomed to one of the largest and handsomest churches in New York, and for the last two days, their discussions have not only been entirely undisturbed, but have been attended by crowded and sympathetic audiences of the most respectable people. Even conservatism and moderation now listen without a shock to the bold utterances of these quondam fanatics.—Such is the effect produced by the conviction which is now gaining complete possession of the public mind at the North, that the South is faithless to its own pledges, and is resolved to extend the area of Slavery at whatever risk. This great change has been wrought by the Nebraska Bill, and as yet we are only at the beginning. Garrison, Phillips, and all their compeers, could not have made so many Abolitionists and Disunionists in half a century as Pierce, Douglas, Badger and Clayton have made in three months.—*New York Tribune.*

Execution among the Fillibusters.

Arthur Morrison, one of the victims of whom we speak, had a young and fondly attached wife, and a child five years old, in Illinois, the place of his birth. He had written for her to come out, and sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months since, this devoted woman left her home and friends, with a heart buoyant with hope to meet the object of her love and fealty.

About one month ago, she arrived with her child on our shores, and then for the first time, learned that her husband had been enticed to join the fillibusters. She immediately wrote to him, informing him of her arrival, and begging him to come to her and abandon his unjustifiable enterprise. Morrison received this letter, and instantly set about fulfilling his duties as a man and a citizen, by abandoning the camp of the fillibusters and starting for San Francisco.

But he "counted without his host," for Mr. Walker immediately dispatched a party in pursuit, which overtook Morrison near San Diego, and compelled him to return with them. A second letter from his wife soon after reached him, and the unhappy man determined to leave lower California and return to his family, which needed his presence, at all hazards.

In order to effect this, Morrison entered into a combination with ten others, to desert at the first opportunity. This determination was carried into execution with as little delay as possible; but again the emissaries of Mr. Walker tracked the ill-fated refugee, and making him a prisoner returned with him to the camp. Then a court-martial was held; the self-constituted officers sat in judgment over their victim; the forms and ceremonies of trial were gone through with, according to the most revised rules, for such cases made and provided; a verdict of guilty is brought in, sentence of death is pronounced unhesitatingly by his superior, and Morrison is shot like a dog, in cold blood, for obeying the first laws of God and man, and refusing any longer to do evil.

Tongue cannot tell; or any language depict the sufferings of that devoted wife and mother, who now stands on our soil, homeless, friendless, cheerless, far from the scenes of her birth, and her helpless orphan dependant on her for support. Such is one of the incidents connected with the fillibustering expedition.—*San Francisco Sun.*

Killing not Murder.

The rich and well born in Kentucky, and in the South, may and do kill their fellow beings, and yet *are not guilty of murder!* The Louisville *Journal*, in attempting to shield itself from public ingignation, for the course it has pursued in the Ward case, says:

"We do not think that an instance can be named where a man of social position has ever been hung or sent to the Penitentiary for killing a man in open daylight, though there have been what seem to be very aggravated cases of such killing; and so far as we know, this is true of the whole South.

We doubt if a case can be named where a man in any Southern State, *enjoying high social position*, has ever been legally punished *for killing in open day*, NO MATTER WHAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

What the *Journal* states is unquestionably true. But who occupy this safe "social position" at the South? Of course the ruling class, the slaveholders! What thinks the the reader of such a state of society, of such a state of civilization? Where are missionaries needed to carry the Gospel?

What think Northern laborers of having the vast regions of Kansas and Nebraska overrun by such a civilization? What Northern freeman would wish to locate, where not only labor and the laborer are degraded, but where he may be shot down with impunity by the "ruling class," by men "enjoying high social position," for such, in the slave States are "*never legally punished for killing a man* IN OPEN DAY, NO MATTER WHAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES!"—*Portage Co. Free Democrat.*

Baron Rothschild's opinion of the War.

We have seen a letter from an eminent gentleman in London to a highly respectable merchant in this city, in which the writer states, as a part of the political gossip of the day, a curious bet said to be taken by Baron Rothschild, and which, if true, would seem to intimate that even yet the horrors of war may be averted. "The Baron," he says, "has made a bet that our troops will never fire a shot on the Danube." So goes the report in the political circles in London. Now it is admitted on all hands that Baron Rothschild has vast opportunities of knowing the secret springs that move the political world. Nay, he has the means of controlling them to a large extent. We think it was Baron Rothschild who once indulged in the proud boast, "I will stop the march of the Russian armies on the Caucasus" and actually threatened to do so unless the Emperor of Russia complied with some of his stipulations. The money power has been the moving power of the world in all ages, and more especially is it so in modern times. The millionaire commands the sinews of war; and Baron Rothschild we understand, would really be a loser to an incalculable extent if the war goes on. He has invested largely on the understanding that the peace of Europe will not be seriously interrupted, and the present crisis will be of short duration. It is to his interest to make it so; and whenwe consider the immense resources at his disposal, we cannot but think his opinion must go a far way.—Even the Emperor of Russia cannot make a great war without credit, and credit cannot be obtained without a creditor. Armies cannot be maintained without ammunition and supplies and capitalists will not advance loans to purchase these sinews of war without the prospect of re-payment. They will not give their credit for nothing, even to the Czar of all the Russians, if they believe him engaged in a losing cause. Russia is too poor to maintain a great war with its own resources; and, failing the requisite supplies from millionaires in other countries, we should not be much surprised to see this mighty Russia, as Cobden said, suddenly "crumpled up like a sheet of paper." If Baron Rothschild has really made the bet above mentioned, which we think not improbable, then we must say that we shall look for an early peace on any terms that France and England may choose to dictate. Howevre, in the meantime, matters are looking warlike enough.—*Kent Advertiser.*

The British Post Office.

During the last week an important act of justice to the public, as well as to a successful improver of civil administration, has been rendered in relation to to the postage department. Sir Rowland Hill, who was Secretary to the Postmaster-General, has been appointed, to the office of Secretary to the Post Office, Colonel Maberly having obtained a place at the Board of Audit. The improvement in our postal system, which has supplied a motive to general education and increased the bonds of sympathy between families of the lowest as well as the highest class within the United Kingdom, and now to the most remote colonies in every part of the world, which has quickened and increased more than fivefold the intercommunication of thought and information, is a greater public improvement than has been effected by railway or by steam communication, or, as yet, by the electric telegraph. It is an improvement which by example, is leading to the introduction of the same principles for the benefit of the population of the United States and the States of Europe. Its influence abroad is seen in postal stamps imitating ours (though unequalling the miniature of our Queen), with those of other Sovereigns, and that of Franklin in the United States. The improvement did not consist merely in the idea that postage was overtaxed, of which others, as well as he, complained, but as will be seen from the evidence in blue-books, and the conflicts with the then postal authorities, it was the result of able elaboration, and the deduction of new administrative principles from facts carefully analyzed. As an instance it was put forward as a defence of the former rates of postage, which looked reasonably enough, that the charge should vary with the labor of carriage, according to the distance; but Mr. Rowland Hill demonstrated that the actual expense of carriage did not make more than some 37th of a penny upon a delivery in Edinburgh as compared with the expense of delivery in London. That he who devises shall execute, is a maxim for civil administration; but hitherto the practice has been, that not those who devise, but those who declared improvements to be impracticable, and opposed, should be intrusted with their execution. At the best the execution of new measures is difficult enough, but to load them with the dead weight of inactive, or merely reluctant action, and a natural readiness to exaggerate difficulties, is a grievous addition to the wear and tear of the mind in the prosecution of large improvements. It was due to the public that Mr. Hill should be placed in a position to have the responsible execution, as well as the credit of the execution, of his own measure. Had he been so, the public expectation would have been earlier realized, and the revenue sooner restored. It is due to him to state that he has hitherto lost, rather than gained, by the labors of his office. To do what he might for the measure, he resigned the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Laing, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.—As part of the new postal system, the public are indebted to Mr. Hill for the developement of the system of money orders and the book postage. It is to to be hoped that the convenience of transmission by post will be extended to very small parcels, and other matters and things than books, for which the expense and inconveniences of any present means of conveyance are prohibitory.—*London Observer.*

Late news from England report the death of the Hon. Henry Dunn, formerly Receiver General of Upper Canada. He has resided in England the last ten years.

From the Port Huron Commercial.

Great Western Railroad.

The following is an extract from a letter from a friend, who is most of the time on the wing, dated April 23rd, 1854:—

FRIEND BANCROFT: When last I saw you I made a promise that I would occasionally tell what turns up in my peregrinations. I will endeavour to do so hereafter when I can appropriate time.

Business has called me over the Great Western Railway, running from the Falls of Niagara to Detroit, the last two weeks.—This is destined to be one of the best roads upon the continent, and in the summer season a remarkably pleasant route, so soon as it shall be leveled up and graveled. Leaving the Detroit river, the road runs along in sight of the beautiful St. Clair Lake, in full view of the steam and sail vessels constantly passing up and down. The road has but two or three slight curves between the Detroit river and Chatham, a distance of forty-five miles. The track leaves where the river Thames empties into the lake, and follows that stream to London, a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Detroit.—The track is, upon an exact air line, fifty four miles east from Chatham, and is very straight throughout the line. The country is very heavily timbered upon the route from Detroit to London. From London to Hamilton, and in fact to the Falls, the country is quite rolling; but from Detroit to London it is almost a dead level. London contains a population of over ten thousand, is lighted with gas, and exhibits quite a city like appearance. There is an excellant farming country about it which has heretofore been its main support, as it was entirely inland previous to the building of this road.—Another road is now being built from Toronto, through London to Port Sarnia, opposite your place. A number of flourishing villages have sprung up along the line between London and Hamilton, the most prominent of which is Woodstock. It is indeed a very flourishing village. The next in importance is Paris, which is one hundred and fifty-seven miles from Detroit, and thirty-eight miles west of Hamilton. At Paris the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway intersects the Great Western, and is to cross it at that point. Cars are now running from Paris to Buffalo, direct, or rather to Waterloo, opposite Black Rock, a distance of about eighty miles. It is said to be a very straight road. The company building that road have lately succeeded in raising all the means required for building the entire road to Goderich, and the grading west of Paris has been commenced. The main village of Paris is a little off from the track of the Great Western Railway, and consequently I cannot speak of its merits and demerits, except from some specimens in the shape of females who pass over the road occasionally, and assemble at the cars to receive and bid good bye to friends. They are decidedly the best looking and most intelligent, to appearance, of any I have discovered in my peregrinations. They get them up tight, there. Dundas is the next town, of importance, being five miles west of Hamilton. The railroad passes along one side of a mountain or immense hill, some 150 feet above the town, the village being on a nice level plot of ground and handsomely laid out. From the cars a horse in the street looks like a moderate sized dog. This is the terminus of the ship canal, which runs from the bay of Hamilton. This is a more romantic sight than can be found upon any railroad route in the United States.

The next place is Hamilton, situated upon a bay, projecting out from the head of Lake Ontario. It is a very enterprising town, and contains a population of perhaps fifteen thousand. The harbor is a good one. Steamboats leave here for Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, &c. All of the machinery, cars, &c., are manufactured here. The cars will compare favorably with any built in the United States. Hamilton has an excellent farming country about it, and must eventually become a prominent city of Canada West. Its position will make it so. Hamilton is 185 miles from Detroit and forty-three miles from the Falls. Passengers coming over the road by day-light are in full view of Lake Ontario for a distance of twenty miles. It is a magnificent sight to look out upon—the placid waters of that beautiful Lake, the eye catching at intervals the canvass and steam which are propelling the messengers of commerce to and fro.

The next place is St. Catherines, 217 miles from Detroit, and eleven from the Falls. This seems to be a thrifty place.—Three miles east of this is Thorold, of no particular importance except that the Welland Canal passes through here. The canal was first built through St. Catherines. The Welland Canal is twenty-eight miles long, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.—There are twenty-eight locks. There is much shipping through this channel.

Next, and last, comes the Suspension bridge. It is one of the wonders of the world, but it is nothing compared to the railroad bridge now being constructed directly over the present one. When completed it will be the most magnificent work in the world. There are to be three tracks across the bridge; the Great Western track the guage of which is five feet six inches; the Cunnndaigua and Elmira road, which intersects the New York and Erie, at the latter place, with a guage of six feet; and the New York Central, which runs directly through Lockport and Rochester, with a guage of four feet ten inches.

The engineer in superintendance of the work, I understand, says he will run alone the first train of Cars which shall go over the Bridge. I shall give you more particulars about this bridge hereafter.

The managing director and main man upon the road, is C. J. Brydges. I have no particular acquaintance with him. He is quite a young looking man, but he has undertaken, and thus far succeeded well in the construction of a great work. The road was hurried to completion, and much was done while the frost was in the ground; consequently at present it is quite uneven, but that will soon be remedied. His appointment has been very judicious. His conductors upon the express trains, Messrs. Jones, Matthews, and Cook, are very gentlemanly men—courteous and affable in their manners, and are well calculated to leave with the travelling public a good impression. But about one in five thousand are fit for conductors. He requires an even temper and the patience of Job, as also to be a gentleman who can make himself perfectly easy and familiar in any society. Mr. Brydges has been exceedingly fortunate in that particular.

The train which arrived at Detroit on Saturday evening last, at half past eight o'clock, brought a mail from New York, which left at five o'clock the evening previous, making twenty-seven hours from New York to Detroit. Passengers came through by the same run. This is the quickest trip ever made.

Mr. Brydges, in his anxiety to accommodate, undertook to carry freight, and the rush has been so great that he has been obliged to appropriate locomotives for that purpose which he now needs for hauling gravel. It would have been better not to have touched a pound of freight. The travel over this route is immense.

You will hear from me when I can find leisure.

Yours, OSCEOLA.

The Collision in the Channel.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

From the Daily News, May 4.

In the *Daily News* of Monday last appeared a brief notice of the collision that occurred early on Friday morning last in Channel, off the Start, between a Bremen emigrant ship called the *Favourite*, Captain Hoegman, bound to Baltimore, with nearly 200 passengers, and the American vessel, *Hesper*, and that fears were entertained that the former had immediately foundered, with the whole of the unfortunate creatures who were on board. Nothing was seen of her afterwards, but the night being exceedingly dark and boisterous, it was thought just possible that she might have held up, and the unhappy souls been taken off by some of the numerous homeward bound ships which were coming up the Channel with the N. W. wind. All hopes, however, of their being preserved have been given up, and there is little doubt that every one on board, with the exception of the master, Captain Hoegman, the second mate, and four of the crew, perished.

The ill-fated ship *Favourite* was a well-conditioned bark, of between 400 and 500 tons burden, and was manned by a crew of fourteen, including the mates. She was a Bremen-built vessel, and left that port about the 18th ult., for Baltimore, with 191 emigrants (180 adults, mostly men and 11 infants) on board. She made the Channel in due course, and on getting some distance down, the wind shifted around to the westward. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning she made the Star Light, and then wore off on the other tack. The captain had continued on deck almost to this period and on retiring for a few hours rest, left the mate and the usual watch in charge of the ship.—The weather was anything but favorable; in addition to the night being dark, a thick rain was falling, which, with a heavy sea and a strong wind from the westward, rendered the progress of the vessel somewhat tedious. She had not continued on the tack long, however, when about 2 o'clock, a ship was observed coming towards her. The instant she was discerned, hails were exchanged, but the distance between the two vessels was too limited to prevent a collision occurring, for before either ship could bring up or stay their progress, the *Favourite* was struck on the larboard side by the approaching vessel, which came stem on, carrying away the foremast, yards, rigging, and, indeed, cutting her down to the water's edge. The force of the collision is said to have been of a most tremendous character. Capt. Hoegman was thrown out of his berth. He sprang upon deck, and with his mate and four men, who were down below asleep, at the moment of the ship's coming in contact, caught hold of the gear attached to the bow of the vessel that had run into them, and thus escaped on board. They then found her to be the American ship *Hesper*, Capt. Jones, bound to Antwerp, from Charleston. Almost directly afterwards, the ships parted from each other. The emigrants could be just seen to be rushing on deck in the most frantic confusion, but the heavy sea and wind which prevailed entirely prevented those on board the *Hesper* rendering any prompt aid towards rescuing the unhappy creatures.

The *Favourite* was observed to have been cut down below the water line, and was fast settling forward. The watch on deck were noticed lowering one of the boats, but the darkness of the night and the vessels altering their position prevented the American from seeing whether they succeeded. Captain Hoegman thinks it probable that the emigrants on becoming aware of their awful position, got into the boat and swamped it.—He adds that about ten minutes afterwards he observed a light in the direction of the spot where the collision occurred. He supposed it to have been shown from his ill-fated vessel. The light, however, soon disappeared, and all was dark. The *Hesper*, it should be stated, sustained damage. She lost her jib-boom, foretop gallant mast, and injury to bows and cutwater. She laid to for several hours, in the hope that either the *Favourite* would float or that some of the unfortunate creatures might be picked up in the boats. At daybreak, however, not a vestige of the ship could be seen. It does not appear that any of the boats of the American were lowered after the collision, but the state of the night may explain why it was not done. The *Hesper* then bore up channel, and on the following morning, speaking with the *Agenoria* pilot-boat, Capt. Hoegman, with his mate and four men, left the American and proceeded to Portsmouth, where they arrived on Saturday morning. As to the fate of the bark and her living freight, no doubt is entertained that they went down at the moment when Capt. Hoegman observed the light to disappear, and that no one escaped a watery grave. This is confirmed from the fact that on the same morning, a quantity of chests, apparently passengers' luggage, was was seen floating off the Start, and near the scene of the catastrophe. Mr. Cobden, master of the *Uncle Tom*, now at Brixham, states that one of the chests among the bulk which he saw floating had an umbrella lashed on the top with a leathern belt. He also noticed a large quantity of stores, evidently those of an emigrant ship. Mr. Kulkman, the owner of the *Favourite* at Bremen, was telegraphed to by the Consul and Captain, as soon as the latter had reached Portsmouth. The survivors arrived in town yesterday morning, and were forwarded by the Consul-General back to Bremen, *via* Hamburg, by one of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

The total number who have perished by this sad catastrophe amounts to no fewer than two hundred and one.

JOHN B GOUGH.—He is the Paganini of orators. He plays only on one string, but one capable of infinite responses—the life of a drunkard! O, heavens and earth, O, angels, men, and devils, what a theme! running from the cherub infant, through wasted youth, blasted manhood, days of alternate revelry and cursing, a home of unrelieved misery, a death of shame and anguish! It is this that Mr. Gough recites night after night. He paces up and down some twelve or twenty feet of a platform, judiciously left clear for him, with hands clenched in agony, or pawing the air to keep off the ghosts of memory—pouring out words with such spontaniety that they seem to tumble over one another, and smother meaning in their fall, scarcely stopping at a cheer, never inviting one. He tells you with gestures, even more significant than his passionate and sometimes beautiful words, how he went out from the home of a poor but pious, loving mother, wandered from the straight road, was whipped by demons over an arid desert, fed upon the hot sand in his burning thirst, felt a word of cooling water on his toungue, saw a rainbow of hope over the abyss of seven years of sin, and was restored to strenght and purity, if not happiness. When he has done this, he can turn to other men, can paint society with a vivid pencil, and conduct an argument with a vigor the more effective because tolerant. Sometimes he will introduce an illustration, like that of the boat on the rapids, which will hold an audience in a suspense almost of agony, and force them to seek relief in appropriate tumult.—*London Times.*

We are in the midst of a Revolution!

Said Mr. Clay, on a memorable occasion. We are in the midst of a Revolution, is our response to the proceedings at Washington on the Nebraska Bill. The attempted passage of this measure is the first great effort of slavery to take American freedom directly by the throat. Hitherto it has but asked to be allowed to grow and expand side by side with that freedom, until now, at what is believed a favourable moment, it springs from its lair and clutches at the life of its political associate in the Government. It engages in a *coup d' etat*, and by the aid of northern traitors to liberty, attempts the most intolerable usurpation.

Should success attend the movement, it is tantamount to a civil Revolution, and an open Declaration of War between Freedom and Slavery on the North American Continent, to be ceaselessly waged till one or the other party finally and absolutely triumphs. If Nebraska passes, the two parties must immediately marshal themselves in hostile array. The North go on, as it has begun, to oppose every step towards making the North-West pasture ground for African Slavery. It will oppose the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska and Kansas as much after the passage of the bill as before, and should it gain foothold there, it will *make open and direct war upon the institution* within their limits now and henceforth. It will fight against the admission into the Union of either as a Slave State, and in doing this, it will necessarily be compelled in self-defence to carry the war into Africa, and fight against the admission of new Slave States from any quarter whatever. Soundness upon this question will be made a test in the election of every northern representative. The popular branch of the government must be speedily purified, and no man elected thereto from the North who is not firmly committed against the admission of more slave States. A President must be elected by the Free States who will cordially support and earnestly respond to these views. There will be no other course but this open to the Free States, except one of abject, slavish submission to the iron rod of the Southern slave-drivers, and the more despicable domination of northern flunkeyism. The passage of the Nebraska bill will rouse and consolidate the most gigantic, determined and overwhelming party for freedom that the world ever saw. We may already see in the future its gathering groups, on every hill side, in every valley, and on every prarie in the Free States.—We hear the deep and ominous murmer of the earnest voices of its myriad slowly moving masses. We behold in their faces the serious and unalterable determination of their purpose in behalf of freedom. We see the gigantic array gradually approach, closing its thick ranks, and moving onward with a force that no merely human power or human institution can resist. It sweeps along with the force of the tempest and the tornado. The spirit of liberty animates, the spirit of progress impels, and a spirit of solemn religious duty inspires and leavens the whole mass. This invincible army bears aloft the motto, "GOD WITH US." Its immediate duties are plain. We have indicated them in the gross. Details will adjust themselves. What ulterior duties may be in store for this great Party of Liberty, time only can disclose. The decisive events of history come but slowly. They have their source as the great rivers have theirs, in the little rills that trickle in the hidden recesses of the plain and the mountain. But we cannot hide from our vision the vital fact that this party, once aroused and consolidated on a platform sufficiently wide and substancial to afford a sure basis for its operations, such as the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill will furnish, will not hesitate in its course, or fail in its duties, however radical and sweeping those duties may become in the natural progress of events.

For the mole eyed squad of little northern men at Washington who are accidentally the controlling political force of the Government at this junction of public affairs, lighting the torches of civil discord and vainly dreaming that no conflagration is to ensue—we have but pity for their blindness and futuity. They are under the lead of men of gross and groveling purposes, base instincts and narrow vision. They are but blind followers of the blind.

To avert throes and convulsions which must inevitably follow this infamous act, we have labored and shall labor, and as a last resort to this end, if there shall prove to be a majority of the house in favor of the final consumation of this scheme, we advocate the determined resistance of the minority to that consummation. This bold and astounding assault upon the cause of liberty and of progress, should be met by northern representatives in Congress in the spirit with which freedom in its most lofty mood has ever resisted oppression. It is a solemn duty which devolves upon them, without agency of theirs to bring about the crisis that enjoins their action. We know that it is easier to shirk it than to discharge it.—But in so clear a case, it were culpable to refuse to engage in the only procedure which gives any hope of arresting the infamous measure. For whatever results shall follow such a course, we cheerfully court our share of the responsibility. Whatever that result shall be, we unhesitatingly say, let it come. There are greater evils than a conflict between two parties in the legislative branch of the Government—greater evils than temporarily blocking the wheels of public affairs, or than producing a shock which shall precipitately send the members of Congress home to their constituents.—And clearly among them in our estimation, are the fatal and far reaching consequences of the passage of the Nebraska Bill. We urge therefore, unbending determination on the part of the northern members, hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them in behalf of Peace in behalf of Freedom, in behalf of Justice and Humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capital itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished. We feel that these convictions are shared by northern millions, and that wherever the northern mind has unrestrained action and utterance, it will declare them. In pursuing the course we indicate, the friends of Freedom in the House will be sustained by the Press and by the People, and, as we believe, in whatever form support shall be demanded. We devoutly urge them to be faithful to their trust in this great emergency, and to confidently rely upon a popular sympathy that will treasure their deeds as the acts of martyrs. Such a course will secure the support of men who will hold their lives cheap in the maintainance of the righteous cause which that minority is called to defend.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c., to all our subjects make known, since the commencement of our differences with the Turkish government, we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects, that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek to make conquests, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia, by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust, then soon a hostility on the parts of the governments of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray, by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment, England and France throw off the mask, regard our differences with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their sole object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her possessions, and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exalted it.

Is it for the orthodox Russian to fear such threats?

Ready to confound the audacity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by divine providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms; she combats for the christian faith, for the defence of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the sovereign of Russia is also the thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people, this, orthodox people, faithful to God and his only Son Jesus Christ our redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Petersburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace 1854, and the 29th of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

The Russian Manifesto, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 5.

The Emperor of Russia once more assures his subjects that, having gone to war exclusively under the pressure of religious motives, he still desires neither conquests nor undue influence in Turkey. If those for whom the new imperial manifesto is designed were of a critical temperament, they might enquire how the deadly conflict on the Danube tends to secure the objects which are suggested as its justification. The success of the Russian arms would undoubtedly render the Emperor supreme, either openly or virtually, throughout the European territories of the Porte, whilst failure, on the other hand, will obviously lead to a loss of that predominance which might long have been maintained, if it had not been too arrogantly asserted. The stale falsehood that the resistance of the Sultan to the Menschikoff demands was prompted by the Western Powers, was hardly worth repeating. If, according to the official writer, England and France only used the cause of Turkey as an excuse for their own attack on Russia, it is certainly hard that the Ottoman Territory should, for six months, have been exposed to all the ravages of war on account of a foreign quarrel. The notorious unwillingness of both the allied Governments to engage in the contest, is oddly contrasted with the charge that they determined on war for the mere purpose of diminishing the power of Russia. It is not because we have to do with a giant, but because the giant's strength is tyrannously used, that it becomes prudent and necessary to exact guarantees against future attempts at aggression. Only three months ago, the Czar was offered peace on the simple condition of evacuating provinces to which he has not to this hour, even advanced a claim. Yet the Imperial organ declares that it was the original design of France and England to dismember his dominions.

The politicians of St. Petersburg are, perhaps, not even yet acquainted with the secret correspondence. The Emperor's conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour furnish, however, the best commentary on his declaration that he desires no aggrandizement. There was nothing said about religion, when the discussion turned on the process by which the sick man's inheritance should be divided. The appropriation of the European Provinces of the Porte, implied in the offer of Egypt and Candia to England, would scarcely have been consistent with the treaties which, as it appears, are to be vindicated and restored by the present war. On reading the constant succession of mendacious proclamations which are addressed to the Russian nation, the question arises, not whether they are true, but why they are thought worthy of publication. As it is not likely that affected professions of moderation can be popular with the ignorant multitude, we can only infer that the disclaimer of all purposes of conquest must be intended to conciliate the discontented gentry. Difficult as it is to obtain information respecting the internal condition of Russia, it is well known that the useless and increasing burdens imposed on the country have made the war highly distasteful to the nobility That great body is neither enthusiastic in its devotion to the Emperor, nor anxious to give a political triumph to the Greek Church. A large number of the aristocracy belong to the Latin Communion, and Count Nesselrode himself is a member of the Church of England. Even those of the nobility who adhere to the orthodox Eastern faith are not unwilling to proclaim, in private, their indifference to the aggrandizement of a priesthood which they universally despise.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requesred to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton
" A B Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S
" George De Baptist, "
" James Baley, "
" T. W. Springer, Buxton.
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

The Humbug of Reform.

"This is a great age," we are often told, and undeniably it is; great in moral progress—great in the inventive genius displayed, and great in the facilities it offers to invest vice with the semblance of virtue

The disposition to make black appear white, is the most prominent feature of the times. It is not confined to projects of doubtful propriety either; but is as true of the most necessary reforms as of other, and less important projects.—We pass over the different schemes for this great purpose or the other, which are, in some degree, made to contribute their quota to the general fund of deception, and come at once to the most important movement now engrossing the attention of the people of America—the Abolition question. This project which has for its object the emancipation of the slave, is not an exception.

It is a difficult matter for an American to take a liberal view on subjects involving the interests of colored Americans, disconnected from the selfishness of *individual* gain, personal or pecuniary. The position assumed by the majority who oppose Negro Slavery, is, that it works positive evil to the white classes, and, for our own profit, it should be abolished; the inherent wickedness of the system is lost to sight, but "*our*" interests as white *freemen*, may not be subserved by its continuance.

All around, we hear much of Anti-Slavery.—Men now have a measure of *glory* in being Abolitionists, since the thought of security against "any more ebony additions on this continent," is prevailing, the thousands who flock to the standard, are only required to use the Shibboleth Abolition, in order to be received into the household of Anti-Slavery faith; such proselytes are not to be relied upon, much less should they be tolerated as orthodox on a subject of such great importance. Some of the most miraculous changes of the present time, have been wrought among them, first, *violently* in favor of freedom for the poor negroe, and as quick, and with no perceptible intermmediate change, as decidedly in favor of his expatriation or his continuance in servitude. A man in haste to be popular, sets out with the opinion that Slavery is encroaching upon his rights—at once a love for all men is announced, but, as there is an intervening obstacle in his progress, the brotherhood of the race is a "fixed fact": there is a surplus of affectionate considerationfor the black brother; wondrous things are to be done for him, and that in the twinkling of an eye.

In fact, being so blind that he cannot see to advantage, the seeing must be done for him. He cannot hear either, except that which has first been tried, and found to be safe for his delicate organs; the consequence is, that after many "convictions" and "opinions"—a puzzle induced by his decidedly progressive course, in spite of the tutoring and watching he gets, he is thought to be just what his barefaced oppressors have all along asserted of him—"an undesirable part of the *free* population." The land of his forefathers would be the best country for him, could it only be "fixed up a bit,"—say a few a missions and some republics; at all events, America is wanted for those whom Sojourner Truth delights in calling the "Shaxon race."

Why is it that many reflecting men will not be influenced by appeals when made to them by popular reformers, but that their true principles will out, although they cautiously try to conceal them? Sensible people will not allow themselves to be caught with the chaff of an empty profession, made by men calling themselves abolitionists, who, in addition to this, wrangle about this trifle or the other, connected with their particular creed, and so lose sight of the shadow of their aim.

We are an abolitionist—we do not want the slave to remain in his chains a second; whether the master gets paid or not, is a point of no importance to us whatever; strictly speaking; however, he has no claim to him and should not, therefore, have pay for that to which he has no shadow of right!

We go further, we want that the colored man should live in America—should "plant his tree" deep in the soil, and whether he turns white, or his neighbors turn black by reason of the residence, is of no moment. He must have his rights—must not be driven to Africa, nor obliged to stay in the States if he desires to go elsewhere.—We confess to their views as objectionable, as we know them to be, but this does not not close our eyes against the "humbug" connected with this abolition reform, some phases of which would cause a worm eating New Hollander to hide his head in very disgust

We are often told by good men. "I am opposed to Slavery as much as any one; it is wrong, I know, but I am no abolitionist. Your abolitionists conduct toward colored people, their especial pets, in a manner that I, an infidel, would not.—They are not sound and I know it, but I'll not throw a straw in the way of the colored man's elevation: let him emigrate, run away,—do anything for freedom; I would do so myself!"

And thus it is that the class thought to be objects of missionary effort, because of lax religious opinions, are deterred by their too true estimate of anti-slavery men, generally from publicly indentifying themselves with them.

Although the cause is known to be so completely in the jaws of humbug, genuine abolitionists are sensitive on the point, they cannot endure the least expression of distrust from friend or foe as to the general sincerity: hatred, slackness to the cause is urged against exposition of wrong. There will be a loss of confidence in anti-slavery men, should short-comings not be concealed, we have frequently been told, but for our life we cannot realize the propriety of such concealment.

Abolitionists invariably apply a severe test to out-siders—openly tell of all they say against the favorite theory, and industriously, though very properly, say what they should do, but dare touch one of their ranks though known to be leperous with defection! dare hint of the dangerous policy fast superceding the old uncompromising faith—the chaste walk and upright conversation of former times, and you risk raising a nest of hornets who will sting you while they can find you.

Such a state of things as now characterizes the movements of the age, should not be, and we trust it will not be continued much longer, unless anti-slavery men covet the bad notoriety now justly given to other parties because of recreancy to principle. *

Slavery Triumphant.

The Nebraska Bill has passed. By a vote of 113 to 100, Slavery has once more triumphed in the National Legislature of the United States. The minority made stout resistance for a time, but were at length forced to succumb. The Slave Power, backed by the Executive, left no stone unturned, to push the Bill through; and, in the end, resorted to a discreditable manœuvre, to accomplish their object.

That this measure was opposed to the morality and intelligence of the Free States, the proceedings of the last few months have abundantly shown. Remonstrances and petitions against it, have poured in from all quarters, with unexampled rapidity; enthusiastic public meetings have been held, at which the strongest denunciations of the measure have been invariably met with the loudest applause; staid and respectable Conservatism has whispered objection, and in some cases has even dared to speak aloud; in every place where an election has occurred, since the introduction of the measure, the candidate of the Executive has been routed by overwhelming majorities; New Hampshire, even—the home of the President and a stronghold of the Democracy—sharing the general disaffection. In spite of all these unequivocal evidences of opposition, the Bill has passed—the Slave Power has triumphed—the North has been compelled once more to lick the dust and to bow the knee in token of submission. It is thus that the Slave Power bids defiance to public opinion, and with all the insolence of despotism tramples under foot every consideration of decency and justice. And so it always will do to the end of the chapter. We have no right to look for anything else. It is its nature so to do. When we see the filthy swine avoiding garbage—the ravenous shark gentle and playful—the foul buzzard refusing carrion—then may we also expect the supporters of a system founded on oppression and steeped in blood, to venerate compacts and regard justice.

In the mean time the opposing political papers are full of fire and fury, vowing vengeance, and threatening anarchy, revolution and such like things, too frightful to name. We greatly fear, however, that the anti-slavery courage now manifested is too demonstrative to be genuine—too clamorous to be enduring. Our faith in the perseverance of the American people in any thorough and determined resistance to the demands of the overbearing South, is, as yet, wonderfully weak. We have seen so many exhibitions of Brother Jonathan's cringing, toadyish propensities, especially in respect to this very subject of the extension and domination of Slavery, that we shall require to witness the bringing forth of some of the "works meet for repentance," ere we can believe the conversion sincere. When the first deed is done, giving assurance that the back bone of the North has received any accession of strength, by the severe exercise to which it has recently been subjected, we shall be most ready and willing to add our congratulations, and to shout our hosannas. Till then, we shall take the liberty to consider all this recent explosion of wordy fury to be just what it is—and no more.

D.

Irregular Mails, or, Neglect.

Complaints are made by subscribers, especially by those in the States, that they do not get their papers. Subscribers in Buffalo and other places, charge the failure to the newspaper publishers; this is unjust as far as this paper is concerned. The *Provincial Freeman* is sent to the Toronto Post Office, and if Buffalo or other readers of the same, do not get it, the fault is at the Post Office here, or in their town or city. Which is it? Papers sent by us to Niagara, C. W., have failed to reach their owners—said to be because not received at the Office, when on the other hand, we are told here, that all papers are sent to their destination.

The irregularity of *other* papers, is of no benefit to ours, we have already had ample proof, and we do not wish to have an unfounded charge of neglect on our part, made against us also. *

AT the late anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in New York, the following resolution was adopted. It shows, at least, that the members of that Society continue courageous and hopeful, and intend to persevere in their labors for the enfranchisement of the enslaved, through the regeneration of the moral sentiment of the American people. An arduous task, truly!

D.

Resolved, That the contrast between the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery cause now, and as it presented itself twenty-three years ago, is in the highest degree cheering—that the change which has taken place in public sentiment on the subject of the colored man's rights, as evinced in the tone of the newspaper press and in the character of the current literature of the day, is such as not only to inspire the friends of the cause with the liveliest satisfaction, but to produce in the minds of all careful observers the conviction that a mighty revolution is going steadily on in this country, that will result, and that at no distant day, in the utter overthrow of American slavery, and the restoration to the colored man of all the rights of which he has been so long robbed.

The Queen's Birth-Day.

The celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day in in this city, was as expected, unusually brilliant. The morning was remarkably bright, and at an early hour persons of all ranks and conditions were astir, bent upon making the most of their holiday. Great numbers left the city by the various railroads, steamboats and other conveyances, intent upon a day's rustication; and as many or perhaps more, came flocking in from the surrounding farms and villages, hoping to feast their eyes upon the grandeur of the promised procession. Nor were they disappointed. The several companies of the Fire Brigade turned out in full force, in their showy uniforms; the national societies, with their flags and banners; the Orangemen, with their insignia; and the city council, all mustered in strength.

The procession marched to the beautiful and picturesque grounds of the old Government House, where a public meeting was organized, of which the Mayor, J G. Beard, Esq., was appointed chairman. Resolutions expressive of congratulations and loyalty to the Queen, were proposed in eloquent speeches by Hon. HENRY SHERWOOD, M. P. P., Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Dr. M'CAUL, and others, and passed by acclamation. The principal topic dwelt upon by the speakers was of course the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with Russia. The following address was submitted for the approval of the meeting:

TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Corporation and Citizens of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, desire most respectfully to tender to your Majesty our cordial congratulations on the happy return of your Majesty's birth-day; and at the same time, humbly offer up our hearty prayers to the Giver of all good, that you may be spared

"Long to reign over us;"

and further, that with your Majesty's amiable consort and princely offspring, you may enjoy many years of domestic happiness.

We also gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to express our deep sympathy with your Majesty in the war, which, in conjunction with your allies, your Majesty has been compelled to undertake. Whilst in common with all friends of humanity we deplore the lamentable consequences which necessarily result from the warfare of nations, and earnestly pray that peace, with all its blessings may soon be restored, we cannot but feel that the war in which your Majesty is at present engaged, is alike just, honorable and necessary; and our best and warmest wishes are for the success of the fleets and armies which your Majesty has sent forth to defend the feeble from the aggressions of the strong—to maintain the integrity of the empire of an ancient ally—and to secure the preservation of the liberties of Europe.

In conclusion, we beg to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings, which, through the favor of the Almighty, we have enjoyed under your Majesty's beneficent rule; and to assure you of our devoted attachment to British connection, and our readiness to take our part in upholding British honor and British interests.

On resolution moved by L. Moffatt, Esq., the above address was adopted.

Unfortunately, in the evening, the festivities of the day were marred and the promised display of fireworks curtailed by a heavy rain. We learn, however, that attempts to keep up the entertainment were made with indifferent success, as late as 10 o'clock. We have heard of no accident whatever on the day; neither did we witness many cases of intoxication. The day on the whole passed off pleasantly; and as far as outward demonstration can do so, the citizens of Toronto have proved their loyalty to Her Majesty, and their attachment to British rule, and are evidently far enough from any idea either of separation or "annexation."

D.

GLEANINGS.

The collections at Quebec, in aid of the soldiers who have been called to the East, amount to £220.

—Rev. Dr. Willis, of this city made speech at the late Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. His object was to prove the Anti-Slavery character of the Bible.

—The Music Hall, in Quebec, has been rented by the government at £150 a month, for the accommodation of the legislature.

—The ship *Three Bells*, with her humane and world-renowned commander, Capt. Creighton, is reported on her way to Montreal.

—The office of the St. Catherines *Chronicle* was lately entered and robbed of a Webster's Dictionary, one or two miscellaneous volumes and four coppers! The fellows who committed that rascality are just about mean enough for the Congress of the United States. We commend them to the friendly notice of President Pierce. He has at present a good deal of mean, dirty work on hand, and would, probably find them valuable auxiliaries.

—An inquest was recently held in this city, on the body of a woman named Ann Campbell. Verdict—"Excessive use of strong drink."

—The election for mayor in St. John's, New Brunswick, has resulted—Oliver, (temperance,) 1,108; Smith, 768. The vote was taken by ballot.

—The New Brunswick Religious Intelligencer says that the Maine Law has passed the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island by a vote o 15 to 7.

—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance is to hold its Annual Meeting in St. John's, New Brunswick, next month.

For the Provincial Freeman.

BUFFALO, N. Y. May 23, 1854.

DEAR FREEMAN:—I left home on the 19th, somewhat after the manner of the King's sons, who went out to seek their fortunes; not knowing certainly, which way to direct my steps—when after a good deal of debating, and a few hours' ride on the "Peerless,", I definitely decided upon Niagara Falls and Buffalo, as points of most interest for one day, and accordingly took stage thitherward, at some place on a high hill, opposite Queenston.

I shall not entertain your readers with the particulars of my journey, as I suppose the experience of one colored person, travelling in the States, is as near as may be like every other one's. The same allowance of negrophobia, and small favors in general, are meted to every one, making a striking contrast to Toronto and other places in Canada, where respectable colored people, often get (from the worst classes, only,) the abuse here received in common. The cause of the hostility of inferior persons in Canada, I attribute to jealousy—it cannot be from any other source; as those most disturbed about the ingress of respectable persons, do not shrink from association with inferior negroes. The difference, you perceive then, is in favor of Canada. But to proceed.

The travel was through too beautiful a country to be blasted by slavery, though so it is. Vegetation tolerably forward—scenery fine, &c., but as my powers of description are not of the best, the imaginations of your readers must supply the deficiency.

Arrived at the Falls in good season, with the trifling episode of a blessing from an Irish fellow-

passenger, a female, by the way, who could not "understand the impudence of some folks," that could make them object to riding in the same carriage with her little (black dog,) "Beauty," which after a remonstrance by us was settled in the "boot"

Your readers know what the Falls are, but they may not know that the *Provincial Freeman* will have more readers there in future, than all of "our" papers together. Mrs. Patterson, our agent there, (who will pardon this use of her name,) did her best to introduce the new journal, and with gratifying success. I would also "return thanks," individually, on your behalf, to the many friends who were aiding the work, but as every one does not care to see his name in print, unless unavoidable, and as no great purpose is answered by it, I forbear.

Half-past six o'clock started for Buffalo, the residence of the Emigration champion, Whitfield, and old father Barton, and landed from the cars in time to get the benefit of a drenching, which was soon forgotten, however, by the kindly reception given to the paper. Should the "times" favor, there will be a large number of readers here; at present, the prospect is in every way favorable.

"Our" people are between two fires in Buffalo. The majority are silently in favor of Emigration—Whitfield's theory is thought to be better than none, but the exclusive feature of it is not acceptable to the mass. They, with few exceptions, oppose the Anti-Emigration theory of the New York nation, but are frightened by the great names connected with it. There are some whole-souled people in Buffalo,—some who will yet leave for Canada, and whose departure from the land of their birth, should shame the American profession of equality. More again

S. M

Summary of News.

The arrivals this week bring no war news of very striking import.

A great concentration of troops is going on at Shumla, and no serious operations are intended until the arrival of the French regiments.

The great victory of the Turks in the Dobrudscha is confirmed.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., states that the Turkish Government has just decreed a new and extensive levy of troops.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated April 30th, says:

Lord Raglan has just arrived. Fifteen thousand men of the English army are already here. The artillery and cavalry are expected, and will complete the whole of the English division. An equal number of soldiers from the French army are likewise proceeding to Constantinople. The fleets were on the 25th off Sebastopol.

Twelve Russian trading vessels have been captured before Sebastopol, by three steamers of the combined fleets.

A French steamer, near Salonica, has sunk three vessels laden with Greek volunteers.

A letter from Odessa, to a Greek firm, dated April 26, says:

"People are hurrying back to town to re-open their houses, warehouses, shops and premises, and to-morrow no vestige of the sad scene witnessed a few days ago will remain. Trade will be resumed, confidence restored, and we shall be enabled to follow diligently our peaceful avocations."

Full accounts of the bombardment have been received. The affair was far from decisive, being mere destruction without result. Three Russian ships in the harbor took fire, and burned to the water's edge; also two smaller ships and two ships of war. During the action, red hot shot from the *Terrible* blew up the Russian magazine on the mole, and silenced a formidable battery. The rockets also set the lower part of the city on fire, which burned for two days. The Allies estimate their loss at less than twenty killed. The Russians estimate their loss at twenty killed and sixty wounded.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Carlscrona, Sweden, that on the 4th inst. an English frigate was ashore in the vicinity of Revel, and it was feared that her Captain and crew would be made prisoners.

Negociations for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Allied Powers and Sweden, are said to have progressed so favorably that they are on the point of being concluded.

It is stated in Paris, that Spain, Portugal and Piedmont are willing to join the Western Powers.

Hanover has declared against letters of marque; and it is rumored that Austria is about to do likewise.

A report is in circulation that a steam vessel, with yellow paddle-boxes, dismasted and apparently weather-beaten, supposed to be the missing City of Glasgow, had been seen steering for the Azores. Of course there must be some mistake here, as the vessel referred to was a propeller, and had no paddle-boxes.

Episcopalian Catechism.

The *Southern Episcopalian*, a Charleston, S. C. monthly, gives in its April number, an interesting catechism for slaves. We extract the following questions and answers as samples of religious instruction.

Who keeps snakes and all bad things from hurting you? God does.

Who gave you a master and mistress? God gave them to me.

Who says that you must obey them? God says that I must.

What book tells you all these things? The Bible.

What is the Bible? The Bible is God's word.

How does God do all his work? He always does it right.

Does God love to work? Yes God is always at work.

Do the good angels work? Yes, they do what God tells them.

Do they love to work? Yes, they love to please God.

What does God say about your work? He that will not work shall not eat.

Did Adam and Eve have to work? Yes, they were to keep the garden.

Was it hard to keep that garden? No, it was very easy.

What makes the crops so hard to grow now? Sin makes it.

What makes you lazy? My own wicked heart.

What makes you break the Sabbath? My own wicked heart.

What makes you curse and fight? My own wicked heart.

How do you know your heart is wicked? I feel it every day.

Who teaches you so many wicked things? The devil.

Must you let the devil teach you? No, I must not."—*Phil. Register.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE DARDANELLES.—The Dardanelles are four strong castles built upon the European and Asiatic coasts of the Hellespont, opposite to each other, and commanding the strait. They are regarded as the key to Constantinople. The name is probably derived from the old city of Dardanum. The entrance to the Hellespont is commanded by two castles, which are called the new castles, because they were built (subsequently to the other two,) in the middle of the seventeenth century, under Mohammed IV., to afford protection to the Turkish fleets against the Venetians. The distance from one to another is about two miles and a quarter. Four hours sail to the north are the old castles built by Mahommed II., immediately after the conquest of Constantinople. They are not more than 1500 yards apart.

Farther on, the channel becomes narrower, and at an hour and a half's sail from the old castle, two promontories, about 750 yards apart, suddenly appear, and form that strait rendered famous by the bridge of Xerxes, by the nightly visits of Leonidas to Hero, and by the passage of Solyman upon a bare raft. The Turks have been extremely negligent of the celebrated castles of the Dardanelles, and at times they have been almost completely in ruins. The guns with which they are provided are said to be very large—22 English feet long, and 33 inches diameter of bore. The old castles are now seldom referred to, and when the Dardanelles are spoken of, the last-erected castles are meant.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From the Daily News, May 6.

The Czar has received the first lesson which his pride and injustice have compelled the Western powers to read to him. The first authentic account of the operations of the allied fleets at Odessa—from beginning to end of the affair—was read last night by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and described by Sir James Graham in the Commons. It is contained in a telegraphic despatch received from Admiral Dundas via Belgrade and Varno. We now know for certain that on the 22nd of April a division of steamboats had destroyed the Imperial Mole at Odessa, and certain Russian ships in harbor there; that the quarantine station, the foreign ships in harbor, and the city itself had not been injured; that the utmost care had been taken to avoid injuring private and neutral property. The Consul at Belgrade adds, on the authority of the Pacha, that the Russians land batteries had been entirely destroyed, and the great powder magazine blown up; and from other sources, that the loss sustained on board the allied fleet was comparatively very slight.

The motive which prompted the attack at Odessa, the exact motive of the operation contemplated, and the amount of success that has been acheived, are now made clearly apparent. The Admirals have (for the present) limited their efforts to a blow that should impress upon the Russian Government the conviction that it will not be allowed to transgress the laws of civilized war with impunity. They have fully succeeded in carrying this their intention into effect; have inflicted a severe and galling blow upon the enemy with scarcely any loss to themselves. And with admirable tact and discretion they have spared not only neutral property, but the private property of Russian subjects. Their actions have confirmed their words, that it is against the Government, not the people of Russia, that England and France direct their combined forces. This generous and humane forbearance ought to be as well appreciated by the Muscovites as the mortifying blow it has received will be approved by their Government. The operations of the combined fleet at Odessa cannot fail to produce a great moral effect, both as showing how unequal the Czar is to cope with the enemies his profligate arrogance has provoked, and as showing that France and England act upon the high inspiration of a resolve to enforce justice and equity, and are entirely free from blind and unreasoning anger.

The present position of affairs on the Euxine shows clearly that the Caar has provoked a hostility too mighty for him to withstand, and that he is already painfully conscious how far he has overrated his own power. He is destroying his forts and withdrawing his garrisons from Circassia, although he knows that the mountaineers, goaded to frenzy by his causeless and pertinacious infliction of the miseries of war upon them for a long series of years, will be thereby encouraged to cut off his armies in the Trans-Caucasian Provinces, and carry their retaliatory inroads far to the north of the Kuban. His fleet has strict injunctions to keep itself secure under the guns of Sabastopol. His armies in the Danubian Provinces have found it necessary to fall back upon a position in the rear of that which they first occupied, and while they are deterred by the forces concentrated round Shumla by Omar Pacha, and the presence of the allied fleets on their flank, from advancing beyond the line of the Danube, the Turkish troops from Sofia and Widden are rapidly closing in upon their rear as they retreat from Lesser Wallachia. They are held in check, and all but entirely surrounded. They have experienced mortifying and discouraging defeats—by the Turks before Kalafat, by the French and English within their own entrenchments at Odessa. Nothing but a narrow-minded conception on the part of the Western Powers of what they can and ought to do—nothing but the most pusillanimous and irresolute allowing of time to be lost, and opportunities to escape, can prevent the Western Powers from so effectually muzzling the Holstein Gottorp despotism at St. Petersburg and Moscow, as to render it utterly innocuous, at least, for a long tract of years. The first broadside has at last been discharged on the Euxine; before its echoes have died away we may hear an answering salvo from the Baltic.

Gold at the Cape of Good Hope.

A NEW AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Boston Traveller contains some interesting accounts from the Cape, received by the bark Springbok, from Capetown March 26th.

Gold has been found in the vicinity of Smithfield, and the deposits seem to be rich. One letter, dated March 10, says: "Gold is now found in large nuggets. We have some splendid specimens here that have been dug up in the past two days. Copper, mixed with gold, is found in abundance upon another farm."

The locality and extent of diggings are thus described:

"Smithfield is about three hundred and twenty-four miles from Algoa Bay. It is the most Southern point at which gold has been discovered, while Patchefstroom is the most northern. The distance between the two points is at least five hundred miles, the whole of which, it is highly probable will be found auriferous. The whole of this immense tract of country is almost unknown, with the exception of a small strip."

The Cape Town Advertiser says: "The fact has been ascertained that prolific gold diggings have been discovered, and by yesterday's post some six or eight nuggets, one weighing forty grains, have been received here."

A letter in the Eastern Province Herald says: "Gold seems to be found everywhere—on the Koesberg, in Mosech's country, and on the Smithfield Dike. What the end of this will be I cannot tell."

A letter in the Cape Town Mail, from the Smithfield diggings says:—

"The hole dug by Finley brought them down to the bed of an old river, where agates and other valuable stones were found. Here the largest nugget was found, but the water coming in in great abundance, stopped further operations. Other holes have yielded more gold, and it has now been found in such quantity as to warrant the expectation of a large discovery. The gold in some places is found in the centre of a ridge of iron stone, (which has evidently been thrown up by volcanic action) in a vein of quartz. The upper part of the vein is small, which gradually widens as the shaft is sunk. The most profitable part, the clay, is thrown away, the diggers not having the proper washing cradles. From accounts I have seen of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here than there. The deepest shaft that has been sunk is sixteen feet. Copper ore has also been found, of a purity that will astonish you. I believe the copper ore will contribute as much to the enriching of the territory as the gold discovery. The copper is found on the surface in waggon loads, and contains a considerable per centage of gold."

It is stated that England has withdrawn from any further control of the Orange river sovereignity, which appears to be the country including these new gold discoveries. A "provincial" (provisional) Republican government has been formed, with J. P. Hoffman as President. The probability is that on hearing of the gold, England will "re-anex" the infant State.

☞ The Editor of the *Temperance Organ*, at San Francisco, says he was in a *respectable* company of ladies and gentlemen in that city, a short time since, where one of the ladies (?) was drunk and he saw that some sixteen or seventeen more acted exactly like her. He met one of the ladies next day, and she looked lean and haggard, and had a bad headache. Quite a number of the gentlemen (?) are manifestly corned—one most particularly so

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled secretly, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States and feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL NORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ. REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ. E. N. FOWLER, ESQ. JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq	5	0	0
S. Norman Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cudlip, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Bali, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	3			7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 52, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s6d. Wheat.—Spring, 3s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips, per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. String do 5s 9½ 10s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0s. to 80s 0d Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 2s 6d Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d.- Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	6	a 0	0
Oats per bus	3	0	a 0	0
Corn do	5	0	a 6	0
Barley do	5	0	a 0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a 0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a 00	0
Pork do	41	0	a 0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a 0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

1854.
THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable HOT MEAL for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P.M.; and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

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MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Silk Mantles, &c. &c.
All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superio. assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

1854] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.
Toronto, March, 1854.

Great Western Railway,
Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - - 2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Miscellaneous.

Go Forth into the Country.

Go forth into the country,
From a world of care and guile,
Forth to the untainted air,
And the sunshine's open smile;
It shall clear thy clouded brow—
It shall loose the worldly coil
That binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!

Go forth into the country,
Where gladsome sights and sounds
Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
With fresher, quicker bounds.
They shall wake fresh life within
The mind's enchanted bower;
Go, student of the midnight lamp,
And try their magic power.

Go forth into the country,
With its songs of happy birds,
Its fertile vales, its grassy hills,
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed—
Go forth and dream no idle dreams,
O, visionary maid!

Go forth into the country,
Where the nut's rich clusters grow;
Where the strawberry nestles 'mid the furze,
And the holly-berries glow.
Each season hath its treasures,
Like thee all free and wild—
Who would keep thee from the country,
Thou happy, artless child?

Go forth into the country—
It hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And while with grateful fervor
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship the God who made it all,
O, holy, Christian man!

Vision of Charles XI.

We are in the habit of laughing incredulously at stories of visions, and supernatural apparitions, yet some are so well authenticated that if we refuse to believe them, we should in consistency, reject all historical evidence. The fact I am about to relate is guaranteed by a declaration signed by four credible witnesses; I would only add, that the prediction contained in this declaration was well known and generally spoken of long before the occurrence of the events which have apparently fulfilled it.

Charles XI. father of the celebrated Charles XII. was one of the most despotic, but, at the same time, wisest monarchs, who ever reigned in Sweden. He curtailed the enormous privileges of the nobility, abolished the power of the Senate, made laws on his own authority; in a word, he changed the constitution of the country hitherto an oligarchy, and forced the States to invest him with absolute power. He was a man of enlightened, and strong mind, firmly attached to the Lutheran religion; his disposition was cold, unfeeling, and phlegmatic, utterly destitute of imagination. He had just lost his queen, Ulrica Eleonora, and he appeared to feel her death more than could have been expected from a man of his character. He became even more silent and gloomy than before, and his incessant application to business proved his anxiety to banish painful reflections.

Towards the close of an autumn evening he was sitting in his dressing-gown and slippers, before a large fire in his private apartment. His chamberlain, Count Brahe, and his physician, Baumgarten, were with him. The evening wore away and his Majesty did not dismiss them as usual; with his head down and his eyes fixed on the fire, he maintained a profound silence, weary of his guests, and fearing, half-unconsciously to remain alone. The count and his companion tried various subjects of conversation but could interest him in nothing. At length Brahe, who supposed that sorrow for the queen was the cause of his depression, said with a deep sigh, and pointing to her portrait which hung in the room:

"What a likeness that is! How truly it gives the expression, at once so gentle and so dignified!"

"Nonsense!" said the king angrily, "the portrait is far too flattering; the queen was decidedly plain."

Then, vexed at his unkind words, he rose and walked up and down the room, to hide an emotion at which he blushed. After a few minutes he stopped before the window looking into the court; the night was black and the moon was in her first quarter.

The palace where the kings of Sweden now reside was not completed, and Charles XI. who commenced it, inhabited the old palace situated on the Ritzholm, facing Lake Modu. It is a large building in the form of a horse-shoe; the king's private apartments were in one of the extremities, opposite was the great hall where the States assembled to recieve communications from the crown. The windows of that hall suddenly appeared illuminated. The king was startled, but at first supposed that a servant with a light was passing through; but then, that hall was never opened except on state occasions, and the light was too brilliant to be caused by a single lamp. It then occurred to him that it must be a conflagration; but there was no smoke, and the glass was not broken; it had rather the appearance of an illumination. Brahe's attention having been called to it, he proposed sending one of the pages to ascertain the cause of the light but the king stopped him, saying, he would go himself to the hall. He left the room, followed by the count and doctor with lighted torches. Baumgarten called the man who had charge of the keys, and ordered him in the king's name to open the doors of the great hall. Great was his surprise at this unexpected command. He dressed himself as quickly as possible, and came to the king with his bunch of keys. He opened the first door which served as an ante-chamber to the hall. The king entered and what his amazement at finding the walls hung with black.

"What is the meaning of this," exclaimed he.

The man replied, that he did not know what to make of it, adding, "When the gallery was last opened there was certainly no hanging over the oak pannelling."

The king walked on to the door of the hall.

"Go no further, for heaven's sake," exclaimed the man; "surely there is sorcery going on inside. At this hour, since the queen's death, she walks up and down here. God protect us."

"Stop sire," cried the count and Baumgarten together, "don't you hear that noise who knows to what dangers you are exposing yourself! At all events allow me to summon the guards."

"I will go in" said the king firmly, "open the door at once."

The man's hand trembled so that he could not turn the key.

"A fine thing to see an old soldier frightened," said the king, shrugging his shoulders; "come count, will you open the door?"

"Sire," replied Brahe, "let your Majesty command me to march to the mouth of the Danish and German cannon, and I will obey unhesitatingly, but I cannot defy hell itself."

"Well," said the king in a tone of contempt, "I can do it myself."

He took the key, opened the massive oak door, and entered the hall, pronouncing "With the help of God." His two attendants, whose curiosity overcame their fears, or who, perhaps were ashamed to desert their sovereign followed him. The hall was lighted up by an innumerable number of torches. A black hanging had replaced the old tapestry. The benches round the hall were occupied by a multitude, all dressed in black; their faces were so dazzingly bright that the four spectators of this scene were unable to distinguish one of them. On an elevated throne from which the king was accustomed to address the assembly, sat a bloody corpse, as if wounded in several parts and covered with the ensigns of royalty; on his right stood a child—a crown on his head, and a scetpre in his hand; at his left an old man leant on the throne; he was dressed in a mantle formerly worn by the administrators of Sweden before it became a kingdom under Gustavus Vasa. Before the throne were seated several grave anstere looking personages, in long black robes. Between the throne and the benches of the assembly was a block covered with black crape; an axe lay beside it. No one in the vast assembly appeared conscious of the presence of Charles and his companions. On their entrance they heard nothing but a confused murmer, in which they could distinguish no words. Then the most venerable of the judges in black robes. he who seemed to be their president, rose, and struck his hand five times on a large folio volume which lay open before him.—Immediately there was a profound silence, and some young men richly dressed, their hands tied behind their backs, entered the hall by a door opposite to that which Charles had opened. He who walked first and who appeared the most important of the prisoners, stopped in the middle of the hall, before the block, which he looked at with supreme contempt. At the same time the corps on the throne trembled convulsivly, and a crimson stream flowed from its wounds. The young man knelt down, laid his head on the block, the axe glittered in the air for a moment, and descended on the block, the head rolled over the marble pavement, and reached the feet of the king, and stained his slipper with blood. Until this moment surprise had kept Charles silent, but this horrible spectacle roused him, and advancing two or three steps towards the throne, he boldly addressed the figure on its left in the well known formulary:

"If thou art of God, speak; if of the other leave us in peace."

The phantom answered slowly and solemnly:

"King Charles, this blood will not flow in thy time, but five reigns after." Here the voice became less distinct, "Woe, woe, woe to the blood of Vasa?"

The form of the assembly now became less clear, and seemed but colored shades: soon they entirely disappeared; and the lights were extinguished; still they heard a melodious noise, which one of the witnesses compared to the murmuring of the wind among the trees, another to the sound a harp string gives in breading. All agreed as to the duration of the aparition, they say it lasted ten minutes. The hangings, the head, the waves of blood, and all disappeared with the phantoms, but Charles' slippers still retained a crimson stain which alone would have served to remind him of the scenes of that night, if indeed they had not been but too well engraven on his memory.

When the king returned to his apartments, he wrote an account of what he had seen, and he and his companions signed it. In spite of all the precautions taken to keep these circumstances private, they were well known, even during the lifetime of Charles, and no one hitherto has thought fit to raise doubts as to their authenticity.

The Sabbath Bell.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Peal on, peal on—I love to hear
The old Church ding-dong soft and clear;
The welcome sounds are doubly blest
With future hopes and earthly rest.
Yet though no calling chime is found
To spread the cheering echoes round,
There's not a place where man may dwell,
But he can hear a Sabbath bell.

Go to the woods, where winter's song
Howls, like a famished wolf, along,
Or where the south winds scarcely turn
The light leaves of the trembling fern—
Although no cloister chimes ring there,
The heart is called to faith and prayer;
For all creation's voices tell
The tidings of the Sabbath bell.

Go to the billows, let them pour
In gentle calm and headlong roar;
Let the vast ocean be thy home,
Thou'lt find a God upon the foam;
In rippling swell or stormy roll,
The crystal waves shall wake thy soul,
And thou shalt feel the hallowed spell
Of the wide water's Sabbath bell.

A lark upon his skyward way,
A robin on the hedge-row spray,
A bee within the wild thyme's bloom,
An owl amid the cypress gloom,—
All sing in every varied tone
A vesper to the great Unknown;
Above—below—one chorus swells,
Echoing sounds of Sabbath bells.

Paris Millinery.

There are in Paris eight hundred and seventy nine millinery establishments, of which eight hundred and sixty-seven are managed by females. These houses employ 2,717 work-women, and the buisness for Paris alone amounts to nearly thirteen millions of francs a year. Under the head of millinery is included the making of bonnets of different kinds, caps, head-dresses for evening parties, and fancy articles for the toilet. Gloves, readymade linen, embroidery, and dress-making come under other categories. The articles of millinery above mentioned, acquire almost all their value from the labor of the workwomen, the originality of the cut, the grace of a bow, or the skilful adjustment of a ribbon. The millinery business reckons six months of dead season,—three in the summer, and three in the winter. It is during this time that these houses make goods for exportation which are soon afterwards distributed over every part of the world. Dress-making includes almost exclusively the making of dresses, the material for which is furnished by the customer, the dress-maker furnishing only the lining, trimming, etc. These trimmings and the making of the dresses sometimes reach prices almost fabulous. There are in Paris 5,181 dress-makers, of whom eighty-six employ more than ten workwomen; 1,239, from two to ten; 3,203 work alone, or only employ assistance at certain periods. The number of workwomen in this category may be, then, reckoned at 10,00, and are perfectly distinct from those we have mentioned above. They are employed in making dresses, cloaks and such-like articles. The ladies of Paris attach more importance to fine linen than even to the richest silks and velvets. The production of this trade amounts to twenty-seven millions of francs a year. It is carried on by 2,023 persons of both sexes, and employs 10,190 workwomen. Since the large embroidered sleeves worn by the ladies, have come into fashion, one house in Paris has exported more than 30,000 of them to America.

The Lay of the Lowly.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

We are lowly—very lowly,
Mistortune is our crime;
We 've been trodden under foot
From all recorded time.
A yoke upon our necks is laid,
A burden to endure;
To suffer is our legacy,
The portion of the poor.

We are lowly—very lowly,
And scorned from day to day;
Yet we have something of our own,
Power cannot take away.
By tyrants we are toiled to death—
By cold and hunger killed;
But peace is in our heart—it speaks
Of duties all fulfilled!

We are lowly—very lowly,
Nor house nor lands have we;
But there's a heritage for us,
While we have eyes to see.
They cannot hide the lovely stars,
Words in creation's book,
Although they hold their fields and lanes
Corrupted by our look!

We are lowly—very lowly,
And yet the fairest flowers,
That by the wayside raise their eyes—
Thank God they still are ours!
Ours is the streamlet's mellow voice,
And ours the common dew.
We still dare gaze on hill and plain,
And field and meadow too!

We are lowly—very lowly;
But when the cheerful Spring
Comes forth with flowers upon her feet,
To hear the throstle sing—
Although we dare not seek the shade
Where haunt the forest deer,
The waving leaves we still can see,
The hymning birds can hear!

We are lowly—very lowly;
Our hedgerow paths are gone,
Where woodbines lay their fairy hands
The hawthorn's breast upon.
Yet slender mercies still are left,
And Heaven doth endure,
And hears the prayers that upward rise
From the afflicted poor.

The Invalid Wife.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Every wife makes a good stock of love, to begin with."

Don't she? You are upon a sick bed; a little, feeble thing lies on your arm, that you might crush with one hand. You take those little yelvet fingers in yours, close your eyes, and turn languidly on the pillow.—Little brothers and sisters—Carry and Henry, and Fanny, and Frank and Willie, and Mary, and Kitty!—half a score—come tiptoeing into the room, to "see the baby." It is quite an old story to nurse, who sits like an automaton, while they give vent to the enthusiastic admiration of its wee toes and fingers, and make profound inquiries, which nobody things best to hear. You look on with a languid smile, and they pass out, asking "why they can't stay with dear mamma," and why they musn't play "puss in the corner," as usual? You wonder if your little croupy boy tied his tippet on when he went to school, and whether Betty will see that your husband's flannel is aired, and if Peggy has cleaned the silver and washed off the front door steps, and what your blessed husband is about; and that he don't come home to dinner.

There sits old nurse, keeping up that dreadful treadmill trotting "to quiet the baby," till you could fly through the key-hole in desperation. The odor of dinner begins to creep up stairs. You wonder if your husband's pudding will be made right, and if Betty will remember to put wine in the sauce, as likes it; and then the perspiration starts on your forehead as you hear a thumping on the stairs, and a childs suppressed scream; and then the nurse swathes the baby up in flannel to the tip of its nose, dumps it down on an easy chair, and tells you to leave the family to her and go to sleep.—By-and-by she comes in after staying long enough to get a refreshing cup of coffee, and walks to the bed-side with a bowl of gruel, tasting it, and then putting the spoon into the bowl. In the first place, you hate gruel; and in the next, you couldn't eat it if she had a pistol to your head, after that spoon had been in her mouth; so you meekly suggest that it be set on the table to cool—hoping, by some providential interposition, it may get tipped over. Well, she moves round your room with a pair of creaking shoes, and a bran new gingham gown, that rattles like a paper window-curtain at every step; and smoothes her hair with your nice little brush and opens a drawer by mistake (?) "thinking it was the baby's drawer." Then you hear little nails scratching on the door, and Charley whispers through the key-hole, "Mamma, Charley's tired; please let Charley come in."

Nurse scowls, and says no; but you intercede—poor Charley, he's only a baby himself. Well, he leans his head against the pillow, and looks suspiciously at that little moving bundle of flannel in nurse's lap. It's clear he had a hard time of it, with tears and molasses! The little shining curls that you have so often rolled over your finger, are a tangled mass; and you long to take him and make him comfortable, and cosset him a little, and then baby cries again, and you turn your head to the pillow with a smothering sigh. Nurse hears it, and Charley is taken struggling from the room. You take your watch from under the pillow, to see if husband won't be home soon, and then look at nurse, who takes a pinch of snuff over the gruel, and sits down nodding drowsily, with the baby in an alarming proximity to the fire. Now you hear a dear step on the stairs. It's your Charley! How bright he looks! and what nice fresh air he brings with him out of doors!

He parts the bed curtains, and looks in and pats you on the cheek. You just want to lay your head on his shoulder, and have such a splendid cry! But there sits that old Gorgon of a nurse—she don't believe in husbands, she don't! You make Charley a freemason sign to send her down stairs for something. He says, right out loud, men are stupid! "What did you say, dear?"

Of course you protest you didn't say a word—never thought of such a thing! and cuddle your head down to your ruffled pillow, and cry because you are weak and weary, and full of care for your family, and don't want to see anybody but Charley! Nurse says "she will have you sick," and tells your husband, "he'd better go down, and let you go to sleep." Off he goes, wondering what on earth ails you to cry; wishing he had nothing to do but to lie still and be waited upon!

After dinner he comes to bid you good-bye before he goes to the office—whistles "Nelly Bligh," loud enough to wake up the baby, whom he calls a comical little concern, and then puts his dear thoughtless head down to your pillow, at a signal from you, to hear what you have to say. Well, there's no help for it, you cry again, and only say, "Dear Charley!" and he laughs, and settles his dicky, and says you are a "nervous little puss," gives you a kiss, lights his cigar at the fire, half strangles the new baby with the first whiff, and takes your heart off with him down the street!

And you lie there and eat that gruel! and pick the fuz off the blankets, and make faces at the nurse, under the sheet, and wish Eve had never ate the apple (Gen. iii. 16,) or that you were Able to Cain her for doing it!

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—*Living in Casks.*—A peasant here is a wretched looking being—dirty, ill-clad, and hungry-looking. His shaggy beard, huge boots outside his trowsers, dingy blue frock, and rough cap, speak of hardships of all kinds. But give him his short black pipe, and spirits enough to madden and then stupify him, and he will not complain of his destiny. The female of the same class is even more easily contented. The tub residences to which I referred are among the features of the monster market here, and they are inhabited by women. Elevation, ground plan, and other architectural contrivances, are all comprehended in a single effort. A large black cask, somewhat resembling a sugar hogshead, is laid on its side, and the house is built. A quantity of hay is laid inside, and the house is furnished. The lady gets in upon the hay, and the house is inhabited. Before the entrance of her mansion she secures the onions, tomatoes, or whatever else she may vend, and during the hours of business, she sits in the tub, smokes her pipe, chatters with her customers, and says her prayers. After business is over, she ascertains in which quarter the wind stirs—turns the close end of her tub towards that quarter, and creeps to rest in peace and tranquillity. But some of these women are ambitious, and take to building. They do not, indeed, demand marble staircases and mahogany doors; but they take two tubs, which are laid face to face, but at a distance of three or four feet—and over the interstice, tubs, and all, is placed a water-tight canvas. The fair occupant (and two or three whom I saw, though not literally fair, were extremely pretty) has then two rooms, besides a hall; but this luxury is not adopted by the older class, who think that we ought to adhere to the customs of our ancestors.—*Russians in the South.*

AN INCIDENT.—The New York *Evening Post* relates that the present Emperor Nicholas, some time since, driving along in his droshke, observed an English gentleman move down another street, apparently, as he thought, to avoid him. He sent an officer to ask why he had done so when the Emperor was coming. The answer was, that "he did not see his Imperial Majesty." "Then desire him to wear spectacles in future," was the immediate command; with which the delinquent was forced to comply, during the remainder of his residence in St. Petersburg, much to his own annoyance and the amusement of his friends, for he was a remarkably well-looking man, and piqued himself on his clear sight.

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING.—A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died on Monday last, in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope." She was competing with several of her school companions, in this exercise, who were endeavouring to out-do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertions. The child was taken home insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued for about forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.—*Roch. Democrat.*

TERRIFIC ELOQUENCE.—At a country debating school, where the question was, 'Which exerts most influence, love of country, or love of France?' the leader on the 'country' side, arose and delivered himself as follows: —"When Washington, with his invincible urchins, was preparing to cross the Delaware to attack the preposterous Hessians, was it not he, with one hand on his heart, and pointing his flashing blade at the malignant enemy, and reining in his fiery steed, and blowing his fingers to keep them from freezing, for it was cold, that cried out, 'E Pluribus Unum' forever?" He had demolished his opponents in one sentence. The audience was convinced, and Country declared victorious by a unanimous vote.

The "independence" of Dutch emigrants struck us very forcibly to-day, as we marked a party of those worthy individuals, men, women and children, on Exchange street. The women stood in the street without any covering to their heads during the prevalence of a sharp rain, sleet and snow storm—two of the men were quarrelling in "low Dutch" over a trunk—one was dancing a hornpipe on the sidewalk—two of the children were fighting for a stick of candy—and another was "making bubbles" by jumping in a mud puddle, up to his knees. Each was apparently intent upon his own business, and heedless of the employment of the rest of the company.—*New York Paper.*

THE BELLIGERENT FORCES.—According to the most reliablae accounts, the Russians have now upon the Danube 115,000 men—say 80,000 to 90,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 8,000 to 10,000 Cossacks and the proportionate amount of artillery. This allows 35,000 for killed, wounded and sick, since the Russian forces first entered the Principalities. There are, it is said, 20,000 more between the Pruth and Dniester, in Bessarabia, ready for immediate reinforcement. The effective strength of the Turkish army is calculated at 117,000 men. As to numbers, therefore, there is no disparity. The proportion of cavalry, however, is in favor of the Russians. The English forces under Lord Raglan amount to about 20,000, and the French to about 50,000 or more. Both will soon be increased and probably doubled.

THE ALLIED FLEETS TO BE BLOWN UP.—The New York *Herald* states that Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, together with several other Americans, went out in the last outward trip of the Baltic in company with M. Grunnwald, a Russian officer, bound to St. Petersburgh, and that they are in contract with Russia for the destruction of the allied fleet in the Baltic, by means of Taylor's Submarine Armor and Colt's Submarine Battery. They are to receive £100,000 sterling for the clean job, or a proportionable sum for all services short of that.

THE ENGLISH QUARTER OF GRAIN.—There is some misapprehension existing, says an exchange as to the quantity of grain contained in an English quarter. It is eight bushels, but not eight Winchester bushels, which is our measure. The quarter contains eight Imperial bushels, about eight and a quarter of our bushels. The Winchester bushel was the standard in England until 1826, since which time, the Imperial bushel has been the standard.

NEW RECIPE FOR MAKING ICE CREAM.—The following recipe is from a Connecticut lady: it is the best and quickest method of making ice cream we have seen. "Take one teacup of cream, one tea cup of sugar, one egg; beat the egg and sugar well together; flavor as you please, and then stir in light snow until it is frozen as stiff as you wish. It is quickly made, and first-rate.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to makesuch By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

[The following resolutions having direc bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass, John D. Peck, Amos G. Beman, John Jones, J. D. Bonner, J. McCune Smith, *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as sceptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars, it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books —the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHERN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *elemen* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization sheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb, M. R. Delany, H. G. Webb, Thos. A. Brown, John Jones, L. L. Hawkins, Samuel Venerable, John Williams, A. F. Hawkins, S. W. Sanders, Jefferson Miller, Rev A R. Green, P. L. Jackson, J. H. Maloney, G. Harper, Jonathan Green, H. A. Jackson, E. R. Parker, Samuel Bruce, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

J. J. Gould Bias, M. D., Rev. M. M. Clark, A. M. Summer, Johnson Woodlin, James M. Whitfield, John N. Still, Stanley Matthews, *Allegheny City.*

Phil.

New York

Mr John H. Brown
24 Morris st

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. II.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms. 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
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REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are.

Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Agricultural.

Clean Culture.

It is a fact, that ground, which is kept from vegetation, will not dry up so much, as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they will make a proper examination, I think their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment: take a piece of ground in your garden, or elsewhere, where it is free from vegetation, and hoe it every day, or often enongh to keep all vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass, or some kind of grain. After a drouth of two or three weeks, examine them by digging into them with a shovel or spade. The earth of the grass or grain plat will be found dry, like ashes, to two or three inches. Below that it will be found quite moist. Or if there is a tree in your field, see if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground out of the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring the moisture from a far greater depth than could be done by simple evaporation. Now from all this we deduce the following argument in favor clean culture: this is—a culture which permits no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops: the advantage of which would be to give the whole benefit of the moisture and nutriment to the crop, instead of giving a portion of it to worthless weeds. In a dry time we frequently hear farmer say, it will not do to work my corn and potatoes; they need all the grass and weeds to keep them from drying up. Now, as we have shown, this is all a mistake; the grass and weeds make it dry up faster and deeper. But it is alleged that corn has been injured by working or plowing in a dry time: we admit that it is true under the following circumstances: If corn has got too large before it is worked, injury is then done. The reason is, the roots are extended and the plow cuts off so large a portion of them that there is not enough left to support it and it soon withers.

But it is only when the roots have become widely extended, and are torn and mutilated in the operation of working it, that any such consequences follow. If it is worked as it ought to be, while small, no fear of injury need be entertained.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Killing Wire-worms by means of Cobs.—A correspondent of the Michigan *Farmer* speaks highly of the practice of placing corn cobs in the hill of corn as a preventive of the injuries of wire-worms, as given in the *Rural*, of April 1st, The worms eat into the cob and leave the young corn alone. The editor has found this remedy an excellent one, and suggests that at the time of hoeing, one of the boys gather up the cobs and burn them, wire-worms and all.—If left in the cob they would wax fat, and increase there just as rapidly as they would if left alone altogether. It would be some trouble to stick corn cobs round each hill of corn in a large field, but where wire-worms are destructive, if it prove as certain a preventive of injury as is claimed, it would pay.

Don't Eat Horse Radish too Freely.—It is almost hazardous to say anything against a condiment so universally used and relished as this; but a word of caution is needed. Horse radish is highly stimulating and exploring to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases where persons have ignorantly used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labour at all. Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a spoonful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces stimulating effects for the first hour or two after eating it.—*Am. Ag.*

Washing Sheep.—Sheep may be washed to any number, without subjecting the party employed to the unpleasant practice heretofore followed, of standing for hours in a cold stream. Take a large hogshead, knock out one head, set in it the water, place a few stones, or two or three bushels of gravel in the bottom, so as to sink it, leaving, say nine inches of the stones above the water. Then take four stakes with hooks on the top ends, and drive them into the bottom of the stream, so as to hold the hogshead firm; lay a temporary platform from the bank and get inside the vessel, and thus you may pursue the work in perfect comfort, wetting only the arms. This is a decided improvement, and should be generally adopted.

How Much Pork Will a Bushel of Corn Make?

This I consider an important question, and one that all farmers ought to be able to answer. I will answer the question by giving the result of an actual experiment, which is the only way of obtaining information.—Some years ago I was desirous of obtaining information as to the best and most profitable way of fattening hogs. I inquired of my neighbors and friends, and found some in favor of close floored pens, and others large dry lots; and as to the amount of opinions were as various as their countenances. I was just beginning to farm, and as I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, I determined to try the different plans, and also how much pork a barrel of corn would make. I made a floored pen and covered in. Weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot—average weight 175 lbs. I fed six barrels of corn to six hogs. They were forty days eating the corn—with a plenty of salt and water. Their average gain was 75 lbs.—The hogs in the lot gained the most. One that was fattened in the lot gained 88 lbs. One in the pen gained 84 lbs.; the other four were not so thrifty. These hogs were about fourteen months old when slaughtered. I put them up the 25th of October. There was a good deal of sleet and snow during the month of November, which gave the hogs in the pen an advantage they would not have had if the weather was favorable; they ate the same quantity of grain in the same time. It also shows that one bushel of corn will make 15 lbs. of pork; and that the six barrels of corn made $11,25c. worth of pork, at 2½ cts. per lb.; and that the farmer gets 12½ cts. for his labor of feeding per bushel, over selling at 25cts. per bushel.

Hogs will fatten faster in September and October, than they will in colder weather. —*Ohio Cultivator.*

Week's Weather.

On Friday evening the 19th, a heavy shower passed over the city, and the weather became cooler. It rained heavy a part of Saturday, and was rather cool. the thermometer on these two days was at about 54 during the day, and one time as low as 44 in the morning. Wind part of the time west and part east. Sunday morning was cool, thermometer 52. The trees were in full blossom only during the last week in May. The weather during May has been cool—no frosts for several days prior to the 20th. I heard a Baltimore Oriole in the trees near my residence on the 18th, a thing of rare occurrence about Toronto. This is the most beautiful bird of Canada, and of singular habits. The white wild lillies were out in bloom from the 15th of May to the end of the month. Cold showers of rain occurred several times on Sunday from the west.—During the day the thermometer stood at an average of 52; at night it fell to 47, the wind shifting to the northwest. I observed a humming bird sucking the sweets from the yellow flowery currant in my garden on this day, the 21st of May. Monday, sunny, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning in the wind 45. The weather was rather cool all day, at night the thermometer stood at 50. The ground is still damp and cool. I saw a whippoorwill in the air to-day.—Tuesday sunny, wind west, thermometer 51 in the morning. There was a frost on the ridge above Toronto. (Wednesday 24th, beautiful and sunny, but cool, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning after sunrise, 46. This is cold for the season, the buds are still only about half blown; apple blossoms are only just coming out.) The weather is pleasant for health and travelling, but too cool for vegetation. Wednesday towards noon became warm, the thermometer stood at 64 in the middle of the day, 62 at sundown, and 60 at night. The Queen's birthday (the 24th) was a delightful day, the wind shifted to the east, and about nine o'clock it rained. Thursday was a lovely warm day, a refreshing rain having occurred: wind northwest, thermometer in the morning 59. At noon this day the thermometer rose to 72 in the shade. On Thursday evening a heavy rain fell for an hour—thermometer stood at 3 o'clock 71. Friday sunny and rather windy, wind northwest, thermometer 57, in the morning.—*Son of Temperance.*

Vegetable Garden.—The operation of gardening at this season must depend on the weather and condition of the ground. Seeds not easily injured by frost should be sown, such as peas, beets, parsnips, lettuce, radish seed, onion seed and sets, early carrots, asparagus seeds for new beds, and plant out two year old roots, cabbage seed, &c. Uncover spinach, parsley, lettuce &c. Trench ground for horseradish, and set pieces of old roots in rich soil. Dress rhubarb, and manure thoroughly, if not already done. Give close attention to frames, &c., and cover on cold nights. Give air on fine days. Tomato, pepper and egg plants, which have grown thickly, should be pricked out into other frames. Start Lima beans in sods inverted, within doors, so as to be ready for planting out for early crops, so soon as the weather is settled. Set out beds of sweet majoram, winter savory, pennyroyal and other perennial herbs by dividing the roots of old plants. Plant sweet potatoes in hot beds for sprouting, and cucumbers in frames for forcing. As a general rule in gardening, make deep soil, manure heavily and use plenty of seed. Better to thin out than to re-sow.—*Farm Journal.*

☞ To prevent a cow's failing in milk, wash the udder and teats with cold water before milking, and milk her clean morning and evening.

Taming Horses.

In our account of the U. S. Ag. Society, allusion was made to some successful experiments made at the Maryland State Fair, by Mr. Offutt of Lexington, Kentucky, in subduing almost instantly, the most vicious horses. A correspondent having desired further information upon the subject, we addressed a letter to a gentleman in Maryland, who replies as follows:

"In reply to your favor of the 11th, I regret that I am unable to give you any satisfactory information. Mr. Offutt certainly possesses some wonderful and incomprehensible power over horses, but the why or wherefore is to me inexplicable. All I know is that he takes the wildest and most unmanageable animal and compels him to follow him about like a dog. He also has a theory relative to breeding animals which he has lately published in a volume, but he will only sell the work to particular persons, and then always with secrecy. He professes to be able to tell the disposition and performances of an animal simply by his formation, and also says he can teach any one to breed any particular points or qualities in an animal by an infallible rule.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Prospect.—In the country all is bloom. Present appearances indicate that the fruit crop this season will be remarkaby abundant. The blossoms have fallen from the cherry and other stone fruit trees, and the young fruit is beginning to make its appearance. The delicately tinted apple blossoms form the most pleasing sight of all. Along the line of the Northern Railroad the orchards, through which the quiet cottages of the farmers shine like pictures, gives the country a gay appearance and makes one feel proud to be a Canadian. The various shades of green of the woods also add to the beauty of the picture—the dark pine and the light green maple forming a pleasing contrast.—The fall wheat looks healthy; and the whole face of nature seems cheerful, gay and prosperous, and bespeaks a teeming harvest. —*Colonist.*

Selections.

Condition of Hungary—Excited State of the People.

"Our Own Correspondent" of the *Daily News*, "sitting under the protection of Izzet Pacha and a Turkish fortress" sends a record of his impressions during a recent tour in Magyar lands. A portion of his letter is as follows:—"It is only a few months since I travelled in the land of bondage and the land of promise, and neither the banks of the Nile nor the deserts of Syria, can offer a comparison of slavish tyranny with the present mal-administration of poor, conquered, wronged, bleeding and wrathful Hungary. In those countries despotism is indeed the law, but the laziness and good nature of the officials, and the readiness to pocket small bribes in some measure saves the inhabitants. But in Hungary there is a watchful dragon, a great goggle-eyed ogre of a police, an organized and vast army of the meanest and most bloodthirsty spies, that never sleep, that condescend to every trick, to the most dastardly meaness, to the foulest treachery, to the smoothest deceit, in order more securely to entrap their victims. But, fortunately, the attention of the conquered kingdom, Hungary, is fully aroused. One sentiment of hatred, mistrust, of teethgnashing vengeance, of resolute waiting for the earliest and smallest opportunity, animates the whole Magyar population. If I should say that of the six million of Magyars (there are six more of various races) ninety-nine in 100 of all classes are confirmed in their deep-seated hatred of their oppressors, I should fall short of the reality. In three months and more, I never saw ten except spies and officials, who were otherwise minded. Indeed, many of the officials are with the people. At Pesth I conversed with a master workman, who trusting in my nationality, opened his heart. He said nobody dared to trust any except his tried friends; and presently, he mysteriously pointed to a broadframed man, stealing along in the shadow on the opposite side—"That's a rascally spyling," (Spilzt) said he. "He was once on our side, and has betrayed hundreds to prison and death. He goes into all the hotels. But we all know him now." I cannot help remarking with what astonishing quickness the Hungarians detect the presence of the vermin called spies. I have entered a room where two hundred people were assembled, and on the instant, in half a glance, it has been whispered in my ear, 'There are two that I wonder to see here; they may be invited suspicion—we must be very careful!" In a smaller company, I have seen one or more leave the room. On asking why?—"There is one more than enough in that room." In the country I was at a gentleman's house; two days after I left and in his absence, the house was searched. It is common for a Hungarian nobleleman, of the first rank and standing, to be ordered up at midnight and go round his own house, holding a light perhaps, or smoking his pipe, in slippers, while these foreign gentry turn everything upside down; open drawers, peep into secretaires, cut open bed clothes, take up the floor, to find papers or proclamations from Kossuth. Meantime, the people gnash their teeth, detest their rulers, name their boys Lajos, and wait for the time. Wherever I saw any one distinguished for natural gifts, ability, education, or patriotism, he or she (for gentle ladies and highborn dames are served the same way) was sure to have been imprisoned for three months to two or three years. Hundreds sit in hopeless prisons. "Now, see," said the Countess of ——, "this is what my neice did (showing two statuettes)—this is the angry fatherland, and this the weeping patriot. See the hollow eyes. The tears are all run out; there are no more tears to shed. My neice, for teaching young girls to love their country, is imprisoned at ——750 stairs above the ground."

The Policy of the Nebraska Leaders.

The following pleasant and suggestive article is from the *Southern Standard*, an Administration paper published at Charlestown, South Carolina. It is a frank, bold statement of the policy of the Administration upon the Slavery question, which our readers will do well to look at by way of refreshing themselves. It will amply repay perusal:

"A general rupture in Europe would force upon us the undisputed sway of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, with all their rich and mighty productions.—Guarded by our genius and enterprise, a new world would rise, as it did before under the genius of Columbus. With Cuba and St. Domingo, we could control the productions of the tropics, and with them, the commerce of the world and, with that, the power of the world. Our true policy is to look to Brazil as the next great slave power and as the Government that is to direct or license the developement of the country drained by the Amazon. Instead of courting England, we should look to Brazil and the West Indies. These two great slave powers now hold more undeveloped territory than any other two Governments, and they ought to guard and strengthen their mutual interests by acting together in strict harmony and concert. Considering our vast resourses and the mighty commerce that is about to expand upon the bosom of the two countries, if we act together by treaty we cannot only preserve domestic servitude, but we can defy the power of the world. With firmness and judgement, we can open up the African slave-emigration again to people the noble regions of the tropics. We can boldly defend this upon the most enlarged system of philanthropy. It is far better for the wild Africans themselves. Look at 3,000,000 in the United States who have had the blessings not only of civilization, but of Christianity. Can any man pretend to say that they would have been better off in the barbarian state of their native wilderness; and has not the attempt to suppress by force, this emigration, increased the horrors of the 'middle passage' ten-fold? The good old Las Casas, in 1519, was the first to advise Spain to import Africans to her colonies, as a substitute for the Indians, who from their peculiar nature, were totally unsuited to bear the labors of Slavery. Experience has shown that this scheme was founded in wise and Christian philanthropy. Millions of the black men, yet unborn, will rise up to bless his benevolent memory. The time is coming when we will boldly defend this emigration before the world. The hypocritical cant and whining morality of the latter-day saints will die away before the majesty of commerce, and the power of those vast productions which are to spring from the cultivation and full development of the mighty tropical regions in our own hemisphere. If it be mercy to give the grain-growing sections of America to the poor and hungry of Europe, why not open up the tropics to the poor African? The one region is as eminently suited to them as the other is to the white race. There is as much philanthropy in one as the other. We have been too long governed by psalm-singing schoolmasters from the North

It is time to think for ourselves. The folly commenced in our own Government uniting with Great Britain to declare slave-importing piracy. Piracy is a crime on the high seas, arising under the law of nations, and is as well defined by those laws as murder is at common law. And for two nations to attempt to make that piracy which is not so, under the law of nations, is an absurdity. You might as well declare it burglary, or arsony, or anything else. And we have ever since, by a joint fleet with Great Britain on the coast of Africa, been struggling to enforce this miserable blunder. The time will come that all islands and regions suited to African Slavery, between us and Brazil, will fall under the control of those two slave powers, in some shape or other, either by treaty or actual possession of the one Government or the other. And the statesman who closes his eyes to these results has but a very small view of the great questions and interests that are looming up in the future. In a few years, there will be no investment for the two hundred millions, in the annual increase of gold on a large scale, so profitable and so necessary as the developement and cultivation of the tropical regions now slumbering in rank and wild luxuriance. If the slaveholding race in these States are but true to themselves they have a great destiny before them."

The propositions being set forth are, in brief:

1. To take Cuba.
2. To conquer St. Domingo and reduce its inhabitants to slavery.
3. To unite with Brazil and perform the same conquering and enslaving process on all the other West India Islands.
4. To enter into an alliance with Brazil for the establishment and fortification of slavery throughout South and North America.
5. For this object to develop the Amazon country and take possession of the Gulph of Mexico and all the adjacent tropical regions.
6. To re-open the African slave trade.
7. To boldly defend this scheme upon the "most enlarged system of philanthropy."

Such is the programme of the future proceedings under the new Nebraska dispensation. We trust the reader has carefully perused it, as stated by our Southern contemporary in the above extract. It is seldom he will find more of what is called "letting the cat out of the bag" in the same compass. Let him not turn away doubting or distrusting the correctness of this representation in regard to the designs of the Nebraska dynasty. He may depend upon it, that what is here shadowed forth is no dream, and no vagary. It is a faithful picture of what is the fixed and determined policy of the Nebraska leaders. The conception of this future, we happen to know, is distinct and vivid among the champions of the new dispensation, and they are firmly bent upon its regular and systematic accomplishment. The Nebraska bill is but the first, and as it has been heretofore regarded, easy step in this comprehensive plan of Africanizing the whole of the American hemisphere, and establishing Slavery upon what its advocates regard as an impregnable basis.—*Tribune.*

Cuba—The Reason.—While Northern deceivers are seeking to delude the people as to the real object for which Cuba is sought, and to obtain which the Cabinet mean to pick a quarrel with Spain if it can, the *Richmond Enquirer* throws off all disguise and avows the real policy of the South. Will the people permit this plot to be carried out? It says:—

"Our views of the policy of this measure as, of *every other*, is determined by the *paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests.* It is because we regard the acquisitions of Cuba *as essential to the stability of the system of slavery, and to the just ascendency of the South*, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political changes, and to advocate a measure of such vast and in some respects, uncertain consequences. * * * We must *re-enforce the powers of slavery as an element of political control*, and this can only be done by the *annexation of Cuba.* In no other direction is there a chance for the aggrandizement of slavery. The intrigues of Great Britain *for the abolition of slavery in that island*, are pursued with a zeal and an energy which cannot fail of success *unless the United States interfere to prevent such a consummation.*"

Free Cuba.—We presume it is understood at Washington that the Fillibuster preparations for the invasion and conquest of Cuba were never more active and formidable than they now are, and that Slidell's move in Congress for a repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws, so far as they restrain our citizens from fitting out or embarking in military expeditions against, Spain or the dependencies, was a part of the game. Were that repeal effected, Cuba would not remain in Spanish hands three months longer.

The Fillibusters feel sure of the profound sympathy of the great body of the Cuban Creoles, but they will never more run their necks into a noose by relying on the active aid of those prudent patriots, as they did in the expedition which proved so disastrous to Crittenden, Pragay and their compatriots. They now understand that the Creoles will help them whenever they are able to do without help, and not before. Hence they are collecting arms, munitions, money, vessels, &c., on a scale and with a secrecy and caution unknown to their former operations. They will not move until they feel confident of their power to meet and beat all the Spanish troops in the "ever faithful" Island in a pitched battle, with the advantage of position against them. Yet unless adverse circumstances shall intervene they will probably be afloat within a few weeks. And if the telegraph should announce that Gen. John A. Quitman (ex-GovernorMississippi) is at the head of the of invading force, our readers may understand that they go in to win.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Nebraska once more.—We place little confidence in Congress for the cause of freedom and humanity. The people must take up the question and settle it. Let associations be formed to buy up the territory; let a bounty be offered for free emigration; let the free and hardy Germans, and the generous and thrifty sons of New England and the West, be encouraged to go and occupy the soil; let Christians undertake the colonizing of Nebraska as a religious duty; let them go with the press, the school, the Bible, the church, and in their "squatter sovereignty," without intervention from the general government, forever forbid the introduction of slavery upon that soil. The great contest for freedom must be, not upon the floor of Congress, but upon the soil of Nebraska itself—and the men of talent must be there to wage it, backed by the wealth, the talent and the moral power of the North.

If Slavery triumphs in Nebraska, within ten years it will be legalized in New York—Southern men will demand that they shall bring their "property" with them to the Springs and the Falls, or they won't stay in the Union! A temporizing Legislature and Castle-Garden merchants will concede the demand. The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Herald* will argue for it as essential to the very existence of the nation, and to the highest development of Christianity. Then our Fifth-avenue *parvenue* will insist that such a privilege should not be confined to their Southern guests, and will rid themselves of the annoyance of independent Irish servants and of saucy free negroes, by having their own negroes held under the law. The spirit and the machinations that carry slavery into Nebraska will do this before our eyes, and in our time. And thus the crime will grow till God's time of retribution comes in anarchy and blood. Christians, freemen, avert it now!—*N. Y. Independent.*

Alcohol and the Constitution of Man.

This is the title of a small and recent work aiming "to bring *science* to bear upon the prohibitory movement. It is not a new essay, moralizing over the evils of intemperance, the very idea of which may be wearisome; but is a scientific argument framed to show the physiological and therefore necessary antagonism of alcohol and the human constitution. It affords, therefore, a new kind of interest, and is well calculated to arouse dormant energy, and in this way contribute to call forth the action which is necessary at this juncture to carry out one of the grandest reforms of the day—*the legal prohibition of selling liquor to drink.*

The author also discusses the relations of the government to society, in reference to those who drink, and here presents cogent reasons for efficient legislative action. The following is an extract:

The Engineer who steps from his locomotive to the refreshment room, to procure a draught of brandy, goes back a changed man. He may return with as firm a tread and as erect a mien as he went, nevertheless he is no longer the man he was. The train has virtually changed engineers. Indeed, between the engineer without the brandy and him with it, there may be a far greater difference than between two different men. His brandied blood whirls through the system with unnatural speed. It stimulates him. Literally *stimulus* signifies a *goad.* So that the brandy goads, pricks or spurs the organism into excitement; brain and thoughts partake of the stimulation—are quickened, as the blood flies faster and the brain thinks faster, so he is altogether a "faster man," and will be very likely to run a faster train; and there are a thousand contingencies in which the destruction of the train and a score of lives, might be accounted for by this difference in the mental condition of the engineer. The general use of steam power in society, by momentarily suspending the fate of numberless thousands of human beings upon coolness of head, clearness of eye, and steadiness of hand, has added to this subject an element of alarming interest."—*Wesleyan.*

Southerners at the North.—The *Times* hears from a very creditable source, that some Southerners are already looking out for Northern Summer residences. It thinks that if the thing is once started, it must become popular; that a house on the Hudson or Connecticut, in the Highlands, or on the sea-shore, will be preferable for families, to a sojourn at any of the fashionable Springs; and that a great many people would buy a home for Summer life at the North, and transfer all their families, if it could be done within the bounds of reasonable economy.

This movement, should it prove to be one of any extent, on the part of the slaveholders, will at once lead to the struggle for the legalization of Slavery on Northern soil. Our Southern nabobs would, no doubt, prefer to bring their household slaves with them when they come North to pass the summer. This may be the next issue with the Slave Power, unless the annexation of Cuba should come first. There is no possibility of erecting any effectual barrier against the encroachments of this fell Power while the North remains in the Union. This truth is beginning to be seen and felt by many who, until now, regarded it as the wildest fanaticism.—*A. S. Standard.*

Mitchel and the Catholic Press.—The *Shepherd of the Valley*, the Austro-Jesuit organ of St. Louis, thus backs up John Mitchel's fervent aspiration for a plantation of fat negroes in Alabama:

"Mr. Mitchel has been attacked where he is invulnerable; we wish to God that all his opponents had his hardy honesty in little things. Mr. Mitchel does not condemn Negro Slavery. Mr. Mitchel is right; neither does the Church condemn it; for you and I may hold a hundred negro slaves (for my part, I wish, with Mr. Mitchel, I had them)—we may hold a hundred slaves, and go to communion to-morrow without freeing one of them; and the Church admits to her sacraments no one guilty of practices which she condemns. Why should a Catholic journalist in the North cry out against Mr. Mitchel for his? Because Slavery is unpopular in the North. It is not fair."

It strikes us that Mr. Mitchel, in view of the strange company into which, for a Red Republican and General Revolutionist, his aspiration aforesaid has brought him, must be forcibly reminded of that fearfully graphic passage in Isaiah, (xiv. 9, 10) wherein the mighty autocrat of Babylon is told that

"Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: it hath raised from their thrones all the kings of the nations.

"All they shall speak and say unto thee, *Art thou* also become weak as we? *Art thou become like unto us?*"—*Wesleyan.*

Close of the Newbrunswick Legislature.—On the 15th inst., the Legislature of New Brunswick was closed with the following speech by the Lieut. Governor.

"You have brought to a close the business of this Session, and I thank you for your exertion. I trust that the consolidation and revisal of the Provincial Statutes may prove advantageous to the Country, and that the changes in the administration of the law, sanctioned in the present Session may afford satisfaction. The subjects of King's College, and the Audit Office will not fail to receive the considerations of myself and my Council during the Recess. I acknowledge with thanks the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.—Some portion of these Supplies, relating to Bridges, has been voted in a form which implies much confidence in me and my advisers. I can assure you that every precaution shall be taken to insure a proper outlay of the public funds. I feel confident that at Her Most Gracious Majesty will highly value the loyal feeling which dictated your Resolution, placing at my disposal the Resources of the Province for the defence of the Country and the honor of the British Flag. As representatives of the People, you will have the satisfaction of restoring to your Constituents, at a time of general prosperity, the public trust reposed in you at a time of depression. You have all heard with deep regret that Great Britain has been reluctantly forced into a War. In the name of the Queen I thank you very heartily for the expression of your loyalty and attachment to the Throne, which I shall not fail to lay before our Gracious Sovereign." Previous to the closing, nearly all the members gave expression to their sentiments on the occasion, highly approving of the course taken by the Imperial Government; and on motion of Mr. Earle it was unanimously resolved that the whole of the Provincial Revenues be placed under the control of the Governor, in case of emergency.

Coal or no Coal in Upper Canada.

A Collier, in the Owen Sound *Lever* writes:—

I have within two or three years been told by different persons that it was reported officially by a geologist to the government, that there was no coal in Upper Canada. I have at this moment I am writing lying before me on the table a well marked specimen of that kind of rock, known to all the mineralogists and coal miners as bituminous shale, (not slate clay, the schiefer-thon of Warren,) a most extensive stratum of which shows itself in a neighboring township, a fragment of which is in the specimen in my possession. When broken up it easily takes fire, blazes up with all the energy, splendor and heat, of the best cannel coal, differing from it only by its larger earthly residum (ashes) after combustion; this last being the inaurated clay of the shale divested of its naptha. If the geologist who is said to have made such a report to the government grounded his opinion upon the outcropping and order of certain strata, together with their direction, dip, and other indications; and provided he did not overlook one of the most remarkable and important indications in the above locality, viz., the presence of the rock just mentioned, bituminous shale, he would have been probably following the right track to arrive at a just conclusion. This rock has been found overlying almost every bed of coal that has been worked in Europe even to the depth of several hundred feet. If the gentleman that made the report in question, and supposing that he was both chemist and mineralogist, were fully sensible of the vegetable origin of coal, he must have been aware that naptha is by analysis proved to be one of its chief chemical constituents. Now I will ask him, if he admits this, where does he reasonably suppose, the naptha of the bituminous shale of the neighboring township comes from? The great probability is, that that bituminous shale in our neighborhood is the result of subterraneous fire acting on a coal bed, and forcing its naptha through an overlying bed of coal in which case if the whole of the naptha were expelled from the coal, the coal remaining would be anthracite. Sir Ben, Hall & Gregory Watt were the two first who incontestibly proved by actual experiment, the three physical differences and their causes between blazing coal and anthracite, and mountain limestone (statuary marble.) And afterwards in an excavation made through a whin dike in the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the changes produced by high temperature under great pressure on a bed of coal and mountain limestone were exact fac-similes of these gentlemen's experiments, illustrating them on the grandest manual scale, and proving in the most incontestible manner, the soundness of the reasons that led to their experiments. The *Lever* remarks:—We beg leave to draw attention to the interesting letter of our correspondent "Collier," in refference to the important question 'is there coal in Upper Canada?' We have seen a large specimen of the shale he refers to, it was brought from the township of Collinwood, and its inflammable qualities were discovered by a settler there who made his chimney hearth with what he considered to be stone and was astonished to find that it burned all up!

A Homethrust.—At a social meeting at the house of a Democratic Senator, in Washington one day last week, some of the company were speaking rather contemptuously of President Pierce. Senator Seward, who was present, said:

"You are wrong, gentlemen, to speak disparagingly of President Pierce; he has done one thing which none of you could have accomplished."

"Ah! what is that? was demanded on all sides. "Why," replied Seward, he "has given dignity to the administration of John Tyler by the contrast of his own."

Bulwer's Failures.—Perhaps it may encourage young writers if I remind them that I was not successful at first in any one line that I attempted. My first attempts at prose composition were refused admittance into a magazine. My first novel was very little read, and it is not included in the general collection of my works. My first poetry was thought detestable—and my first play very narrowly escaped being damned.

Visit to a Frigate of the Baltic Fleet

It is a strange sight to inspect a frigate ready for sea, and to contrast with the order which prevails in every department the multiplicity of occupations which are being carried on. In one spot is the carpenter's shop, replete with tools of every description: and by its side sawyers are at work over their saw-pit, as though they were about to erect some substantial edifice on shore. There again are ropemakers, busily engaged at their occupation; and, because two hands are not sufficient, they are holding a third yarn in their teeth. At a huge cooking apparatus on the main deck, soup, and beef and vegetables are boiling for a crew, of 540 men; there sheep in the pens, and fowls in their cages, feeding as peacefully, and quietly as though they were on shore, instead of between two long rows of 32s mounted by a few 68pounders. Sailmakers are at work, too, and neither the navigation of the Baltic nor the reception of the "Roosians" appear to mar the jollity or harmony of the crew and marines as they eat their mess and sip their grog. You walk to one end of the main deck, and a chart shows the position of every man in the ship. There are fourteen men to each gun; there is a long train of men who hand the powder from one to another and to the guns; there are boarding parties, and those who attend on the wounded; others who carry shell, heat red-hot shot, or guard the magazines; each and all have their alloted place in the work of destruction; but the crew heed it not, and every one appears light hearted as though they were starting on a summer excursion.

But there is something more than light-heartedness and activity which arrests the attention of a visitor. On each side of the upper deck, ranked in deadly order, black and polished, are the thirty-twos and the four sixty-eights: at the bow is the long swivel gun, traversing any direction; and capable of sweeping at any point within a semi-circle of more than a mile radius; and there are, too, the brass carronades for the ships boats. In every possible place between the guns are racks filled with shot greased and shining; and there are red, dull, and rusty looking hollow shot; and there are furnaces for heating bails; and huge tongs for taking them from the fire and conveying them to the muzzles of the guns. On the main deck there is again the same array of guns along each side; four sixty-eights are in the centre and they are flanked on each side by thirty-twos. On racks overhead are the sponges and other utensils, rammers for charging the guns, short pistols, bright poleaxes, sharp cutlasses, shells in small square boxes strapped with iron bars, piles of muskets, boarding pikes, and piles of shot in every direction. Descend another stage, and you are in the midst of stores of all kinds. Here is biscuit for six months for more than 500 men, barrels of pork and beef, and puncheons of rum out of number. There are other stores in which you may literally find everything from a needle to an anchor: yarns and twine and ropes by miles, spare muskets, spare cutlasses, spare pistols, spare something of everything. Another stage you are below water level, and amid the levers and cranks and pistons of the colossal engines: another descent, and you are in the furnace room, where Eglish ventilators are driven by a shaft some forty or fifty feet thick. Pass through screw alleys, watertight doors, dark passages, half the length of the ship, and a massive iron shaft [illegible] revolving with furious velocity, to which were the screw attached, [illegible] 17 tons, 18 inches, 31 gales, [illegible] concussions and fires, would be [illegible] through the water, without wind [illegible] mile in five minutes.

Chronicle.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

[illegible] are tame [illegible] the examples of [illegible] are as [illegible] the success of [illegible] progress [illegible] success in [illegible] United State. Should [illegible] prove recreant to liberty, [illegible] spirit of liberty would shrink, and [illegible] pirations of human nature [illegible]. The great American [illegible] looking upon [illegible] as the [illegible] the Nebraska Bill. The spirit [illegible] people [illegible] with that of [illegible] Spanish sway, compliant at Washington? The curse of office-seeking demagogues is visible in the Federal and State Legislation. A wide-spreading, glorious, and free country is torn with factions arising out of the slavery question, and the fury of the storm seems to threaten even civil war. As dear as the preservation of the Union should be to every American heart, yet it would be better, infinitely so, to break up the Union, and form with British North America a grand Northern Republic composed of all the free states, than to yield the cutcheon of freedom to be blackened by the further inroads of slavery. Shall Americans permit their name to be a bye-word in the mouths of all good men—to be hissed for combining under the same flag the most [illegible] and the most degraded bondage? Shall free-born Northern Americans turn themselves into a brutal police to catch the victims of southern debauchery and slavery? Shall patriots, who are taught from your cradle the right of all men to liberty and the fruits of the labour of their hands, disgustingly change and falsify their words and deeds at Washington by binding all closer the chains of slavery over the American domain! Let us hope for better things, and let the northern people rise as one man, and stop the nefarious slave system. We are glad to see that a commencement has been made by a great meeting held at New York at which resolutions [illegible] unanimously, aided by [illegible] Protest yet! [illegible] the accursed union with vice and [illegible] and form a new republic [illegible] moral revival in at least one half of America. We [illegible] successful moral revolution in the [illegible] of human passion in [illegible] United States would prove, that extended and full self-government in the people was compatible with order and virtue.—*Sons of Temperance*

DEATH OF POET JAMES MONTGOMERY.—[illegible] Montgomery, the poet, breathed his last yesterday afternoon, at his residence [illegible], Sheffield, aged 82. He presided at the weekly board of the infirmary as late as [illegible] day, and walked home more than a [illegible] James Montgomery was [illegible] November 4, 1771, at [illegible] father was a Moravian minister, leaving his son in [illegible] he proceeded with [illegible] West [illegible] the poet's brother [illegible] died. When only 12 years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with three-and-sixpence in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another situation. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, as far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful to his main hope—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the bookseller who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labor, and made him shopman This eventually led to his becoming editor and proprietor of the *Sheffield Iris*. To the religious world, he is chiefly known for his contributions to our sacred hymnology. In this department he has acquired a name which will ever be remembered with affectionate regard. The venerable poet enjoyed a well-deserved literary pension of 150*l.* a year.

PAPER MAKING.

The great and increasing demand for paper has naturally directed the attention of scientific and practical men to the discovery of some other material than rags, from which to make the article. From the proceedings of the Scientific Association at Washington, we learn that a paper can be prepared from the wood of various trees, but except from two sources in England and one in France, and they not producing a good article, it has not ever been used until now. We are on the eve of successfully producing such. We have specimens of good writing paper—not as good as the best, for the means of working up the material are not what they will be—made of the fibres of hickory, of the cotton poplar, of white pine and of canebrake. The material is cut first of a proper length, then treated alternately with diluted acids and alkalies, washed, broken between rollers, bleached, and thus prepared to be worked up. If, under the microscope, the 'ultimate fibres' appear broken, as sometimes happens from using too great mechanical violence, or if they are made too tender by too great strength either of acid or alkali, the specimen is faulty. These processes are in the hands of practical unscientific men. The assistance of a practical scientific man at the mills would save much time, expence and the mortification of experimentnig to discover facts already well known to science. Indeed, the struggles of successful inventors would be much lessened in number and in their melancholy results, if inventsrs would study the general features of the sciences in whose details they are generally the most skilled.

A good white paper has also been made from straw, by Mr. Mellier. From the Troy *Whig* we learn that the Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper*, as well as the *Ledger*, is printed on paper made from straw, by Mellier's process. This paper is really excellent and beautiful, says the Scientific American. It is much stronger than the paper made from rags; is firm and hard like linen paper, and is as white as any paper printed in the country. We are happy thus to herald the complete success of white printing paper from straw. If this complete success is not prematurely announced, there is a very large class who have reason to rejoice. The advance in the price of paper, owing to the increased consumption with no corresponding increase in the supply of rags, has been very great within the past eighteen months. If Mr. Mehier's plan for manufacturing from straw is a fixed fact, the invention is one of the most important recently announeed.

From Gleason's Pictorial.

Daguerrian Gallery of the West.

This establishmsnt is located in Cincinnati, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut, in Weed's large building. It occupies four rooms and one ante-chamber, on the third, fourth and fifth stories. Two of these are operating rooms, each twenty-five by thirty, and fitted up in the best manner.—One of these was prepared expressly for children and babies. This is quite an accommodation for those parents who wish to have the sweet faces of their little ones preserved, not only as mementoes of the past, but also to compare with the sterner features which ripened age shall give them. And then, when it is remembered how suddenly our little ones are snatched away from us, what father, what mother, does not wish to preserve the images of their little cherubs? The third room is the workshop where the plates are prepared and likenesses perfected. Possessed of the best materials and the finest instruments, Mr. Ball takes them with an accuracy and a softness of expression unsurpassed by any establishment in the Uniou.—The fourth room is the gallery; it is twenty feet wide by forty long. The walls are tastefully enamelled by flesh-colored paper, bordered with gold leaf and flowers. The panels on the south side and west end are ornamented with ideal figures. The noble form of the first is hid beneath an under dress of a warm drab color, over which she wears a sky-blue tunic, festooned on the shoulders and right thigh by splendid medallions. Her head is decked with a garland of evergreens, her raven locks flow loosely down her neck; from her right arm hangs an open ornamenting; the panels of the west end are delicately drawn, and very beautiful.

The first is arrayed in a green drab shirt, festooned on the shoulder with golden buttons —the mantle is azure color, and falls from the head over the back, completely enveloping it. The edges are grasped by the left hand, and brought gracefully to a point in front of the person—the arms, neck and upper part of her bosom are nude—her glowing cheeks and coral lips are in sweet harmony with the rose-bud which the right hand gently presses upon her virgin breast—the eyes are shut—the spirit is either in repose or thinking of holiness. She is the goddess of Purity. But who can describe the sweetness and tenderness of the last? She is richly attired in skirts of faint purple—a straw-colored mantle, tasseled at the ends, is thrown loosely over her shoulders—an auburn sash encircles her waist, and is tied in a slip-knot at the centre of the form. The half curled and half briaided hair hangs about the neck in careless ringlets, and is jewelled with the love-speaking rose—her spotless hand presses a dove to her heaving bosom, with whose sinless spirit she is now communing. From her angel face the expression of every evil thought is driven—while her feet, like those of Religion, stand upon the moving clouds, as upon the rock of ages. On the ceiling is a centre piece representing the aerial regions, in which Venus, the goddess of Beauty, is sitting recumbent on a splendid throne. The three graces arrayed in their gayest robes, are adorning her noble person. Behind her is Aylia holding a casket of jewels, from which Thalia is culling gems to deck her rich hair, while Euphrosuna holds a shining mirror before her. Excepting the climax, there is a noble piano by whose sweet notes you are regaled, while the skilful operator is painting your face with sunbeams on the sensitive yet tenacious mirror. As for the enterprising proprietor, he is the very essence of politeness—nor are his brothers less tinctured with this sweet spirit of human excellence and a disposition to please every one who patronizes them.

No wonder that there is daily such a rush for this gallery! No wonder that its throng of fashion and beauty is so dense!—Mr. Ball commenced his career as a daguerreotypist in the year 1845. At that time the art was in a very low state indeed in Cincinnati. There were but few who engaged in the profession, without means, enterprise or instruments, and customers were "like angel's visits, few and far between." The obscurity in which this divine art lingered, gradually cleared away as talent and go-ahead-activness shone forth in the profession; and to Mr. Ball we are indebted for placing it in its present proud position in Cincinnati. His early struggles were many and great—but his love for art and firmness of character overcame every obstacle to his advancement. Competition, it is said, is "the life of trade," and as Mr. Ball, with all his early disadvantages, struggled on and succeeded, it roused a spirit in the profession which has resulted in lasting benefit to the community, and has brought within so short a time the Daguerrian art to so much perfection. We said Mr. Ball's prosperity was a type of that of Cincinnati. Who can remember the single room of the artist in 1845, and glance at his magnificent suite now, but sees as it were a picture of the gradual advancement of Cincinnati from creaking shingles to Dayton stone-built scroll upon which she records her lofty inspirations. The face looks heavenward. And O, what an expression is in that countenance! 'Tis divine! 'Tis the creative power! She is the goddess of Poesy. The second figure is more delicately formed. Like the first she tiptoes the clouds. The Skirts are sea-green—a mantle, in which the hues of the lilac and claret are softly blended, folds itself around her waist, rolling down to the hem of her garments. A wreath of bay, gemmed with three roses, sits resplendant on her head—the eyes are cast down upon the strings of a guitar, from which her sweeping fingers are pouring the sweetest notes. She is the goddess of Music.—Though the feminine character is preserved in the form of the third, yet the proportions of the limbs are masculine. The softest tints of blue and lilac are mingled in her skirts, the mantle is dark drab, a pea-green veil falling from the apex of the head, over the shoulders, finishes the drapery. Her braided hair is coiled up into a beautiful cone —the feet, arms, neck, head and face indicate great strength and power—the left hand grasps a globe—the right hand is uplifted and holds the mathematician's compass between the fingers—her eyes beam with intelligence, and seem to be tracing the movements of stars and planets. She is the goddess of Science. The fourth figure is tall, erect, majestic; she does not move on tiptoe like the first and second, nor tread the clouds like the third, but stands firmly upon them as upon the everlasting rocks. A palmy garland encircles her expansive brow—her auburn hair is braided and lies folded upon her placid cheeks. In her left hand is the scroll of life, the right points to the regions on high—devotion overspreads the countenance—the uplifted eyes penetrate the sky, and the adoring spirit seems to be wrapt in the beatific vision. She is the goddess of Religion. The two figuers arms and legs, her majestic form is covered with white linen skirts, over which is a purple robe, bordered with gold and glittering with diamonds. Golden sandals cover her feet—her face is radiant with beauty. A white dove is nestling in the folds of her raiment, while another perches on the palm of her hand. An upset basket of flowers and seven cupids fill up the scene. Two hover above her, one holds a burning torch, the other a vase of flowers, from which he showers roses down upon her. Away in the distance are two more, on quivering wings; with trumpet and lyre they regale the beauteous goddess with rapturous music. A fourth flies towards her with the ripe fruit of love—the sixth stands ready to cast a purple robe over her, while the seventh is sitting down by a bow and filled quiver, from which he has plucked one, whose point he is feeling—his artful eyes declare him intent upon piercing her bosom with the sweetest passion that can fill the heart of the blooming goddess.

The north wall is ornamented with one hundred and eighty seven of Mr. Ball's finest pictures. Babies and children, young men and maidens, mothers and sires look you in the face. Jenny Lind, with other distinguished personages, and five or six splendid views of Niagara Falls are among the collection. There are also six of Duncanson's finest landscapes hanging upon these walls as ornaments; among which are the May Party in picnic and the Shepherd Boy—the depth and tone, the life and beauty of these pantings rank them among the richest productions of American artists. Every piece of furniture in this gallery is a master-piece of mechanical and artistical skill. The very seat on which you sit and the carpet on which you tread seem to be a gem culled from the fragrant lap of Flora; all of these, reflected by two bright mirrors in the east end, present you a scene replete with elegance and beauty—to cap the fronts. Mr. Ball's Daguerrean Gallery is situated in the very heart of the city, where the busy din of commerce and the rolling of carriages are heard from morning till night; and the streams of visitors that are continually pouring into his spacious saloons, show how wide spread is his reputation, and how successfully he has worked himself into popular favor. Mr. B. employs nine men in superintending and executing the work of the establishment. Each man has his own separate department, and each is perfect in his peculiar branch. We are so well aware of the indomitable industry displayed by the proprietor, that it is no conjecture of ours but our fixed opinion, that it will not be very long before Mr. Ball will be obliged, from the great increase of his business, to have rooms twice as large as he now occupies. His fame is spread, not only over his own, but through every State of the Union; and there is scarcely a distinguished stranger that comes to Cincinnati but, if his time permits, seeks the pleasure of Mr. Ball's artistic acquaintance. The art of daguerreotyping has made rapid progress since the day of its discovery. The struggles of Jacques Maude Daguerre to bring this beautiful art to perfection have excited the admiration of mankind. He was himself a man of extreme modesty and great personla worth, and was thoroughly devoted to his art. In 1824, only thirty years ago, he commenced his researches, starting at that point where Wedgewood left the process.—Substituting, after close chemical investigation, a new method of receiving the sun's rays, he found the process to work like a charm, and laid the foundation of an art, which subsequent efforts have brought to such a degree of perfection as to leave hardly anything more to be desired or achieved in the detail of its results—but science is always developing something new.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requesred to act as Local Agents

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton
" A. B. Jones, London
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Hayward Dos, Chatham
" Cruchon Chaney, "
" [illegible] Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S.
" George De Baptist, "
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Springer, Buxton
" George Carey, Dresden
Rev. A. R Green, Cincinnati
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mr. Thos W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Sull, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Sull, Brooklyn

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office 5, City Buildings, King Street East

A Bazaar for the "Provincial Freeman."

It is a custom among reformers, to get up a Fair or a Bazaar, as they are here called, in aid of papers advocating the measures they seek to disseminate—in case where funds are needed immediately—where they are needed for prospective labors, or, in order to give greater notoriety to their efforts, &c.

This method of getting "aid and comfort," is regarded with more favor, than the long-established practice of soliciting from individuals, shillings, sixpences, or "any amount if you please." Another plan, of recent adoption, which has worked remarkably well—a modification of the last, is, to decide upon the amount necessary, say, from £25 to £250; divide the amount equally among a specified number, in such a way that the wealthy or well-to-do, only, can afford to contribute to the fund.

This plan has been known to bring back "good results," in a pecuniary way, to Anti-Slavery and other journals.

But the the different methods are too numerous to mention. Some plans are so delicately organized, as to never be permitted to approach the light.

Now, as the matter has been hinted to us, we wish to propose something to the friends and supporters of the *Provincial Freeman* in Canada.

We propose to them, not only to be subscribers to the paper, but to consider the propriety of holding bazaars, festivals, tea-meetings and similar gatherings, in Toronto, St. Catharines, London, Chatham, Dresden, Windsor and other places, where the project may meet with favor, in order to secure for the paper a permanent name; at the same time that they do what they can, and in the way they have been doing for the last few weeks, to extend its circulation.

Canadians are never behind in good works: they contribute largely to objects abroad; their liberality is so well known, that people from the great United States (the land of plenty,) come over here occasionally, and condescend to accept humble favors. This being generally known among us, the propriety of securing to themselves as Canadians, by united efforts, objects of acknowledged utility, will be seen at once. We shall refer to this part of the subject again, shortly.

The *Provincial Freeman*, has received many expressions of friendship from the good people of Toronto, and other places in the Province, and we desire, not only that its permanency shall be sure, but that it may be regarded as connected with the soil—a paper for the Canadas, as well as other parts of the world. From Nova Scotia, we hear good words of it; from the United States also, and all around and about, at home among the people. Is it asking too much, then, of the frends and supporters of good projects, to patronize the *Freeman* in this way? We think not. We know, in some instances, Bazaars have been made the source of much mischief—We recollect well when Philadelphia, in the U. S., was one scene of confusion among anti-slavery people, growing out of the holding of rival Bazaars for anti slavery purposes. The colored people of New York, also, were at one time as widely separated as possible, by *one* Fair, which was held for a paper, in that city. In truth, except the Bazaars held yearly in Boston and Rochester, the first for or by Garrisonians, the other by friends of, and for *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, we know of no place, in which, at some time or other, rival factions have not been at variance, growing out of these gatherings.

We do not, however, apprehend that obstacles would intervene in Toronto, to prevent any efforts of the kind, that the friends of this paper might make

The plan of operations being different in this country, such difficulties could hardly arise.

Long established liberal papers seldom resort to fairs, bazaars, tea-meetings, and they would not be likely to do so, unless from *sheer greediness*—a failing we do not, from our slight knowledge of them, even amongst them, being well supported, they are apparently satisfied. But for supporters of *new*, lately established papers, advocating anti-slavery and other necessary measures, the propriety of Bazaars could hardly be questioned. We shall refer to this topic, and consult our patrons, friends, &c., as preliminary to action in the matter. *

DR. PENNINGTON'S BROTHERS CARRIED BACK.—We heard when in the States a few days since, that the Nebraska Bill would kill the Fugitive Bill; but we think it has given life to it. We also venture the opinion, on what we believe to be sufficient data, that slavery will be permitted in the Northern States before the end of the struggle. We sympathize with the Dr. and his brother in their severe trials, but not more than we do with the men who are persuaded by the specious reasoning of Dr. Pennington and other leaders, to remain, rather than leave the bloody ground, because they were born there, or to help emancipate the slave, when they cannot maintain their own freedom. In this age of telegraphs and railroads, those who by word or deed detain a poor fugitive, to gratify their curiosity, by listening to this or that recital he may be able to give, or counsel any portion of the colored people to remain there, instead of settling speedily in a free country, knowing as they do the hopeless and dangerous state of the case at present, and what must inevitably be for a long time—those who so counsel, advise or persuade, are as guilty, we verily believe, as Batchelder or any other slaveholder or slave-catcher in the land. *

MIDDLETON, CONN., May 25th, 1854.

MR. SHADD, *Sir*—I have just received a bundle of papers from your office.

I shall send the subscription price of the same, in case I obtain certain information from you, which will be of great importance to me, and which was my main object in ordering papers from your office.

About two months ago, I entertained a colored gentleman at my house, who stated that he was the "Nat Turner" of insurrection notoriety; his name is Owen Davis. He appeared to be one of the noblest specimens of manly dignity, I ever saw. He made some statement, however, which staggered me, and led me to suspect he *might* be partially insane.

He stated there were fifty thousand colored soldiers in the British service, all in garrisons in Malden, C.W. You undoubtedly know the man; and I can inform me whether his statement is correct. I have been conversing with a colored gentleman to-day, about him, and we concluded that he was the greatest wonder ever seen; and I promised to write to you for information.

Mr. Davis promised to write to me some time next June, and it is my intention to visit Canada this summer, provided the information I receive from you, confirms Mr. Davis' statements.

I would enclose the money for the paper now, were I sure you would not forget to answer these enquiries.

Yours, with love for principle.
EDWIN BLAKE.

We venture to publish the above, though designed, we suppose, for private use, believing, that the writer will agree with us in the opinion, that too great publicity cannot be given to the movements of men whose designs are clearly traceable to the purposes of self-interest, and who really injure their people more, by their dishonorable course, [illegible] be repaired by the united efforts of the [illegible] themselves, in a generation.

No clearer evidence is needed of the misrepresentations made of Canada, by men pretending to have been in the Province, than this letter, neither of the prevailing ignorance of Canada, among people who live remote from the line.—We cannot confirm the statements made in the letter, but brother Blake will not suffer our inability to sustain accounts from Owen Davis, to prevent him from visiting this country, neither from taking our paper.

There may be such a man living in Canada, as he describes, but we have not heard of him, so cannot vouch for his identity.

There are about 40,000 *colored* people in Canada, not 50,000 colored soldiers in the little town of Malden. There are volunteer companies of colored soldiers, in places west, but no regulars, at this time, that we know of. During the rebellion, colored soldiers served the country very acceptably; and now, we frequently meet colored men who are pensioners, but neither at Malden, (which has not 5000 population white and colored,) nor at any other point, at present, do we believe many are to be found.

Davis has awakened to a knowledge of his identity with Nat Turner, rather late. We have always understood that Nat ended his eventful but heroic life, on a Virginia scaffold; and we have read, somewhere, a speech delivered by him at the place of execution. If it were possible to re-animate his mouldering bones, and set him "agoing," we would hardly suspect him of so much rashness or insanity, as Owen displayed.

We hope to see brother Blake in Canada, the present summer, notwithstanding our unfavorable answer.

We wish there were 50,000 colored soldiers along the line, but on this side of it. Could the colored people be induced to know the truth concerning the country, we might be enabled in a short time to chronicle such an exodus from the land of Nebraska bills, as would supply from its thousands, all drafts necessary to make up the deficiency between the present number of troops in Malden, and Owen Davis' men.

Canada is a great country, white Americans say, and we say the same, because we know it to be so, and we have no fear that any sensible man will return to the States, *dissatisfied* with it, after having made the necessary observations, that is provided he will divest himself of his prejudices against the government that ensures freedom to all. *

TO AND ABOUT CORRESPONDENTS.—We are very thankful to you, friends, for the many encouraging letters we receive, and we shall endeavor to merit the continuance of your favors in the epistolary line. Many communications are on hand, which should have been published before, but for unavoidable delay. It is needless to any such shall not be the case in future, as we do the best possible for us under the circumstances.

Our friend, T. H. Thompson, of Vienna, complains of not receiving his paper regularly. Inquire at the Post-office, Thomas. Send on that "article" at your earliest convenience, without fear

—One of our Philadelphia correspondents complains of omissions, &c., in his communication by which the sense is destroyed in some passages. We will beg the printers to be more careful in future. We know that from the typographical appearance of our paper we have often to take a share of the censure soliberally given to the schoolmaster when "abroad." In future we hope to be even with other papers in this matter.

—Mrs. Mary S[illegible]st. Catherines, shall have a paper as directed. Wm. H. Anderson.

—Miss Watkin[illegible]York, Pa., will please accept our thanks for her letter, and write whenever so inclined.

Negrophobia in St. Catharines.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the colored people of St. Catherines, because of the exclusion of their children from the government schools against all right and decency.

Mr. Jackson has been deputized to lay the matter before the General Superintendent for schools. We will give the details of this most glaring outrage upon the rights of British subjects, as gathered from the aggrieved themselves, at an early period.

A Bazaar in Toronto for "Frederick Douglass' Paper," &c.

Since writing the remarks to be found in another column, proposing a Bazaar for the *Provincial Freeman*, we see it announced that Miss Julia Griffiths, an English lady, Secretary to the Rochester Female Anti-Slavery Society, and assistant in the office of *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, will open a Bazaar in Toronto, about the middle of this month, under the patronage of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, to dispose of the unsold English and Irish goods of the Rochester Fair.

A lucky paper, that! The Rochester Bazaar is held every year for its support. It has, we are informed, a paying subscription list, numbering thousands. The first instalment of the UNCLE TOM FUND, was given by MRS. STOWE for its support. It has private patronage incredible, besides, very recently, an addition to its coffers has been made, called the "Thousand Dollar Fund,"—a sum contributed by one hundred persons, and gotten up, mainly, we are told, by a great effort on the part of Miss Griffiths, and now, Toronto must pay her golden tribute, by solicitation of the same untiring Miss Griffiths.

Barnum is distanced, and no mistake, in this succession of brilliant efforts to get the "tin!"—But how is it that the wire-workers of a paper opposed to emigration to Canada, are making arrangements to hold a Bazaar for its support in the country? Are the abolitionists of Canada, or, rather of the Toronto Society, opposed to free colored people coming into the Province to settle? and are these the initiatory steps to a public endorsement of Anti-emigration views?

We know that such is the opinion of a portion of the citizens here, but may they not be mistaken? We do not wish to be liable to a silent imputation of mis-representing the *great* people engaged in this movement—humble as we are, we would like to know more of the facts, as well to satisfy our minds, as to enlighten the public. We have had many inquiries made of us, recently, as to the movements of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, not one of which we could answer, of course, not knowing where to find it, to get any information. We think, however, that as there is a prospect of its being found about the "middle of June," anxious inquirers will then be able to see and hear to their satisfaction. Should they conclude not to lose a moment in the search, we would suggest an application to the parent Society, in New York City, U. S., through Lewis Tappan, Esq., the great embodiment of Anti-Slavery Society tactics for the States and the Canadas.

The Toronto Anti-Slavery Society have had Rev. Samuel R. Ward in England and other parts of Britain, collecting funds for newly arrived fugitives—because the necessary amount was difficult to raise here in a reasonable time for those needy ones. Now in the name of honor and humanity, what is the state of the case? Are those funds to be lavished on favorites in Yankeedom, because Mr. Ward has unfortunately fallen into disgrace with Lewis Tappan, Esq., and the right wing of the Toronto Society, for his devotion to the interests of colored Canadians, and his manly determination not to bow down sufficiently low, to please this one or that, who may have the shadow, but not the substance of anti-slavery?—Poor fugitives! We trust that you may not have to content yourselves in the coming and future winters with only the crumbs that may be left from the £1500 ($6,000,) raised by Mr. Ward for you. And poor people of another class, who blow the trumpet for, and prostrate yourselves at the feet of other people!

Well after all this array of facts and opinions, it may be well to look at the bright side: the coming "elephant" may be but a precursor of the "good time," when the distinguished organ of Anti-Emigration in the U. S., will cease its opposition to colored freemen who wish to settle in Canada—will emigrate hither instead of simply coming over to take away the money before our "hand" winter sets in, and pour forth its "clarion notes" as the organ of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, until the *globe* shall be shaken by the "awful sound."

But will not Miss Griffith leave a few coppers behind? The Underground emigrants come on in great numbers, and may "need" a little of something in the cold weather, *besides*, we know that the friends of Mr. Ward, and of the *Provincial Freeman*, talk about holding a Huzza for this paper about the same time! *

The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.

On the abrupt termination of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court-square, pell mell, shouting "Rescue him!" &c. Entering upon the Eastern-avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were colored, rushed up the steps, and commenced pounding on the doors. A pistol was shortly fired on the westerly side of the Court-House, when the crowd rushed around the building. Here, some two thousand people collected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were fired in the streets.

The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram, in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had been thrown at the windows, and the glass rattled in all directions. The leaders, or those who appeared to act as ringleaders in the melee, continually shouted: "Rescue?" "Bring him out!" "Bring him out!" "Where is he?" &c., &c. The Court House bell rung an alarm at 9½ o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valorous rioters so warm a reception with clubs and swords, that they quickly retreated to the streets. Two shots were discharged in the entry, which appeared to intimidate the rioters somewhat, and they retreated to the opposite side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre Watch-House arrived upon the ground, and, in a few moments, arrested several persons and took them to the Watch-House. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shouts continued to be made, but the firm stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support the received from the police, prevented any further demonstration.

The saddest part of this outrage, on the part of the mob, rests in the fact that human life has been sacrificed

At the time the mob beat down the westerly door of the Court-House, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passage-way, using their endeavors to prevent the ingress of the crowd, and among the number, was Mr James Batchelder, a truckman, in the employ of Col. Peter Dunbar, who, almost at the instant of the forcing of the door, received a pistol shot, (evidently a very heavy charge,) in the abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclamation, "I'm stabbed," and falling backwards into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, expired almost immediately The unfortunate man resided in Charlestown, where he leaves a wife and one or two children to mourn his untimely death.

At the time of forcing the door, and just as the fatal shot was fired, one of the rioters, who was standing on the upper step, exclaimed to the crowd, "You cowards, will you desert us now?" At this moment the exclamation of Mr. Batchelder, "I'm stabbed!" was heard, and the rioters retreated to the opposite side of the street.

In the meantime a white man rushed into the crowd and distributed several meat axes, with the blades enveloped in the original brown paper, two or three of these axes were subsequently picked up by the officers, and were deposited in the Centre Watch House.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Batchelder, Coroner Smith took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day.

After the arrest had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a new element was introduced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets for their usual drill. When they marched up Court-street, the mob at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines come to reserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groans, and other marks of derision. Capt. Evans seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his command down the west side of the Court-house, and halted in the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave them three cheers and the company departed.

By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery and the Columbian Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in the City Hall, where they remained during the night, waiting further orders.

A large force of officers were detained for duty during the night outside the Courthouse, and throughout the whole evening and night, an additional strong force was inside fully armed and prepared for any emergency.

Such arrangements have been made by the United States Marshal, and by Chief of Police Taylor, together with the orders of the Mayor, that any and all attempts at rescuing the fugitive or creating an evil disposed mob, will be met with the most certain and successful defeat.

The examination of the fugitive now in custody will be resumed at 9 o'clock, this morning, and none who are knowing to the facts, doubt that justice will be administered and the laws of the country duly executed.

The following persons were arrested for taking part in the riot, or for specific acts of violence or misconduct.

Albert G. Browne, Junr., a law student at Cambridge.

John J. Roberts, (white,) of Harrison-avenue, for extinguishing one of the gas lights at the easterly entrance of the Court-house.

Walter Finney, colored; John Wesley, colored; Wesley Bishop, colored; Thomas Jackson, colored; Henry Howe, white; Martin Stowell, white, of Worcester,

John Thompson, (white) one of the above parties, was foremost in the attack on the westerly door, and the chief of police, who was instantly on the spot, sprang through the crowd, and seizing the rioter, hurried him to the centre watch house, followed by a large crowd. All the persons arrested were placed in the lock ups in the centre watch-house, and the morning men of the North, Boylston and Centre divisions of the city police were promptly summoned by the chief and placed on duty outside of the Court-house.

After the door had been forced open, John O. Cluer attempted to effect an entrance, but was repulsed by the officials, and after demanding admittance "as a citizen of Boston," made a few blustering remarks and left.

The noise of the mob created a stampede in the Museum, and much alarm prevailed among the ladies. The performances were interrupted, and nearly half the audience left the house.

There was an immense audience at the Music Hall, on Sunday, to hear Rev. Theodore Parker. There was a general expectation that he would have a "Lesson for the Day," and the vast hall, with its double tier of galleries, could not contain all the people who sought admittance. Mr. Parker delivered a short extempore discourse on the subject uppermost in all minds, which we give in full. He then delivered a short discourse on another subject. When he rose to pray he read the following:

"Anthony Burns, now in prison, and in danger of being sent into slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers, and that of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from this peril.

"From Rev. Mr. Grimes, and Deacon Pitts, a Burns' special request."

He said, in substance, (we cannot give his language precisely,) that this was the old form for such requests, but he did not like it. It seemed to ask God to do our duty. God was never backward to do his work, and we should do ours. He could not ask God to work a miracle to deliver Anthony Burns; although if He should see fit to do so it should be accepted with proper sentiments of reverence and gratitude. He had received the same request in another form, which he liked better, and read as follows:

"To all the Christian Ministers of the Church of Christ, in Boston:

"Brothers,—I venture humbly to ask an interest in your prayers and those of your congregations, that I may be restored to the natural and inalienable rights with which I am endowed by the Creator, and especially to the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, which, it is said, this Government was ordained to secure.

"ANTHONY BURNS.

"Boston Slave Pen, May 24, 1854."

THE PURCHASE OF BURNS.

The Boston *Chronicle* of Monday says, that during the previous evening efforts were made to collect by subscription a sufficient sum to purchase the fugitive, as it was stated that his claimant offered to sell him in Boston for $1200. Many of the friends of Burns were opposed to the purchase, believing that some informality would be found in the documents; finally, at about 11 o'clock, the money was raised by subscription by merchants and colored men.

The following is a copy of the subscription paper:—

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

We the undersigned agree to pay Anthony Burns, or order, the sums set against our respective names, for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave.

This paper will be presented by the Rev L. A Grimes, pastor of the 12th Baptist Church.

A portion of this amount was subscribed on condition that the bargain should be consummated that night. The counsel on both sides were present in the court-room till 12 o'clock, but there was some apparently slight obstacle which prevented the consummation of the bargain. So confident were many that he would at once be liberated, a carriage had been brought, and was in readiness to convey him to the residence of Rev. Mr. Grimes. It was agreed that the proposal should remain open till Monday, and perhaps later.

"Two incidents connected with the subscription are worth mentioning. On Saturday evening, eight hundred dollars had been subscribed; it was thought important that the remainder should be obtained at once in the hope of consummating the measure that evening. One of our liberal merchants whose benevolence is practical and unostentatious, although he had already subscribed one hundred dollars, immediately advanced the requisite four hundred dollars and completed the subscription. This is the fact indeed. The other is true:—We are informed that during the day on Saturday, Rev. Theodore Parker was asked if he wished to put his name to the subscription paper. His reply was "*I have nothing to subscribe but chains and hell to*."

"A paragraph has appeared in one of the Sunday papers containing statements in connection with the names of Messrs. Thomas B. Curtis, and W.W. Greenough, which require correction. They were not appointed to negotiate the purchase of Burns, but were desirous, for obvious reasons, that he should be liberated before midnight on Saturday. They have never had or sought any interview with Colonel Suttle

HE MUST BE GIVEN UP.

(From the Boston Commonwealth of Monday.)

[illegible], Sims's counsel, stated before the Commissioner this morning, that he was willing to [illegible] at the market value as a slave. Proceedings were accordingly made to recover the property by paying the claimant's price for him. Suttle refused to give him up for $1 200. This was [illegible] peremptorily; but then he averred that he would have all reasonable expenses paid, and [illegible] was consented not to give the [illegible] property time. We hear that the Commissioner [illegible] him to conclude the arrangement [illegible] had been agreed on, and that Mr. H. [illegible] his influence to prevent it; and also that Suttle has received a despatch from Virginia, urging him to take the man back at any rate. The gentlemen who sought to buy off the claimant were in consultation on the subject until midnight, Saturday. What the result was known, the following handbill was put in circulation:

"THE MAN IS NOT BOUGHT!

"HE IS STILL IN THE SLAVE PEN IN THE COURT HOUSE.

"The kidnapper agreed both publicly and in writing, to sell him for $1,200. The sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered him. He then claimed more. The bargain was broken. The kidnapper breaks his agreement, though even the United States Commissioner advised him to keep it. *Be on your guard against all ties.* WATCH THE SLAVE PEN. Let every man attend the trial. Remember Monday morning at 11 o'clock."

We stated, Saturday, that this man-hunt in Boston was deliberately contrived, and intended as an outrage to the principles and feelings of men in the Free States, to be perpetrated by way of jubilee over the passage of the Nebraska Bill. That was not at one of our hotels, Friday evening, by a gentleman from Northern Virginia, and was told to us by the gentleman to whom he said it, and whom he seems to have mistaken for a Southerner. The final refusal to sell the man plainly confirms this statement.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29.

Anthony Burns was brought into the Court-room at 10½ o'clock this morning, not ironed, but [illegible] guarded. Except the members of the bar, and reporters, no person was admitted without a written pass from the Marshal. There was an immense crowd outside, but they kept very quiet. The [illegible] seems to be among the best [illegible] attempt at rescue would be [illegible].

The Court at 6 o'clock, adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

INCIDENTS OF THE AFTERNOON.

The [illegible] Co.," from Worcester, having arrived [illegible] situation and some cheers, one of the leaders attempted to address the crowd from the Court-house steps at the western entrance, but was immediately seized by the police and conveyed to the station-house, and, on attempting to repeat the movement, their banner (with two placards) was taken from them, and the Club dispersed. It is an elegant silk banner, bearing the following inscription: "Worcester Freedom Club—True to the Union and Constitution." On the reverse, "Freedom National Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—Slavery Sectional—and a figure of the Goddess of Liberty."

THE KIDNAPPED SLAVE PEN.

One of the [illegible] fitted that Boston Court-House, Saturday morning, resembled a "beleaguered fortress." It should have said "Bastile," or "fortified slave pen." Some of the windows on the west [illegible] to [illegible] and the southwesterly one show [illegible] signs of the fierce contest that took place [illegible] persons. To our reader [illegible] may be interesting to give some description of the building. It is a large [illegible] granite, strongly [illegible] blocks of granite [illegible] above the basement, and the interior consists of rooms, stairways and [illegible] passages. Its north end fronts on Court-street, from which there are wide spaces on each side of it. Just south of the Court-House is the City Hall, which fronts southerly on School-street, with a well-kept yard before it.

Each of the two placards bore the following: "Shall Freedom or Slavery triumph?—Let Massachusetts speak.

The crowd about the Court House at 5 o'clock, could not have been less than 10,000 persons.

The members of the Worcester Freedom Club, and others, assembled in Tremont Temple, addresses were made by Mr. Garrison, and others, Dr. Mitchell, of Worcester, presiding.

A petition to Congress, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was placed in the Exchange Reading room to-day, and has already received a large number of signatures, embracing many well-known merchants, who in the case of the fugitive Sims, two or three years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law.

There is a deep feeling in the community against the rendition of Burns, which is controlled only by respect for the laws of the land.

BURIED ALIVE FOR THREE WEEKS.

The English and French papers which arrived by the last steamer give an exciting account of a man buried alive for three weeks

'Great excitement has been felt at Lyons respecting the efforts made to rescue a poor fellow named Giraud from the dreadful position in which he had been for nearly three weeks, namely, at the bottom of a well, with the dead body of a companion by his side. It is supposed the latter sank under the violence of his emotions, and, in particular of fear. At one moment he used to sing, at another he gave way to the most terrible apprehensions; and, again, he made use of the most violent and abusive language towards the persons who were endeavouring to save him.

'Between three and four in the morning of the 21st, he had taken some soup, and in an hour after, without anything leading to the supposition of his speedy death, he breathed his last, without any pain, but in a state of great mental depression. Evidently, said a late number of the 'Gazette de Lyon,' the uncultivated nature of this man was far from having the strength and composure of which the resignation of his young companion in misfortune now gives proof. Giraud has his back towards the east, with a plank under his feet. As it is loaded with sand, every movement from below upwards is interdicted. The sand in which he is buried to the waist, and which presses on him tightly, renders it impossible for him also to make any movement in a horizontal position. A plank lies against his stomach and another against his back. However, he has succeeded in introducing between the [illegible] and his stomach the ends of his jacket, which afford him some warmth. His hands and arms are at liberty.

'Above his head, and in various directions about his body, is a network of planks, barrelhoops, of gravel and sand, held together only by the most artificial means, and it is through this mass of rubbish that he receives what he wants, that he hears what is said to him, and dimly sees a kind of twilight. On the 14th of April, the sandy soil, in rushing in on the two unfortunate men, like a torrent of water, produced a large excavation, which forms, as it were, a sort of cell, with a wide chimney above, made by the bore of the well. The sides of the bore stayed up by pieces of planks, arranged at certain distances, and it is these which, by crossing each other, form over Giraud's head a sort of roof, of which the slightest shock may destroy the equilibrium, and bring the whole mass on the unfortunate man.

'It is that circumstance which renders the attempt to rescue him so exceedingly delicate and difficult. The soil in which the workmen are endeavoring to effect their excavation is a mixture of pebbles, mixed up with coarse sand, and not possessing the slightest cohesion; it is sufficient to touch any part of it with the finger to cause a portion of it to tumble down; and when a sharp blow is given, a considerable quantity is at once detached, even from the highest part of the cutting.'

"On Monday, the parish priest paid poor Giraud a visit. Lying down upon the ground, his grey head close to the orifice of the well at the bottom of which Giraud hangs on the confines between life and death, he addressed him as follows:

"My dear Giraud, I come to bring you consolation and encouragement. Your deliverance approaches. The brave soldiers who are striving night and day to accomplish it, do not walk alone. They are assisted on all sides by fervent prayers, in which I pray you to join with all your heart. Invoke the help of Mary, whose special 'fete' in this month is now about to be celebrated. In your present state it is not possible for you to confess in the ordinary way, but you need only desire to confess as soon as you are delivered, and to have a lively contrition for your sins, and that will be sufficient to entitle you to receive the absolution which I now give you.

"On being asked whether he had understood this exhortation, Giraud answered that he did so perfectly, and on his assurance in a firm voice that he was in the frame of mind desired, the cure pronounced absolution. An iron mask has been lowered to protect his face from the earth that crumbles down upon him when the engineers sound the earth by which he is surrounded."

PARIS, Thursday, May 4.

Giraud, the man buried alive at Lyons, was dug out yesterday, at 8, P. M. The state of his health affords no ground for apprehension.

The London *Times* says: "So great was the interest excited in high places, that the Empress of France received, by order, a telegraph despatch every day."

It is said that "Wm. H. Mitchell, of Brooklin, brother of John, has invented a machine for composing and distributing type. It is said to be an improvement on machines for the same purpose hitherto patented."—Mr. William Mitchell appears to be a decidedly wiser man than his brother, and will be of infinitely greater value to society.

FARMS IMPROVED BY KEEPING SHEEP.—To some extent, keeping sheep is found to improve a farm, as they consume much feed that is left by other stock and lost, and at the same time enrich the ground, and give it a better and smoother appearance.

Obituary.

Died, in this city, on the 28th inst., Mrs Ethalinda Lewis, wife of Mr. Joseph Lewis, in the 43d year of her age.

The deceased was a true Christian, and a sincere friend of the slave, and the fugitive was ever warmly welcomed and kindly cared for by her.

Mrs. Lewis was an old member of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society, and, on her emigrating to this country, to flee the prejudice she shared in common with her people, she seized the opportunity to connect herself with an anti-slavery body. She has been an efficient member of the Ladies' Society here, since its formation.—Though unnoticed through a protracted illness and to the end by the members of the Society,—in whose service she may be said to have materially shortened her career, she was kindly cared for by a large circle of colored acquaintances and friends.

May the fugitives have raised up for them (now that friends are failing,) many among their humble people, who will aid and encourage them as did Mrs. Lewis.

Notice

The Directors of the *Provincial Freeman*, Association, are requested to meet at the usual place, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. H. HILL, *Secretary.*

Notice.

A public meeting of the citizens of Toronto, will take place on Monday evening, the 5th inst. to make arrangements for celebrating the 1st of August. By permission of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church, corner of Queen and Victoria streets, that building will be used on the occasion. Chair to be taken at half past eight o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

W. H. HARRIS,
THOS. F. SMALLWOOD,
CHAS. FREEMAN,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Yespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA

[illegible] attention has of late been directed [illegible] condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident [illegible], but comparatively little information [illegible] them has reached the public. The [illegible] in this country of the Rev. Samuel [illegible], who has been delegated by the [illegible] Society of Canada to make the case [illegible] Refugees more generally known, has [illegible] number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook Esq., M.D	1	0	0
Mr. E Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to 11	3	
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen.	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 52, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s6d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

LONDON.

(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½ to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

CHATHAM.

(Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	6	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	0	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	00	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

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BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Andrew's Congregation beg to give Public Notice of their intention to offer for sale a varied assortment of useful articles of needle-work, in the St. Lawrence Hall, which has been kindly granted for the purpose by his Worship the Mayor and City Council, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th days of June. The proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of debt upon St. Andrew's Church.

Those friends who have kindly offered to contribute work, are requested to forward the same before the 6th of June, to Mrs. John Cameron, Commercial Bank, or Mrs. Thomas Carfrae, Scott Street.

There will also be a refreshment table, contributions to which will be received by Mrs. McClure, No. 80, Church street.

The Sale will commence on both days at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Entrance money, 1s. 3d.—children half-price.

Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

1854.
THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.
Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable HOT MEAL for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P. M.; and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

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Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

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Operator on the Eye and Ear,
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Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid.*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
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From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
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All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and manufal. Every article belonging to a gentleman

Miscellaneous.

The First Cannon Shot.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Hark! o'er Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun;
The fire has burst, the blow is struck,
A fatal deed is done.

From north to south it echoes,
From east to west afar,
The insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

From restless slumbers waking,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear.

Old Rome grows young to hear it,
There's mischief in her glance;
And Hungary mounts her battle-steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

Not long shall last the combat,
Though Russia laughs to scorn;
The wrongful cause, if up to-day,
Is down to-morrow morn.

When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame,
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,
And fan the heedless flame.

Hark! o'er Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun,
But when the last loud cannon peals,
'T will tell of victory won.

Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your honors shall not last long;
They may not, cannot, shall not win,
Who battle in the wrong.

Erick's Grave.

A RUSSIAN TALE.

It was a stormy evening, in the month of November, that a Russian nobleman, called Baron Jaroslay, his wife, their little daughter, Helena, and their faithful servant Erick in a heavy travelling chariot-and-four, driven by two postillions, drew up at the only inn of the little town of Kobrin, on the borders of Russia and Poland. They were returning from their travels in Europe: and, as the baron had already overstayed the time he had intended to be absent from home, and the weather every day grew worse and worse, he was anxious to press forward with all the speed possible. The fur caps of the postillions, the long manes and tails of the horses, and even the rough leather portmeanteaux, which were strapped on to the roof of the carriage, were white and crisp with frost; clouds of steam rose from the weary beasts as they were unharnessed, and made halos round the lantern which the hostler held in his hand; and the landlord coming up to the door of the chariot, observed that, of course his honor would not think of proceeding further.

"Not, if I were at liberty to follow mine own inclinations," said the Baron; "but, as, it is, I am pressed for time, and we must get on another stage to-night."

"It is a long one, sir," said the landlord; "thirty versts at the very least; and you have the forest of Rostov to pass. There the road is bad, and I dare say the snow is deep; and the wolves, these long nights, are getting hungry."

"O, I am not afraid of wolves," cried the baron; "they would not dare to attack a carriage so early in the year as this is. Let us have four good horses, landlord, and we may be in by nine; for it is not now more than half past six."

"Well, sir, a wilful man must have his own way; I only hope that you may not repent your determination. Horses on, directly Nicholas. But, may be, your honor and your honor's lady will take something hot, for you will need it before you get to Bolisov."

So a cup of spiced wine was brought for the travellers; and Erick had a double portion. He sat, wrapped up in a huge fur cloak, on a low kind of a box in front; for the Baron's carriage, though old fashioned, had been built in England. In a few moments the fresh horses were harnessed, the postillions cracked their whips, and, amidst the thanks and good nights of the landlord, the carriage rolled on.

"It is bitterly cold," said the baroness, as she pulled her cloak more completely round her, and took the little Helena on her lap; "it is bitterly cold, and a fearful night to travel in."

"If the moon can but break through the clouds, as she is trying to do, we shall have a pleasant ride yet," replied her husband. "What, Catherine, a Russian and afraid of a little snow!"

"Well, I am glad that we came on, too," said his wife; "it is pleasant to think that every mile is bringing us nearer home, and my own dear little Nicholas and Frederick."

They were now passing over a wide moor; the wind whistled mournfully round the carriage, driving and chasing the snow before it, for it was snowing heavily; the flare of the lamps cast a kind of ghastly haze on the immediate neighborhood of the carriage, and seemed to make the dark distance still darker.

"O, mamma," cried Helena, "let me come closer to you; it makes me quite afraid to look out of the window."

"Why, what should you be afraid of my love!"

"One is always afraid in the dark, you know, mamma; and, then, just listen to the wind, how it howls."

"My dear child, there is One to whom the darkness no darkness, and who maketh the winds His ministers. We are as safe in His protection here, as if we were in our own dear home, with a warm roof over our head, and a bright fire roaring up the chimney. See, the moon is coming out; we shall not have to journey in the dark."

Thus, amidst occasional questions and answers, the carriage rolled on for some miles. The clouds passed off; the moon was walking in brightness; the wheels rolled noislessly along over the snow; and as far as the eye could see was one glistening sea of white. And now the moor was almost passed; straggling trees, the vanguard of the great forest of Rostov, began to appear on both sides; they became thicker and thicker: and the earth swelled up into banks, and sank into valleys, where there are primroses in the early spring, and daisies and cowslips as summer came on.—But even the hollows could scarcely be traced, for the snow had drifted much; right and left, thousands of pines, which would make a twilight even in the summer noon, were now almost shrouded in darkness, except where an occasional gap or crevice in the branches made the white ground yellow with moon gold. Here and there a larch spread out its white, feathered arms; and occasionally, a leafless oak might be seen, sturdy in its winter nakedness, and moaning dismally to the wind. On passed the carriage and still the pines clustered thicker, and (except in the very road) the shades grew deeper; and there was that solemn sound which is made by the crashing and roaring of a hundred thousand branches.

"What is Erick looking at?" asked the baroness; for the box was so low that its occupier might be seen from the front windows of the carriage.

"I cannot tell," replied her husband; "but he must have good eyes if he can make out anything."

"Hark! what was that?" cried his wife, as a long, low, melancholy howl, different from the wind, and yet like it, was heard for a moment, and died away.

"It is the wolves," answered the baron; "this cold weather makes them turn restless."

"There it is again. It is certainly nearer."

"Erick," said his master, letting down the front window, "tell the boys to drive on; we must keep out of the way of the wolves."

"On with you, my men!" shouted Erick—and then, in a lower voice, he said, "I doubt if we can altogether keep out of their way, sir."

"How is that?" asked the baron, alarmed.

"There is a large pack of them, sir, and they are in scent of us, I fear; at least, they are much nearer than when I first heard them, ten minutes ago. There they are again. They cannot be half a mile off."

"What are we to do?" asked the baron; "I know you, as a Courland man, are more used to these things than I am."

"Why, sir," replied the servant, "if they come up with us, we will take no notice of them, except they attack us; may be, as they are timid creatures, the glare of the lamps and the sight of us will keep them off and in an hour we shall be in. But I would advise you, sir, to draw the bullets from your large pistols, and load them with swan shot; it is more to the purpose to wound a good many than to kill one or two."

"O, papa," cried Helena, as the baron took his pistols from the top of the carriage, "what shall we do?"

"We shall do what we can, my dear child, for ourselves, and God will do the rest for us. There is no great danger in these wolves, except in the very depth of winter; and, if there were, He who delivered David from the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear, and Benaiah from a lion, as this is, in time of snow, and Daniel from the seven hungry lions, can deliver us also."

"Now," said her mother, "now, my love, is the time to see whether we have faith in God, or not. It is easy enough to trust in Him when everything seems safe and comfortable around us; but, when we feel our weakness, then is the time to believe in His power."

"They are coming, sir," said Erick.

The baron looked; and, about a hundred yards back, to the right in the wood, he could just make out a grey mass, moving through the trees, and leaping out into the carriage track. They did not howl, but bayed fearfully; and, as they trotted swiftly along, you might hear the shuffling and rustling of the snow under their feet. They moved steadily, and altogether; but evidently gaining on the carriage. The postboys plied both whip and spur; and the horses themselves, in an agony of fear, broke out into a canter, in spite of the heavy snow.

"Do you think there is danger, my dear husband?" asked the baroness.

"I cannot tell," said her husband.—"They do seem disposed to attack us yet: but they are certainly savage. It is for the horses we have to fear first."

"Are they gaining on us?"

"A little; but they are not putting out their speed: they could be up with us in a moment, if they liked."

Thus the carriage flew along, for about five minutes: Erick never took his eyes of the pack, and the baron, thrusting himself out fram the left-hand window, watched them as carefully.

"Are your pistols loaded, sir," asked Erick.

"All—with swan-shot."

"I have two loaded with ball, and two with shot; so we shall do."

The pack was now no more than ten yards from the carriage; there might be about two hundred in it. On they came; ears pricked up, eyes glaring and bloodshot, tails stretched straight out, tongues hanging down. At their head ran an old, strong grey wolf, the leader of the pack. They all came nearer, nearer, nearer still: at last, with a ferocious howl, the leader sprang on one of the wheel horses, and at the same time received a bullet through his head from Erick, who was prepared for him.

"Now, Sir," said he, "if you will let me have a piece of string, we may be able to make something of it."

"A piece of string?" cried his master; "yes, here it is; but to what end will it serve?"

"Why, sir, you see wolves, like cowardly creatures as they are, are always suspecting a trap; so I will just tie a stick to this string and let it drag behind the carriage. It will keep them off, I dare say, ten minutes."

Erick was right: the stick was dragged along at the distance of about ten yards, and for some time the pack kept behind it, and were plainly afraid of it. At last they began to grow bolder, seemed to have discovered the trick, passed it, and were again making up to the carriage.

"They will be upon us in a moment," cried Erick: "when I cry, Now, sir, be ready to fire on them from one side, and so will I from the other"

"Very well," replied the baron. Helena sat with her hand in her mother's, looking up to her face, and seeming to gain comfort from that. Her mother's face was sad, but very calm; she was evidently praying, and thinking more of her child than herself, and yet still more than either of the mercy and power of God.

"Now, sir," cried Erick.

Master and servant fired at the same moment: there was a savage yell from the foremost in the pack; and three or four fell.

"Load again, sir," cried Erick: "if this lasts, you will want all your pistols soon."

After they had fired once or twice, the wolves were no longer frightened by the report and flash; and they began to surround the coach on all sides.

"There is but one thing left," said Erick: "we must cut the traces of one of the leaders, and turn him off: that will divert them for a little while." And, turning to the foremost post-boy, he ordered him to cut the traces of his off horse. The man obeyed: the terrified animal started off to the right, into the forest; and, with a loud yell the whole pack rushed after him.

"Thank God for that," cried the baroness. "Then we may be saved after all."

"Aye, madam, if He pleases," replied the servant: "but this relief will not last long: and they will be upon us again."

"How far do you imagine that we are from the post house, now?" inquired the baron.

"Some half-hour," aswered Erick: "but they will chase us up to the very doors. I never knew them more fierce. Hark! they have got him."

As he spoke there came a scream, or rather shriek, as of a person in agony, far from the right; a shriek so horrible in its sound, that, once heard, it could never be forgotten. Helena and her mother both exclaimed, "What can that be?"

"It is the poor horse," replied the baron: "they are tearing him to pieces. A horse's shriek is the most horrible of all horrible things."

"Drive on, my men, for your lives," shouted Erick. "They will be back presently."

The snow became deeper; and the road worse; and the three horses, worn out with fatigue, ill supplied the place of four fresh ones. On the right hand the wood thinned a little, opening a kind of a glade in the centre of which was a frozen pond. As the travellers passed it, the pack of wolves appeared dashing up the valley, baying as they had done at first; only now the jaws and heads of many were steeped with blood.

"We must let another go," cried Erick, "or they will be too much for us; but we must take care what we are about. You and I, sir, will fire at once: and then do you, Peter," he added, addressing the foremost post-boy, "cut the traces of your horse, jump down, and leap up here by me."

This was done and the pack were again drawn off. The remaining pair of horses strained their utmost, and all the travellers listened for any sign of the reappearance of their enemies. The baron spoke twice to Erick, but received no answer; he seemed quite taken up by his own thoughts. At length, the carriage reached the top of a hill; and, at the distance of apparently two miles before it, a clear steady light was to be seen.

"Thank God! there is Bolisov!" cried Erick: "now then, sir, I believe that you are safe," As he spoke, the pack again was heard in the distance; and though the post light grew larger and brighter every moment the wolves gained on them, and in a few minutes surrounded them.

"It must come at last, my dear master," said Erick. "I have served you and your father these twenty years, but I never did you better service than I now intend to do. If we all remain together, we shall be all torn to pieces; I will get down, and with my pistols, I shall, I trust, be able to keep them at bay a few minutes. You press on with all speed; leave me here. I know you will take care of my wife and child.

"No, Erick!" said the baroness: "we will not allow this. We will all be saved or all perish together. I could not bear to escape at the price of your blood."

"No, indeed, Erick," said Helena.

The baron looked at his wife and child, and said nothing.

"Besides, I will try to climb a tree," said Erick; "may be they will give me time.—But If I delay a moment longer, we shall all be lost together."

"God bless you, Erick," cried his master: "God bless you; and he will bless you. If you perish, I will look on your wife as a sister, and bring up your children as one of my own."

"Thank you, sir," said Erick firmly.—"Now God be with you all. Fire, sir, two pistols at once!" And, while the baron fired, Erick leaped to the ground. On dashed the horses; the pack terrified for a moment, stood still and bayed. Almost immediately, the travellers heard the report of a pistol: in about a minute after, of two, close together; but they heard no more.

And now they are within a hundred yards of the strong, log-built inn; the pack is close behind them; the post-boy cracks his whip; the baron fires; the whole party shout; and, as the carriage dashes up to the door, it opens, and a fresh blaze of light is poured into the road. The wolves turn; and the baron and his family are in safety.

Of Erick no trace was ever found. His pistols were discovered next morning, where he had been left; three discharged, and one still loaded. It is supposed he had no time to fire it, before he was pulled down. I need not tell you how nobly the baron fulfilled his promise to his wife and child.

On this same spot now stands a cross, bearing on one side of its pedestal the name and story of Erick; on the other, the legend —"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS."

And now, what are you to learn from this story? What but this? If there have been found those who are willing, for their friend's sake, to give up the dearest thing they had, even their life, will you not be ashamed at your selfishness in being unwilling to give up the smallest trifle for those that you love? It is all very well to read of the triumphs of the cross; but when will you show them? Not while you seek your own pleasures, not while you do our own will, not while self is uppermost in everything you take in hand. This if you consider, you will show your remembrance of a greater love than that of Erick: the one endured even to death for benefactors and friends, the other for offenders and enemies.

NIAGARA FALLS SURPASSED.—It is very surprising, says a late writer, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are in the United States, and scarcely known to the best information of our geographers and naturalists; the one is a beautiful fall in Franklin, Habersham county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tucco fall is much higher than the Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Tucco. The table mountain in Pendleton district is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Many persons reside within five, seven or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who never had the curiosity to visit it. It is now visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science.

From the National Era.

MARTHA MASON,
A SONG OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Robie Rawlin, frosts were falling,
When the ranger's horn was calling,
Through the woods to Canada;
Gone the winter's sleet and snowing,
Gone the spring time's bud and blowing,
Gone the summer's harvest mowing,
And again the fields are gray;
Yet away, he's away;
Faint and fainter hope is growing,
In the hearts that mourn his stay.

"Martha Mason, Martha Mason,
Prithee tell us what's the reason
That you mope at home to-day;
Surely smiling is not sinning;
Leave your quilling, leave your spinning:
What is all your store of linen,
If your heart is never gay?
Come away, come away!
Never yet did sad beginning
Make the end of life a play!"

Overbending, till she's blending,
With the flaxen skein she's tending,
Pale brown tresses smoothed away
From her face of patient sorrow,
Sits she, seeking but to borrow,
From the trembling hope of morrow,
Solace for the weary day.
"Go your way, laugh and play:
Unto him who heeds the sparrow
And the lily, let me pray."

"With our rally rings the valley—
Join us!" cried the blue-eyed Nelly;
"Join us!" cried the laughing May:
"To the beach we all are going,
And, to save the task of rowing,
West by north the wind is blowing,
Blowing briskly down the bay!
Come away, come away!
Time and tide are swiftly flowing,
Let us take them while we may!

"Never tell us that you'll fail us,
Where the purple beach-plum mellows
On the bluffs so wild and gray.
Hasten, for the oars are falling;
Hark, our merry mates are calling;
Time it is that we were all in,
Singing tideward down the bay!"
"Nay, nay, let me stay;
Sore and sad for Robie Rawlin,
Is my heart," she said, "to-day!"

"Vain your calling for Rob Rawlin,
Some red squaw his moose-meat's broiling,
Or some French lass, singing gay;
Just forget as he's forgetting;
What's the use of always fretting?
If some stars must needs be setting,
Others rise as good as they!"
"Cease, I pray; go your way!"
Martha cries, her eyelids wetting;
"Foul and false the words you say!"

"Martha Mason, hear to reason,
Prithee putta kinder face on;"
"Cease to vex me," did she say.
"Spake you true, instead of lying,
If I knew the pines were sighing
O'er his grave, and wild birds crying,
I, as now, would say you nay.
But away, far away,
Turns my heart, forever trying
Some new hope for each new day.

When the shadows hide the meadows,
And the sunset's golden ladders
Climb the twilight's walls of gray,
From the window of my dreaming
I can see his firelock gleaming,
And his smile of welcome beaming
Brightly on his homeward way;
But away, swift away,
Glides the fond delusive seeming,
And I kneel again to pray!"

Look up, Martha! Worn and swarthy
Glowed a face of manhood worthy.
"Robie!"—"Martha!"—all they say.
O'er went wheel and reel together,
Little cared the owner whither;
Heart of lead is heart of feather,
Noon of night is golden day!
When true lovers meet each other,
Why should prying idlers stay?

Cities of the Plain.

In the Old Testament scriptures there is an account of the utter overthrow and destruction of certain cities, the inhabitants of which aroused the Divine vengeance. It has always been a favourite theory with many moderns, that the Dead Sea covered the site of the cities of Sodom and Gomorroh, and unless we err in our recollections, Lieut. Lynch gave that opinion an emphatic endorsation. Indeed our gallant officer had no doubt, that he found Mrs. Lot, who, we are told, was transformed into a pillar of salt for looking back as she ran.

A book has just been published in England, and we presume will soon appear in this country, which will give the quietus to the popular ideas on this subject. It seems that Monsieur de Saulcy, a member of the French Institute, could not coincide with the popular notions of the overthrow of the cities of the plain; regarding them as unauthorized by the Scriptural history of the event. His desire to vindicate the correctness of his views induced him to visit the Holy Land. Accordingly, he left for the scene of his labors in 1850, being accompanied by his son, the Abbe de Michen. and several intelligent friends. In that and the following year he pursued his archæological explorations with the happiest results.

He was abundantly supplied with means, and having secured a strong body-guard of infantry and cavalry, he was enabled to proceed with his mission without danger from the nomadic tribes of Arabs. He directed his attention, first, to a careful examination of the Dead sea. Beneath the stinking waters of this remarkable sea, popular tradition had located Sodom and Gomorroh; but he was soon convinced that like the apples that were once believed to grow upon its borders, the popular idea had no foundation in fact.

But he found the cities of the plain and rode among their ruins. His eyes looked upon their widely extended remains, bearing even now the marks of that terrible visitation—"fire from Heaven"—which consumed and destroyed them. Upon the shore and in the valleys where they originally stood, this French savant discovered their blackened ruins.

It is surprising that they have not sooner been discovered. The Holy Land has been a point of interest with all travelers and explorers in all times. From the crusades until the present hour, men have flocked thither and trodden the land more full of sublime memories than any other portion of this babbling earth.

But we easily account for the failure to discover these relics of the olden times. Men have always visited the Dead Sea, and as they looked upon its sluggish salt waters have regarded them as shutting up in darkness the cities accursed of Heaven. Hence no traveler has sought after the cities of the plain, and it has been reserved for the French savant of the present day to bring to light the strong confirmation of the Old Testament records. We trust that our American booksellers will soon give to the American public the results of Monsieur de Saulay's researches.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MEAT CURING AT SALT LAKE.—The citizens of Utah, and especially those residing in the vicinity of the Salt Lake, are enabled to "cure" meat in an improved manner, as the following paragraph sets forth:

"Experiments have been made upon the properties of the water of Salt Lake, Utah, for preserving meat, by Mr. Stansbury and his associates. A large piece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and immersed in the lake for over 12 hours, when it was found to be tolerably well cured. After this all the meat they wished to be preserved, was packed into barrels without any salt whatever, and the vessels were then filled with lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary, and the meat remained perfectly sweet, although constantly exposed to the atmosphere and sun. They were obliged to mix fresh water with the brine to prevent the meat from becoming too salt for present use."

☞ Onions finely chopped and mixed with Indian meal, are highly commended by the *Farming Mirror*, for fowls, once or twice a week at least. They are said to prevent and cure the gapes, and many other diseases to which fowls are subject.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shal be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American,*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books —the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the betterng of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post paid) to M R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged adequately to the Call, *five* names from each State

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper,
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
J J Gould Bias, M D,
Rev. M M Clark,
A. M. Summer
Johnson Woolfolk,
James M Wanzell,
John N Still,
Stanley Matthews
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny City.
New York

Sir John W. Brown
24 Lions St

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 12.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms, 7s 6d. (=1 50) per annum, *payable in advance*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
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The Canadian Contributors are:—Rev. J. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Agricultural.

The Potato Deterioration and Improvement.

I have been a tolerably close observer of that esculent vegetable, the potato, cultivating it with great success, notwithstanding the curl rot, or malady, as it is called.—Since I have ascertained the fact of the potatoe being a mountain plant, I have looked as far back as 1846, and have since that period cultivated it on upland, and it may be from that source that I owe part of my success.

There are four principal reasons which my experience tells me are the causes of the decay of the potatoe. They are—*first* late planting; *second*, cutting sets; *third*, ravages of insects; *fourth*, thick or close planting.

First. I usually plant as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to plough. In so doing I think they have the benefit of that cool moisture incidental to the growth of potatoes, thereby enabling them to come to a state of maturity before the extreme heat in the latter part of summer. Two years ago I planted my potatoes in April and at harvesting I had no rotten ones, and on the 3rd of June of the same year I let a neighbor have some of the same sort of seed which I had planted, and he planted them, but in a short time after he harvested them they nearly all rotted. I have observed this in many other instances.

Second. I never cut my sets except when I do it to try experiments, as I believe they lose much of their juices and vitality. Last year I planted 66 hills with uncut sets of medium size. I then cut some large ones through the middle, dropping the seed ends in one pile and the stems in another, and 66 hills with sets of the stem ends had one gallon of affected tubers, and those from the seed ends had three-fourths of a bushel of affected ones, and the former yielded a bushel and a half more than the latter.

Third. There are two kinds of insects worthy of notice. One is a small black bug about the size of the flea, that jumps very like that insect when approached, which gnaws the cuticle off the leaves and young shoots; it also works on cabbage, turnips, radishes and pepper-grass. The other is a large variety, growing from a half to three-fourths of an inch long; some of them are of a dusky-brown hue, while others are brown striped with yellow. They were so numerous here three years ago that they devoured the leaves of my potatoes, beets, beans, and many other vegetables; they then travelled off to the woodland, falling aboard of vegetation there, and devouring it like so many herbiverous animals. My potatoes are more generally injured by those little pests than by any thing else. A good preventive is to sift dry unleached wood ashes or slaked lime over them while they are wet with dew or rain which I believe acts as a lunar caustic, at once destroying them. They soon disappear, at all events. Perhaps you or some one conversant with entomology, can give the names of these insects.

Fourth. A great many people having a small lot of ground for potatoes, will, in order to get the largest yield, crowd them in three times as close as they ought to be; and the result is, they throw up a bunch of weak tops and smother each other, and shut out the air and light, which are particularly essential to the growth of the potatoe—the haulm rots next the ground, the outside leaves curl and mildew, and in a week or so die, and the fetid juice passes down and affects the tuber, which very soon sets up decomposition. Is it not then a wonder that the potato, under so many states of deprivation for more than a century past, does not become entirely extinct?

In addition to the above causes may be mentioned the bad management of pitting.—I have noticed a great many farmers here who defer digging their potatoes till late in autumn, after the fall rains have come, on, and then have to take them up in a wet state and put them away, which is very detrimental to them. They should be taken up in dry weather and left in the sun to dry, and then carefully pitted or stored in a dry cellar.

Last season I cultivated a small plot of ground (one-eighth of an acre), to ascertain the expense of culture. It was a north-eastern aspect, and the soil was composed of sandy and clayey loam, intermixed with vegetable mould. It was broken upon the 10th of April and left to the 2nd of May, when there were five loads of well-decomposed stable manure spread on and ploughed in to the depth of ten inches. It was then well harrowed and furrowed off three and a half feet each way, and two sets dropped in a hill, six or eight inches apart, and covered four or five inches deep. They were cut cross-wise, the seed ends being planted in one place and the middle and stem ends in another; and and those from the seed ends on being harvested were not only of a smaller size, but had more pronged and more affected ones than the others, there being a half a bushel in all, which I charge to late planting and cutting sets. As soon as they were up sufficiently high, they were ploughed, with three furrows in a row, and hoed, with a broad flat hill hollowing in the middle to conduct rain. This included all the work or care they had.

The following is the bill of expenses of cultivation:

April 10	Breaking up the lot,	0. 18
" 30	Hauling three loads of manure	37
May 2	" two " d. and plowing,	75
" 2	Spreading manure	37
" 2	One fourth bushels of seed	62
" 2	Planting the same,	37
June 8	Ploughing and hoeing	50
" 15	Digging and pitting.	1 31
	Total.	$4 61

The middle part of last season was warm and dry here; there was not rain enough in six weeks to lay the dust on the public highway. The drought, however, did not appear to impede the growth of the potato much, the haulm looking green and fresh, and entirely covering the ground, so that it could not be seen, and the ground was perfectly mellow and porous. The crop was excellent, yielding 60 bushels of lage tubers; one was 15 inches long, and weighed 3 pounds—another, a pronged one, would hardly go into a peck measure, and weighed 5 pounds. The crop averaged 48 fold to the seed, and 480 bushels per acre.—*Co. Genesee Farmer.*

Preserving Flowers.—A friend has just informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of Gum Arabic in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruits, or the withering of the flowers. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To ensure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it in slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent that you can with difficulty detect its presence except by the touch.

Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of Nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind, refine the the tastes, and purify the heart.—*Country Gentleman.*

Selections.

The St. Domingo Intrigue.

The following resolution, pregnant with results far more serious than will generally be suspected, was submitted to the Senate yesterday, by Mr. Douglas:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognising the independence of the Republic of Dominica, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same.

To understand the import of this resolution fully, the past history of our diplomatic relations with the Island of St. Domingo, should be explored, and the secret policy pursued towards it by every administration since Harrison's, should be known. We have only time and space to glance at one or two of their leading features.

While Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of State, a man by the name of Hogan was sent out to St. Domingo on a secret mission, the ultimate object of which was to do something there to counteract the successful effort at self-government, making at the other end of the island, by the Haytians. Mr. Hogan's report was so absurdly false, that Mr. Calhoun was ashamed to publish it, nor has it ever been permitted to see the light. Subsequently the Dominicans—that is, those occupying the eastern extremity of the island, the successors of the ancient Spanish colonists—revolted from the Haytians, by the connivance, it is supposed, of President Boyer. When Soulouque was chosen President, he marched an army into the east, with the intention of restoring the integrity of the republic. He reached Azua, about half the distance, when, in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season, and the impossibility of getting food for his horses, he was obliged to retire. Soon after his return to the capital, he gave notice of his intention to renew hostilities the following year—1850.

Meantime, a new intrigue was set on foot by a former United States consul at Mexico, and two men by the names of Green and Walsh—who have made themselves somewhat notorious since in connection with Haytian matters—to secure the recognition of the independence of Dominica by the United States, upon such terms as would render that republic a desirable place of emigration for the planters of the Middle and Southern States, with their slaves. To enhance the value of their services to the Dominicans, and of course to improve the conditions and privileges to be secured to the projected American colony, they also undertook to prevent Soulouque's executing his purpose of renewing his attacks upon the Dominican territory. For this purpose Walsh was sent to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, by Mr. Fillmore, with instructions to co-operate with the English and French consuls resident there, in threatening him with the joint intervention of the three governments, if he persisted in his design of invading Dominica.

This absurd proceeding on the part of Mr. Fillmore, was treated by Soulouque with more respect than it deserved, for it was not resented; but the Emperor declined to give any pledges for the future. The correspondence which passed between the intervening commissioners and the Haytian government, together with the despatches of Walsh to the State department, appeared at length in the *Evening Post*, about three years ago, and we venture to say that our government never appeared to less advantage in any controversy with a foreign power.

At the very time that Mr. Fillmore, through his swaggering, ill-bred and reckless commissioner, was trying to bully the Haytian Government, which, by the way, we had never recognised, into an acquiescence in the revolt and secession of two-thirds of its territory for the benefit of another government, which, also, we had never recognised, he was reading Kossuth and his companions long homilies, at Washington, against entangling alliances and foreign intervention. He could not permit the American Government to gasp a sigh for the wretched Hungarians, because, he said, it it was not the policy of our government to take any part in the controversies of other powers; and at the very time he was secretly at work trying to frighten a feeble and ignorant people, who were making an effort to govern themselves and to deserve a position among the independent nations of the earth, into a concession which would inevitably result in constant border wars, and unceasing waste of blood and money as long as it lasted; for we undertake to say that it is not possible for two governments to be maintained together in peace in the Island of St. Domingo. At all events, that unhappy country has never had any such fortunate experience since anything has been known of it by the civilized world. Columbus found the Indians of the East warring upon the West, when he landed there; and the hostile relation has never ceased, we believe, since then, except during the short period of Boyer's administration, when the island was united under the Haytian flag.

Partly in consequence, perhaps, of the intervention of the three leading powers, of which we have been speaking, and partly, we suppose, for want of resources, Soulouque has not renewed hostilities since the armistice proclaimed in 1849. Meantime, the intrigues in Dominica have been progressing. Mr. Fillmore was not re-elected, and of course for some time the subject did not receive much attention in the State department. The time for its consideration by President Pierce, however, finally arrived, and the result was the mission of a secret commissioner, to the city of St. Domingo. He reached that city in February last, and we presume the motion of Mr. Douglas is based upon the despatches received from him. In view of this presumption, it may be well for the public to know something more of this commissioner. It is no other than the redoubtable and immaculate Colonel Montgomery, *alias* Mrs. Storms, formerly editress of the *Sun*, and companion-in-arms of Beach the elder, with whom she visited Cuba and other foreign parts, in times gone by.

At the close of that engagement, she became a follower of the American army in the Mexican war, where she may have had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Brigadier-General Pierce, and produced an impression of which this is one of the fruits, and where she certainly did find a friend in husband in one Mr. Cazneau, whose name not yoke, she now bears. He is the ostensible, she is the real, commissioner. He was in Texas when the commission was issued, but as she was esteemed the better man of the two, it was sent to her at New York city. She immediately took passage to St. Domingo, and sent him word by mail to follow her, which he, like a dutiful husband did, arriving six weeks or two months after her.

What her precise instructions were, we are not advised. We can only infer them from the tenor of her conversations and behavior when she arrived there, as related to us by an eye and ear-witness. She evinced a strong disposition to invest in real estate in the city of St. Domingo, and encouraged others to follow her example, saying quite freely that there soon would be a change in the state of things there—that the country would belong to the United States in less than six months, and advised property holders to improve their buildings, and prepare for an extensive American immigration.

We will now briefly state what we understand to be the scheme of this commissioner, and of the parties with whom she or he acts. The Government, of course, we assume to be innocent in the premises.

By appearing in the attitude of protectors to the Dominican republic against Soulouque, and by securing the recognition of her national existence, and qualified protection by the United States, they expect in return certain grants of territory, and such privileges in the occupation and enjoyment of it, as will induce emigration from the United States. But this is only the first act in the drama. The government of Dominica is very feeble, and utterly destitute of political and financial resources. There is no prominent man in the Dominican republic, not excepting Santana, nor any one who possesses the confidence of the people, or intelligence and experience enough to conduct the government a week, if he were to die. The commerce of Dominica has dwindled down to a very insignificant affair, its currency has depreciated to the prime cost of its manufacture, about five cents worth to the dollar, and its revenues are so small, that they hardly suffice to pay the President his trifling salary, and supply oil to the single lighthouse which the government still maintains at the city of St. Domingo.

In a country thus conditioned and thinly populated by an enervated and inferior race, it would be a very easy matter for one or two hundred Americans, by bribery or intimidation to overcome the government, alter the Constitution so as to legalize Slavery, and open a new slave market on a soil upon which more blood has been shed in defence of freedom, than upon any tract of its size on the face of the earth. Annexation to the United States would be the next and an easy step; and we should find ourselves, before we dreamt of it, a coterminous neighbor of the Emperor of Hayti. How long it would take to pick a quarrel with such a neighbor, and shoulder him into the sea, we need not stop to calculate.

Such is the scheme which was projected many years ago, and which now appears to be coming to a head. We trust the instructions and despatches of Mr. Cazneau will be laid before the Senate and the public, before the resolution of Judge Douglas is finally disposed of, that we may know what are the grounds upon which it is proposed to make a distinction between the sovereignties of Dominica and Hayti. Hitherto our government has refused to recognise any negro sovereignty. We wish to know what reasons are given for making Dominica an exception.

There can be no objection to the extension of such a national courtesy to the Eastern Republic, provided it can be done without violating the rights of Hayti, which ought to be respected by us all the more faithfully because she is incapable of resenting such violation; but we wish to have the reasons for making an exception to the policy hitherto pursued in reference to negro sovereignties.

We wish to know whether the vote upon the recognition of Dominica is to settle the policy of this government in reference to Hayti and Liberia, or whether an attempt is to be made, under color of Mrs. Cazneau's fables, and the false representations of those who are connected with her in this Dominican intrigue, to make the government believe that Dominica is any the less a negro government than Hayti or Liberia. If so, be it our care to see that such representations do not obtain credit with the country, long.—*Evening Post.*

The Richest Man in Virginia.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

Gentlemen: I have thought for some time, I would write for your paper something in relation to the richest man in Virginia, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and perhaps in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish expressed in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now.

Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in this section, a year or two ago, he was the owner of between 1,600 and 1,700 slaves in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about 1,000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year; he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone, is assessed at $600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five million dollars: and I should think it was nearer the latter. He has overseer who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture; and raising his own tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much clear gain every year, beside his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have traveled over fifteen States of this Union, and never seen anything comparable to his grand garden, except some of those in the Mississippi delta, and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years; and a good old minister, gazing near the place, and describing in praise, said, "it was as beautiful as Mrs. Paradise, sir," or, as a friend who visited Hairston's," city for the first time, remarkington's public grounds were nearly as Washed, at "the p nuel Hairston's." He is a hands ome as Sa gentleman, and has never plain, unassuming the world, though he made any noise in ces, the McDonoughs could vie with the Br strange that, while and A stors; and it is ive with the Union, their wealth is co-extens ndred miles from he is not known one h w the wealthiest home. I believe he is no Astor is only man in the Union, as Wm. B the estates of worth about $4,000,000, and while Mr. city people are vastly overrated, that will Hairston can show the property bring the cash at any moment. Mr. Hairston was raised within a few

Great Western Railway.

As I promised you an occasinoal note of my travels, I occupy a few moments in expressing my admiration of the Great Western Railway route, through Canada. I was most agreeably surprised in finding so fine a road, and one so well managed. It passes through a lovely country, and exhibits, to the eye more delightful and variegated scenery, than can be found on any other route in the United States. Your own beautiful Lake St. Clair first greeted the eye, and as we passed along its margin on a beautiful sunny morning, in view of sail and steam vessels, it brought a general exclamation of admiration from our whole company.

After leaving the lake, the country is generally timbered land for 50 or 60 miles, but the road is completely lined with beautiful wild flowers, which contrasting with the dark green foliage of the forest, rendered the scenery beautiful beyond description. The ladies in our company were delighted that we had decided to take this route. The scenery about London is different, but magnificent, while near, and at Hamilton, few places in the north can boast of its equal. But I have not time to express my admiration of the whole country through which we passed.

What added to the pleasure of our excursion, was the fact that yesterday was Queen Victoria's birthday, which was celebrated upon the whole line of the road. The locomotive which conducted our train was decorated with flowers and upon the forward beam a standard was erected, bearing St. George's cross, or the meteor flag of England, supported on each side by the "Star-Spangled Banner." As we glided along through the country, we were greeted by the doffing of beavers, by the gentlemen, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and I must own what you may hereafter take me to task for; that is, I saw more handsome girls in Canada yesterday, than I ever saw before in my life. Of course, I except those of our company.

Suffice it to say, I am much pleased with my excursion through Canada. I never received more gentlemanly treatment from the officers of a railroad in my life, and did I know their names, I should give them to the public. I could say much more about the appearance of Lake Ontario, Sir Allan McNab's castle, mountain scenery, &c., &c., but time will not permit. We are here at the falling of the waters. Everything is lovely about the Falls this morning, after a nice refreshing shower during the night.—*Cor. of the Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

Attempt to Kidnap a Free Man, who Died in Self-Defence.

On Thursday of last week, a man named McLeod, who had been stopping in and about Xenia for a few days, and who is represented as being a disreputable person, left that town in a buggy, and drove towards Selma. A few miles out he overtook a colored man whom he suspected of being a fugitive slave, and asked him to get in and ride on to the next cross roads. The negro thanked him and got into the buggy, but at the first farm house McLeod said he must feed his horse, and persuaded the negro to wait. McLeod went into the house and succeeded in making a bargain with the farmer to help in securing the supposed slave for half the reward. The negro was invited into a room to eat, was seized, tied with ropes, and placed in the buggy to be driven toward Cedarville on the railroad. The man who had assisted and his son accompanied McLeod. After proceeding a mile or two, the negro broke his rope, and then ran for the woods chased by all three of the party. The old man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the arm of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much farther, the negro broke the cords a second time, and had nearly escaped, when McLeod grappled with him, and, the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten until he fell dead.

The party placed the corpse upright against an oak tree at some distance from the road, and fled. The body was discovered, and on Saturday the murderers were arrested, when the frightened son of the farmer confessed to the circumstances above narrated. The three culprits are now lying in Xenia jail. The excitement in the surrounding country is intense.—*Cincinnati Commercial, May 29.*

The Perfidy accomplished.—The Nebraska Bill has passed. Our worst forebodings are realized. A meagre majority of thirteen, bought over by promises, or drilled in by party tactics, have decided that Slavery shall henceforth be a national institution, an aggressive system, a permanent and growing interest in our national policy.

What now remains for the friends of freedom and of the Constitution? First, *action*, prompt, energetic, comprehensive, unanimous action, upon the field where liberty is threatened. Let Kansas be taken at once in the name of freedom by colonies of free, enterprising, religious men, moving by hundreds and by thousands, selecting the best points, and carrying with them the Christian ministry and the free press. For this let money be poured forth like water. Here we may have a Colonization Society that will tell directly against Southern chattelism. Let freemen possess the soil and keep it free. Who will volunteer in this great crusade of Liberty?

Next, there remain to us courage, faith and hope. It is in the power of the North to prevent the admission into the Union of any State that may be erected in these territories. For this there must be united, concentrated action. All party distinctions must be merged in the one great contest for liberty. Is there spirit, patriotism, principle enough at the North for this? Let each man carry this daily in his thoughts and in his prayers. Let him speak of it to his neighbors. Let him prepare to give his testimony efficiently at the polls.

The strife of principles is not ended; it is only begun. Heretofore Liberty has been national, Slavery sectional. Shall this order be reversed? Shall Slavery become a national institution, and Liberty only a sectional privilege, to be more and more restricted as the behests of slavery shall demand? This is the question for every American to ponder. This is the question for the North to settle.—*Independent.*

Preparations for Carrying on the War.

The misgivings of those who were disposed, like Lord Ellenborough, to fear we might not be going to war in earnest, must have been effectually removed, we should think, by the second supplementary estimates on Friday last. Independently of our two powerful fleets, it is proposed to make a greater addition to our land forces than has ever yet been made in this country in a single year; and with this augmentation of the numerical strength of the army, all other conditions of military efficiency are to correspond. It will also suffice, we should imagine, to dispossess the Czar of his impressions respecting the parsimony of a British parliament, when he observes the manner in which this increase was voted. There was literally not a single voice raised against the outlay; on the contrary, exception was taken in one particular to the smallness of the demand, and it was asked rather querulously whether the mere trifle of £8,250 was all the government meant to lay out in gunpowder—barely allowance enough, as it was observed, "to fire away in one battle."

Our readers will be desirous, perhaps, of seeing the sum and substance of what has been done since the opening of the session in the way of increasing our military force. The original estimates laid before parliament in February carried with them an augmentation of some 10,000 men, at the additional charge of £262,470. This reckoning, however, lasted but a very short time, and at the beginning of March a supplementary army estimate was introduced providing for a further addition of 15,000 men. This made the whole increase, 25,000 men; but on Friday last, Mr. Sidney Herbert moved another supplementary estimate for 15,000 more, so that altogether no fewer than 40,000 soldiers will be added to the army this year, 1854.—If we take into account also the current supplies which ordinary or extraordinary casualties may render necessary, it will be found that 50,000 recruits, at least, will be required in the ensuing year. The additional charge incurred by the vote on Friday evening was £300,000.

Forces of the Allied Powers.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains the following important announcement in reference to the war, and the intention of the two powers to undertake still more extensive operations against Russia:—

The French and English governments have agreed in the adoption of all the measures of precaution which the present war may render necessary. With this object the Emperor has just decided on the formation of two camps of manœuvering. The first, consisting of 100,000 men, will be established along the shore of the Manche, between Montreuil and St. Omer. The second, consisting of 50,000 men, will be formed near Marseilles. The English government, on its side, are preparing troops and a fleet capable of transporting, in case of necessity, the forces which they may judge necessary either in the Baltic or in the Black Sea.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks:

"It is not difficult to guess for what object the camp of 100,000 men is formed, and there is little doubt that the opinion of superior officers of the army with reference to an expedition to the Baltic is well founded. It is said that both Revel and Helsingfors will be occupied, and the shutting up of the Gulf of Finland completed. The object of the establishment of the camp in the south is, to have reinforcements at hand for the army of the East, and very probably to make a descent on the Crimea, while the combined fleets attack Sebastopol. The government naturally keep their plan of operations enveloped in secrecy, but any one who is aware of the determination of both England and France to act with the utmost vigor, and thereby shorten as much as possible the period of the war, will not be much in error in his supposition as to the ultimate destination of these forces.

The establishment of the camp between Montreuil and St. Omer, is thought to be as much directed towards Prussia as towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland, and in case Prussia showed symptoms of foul play, it is not improbable that that army, joined by a formidable Belgian contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine. It is whispered that the Emperor reserves to himself the command of this fine army, and that he will establish his camp at Pont-de-Brie, where his uncle had once his head-quarters. He will have his Guards with him. The corps of 50,000 men at Marseilles, will, it is said, be commanded by General Rostolan.

The Baltic Fleet.

The Doncaster *Gazette* has just received from a gentleman resident in Hull, the following interesting intelligence in connection with the Baltic fleet, and the preparations on the part of the Russian Emperor:—

Hull, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

"I have just seen two gentlemen who arrived here by the "Helen McGregor" steamer from Hamburg. One left Cronstadt and the other St. Petersburgh, about 13 days ago. The one from Cronstadt says that the Emperor is putting large heavy pieces of flat iron down in the river with sharp heavy spikes fastened in the centre in order to pierce our ships as they sail towards the port. The Emperor was down there himself looking over the different forts; and he asked one of his Admirals about the safety of the place from the attack of the combined fleets. The Admiral's reply was, that it was of no use keeping the ships-of-war in the port as they would be sure to be burnt or destroyed. And that it was arranged that they should be brought out and placed on a line across the river or gulf, so as to act as a battery; the admiral adding that they might be the means of doing a great deal of damage to our fleet; if they were shattered to pieces in that position it would not matter. They have 3000 guns in the different batteries there.

Two or three English merchants have built houses in the immediate neighborhood. The Emperor has seized them, turned the owners out, and made use of them for barracks for his troops; 100,000 men of all arms are located there, and about 200,000 more all along the coasts of Finland, some at one place and some at another. At St. Petersburgh there was the greatest consternation, and the English were leaving as fast as they could. One poor fellow who had got his little property converted into cash, was seized and robbed, except a handful of sovereigns, which he snatched and with which by good luck he escaped. It was the opinion of a great many people [English] who could not get away, that in some districts, they might expect to be murdered by the Russians all at once, if things should go adverse to the Emperor's wish. He said they would give all they had to leave the country. Sir Chas. Napier is dreadfully feared by the Emperor and his troops.

"We have letters here from some of the pilots every week. Hull has the honor of piloting Sir Charles's flag ship and that of the French Admiral. I know the men well and we have important news from them all along. The Duke of Wellington's guns are splendid. One of the pilots has returned from ill health, and he gave me a glowing description of her firing all her guns broadside. They can be brought to bear so as to strike a space not larger than a good door or window, and they can direct the shots with so much precision, that a very small boat, placed a mile distant was shattered to pieces by the first shot. It is considered by nautical men that a broadside from the flag-ship was equal to and would do as much damage as all Nelson's fleet. I believe Sweaburg is the first place Sir Charles intends to attend to; but he will do nothing until the French fleet arrives to share in the glory."

Mosque Property.—"A most important change has taken place in the domestic policy of Turkey. The Mosques have absorbed real estate in very much the same way that the Monasteries did in the middle ages. At first, as a natural expression of regard for its Religion, the Turkish Government excused all property vested in religious corporations, from liability to forfeiture or taxation. In process of time, as the despotism of Turkey made the property of all individuals liable, at any contingency, to confiscation, and at all times to taxation, it was found very convenient by individuals to enjoy the immunities possessed by the religious corporations. Hence the practice has long obtained, of vesting the title to property in these religious corporations; reserving the use of it, however, to the original owner, and his heirs. Thus the property was safe, and the State was cheated out of taxes as well as its chance of escheats. The Mosques had at last come to own *two-thirds* of all the real estate in the Empire, and the burthens of State have been borne by the remaining fraction. The Sultan has now taken a step somewhat similar to the suppression of the Monasteries in England, France, Spain, and many other countries. He has declared this immense property to be the property of the State. This will soon *treble* the revenue derived from this source. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, and Ulemas and Softas,—the Mahomedan *parti pretre*—are of course in a tremendous state of excitement and indignation. The privileges granted to the Christians were bad enough, but this is incomparably worse. They say they have gone to war with Russia because the Czar wanted them to tear two leaves out of the Koran. And now they have got Allies who compel them to lock up the whole book from henceforth forever."—*N. Y. Church Journal.*

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "to forgive us our debts," but makes everybody who owes him pay to the uttermost farthing

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor

An Indian Funeral.

We copy, says the San Francisco *Evening Journal*, the following recital of an Indian funeral and attendant circumstances, from an interior journal. We recollect nothing more strange and interesting in all our knowledge of the customs and habits of a primitive people:

On last Saturday I was informed by a friend, that he had just found, an Indian dead, near Wilson's Carrall, about a mile West of Columbia. He stated that the night previous, at about dark, he saw the same Indian drunk; it was snowing at the time, he believes that he laid down and froze during the very cold night. With my friend I hurried over to the spot; and before we got half the distance the hills resounded with Indian yells,—denoting death. Approaching near where the body lay, it was a most affecting sight! There were a dozen old Indian squaws, some rolling upon the body on the ground in a most lamentable and agonizing manner, and howling piteously. In about an hour after, they put the body in a blanket, and the squaws gathered around wherever they could get their hands, and, commenced carrying it in the direction of their ranchero, about half a mile distant; but they had not proceeded far before their miseries were increased by the discovery of another of their tribe dead —he having tumbled head-foremost into the T. C. W. Co's ditch, in the neighbourhood of their ranchero. Upon the finding of this body, the male Indians, who with a few exceptions, took no part in the howling over the first body found, now became perfectly frantic, running in all directions over the hills and along the ditch, howling most terribly, and wildly acting, as if looking for more victims of *Rum*. The terrible noise being heard a great distance, brought miners and the Indians 'from every direction,' armed with their bows and arrows; and upon reaching the crowd of Indians surrounding the bodies, they would madly throw themselves upon the bodies in the wildest anguish, and there remain until pulled off to make room for the next. Every American present was affected, and looked with astonishment at the agonizing grief of the old squaws, hardly able to stand with age, while a continued stream of tears rolled down their withered faces. But now for the most horrible sight I ever witnessed in my life. The Indians had gathered and closely packed about a cord and a half of wood, ready to receive the bodies in accordance with their custom, to be burned to ashes. Just before putting the bodies upon the wood-pile, an old Indian, who knew me, asked me to look at the bodies, and being glad of the chance, I of course consented. He after some effort, got the squaws off the bodies so that I could see their faces, when, in the last one found, I recognized an Indian who had, on three different occasions, told me of the Indians having liquor and got me to go and take it from them, he himself finally falling a victim to it.

At about two o'clock, P. M., they placed the bodies, face downwards, upon the wood-pile, together with everything belonging to them; the pile being about six feet square. The fire being placed in at the four corners, soon began to blaze amid the most pitcous howlings of a hundred Indians; and as the fire grew hot, one of the Indians frequently threw himself in on the bodies, as if willing to burn; and as the fire grew hotter yet, the squaws would have to be pulled off the bodies, then on fire; and several of them had their hair burned off their heads. Each of the squaws had some relic to throw in upon the fire, such as bead worked baskets, fancy things, shawls, and blankets. At 4 P. M. I left, much instructed in savage affection, it being stronger than I ever expect to witness again in my life. I hope never to witness another such horrible sight as an Indian funeral.

Toronto and Hamilton.

We recently paid a flying visit to Hamilton, going up by the morning boat, the 'Passport,' from this city, and expecting to return the same evening. But, to our surprise, we learned that no boat leaves Hamilton for Toronto, in the evening, and so we were compelled to stop over night in the 'ambitious little city.' This arrangement of the Steam Boats, appears to us a very disadvantageous one. Why should two boats leave Hamilton for Toronto, in the morning, and both too, at the same hour, instead of one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon?—We found also, that several parties who were brought down to Hamilton, by Rail, and by various other conveyances, were detained in the City of 'Dust' over night, instead of being permitted to proceed on their journey, as they desired to have done. But, while complaining of the arrangements at Hamilton, in this respect, we should not forget to mention, that in another matter closely connected with the public travel and conveyance, the Hamiltonians possess a decided advantage over the Torontonians. We allude to the Wharfage charges. At Hamilton this abominable nuisance is unknown; while here it is practiced to an extent that is a disgrace to the City. We saw, ourselves, but a day or two ago, an instance of this kind. A poor Scotch Emigrant from Aberdeen, who was proceeding to Paris, U. C., stopped here for a day, to see an acquaintance. His chest was landed, and wharfage impost being demanded, the poor man declared he was going to stop to see acquaintances. He refused to pay the fee charged, and preferred putting his chest in the store room, during the short time he remained. The poor Aberdonian then marched up town, found out his acquaintance, (by the way a Clergyman and a Professor in one of our Colleges,) and left on the following day for Hamilton, to proceed to Paris. The boat on which he passed up, from here to Hamilton, did not stop at the wharf, at which the man stopped the day previous, and the result was, that he had to employ a carter to convey his chest from the one wharf to the other, to pay wharfage at both, and to pay cartage and storage into the bargain. Now if this is not a piece of imposition as great as can well be conceived, then we know not what is. Such conduct as this, renders our good city a by word with all travellers, and ought immediately to be redressed.—*Patriot.*

A Caution to Dealers in Poor Liquor.—A Stillwater correspondent of the Minnesota *Pioneer* narrates the following amusing incident which transpired at the Spring term of the Circuit Court of St. Croix County, Wisconsin:

The Judge of the Circuit Court lately in session at Hudson, in Wisconsin, gave a charge to the Jury in a certain action tried before him, which excited considerable merriment in the court-room at the time.

The action was to recover the value of certain liquors sent from below, and consigned for sale to the defendant. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant to show that the brandies, &c. were made of forty cent whiskey, and drugged at that; whereat the Judge appeared quite indignant, and charged the Jury nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: Pure unadulterated liquor is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and as far as the experience of the court extends, conduces to health and longevity; but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or what is worse, a drugged article, cannot be tolerated, and if dealers from below will send up into this beautiful country, so blessed with the smiles of a benign Creator, such a miserable quality of liquors as the proof shows this to be, in this court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St Catherines
Mr J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S
" George De Baptist, "
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Spranger, Buxton.
" George Carey, Dresden
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn
" Moses Burton, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" J. J. Carv, "
" George Shreve, Buxton

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office 7, City Buildings, King St. East

Editorial Correspondence.

Kind Readers,—I am pleased and grateful that the *Provincial Freeman* is afloat. I am glad to have this medium through which to speak to you about many matters, which seem to me to be quite important.

You will, I hope, not be surprised if your enterprise do not meet with very cordial encouragement from *some* abolitionists. Abolitionists differ and vary in their knowledge and estimate of the negro. Some think we are not to be encouraged to be anything more than a sort of half way set of equals. Others desire and claim for us a full recognition of our equal and inalienable rights. The former class, like the Yankee Quakers, desire that we should be free; but, as to our being regarded and treated as equals, *that* is another thing. This class are always desirous to keep us with the short frocks of childhood on. They assume the right to dictate to us about all matters; they dislike to see us assume or maintain manly and independent positions; they prefer that we should be a second-rate set of folks, in intellectual matters. A thousand times would they rather see us tied to some newspaper that represents us as being about mid way betwixt slaves and men, than to see us holding up a bold front, with a press worthy of entire freemen. Such will always doubt "whether you are on the right track," or "whether you have just the right man at the helm," or, "whether a movement of the sort is needed at this particular time," or "whether it is best to encourage '*our dear colored brethren*' in going too far," &c. &c. Some people doubt and deny the abolitionism of this class. I simply call them a good sort of folk, who are not exactly up to the idea of human equality. They have been so long accustomed to inferior and degraded Blacks, that they scarcely know how to regard us in any other light. Unfortunately, too many of these occupy leading positions. Happily, however, such are scarcer in Canada and in England, than in the United States. Let no man be discouraged or disappointed, if too many of this class in Canada, even, give you the cold shoulder, as it is called.

Many who are not careful to call themselves abolitionists, will treat your enterprise with much more practical, tangible favor.

Again, I beg you not to lose heart, if many of our own people act as nearly as possible like enemies. Some of them always so treat all efforts of such character. Then, be the friends of the paper black or white, professed abolitionists or not, welcome them, and regard and treat every man less according to what he appears and professes to be, than what he *is*, as declared by his actions.

In future letters, I shall take great pleasure in giving you somewhat detailed accounts of my sojourn in England. Of course you will not expect me to write as if I had nothing else to do—were independent and at leisure. I never was busier. My private and professional engagements were never more numerous; my own personal business never more embarrassed nor perplexing. I never had a less dim and remote prospect of spending my days at home, in the midst of my family, like other men, than I have now. And, may I add, that I never felt more devoted to the welfare of my people, or more hopeful of the ultimate triumph of our cause.

I am quite hopeless as to the peaceable abolition of American slavery, by moral means only. I have some ideas about commercial and agricultural opposition to the "matchlessly horrible Bastile," which I shall unfold to you before any of us shall be much older. But as for moral force, repentance, religion, I must first see some faint signs that the initial ideas of elementary religion, or, indeed, of common honesty, have any control over that people, before I can believe that a measure so just towards the oppressed, shall find any degree of favor among the great majority of them. They trample under foot every one of their avowed principles. They forswear every article in their Puritan creed; they belie their every profession, whether of morals, politics or religion. They have, now, no conscience, no character, no manhood. "That's too severe," says One. Wait, Mr. One. I write with the creed of the Puritans, the Bible of all Christians, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution before me, on the one hand; and the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, on the other. I write in view of the fact that one man of six, in that country, with the full and free consent, not only, but by the direct fiat of 99-100ths of the remaining five sixths, are slaves. I was born a slave; and the infernal institution by which my fathers were, and my brothers are, crushed and imbruted, thrives under the express sanction of the majority of the leading religionists of the Northern States.

"But Uncle Tom is read now, Mr. W." Yes; and so is the Bible; and one is treated as much as a piece of fiction as the other.

"You forget, that great opposition is manifested against the Nebraska Bill." So there was against the annexation of Texas, up to the time it was annexed!

"But the people are fully roused now." So they were in 1848. Where have they been ever since?

"Yet there is a strong secession feeling at the present time." It was stronger in 1832, for then it did something. How long did it last?

"Wise men do not believe the Nebraska Bill will pass." So wise men did not believe about the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law.

"But I read in anti-slavery newspapers, that our 'cause never appeared so auspicious as at this moment.'" I have read that *annually for twenty years;* in the mean time, Arkansas, Florida and Texas have been added to the number of Slave States; and California made about half and half; and the Douglas-Nebraska plot threatens to be successful; the Fugitive Slave Law and its horrible execution, being a part of the National, and the new constitution of Indiana, and the Free Negro enslaving law of Illinois, parts of State Legislative history. Indeed, the American States grow worse, instead of better, daily, hourly, constantly.

Let us, however, do what we can, by the elevation, improvement and evangelization of the native or adopted British Negro; by adding our quota to the swelling tide of universal public sentiment against slavery; by holding up Yankee character in the light of its facts; to hasten the day when, peacefully, if possible, but if not peacefully, by what cause or causes soever, American Slavery shall be overthrown, and then the despotism of no country can long survive.

Allow me to ask your attention to some business matters. In the British Empire, we have not to devise means, and adopt measures to be free or to regain lost or withholden rights. What we need now to learn, is how to use our liberty, and to make it serviceable to the crushed millions of our native land. My own mind is, that the happiest way in which we can do both of these, is to *seize every means and opportunity for our individual advancement in all things.*—One of these advantages is, the tillage of the soil. I mean profitable, paying tillage. Let every man among us buy land. And let it be bought and tilled, with the distinct understanding, that there is a most abundant two-fold market for everything, almost, that we can raise in Canada. Wheat, flax, pork, &c., will always command a good price in England, and in the British West Indies.—Besides, in the latter we can find for what we send, an abundance of tropical productions to exchange. Then, too, by machinery, which I shall hereafter describe, a most profitable business can be done in the refining of sugar, which can be bought in Jamaica, unfit for our market, but capable of being so refined as to pay well for importation and refining. Thus the free in Canada can trade with the free of the West Indies, both being profited, and both contributing to the elevation of our British American colonies, into successful competition with the North and South of the United States. Let us, then, as speedily as possible, become producers and traders in wheat, flour, pork, fruit and lumber of Canada, and cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., of our British tropical Islands. Thus shall we elevate ourselves, and serve the cause. But more of this hereafter.

S. R. W.

Stowmarket, Suffolk, 27th April, 1854.

☞ At the the meeting held last evening in the 2nd Richmond street chapel, to unite upon plans for the permanent success of this paper, it was decided to hold a Tea Meeting in St. Lawrence Hall, on the 29th inst.,

Particulars next week. *

Accident.—A serious accident occurred in this city recently, on Adelaide street. The boiler in Parkes' Foundry exploded. One man, a wood turner, had his skull fractured.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Sir:—Your issue of Saturday last, which I have only received this evening, contains an article, headed, "A Bazaar in Toronto for "Frederick Douglass' Paper," which, for the sake of friends at a distance, may require a word or two in reply.

In the first place, the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada have no connection in any way with the contemplated bazaar. The announcement referred to, in the *Freeman*, arose from the writer in *Frederick Douglass' Paper* confounding the "Ladies' Association for the relief of Colored Fugitives," with the Anti-Slavery Society,—an error which is very frequently committed.

I understand that the ladies of that Society have agreed to aid in forwarding the interests of a paper which they consider to be doing much for the cause of the slave, by encouraging, and I dare say, visiting the bazaar.

I doubt not that they would be equally ready to aid in any movement made in behalf of the *Provincial Freeman*, if the friends of that hitherto well-conducted paper should condescend to make application.

I pass over the unbecoming manner in which you speak of the Anti-Slavery Society, and of Lewis Tappan, Esq., whom you are pleased to call the "great embodiment of Anti-Slavery tactics for the States and the Canadas," and beg to inform you that your statement in regard to Mr. Ward's having fallen into disgrace with Lewis Tappan, Esq., and "the right wing of the Toronto Society," is simply untrue. Mr. Ward never stood higher in the estimation of both parties, than he does at present; and will not, I think, be greatly obliged to those who seek to elevate him with a few at the expense of truth.

I cannot conclude without expressing my regret that the writer of the article alluded to, who, if I am not mistaken, is a member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, should have indulged in such depreciatory remarks respecting those whom he knows to be friendly to the cause he has at heart, or have evidenced anything like feelings of envy at the success of a brother.—Such a spirit is not one likely to conciliate, or to gain that respect and confidence, to which the colored man is equally entitled with his white brother: and which, amongst Britons, he will ever ultimately gain, when he is really worthy of them.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Henning,
Sec. of the A. S. Society of Canada.

Toronto, 6th June, 1854.

REMARKS.

We are charged in the above, direct, with falsehood, envy, self-importance and what not; and indirectly, with want of fealty to Lewis Tappan and the Toronto Society; and, to crown all, another, and an *innocent* person, has been selected as the scape-goat, to carry away our sins—having, meantime, the assurance of a Briton, that should he and his people behave properly, their superiors will consider the propriety of giving them their due. Cool! We have spoken truth, and our readers will not lose sight of the fact, that our most significant assertions are silently admitted.

Thomas Henning, whom we suppose to be talking for himself, and not for the Toronto Society, and who knows more about the arrangements, it seems, than those who made them, is particularly solicitous about "friends at a distance." Is it, then, the old story of what people *abroad*, will think and say of us, and not how do we deport at home? But, if we admit what Mr. H. would have us believe—that he is talking for two societies, we must give him credit for his address in conducting their case; so far, we think, he is certainly well posted in the style of remark most suitable for, and to be used when talking to negroes, by "friends" even; and did he not take a measure of satisfaction at the thought himself, he would hardly, in this day, and with his evident love of popularity, venture to risk his anti-slavery reputation, by perpetrating the foregoing.

The ladies, he "understands, have agreed to aid *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, &c.," and he doubts not that they would aid the *Freeman*, if the *friends* of the same "should condescend to make application."

How vividly we are reminded of the negro-hater by that paragraph! Slaveholders say all negroes are alike. Abolitionists of the Tappan school, would have the colored people of Canada and the United States, bear in mind, that they would have them lose sight of the difference of their respective positions, as disfranchised citizens of a slaveholding republic, and adopted members of the freest and best government on earth—would subject them to the same conditions, marshal them under the lead of a pet colored brother or two of their choosing, now living in the States—set them up as objects for the world to pity, and so be dragged down with the victims of Yankee oppression, or be swallowed up in the leaders. But the author of the letter, and such friends, committed two grave mistakes just here. *Colored Canadians will not submit to leadership from any colored man in the States,* whether chosen by the Toronto Societies, at the dictation of Mr. Tappan, or by voluntary offer on his or their own part; nor will the friends of the *Provincial Freeman*, apply for aid solicited for, and belonging to newly arrived fugitives. The paper must cease to exist before they will consent to an imputation of taking such funds; and, though they do desire the countenance of all good people, and despise none, (as Mr. Henning would imply), they will rely upon the sympathy of those not connected, officially, or otherwise, with the Abolition Society proper, before they will beg from those who make haste to invoke opposition to the *Freeman*, at the same time that they recommend to the people here, a paper opposed to Canada and the right of colored men to settle herein.

But we have spoken unbecomingly of Lewis Tappan, Esq., and have misrepresented their united feelings towards Mr. Ward. We have not!—and if Mr. Henning knows anything about it, he knows we have spoken truth.

It is easier, however, for Mr. Henning to make assertions, than to prove them. No one man in Toronto, nor out of it, can rightly charge us with speaking unbecomingly in this case, either of Mr. Tappan, or of the Society. Lewis Tappan is not the god that we worship,—neither are we to lose sight of the principles and actions of a *portion* of the Toronto Society, in a goose-like admiration of their social position.

"Mr. Ward never stood higher." How high did he stand with them, when he stood lower than now? We would not believe that, if we said it ourselves! Had Mr. Henning showed equal readiness to sustain the agent of the Toronto Society, in his natural right to liberty of speech, against the published mandate of Lewis Tappan, (who, by the way, is made equal to the entire Society here) and by implication, lord over all, we might be disposed to doubt *facts* in our possession.—The thought respecting Mr. Ward's obligations to us is gratuitous. That gentleman has position; he has not to be elevated by us,—was not by Mr. Tappan, nor the big half of the Society here, including Mr. Henning. He has lived long enough, probably, to estimate those aright who fear to offend the many.

But why should Mr. Henning identify us with the only colored member of the Committee? Are not not the colored people to have one representative in the business department of the Society, since Mr. Ward resigned the agency? Has our unfortunate article furnished the opportunity to ostracise, probably, the most active member of the Committee.

Why not call the gentleman's name out in meeting, Mr. Henning? How can a colored person speak of the approaching bazaar becomingly, without feeling "envy at the success of a brother?" And how dare he do it any how?

The last question staggers us. Mr. Henning tells the man he has conjured up, what Britons will let him have some day.

On what do his Britons "feed?" has he yet to learn that colored men are men, and that they will not ask respect from Britons who give such clear evidence of prejudice as himself, *when* they are worthy? No, no, Mr. Henning, you are as much mistaken there, as you are about the writer of that bazaar notice. You have been wasting precious time and much "powder," not upon a brother Committee member, who never gave you the slightest occasion—your equal in every way—but upon one who would not be *admitted* to a seat in your committee. *

Burns sent Back.

The brave people of Boston have permitted Burns to be carried back before their eyes, submitting themselves the while to abuse and maltreatment from the U. S. troops.

These are the people who prate so much about liberty, justice and bravery. Henceforth let them keep silence.

It was thought by some that the abolitionists of New England would not submit to such an outrage, but we were not of the number. We have known of them too long.—They might make a stir, were their own personal liberty about to be wrested from them; they talk flippantly enough about what "our fathers" did, &c., but their counsel to the colored man, is, "bear it patiently." They are not so ready to help him to his liberty, but rather encourage his capture, by advising him to remain where he is, knowing well that were he to leave their skirts he would add to the defence of this country, something they are unfavorable to. *

☞ The readers of the *Freeman* will be pleased to see the letter from the Editor, Mr. Ward; it will be taken by them, we trust, as evidence of what he will do in the future for the paper.

The non-appearance of articles from him heretofore, has been subject of remarks, no way favorable to those connected with the *Freeman*, who have said all along that he would write. This letter will put them at ease on that point.

Our corresponding Editor, Mr. McArthur, writes from Pictou, Nova Scotia, that he will furnish his quota also. *

☞ A communication which was received from Amherstburg, some time since, but unavoidedly delayed, will appear next week; which we assure, gentlemen, will be the earliest period possible. We wish to see justice done to all parties. *

Another step in the subjugation of the North is about being taken in this City, in which the State of Virginia appears as the complainant. The reader will recollect the discharge by habeas corpus of the Lemmon slaves, who were proved to have been voluntarily brought by their owner into this State. The slaves were subsequently freed by purchase. The State of Virginia now take, offense at the law of the State of New York which declares that slaves brought into our jurisdiction voluntarily shall be free, and, having got an appeal from the action of Judge Paine, sends up her Attorney-General to endeavor to overthrow the local law of this State and extend the local law of Virginia *over* us. It is hard to say what the slave power will not do; but we are tolerably confident that this attempt to legalize slaveholding in the Empire State will fail. The modest demand of Virginia is substantially that slaveholders may bring their slaves to New York, go to Saratoga with them, and turn white men of the State into a committee to watch them, and see that they do not run away from their masters. This is one of the first steps towards that glorious consummation looked for by Toombs, when he shall triumphantly call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

They will be sure to get what they claim. The present race of Northern cowards are hopeless for any purpose but talk. Southerners know it and calculate accordingly. *

For the Provincial Freeman.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington's Brother and two Nephews returned to Slavery from the City of New York.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1854.

The hearts of the friends of the fugitive probably have never been more suddenly and painfully horrified at hearing of the arrest of any unfortunate victim of the Fugitive Slave Law, than they have within the last two days, on hearing of the arrest and return of the brother and two nephews of the distinguished Dr. J. W. C. Pennington, of New York City.

The arrest was made last Friday morning, in the most pirate-like manner. Indeed, it seems no more than truth to state that in point of piracy and heinousness, the conduct of the U. S. Commissioner and U. S. Marshal may justly be compared with those whose office it was to perform the horrid deeds of the Inquisition. So private were the movements of the Commissioner and Marshal, that they actually allowed no time or chance for the friends of the fugitive to procure a hearing even after the manner of the infamous Fugitive law—to say nothing of an impartial trial. But the counsellors, Judge Jay and his colleague, with other friends, when inquiring to see the prisoners and to know their whereabouts, were lyingly told by the Commissioner and the Marshal, that they wanted no counsel—that they had owned their master, and had been given up and gone. And it was only by the most diligent search that the horror-stricken fugitives were found to be secreted in a room in the very building then occupied by the Commissioner, &c. But before a Habeas Corpus could be procured and served on the slave-hunters, they were gone, having about ten minutes start of the friends with the warrant, which gave them sufficient time to get out of the State.

Only think! This day week, Stephen and his two sons, after having duly counted the cost of their freedom, and feeling assured that it could only be won by the most brave and earnest effort in seeking it by flight, started, determined to rest not until the victory was theirs. After a successful journey of over one hundred and fifty miles, which they had travelled in twenty-five hours from the time they first set out, they found themselves in the hands of the Underground Committee, who heard with the deepest interest and sympathy their tale of slavery and great anxiety for freedom. The father, being intelligent (reads well) was able to give a very straight and connected account of his life of slavery, and also the state of anxiety which at present prevails in the breast of the slave, to obtain his freedom. Probably none but those who saw and conversed with them, can form any idea of how intelligent and interesting they were—of the high and noble value they had set upon their liberty; and especially of the source of joy and gratitude they manifested in contemplating their success thus far, and their flattering prospects, which seemed to warrant them that henceforth they should be the owners of themselves, instead of the tyrants from whom they had fled. In short, their appearance forcibly impressed those who saw them, that they had been designed to fill more than ordinary stations. But alas! how soon and terribly were their hopes, as well as those of their friends, dashed in ruins, and the yoke again placed upon their defenceless necks by their merciless oppressors.

The Committee, into whose hands they fell, before reaching New York, spared no pains to render their success sure; which resulted in their landing safely in that city—the father twenty-five hours, and the sons nineteen before they were arrested—sufficient time, it would seem, for their friends to have placed them beyond the reach of their infernal pursuers, if their vigilance had been as duly aroused as were their owners. It is true that it is much easier now to see wherein steps might have been taken to have secured their freedom, than it was before the dreadful outrage was perpetrated; and under the circumstances, I suppose we can do no better than to regret that the least oversight was permitted to stand in the way of their safety.

It is the opinion of some here, as well as in New York, that the hunters were aided or instructed in this city by a "stool pigeon" or traitor; and to this their success in so readily finding their prey may be attributable. That there are those among us who for a few paltry dollars would be base enough to betray a fellow-man, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the Committee have always felt it to be their duty to be exceedingly cautious on all occasions, and especially of certain characters who are known not to be trustworthy; but whether the opinion that a traitor acted as a tool of the hunters, be correct or not, one thing is certain—it must be quite obvious to all reflecting minds now, that it was no more than might have been expected on the part of the owners, who knew of the Dr.'s whereabouts, that his relatives would very naturally go to him; hence the secret of their being traced to New York.

But sad and unfortunate as this affair has been, it will not stop the Underground. It will increase its success. It will doubtless make many friends for the slave and the fugitive. Also, I am not without the hope that Dr. P.'s brother and nephews will yet be free.

The riot, growing out of the arrest of Burns, a fugitive, in Boston, will make thousands of abolitionists, and will teach slaveholders and the South generally a lesson which will be very unpalatable to them, especially just now, while they are rejoicing over the passage of the Nebraska bill, &c. Really the signs of the times do seem to indicate, at last, that the North begins to see and feel the folly of her past conduct, in the innumerable concessions made to the South, and that she will now take a defensive position. Some of the leading Whig papers, which have, until the present, advocated the compromises, &c., and have heretofore lavished any amount of abuse upon abolitionists, for what they were pleased to consider as fanatical and treasonable doctrines, are to-day about as fanatical and treasonable as the most anti-slavery paper to be found. And who knows what may grow out of the *beginning* in Boston? A civil war or a dissolution of the Union may be upon us ere we realize it. For my own part it is matter of unspeakable gratification to my own mind to see the elements in motion. One poor servant of Uncle Sam and the abominable Fugitive Slave Law, who was made a Deputy Marshal of the U. S., for the occasion, was shot dead in the riot in Boston, last Friday night. How many more may meet with a similar visitation yet remains to be seen. The telegraph this afternoon holds out very sanguinary prospects.

Your readers like the *Provincial Freeman* very much; but some would like to hear a little more on the subject of the quality and price of lands, the various productions of the soil, &c. &c. On those subjects you are both interested and posted, and I doubt not you will gladly furnish your readers, at an early day, with an occasional editorial on the subject alluded to.

Yours truly, W. S.

Railway Disasters.

Accident on the G. W. Railway.—Last night an accident occurred on the evening train due at Windsor, by the breaking of the rim of one of the wheels of the hindermost passenger car, a short distance from Chatham. The car was overturned, and disconected, but without any one in it being hurt, except by a few bruises, none of which were severe.—*Free Democrat.*

Accident on the G. W. Railway.—We regret to announce the accidental death of William Dixon Worthington, one of the conductors on the express train, Great Western Railroad. The melancholy event took place on Thursday last, the 1st inst. The deceased thought there was something wrong with the wheels of one of the cars, and stepped down to the bottom step of the platform, and holding on to one of the iron braces, extended his body outward so as to get a full view of the train. While in this position his head came in contact with a post of one of the cattle guards, causing instant death. The accident took place about 16 miles east of Chatham; the body was brought to London for interment. Worthington was an honorable, intelligent, amiable young man, highly esteemed by his acquaintances; was son of Thomas Worthington, Esq., of the customs department, and nephew of Thomas C. Dixon, M. P. P., and was in the 23d year of his age. Too much caution cannot be used, by all connected with the running of cars, or on railways, and we do hope, that the lamentable accidents of the past, will have the effect of inducing the utmost caution for the future.—*Prototype.*

Disaster on the G. W. Railroad.—An emigrant train on the great Western Railway started from Hamilton yesterday with a large number of Norwegian emigrants, whose interpreter said they wanted to come through to Windsor. In stopping at one of the stations it was found out that a good number of them intended to stop at London, but as the train had passed that point, the conductor carried them to Chatham, and then left them.

At Chatham they were put on board a freight and a second class, and started for London, but after proceeding a part of the way, the engine ran over a cow, which threw the train off the track, and smashing the engine and car, killing seven persons instantly and wounding a number of others severely, one has since died, making the number of dead eight. The further particulars we have as yet been unable to learn, but those are bad enough. The night was not a very clear one after the moon set, and though the engine was supplied with a cow-catcher, the animal got under it by some means other.—*Free Democrat.*

☞ It is stated that the expenses attending the rendition of the Fugitive, Burns, will stand between $30,000 and $50,000. In connection with this case, we notice that a movement is on foot in Cambridge, among the law students, to refuse further attendance upon Commissioner Loring's Lectures at the Law School.—*Globe.*

Reciprocity.—A private despatch from Montreal, just received by telegraph, informs us that Mr. Hincks had just returned from Washington, and that the Reciprocity papers had been signed.—*Colonist.*

From the Philadelphia Daily Register.

Canada Coming?

A SONNET.

Let her *not* come! Let no more Northern soil
Grow black where *stripes* and *scars* make Nature groan!
Let her not stain the snows of that high zone
With blood and sweat wrung from the bondman's toil.

Rather, *we go to her!* There, no dark "spoil,"
Torn from poor Afric, rills the air with moan!
There, Freedom claims ONE land to call her own,
When driven from Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall.

Yet, let her come! Come as the North *should* come—
Bearding the Southern lion in his lair!
A Goth—a Vandal—deaf to every prayer—
Till not one slave shall pine 'neath heaven's blue dome.
There's still one spot where man can yet be man:
Catch Canada at slave-catching if you can!

May 28, 1854. PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Army and Navy.

Lord John Russell has announced the intention of the Ministry to amend the Militia Acts. Sir James Graham has given notice of a bill for the better encouragement of our sailors, and more effectual manning of the navy in time of war.

It does not follow from either of these propositions that will be submitted to parliament without delay, that any actual increase is about to be asked for the regular numbers of the regular forces by sea and land, beyond the additions that have been already voted during the last and the present session of parliament. It it is obvious, however, that both of the intended movements are dictated by the responsibilities of actual war. In the session of 1853 the artillery force demanded our first attention, and was increased by 2,000 men and 3,000 horse. Seven thousand additional sailors were voted, and 3,000 marines. These were absorbed in the Black Sea Fleet, in addition to the usual Mediterranean complement. 10,000 were taken for the army, and this power was made available in enabling us to provide from home, and from the Mediterrannean garrisons and West India reliefs, the efficient force of twenty-five thousand infantry, two thousand horse, and three thousand artillery, sappers, and engineers, &c., which make up our most effective first contingent to the army of the East. At the commencement of the present session 10,000 men were added to the marine forces, and 10,000 to the land army. Later in the session a vote was taken for 15,000 more soldiers. All these, together, make an addition of 35,000 men to the army; to which, if we add, 5,000 spared from Canada and the West Indies, and 5,000 from Ireland, will give a reinforcement of 35,000 troops of the line, to supply the place of the 25,000 more that may be wanted before long. There are already two fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic, capable of any achievement in war. Two more ships of the line, the Powerful and Waterloo, were commissioned on Monday, and several small steamers are put into active service every week, almost every day. But for them it is not to be expected that parliament will be required to vote more men than those already provided for the service of the year, and the whole of which, we believe, have not been yet obtained. The propositions of Sir James Graham will, therefore, if we are rightly informed, resolve themselves into the mode of securing, and of fairly rewarding the services of all the sailors who are, or shall be required for the purposes of war. The numbers authorized to be taken up are provided for in the ordinary and extraordinary naval estimates for the year.—*London Observer.*

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax June 9.

Breadstuffs—Dennistoun & Co. say, that in the early part of the week the market was tolerably active, but at the close, prices fell off 1s. Ohio 40s a 42s. Wheat had been in fair demand through the week; a slight decline from the rates current; 12s 9d per 70lbs. The following is Lempriere, Mulligan & Co's quotations: Western Canal flour 38s; Ohio 39s; white and yellow corn 41s.

Halifax, June 6th, 1854.

The Niagara, from Liverpool, Saturday 27th, arrived here at an early hour. No news from the seat of war of a decisive character. Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians at the latest accounts. Advices from Venice state that negotiations looking to an adjustment of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey, had been again offered.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote a decline in cotton during the week, of ⅛ a ¼ for ordinary, middling and lower grades; at the close a speculative feeling was prevalent, but few holders pressing. Sales 40,000 bales, of which speculators take 2,000, and exporters 5,000

Corn—In early part of the week higher prices were paid, though market remained firm, 49s for white, 44s for mixed and yellow.

The following is Gardner & Co's report:

Provisions—Beef firm with fair demand.—Pork firm with probability of advance.—Lard has declined.

London money market exhibits increased stringency. Consols had closed 89¾ a 89¾.

Late advices from India have an unfavorable effect on Manchester Markets, which have considerably declined.

Arrival of the "Arctic."

The "Arctic" reached her dock at 2 o'clock. It is stated that the French Army in Turkey has been augmented to 170,000 men.

The Protocol has been signed by the Representatives of the four powers, asserting their intention to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

Austria and Prussia demand the evacuation of Turkish territory.

The Russians were endeavouring to cut off communications between Varna and Silistria. The *Arctic* brings dates to the 28th, one day later than the *Niagara*. The combined fleets were still before Sabastopol.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

Boston, June 3.

Richard H. Dana, one of the counsel for Anthony Burns, was knocked down in the street last night with a slung shot and badly hurt

The examination of the eleven persons arrested for riot and the murder of Batchelder, on Friday night of last week, is going on in the police court to-day. A large crowd is in attendance, and numerous witnesses are being called.

The church bells at Manchester were tolled for an hour, yesterday, on the receipt of the announcement that Burns was to go back to slavery.

About one o'clock this morning three images were found suspended to the flag-staff on the Common, having the following names attached:

1st. "Marshal Freeman, Chief of the Boston ruffians, slaveholders and bloodhounds."

2d. "Benjamin F. Hallet, U. S. District Attorney, and Attorney General to the Prince of Darkness."

3d. "Commissioner Loring, the Ten Dollars Jeffries of 1854."

The excitement relative to the slave case has almost died away

Some of the officers who had charge of the slave Burns have returned to this city. They report that they left the fugitive on board the revenue cutter Morris, at half-past six last evening, twenty miles from Boston.

Burns is in charge of U. S. Deputy Marshal John H. Riley, and four assistants.

The U. S. artillery troops were landed at Fort Independence going down, and the U. S. Marines at the navy yard at Charlestown, by the steamer on returning. Col. Suttle and Mr. Brent are on board the cutter

Union of the British Colonies.—*Hazard's Gazette*, published at Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, has this paragraph:

The Union of the Provinces.—The rumor gains ground from private letters that Lord Elgin's principal object in returning to resume the government, is to effect a union of the North American Colonies; and that having crowned his long and successful career in Canada with that important act, he will be appointed Governor General of India

The Pay.—The *bribes* are being seen and the receivers of them known at Washington. Walbridge is to control the Consulship to Honolulu; Ingersoll to go to Turin or Stockholm; M'Donald, a custom house berth; Old's son has received a place and the traitor is reported have said, "that he was not such a———— fool as to be satisfied with a territorial Governorship." Houston of Alabama is already helped; Florence is sick; Lilly and Vail are to be provided for, &c, &c. Has the Nebraska bill passed without bribing? Did the Executive not use the bribes? —*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

☞ The Buffalo *Democracy* says: Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, as she is styled by her loyal subjects, has been pleased to send an autograph letter and $100 to a fugitive slave in the employ of Clark & Pond, millers, at Fulton, N. Y., in return for a barrel of specimen flour sent her by the negro

☞ The captain of a merchant vessel unloaded in Turkey, feared to leave a part of his cargo exposed during the night. "It will not rain," said a Mussulman. "But somebody may steal them," replied the captain. Oh, never fear," rejoined the Turk, "there is not a christian within seven miles."

☞ Archbishop Bedini recently gave a sumptuous entertainment, in Rome, in honor of ex-President Van Buren, who, however, did not attend.—Among the Americans present were Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, and ex-Bishop Ives.

☞ By telegraph from Washington, we learn that Augustus Pattan, President of the South Carolina Senate, died a day or two since.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada, and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statements of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the condition of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada, and publishing their escape from the United States, and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, at once and temporary assistance, this Meeting do highly approves of the object of the mission and wishes itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq

COMMITTEE

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ. M P., G. F WHITE ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received —

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinbaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir E. Ward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington M P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr S Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	11	6
G. F. White, Esq and Family	5	15	0
J T Tyler Esq	1	0	0
Mr J Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Stone, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cuttle Esq	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M P.	2	0	0
E Ball, Esq., M P	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman Esq.	5	0	0
D Bowman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R C. L Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E Viney Esq	5	5	0
R N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putney, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters	5	3		7	6
Hatters	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U S money.

MARKETS.

Toronto, May 52, 1854

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d — Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s6d Wheat—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d Oatmeal per barrel of 196 lbs. 36s 9d to 40s Buckwheat Flour per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal per 200 lbs 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs 5s 6d to 6s. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9d to 35s Hay per ton 110s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs 30s to 42s6. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs 30s to 32s6. Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal: per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb 5d. to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Prest. Butter, 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs: per dozen, 7d. to 8d. Turkeys; each 1s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions per bushel, 3s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7½. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a 0	0
Oats per bus	3	3	a 0	0
Corn do	5	0	a 6	0
Barley do	5	0	a 0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a 0	0
Beef per 100 lb	50	0	a 00	0
Pork do	11	0	a 0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a 0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring 6s 9d to 6s 0d. Barley 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Oats per bushel 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Hay per ton, 70s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel 3s 4d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100 lbs 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0 9d to 0 10d. Eggs per doz, 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair 1s 0½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Currency £.	Currency s.	Currency d.	Sterling	POUNDS. Currency £	Currency s.	Currency d.	Sterling
0	0	1½	equal to 0	1	1	4	equal to 1
0	0	2½	" 0	2	2	8	" 2
0	0	3¾	" 0	3	3	0	" 3
0	0	5	" 0	4	3	4	" 4
0	0	6¼	" 0	5	4	8	" 5
0	0	7½	" 0	6	5	0	" 6
0	0	9	" 0	7	6	4	" 7
0	0	10	" 0	8	7	8	" 8
0	0	11¼	" 0	9	8	0	" 9
0	1	0½	" 0	10	9	4	" 10
0	1	1¾	" 0	11	10	8	" 11
0	1	3	" 1	0	12	0	" 12
					15	0	" 13
0	1	2½	" 1	0	13	4	" 14
0	2	5¼	" 2	0	16	8	" 15
0	3	8½	" 3	0	17	0	" 16
0	4	0	" 4	0	18	4	" 17
0	4	10½	" 5	0	19	8	" 18
0	5	1	" 6	0	21	0	" 19
0	5	3¾	" 7	0	22	4	" 20
0	6	6¼	" 8	0	23	8	" 21
0	7	9	" 9	0	25	0	" 22
0	8	0½	" 10	0	26	4	" 23
0	8	3¾	" 11	0	27	8	" 24
0	9	7	" 12	0	28	0	" 25
0	10	10¼	" 13	0	29	4	" 26
0	11	1½	" 14	0	30	8	" 27
0	11	4¾	" 15	0	32	0	" 28
0	12	8	" 16	0	33	4	" 29
0	13	11¼	" 17	0	34	8	" 30
0	14	2½	" 18	0	36	0	" 31
0	15	5¾	" 19	0	37	4	" 32
0	16	9	" 20	0	38	8	" 33
0	17	0½	" 21	0	40	0	" 34
0	18	3¾	" 22	0	41	4	" 35
0	19	7¼	" 23	0	42	8	" 36
1	0	8½	" 24	0	44	0	" 37
1	1	11¾	" 25	0	45	4	" 38
1	3	1½	" 26	0	46	8	" 39
1	4	4	" £27	0	0	48	0	" 40

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD EDITOR
REV. ALEX. MARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects having for their object the great of remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect or party, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent
Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE of the Province of Canada West for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be understood accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to withhold awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY.
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established agents* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us authorizing them in our name to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th. con.	Nth Gwilliambury		100	acres.
10	5th. "	"	200	"
Sixth ½ 8	11th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9	11th "	North Orillia	50	"
	14 "	3rd " Tay	100	"
	15	11th " Nottawasaga	100	"
	11	12th " "	200	"
	16	10th " "	200	"
	17	10th " "	200	"
East ½ 9 "	9th "	Medonte	100	"
S.E. ¼ 10 in	9th "	"	50	"

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

MR S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large, and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

1854.

THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable Hot Meal for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P. M., and Passengers who eat on board, will not be harried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

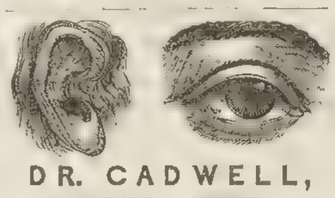
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; good management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON SUBSCRIBERS.

To deposit the value of the Book and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three

Miscellaneous.

The Old Grist Mill.

BY H. STODDARD

The grist mill stands beside the stream,
With leaning roof and leaning wall
Beyond that when the winds are wild,
The miller trembles lest it fall.
But moss and ivy, never sere
Renew it ever from year to year.

The dam is steep, and weeded green;
The gates are raised, the waters pour,
And tread the old wheel's slippery steps.
The lowest round for evermore,
Methinks they have a sound of rest,
Because they cannot climb up higher.

From morn till night in autumn time
When yellow harvests load the plains,
I love the farmers to the mill,
With back and wide-loaded wains;
Bring heap of golden grain,
And fill and fill and fill again.

[illegible] and clean,
[illegible] under,
[illegible] round
[illegible] floor,
[illegible] down the spout
[illegible] comes pouring in

[illegible] the window'd elan
[illegible] on the sultry breeze
[illegible] a setting swarm
[illegible] golden, winged and beaked bees,—
[illegible] at that blacksmith's door
[illegible] blows and forges roar.

O my pleasant, quaint old mill!
Reminds me of my early prime;
Changed since then, but not so much
As time by decay at time,
Which is also passed from year to year,
Of hope and fear and love and fear.

[illegible] the stream of life,
[illegible] garners sweeps along,
[illegible] flood gates of my heart
[illegible] wheels of song,
[illegible] ripened harvest brought
[illegible] golden field of thought.

One of our Legal Fictions.

MRS. NORTON.

The prayers were made, the benediction given, the bells rang out their lusty epithalamium, and by the law of the church and the [illegible] land, Charlotte and Robert Desborough were henceforth one—one in interest, one in life. No chill rights or selfish individuality to sow disunion between them; no unnatural laws to weaken her devotion by offering a traitorous asylum against him; but, united by bonds none could break—their two lives wedded together, one and indivisible for ever—they set their names to that form of marriage, which so many have signed in hope, to read over for a long lifetime of bitterness and despair. Yet what can be more beautiful than the idea of an English marriage? This strict union of interests—although it does mean the absorption of the woman's whole life in that of the man's—although it does mean the entire annihilation of all her rights, individuality, legal existence, and his sole recognition by the law—yet how beautiful it is in the ideal! She, as the weaker, lying safe in the shadow of his strength, upheld by his hand, cherished by his love, losing herself, in the large being of her husband: while he, in the vanguard of life, protects her from all evil, and shields her against danger, and takes on himself the strife and the weary toil, the danger and the struggle. What a delightful picture of unselfishness and chivalry, of devotedness, and manly protection; and what sacrilege to erase so much poetry from the dry code of our laws!

Like all newly-married women, she would have looked with horror on any proposition or the revision of the legal poem. Liberty would have been desolation to her, and the protection of the laws she would have repudiated as implying a doubt of her husband's faith. She had been taught to believe in men, and to honor them; and she did not wish to unlearn her lesson. The profound conviction of their superiority formed one of the cardinal points of her social creed; and young hearts are not eager to escape from their anchorage of trust. She was a willing slave because she was a faithful worshipper; and it seemed to her but fit, and right, and natural, that the lower should be subservient to the will of the higher. For the first few weeks all went according to the brightness of belief. The newly-bound epic was [illegible] in letters of gold and blazoned in the [illegible] colors of youth, and hope, and love; and believed the unread leaves would [illegible] the story of those already turned and that the glories of the future would [illegible] the glories of the past. She believed as others, ardent and loving, have believed; and she awoke like them, when the [illegible] fruit of knowledge was between her [illegible] the dead leaves of her young hopes [illegible] the ground at her feet.

[illegible] gold of the blazoned book was soon [illegible]. Its turned leaves told of love, [illegible]; but of a love, whose passion, [illegible] was burned out, left no friendship or [illegible] sympathy to keep alive the pale [illegible]. On the contrary, quarrels soon took the place of fading caresses, and bitter words [illegible] the lost sounds of fond phrases; no [illegible] union wove fresh ties in place of [illegible] banes that burnt like flax in their [illegible] fire; but, with the honey-moon died out [illegible] affection which ought to have lived through [illegible] probation of time, suffering, and distress. [illegible] been a love-match, but it was an ill-assorted match as well; and want of sympathy soon deepened into bitterness, and thence fell backward into hatred and disgust. The husband was a man of violent temper, and had supreme views on marital privileges. His wife, young, impassioned, beautiful and clever, was none the less a chattel; and he treated her as such. By bitter personal experience, he taught her that the law which gave him all but uncontrolled power over her as his property, was not always the duty of the strong to protect the weak, but might sometimes—even in the hands of English gentlemen—be translated into the right of the tyrant to oppress the helpless. From high words the transition to rough deeds was easy and natural. Matters grew gradually worse; quarrels became more bitter and more frequent, and personal violences increased. More than once, she was in mortal fear, with marks of fingers on her throat, and cuts and bruises on her head; more than once relations interposed to save her from further violence. In these quarrels perhaps she was not wholly blameless. The rash passion of a high-spirited girl was not the temper best suited to such a husband's wife. Less imaginative and less feeling, she might have borne the peculiar mode of showing displeasure to which he resorted; and had she been of a lower organization, she might have gained more power over a man who did not appreciate her intellect, or the beauty of her rich nature. As it was—he, too violent to control his temper on the one side: she, too rash and eager to conceal her pain and disgust on the other—their unhappiness became public, and by its very publicity seemed to gain in strength. Friends interfered, many thronging about her; some, to advise patience; some, resolution; some, to appeal to her wifely love, and others to her woman's dignity; and she, halting between the two, now consented to endure, and now resolved to resist. So, things went on in a sad unhinged manner; outbreaks continually occurring, followed by promises of reformation and renewed acts of forgiveness; but no solid peace establishment, and no real wish to amend. Once she left the house, after a long and angry scene, during which he struck her, and that with no gentle hand either; and she would not return until heart-broken petitions and solemn engagements touched her woman's pity, and changed her anger into sorrow. She thought, too, of her own misdeeds; magnified her own petty tempers and girlish impertinences which had been punished so severely; took herself to task, while the tears streamed from her dark eyes and steeped the black hair hanging on her neck, until at last imagination and repentance weighed down the balance of evil on her own side. And then he was her husband!—the father of her children, and once her lover so beloved! We all have faults, and we all need pardon, she thought; and so she forgave him, as she had done before, and returned submissively to his house. This was what the Ecclesiastical law calls condonation. And by this act of love and mercy, she deprived herself of even the small amount of protection afforded by the law to English wives of the nineteenth century.

They had now three children who made up the sole summertime of her heart. Only those who know what sunshine the love of young and innocent children creates in the misty darkness of an unhappy life, can appreciate her love for hers—three bright, noble boys. How she loved them! How passionately and how tenderly! Their lisping voices charmed away her griefs, and their young bright eyes and eager love made her forget that she had ever cause for regret or fear.

For their sakes she endeavoured to be patient. Her love for them was too strong to be sacrificed even to her outraged womanhood; and that she might remain near them, and caress them, and educate them, she bore her trials now coming fast upon her, with forbearance, if not with silence.

But, matters came at last to a climax; though sooner and on different grounds than might have been expected. She and her husband parted on a trivial question of itself, but with grave results: a mere dispute as to whether the children should accompany their mother on a visit to one of her brothers, who was avowedly (very extraordinary that he should be so, after the married life she had led!) unfriendly to her husband. It was at last decided that they should not go, and after a bitter struggle. Far more was involved in this question than appears on the surface; her right to the management of her sons, even in the most trifling matters, was the real point of contention; the mother was obliged to yield, and she went alone; the children remaining at home with the father. The day after she left, she received a message from one of the servants that something was wrong at home; for, the children had been taken away, with all their clothes and toys, no one knew where. In a storm of terror and agony she gave herself up to the trace, and at last found out their hiding place. But without any good result. The woman who had received them, under the sanction of the father, refused to deliver them up to her, and met her prayers and remonstrances with insults and sarcasms. She was obliged to return widowed and childless, to her sister's home in the country; like a wounded panther tearing at the lance in his side, a fearful mixture of love and beauty, and rage and despair. It was well for her that she did return to her sister's house instead of her own home, for, her husband, enraged at her persistence in visiting her brother against his consent, ordered the servants to refuse her admittance should she present herself, and "to open the house door only with the chain across it."

After balancing between reconciliation and prosecution, a divorce suit was decided on by her husband; expressly undertaken "because his wife would not return to him." By this suit, he attempted to prove that an old friend and patron, to whom he owed his present position and his former fortune, was the seducer of his wife. But, the case broke down; and the jury, without leaving their box, gave a verdict in favor of the defendant: a gentleman of known honor and established reputation. The crowded court rang with cheers, such as it had rarely echoed to before, as the verdict was pronounced; friends in every degree of life, old friends and friends hitherto strangers, supported her with their warmest sympathy; and if the readiness of the world in general to be kindly honest, and to set right a proved wrong, could have acted directly upon the law, or could have essentially served her without its aid, she would have had ample redress. The feelings may be soothed, but the wrongs remain.

And now began the most painful part of the sad epic, whose initiatory hymns had glided into a dirge: a dirge for ruined hopes and wasted youth, for a heart made desolate, and a home destroyed; a dirge for the shattered household goods and the fleetings of the fond visions of her heart.

The suit was ended, and the law had pronounced the accused wife innocent. But the law also pronounced the innocent mother without a claim to her own children. They were the father's property absolutely and entirely. He placed them with his sister, a lady who shared his propensity for corporeal punishment; and who flogged the eldest child, a sensitive and delicate boy of six years old, for receiving and reading a letter from his mother. "To impress on his memory," she said, "that he was not to receive letters from her!" The yet younger one was stripped naked, and chastised with a riding whip. Yet the law held back these children from their mother's love, and gave them to the charge of those who thought their education fitly carried on by such means. Time passed, and still the quarrel and the separation continued. By a small alteration in this same law of custody made by our lords, then deified and worshipped—she was at length permitted to see her boys. But only at stated times and at certain hours, and in the coldest manner. It was her husband's privilege to deny her all maternal intercourse with her sons, and he stretched his privilege to the utmost. No touch of pity dissolved the iron bars of the law, and no breath of mercy warmed the breast of the husband and master. Against the decree of the law, what was the protesting cry of nature? A hollow whistling sound among the reeds of a sandy waste, which no man heeded—which no voice answered.

Years trailed wearily on. Long years of tarning down her proud heart, laden almost beyond its strength; long years of battle with [illegible] sorrow of her childless life; long years when the mother's soul stood in the dark valley of death where no light and no hope were. But the criminal law swept on the beaten track, and no one stopped to ask over whose heart this great car of Juggernaut passed. The mother—she to whom GOD has delegated the care of her young—she on whom lie shame and dishonour if she neglect this duty for any self-advantage whatsoever; she—a man's wife, and a man's lawful chattel—had no right to those who had lain beneath her heart, and drunk of her life. The law in this respect is changed—mainly, because this sufferer laboured hard to show its cruelty. This misery inflicted upon her maternal love will be endured by no other English mother.

Pecuniary matters came in next, as further entanglement of this miserable web.—By the marriage settlements a certain sum of money had been secured to the children: the principal of which, neither the husband nor his creditors could touch. It belonged to the children and the mother, emphatically and exclusively. After many years of separation, the husband applied to his wife for her consent to his raising a loan on this trust-fund for the improvement of his estate. She promised that consent, if he, on his part, would execute a deed of separation, and make her a certain allowance for life. Hitherto she had mainly supported herself by authorship. After a demur of reducing the allowance she proposed, the agreement was entered into; and she then gave her consent that a loan should be raised on the trust-fund for her husband's sole advantage. She received in exchange a deed drawn up and signed by a lawyer and her husband, securing her the stipulated five hundred pounds a year for life. Three years after, her mother died, and the husband inherited the life interest of his wife's portion from the father. At the same time a legacy of almost five hundred a year, carefully secured from her husband by every legal hindrance possible, fell to her also from her mother. When her husband knew of this legacy, he wrote to her, telling her that he would not now continue his former allowance, which had been secured, as she believed, by solemn legal agreement. She objected to this novel manner of benefiting by a legacy; and refused to entertain the proposition of a reduction. Her husband quietly told her that she must either consent to his terms, or receive nothing; when she urged the agreement, he answered her with the legal poetic fiction, "that by law, man and wife were one, and therefore could not contract with each other." The deed for which she had exchanged her power over the trust-fund, was a mere worthless piece of paper.

This shameful breach of contract was followed by another law suit, where judgement was given in open court to the effect not only that the agreement in her behalf, signed by her husband and a legal witness, was valueless according to that stanza of the married idyl which proclaims that man and wife are one—not only that she had no claim on the allowance of five hundred a year—but that her husband could also seize every farthing of her earnings, and demand as his own the copyrights of her works and the sums paid for them. No deed of separation had been executed between them, and no divorce could be sued for by *her*. Nor, she had once condoned or pardoned her husband and so had shut herself out from the protection of the laws.

And all this is in the laws; the laws which throw a woman helplessly on the mercy of her husband, make no ways of escape and build no cities of refuge for her, and deliberately justify her being cheated and entrapped. All these are doings protected and allowed by our laws—and men stand by and say, "It is useless to complain. The laws must be obeyed. It is dangerous to meddle with the laws!"

This is a true tory; those who run may read it—have read it more than once, perhaps, before now, as an exemplification of some of the gravest wrongs of women, and as a proof how much they sometimes need protection even against those whose sworn office it is to cherish and support them, it is very note-worthy, indeed, in this country of Great Britain. Surely there is work waiting to be done in the marital code of England! Surely there are wrongs to be redressed and reforms to be made that have gone too long unmade! Surely we have here a righteous quarrel with the law—more righteous than many that have excited louder cries.

Justice to women. No fanciful rights, no unreal advantages, no preposterous escape from womanly duty, for the restless, loud and vain; no mingling of women with the broils of political life, nor opening to them of careers which nature herself has pronounced them incapable of following; no high-flown assertion of equality in kind; but simple justice. The recognition of their natural rights as mothers, the permission to them to live by their own honorable industry, untaxed by the legal right and moral wrong of any man to claim as his own that for which he has not wrought—reaping where he has not sown, and gathering where has not strewed, Justice to women. That is what the phrase means; that is where the thing is truly wanted; here is an example of the great injustice done to them, and of their maltreatment, under the eyes of a whole nation, by the law.—*Household Words.*

PAPER FROM WOOD.—At the last sitting of the Society d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, of Paris, a paper was read, setting forth a plan for making paper from wood. The bark is first taken off the wood, and the wood cut in such a way as to be easily made into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; next they are placed in water for six or eight days, then dried, afterwards they are reduced to the finest powder possible by means of a corn mill. The powder is then mixed with rags which serve to prepare the pulp of paper, and the ordinary operation of paper making is proceeded to. All white wood, such as the poplar, the lime and the willow, are suitable for the purpose; but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water to be employed, that of the little river Dollar, which runs near the Mill-house. For the first experiment he employed the wood of the trembling poplar, and he presented specimens of paper made from it.

The Quebec *Gazette* says that the records saved from the burning of the Parliament House in January last, were consumed at the recent fire, as well as the whole of the furniture which had been repaired and lately moved to some part of the building. The same paper also states that the Government have taken the Old Wesleyan Chapel in Ann Street, together with the house adjoining, in which to hold the next session of Parliament.

Home-Sickness.

Where I am the halls are gilded,
Stored with pictures bright and rare:
Strains of deep, melodious music
Float upon the perfumed air;
Nothing stirs the dreary silence,
Save the melancholy sea.
Near the poor and humble cottage,
Where I fain would be!

Where I am, the sun is shining,
And the purple windows glow,
Till their rich armorial shadows
Stain the marble floor below:
Faded Autumn leaves are trembling
On the withered jasmine tree,
Creeping round the little casement,
Where I fain would be!

Where I am, the days are passing
O'er a pathway strewn with flowers:
Song, and joy, and sunny pleasures
Crown the happy, smiling hours.
Slowly, heavily and sadly,
Time on weary wings must flee,
Marked by pain, and toil, and sorrow,
Where I fain would be!

Where I am, the great and noble
Tell me of renown and fame,
And the red wine sparkles highest,
To [illegible] to my name:
For an [illegible] place is vacant,
By a humble hearth for me.
Dying embers dimly show it,
Where I fain would be!

Where I am are glorious gleamings
Science, genius, perceive
At the great minds [illegible]
Interchange their [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] simple hearts are waiting
Longing, wearying for me.
Far away, where leaves are falling
Where I am would be!

Where I am, all think me happy,
For so well I play my part,
None can guess, who smile around me,
How far distant is my heart
Far away, in a poor cottage,
Listening to the dreary sea,
Where the treasures of my life are,
Where I fain would be!

A Strange Story, if True.

Capt. Gibson, lately returned from the East Indies, read a paper before the American Geographical Society, on the habits of the ourang-outang, peopling the deserts of those regions, from which the following is an extract:

My statement of the extraordinary peculiarities of these apparently semi-human beings has led to the expression of so much curiosity to know more of them by some and of scepticism as to the fact of their existence on the part of others, that I have deemed it due to myself and to the public curiosity to give some additional facts along with all the corroborative evidence that has fallen under my observation.

While at Mintok, Palembang, and Batavia, I heard many remarkable stories of the agility, audacity, and especially of the superhuman strength of the ourang-outang. I will trespass upon your attention by relating one of the most extraordinary, at the same time one of the best attested, which I heard at Batavia:

Lieutenant Shoch, of the Dutch East-India army, was on a march with a small detachment of troops and coolies on the southeastern coast of Borneo. He had encamped, on one occasion, during the noon-day heat, on the banks of one of the small tributaries of the Bangarm ssin. The lieutenant had with him his domestic establishment, which included his daughter, a playful and interesting little girl of the age of thirteen. One day, while wandering in the jungle, beyond the prescribed limits of the camp, and having, from the oppressive heat loosened her garments, and thrown them off, almost in nudity, the beauty of her person excited the notice of an ourang-outang, who sprang upon her and carried her off. Her piercing screams rang through the forest to the ears of her dozing protectors, and roused every man in the camp.

The swift, bare-footed coolies were foremost in pursuit; and now the cry rings in the agonised father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again, that an ourang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half-frenzied, with the whole company, to the thicket, from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful ourang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb as if wholly unincumbered.

It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the ourang-outang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him into the water: they set up a great shout, throwing missiles of all kinds, and agitating the underbrush, while some proceeded to ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company, the monster was gradually driven towards the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl. At last the monster and his victim were seen on an outstretching limb, overhanging the stream. The coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world, immediately lined the banks—the soldiers continued the outcries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water and of his upward-gazing enemies, and then dashed into the flood below. He had hardly touched the water ere fifty resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises a dozen human arms are stretched out towards him. He is grasped. Others lay hold upon the insensible girl. The ourang-outang used both arms to defend himself, and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful, nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and in escaping down the stream, while the child was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Proserpine, is well authenticated; and the girl, now a grown-up woman, is living at Amboyna, in the Moluccas.

One day last week, Mrs Horton, residing about three miles west of Oswego, saw a large pine tree fall across the track. She instantly beat down the [illegible], called her husband from his work and they both ran to the railroad, a distance of some hundred rods taking an axe with them. But the tree was sound, and more than two feet in diameter where it crossed the track, the spot being also a short curve in the road, and out of view from any considerable distance. Worse than all, the time for the train to pass was close at hand. Probably at the suggestion of the wife, as woman proverbially is at expedients, Mr. Horton immediately took off his red flannel drawers, tore them in two, and ran up the road with one leg, while his wife ran down with the other. In a few minutes the mail passenger train approached at full speed, when it was arrested by Mrs. Horton standing on the track, waving the leg of the red flannel drawers on a mullen stock. The tree was soon cut and rolled off the track, with the aid of the passengers, who proceeded on their journey; many lives and limbs doubtless having been saved by this really kind and noble act of Mrs. Horton.—*N. Y. Courier.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, the rear cars of the express train from the west, by some means were thrown off the track, when within about five miles of London. As such things are, for some reason, kept dark by the company's officials along the line, we have not learnt the particulars up to our going to press, last evening. We hear, however, that several were killed, and a number wounded. The locomotive and tender arrived in town immediately after the accident, and returned with several medical gentlemen to the scene of disaster. —*Prototype.*

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1853, and elect additional members to the National Council in proportion of one to two thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each state shall have full power over the [illegible] concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the principles of this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of ——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect colleges, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and business, and shall print a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. Expenses of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, including travelling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau at the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a concentrated report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member, only one of the committees to exist.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,	
JOHN D. PECK,	
AMOS G. BEMAN,	*Committee on Manual Labour School*
JOHN JONES,	
J. D. BONNER,	
J. McCUNE SMITH,	

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or merchantable worth, in a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass Paper* or *Aliened American.*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the first day of July, 1854. The work is to be and appearance to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, among Christians, to the greatest possible extent, and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study, examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies, their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it having found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual wants of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here placed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country and surrender no rights but with our last breath, but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been, so must be by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet, without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post paid) to M. R. Delany, or R. A. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., the latter only acting as agent, attached to the Call for names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,	
M. R. Delany,	
H. G. Webb,	
Thos. A. Brown,	
John Jones,	
L. L. Hawkins,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Samuel Venerable	
John Williams,	
A. F. Hawkins	
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Jefferson Miller,	
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Provincial Freeman.

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SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 13.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma, 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

The Search.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

I went to seek for Christ,
And Nature seemed so fair,
That first the woods and fields my youth enticed,
And I was sure to find him there:
The temple I forsook,
And to the solitude
Allegiance paid: but Winter came and shook
The crown and purple from my wood;
His snows, like desert sands, with scornful drift,
Besieged the column'd aisle and palace gate:
My Thebes, cut deep with many a solemn rift,
But epitaph'd her own sepulchred state;
Then I remembered whom I went to seek;
And bless'd blunt Winter for his counsel bleak

Back to the world I turn'd,
For Christ, I said, is King;
So the cramp'd alley and the hut I spurn'd,
As far beneath his sojourning;
'Mid power and wealth I sought,
But found no trace of him,
And all the costly offerings I had brought,
With sudden rush and mould grew dim:
I found his tomb, indeed, where, by their laws,
All must on stated days themselves imprison,
Mocking with bread a dead creed's grinning jaws,
Witless how long the life had thence arisen;
Due sacrifice to this they cut apart,
Prizing it more than Christ's own living heart.

So from my feet the dust
Of the proud world I shook;
Then came dear Love and shared with me his crust,
And half my sorrow's burden took.
After the world's soft bed,
Its rich and dainty fare,
Like down seem'd Love's coarse pillow to my head,
His cheap food seem'd as manna rare;
Fresh trodden prints of bare and bleeding feet
Turn'd to the heedless city whence I came,
Hard by I saw, and springs of worship sweet
Gush'd from my cleft heart, smitten by the same;
Love look'd me in the face, and spake no words,
But straight I knew those foot-prints were the Lord's.

I follow'd where they led,
And in a hovel rude,
With nought to fence the weather from his head,
The King I sought for meekly stood,
A naked, hungry child
Clung round his gracious knee,
And a poor hunted slave look'd up and smiled
To bless the smile that set him free;
New miracles I saw his presence do—
No more I knew the hovel bare and poor;
The gather'd chips into a woodpile grew,
The broken morsel swell'd to goodly store;
I knelt and wept; my Christ no more I seek—
His throne is with the outcast and the weak.

Literature.

"Little Gerty."

A CHAPTER FROM THE "LAMPLIGHTER."

Good God! to think upon a child
That has no childish days,
No careless play, no frolic wild,
No words of prayer and praise!
LANDON.

It was growing dark in the city. Out in the open country it would be light for half an hour or more; but within the close streets where my story leads me it was already dusk. Upon the wooden door-step of a low-roofed, dark, and unwholesome-looking house, sat a little girl, who was gazing up the street with much earnestness. The house-door which was open behind her, was close to the sidewalk; and the step on which she sat was so low that her little unshod feet rested on the cold bricks. It was a chilly evening in November, and a light fall of snow, which had made everything look bright and clean in the pleasant open squares, near which the fine houses of the city were built, had only served to render the narrow streets and dark lanes dirtier and more cheerless than ever; for, mixed with the mud and filth which abound in those neighborhoods where the poor are crowded together, the beautiful snow had lost all its purity.

A great many people were passing to and fro, bent on their various errands of duty or of pleasure; but no one noticed the little girl, for there was no one in the world who cared for her. She was scantily clad in garments of the poorest description. Her hair was long and very thick; uncombed and unbecoming, if anything could be said to be unbecoming to a set of features, which, to a casual observer, had not a single attraction—being thin and sharp while her complexion was sallow, and her whole appearance unhealthy. She had, to be sure, fine, dark eyes; but so unnaturally large did they seem, in contrast to her thin, puny face, that they only increased the peculiarity of it, without enhancing its beauty. Had any one felt an interest in her (which nobody did,) had she a mother (which alas! she had not,) those friendly and partial eyes would perhaps have found something in her to praise. As it was however, the poor little thing was told, a dozen times a day, that she was the worst looking child in the world; and what was more, the worst behaved. No one loved her, and she loved no one; no one treated her kindly; no one tried to make her happy, or cared whether she were so.—She was but eight years old, and all alone in the world.

There was one thing, and one only, which she found pleasure in. She loved to watch for the coming of the old man who lit the street lamp in front of the house where she lived; to see the bright torch he carried flicker in the wind; and then, when he ran up his ladder, lit the lamp so quickly and easily, and made the whole place seem cheerful, one gleam of joy was shed on a little desolate heart, to which gladness was a stranger; and though he had never seemed to see, and certainly had never spoken to her, she almost felt, as she watched for the old lamplighter, as if he were a friend.

"Gerty!" exclaimed a harsh voice within, "have you been for the milk?"

The child made no answer, but gliding off the door-step, ran quickly round the corner of the house, and hid a little out of sight.

"What's become of that child?" said the woman from whom the voice proceeded, and who now showed herself at the door.

A boy who was passing, and had seen Gerty run,—a boy caught the tone of the neighborhood, and looked upon her as a sort of imp, or spirit of evil—laughed aloud, pointed to the corner which concealed her, and, walking off with his head over his shoulder, to see what would happen next, exclaimed to himself as he went, "She'll catch it! Nan Grant'll fix her!

In a moment more, Gerty was dragged from her hiding-place, and with one blow for her ugliness and another for her impudence (for she was making faces at Nan Grant with all her might,) she was dispatched down a neighboring alley with a kettle for the milk.

She ran fast, for she feared the lamplighter would come and go in her absence, and was rejoiced on her return to catch sight of him, as he drew near the house, just going up his ladder. She stationed herself at the foot of it, and was so engaged in watching the bright flame, that she did not observe when the man began to descend; and, as she was directly in his way, he hit against her as he sprang to the ground, and she fell upon the pavement. "Hollo, my little one!" exclaimed he, "how's this?" as he stooped to lift her up.

She was upon her feet in an instant; for she was used to hard knocks, and did not much mind a few bruises. But the milk!—it was all spilt.

"Well now I declare!" said the man "that's too bad!—what'll mammy say?" and, for the first time looking full in Gerty's face, he here interrupted himself with, "My! what an odd-faced child!—looks like a witch!" Then seeing that she looked apprehensively at the spilt milk, and gave a sudden glance up at the house, he added, kindly, "She won't be hard on such a mite of a thing as you are, will she? Cheer up, my ducky! never mind if she does scold you a little. I will bring you something to-morrow, that I think you'll like, maybe; you're such a lonesome sort of a looking thing.—And, mind, if the old woman makes a row, tell her I did it. But did'nt I hurt you? What was you doing with my ladder?"

"I was seeing you light the lamp," said Gerty, "and I ain't hurt a bit; but I wish I had'nt spilt the milk.

At this moment Nan Grant came to the door, saw what had happened, and commenced pulling the child into the house, amidst blows, threats, and profane and brutal language. The lamplighter tried to appease her; but she she shut the door in his face. Gerty was scolded, beaten, deprived of the crust which she usually got for her supper, and shut up in the dark attic for the night. Poor little child! Her mother had died in Nan Grant's house, five years before; and she had been tolerated there since, not so much because when Ben Grant went to sea he bade his wife be sure and keep the child until his return, (for he had been gone so long that no one thought he would ever come back,) but because Nan had reasons of her own for doing so; and, though she considered Gerty a dead weight upon her hands, she did not care to excite inquiries by trying to dispose of her elsewhere.

When Gerty first found herself locked up for the night in the dark garret (Gerty hated and feared the dark,) she stood for a minute perfectly still; then suddenly began to stamp and scream, tried to beat open the door, and shouted, "I hate you, Nan Grant!" Old Nan Grant, I hate you!" But nobody came near her; and after a while, she grew more quiet, went and threw herself down on her miserable bed, covered her face with her little thin hands and sobbed and cried as if her heart would break. She wept until she was utterly exhausted; and then gradually, with only now and then low sobs and catching of the breath, she grew quite still. By and by she took away her hands from her face, clasped them together in a convulsive manner, and looked up a little glazed window by the side of the bed. It was three panes of glass unevenly stuck together, and was the only chance of light the room had. There was no moon; but, as Gerty looked up, she saw through the window shining down upon her *one* bright star. She thought she had never seen anything half so beautiful.—She had often been out of doors when the sky was full of stars, and had not noticed them much; but this one, all alone, so bright, and yet so soft and pleasant-looking, seemed to speak to her; it seemed to say, "Gerty! Gerty! *poor* little Gerty!" She thought it seemed like a kind face, such as she had a long time ago seen or dreamt about. Suddenly it flashed through her mind, "Who lit it? Somebody lit it! Some good person, I know! O how could he get up so high!" And Gerty fell asleep wondering who lit the star.

Poor little untaught benighted soul!—Who shall enlighten thee? Thou art God's child, little one! Christ died for thee.—Will he not send man or angel to light up the darkness within, to kindle a light that shall never go out, the light that shall shine through all eternity!

Dog Trains.

It is well known that the Lake Superior mineral region is situated in high northern latitudes, and is inaccessible in winter for steamboats or overland by teams. The inhabitants keep up an occasional communication with the world by means of dog trains, which convey the mails and light articles of traffic. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writing from Eagle River, gives an interesting account of this mode of travelling. After stating the different routes to the settlement, none of which present a beaten, or well defined track, he goes on to say:—

Such are the frozen spaces over which a score of Indian half-breeds and their dogs carry and draw the letters and papers destined for our amusement and for our information. A man carries from 50 to 75 pounds, and walks 30 to 50 miles. His two dogs go before him, with a sledge or sled with a flat board bottom, and draw two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds.

This load, however, is not all letters and packages. All men must eat, and an Indian in particular. He must carry a half-axe or hatchet, a plenty of blankets, and something for his dogs to eat as well as himself. What can be more desolate than such a journey? Yet many persons from here make the trip every winter on business in company with the mail.

Sometimes they have the trail of a previous party, but the snow which falls almost every day soon obliterates their footsteps.—Perhaps there is a line of blazed trees which they follow, but more often they are guided through the forest by the "make of the ground," or by the sun, if it should occasionally peep out through the mists and snow of a winter sky.

Thus they go, from the first dawn of day to the twilight of evening; over lakes and and mountains, through swamps and thickets, that in summer would be impassable, but now smoothed up level with snow.

The universal evergreen trees are bending to the ground with a load of snow on their branches, that frequently obstruct the way.

This dismal procession of Indians, white men and dogs, go in single file, a few feet apart, and for hours they travel on, at the height of their speed, without a word or a laugh.

It is too much of a task to clear away the snow, start a fire, heat the water, thaw the bread and prepare a forest meal, to stop for it at noon. But at evening, when the shades of a hyperborean night begin to gather among the branches of the trees, and the northern winds howl more earnestly, the company look about for a shelter-place in some ravine where there is water, and some dry food for a fire, and there deposit their load of blankets and provisions. They scrape away the snow with their snow-shoes, down to the ground, thus making a wall of frost around them three or four feet high.

Some cut wood for the night, others break off the boughs of the pine, balsam or cedar, and lay them down for a bed. Another procures some birch bark that is dry, and some dry sticks, and, striking fire by his flint and steel, or his matches, has a cheerful flame, with its grateful heat enlivening the place. It is also necessary to build a lodge or house of boughs overhead to keep off the falling snow, under which they all gather and cook their supper with great glee. If a camp of Indians has been passed during the day, there will be seen some fresh venison, that will occupy the best position around the fire, suspended upon the sharp points of limber sticks set in the ground, and leaning towards the heat. There may be, however, only some salt pork, or ham and flour, made edible by means of a short-handled frying-pan and some water.

It would astonish city people to see the quantity of such materials that disappears on such an occasion. The meal, or rather the feast, is really intended for the whole of the next twenty-four hours. When it is finished, the party begin to unpack their feet and their blankets.

The blankets being well spread, the fire made for the night, the dogs fed, and the dishes washed, the crowd, animal and mortal, Indian and white, doubles itself together in most friendly contiguity, and goes to sleep. Long before daylight, the inmates of this snow-bound lodging are in motion. The sounds that issue from it are English, French and Indian, and all grades of a language, composed of a mixture of them all. The moccasins are taken down from their drying-places, the hasty morning repast, which was cooked the night before, is swallowed, the packs are made up, the dogs harnessed, and all made ready for a start at the first light of day. What piteous howlings these dogs set up as they are attached to the train. The human part of the cavalcade sling their packs, and all betake themselves again to the dreary labors of the day.

It is thus, that this communication will reach you, but before many years we hope to have an open road from the settlements, and a beaten path over which there would be the best of sleighing between four and five months in the year.—*Evening Post.*

The *Home Journal* has received from a friend at Paris a translated passage from a new work by Alphonse Karr, which it declares to be "something new and saucy." It is, at least, very amusing, all will agree, whatever they may think of Mr. Karr's estimate of what the preaching Friend called the "two sects":

WHY MODERN MEN ARE UGLY.

If you, ladies, are much handsomer than we, it is but just you should acknowledge that we have helped you, by voluntarily making ourselves ugly. Your superiority in beauty is made up of two things: First, the care which you take to increase your charms; secondly, the zeal which we have shown to heighten them by the contrast of our finished ugliness—the shadow which we supply to your sunshine.

Your long, pliant, wavy tresses are all the more beautiful because we cut our hair short; your hands are all the whiter, smaller and more delicate because we reserve to ourselves those toils and exercises which make the hands large and hard.

We have devoted entirely to your use flowers, feathers, ribbons, jewelry, silks, gold and silver embroidery. Still more to increase the difference between the sexes, which is your greatest charm, we have divided with you the hues of nature. To you we have given the colours that are rich and splendid, or soft and harmonious; for ourselves we have kept those that are dark and dead. We have given you sun and light; we have kept night and darkness.

We have monopolised the hard stony roads that enlarge the feet; we have let *you* walk only on carpets. Think you your feet would have been so narrow and finely curved but for that?

Man received from nature as his companion a sort of *female man*, probably less handsome than himself, as is the case with the female of other animals: of this female he has made a *woman*.

So much did he feel the desire and need of adoring you, that he dressed you in long clothes. Note that these long clothes are only allowed to men filling functions in whose holders it was necessary that no personal imperfections should be discernible. Kings, priests and magistrates wear long garments, like you.

But, by this very division, man entered into possession of his own particular and legitimate beauty, which consisted in strength, endurance and dignity. In making woman more womanly, he made himself more manly. Everything which increases the difference of the sexes adds charms to love. Distance is necessary; *loving-room* is as requisite as *fighting-room*.

Nothing was more rational than this distribution of parts. The man had short hair and long beard; his complexion was bronzed by sun and wind; his muscular arms terminated in shorty, knotty hands; his legs, with their salient muscles, were supported on feet hardened by the toils of war and the chase. He was to please the woman by his strength, by his courage, by the protection which he gave her; there was a little fear in the woman's love for the man—a sentiment which civilization has not been able to destroy entirely. A real woman truly loves no man but one who is her master. [!] It is said that woman's pleasure is to command; I maintain that her happiness is to obey. Women like commanding as great ladies like dining at a country tavern—once in their lives by accident. Never would a woman, before the progress of civilization, have accepted the love of a languishing, frail, elegant man. The man had to defend her against men and other wild animals. He had to bring to the hut the deer or the wild boar for her and her children, to lift her up and carry her when the road was too rough, to help her in swimming across rivers, etc., etc.

But things changed with the advance of civilization. Woman, protected by law and by custom, had no actual need of man's strength. Man took less exercise, renounced the fatigues and pleasures of the chase, and made war by proxy. The civilized man, the man of the world, lost his manly beauty, and from that time slily tried to get back from woman a portion of what he had conceded to her.

Then he began to let his hair grow, and curl it, and part it accurately on one side; then he wanted to have white and delicate hands, small feet, and slim waist. He took back silks and velvets, under the name of waistcoats; he loaded his fingers with rings, and put diamonds into his shirts; he wore gold and jewels; the cravat afforded him a pretext for reclaiming his share of ribbons. He demanded a new distribution of colours, and not only regained red, blue and green, but usurped pink, azure and lilac. Having no longer the true beauty of a man, he took it into his head that he would share in that of the woman—and consequently he became very ugly.

Let a man lace himself as tight as he will, his waist will never be as small as that of a moderately sized woman. It is of no use for him to torture his feet into boots too small for them; a man's *small* foot is larger than a womna's *large* one. Equally useless is it for him to do nothing with his hands, and to put them into gloves that are too tight; the smallest man's glove can hold both a woman's hands. No matter how he bedizens himself with flashy cravats and sparkling waistcoats, his dress must look mean and dingy beside a woman's, since he dare not lay aside his awful coat and trowsers, or his hideous hat, or put flowers in his hair.

Nature made *male* and *female man*. Man made *man* and *female women*.

When women see men seeking, with very middling success, to arrive at beauty by the same means as themselves, they compare men's faces with *their* faces, men's feet with *their* feet, men's clothes with *their* clothes, and naturally find men ugly and ill-dressed.

Besides the indisputable inferiority to which men subject themselves in their ridiculous pretension to dispute the palm of *feminine* beauty with women, they do themselves wrong in another way, which some of them do not yet perceive; but the importance of which will soon be too obvious to the majority of them. It is this:

They become old much sooner. If a man's beauty were supposed to consist—as it really should—in dignity, strength, endurance, courage, and intelligence, as that of a woman consists in grace, elegance, lightness, freshness, and timid simplicity, his old age would begin only when he began to lose his strength, intelligence and courage—that is to say, when his muscles relaxed; when his step became heavy and dragging, when his eyes lost their fire. But if you require in a man beauties like those of a woman—a slim figure, a fresh complexion and the like—it is clear that by this rule a man of twenty-five is less handsome than a lad of eighteen; that at thirty he is no longer young, and at forty he is old. Whereas if we looked for the man's beauty where it ought to be, and really is, he would regain fifteen years, which he loses by the present doubly erroneous estimate.—ALPHONSE KARR. *Nouvelles Guepes.*

Elephant Hunting.

In a recently published London work, entitled "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon," we find many exciting descriptions of elephant hunting, derived from the experience of the author, Mr. S. W. Baker. The following is one of most thrilling interest. Mr. Baker had discovered in a large plain which was covered with huge lemon grass to the height of ten or twelve feet, a herd of ten elephants, and in company with his brother had shot five of them. We give the story in his own language:—

"I had one barrel still loaded, and was pushing my way through the tangled grass towards the spot where the five elephants lay together, when I suddenly heard Wallace shriek out, "Look out, Sir! Look out! an elephant's coming!" I turned round in a moment; and close past Wallace, from the the very spot where the last dead elephant lay, came the very essence and incarnation of a "rogue" elephant in full charge. His trunk was thrown high in the air, his ears were cocked, his tail stood high above his back as stiff as a poker, and screaming exactly like the whistle of a railway engine, he rushed upon me through the high grass with a velocity which was perfecly wonderful.—His eyes flashed as he came on, and he had singled me out as his victim. I have often been in dangerous positions, but I never felt so totally devoid of hope as I did in this instance. The tangled grass rendered retreat impossible. I had only one barrel loaded, and that was useless, as the upraised trunk protected his forehead. I felt myself doomed; the few thoughts that rush through men's minds in such hopeless positions, flew through mine, and I resolved to wait for him till he was close upon me before I fired, hoping that he might lower his trunk and expose his forehead. He rushed along at the pace of a horse in full speed; in a few moments, as the grass flew to the right and left before him, he was close upon me, but still his trunk was raised and I would not fire.—One second more, and at this headlong pace he was within three feet of me; down slashed his trunk with the rapidity of a whip-thong, and with a shrill scream of fury he was upon me. I fired at that instant; but in the twinkling of an eye I was flying through the air like a ball from a bat. At the moment of firing I had jumped to the left, but he had struck me with his tusk in full charge upon my right thigh, and hurled me eight or ten paces from him. That very moment he stopped, and, turning round he beat the grass about with his trunk, and commenced a strict search for me. I heard him advancing close to the spot where I lay as still as death, knowing that my last chance lay in concealment. I heard the grass rustling close to the spot where I lay; closer and closer he approached, and he at length beat the grass with his trunk several times exactly above me. I held my breath, momentarily expecting to feel his ponderous foot upon me. Although I had not felt the sensation of fear while I had stood opposed to him, I felt like what I never wish to feel again while he was deliberately hunting me up. Fortunately the powder and smoke had nearly blinded him and spoiled his acute power of scent. To my joy I heard the rustling of the grass grow fainter; again I heard it at a still greater distance; at length it was gone.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to about 3,064. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half of the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of age; to every 100 only six reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population. —*English Quarterly.*

ADVANTAGES OF WEALTH.—A lady, probably belonging to the "vulgar genteel class described by Mr. Parker in his lecture, called at the boarding-school where her daughter was receiving her education, and was told by the preceptress that the pupil was making slow progress.

"She lacks capacity," was the reply.

"Why did'nt you tell us this before," said the mother, with an air of consequence, "her father is rich, and could have bought her one."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Turkish waters present attractions of deeper interest than the land. The Anglo-French Admirals seem to enjoy themselves in committing depredations on the fortifications of the Czar. The bombardment of Odessa has turned out a much more serious affair than it was at first reported to be, although, according to Russian accounts, it is even less so. Black destruction, in the Russian vocabulary, means successful resistance. According to the last accounts, the Admirals had sent forth an effective squadron to scour the coasts, to make observations, and to work all manner of mischief to Russia, while the Admirals themselves, with the rest of their fleet, were leisurely cruising, in contemptuous dignity, around Sebastapol, keeping the Russian fleet in awe. Reports have been for some time current to the effect that they had commenced the bombardment of Sebastopol, but of this there has been no confirmation, and there seems much improbability in the statement.

Prussia still preserves her equivocal attitude, apparently unable to extricate herself from the fascination of the eye of the Czar. When it is remembered how close a relationship obtains between the Court of Berlin and the Court of St. Petersburg, this is not greatly to be wondered at. Frederick, it strikes us, is an object of pity quite as much as of blame. It is scarcely possible he could, without a pressure the most extraordinary, have acted otherwise. His breast is necessarily torn between the feelings of the potentate and the feelings of the brother.

In Austria matters appear to have taken somewhat of a new turn. That Power, however, has of late been receiving credit for more than she deserved. The positions of Prussia and Austria respectively in relation to Nicholas are widely different, while, on the one hand, there is intimate relationship without national obligation; on the other, there is obligation without relationship. The assistance rendered to Austria in the subjugation of Hungary is considered to be a deed on which the Czar can afford to live for a long time. It is fully believed that but for this circumstance Joseph at this moment would not have been an Emperor; and hence it is inferred that the remembrance will prevent all hostile action in that quarter, and there appears much ground for this view of the case. Personally, Austria has nothing to gain from declaring either for or against the Czar, while it would necessarily involve an immense expenditure. She seems, therefore, to be playing the part of prudence and to avoid a declaration either way. A juvenile epistle, however, has appeared within the last two or three days, in which he talks most childishly about his empire, his rights and his duties, and intimates his imperial will that there should be a levy of 95,000 men, no reason being given for the rejection of round numbers. Much has been made of this fact, but whether it be anything more than a mere flourish, time alone can tell. The belief, however, is, among political seers, that he contemplates declaring for the Western Powers.

The last achievement of special interest, is that of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, who has succeeded in the destruction of a fort of considerable magnitude to Russia, the fort of Gustavsvarn, and in the capture of some 1,500 Russian prisoners. The full particulars of this reported success have not arrived. It seems somewhat difficult to understand by what process these 1,500 men have been made prisoners. In order to do it, there must have been the disembarking of a considerable force to operate on land, while the cannonade was going on from the ships. It would appear that the taking of this fort is of considerable importance to the Western powers, forasmuch as, before it, the Allied Fleet can ride at anchor in safety, while it will likewise be rendered available for keeping things right for a considerable distance behind and around. By the last intelligence, there was a powerful reinforcement of the Fleet by the arrivel of another French squadron. In the meantime, the Fleet amounts to 45 sail, with 2,250 guns, and about 23,500 men. But to these there are being made constant additions both from France and England.

The most interesting intelligence which has hitherto been obtained has been from the private correspondence of officers in the Fleet. These gentlemen, at their ease, tell their own tale as only sailors can tell it.—Hearty, brave, buoyant and eager, their communications may be taken as a fair embodiment of the spirit of the Fleet. The crowded state of our columns to-day prevents our indulging our readers with a few racy extracts; but we shall, henceforth, be emancipated from the pressure of the important Meetings of the season, which have now come to a close. The bearing of the whole of the intelligence which has arrived is to this effect: The Anglo-French Admirals are determined on clearing their way by destroying whatever stands between them and Cronstadt, and thus preparing the way for the tremendous conflict with which this, the last stronghold of the CZAR, is to be surprised, seized, and destroyed. It has been hinted—and the suggestion is a reasonable one—that so soon as Sebastopol shall have been demolished by Admirals DUNDAS and HAMELIN, the Turkish Fleet is to be left in its own waters, while the Allied Fleet will pass round to the Baltic, and unite with Sir CHARLES and the French Admiral. It is considered prudent to wait until this union shall have been completed, by which there shall have been realised such an aggregation of maritime force as has never been brought to bear in ocean warfare. There is something inexpressibly frightful in the contemplation. It would seem utterly impossible for Russia to resist such a con-

centration of power. Still, however, it must be remembered that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; but, in this case, the side of truth, and justice, and honour is also the side of power.

The French are hearty in their co-operation. The Funds are rising, and the public are becoming accustomed to the idea of War. It is proposed to send to the Levant no fewer than 150,000 soldiers, which will involve an expenditure of some three hundred millions of francs, which renders a fresh loan necessary; and there is no doubt about procuring it. The opinions which prevail in France are to the effect that nothing decisive will be done, or attempted, by the Allied Armies in Turkey during the present year. They will merely take their positions, and get ready for the next spring. Such are the calculations of mortals, who know not what a day may bring forth.—*British Banner.*

LORD RAGLAN AND HIS ARMY.

The following is the General Order issued by Lord Raglan on his arrival at Constantinople:—

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint General Lord Raglan to be Commander of the forces to be employed in Turkey in support of her ally, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and His Lordship having arrived, all reports, &c., will be made to him through the channels prescribed by Her Majesty's regulations.

"The Commander of the Forces avails himself of the earliest opportunity to impress upon the army the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, of respecting persons and property, and the laws and usages of the country they have been sent to aid and defend, and particularly of avoiding to enter mosques, churches, and the private dwellings of a people whose habits are peculiar, and unlike those of the other nations of Europe.

"Lord Raglan fully relies upon the general and other officers of his army to afford him their support in the repression of disorder; and he confidently hopes that the troops themselves, anxious to obtain the character they have acquired elsewhere, will endeavour to become the example of obedience to order and of attention to discipline, without which success is impossible, and their presence would be an evil instead of an advantage to those whose cause their sovereign had deemed it proper to espouse.

"The army will be for the first time with an ally to whom it has been the lot of the British nation to be opposed in the field for many centuries. The gallantry and high military qualities of the French army are matters of history, and the alliance which has now been formed will, the Commander of the forces trusts, be of long duration, as well as productive of the most important consequences.

"Lord Raglan is aware, from personal communication with the distinguished officer who is appointed to command the French army, Marshal St. Arnaud, and many of the superior officers, that every disposition exists throughout their ranks to cultivate the best understanding with the British army, and to co-operate most warmly with it; and he entertains no doubt that her Majesty's troops are actuated by the same spirit, and that the first ambition of each army will be to acquire the confidence and good opinion of the other."

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The welcome intelligence came to us yesterday by a private telegraphic despatch from the Hon. M. Cameron, at Montreal, that the reciprocity treaty was signed at Washington, and that his Excellency Lord Elgin would be in Montreal to-day. This is good news indeed for Canada. We are not yet informed as to the specific provisions of the treaty, but free trade to a great extent, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence are doubtless included. These changes can not fail to effect Canada most favorably. Her agricultural lands must immediately rise in value, her commerce will receive a sudden impulse, and her general prosperity will be greatly enhanced. We may now say that the long wished for epoch in the history of Canada has arrived, when her farmers are placed upon an equal footing with the American. It has turned out as we predicted, that Lord Elgin's visit to Washington had reference to the interests of our Province, and had nothing to do with the difficulties between the United States and Spain. The growlers, fault finders, and backbiters may abuse our noble Governor as much as the jealousy and meanness of their natures incline them to, but his honorable, straight-forward and liberal policy, has rendered and will continue to render him the most acceptable and popular Governor Canada has ever had.

If the conditions of the treaty meet our expectations, this year will be a glorious one in the history of Canada. From this hence forth we shall look for a more marked progress than has ever even attended the most thriving of the Western States.

Canada has advantages which are unknown to any of the United States. A large portion of her territory is unrivalled for fertility, her commercial position is the most favorable; but more than this, she enjoys a stability of government unknown to republics. She has no blighting institutions like that of slavery to breed sectional jealousy and endanger her internal peace. A remarkably salubrious climate, unbounded agricultural and commercial resources. Her mineral productions and her invaluable extensive forests, all not only inspire the hope, but render it certain of realization, that Canada must advance to the front rank of wealth and prosperity, with giant strides. Our own beautiful city cannot fail too, to reap the first fruits of the new prosperity which is just dawning upon us. Her commerce will, we opine, fast gain upon that of any other city in the country, and we hope it will not be many years before she will be, what she amply possesses the advantages of becoming, the acknowledged commercial metropolis of Canada.—*Journal and Express.*

The Bench of Canada West.

"Referring to the unparalleled and most atrocious outrage recently perpetrated by that monster seditionist, Mondelet, the Kingston *Herald* thus writes: 'Thank God no judge *dare* make use of such language on the Upper Canada bench!' We do not like the word *dare*, in the above cited paragraph. It almost conveys the impression that our ermined administrators of justice were capable of insulting their queen, if they had the courage to do so! Rather would we say, thank God no judge *would*, or *could*, be guilty of the hitherto unknown crime of Mondeletism. Nothing has yet transpired touching the punishment with which this culprit is to be visited. Deep will be the insult to our Provinces, if it be not signal as his transgressions.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Orangemen, Catholics and Clergy Reserves.

The Union which the High Church party, and the Roman Catholic Priests are endeavoring to bring about, is foul and unnatural. It is truly astonishing that the common sense of the members of each of these churches should be tendered such an insult. Behold the *Patriot*, the Hamilton *Gazette*, the Streetsville *Review*, and other outrageous Orange organs, who have a most cordial hatred o Catholics, and their Religion, its institutions, and Sacraments, are the very organs that are endeavouring to bring this union about. Can any sensible man for an instant believe, that there is any real cordiality of feeling entertained by Orangemen towards Catholics; does not the history of Orangeism from its institution, its practice, and its spirit from the very first, to this day, contradict it? Not on'y contradict it, but shew, that it can never exist. Fire and water can as soon, and as permanently continue united as Catholics, and Orangmen; for they are as justly antagonistic in their natures.

A consideration of these circumstances, ought to shew every enquiring Catholic mind the perfect truth of what we assert, and to convince them that their ever open and avowed antagonists must have some very strong purpose to subserve, ere they would even cease hostility never heretofore allowed to rest—let alone, seek a union of interests in what these Orange organs avow to be a common cause. Orangemen and their abettors promoting the advancement and advantage of the Catholic religion!!

Believe that? Who will? We counsel Catholics to set the inside of their heads in operation, and to think. Because after they have hoisted Orangemen, together with high Churchmen, into wealth and power, we believe they will then have prepared the way and a means, and necessity on their own parts, for very active operations both in and outside of their craniums. For they will, in common parlance, have furnished the stick wherewith to break their own heads. No sooner will they have strengthened by their aid, their ever avowed enemies, but at present seeming allies, than those very double-tongued dissemblers will rush on them with restrained but original hatred, and accumulated and self-aided power to put down and crush them, their Church and Religion.—We ask Catholics, why do Orangemen, and High-Churchmen, seek a union with, and assistance from Catholics? We ask them to examine well into the reason why. And we have no hesitation in saying, we doubt if they will, after examination, believe that the reason or cause, if accomplished by their assistance, to the full desires of Churchmen and Orangemen, will prove hereafter to be a source of advantage to them or their Church. View the clergy reserve question well, and in all its bearings, religious and political, and then decide. It can do you, your children, and your church, no harm to do so, before you adopt the advice of Orange, simulated friendship, and real dictation.—*Journal & Express.*

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

QUEBEC, June 13, 1854.

On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Council Chamber in the Parliament Buildings.—The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency opened the the second Session of the 4th Parliament of the Province.

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

During the recess, the Province has sustained, I regret to say, serious loss by fire in the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, and of the building which was secured for the temporary occupation of the Legislature. The best arrangements possible have been made for your accommodation. Her Majesty the Queen, having failed in her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve the blessings of peace, has felt herself called on by regard for an ally—the integrity and independence of whose Empire has been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe,—to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of France for the defence of the Sultan. The manifestations of the loyalty and sympathy which have been so general throughout the Province at this conjuncture, I am confident will be heartily responded to by the Legislature. The cordial co-operation, in this war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of a country peopled by the descendants of those two empires. Having, during my recent visit to England been honoured by the Queen's command, to endeavour to effect the settlement of various important questions bearing upon the interest of the British North American Provinces,—which had been long pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States,—I proceeded to Washington where after frank discussion with the authorities of the United States, I was enabled to conclude a treaty which now awaits ratification upon terms, which it is my firm conviction will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the colony generally, as well as to the United States. A measure to give effect to that treaty will be submitted for the United States approbation. I will communicate to you the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the addresses to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council. I will commend to your consideration the passing of a law for bringing into early operation the Act of last session, which extends the elective franchise, in order that the constitutional expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily as possible, under the system of representation recently established on the various important questions on which legislation is required.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the present, will be submitted to you without delay, and I rely with confidence on your willingness to make the necessary provisions for the exigencies of Government.

The prosperous condition of the revenue may suggest to you the propriety of making such reduction in the tariff as may be compatible with the security of the public credit, and efficiency in the public service. During my sojourn in England, I was much struck by the proofs which I received from all quarters of the increasing interest of Canadian affairs, and I turst that my acquaintance with the province, derived from long residence within it, may have enabled me to render some service in spreading more widely a knowledge of its resources, and of the feelings of the inhabitants. Although a state of warfare has a necessary tendency to restrict operations, involving large expenditures of capital, I feel confident that the credit of Canada has attained a position in English opinion, which it never before achieved, and that to enable you to retain it, nothing more is required than prudence in your undertakings, and the maintainance of the high character for fidelity to pecuniary engagements, which the Province has at all times borne.—*Patriot.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, June 14.

The House met to-day, and adjourned till Friday, at the request of Mr. Cauchon, who stated he had an amendment to move to the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Hincks gave notice that he would move, on Friday next, for the appointment of a select committee, to prepare a list of members to compose the select standing committees. The Committee to be composed of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, Sir A. McNab, Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Kingston, Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Caquford, Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Galt, Mr. Christie of Wentworth, and Mr. Patrick.

Mr. Mallock gave notice that on the reception of the required petition for that purpose, he would move for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Orange Society of Canada, with the view of enabling it to hold legally, the necessary property for the proper working of that institution.

Mr. Christie gave notice that he would move on Friday, for an address for an adequate force to protect the inhabitants of Gaspe and the fisheries generally from the violence of the crews of vessels visiting those places.

Mr. Tessier gave notice that he would move for an address praying for a statement of the debentures issued under the municipal loan act.

Events at the Bombardment of Odessa.

The following extracts from the letter of an officer of one of the vessels engaged at the bombardment of Odessa, appear in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, and may still be read with interest:—

"The Vauban, French Steamer, was obliged to leave the scene of action, having been set on fire by a red-hot shot which penetrated the outer planking and rolled down between it and the inner lining, towards the bottom of the vessel. Having burnt its way through the inside, it was soon removed and all put to rights again; but they were rather apprehensive of the ship blowing up, from its proximity to the magazine, which they cleared away directly.

"The loss of life on our side occurred on board the Terrible; a shot which came through the side caused splinters, which killed one man and wounded four others.—

This shot took an extraordinary course. Having passed obliquely through the side, it came in contact with the 'combing' of a hatchway in the centre of the deck, bounded back at an acute angle to the same side, struck a gun, glanced from it into the port and finally went over board. At first most of the enemy's shot and shell fell short; but after a little they got their guns to bear beautifully upon us, and were giving it us thick and warm, when, by steaming astern, we dragged our anchor and spoiled their range. It was a dreadful but glorious sight to see their magazine blow up; such cheering took place from our jolly tars.

"Some of the lookers-on said we fired splendidly; however that may be, we suffered far more than any of the ships engaged, which is attributed to our having been 200 yards closer in. At all events, our position was far more favourable for the direction of the enemy's guns. Our gunner has just told me that we (Terrible) on Saturday fired no less than 572 rounds of shot and shell, besides 51 rockets."

IRELAND.

The works on the Limerick and Foynes Railway have been commenced near Adare.

The Marquis of Waterford was last week entertained at a banquet in Waterford.

The custom duties at Dublin are this week £17,900, against £15,900, giving an increase of a couple of thousand pounds for the present week.

The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment in consequence of the war amounts to about 9000 men.

A company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of screw steamers between Belfast and Port Carlisle. The first vessel, of 450 tons, is now in course of construction.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant letters patent appointing Joseph Henry Corbett, Esqr., M. D., professor of anatomy and physiology in the Queen's College, Cork.

During the four weeks ending the sixth of May, 9384 hogsheads of porter were exported from Dublin.

The Limerick *Reporter* says, "It is with dismay we have heard it stated, on credible authority, that a rescript from Rome, calling on the priests of Ireland to abstain altogether from interference in political affairs, may shortly be expected, if it has not already arrived in Dublin."

A return has been printed, by which it is shown that for the year ending the 29th September last, £781,523 8s 10¾d was expended on the relief of the poor in Ireland. The number of persons relieved during the last year, was, in-door, 396,436; out-door, 13,232.

The great demand for sea-weed manure, the high prices it brought, and the great breadth of ground devoted to potato planting, this season, may be inferred from the fact, that it is computed by those who have had the best opportunities of forming an accurate estimate, that the very large sum of £10,000 has been paid for sea-weed this season at the Galway docks alone.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—Letters have been received at Stockholm, from M. C. Anderson, who has been sent by the Swedish Government on a scientific mission to the interior of Africa. The letters, which are dated to the 11th November, were written 2° 56 south lattitude, and 20° 55 east longitude, from Paris, which is said to be a spot which no European has yet visited. M. Anderson commenced his journey by the Cape of Good Hope, and he had to encounter great obstacles from the Hottentot and other native tribes, and to sustain terrible privations. He had, however, made discoveries in natural science, which, in his eyes, were a sufficient recompense for all he had endured. When he wrote, he was making preparations to proceed to the great lake called Negain, which is in Central Africa, and still almost entirely unknown to Europeans.

To Correspondents.

We beg of you friends, to write legibly,—to write on one side of the sheet *only;* to number your pages in their order, and to pay the postage.

Communications come from persons we would be happy to serve, but, the crabbed writing and hieroglyphiggledy character of the arrangement, dispose us to pass them by as a waste of time; which we can no more permit than the rest of the community. We are pleased to have epistolary favors, but they *must* be so written that the printers can read them, and the public make sense of them. And, once for all, we will not notice any communication on which the postage has not been paid. We have a rule and must keep it.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. W. H. Ryan,
Rev. Wm. Johnson,
Rev T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr J. W. Taylor,
" Robert Brown, Hamilton
" A. B. Jones, London
" Wm. Hamilton,
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible], Windsor, C. W.
" [illegible], Detroit, U. S.
" [illegible]
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" A. R. [illegible]
" W. [illegible]
Mrs. I. P. [illegible], New York N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia
" [illegible], Brooklyn
" J. J. [illegible], New Bedford, C. W.
" [illegible]

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Meeting for the "Provincial Freeman."

A public meeting of the colored citizens was held in the Second Richmond street Chapel, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to consider the propriety of sustaining the *Provincial Freeman.*

John Murphy was called to the chair, and H. Clarke was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Smallwood, the following resolution was (after remarks by Messrs. Harris, Smallwood, Meshaw, Judah and Cary,) unanimously adopted.

Resolved That in view of the advantages to be derived from the permanent establishment of the *Provincial Freeman*, this meeting pledge itself to take every legitimate means to extend its circulation in this Province and elsewhere. Voted that a Tea Meeting be held on the 29th inst., in St. Lawrence Hall, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the *Provincial Freeman.*

The following persons were then appointed a Committee of Arrangements

Messrs. S. Lewis, W. H. Harris, T. Smallwood, G. Carter, J. Brown, G. Cary, J. B. Meshaw

Meslames S. R. Ward, J. B. Smith, D. Hollins, J. H. Harrod, N. Warren, J. H. Young, J. Lucas, S. Thompson, W. H. Edwoods, E. Edmunds, and Miss S. Jones.

Voted that suitable speakers be solicited for the occasion.

J. MURPHY, *Chairman.*

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL.

A Festival for the benefit of this paper will be held as announced in the advertisements, in the St. Lawrence Hall, on the 29th instant. The patronage of the citizens of Toronto and vicinity is therefore earnestly and respectfully solicited to this object. The friends of the paper feel no undue delicacy in presenting its claims. Its existence they deem necessary; though were they in doubt on the point, the many favourable opinions already expressed by Canadians, indiscriminately, would reassure them. They have therefore, resorted to this, as a method both honest and honorable in its character, as well as beneficial in its tendency, to assist in its firm establishment. That the festival will be a gathering of no ordinary character will be freely admitted, from the position and character of the speakers, and arrangements generally. The Rev. Dr. Burns, G. Dupont Wells, Esq., and other gentlemen have consented to speak on the occasion.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. each may be had of the members of the Committee of Arrangements—of Messrs. W. H. Edwoods, Elisha Edmunds, G. H. Wright, Church Street, T. F. Cary, 68 King Street East, George Cary, Front Street, and at the door.

The jury on the body of Timothy Sullivan, killed by the late explosion in this city, brought a verdict of manslaughter against Robert Rutley, the person in charge of the engine, but who neglected to take proper precaution against accidents when absent on that occasion.

Wild Cat is said to be prosecuting a war of extermination in Texas, aided by Seminoles and Camanches.

The silver fever is raging in Alabama. In the Lake Superior country, large quantities of silver, it is said, have been found.

Speech of Rev. S. R. Ward.

At the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held in Exeter Hall, London, May 22nd—

The Rev. Dr. Hewlett moved:

"That this meeting, deeply impressed with the conviction that slave-holding is 'a sin and a crime before God,' therefore considers it to be of the first importance, on occasions like the present, emphatically to assert this as the principle on which the cause of universal emancipation is founded; and to declare that the system of Slavery, under what form soever it may exist, is not to be defended or extenuated, but is to be uncompromisingly opposed, and its utter extinction sought by the employment for that object of every moral and pacific means."

The Rev. S. R. Ward, in seconding the resolution, said that when Slavery came to be considered on British soil, a great practical question presented itself to the English people; it came in this shape: What is our duty touching this matter of Slavery? What have Englishmen to do with Slavery? "Do with it," said the West Indian proprietor; "you have done enough already, and too much; you have let our negroes loose upon society, and you have ruined us." Those men might say also: "You gave us twenty millions of pounds sterling, by way of compensation, to be sure, and we did not deserve a tithe of it." What they did say, however, was, that enough and too much had been done by the English in behalf of the slave population of those islands, and they did not desire that anything more whatever should be done in that same direction. We must not always look, however, to interested parties for a solution of the question, What have we to do in the matter? (Hear.) A stern obligation rested upon every man in these realms to do his duty in relation to this subject, no matter whether interested parties approved or disapproved. (Hear, hear.) It was a great practical question, moreover, what have British Christians to do with the matter? Already something had been done for the developement of the resources of the West Indian Islands, but much more remained to be effected in this direction, so as to meet the slaveholder of America side by side in the British and other European markets, compete with him, and drive him out, not only of the market, but, if possible, out of existence as a slaveholder, and make a decent, honest man of him. (Cheers.) It was all very well to say, We will not use slave-grown cotton, sugar and so forth; but little would be done by such a course of conduct, unless the same articles were attempted to be successfully cultivated on a large scale in other regions, and by free labour. This might be done, not only by developing the resources of the West Indies [illegible] but also by sustaining the fugitive slaves in Canada. (Cheers.) With respect to Spain and her slaves, the British Government and people might, doubtless, do much to put an end to the present state of things by a decisive declaration of opinion and feeling on the point at issue. (Hear, hear.) Something had been said by a preceding speaker about the continued adoption of a pacific course in getting rid of the evil; he would say by all means remove the iniquity so if you can; but he must confess that, in a question where liberty was concerned, he could not but feel, and that deeply, that there was after all something worse in this world than war. (Loud Cheers.) One who knew something about the workings of the abominable system, might be allowed to say with Aunt Chloe, that it would be better to have "a clearing-up time," rather than that slavery should continue for ever and ever. (Laughter and cheers.) There might be a difference of opinion, however, on this point; but surely it was quite time for England to say to the Government of Spain, "If you cannot make Cuba keep her Treaties, we can: that's all." (Loud cheers.) But this was not the subject on which he had to speak. It was his duty to allude to a matter which even more intimately concerned Englishmen and especially Members of the Legislature, the treatment of British subjects in the United States, [illegible] connivance, if not the actual consent of the English Government, a most disreputable system had been going on for some thirty years, by which free blacks—the subjects of the British Crown—if they went to America, might be imprisoned, and even sold into perpetual Slavery. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy, of course, to talk of the sins and inconsistencies of our American neighbors; but when the attention of people was directed to similar evils going on among themselves, that was frequently quite another thing. (Hear, hear.) The fact ought, however to be known, and published throughout the realms of England—(hear)—that if black seamen, free-born Englishmen, were driven by stress of weather on to the coast of America, or visited that country in the way of ordinary business, they were liable to be taken immediately and put into the felons' prison, and kept there till the ship in which they came was about to sail; but even then they would not be released until themselves or the captain paid the gaol-fees, which are enormous, six dollars forty-eight cents; and if they were not paid, these British people were sold in the public shambles. (Cries of "Shame.") As many as from thirty to forty persons were detained in this manner every year; and the thing had been going on, he repeated, for the last thirty years, without any decisive attempt being made to put a stop to it. He might refer specially to one circumstance, which spoke for the rest: John Glasgow, a British born subject, married a wife in Liverpool, Lancashire; sometime afterwards he went out from that port as a seaman in an English ship, and when the vessel arrived at Savannah, he was taken and put in prison, and, not being able to pay the fees demanded, he was sold into perpetual slavery. (Shame, shame.) There was no mistake about this matter, for John Brown who was on the platform at the present moment, had worked side by side in the same gang, with John Glasgow, after he had been sold into slavery, and he had only the other day made the declaration on oath before a magistrate of this city. (Hear, hear.) This was the matter on which he had come forward to speak, and he called upon the men and women of England to say whether such an abominable system should be any longer endured? (Loud applause.) The pretext for it was that, if the free blacks were suffered to go at large among their enslaved brethren, they might disseminate the principles of freedom to the injury of the planters and slave dealers; but what did this say for the character of the system which it was attempted by such means to perpetuate? (Hear, hear.) Besides, their being thrown into prison with black felons was quite as likely to produce the same effect. The whole thing, therefore, could not be justly regarded as anything more than a base pretext, in order to serve the vile and selfish designs of the slaveholders. (Hear, hear.)

When the matter was brought forward some time ago, and representations were made by the British Government to the Government of the United States upon the matter, the reply was, that the National Government could not interfere, because it was a mere matter of local police, which the State immediately concerned must settle for itself. But this was all a mere sham for the purpose of evading the question. (Hear, hear.) The local States had no power to treat with a foreign Government on any matter whatever; but, could any one doubt for a moment, after what had taken place in Austria, and the affair of the Black Warrior, that, if a supposed wrong was done to the people or property of a single State, the General Government would hesitate to take up the matter and demand redress? As a matter of fact, cases had occurred again and again in which the Federal Government had demanded of the British Government compensation for slaves who escaped on board British vessels; and this was exactly the point in hand, and which, to the shame of England be it spoken, they had not asked in vain. (Hear, hear.) The attention of the British Government had been again and again directed to the subject, and the whole thing ought long since to have been settled, and would have been if the authorities in this country had not been most culpably negligent of their duty. (Hear, hear.) The question was raised in 1848, and the answer which the friends of the free negro got was this, that such regulations being known to exist, British subjects ought to avoid their infraction. (Hisses.) But the matter had been revived again, and a correspondence had taken place between the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, but nothing had come of it; the negroes were simply turned over to the tender mercies of the slave-holding States. The British Government could go forth to assist the Turks against the Russians, the weak against the strong; the British lion could show his teeth and his claws on behalf of the Turk; but when the wrongs of the British negro demanded redress, that same lion became a very harmless creature, and suddenly became destitute of every particle of power, and without tooth or claw. (Hear, hear.) Was it not a disgrace to the the British nation, that any of its subjects should be thus treated? (Cheers.) The words of the old song were common enough in the mouths of the people,—

"Britons never will be slaves;"

but that seemed to depend very much upon where you catch them. (Laughter and cheers.) It depended upon their colour. (Hear, hear.) British subjects were being made slaves by the States of America to the number of from thirty to forty every year, and the Government and people of England find it quite convenient to allow the practice to go on. ["Shame, shame."] Why had there been no active endeavour to abolish the practice? [Hear, hear.] Lest trade should suffer. If any negotiation should be opened, "trade will suffer," "commerce will be injured; we buy a large amount of cotton from the Slave-holding States, and, if we make any stir about the enslavement of British negroes, this cotton trade will suffer!" [Hisses.] Aye, indeed, trade will be interrupted! What was the negro made for but to be oppressed and trodden under foot, that trade may go on and white men make fortunes? Trade must not suffer, but the negro may. Lombard-street and the Exchange must experience no interruption to their commerce. John Glasgow, a British subject, may be stolen from a British ship, and be sold into slavery, never to see his wife and children at Liverpool any more, lest there should be any interruption to the sale of cotton. [Hisses, and cries of "Shame."] But had not the buyers of cotton, the people of England, a right to a voice in this matter also? [Cheers.] Most surely they had a right, and it was their bounden duty to stand up for the liberty of their fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] But he contended that trade would not have suffered, the American cotton-grower was far too selfish for that to have been the result of a just demand on the part of the British Government. When rightly looked at, it would appear, he was sorry to believe, that there is quite as much discredit attaching to the British as to the American Government. [Hear, hear.] The Resolution said that it was immoral to hold slaves; then it must be immoral to make slaves of British subjects, and equally immoral not to protest against the enormity, and seek to destroy it. [Cheers.] He did not ask the people of England nor the Government to pity these poor negroes; he was too proud to ask pity either for himself or his persecuted brethren from any man.—There were many people more disposed to pity and weep than to do their duty; but what he did ask was justice—common justice, simple justice, even-handed justice, and that was all. [Loud applause.] This was the last time which he expected to have the pleasure of addressing a meeting in Exeter-hall; and while expressing his thankfulness to the noble Chairman and to the Christian people of England for the kindness and generosity which he had experienced at their hands, he besought them by every holy consideration, and in the name of justice, humanity, and God, to demand that the Government shall see to it that not another subject of the British Crown be made a slave for no other crime than the colour of his skin. [Loud cheers.]—*British Banner.*

Deception Exposed.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for May shows no favor to impostors, as will be seen by the subjoined correspondence between Reuben Nixon, an impostor, now "caged," and the Editor. Pity that America cannot produce one equally determined to expose deception. We know several who can cry and lie, and pray and cheat all at once, and whose begging deception has been suffered to continue for years, though well known. *

LEWES PRISON, April 12, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND—I take this opportunity of writing to you in my unhappy state. I feel that it has been a good thing for me I have been placed in the situation I am now in; although I fail very fast in bodily strength, I feel strong in mind. You remember that afternoon I had some conversation with you. Oh, had I been as willing to confess at that time to my God as I was to you, I feel I had not been here now; but I trust it is not too late. Since I have been confined, I have employed almost all my time in reading my Bible. I find myself condemned in most every page. Still I find some promises that encourage me in the eighteenth chapter Ezekiel, 27th and 28th verse: "Again, when the wicked man turneth away from all his wickedness that he hath committed, and doth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive; because he considereth and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed, he shall surely live, he shall not die." I feel as though that is meant for me.

I don't send you this note, thinking that I am any more deserving of your mercy and kindness, and only hope you will look at my behaviour in future, if God spare my life, and I enjoy my liberty once more. Since I have been here, I have been treated very kindly by all officers. I have not received a cross word from any quarter. The chaplain visits my cell occasionally, but I feel so guilty—I hardly have the courage to talk and hear.

I hope you have said nothing of my case at Offord Darcey—the trouble now that I have given them must be enough, without any more—if you have, it cannot be helped. My mind is made up what I shall do when I get out, if God is willing. I dare not promise you any more what I am going to do, for I have broken my promise so often, only, by the help of my God, I shall endeavour to live an honest life while I have to live. I hope I may hear that you and your family are well. I should like much to hear from you. I am only allowed to write once, and receive one letter. If I live my time out, I shall write immediately and let you know where I am going. Oh, how long the time appears, I almost count the moments as they pass; but I deserve to have twice as long. I pray to God to have mercy on me, to forgive me for my past life, and make me a better man. Please write to me.

I am, your unhappy prisoner,

REUBEN NICKSON.

Mr. Chamerovzow, Secretary Anti-Slavery Society, 27 New Broad street, London.

27 NEW BROAD ST., April 17, 1854.

REUBEN NIXON—I have read the letter which you have dictated. It contains sentiments which I might believe were the sincere expression of a penitent heart, had I not experienced the mournful truth that you are a great adept in the art of deception. You will, therefore, not feel astonished that I should read them without emotion, and that I should altogether doubt their sincerity. Had you been honestly desirous of reforming, I afforded you every opportunity a penitent might wish for or hope to obtain of becoming a useful member of society. But you went systematically to work to deceive me and others; and, in the discharge of a public duty, as well as to protect the benevolent from future impositions, but especially on behalf of the unhappy victims of slavery, whose sufferings you have made a market of, and whom you have so deeply injured, I had no alternative but to follow and punish you. It is not less my duty to inform you that when you leave your present solitude I shall take measures to let the world know you are again at large, and to prevent your obtaining a living by dishonest means, like those which have made you a misdemeanant in this country, and a criminal in your own. I am not at all favourably impressed by your fear, lest I should have made known your case to the good people of Offord Darcey. They were the first whom I informed, and your case has been published throughout the country. Further than this, I am taking means to get it inserted in every newspaper of the United Kingdom. I told you I would not be trifled with, I begged of you not to deceive me, I warned you of the consequence if you did—I will keep my word. Your quotations of the Bible strike me now, as your ready tears did when I ascertained that you could shed them easily on any occasion. I am disposed to consider both equally hypocritical. If they are not, I shall rejoice that your imprisonment has been the means of awakening in your mind the religious feelings you have so shamefully and impiously simulated in the pulpits you have desecrated by your presence in them, when you had deception at your heart's core, and falsehood on your lips. I cannot forget that you dictated letters equally penitent to the friends in Belfast, whom you so cruelly deceived and robbed, and at a time when you were positively concocting further wickedness. Whether you are or are not guilty of the heartless robbery committed on that colored man, who shared his lodging with you, will probably be determined hereafter. But your past course has been such as to warrant me in believing you to be guilty. I send you an *Anti-Slavery Reporter* containing a statement concerning you. I hope it may produce on your mind the impression that you cannot hope to get a living in this country. At the time of your release it will again be extensively circulated.

Now, I wish you distinctly to understand that I have no desire to inflict on you unnecessary pain. But it is proper you should also fully understand the position in which you have placed yourself, and consider well what you should do when you leave prison. I would be a friend to you if I could, but before you can hope to secure me as such, or I can believe you are the reformed man you say you are, you must afford me some proof more satisfactory and tangible than mere professions of repentance, backed by quotations from Scripture.

I will just remind you that you left the dock with a lie in your mouth, for you there said you *had been a slave*, though you know well you told me the contrary in the most solemn manner, and when you could have no motive for deceiving me in this respect.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW.

Destructive Fires.

Several destructive fires have occurred during the present week. We clip from the *Globe*, the particulars of the two which took place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings respectively:

On Wednesday night, about half past two o'clock, a.m., a fire broke out in a new building which was in course of erection by Mr. Joshua Crawford, adjoining his bakery, and almost in the centre of the block, bounded by Stanley Street on the North, Adelaide Street on the South, Church Street on the East, and Victoria Street on the West. From this centre the fire diverged on all sides amongst the small wooden houses which burned away like tinder. Fortunately, however, there was scarcely a breeze of wind, or the whole block must have been consumed, and perhaps the block extending from St. Andrews Church to King Street. We learn that the Church did catch, owing to some flakes having fallen on it, but being seen in time, it was soon extinguished. Nineteen houses, chiefly on Stanley Street,

were burned down, and some five or six wrecked, besides the injury received by many in clearing them of their contents.—Thirty families were thereby rendered houseless, amongst these were—Michael Gannon, printer, loss about $300, John Hurley, James Culmin, Patrick Donoghue, Michael Cochrane, Eliza Gibney, — McNulty, Martin Hoolaghan, James Murphy, John Murray, Michael McConoghy, Charles Clancy, —. Sherwood. There were several parties who had rooms, whose names we could not ascertain. Seventeen of the houses belonged to Mr. Joshua Crawford, baker, whose loss is estimated at £1,700, exclusive of 60 bbls. of flour destroyed in his bakery. He had no insurance. Three of the houses were owned by Mr. Richardson, and insured in the Western Insurance Company.

The firemen were on the spot, considering that they had been only an hour or two in bed when the fire occurred, having met the Rochester firemen as they landed from the boat about midnight.

Unhappily one of the firemen, Robert Kirk, fell from the roof of one of the buildings, and was borne to his home in an unconscious state.

On Thursday night a most destructive fire broke out at nine o'clock in some out buildings on the east side of Church street. The flame rapidly communicated with the fine row of brick buildings south of Shuter street, commencing at the residence of Mr. Thomas Henning, and extending itself southward to those of Mr. R. Lewis, Mrs. M'Clure, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Garth, &c. The Fire Companies were promptly on the ground, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding a supply of water to work the engines, there being little or none in the pipes. Four houses, (owned by Mr. Preston,) were completely gutted, and two others injured almost as seriously. Most of the furniture was saved.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

TORONTO, June 15th, 1854.

DEAR FREEMAN,—I was not a little surprised to see in your issue of the 10th inst. what I conceive to be a most unprovoked and malevolent onset upon me, by T. Henning, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Canada A. S. Society. After criticising an article which appeared in the *Freeman*, headed "A Bazaar in Toronto for Frederick Douglass' Paper," the gentleman winds up with the following sentence: "I cannot conclude without expressing my regret that the writer of the article alluded to, who, if I am not mistaken, is a member of the committee of the A. S. Society of Canada, should have indulged in such depreciatory remarks respecting those whom he knows to be friendly to the cause he has at heart, or have evidenced anything like feelings of envy at the success of a brother—such a spirit is not one likely to conciliate, or to give that respect and confidence to which the colored man is equally entitled to with his white brother, and which among Britons he will ever ultimately gain when he is really worthy of them." 1. We are accused of being the author of the bazaar article. 2. We are accused of a lack of appreciation, (ingratitude, I suppose). 3. We are accused of having feelings of envy at the success of Mr. Douglass. Now I boldly assert that Mr. Henning has not, nor never had the slightest reasons or grounds for even suspecting me of being guilty of either of these charges, and why he should select me as the target upon which to waste his ammunition, or why he should desire to hinder or injure the success of a brother is indeed exceedingly strange. Permit me to ask you in all seriousness, Mr. H., how you could allow yourself, after reading the article of which you complain, with all your sagacity, to make such a blunder? The writer of that article says, "that we have been questioned about the Canada Anti-Slavery Society, but being ignorant of its operations we were unable to answer." Does Mr. Henning suppose that a member of the committee is capable of making such an assertion; if so he must either question our judgment or doubt our veracity. This is rating us pretty low, sir. Don't let us be too solicitious about popular favors, whether from Britons, Americans, or any other class. I am here for a specific purpose, and have a specific work to do, and feel quite satisfied with my humble position, too much so in fact to "envy the success" of any man be he black or white Briton, or what not. This same charge or one similar to it was made against Douglass by the Garrisonians last year; I suppose, however, that we are all doomed to pass through the same ordeal, so willingly, or unwillingly, I find myself fast treading in the footsteps of some of my illustrious cotemporaries with Mr. Henning at my back. I regret exceedingly, sir, that you should allow your feelings and passion to cause you to make such a desperate thrust at an innocent man, who knew no more about the bazaar article than you did until after you had received your paper. However, I hope to survive the blow. I hurl the charges back from whence they came, and, "for the sake of friends at a distance," demand an honorable retraction.

J. B. SMITH.

To the Provincial Freeman:

AMHERSTBURG, C. W., May 8th, 1854.

The undersigned having noticed in your issue of the —— of April, a communication from a correspondent referring to our much esteemed fellow-townsman, Levi Foster, Esq., in connection with the Provincial Council, whereby he was charged with a misappropriation of the funds collected to defray the expenses of our delegates elect, to the Council meeting at London, held March 8th, 1854, by using it exclusively to defray his own expenses thither; deem it our duty to assure the public, through the same medium, that this is altogether a mis-statement in the communication referred to, and proceed to correct the same.

In the first place, Mr. Foster, though the Treasurer of the funds collected, was not a delegate elect.

Secondly, although he was in London at the sitting of the Convention, and whilst there, was designated by the Council to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Morton, Esq., of Amherstburg, a delegate elect, which resignation was made known to the council. Yet he had proceeded to London entirely on private business, leaving the money for the delegates elect at his residence in Amherstburg, with instructions for it to be handed over when called for by the proper persons; which, by the way, neither of the delegates elect thought proper to do.

Thirdly, after Mr. Foster had returned from London, and a public meeting was held to report the proceedings of the council, he notified all of the donors to the fund he had in charge, that he was then ready and willing to return to each their respective amounts contributed, as it had not been used by their delegates as intended. But the Meeting agreed by acclamation that the money should be appropriated to him, as he was now a Councillor for Amherstburg and had acted in their behalf most satisfactorily at the first sitting of the Provincial Council.

The publication of the above facts will be a source of great satisfaction to the many friends of Mr. Forster in this vicinity, beside being but a simple act of justice to him in correcting the mis-statement already published.

Wilson Batles,	Thos. L. Johnson,
James Moton,	Rev. Mr. Bush,
Isaac Wilson,	George Crofford,
Edward Claybrooks,	Samuel Reese,
S. G. Spears,	Moses Armsted,
A. W. Chandler,	James Smith,
John Hatfield,	Chas. Dimond.
John L. Johnson, M. D.	J. W. Foster,
Rev. Wm. Jones,	J. W. Underwood.

REMARKS.

The above has been on hand some time; in fact, came when we were away, and so did not get that attention it deserved. It will be observed that our correspondent, "Benjamin," is thought to be at fault by the friends in Amherstburg,—we hope for the credit of our people there, that he is. We do not believe, however, that he would *knowingly*, mis-represent Mr. Forster, or any other person. We believe, with him, that the Provincial Council was a splendid failure; and it may have been that the absurdity of the affair induced him to give credit to statements made by persons considered trustworthy.

If colored men in Canada would generally support practical measures of known utility, and not seize upon every "bit" of humbug gotten up and offered to them by men in the States, who are literally dying for the want of sensible employment, and from the gnawings of unsatisfied notoriety, the public would not be misled by those, who like our correspondent, wishes well to his people.—"Benjamin" will please be careful to know the "facts" upon which he will write in future.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

The steamship *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., arrived at her wharf this evening at nine o'clock.

Markets.—Flour is quoted 2s. lower on the week. Wheat 4d. lower. Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d lower. Markets closed dull.

Consuls advanced largely, closing at 91¼.

Trade at Manchester quiet.

It is reported that the town of Kaffa has been bombarded and captured.

The Turks were still in possession of Silistria, from which place the Russians had been repulsed with severe loss.

Naples has officially declared her neutrality.

The detached forts at Hango has been destroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had only three killed.

A private despatch announces, that up to the 26th ult., the fortress of Silistria had not surrendered.

The Turks are encamped near Asta, in Greece. Thessaly is still in open rebellion.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that on the 19th, ten frigates cannonaded the batteries at Weltsland, and on the 20th approached Ekenas, but they were repulsed.

On the 17th a squadron of two-deckers, arrived off Hango Head.

A portion of the fleet bombarded Gustafsvern, on the 22nd. Another attack was expected on the 4th.

The French fleet is to leave Kiel, for three days gunnery practice.

Montenegro at latest dates was tranquil.

There were 30,000 Turks in possession of Krajova on the 17th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced through the London papers that he could not pledge himself unconditionally that there should be no increase on the funded debt.

Odessa at last accounts was closely blockaded, and no neutral vessels were allowed to pass from it into the Black Sea, except those laden with coal and naval stores.

On the 23rd, Sir Charles Napier was before Hango, and was about to attack the principal fort.

A very hostile feeling was being felt in St. Petersburg against Austria, and it is rumoured that the march of the Russians upon the frontiers of Buchovina was commenced. The *corps d'armee* it is said, numbers 150,000 men.

One account from Silistria states that the Russians stormed one of its ramparts, and another announces the complete investment of the place by the Russians.

BERLIN, May 28th—The English and French Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna, have notified the Austrian and Prussian Governments that English and French troops will occupy Greece in order to preserve the throne for King Otho and the Bavarian dynasty. The same notification has been made to the Bavarian Government.

The *Retribution* had captured several Russian prizes in the Black Sea.

The cause of the bombardment of Kaffa was the refusal to deliver over to the allies several Russian vessels in the harbour. The town was bombarded two days. Kaffa is on the Crimea.

The Greeks having got 150 Turkish soldiers within a church, closed the doors and burned them up alive.

VIENNA, May 28th.—The adhesion of the Germanic confederation to the Austro-Prussian treaty is secured. A committee has been appointed by the Frankfort Diet to prepare the document of adhesion.

PARIS, May 29th.—The French Government announces in the *Moniteur*, that it has received very satisfactory intelligence from Epirus and Macedonia. In Epirus all the villages which the Hellenes had coerced into insurrection, had submitted to Fuad Effendi.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Athens having advised His Majesty King Otho, to call in the assistance of the English and French troops, the King replied that the moment any foreign troops landed in Greece he would head the insurgents to protect his independence.

The *Naval Gazette* of St. Petersburg states, that on the 12th of April last the corvette *Ariadne*, 12 guns, and the brig *Orpheus*, 6 guns, were, by order of Baron Meyendorff, (Russian ambassador at Vienna,) given as a present to the Greek Government, with every thing on board.

HAMBURGH, May 28th.—The exchange of couriers between London and Stockholm, both bearers of despatches from their respective Governments.

It is now certain that important negotiations are pending between these two courts. They seem to be on the eve of conclusion, and we may expect the result soon.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated May 20, state with confidence, that a note had been received from Austria and Prussia, calling upon the Emperor in energetic language, to evacuate the principalities on the Danube with the shortest possible delay, and in case the same is not attended to, that means will be taken for an active participation in the war against Russia, by those powers. But as the case stands at present, there is not the least probability that the Emperor will pay any attention to it.

Letters from Dalmatio, May 19, state that 3 Russian-Greek ships had taken refuge in that port. Directly the Austrian authorities became aware of the arrival of these ships and their character, orders were given that they may be searched, and that the arms and munitions they contained be seized. The orders were executed to the letter. and the ships prohibited from leaving the port.

A private letter from Delo, of the 15th, mentions a fact which shows, that the Greeks had not only violated all international law by the insurrection they excited in the Turkish provinces, but had committed the most odious cruelties.

Spain had issued a decree for a forced loan. The financial embarrassments of the government are very great.

Marshal Paskiewitch has crossed the Danube near Kalarash, and established his head quarters before Silistria.

Correspondents of English journals have been refused permission to accompany the English fleet.

By the signing of the new protocol at Vienna, the Anglo-French convention, providing for actual war, is incorporated with the Austro-Prussia treaty, providing for eventual war.

It is rumoured, that a considerable corps of Austrian troops are to be centered at Krajova.

Trade throughout Russia is suffering intensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

NAPLES, MAY 18th.—The *Gazette* publishes a declaration of neutrality. 1st, Armed vessels shall not be admitted into the ports or roadsteads of the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies, nor shall they be furnished with munitions or ships' stores. 2nd, Privateers with prizes shall not be permitted to enter the ports, except from stress of weather. 3rd, Nothing will be allowed to be bought from Privateers. 5th, Vessels shall not carry to any of the Powers any articles contraband of war. 6th, Letters of Marque shall not be granted.

PARIS, MAY 20th.—The division under General Foray will not go to Greece. It has received counter orders to proceed straight to Constantinople.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEW YORK, June 13, 1854.

The *Arabia* reached New York at 8.30, last night. Flour advanced 6d. Weather at home fine, and harvest prospects excellent. Greece has accepted the demand of the Four Powers. Omar Pacha has marched 90,000 men for Silistria. Austria has demanded of Russia the evacuation of the Principalities. The Russians have admitted that Silistria cannot be captured for a fortnight. They had attempted to force a passage of the Danube at three different points, but were repulsed. Eight thousand French troops have disembarked at Piræus. A change of Ministry favorable to the allies has occurred in Greece. The Circassians have gained another important victory over the Russians. The Russians have promised not to fire on the hospitals in the fortress of Silistria.

Summary.

☞ On the 25th ult., the telegraphic line from Chatham to Windsor, opposite this city, was opened, and the first message conveyed over the wires. The line between Chatham and London is about completed. It is in contemplation to have two separate wires on the same poles, one for the exclusive use of the Great Western Railway, the other for the public.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ In the Lemmon slave case at New York, Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the appellant, Mr. Lemmon, must give security for the costs. This is the appeal which the Legislature of Virginia resolved should be prosecuted at the expense of that State.—*Phil. Register.*

Mrs. A. T. Swift was recently elected supervisor of the town of Penfield, Ohio. The Constitution allows none but voters to hold office. She could not carry out the will of the people. She has issued an address to her constituents on the subject—*Pa. Freeman.*

☞ It is said that the Home Government instead of acceding at once to the resolution passed during last session by our Legislative Assembly, with regard to the future election of our Legislative Council, have pledged themselves to introduce a measure into the British Parliament, granting this colony full power to amend its constitution in any manner it may think fit. We think it very questionable whether this was the best way to remove the evil complained of, because of course any constitutional action of our Legislature would seem to require the consent of the venerable body against whose existence it is aimed. However there is a remedy, not unknown to British history, even for this extreme case, and we have no doubt that our government will show themselves equal to the emergency in which this resolution of the British Cabinet may have so unexpectedly placed them. Of all the reforms demanded by the liberal party in Upper Canada, this seems to us the most important. Other evils may be more irritating, but they are comparatively local and symptomatic, they do not generate injustice and weak compromises in our legislation, the abandonment, or what is worse, the mutilation of well digested measures, so much as this, anamoly appears to do, and for instances of which we need only refer to the history of last session.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

☞ A Canadian named John Contin killed a large bear lately, about 40 miles north of Quebec, which weighed nearly 300 pounds. The hunter and his game, says the Quebec *Gazette*, were both found dead, and lying a short distance apart, Contin's face and head being lacerated in a shocking manner; his gun also had been smashed to pieces. The beast had received three bullet wounds—two in his flank, and another behind the right shoulder.—*Journal & Messenger.*

☞ Five hundred ministers held a Convention in Boston during the late proceedings in that place, and after conferring upon the present condition of the country, resolved to take measures for uniting and organizing the religious sentiment of all denominations against Slavery.—*Era.*

☞ At a recent meeting of the City of London Ragged Schools, Mr. Alderman and Sherrig Wire said, they could tell them, from their experience of the city prisons, that since the establishment of ragged schools, juvenile crime had diminished fifty per cent. This is a great fact, and cannot be too generally known, as a most powerful argument in support of such institutions. —*Son of Temperance.*

☞ The Frankfort (Ky.,) *Commonwealth* states that on Monday night, May 22d, three daughters of the Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, living at El Dorado, six or seven miles from Harrodsburg, were horribly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp, and that the whole three are dead, and were buried in the same grave on Wednesday. —*Era.*

☞ It is reported that the American government have abandoned all their claims against Spain, if the latter will cede her African possessions in Melilla to the United States.

The French consul at San Francisco was arrested on the 6th of May on a charge of violating the neutrality laws U. S. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000. Trouble ahead.

The *Colonist* advertises for respectable young women to learn the art of Printing.

☞ Upwards of fourteen thousand emigrants have arrived at the port of Quebec since the opening of navigation.—*Colonist*,

The Russian Sloop of war *Dina* and others are reported to be in the South Seas, and fears are expressed for the security of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other towns in Australia and New Zealand.

A colored man, William Shaw, was very dangerously hurt on Friday evening on King St. by a run-away horse. He was hit so violently on the side as to be thrown a distance of thirty feet.—*Ibid.*

☞ A daring act of incendiarism was attempted yesterday, by the endeavour to burn the premises occupied by Mrs. Arthurs, on Front street in this city. The fire was put into a flour barrel among some straw and other combustible matter in a shed at the rear of the residence of the lady named. Before the flames had gained any headway they were fortunately discovered and extinguished. A young lad named Brien, a servant in Mrs. Arthurs' employment, was taken up on suspicion, but was subsequently discharged. In such a case as this, a reward offered by the Corporation might have good effect.—*Colonist.*

☞ Upwards of 35,000 bushels of wheat and 70,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from Toronto, at Browne's wharf alone, since the opening of navigation; 1,000 bushels of wheat came in store, on the 1st inst., at the same wharf.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* of Friday says.—Over five hundred first class passengers came up on the Great Western Railway train which arrived last evening.

☞ The Paris *Star* says that wheat now fetches twelve shillings and sixpence York, in Paris. No wool as yet come in—prices are not settled yet.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale.

Mr. Edward Emery, of London. C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M, JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs W Cook	1	0	0
G. T	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Trilton, Esq	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 16, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d. to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s6d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	55	0	a	0	0
Pork do	4½	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz.	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9½ to 6s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½ to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1½	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
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0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¾	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
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1 1 11½	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
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DIED,

At 54, Yonge Street, on the 8th inst., Charles, aged 4; and on the 11th inst., John, aged 2 years, sons of the Rev. Charles Fletcher.

Poetry.

Stand for the Right!

Stand for the right, though falsehood rail,
And proud lips coldly sneer;
A poisoned arrow cannot wound
A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right, and with clean hands
Exalt the truth on high;
Though it find warm, sympathizing hearts
Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought, and felt,
Yet could not boldly dare
The battle's brunt, but by thy side
Will every danger share.

Stand for the right, proclaim it loud,
Though it find an answering tone
In honest hearts, and thou'lt no more
Be deemed to stand alone.

Out of the Tavern, etc.

Translated from the German.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Sweet! you are caught in a very bad plight.
Right hand and left hand are both out of place;
Sweet, you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.

Moon, 'tis a very queer figure you cut;
One eye is staring while t'other is shut.
Tipsy, I see; and you are greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a terrible shame.

Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright,
Rocking and staggering; why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is drunk as a lord.

All is confusion; now, isn't it odd?
I am the only thing sober abroad.
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain,
Better go into the tavern again.

Agricultural.

AMALGAMATION OF SOILS.

BY H. D. WHITE.

The improvement of soils by amalgamation has now become quite common. Most farmers are not aware of the very decided amelioration which may be effected in this way, at a small expence. There is no soil so perfectly constituted as not to admit of beneficial additions.—The heavy and tenacious clays are so viscid as to require a very large *per centum* of sand to break its tenacity; but most soils demand but little to increase, very materially, productive powers. Sands, of a light and very porous character, will be greatly benefitted by a small quantity of clay. This results from the intrinsic character of the soil; sand being sterile on account of its want of adhesiveness.—Where the particles are in a state of wide division, there is generally, indeed *always*, a too free descent, and the perspiration is so rapid and *copious* as materially to lessen the fertility. Clay tends to agglomerate the particles, and to preserve the gases which are evolved from the substances applied as *stimuli* to the crops. The question is often propounded: "How much clay is necessary to thoroughly ameliorate a sandy soil?" This question can only be correctly answered by an inspection of its constituents. If it is nearly all *silex*, or pure sand, the quantity of aluminous matter that will be necessary to change its character from a poor and unproductive, to a rich and energetic medium, may amount to forty per cent., perhaps to fifty. The extreme looseness and utter want of cohesibility which characterize all such soils, requires a very considerable quantity to overcome it, and communicate that degree of tenacity which is always a predominant characteristic of all productive soils. In applying clay, it is better to haul it on in the autumn, or last part of summer, in order that its texture may be broken up and fined down by the pulverulent and disintegrating action of frost. This is an essential point, as clay applied in large and solid masses, though it may in time be reduced to fineness by the conjoint operations of the several elements, will confer no immediate benefit, and may, indeed, for a time, prove detrimental. But in a finely pulverized state, its action is immediate; it not only confers the power of retaining the gaseous compounds evolved by the fermenting substances applied as *stimuli* to the crops, but enhances its retentive powers as to aqueous particles; so that a soil which has always been dry and a dust, becomes at once moist and fine, with its productive capacity so far increased as so remain fruitful for a long series of years even under excessive cropping with the most emasculating or exhausting crops. Any one who doubts this may easily get rid of his scepticism by applying a small quantity, noting the results. The change in the *appearance* of the soil will be observed to be no less apparent or remarkable than that produced in its productiveness, and the longer the results are noticed, the less questionable will they appear. In the amelioration of clays, large quantities of sand may be applied without any apprehension of injury; in fact, no quantity that will be likely to be applied will prove otherwise than beneficial, especially if mixed with a quantity of putrescent manure.—*Olive Branch.*

Strawberry Cultivation.

Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King Street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application, just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Of nitre potash, of glauber salts and sal soda, each one pound; of muriate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound, dissolved in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation—as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that, unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out.—*Friends' Review, Philadelphia.*

Worthy of Attention---Value of Hen Manure.

In a recent article on poultry we spoke of the very great value of hen manure. We remarked, if werecollect rightly, that the most liberol estimate liable to be formed of it, would fall many times short of its actual value, provided sufficient pains were taken to save and compost it. And this opinion was the result of our own experiments and careful observation.

Mr. Phineas Pratt, of Deep River, Conn., writing to the *Country Gentleman* says:

"A neighbor manured in the hill four acres of corn with the droppings of thirty hens of one year, and had an excellent crop."

Think of that, farmers! This amount of manure, from the poultry alone, is wasted annually by many of you. Four acres of corn—and an excellent crop—lost every year from the want of a little attention. Take the profits of that quantity of corn for the last twenty years, and the profits of the increase of the subsequent crops, resulting from the application of the hen manure, and from the manure made of the corn fodder, if ted out on the farm—that money at compound interest, commencing twenty years ago, would buy many of your farms, buildings, and all, to-day.

We know that some people hold these seemingly small matters in contempt;—but no farmer who is wise, after having his attention once called to their importance, will neglect them any longer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Selections.

A Prairie Peculiarity.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* states that consumption of wood upon the prairies in cold weather in the locomotives is much greater than among the settlements or in the timbered country, and the amount of steam produced much less. A train will leave Detroit with from twenty-five to thirty-five freight cars, and from eighty to one hundred pounds of steam. As it nears Chicago, on the open prairie, the steam will fall gradually to thirty-five or fortyfive pounds; and the engine, leaving half its train, runs with the remainder to Chicago. So, put an iron box stove on the top of one of the cars on the prairie, let the fire burn intensely, and the surface of the stove will not burn the hand laid upon it. It is a problem, the solution of which would make the fortune of an inventor how this very rapid loss of heat can be prevented.

How Canada obtained its Name.—The origin of the world Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visted that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none, they often said among themselves, 'Acanada,' (there is nothing here). The Indians, who watched closely, learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards, come on the same errand,) they were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, 'Acanada.' The French who knew as little Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of 'Canada,' which it has borne ever since.

Another Ninevah Palace.—A letter from Mosul, in the N. Y. *Tribune*, states that a new palace has been uncovered at Nineveh, which excels in beauty any yet found in Assyria. The letter thus describes the new discovery:—"Huge monsters—compounds of the lion, man, and eagle, guard the entrance. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the king and his officers, a lion hunt, a war scene, and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs, the King's chariot being drawn by men, with altars and priests and griffins; in fine, a picture of Assyrian manners and religion, as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum."

Negroes in San Francisco.—There are 1,500 negroes in San Francisco, owning property worth $1,000,000. Can they "take care of themselves?"

The World and its Rulers.—There are at present eighty-three empires, monarchies, republics, principalities, duchies, and electorates. There are six emperors, including his sable highness Faustin I. of St. Domingo, sixteen kings, numbering among them Jamaco, King of all the Musquitoes, and also those of Dahomey, and the Sandwich Islands; five queens, including Ranavalona of Madagascar, and Pomare of the Society Islands: eighteen presidents; ten reigning princes; seven grand dukes; ten dukes; one pope; two sultans, of Borneo and Turkey; two governors, of Entre Rios and Corrientes; one viceroy of Egypt; one shah of Persia; one imaun, of Muscat; one ameer, of Cabul; one bey, of Tunis; and lastly, one director of Nicergus.

Change of Color in the Hair.—Dr. Wardrop, an English author, in a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," relates some cases of the sudden changing of the hair from black to white. A lady who was deeply grieved on receiving the intelligence of a great change in her worldly condition, and who had a very remarkable quantity of dark hair, found, on the following morning, the whole of her hair had become of a silver white. Some striking instances of this kind are narrated by historians. "I was struck," says Madam Campan, "with the astonishing change misfortune had wrought upon Marie Antoinette's features; her whole head of hair had turned almost white, during her transit from Vincennes to Paris." The Duchess of Luxemburg was caught making her escape during the terrors of the French Revolution, and put in prison; the next morning it was observed that her hair had become white. A Spanish officer, distinguised for his bravery, was in the Duke of Alva's camp, and an experiment was made by one of the authorities to test his courage. At midnight the provost marshal accompanied by his guard and a confessor, awoke him from his sleep, and informing him that, by the order of the Viceroy, he was to be immed ately executed, had only a quarter of an hour left to make his peace with Heaven. After he had confessed, he said hat he was prepared for death, but declared his innocence. The Provost Marshal at this moment broke into a fit of laughter, and told him that they merely wanted to try his courage. Placing his hand upon his heart, and with ghastly paleness, he ordered the Provost out of his tent, observing that he had "done him an evil office;" and the next morning, to the wonder of the whole army, the hair of his head, from having been of a deep black color, had become perfectly white.

The Longevity of Women.—There are four hundred and thirty American women over one hundred years of age.

Not Qualified.—A young law student, who wrote a good, clear, round hand, and who was about finishing his studies, one day handed an instrument which he had just written off to his uncle, a dry wag, who had called in to see him and enquire of his progress in his profession.—The uncle took the MS., and after reading a few lines of it, gave it back to his nephew, stating, with an arch smile peculiar to himself,—

"You are not quite a lawyer yet, James."

"What do you find out of the way in it?" asked the student in astonishment.

"Why," returned the waggish old critic, "anybody can read that writing."

A barber desired a groggy customer of his, on Sunday morning, whose breath smelled strong of alchohol, to keep his mouth shut, or the establishment might get indicted for keeping a rum-hole open on Sunday.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, those elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, [illegible] of five on Manual Labor—a [illegible] five on Protective Unions—of Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location for the State [illegible] by the National Council, erect buildings, appoint or [illegible] the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. on every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The school shall be managed and controlled entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. [illegible] shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. [illegible] shall be [illegible] School.

b. Each pupil shall [illegible] School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. [illegible]

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter. signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something else and use those means which [illegible] the attainment of the great and long desired end, to do something to meet the actual [illegible] of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing an [illegible] an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *living element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American [illegible] of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are hereby [illegible] to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, for a great NATIONAL CONVENTION then and there, to consider and decide upon the [illegible] and important subject of [illegible] United States.

[illegible] is invited to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration [illegible] and NONE OTHERS and no opposition will be [illegible] countenanced.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be [illegible] otherwise. If not, then, there is no part of the [illegible] where our social and political [illegible] are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures [illegible] the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail at the time fixed for assembling as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
} *Pittsburgh, Pa.,*

G. Harper,
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E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
} *Alleghany City.*

J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,
Rev. M. M. Clark,
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Johnson Woodlin,
} *Phil.*

James M. Whitfield,
John N. Still,
Stanley Matthews.
} *New York.*

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - - 2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at - - - 7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 30 p. m.
Leave London at - - - 4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at - - 8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London - - - 6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

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AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning;

At the Falls with the Buffalo R. R. arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

1854.
THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers [illegible] at all hours, and when the Steamer leaves at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable Hot Meal for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P. M.; and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

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DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing,

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been hurt; and his nigh side hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,

Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
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ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 33 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

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Sixth ½ 8 "	14th "	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9 "	11th "	North Orillia	50 "
14 "	3rd "	Tay	100 "
15 "	11th "	Nottawasaga	100 "
11 "	12th "	"	200 "
16 "	10th "	"	200 "
17 "	10th "	"	200 "
East ½ 9 "	9th "	Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th "		"	50 "

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

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Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

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AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

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DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 14.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

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All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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William Cayley
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

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THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, March, 11, 1854

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GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
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HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder, Glass Stainer, Mixed Paints, Putty, Brushes, Lead Pipe, Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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PUNCTUALITY!!
BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

June.

BY WILLIAM HENRY BURLEIGH.

June with its roses—June!
The gladdest month of our capricious year,
With its thick foliage, and its sunlight clear;
And with the drowsy tune
Of the bright leaping waters, as they pass
Laughingly on amid the springing grass!

Earth at her joyous coming
Smiles as she puts her gayest mantle on;
And Nature greets her with a benison;
While myriad voices, humming
Their welcome to her, to the dreamy music round,
Till seems the air a continent of sound

The over-arching sky
Weareth a softer tint, a lovelier blue,
As if the light of heaven were melting through
Its saphire home on high;
Hiding the sunshine in their cap my breast,
The clouds float on like spirits at their rest.

A deeper melody,
Poured by the birds, as o'er their callow young
Watchful they hover, to the breeze is flung—
Gladsome, yet not of glee—
Music to mother, like that which mothers sing
Above their cradled infants slumbering.

On the warm hill-side, where
The sunlight lingers latest, through the grass
Peepeth the luscious strawberry! As they pass
Young children gathering it,
Crushing the gathered fruit in playful mood,
And staining their bright faces with its blood.

A deeper blush is given
To the half-ripened cherry, as the sun
Day after day pours warmth in the trees upon,
Till the rich pulp is riven
The truant school-boy looks with longing eyes,
And perils limb and neck to win the prize.

The farmer, in his field,
Draws the rich mould around the tender maize
While hope, bright pinioned poised, sings coming days
When all his toils shall yield
An ample harvest, and around his hearth
There shall be laughing eyes and tones of mirth.

Poised on his rainbow wing,
The butterfly, whose life is but an hour,
Hovers coquettishly from flower to flower,
A very and happy thing;
Born for the sunshine and the sweet May day,
Soon passing, like the beautiful, away.

These are thy pictures, June!
Brightest of Summer months: thou month of flowers
First-born of beauty, whose swift-footed hours
Dance to the merry tune
Of birds and waters, and the pleasant shout
Of childhood on the sunny hills peal'd out.

I feel it were not wrong
To deem thou art a type of Heaven's clime,
Only that there the clouds and storms of Time
Sweep not the clouds along;
The flowers—air—beauty—music—all are thine,
But brighter—purer—lovelier—more divine!

Literature.

Thorns for the Rose.

From Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

"It will be very ridiculous in you Rose, to refuse to give up that child," said a dark looking man to the pretty widow Grey.—"Think what a relief it will be to have one of your children taken off your hands. It costs something to live now-a-days,"—and Uncle Ralph scowled portentously, and he pushed his purse farther down in his coat-pocket,—"and you know you have another mouth to feed. They'll educate her, clothe and feed her, and——"

"Yes," said the impetuous, and warm-hearted mother, rising quickly from her chair and setting her little feet down in a very determined manner upon the floor, while a bright flush passed over her cheek, "yes, Ralph, and teach her to forget and disrespect her mother!"

"Pshaw, Rose, how absurd! She'll outgrow all that when she gets to be a woman, even if they succeed now. Would you stand in your own child's light? She will be an heiress, if you act like a sensible woman; and, if you persist in refusing, you may live to see the day when she will reproach you for it."

This last argument carried some weight with it; and Mrs. Seldon sat down dejectedly and folded her little hands in her lap.—She had not thought of that. She might be taken away, and little Kathaleen forced to toil for daily bread.

Uncle Ralph saw the advantage he had gained, and determined to pursue it—for he had a great horror of being obliged eventually to provide for them himself.

"Come, Rose, don't sit there looking so solemn; put it down, now in black and white, and send off for the letter, before one of your soft womanish fits comes on again," and he pushed a sheet of paper toward her, with pen and ink.

Just then the door burst open, and little Kathaleen came bounding in from her play, bright with the loveliness of youth and health, and springing into her mother's lap, and clasping her neck, frowned from beneath her curls at Uncle Ralph, whom she suspected somehow or other to be connected with the tear drop that was trembling on her mother's long eye-lashes.

"I can't do it, Ralph," said the young widow, clasping her child to her breast, and raining tears and smiles enough upon her to make a mental rainbow.

"You are a fool!" said the vexed man, "and you'll live to hear somebody tell you so, I'm thinking;" and he slammed the door in a very suggestive manner, as he passed out.

Poor Mrs. Seldon! Stunned by the sudden death of a husband who was all to her that her warm heart craved, she clung the more closely to his children. No woman ever knew better than Rose Seldon the undying love of a mother. The offer that had been made her for Kathaleen was from distant relations of her husband—of whom she knew little, except that Mr. and Mrs. Clair were childless, and had found a great deal of fault with her husband's choice of a wife. They had once made her a short visit, and somehow or other, all the time they were there—and it seemed a little eternity to her for that very reason—she never dared creep to her husband's side, or slide her little hand in his, or pass it caressingly over his broad white forehead, or run into the hall for a parting kiss, or do anything, in short, save to sit up straight, two leagues off, and be proper!

Now you may be sure this was all very excruciating to little Mrs. Rose, who was verdant enough to think that husbands were intended to love, and who owned a little heart quite as large as a little woman could conveniently carry about. She saw nothing on earth so beautiful as those great dark eyes of his—especially when they were bent on her—nor heard any music to compare with that deep, rich voice; and though she had been married many happy years, her heart leaped at the sound of his footstep as it did the first day he called her 'wife.'

Cared she "Great Reaper" for that?—Stayed he for the clasped hands of entreaty, or the scalding tear of agony? Reckoned he that not one silver thread mingled in the dark locks of the strong man? No! by the desolation of that widowed heart, no! he laid his icy fingers on those lips of love, and chilled that warm brave heart, and then turned coldly away to seek another victim. And Rose pressed his children to her heart with a deeper love—a love born of sorrow—and said we will not part. She knew that fingers that never toiled before, must toil unceasingly now. She knew when her heart was sad, there was no broad breast to lean upon.—She had already seen days that seemed to have no end, dragging their slow, weary length along. She dare not go to a drawer, trunk or escritoire, lest some memento of him should meet her eye. She struggled bravely through the day to keep back the tears, for her children's sake; but night came, when those little restless limbs needed a respite—even from play—when the little prattling voices were hushed, and the bright eye pris ned beneath its snowy lid; then, indeed, the long pent-up grief held in check through the day by a mother's unselfish love, burst forth; till exhausted with tearful vigils, she would creep at the grey dawn, between the rosy little sleepers, and resting close to their blooming faces, dream—God knows how mockingly—of happy hours that would never come again.

And O! the slow torture of each morning waking; the indistinct recollection of something dreadful; the hand drawn slowly across the aching brow: the struggle to remember! Then—the opening eye, the unfamiliar objects, the strange, new, small room nothing home-like but those sleeping orphans.

God help the widow!

And now, as if her cup of bitterness were not full, little Kathaleen must leave her.—Must it be? She paced the room that night after Uncle Ralph had left her, and thought of his words, "She may live to tell you so." Then she went to the bedside, and parted the clustering hair from Kathaleen's forehead, and marked with a mother's pride the sweet, careless grace of those dimpled limbs, and noted each shining curl. There was the father's long lashes, his brow, his straight classic profile. O, what would he tell her? And then, old memories came back with a rushing tide that swept all before it! Poor Rose!

Kathaleen stirs uneasily, and calls "Mamma," and smiles in her sleep. O, how could she part with that little loving heart?—Countless were the caresses she received from her every hour. Watchful and sensitive, she noted every shade of sorrow on her mother's face and by a thousand mute remonstrances, testified her unspoken sympathy. That little impulsive heart would be cased in an armour of frigidity at Clairville. She might be sad, or sick, or dying, and Rose shuddered and sat still nearer to her child. What companionship would she have? What moral influence exerted?—Might she not even be weaned from the heart she had laid beneath?

Ah! Uncle Ralph, you little knew, as you sat in your office the next morning, and folded a little slip of paper back in its envelope, upon which was written these simple words, 'Kathaleen shall go,'—you little knew at what cost! You marked not the blistered paper and the unsteady penmarks as you smiled satisfactorily, and said, 'very concise and sensible, for a woman."

Uncle Ralph did think of it again once, as he walked home to his dinner; but it was only to congratulate himself that if Rose should be unable to support herself—which he doubted—there would be one less for him to look after! As to a woman's tears—pshaw! they were always crying for something; if it wasn't for that, it would be something else.

We will pass over the distressful parting between mother and child. The little trunk was only packed; the little Bible down in one corner. A book-mark, with a lamb embroidered upon it, was slipped in at these words—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." Mother's God would care for Kathaleen; there was sweet comfort in that

And so Rose choked back her tears, and unclasped again and again the little clinging arms from her neck, and bade her sunny-haired child "good-bye!" and laughed hysterically, as the little hand waved another, and a last adieu. Even Uncle Ralph felt an uncomfortable sensation about his fifth button, and gave his dickey a nervous twitch and looked very steadily at the tops of the opposite houses!

* * * * * *

Two months had passed! Little Kathaleen sat very quiet in that heated close school-room. There was a dark shadow under her eyes, either from illness or sorrow, and her face was very pale. Rose had written to her, but the letters were in the grave of Mrs. Clair's pockets, never to be resurrectionized; so Kathaleen was none the wiser or happier. Uncle Ralph made it a principle never to think of any thing that impaired his digestion; so he dismissed all uneasy thoughts of, or care for his niece, and made no inquiries; because he was firmly of the opinion, that "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

"You are uncommonly obtuse about your lesson this morning," said Kathaleen's tutor; "you've told me twice that France was bounded south by the Gulf of Mexico. What are you thinking about?" said he, as he grasped her arm.

"Sir?" said little Kathleen, abstractedly.

"I say, what ails you, to be so stupid this morning," said the vexed pedagogue.

"My head aches badly," said Kathaleen; "and—and—"

"And what?" said Mr. Smith

"And—I—want—to—see—my—mother!" said the child, with a burst of tears.

"Fiddlestick!" said the amiable Mr Smith, "if she cared much about you, I reckon she would have written to you before now. Mrs. Clair thinks she's married again, or something of that sort; so don't worry your head for nonsense. How's France bounded, hey?

The division lines on the atlas were quite concealed by Kathaleen's tears; so she was ordered into the presence of her grim relative who coaxed and threatened in vain, and finally sent her to bed.

For two long, weary months the free, glad spirit of the child had been fettered and cramped at Clairville. No one spoke to her of home or her mother; or, if they chanced to mention the latter, it was always in a slurring, sneering manner, more painful to the loving, sensitive child than their silence.—But why did mamma not write? that was the only wearing thought by day and night. And so Kathaleen drooped, and lost colour and spirits, and walked like an automaton, up and down the stiff garden walks, and "sat up straight," and "turned out her toes," as she was bid; and had a quick, frightened, nervous manner as if she were constantly in fear of reproof or punishment.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Clair, "how is Kathaleen? has she got over her hysterics? I must break her of that."

"Dear heart, no ma'am! She's just fretting the soul out of her for a sight of her mother, its nater, I spose," said Bridget polishing her face with her checked apron.

"Stuff, Bridget! The child's just like her mother; and that's saying enough.—However, give her a little valerian, and sleep at the side of her bed to-night. I'll look in in the morning, said the angular lady, as she smoothed out her dress and her wrinkles.

And so Bridget, obedient to orders, stretched her stout Irish limbs, 'at the side of the bed,' though she might as well been in Ireland as there, for any response she made to that plaintive petition, through the long night, "Oh, do call my mamma! please call my mamma!"

And so night passed! and the golden morning light streamed in upon the waxen face of little Kathaleen. No breath came from those parted lips; no ringlet stirred with life; the hands lay meekly beside her, and the last tear she should ever shed lay glittering like a gem upon her cheek.

"Ralph," said Mrs. Selden, "I shall start for Clairville to-morrow; I can stay away from Kathaleen no longer."

"You'll be mad if you do," said Uncle Ralph, the child's well enough, or you would hear; you can't expect them to be writing all the time. Your welcome will be a sorry one, I can tell you; so take my advice, and let well alone."

Mrs. Selden made no reply, but began to pack her trunk, and Uncle Ralph left the house.

In about an hour's time he returned, and found Rose trying, in vain to clasp the lid of her trunk

"Do come here, Ralph," said she without looking up, "and settle this refractory lock. Dear little Kathaleen! I've crammed so many traps in here for her—How glad she will be to see me!" and she turned and looked up to see why Ralph did not answer.

Blow, cheek and lip were in an instant blanched to paleness. A mother's quick eye had spared his tongue the sad tidings.

* * * * * *

If you visit the Lunatic Asylum at——, you will see a very beautiful woman, her glossy ringlets slightly threaded with silver. Day after day she paces up and down that long corridor, and says in heart-rending tones to every one she meets, "O, do call mamma! won't you please call my mamma?"

SCENE IN A CAR.

The seats of the car were all occupied—crowded. None of our avenue cars ever yet were full, so, of course, the house on wheels stopped for me.

Not wishing to disturb those who were seated, I was intending to stand, but a gentleman up at the far end arose and insisted upon my taking his seat. Being very tired, I thanked him and obeyed.

Presently, a lady, much younger, much prettier, and much better than myself entered the car. No less than four gentlemen arose instantly, offering her a seat. She smiled sweetly and unaffectedly, and thanking the gentleman who urged the nearest seat to her, she seated herself with a peculiar grace of manner.

She had one of those faces Raphael was always painting,—touchingly sweet and expressive.

A little after this young beauty had taken her seat, a poor woman, looking very thin and very pale, with that care-worn, haggard look, that poverty, and sorrow, and hard labor always gives, came in. She might have been one of those poor seamstresses who work like slaves and—starve for their labor. She was shabby and meanly clad, and seemed weak and exhausted. She had evidently no sixpences to throw away, and came in the car, not to stand, but to rest, while she was helped on in her journey.

While she was meekly standing for the moment, none of the *gentlemen* (?) offering to rise, Raphael's angel, with sweet, reproving eyes, looked on those who had so officiously offered *her* a seat, and seeing none of them attempt to move, and just as myself was rising to give the poor old lady a seat, she arose and insisted upon the woman taking her seat.

It was all the work of but a moment; and the look of grateful surprise the old woman gave her, and the glance of sweet pity the beautiful girl bestowed on the woman as she yielded her seat, and the evident consternation of the broadcloth individuals, who were manifestly put to shame, all were to me irresistably interesting and instructive.

One of these same broadcloth wearers, apparently overpowered with confusion, got up and left the car, and Raphael's angel took his vacant seat.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

A FAST OF THE LORD'S CHOICE.

A Sermon: Preached in the Evangelical Union Church, of Picton, N. S., on the Occasion of a Public Fast, for the Success of the British Arms, in the Impending War Against Russia.

BY REV. ALEX. MCARTHUR.

"Behold ye fast for strife and debate, and smite with the fist of wickedness, &c.—Isaiah, lviii. 4.

His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has appointed this day, to be set apart for humiliation and prayer; that, "In the impending war between Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty's fleets and forces may be preserved from danger, and crowned with success." In compliance with this requisition, we are assembled, to take such part in this public fast, as our consciences will permit. I have selected Isaiah, 58th chap., as a foundation for remarks, on the present occasion; but more particularly, the following passage:—"Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness: ye shall not fast *as ye do this day*, to make your voice to be heard on high. Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes *under him?* wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"—Isaiah: 4, 5, 6, 7.

It is not my purpose to enter into an exposition of the chapter before us; but simply, to make it the basis for a few observations, respecting *the design, propriety, use, form,* and *spirit* of a national fast. *Preliminary to such observations, I beg to call your attention to certain principles observed in God's dealing with nations.*

1st. Each nation is recognized as having a distinct individual character—as, being a unit, and acting as a body corporate, in its individual capacity, through the heads of its various departments. A nation in the eyes of the Lord, is as *one body.*

2dly. Nations are held amenable for their national acts; that is for acts performed under official authority, by heads or agents of government.

3dly. There is not one law for the individual, and another for the nation. The principles of moral law are as much binding upon nations, in their unit capacity, as upon any individual member of the body politic; that is, nations, like individuals, are bound to love their neighbor nations as themselves. When men unite in a corporate body of any kind, they do not thereby place themselves beyond the reach of moral obligation, in their associate capacity. The fact is, that the law of love has additional claims upon them, as by how much the more their power to do good or evil is thereby increased. Nations are bound to legislate, adjudicate, and execute, their laws, in harmony with the law of love.

4thly. Nations are visited with retribution for the violation of the law of love, *in this life.* They do not exist as nations in a future state, but as individuals. *There*, as individuals they will be judged; *here*, as nations. Therefore, if nations—as they do—receive providential retribution, it must be upon this mundane sphere. The history of the past affords abundant satisfactory and painful testimony, touching the working of this principle.

5thly. Under the Divine government, nations receive treatment according to their external conduct. Nations, as such, have no interior character. It is this fact, doubtless, which has given rise to the adage, "Corporations have no souls." They have no private quality, or character. What individuals of the nation do, are not regarded as national acts, except they be acting under the authority of the government. The acts are not the acts of the individual, but the nation. For the acts of individuals, having no official standing, the nation is not responsible: individuals will be judged as individuals, nations, as nations.

6thly. In the infliction of retribution upon nations, it so happens that the righteous suffer with the wicked. They are so mixed up in social and civil compact, that it is impossible, in the nature of the case, to distinguish between them, in the affliction of punishment. For instance, if a nation should fail to use sanitory regulations, necessary to prevent the spread of pestilence; when it reaches our shores, it makes indiscriminate slaughter among the people. The pure and virtuous fall under its fell power, as well as the most reckless violator of organic and moral law. If a nation continue the practice of slavery, all parties are made to feel the demoralizing influence of such a perverted social condition—those protesting, as well as those giving it their individual or governmental support. When a government lends its influence and patronage to such a demoralizing traffic as the sale of intoxicating drinks, for beverage purposes, the entire people become victims, more or less, to the evils arising from such traffic—those giving vote and voice against it, as well as those directly connected with it, either by sale or use. Public wrongs are private injuries. We come now to consider.

II.—THE DESIGN, PROPRIETY, USE, FORM, AND SPIRIT OF A NATIONAL FAST.

1st.—Negatively. It is not the design of a national fast, to substitute religious observances for repentance, or to make amends for doing wrong. We must not suppose, because we quit working with our hands, give up eating our daily bread, assemble ourselves as we now do, to sing psalms, offer prayers, etc., that God will accept this outward service, instead of undoing the wrong we have done; or justify the wrong we intend to do. Our worship must be sincere, and our repentance evinced by actual reformation, or we turn the whole fast into a grand exhibition of national hypocrisy. This would be covering our sin under the garb of sanctity, or asking leave to practice it under the sanction of religion.

Is this such a fast as the Lord commands? Let us not add to our numerous national sins, the guilt of national hypocrisy.

It is very evident from the severe rebuke of the Lord's prophet, that the Jews had the idea in their minds that, if they observed certain outward rites that the Lord would overlook their sins, and grant them indulgence in their continued violations of the law of love; hence he tells them in the 5th, 6th, and 7th verses of this chapter, the kind of fast God hath chosen. A fast accompanied and followed by deeds of benevolence—works meet for repentance.

We exclaim against popish indulgences, and we do well; but let us beware lest we commit the same folly in another form. The papist gives his *money* for indulgences; will we seek to buy them more cheaply, by the simple observance of *outward forms!* The Jews in the days of Isaiah, thought they could do this. They imposed upon themselves by an attempt to impose upon the Almighty. Hence, the complaint in the 3d verse. "Wherefore have we fasted, *say they*, and thou seest not? Wherefore have we afflicted our souls, and thou takest no knowledge?" The prophet gives them plainly to understand, it was because they had substituted penance for actual repentance and deeds of humanity. What are outward forms to the Lord, unless they spring from love? Empty as sounding brass.

2nd. The design of a national fast is, to afford occasion for the public recognition of our national responsibility. It is very useful in this respect.

3rd. A national fast furnishes a public opportunity for a public confession of national guilt.

4th. It gives an opportunity for publicly renouncing our national sins. National sins have been publicly committed, and they ought to be as publicly confessed and renounced. They were not done in a corner, but committed before God, and the universe; as openly should they be acknowledged, and abandoned. If we had committed them privately, and if they resulted in private injury only, they might be privately confessed and given up; but as they are known of all men, and expose us to a common retribution, before men ought they to be confessed and forsaken.

5th. A national fast is a public recognition of the existence and government of God, by a nation, in their national capacity; and therefore, a governmental fast is proper and useful. If a nation commit sins as a nation, it is certainly very proper that, as a nation, they should in this way acknowledge the existence of a God against whom they have sinned, and his righteous government, of which theirs should be a type.

6th. A national fast tends to rouse the consciences of the people to a sense of their national depravity.

7th. It affords an excellent opportunity for the minister of the Gospel to expose and rebuke national sins. Such then is the design, propriety, and use of national fasts.

III.—IN WHAT FORM AND SPIRIT OUGHT A NATIONAL FAST TO BE OBSERVED.

Our text is very explicit on this point. Read it. It is too long to requote. Some there are, who object to forms; but, it must appear obvious, if we would give expression to spirit, it must be by a form. It was not the sin of the Jews that they had a form of fasting, but that they had the form without the spirit. When the spirit was absent, the very form, however solemnly observed, became an abomination to the Lord. "To this man will I look who is poor and of a contrite spirit." But he who is not thus sincere and contrite, in the observance of religious services, is thus regarded. "He that killeth an ox, is as if he slew a man; he that sacrificeth a lamb, as he that cut off a dog's neck; he that offereth an oblation, as if he offered swine's blood; he that offereth incense, as if he blessed an idol."—Isaiah, lxvi. 2, 3. The offering of sacrifices, oblations, and incense, was not only lawful, but positively commanded; but even these enjoined ceremonies and sacrifices, if not observed in the spirit of true repentance, became as offensive as murder, abominations, and idolatory, in the sight of God; so also, of fasts observed without the spirit of humanity. If we have the proper spirit of fasting, that is no reason why we should not have the form, but rather a reason why we should.

Again, the observance of the form will serve to deepen the spirit of penitence, humiliation, and benevolence. Abstinence from food serves to quicken our interior perceptions, and leads us to the discovery of sin, while waiting devoutly before God in the ordinances of religion; and may originate such excess of sorrow for sin so as to render fasting necessary. This is doubtless the philosophy of fasting. Children in prospect of a journey can eat no food. Mental excitement of any kind takes away the appetite. This is to be accounted for on philosophical principles; the rush of blood to the brain deprives the digestive organs of their wonted activity.

Alas! if we had a proper view of our national sins we would be so bound down with grief and sorrow as to go without food for many days.

Again it is proper, as before said, that the head and agents of the Government should, in their official capacity, meet at some particular point, with the people as far as practicable, as the Jews were wont to assemble at Jerusalem, and there in simplicity and godly sincerity humble themselves and put away their sins by looking unto the Lord. But if not at some particular place, we should meet as we do this day, in our several places of worship for this purpose.

But it may be objected on the ground of some of the principles laid down at the commencement of our discourse: why should the *people* assemble for this purpose if the *heads* of government are to be held responsible for national offences. I reply, under a popular Government such as ours, where universal suffrage is enjoyed, the people share in this responsibility. Our responsibility is as to the extent of our political privileges. Whatever may be said of other nations enjoying less civil liberty, it is true of us that we share the responsibility of national acts in common with our rulers; for, it is by our suffrage our legislators hold their offices; and does not God hold us responsible for the kind of men we send to represent us in Parliament and make our laws? Yes, it is proper that the people—the whole people—should meet to confess the sins of our rulers, and our own sins, so far as we may have lent our countenance and influence to governmental wrongs. The lawgivers are our servants, expressing our will in statute enactments, which if wrong, it must be by our permission; for such permission are we held responsible.

We are therefore met this day to confess our national sins. That we may do so intelligently, it is of the first importance that these sins be specified. This is a painful part of our duty, but it must not be omitted.

IV.—NOTICE SOME OF THE PARTICULAR SINS OF WHICH WE ARE GUILTY, AS A NATION.

1st. In our treatment of the native tribes of conquered territory What has been our treatment of the original proprietors of the land in which we live? We have robbed them of their wide domain; wasted their hunting grounds; destroyed their means of living, and quenched their council fires. And what return have we made them? Have we left them a remnant of land as a suitable reservation upon which to pitch their camp? What have we done towards their education and moral culture? Has their relation to our civilization tended to elevate them?

Alas, poor Indian! his spirit is broken. That native dignity which he is said to have possessed when he roamed in the largest liberty, in undisputed possession of his unbroken forests, where is it? We have communicated to him our diseases; given him our vices without our virtues; devoured him with our fire-waters; and—"unkindest cut of all"—by a recent Act of Parliament doomed him to a political death. We have excluded him from the enjoyment of those privileges which we cordially extend to people of other countries, who may domiciate themselves in our midst. Even the poor negro—a fugitive from southern slavery—in all his ignorance, and degradation—is made welcome to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of a British subject, on complying with those conditions enjoined upon all other aliens and foreigners. But—oh! shame, where is thy blush! The Indian—the true native of the soil—because he is an *Indian*, however intelligent, wealthy or wise, he may become,—and only *the Indian*, is denied the right of suffrage.

It ought to be our proud boast that there is at least one spot on the North American continent, where, under the mane of the British lion, the fugitive slave can find, not only protection from the beak and talons of the American eagle, but also a share in the right of universal suffrage. But tell it not in Gath! it would form a blank in Nova Scotia, and what adds to the proof of our insensibility respecting the red man's rights is the fact that not a single voice has moved, nor a pen been stirred, to call into the outrage that has been perpetrated upon him. We have no ground to boast any but cause for

humiliation. Think not that they are insensible to our treatment of them. They feel it deeply. A lady of our acquaintance said to an intelligent Indian, the other day, "Peter, I suppose you have heard there is war with Russia: will you fight if they should come here." Peter stood for a moment, then replied,—"What me have to fight for?"—and his eyes flashed with indignation as he spoke—"Me have nothing. White people take away everything from Indian. No land—no nothing. When me put up camp—white people pull 'um down!—tell me go away—no business here. Me make buckets, basket, broom to sell: white people always beat me down: want me to give them for most nothing. Me fight! no, no, me have nothing to fight for. Oh! me wish me could speak English; me tell people great deal. Me think some white people very good; but not many care for Indian."

Poor Indian! What can we reply to thy speech? It is as though thou hadst used the words of the prophet in our text, in their application to us this day, in relation to our treatment of thee.

With such manifestations of our selfishness before their eyes, are we in a position to tell this abused people the love of Christ, or teach them the humanity of his religion, if we would do them good religiously, we must be careful that we do not alienate them from us.

2nd. We have reason to humble ourselves in view of the attitude which our rulers have assumed in relation to the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

They have refused to pass a law suppressing this terribly ruinous traffic. Laws are continued on the statute books of the Province, giving it our countenance and support. So far as it can be made honorable by being made lawful, we have made this destructive traffic honorable.

Lawgivers are presumed to legislate for the public good. They have said, therefore, that the making and vending of intoxicating drinks, for beverage purposes, is good and not evil. They have taken action, or rather refused to take action, on this subject, in view of all the light respecting the disastrous effects of the traffic upon the civil, educational, physical, moral and religious interests of the country. In view also of the benefits conferred upon neighboring commonwealths by the exercise of wholesome laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. They have given their consent, that a system be continued in our midst, which eventuates in the commission of every crime named or condemned by our laws—which leads to the violation of every command of the decalogue, and which raises insuperable obstacles to the salvation of many of our young men. No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.

3dly. We are guilty of many Wars. Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence even of your own lusts? Spring they not from human depravity? Alas! how the blood of our fellow men stains the pages of our history! Now we are once more engaged in war. for what purpose? To keep the so-called Robber of the North from accomplishing his design of conquest and acquisition of territory? We have taken slice after slice of the lands of native tribes at an immense sacrifice of human life. We have appropriated large tracts of the continents of the earth, and many islands of the sea; indeed, so extensive are our conquests, that it has become our boast that the sun never sets upon the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen. Have we not watered these conquered lands with blood? South Caffraria is red with the blood of her sons—recently shed. The swords of our warriors are yet dripping with the blood of the Burmese whom we lately slaughtered by hundreds because a few pounds—not two thousand—were owing to a few British merchants. We have been embroiling ourselves with the quarrels of other nations from time immemorial, it is said from a love of justice. Ah! would that we did love justice much, and mercy more. Did we love justice much when we lent our power to support the tottering thrones of European despotism against the cause of popular rights? Where was our love of justice when Poland fell? When Hungary was drowned in her own blood? When liberty was driven from Italy at the point of French bayonets? Where now is our love of justice in seeking to obtain an alliance with Austria, at the expense of arresting the uprising of fallen countries, and the progress of popular freedom on the continent of Europe? But we are engaged in war again under the plea of justice! and are called together by executive authority to ask God's blessing upon the British arms!

V.—WHAT THEN IS OUR DUTY AS CHRISTIANS, IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT WAR?

1*st.* To lament its existence—to mourn over the fact of human depravity, from whence comes war—to lament the folly of the nations in attempting to settle their disputes by the sword, rather than by peaceful arbitration, or through the intervention of international law.

2*ndly.* To pray God speedily to interpose, and by his providence arrest its further progress: But

3*rdly.* As we are the servants of Him who said, My kingdom is not of this world else would my servants fight—who command us to love our neighbor as we do ourselves—nay, who commands us to love our enemies, and pray for those who despitefully use us and persecute us—and who has pronounced a blessing upon the peacemakers; we beg to be excused from approaching the mercy seat, in the name of this same Jesus, who is the Prince of Peace, to ask the God of Love to prosper our efforts, in pouring tempests of musket and cannon balls and grape shot, into the bosoms of the Russians, or in raining bomb shells upon their towns and cities, thus ushering thousands unprepared into eternity, and causing the hearts of surviving friends to ache with grief. We must be loyal to Jesus, "not fearing the wrath of the king." We must not "fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness." Let us keep the fast the Lord has chosen. "And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul, then shall thy light shine forth in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day."—ver. 10.

REMARKS.

1*st.* Let it not be said that the minister of the Gospel has nothing to do with national sins. If not, why are we called together by executive authority to consider them, mourn over them, and repent in view of them? Is not this subject perfectly legitimate? Is it not in happy keeping with the day and the occasion? What is the Lord's command to his ministers? "Cry aloud, and spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins; v. 10. "My people," and "the house of Jacob," may represent both the Church and State. When public sins are committed, it becomes the ministers duty to rebuke them, in the manner here commanded, as he must answer before the bar of God.

2*d.* We learn from this subject the genius of our holy religion. Isaiah has been truly tyled the evangelical prophet. This chapter breathes the very spirit of the Gospel. The Christian's duty is to heal wounds, not to open them; to assuage the anguish of the heart, not to extort the wail of widows and orphans. Is there anything in what Jesus Christ ever did, or said, or enjoined, to found an appeal before the mercy seat, for the success of war, by whomsoever, or for whatsoever purpose waged! Does it shine forth from his sermon on the Mount? Is it demonstrated by the parable of the good Samaritan? Does it lie patent upon the record of his acts? Is it breathed from his prayer on the cross?

It is granted that there are bold expressions to be found in the Old Testament, couched in the strained language of Oriental poetry, which seem to ascribe warlike attributes to the God of the Hebrews; but would it be a safe mode of reasoning to infer from such expressions, that the God of the universe, whom Christians adore, is the patron deity of warriors? Because that in a dark traditionary age—an age giving birth to warlike deeds, and warlike poetry—such expressions are used, which represent God as taking delight in war, does it follow, that we, who live in this enlightened age, with the ever-green humanitarian example of Jesus Christ before us, and his love requiring precept in our hands, should consider ourselves called upon to sanction the inhuman practice of war, by the ordinances of religion? It may be Cromwellian so to do, but it is not Christian.

There is enough of the war principle in human nature developing itself gratuitously. It needs not the inspiration of psalms, or the invocation of prayers, to warm it into life. As it springs from lust, it ought to be repressed rather than excited; certainly it ought not to be sanctified by praise and prayer.

3*rd.* Let war go forth on its own merits. Let it not be protected in the name of religion. Withhold from it Church influence and woman's smile, let not music be consecrated to its use,—strip it of its plumes, tinsel, and gaudy trappings,—take away the false glory which surrounds it—let it fall into merited disgrace under the frown of Christianity, and how long would it be before the hand of industry, seizing war's instruments of death, would fulfil the Scriptures, by beating spears into pruning-hooks and swords into plow-shares? AMEN.

Lucy Stone.

Partly in Warren and partly in West Brookfield, Mass., lies a grand old hill, which was pointed out to us as we passed over the Western Railroad, Massachusetts, and half way up its Eastern slope, whose elevation costs a good hour's walk among big rocks that most resemble little barns, lies the farmhouse of Francis Stone—a jolly well-to-do old farmer of Puritan New England stamp who made Coy's Hill his home in early manhood, and with a wife congenial in spirit, there brought up a family of seven children, four of them still on earth—of whom one Luey, the world-known Lucy Stone is a younger member. With the kitchen work for months, and an occasional out-door life, when the hay or grain might get a wetting, with picking chestnuts in the woods and apples in the orchard, with driving cows and milking, playing hull-gull, and telling stories at the winter fireside, and a thousand little toils and pleasures, of life, with brothers and sisters at home, and six months yearly at the district school, where lessons were dispatched by a single reading lesson and the remainder of the day left for play, Lucy passed her earliest days.

Passing intermediate events—her struggle with Dame Fortune, who denied her a prize, while she gave her an ardent thirst for knowledge, and the happiest and rarest method of communicating it—we will find her next- standing, first, in one of the best classes of Oberlin College, where she helped herself by teaching, and no one could satisfy her classes so well as Lucy—honored and loved, and respected by students and Professors. The sequel up to the present our readers know already, for since leaving Oberlin some six years ago, her life has been in public.

Taking a first position in the work of general reform, teaching by example and precept, a woman of most attractive manner both on and off the platform, with persevering industry that merits high reward, she has won for herself a position in the public estimation beyond the fear of criticism. "I never met Lucy when she had not something interesting to say;" the Editorial reporters say, "Lucy's speeches shall always find a place in our columns;" and the best critic out, "I have never anywhere, heard a speaker whose style of eloquence I more admired;" the pride of her acquaintances, the idol of the crowd, wherever she goes, the people *en masse* turn out to hear Lucy Stone, and are never weary of her stirring eloquence.

A Story of Circumstantial Evidence.

Some years ago I went especially to Clonmell Assizes, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I shall never forget. A wretched man, a native of that county, was charged with the murder of his neighbour. It seemed that an ancient feud existed between them. They had met at a fair and exchanged blows; again that evening they met at a low pot-house, and the bodily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them. The prisoner was heard to vow vengeance against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon afterwards by the prisoner, and was found the next day by the roadside, murdered, and his face so barbarously beaten in by a stone that he could only be identified by his dress. The facts were strong against the prisoner; in fact, it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I had ever met with. As a form—of his guilt there was no doubt—the prisoner was called for his defence. He called, to the surprise of every one, the murdered man. The murdered man came forward. It seemed that another man had been murdered—the identification by dress was vague, for all the peasantry of Tipperary wear the same description of clothes—that the presumed victim had got a hint that he would be arrested under the White Boy Act—had fled, and only returned with a noble Irish feeling of justice, when he found that his ancient foe was in jeopardy on his account. The case was clear; the prisoner was innocent. The Judge told the Jury it was unnecessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire; they returned in about two hours, when the foreman, with a long face, handed him the verdict of "Guilty." Every one was astonished.—"Good God," said the Judge, "of what is he guilty? Not of murder, surely." "No, my lord," said the foremen, "but if he did not murder that man, he stole my mare three years ago."—*Daniel O'Connell.*

To Correspondents.

Poetry, by "C.," of Chatham, has been received, and will appear in our next.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Messrs. Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Mr. Ward is expected to return certainly by the 1st of September, if not before. He is now labouring as Agent for the Colonial Missionary Society till the 26th of June, having resigned his agency for the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society. He raised in England and Scotland for the latter £1200 sterling, or £1500 currency, or $6000.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held in London, C. W., in September next.

The London (C. W.) papers continue to stir up the pure minds of the public, on the subject of the "*Provincial Exhibition*," to be held in their Town, the coming autumn; and we "take our pen in hand," at this time, to write a word on the same, and matter relating thereto, for the perusal of those of our readers who may not see the western periodicals to which we refer.

We give the following abstract from the List of Prizes to be awarded in the Agricultural and other departments, and may continue the list in future:—

CLASS I.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1854. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of this association, for distribution to the county societies for seed; 2d do. (by the association) 10*l*; 3d do. 5*l*; the winners of the second and third premiums will retain the wheat; exhibitors in this class will not be allowed to compete for premiums offered for wheat consisting of two bushels: best two bushels of winter wheat 2*l* 10s.; 2 l do. 1*l* 15s; 3d do. 1*l* 5s; best two bushels spring wheat, 2*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l* 15s; 3d do. 1*l* 5s; best two bushels barley (2 rowed) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s.; best two bushels (6 rowed) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels rye, 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels of oats (white) 1*l* 10s; 2d 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best do. (black) 1*l* 10s. 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do 10s; best two bushels of field peas 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels of marrowfat peas 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels Indian corn in the ear (white) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d 10s; best second do. "yellow" 1*l* 10s; 2d do 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bushel timothy seed 2*l*; 2d do. 1*l* 10s; 3d do. 1*l*; best bushel of clover seed 2*l*; 2d do. 1*l* 10s; 3d do. 1*l*; best bushel of hemp seed 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s.; best bushel flax seed 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bushel of mustard seed 1*l*; 2d do. 15s; 3d do. 10s; best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs. 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs 5*l*; 2d do. 3*l*; 3d do. 2*l*; best bushel pinkeye potatoes 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of any other sort 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel Swede turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of white globe turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of Aberdeen yellow turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots red carrots 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best 20 roots white or Belgian carrots 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do 5s; best twelve roots mangel wurzel, "long-red," 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twelve roots yellow globe mangel wurzel 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twelve roots of khol rabi 10s; 2d do. 5s; best twelve roots of sugar beet 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots of parsnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots of chicory 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do. 5s; best four large squashes for cattle 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty lbs. tobacco, growth of Canada West, 1*l*; 2d do. 10s; best broom corn brush, twenty-eight lbs. 1*l*; 2d do. 15s; 3d do. 10s; best two pumpkins, "yellow field," 10s; 2d do. 7s 6d; 3d do. 5s; best peck of white field beans 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s.

To our farmer readers, the Exhibition should be a gathering of especial interest. Farming is a noble occupation, and as its dignity is materially enhanced by the competition created among those engaged in it, as well as the relation created between it and the trades, by means of organized exhibitions, we desire to see it become the "calling" among the coloured men of this Province. Do not mistake what we say, good readers, and make the interpretation read, "the *only* calling"—not at all; but as we live in a country pre-eminently suited to agriculture, let the majority become agriculturists.

The prizes to be awarded on the coming occasion, speak volumes for the enterprise and prosperity of Canadians, and why may not our farmers be on hand with their wheat, butter, cloth, fleece, &c.? Remember it is to be the best article of a certain kind that will get the award, not the most fashionable hue of the owner of it, as it is in the United States. Immediately connected with the consideration of this "Provincial Exhibition," is land proprietorship. If men will not interest themselves to secure a right in the land, they will not have products to exhibit. It is a sorry figure, this taking another man's produce to market, or to fair or exhibition for ever. Circumstances too well known, operate continually to prevent coloured men of the United States, generally, and in many of the States, *free* but poor white men, from ownership in the soil sufficiently extensive to be advantageous; but it is not the case here. We are at a loss to explain the evident indifference of both white and coloured Canadians, and others in this respect. Many have bought and do buy, it is true—more in proportion to numbers, of the first named, than do their brethren in the States; but do we make the efforts we should to get an interest in the soil? Prices are fast changing to a higher scale, as well of lands, as of provision, and hundreds look quietly on as it goes beyond their reach, probably for the satisfaction of saying twenty years hence, what many now say of lands twenty years ago: "We might have owned all this; but—now, an acre is worth a moderate fortune." It is quite time that coloured British subjects understood that ownership in the soil, ensures a responsibility—of equal importance, to them, with that of their fellow-subjects, and that Provincial exhibitions will, for them, be established in vain, unless they first get possession of the soil. We will say more on this subject next week.

The Anti-Slavery Festival.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the advertisement of the Anti-Slavery Festival in another column, for the support of the *Provincial Freeman*, which will take place in the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday evening next, the 29th inst. No pains will be spared to make the Festival agreeable to those who may favor it with their presence. Revds. Dr. Burns, W. Ormiston, E. M. Harper, F. Grissin, W. P. Newman, J. B. Smith, and others, will deliver addresses on the occasion.

A Missionary among the Fugitive Slaves.

Miss Abigail Martin, a member of the 1st Congregational Society in Rochester, is soon to leave for Canada West as Missionary among the Fugitive Slave Population, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

Is Miss Martin *white*, we are curious to know? If so, she will doubtless fare well at the hands of the American Missionary Association. Should she be so unfortunate as to have a different complexion, and at the same time claim a rational share of independence of thought, while acting under their patronage, we would not answer for her permanent support by them. Some of the A. M. A. deals summarily with "its colored help" when unwilling to be mere machines, as we have known to our cost—and woe-betide Miss Martin should she not run when sent on other errands also, than those connected with her mission, or should she claim a right to an opinion on matters of general interest. The "Fugitive Slaves in Canada" afford a good hobby for the unscrupulous managers of societies in the United States. May God forgive them for their hypocrisy in this particular! And may He avert the harm they are doing from their victims, the colored people of the country. Many colored people here feel that in a measure they but change masters—the change is from physical shackles to those of a moral and religious character. We would like to say what we know about Missionary operations in the west, under the auspices of the A. M. A., but must defer it till a period in the future, when the trials of Missionaries and colored people—master and man, must become known, as a simple act of justice to a people who have immeasurably out-grown nine out of ten of the persons pensioned among them, who are a burden to the people, and who we verily believe would not be sent by their patron societies to any other field from fear of a sense of their want of qualification. We are favorable to Missions—love to think of the great good Judd, Judson, and other Missionaries do and have done in the east, and what some good Missionaries of the British Societies are now doing among the people here, but deliver us and our people from Yankee Missionaries, such as we have met in Canada, with smooth words and hearts full of negro-hate. May the race die out speedily!

THE CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Canada Anti-Slavery Society held its Anniversary on Wednesday Evening, the 21st. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, was present, and made a speech on the occasion; and also on the following evening.

The Annual Report having been destroyed by the late fire, the Secretary, Mr. Henning, made a verbal statement, which consisted, mainly, of the operations of Mr. Ward in England, when acting as their Agent.—Resolutions were passed, which we will lay before our readers next week. Apart from the interest felt in the occasion, as the Society's annual gathering, the meetings are generally admitted to have been spiritless to an extent which the presence of quite a large number of persons at the first one could not obviate. Public expectation had been wrought up to the highest pitch, by published statements, which unfortunately the oratorical effort of Mr. Douglass, the invited guest of the occasion, did not meet. His speech of Thursday evening, was considered rather more in keeping with his oratorical reputation; but altogether his speeches are not thought to be equal to similar trials of skill made on the occasion of a former visit even. Great genius, as well as "gift of gab," is required to enable a speaker to suit his remarks to the people of different countries, though speaking the same language; and in no way will its presence be more easily detected, than by the resources orators or public speakers who live in the United States, display, when called upon to address a Canadian or British audience, where the presence of great genius is wanting to detect by its quick eye, the subjects most suitable to dwell upon, residence and observation are imperatively necessary. These we think Mr. Douglass would require before he could become a great favourite of Torontonians. Quite a large number of gentlemen occupied the platform; among whom were Revds. Wm. R. King of Buxton, Mr. Clark of Quebec, and Mr. J. B. Smith.

Philanthropy at War with Itself.

The Anti-Slavery Associations of Canada appear to be running foul of each other in the exercise of their respective [illegible]. A journal specially devoted to the interests of the colored population was recently established in this city, and was supposed [illegible] by the public generally to hold, as a special part of its duties, the position of [illegible]. In the Anti-Slavery Societies [illegible] the "Ladies Association for the Relief of Colored Fugitives" has practically taken the field [illegible] as opposed to the movements of a Bazaar in aid of a rival newspaper of African sympathies, published in some part of the United States. It can hardly be matter of wonder, that the local journal should feel aggrieved by such a proceeding. The result has been an open rupture between the colored authorities and the magnates of the various Associations. On behalf of the latter, Mr. Thomas Henning makes his appearance in print, but [illegible] from proceedings in a more satisfactory [illegible] of the two [illegible] the Provincial Freeman. It is neither our purpose nor our inclination [illegible] in so interesting a quarrel; but we may probably be allowed to observe, that philanthropy which seems to expend itself in fostering jealousies among those for whose benefit it is ostensibly exerted, might be exchanged for benevolence of a different sort.—*Leader.*

The above, though "done up" in no very attractive garb, is note-worthy. The writer sees the true state of the "war," as will be seen from the last sentence in which he alludes to the mischief-making tendencies of much of the philanthropy with which we are surrounded. Were it not a heinous sin in the estimation of many of our self-righteous "friends" for us to exercise the privilege justly ours—whether we get it one day or not—to speak the truth without thinking about their approval, we might give facts and figures in abundance to prove the proclivity towards discord of many at the helm; but as we have been sufficiently warned, both in private and public, by colored 'spirits and white,' in the "organization" of the danger of giving offence, and as we have no *penchant* for writing or talking apologies for doing the right, we shall forbear for the present.

We must say, though reluctantly, that the famous Ægean stables did not present a more loathsome spectacle than do the interior arrangements of some of our modern philanthropy shops.

Defeat of the Ministry.

QUEBEC, June 21st, 1854.

Last night, on motion of Mr Stuart, an address was ordered to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for copies of the reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the origin of the parliament.

On motion of Colonel Prince, a bill to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, was read a first time.

The petition of the Clerks of the House for an increase in salaries was ordered to be printed.

The debate on the address was then begun by Mr. Hartman, who moved an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, so as to add a censure on the Ministry for not secularizing the Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon's for not passing the Seigniorial Tenure Bill last year.

Yeas, 16; Nays, 54

Mr Sicotte moved another amendment, to add the Clergy Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon's, with that gentleman's consent.

After several members had spoken thereon, at half after one this morning, the vote was taken and the amendment carried by a majority of 13 against the Ministry. The division being, Yeas 42; Nays 29; the same vote having been concurred into with regard to Mr. Cauchon's amendment as now framed.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House should adjourn till Thursday next, in order to afford the Ministry time to decide on what course they should adopt under the present circumstances.

The House adjourned accordingly.

The defeat of the Ministry will naturally cause a stir among politicians. As elections for members will take place immediately, and as each party will be on the alert to increase their adherents, we would say to colored voters, weigh well the principles of the candidates you are called upon to support. Without the full enjoyment of your rights, as accorded to you by the laws of the land, questions of a party character will be of little importance. There are men who will be recommended for your political patronage, who, though entertaining similar views with yourselves on the various prominent questions now agitating the public, are yet deadly opposed to you, and who will not hesitate to make use of their official position, should they be elected, to ruin you. Remember those who have petitioned against you! Beware, also, of "wolves in sheep's clothing," who will seek your support from a pretended long service in behalf of your brethren. Such there are, we have been informed, who, after having run the gauntlet through several different professions and callings, will, as a climax, run for parliament this "heat." Do not be duped by false abolitionists, should you succeed in avoiding the toils of open enemies.

Well Employed.

We have been credibly informed that an eminent newspaper man of this city, is industriously giving currency to a statement calculated to injure this paper,—in other words, circulating a report that the *Freeman* was about to cease; and giving, as authority, a man formerly in our employ, but who was discharged by us because we could do better. He did not leave, as he asserts, "because the paper was about to stop." We were not aware before that men making pretentions to respectability, and of large means, could be found ready to aid such feeble instruments in the work now in full activity, and in the name of the fugitives to crush this paper; but we suppose from occurrences of the present week, we must bear it as one of the compliments now being paid to those who see so clearly that the *Freeman* "is hurting itself." The quondam foreman who invented the falsehood, is to be pitied, as we doubt, if from his *exalted* connexions, and other circumstances, he could do less to gain favour.

However, "a word to the wise is sufficient." Our business in this community must not be injured, to gratify the envious.

Tour Through the West.

The proprietors of this paper purpose commencing an extensive series of operations through the West soon, as we have shareholders in the Press at St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Chatham, Windsor and other places. The General Agent of the Association, has been directed to visit them for the purpose of getting subscribers, assisting in Tea Meetings, and taking donations for the object, and to be otherwise engaged, preparatory to a visit to those parts from the Rev. Mr. Ward, immediately on his return from England.

We hope the female portion of our patrons will be active in their endeavours to put the Canada paper on a sure basis.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the 19th Anniversary of British Emancipation on the first of August, in a manner more imposing than has been done heretofore. A procession, speeches, a dinner, tea-meeting, &c., will make up the observances of the day. We look for a large gathering of the friends from all parts of the country and the States.

The Sermon by Rev. Alex. McArthur, Corresponding Editor of this paper, on the 1st page, will be read with interest. Mr. McA. is a thorough and consistent Peace man.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Negrophobia on Canadian Steamboats.

A few days ago, I left Lewiston, U. S., for Toronto, on the steamer *Peerless*. I took cabin passage without the least objection being made to negroes sitting amongst white folks. So away we went, swiftly and smoothly, down the great lake. After leaving Niagara, the Company was summoned, as I understood, by the ringing of a bell to dinner, which call was quickly obeyed by nearly every passenger aft, and I, too, having a desire to gratify the inner man, took up the line of march, and soon found myself seated at the table in company with others. In a short time, Mr. Hurly, the steward—a stinted pattern of a man—came along collecting the money, 2s. 6d. for the dinner—when he got to a friend of mine and myself, this would-be good little man, if the devil would let him alone, whispered that he would see us after "a little bit." Of course we were at a loss to tell why we should be thus specially favored. However, we were not allowed to cogitate long respecting it; for this very efficient and indispensable little man of the *Peerless* came to us for the pay for our dinners, and with a special message, as he informed us, from head quarters; he prefaced his message by telling us that we had violated the rules; that Captain Dick did not allow colored passengers to eat at the first table. After informing him that we would consent to eat at no other, he then told us that Capt. Dick was indomitable. Now you will understand, as I do, by this remark, that Capt. Dick and his steward are both completely under the control of Yankee influences and prejudices, and like the northern white slaves of the States, yield to the worse than barbarous custom of excluding colored persons from what they are pleased to call the first table. I understand that there are other boats running on this lake where the same outrage is perpetrated. I hope that colored people will stop patronizing these second tables; every man who eats at one of them is guilty of consenting to his own degredation.

ELEVATOR.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

SIR—I notice the following in your paper of this morning:

"By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a Bazaar is to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22nd inst., in aid of the fund for supporting an anti-slavery paper."

Now, Mr. Editor, that the public may not be misled with regard to the said anti-slavery paper, I beg to state that it is a paper established on the other side of the line (in Rochester), with funds originally given by the British people. Whether its course has fulfilled the expectations of its original donors, is a question they themselves can best answer. One thing is quite certain, that a large majority of the intelligent colored people of this province believe that it is opposed to the best interests of those whose cause it professes to advocate. Hence the colored people of this province, and some of their friends, felt the necessity of making an effort to establish a paper in this province to sustain their views, and give correct information respecting the abundant resources of this noble province, and the advantages that will accrue to those of our brethren who will emigrate to it from American oppression. Now, that paper, whose friends are seeking funds here for its support (evidently in opposition to the one started here by the colored people), is opposed to the emigration of colored people to any British province, and does all in its power to induce the fugitive from slavery to settle down in the nominally free Staes, in which they are constantly liable to be taken back to their former bondage. The colored people here are surprised that Mr. Douglass should not see fit to come to this city to get up a bazaar in support of his paper until they had started the *Freeman*, and are still more surprised that those who invite him here, should send abroad to beg money for the refugees of this province and then to invite an individual here to raise money, to support a paper hostile to this province. Verily, consistency is a jewel seldom to be met with.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Toronto, June 20th, 1854.

From the National Era.

Slavery now Existing in Nebraska.

In any ordinary case I should be very loth to expose a brother Missionary, but the case now before us is one of so monstrous a character as to forbid longer silence.

It may not be generally known that there is in this Territory an extensive Missionary establishment, under the direction and control of the Methodist Church South, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service of the Mission. These slaves have been kept here in utter disregard of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was forever prohibited here.

It would seem to a candid thinker a difficult matter to conceive a grosser inconsistency than to go forth to preach Christianity to the heathen, and to carry slaves along to assist in the glorious work. Thus, while they would hold up the Gospel to the heathen with one hand, with the other they bind fast the yoke of bondage on the neck of the poor slave. How can they show any consistency in such a monstrous absurdity?—On what grounds should one portion of the human family be degraded and heathenized to elevate and enlighted another?

But to come nearer to the point—Thomas Johnson, the superintendent of this slave-holding mission, by adroit management was elected last fall a delegate to Congress from this Territory, or, rather, was sent to Washington to attend to matters pertaining to the various tribes of Indians here, preparatory to selling their lands and organizing a Territorial Government. He has been at Washington during the present session of Congress, where he has been using all his influence to secure the passage of Douglas' Nebraska Bill; and he has not scrupled to make any unfair statements to promote his ends. He is using his utmost endeavours to induce those Indians to sell out their lands entire—a thing which they are very unwilling to do, and which would be very disastrous to their best interests.

They have emigrated, to make room for the white man, until they can go no further. There are no lands suitable for them. Most of the vast region between this and the Rocky Mountains is a barren desert, and wholly unfit for cultivation. These Indians are disposed to sell all the land they do not need, but they wish to be allowed to remain here in peace and quiet, for they know not where to go. But this Christian Missionary would send them away. Does he care whither? It is believed that he intends to secure to himself a fat portion of these poor Indians' lands. And he would plant Slavery here; yes, has introduced it here in violation of the laws of the land. And yet we are to believe that he is a minister of the gospel of Christ.

Friends of Freedom! Help! If ye ever intend to fight for Liberty, buckle on your armour, for the time is at hand.

RICHARD MENDENHALL, Mission Teacher.

Friends' Shawnee Mission,
Kansas Territory, 5th mo. 14, 1854.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 12, 1854.

Much excitement was caused here yesterday and to-day, by a report that two persons from Virginia had arrived at Lowell, in search of Edwin Moore, a coloured barber, formerly resident in Lowell, and now keeping a shop here.

Moore is alleged to have escaped from Virginia, where he was a slave, twelve years since. A purse was made up for him today, and at noon he took the cars for Canada, accompanied by his wife and three children.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA—PROSPECT OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature, granting *one year* to the owners of slaves carried into the territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution, to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provision of this law *was extended twelve months longer.* We learn by the late California papers that a bill has just passed the Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 21, *continuing the same law in force until* 1855. The provision of this bill embrace *slaves who have been carried to California since the adoption of her Constitution*, as well as those who were there previously. The large majority by which it passed, and the opinions advanced during the discussion, *indicate a more favorable state of sentiment in regard to the rights of slaveholders in California than we supposed existed.* [The Mississippian.

The act here rejoiced over establishes Slavery in California as thoroughly as the heart of a slave-breeder could desire. Of course, it is flagrantly unconstitutional; but how will that help its poor victims? Do you

suppose the gigantic swindle, Sham Democracy, which elected a Legislature to do so wicked an act, is not equally potent in the choice of its Judiciary? If you do you are easily duped. It is just as easy to sustain wicked laws as to pass them, when the supposed interests of unprincipled men are to be promoted thereby. Only in Anti-Slavery, aroused and guided by a Free Press, is there any protection against such crimes as above recorded. Slavery would in time insinuate itself even into Vermont, if it were not for concerted, persistent resistance to it.

A San Francisco paper is giving portraits of the men who compose the present Legislature of that State, giving only initials, but painting them so that all who know may recognize them. Here is one of their biographies, condensed:

H——finished his boyhood in perfecting himself in every existing vice at Natchez-under-the-Hill, Miss., whence his father sent him to an inland brother to reform. Here he seduced a cousin of his own age (eighteen,) and she, disgraced and ruined, fled with him to New Orleans, where he lived awhile by gambling, and finally migrated with her to San Francisco. Here he flourished awhile as a blackleg, but finally his luck turned—he was cleaned out—and at last sold out his paramour cousin to a luckier gambler for money. She refused to be transferred, when he beat her brutally over the head, until he left her motionless, insensible, and as he supposed dead, on the floor of their lodging; when he ran away to an interior county and *set up for a politician*. He was successful, as his presence in the Legislature attests. Such characters abound in all newly settled regions where time has not been given for educing Social Order from Chaos. Shall we confer on such the power of imposing Slavery on unborn generations?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Nine Fugitive Slaves Arrested.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, U. S. Deputy Marshal Thayer, in company with officer Lee, and the sheriff of Boone county, Kentucky, captured nine negroes, who were on their way to Canada, about one mile from the Lunatic Asylum.

They were on foot, and had their baggage on their backs. Their clothing is torn and ragged, and they present a deplorable condition. When first seized they at first resisted, but finally consented, when assured that they were in the custody of officers.—The slaves were marched back to the city and lodged in the Ninth street watch house. The warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner, John L. Pendry, before whom the fugitives will be brought this morning for examination under the new fugitive slave law. The slaves escaped from their master, Wm. Walton, of Boone county, Ky., a night or two since. Their names are Shadricks, Lewis, Lee, Anderson, four men, Almeda, and another woman, name unknown, and her two sons, Wesley and John, and a small girl.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Grand Trunk Works in England instead of Canada.

We observe a grand puff going the rounds of the press for the Grand Trunk Works, recently commenced at Birkenhead. the Galt *Reporter* makes the following pertinent remarks on the puff:—

"There is one thing must strike every Canadian most acutely, when reading the description of these most extensive works, and the invigorating effect they must have upon the trade and business of the locality—why these works are not placed in *Canada*, instead of Birkenhead. A Canadian railroad, involving an expenditure of some nine millions of money, is let out for construction to English contractors, at exorbitantly high rates; and the Province has already sent these contractors, in the face of their promise to find the means of prosecuting their work, if the job fell into their hands, some three millions of money, which must be paid by the Province, principal and interest, should the line fail to pay itself.—This is surely bad enough, and sufficient to blast the character of the Canadian minister who connived at such downright robbery of the Canadian people. But when to all these wrongs, is added that of expending the money so lent, or a large portion of it, in a distant country, the Canadian people have a just cause of loud complaint. Why could not the £10,000 wages paid monthly to the mechanics of Birkenhead, have been scattered amongst the mechanics of Canada. How is it that a Canadian minister has led the people of Canada into an immense responsibility, and yet allow another country to reap the benefits of that responsibility? Well may the people of Canada look upon the Grand Trunk Line as a "job" of the first magnitude, concocted for the aggrandizement of the parties concerned in it."

The Montreal *Gazette* also says:

"The people of Canada were told, *before the contract was signed*, that Canadian hands were to be employed in this work, just the same as if Canadian mechanics had got the contracts themselves. The extract says that "*all the large bridges on the Canada railway are to be tubular.*" The truth is that not one of them is to be "*tubular.*" They are all to be *girder* bridges. We hope the other items of information are more correct than this one. As the whole of the mechanical labour is to be done in England, the patronising assurance given by Mr. Jackson to the mechanics of Montreal, will not be carried out. He confidently promised them that he was to do his mechanical work here, that he had also their good in view in this respect, as he would bring out men who would instruct the mechanics of this country how to handle tools."

The Annexation of the Canadas.

The Albany *Evening Journal* seems to discover the shadow of Canadian Annexation and discourses upon it in this wise:

"The question of Reciprocal Trade with Canada is just now being discussed with unusual earnestness by several of our cotemporaries.

"A commercial union with the Provinces would have an important influence upon the question of their ultimate annexation to this country. This subject has seldom been earnestly agitated on this side of the line. If (as is too probable) the borders of Slavery are to be continually extended, even at the hazard of the Union itself, 'very many of the North, who have either been indifferent or opposed to the Annexation of the Canadas, will be found cheerfully supporting any measure which will pave the way to such a result.' There is little reason to believe that Great Britain deems the possession of her Northern Provinces essential either to her political or commercial greatness. The United States have been worth far more to her as an independent Republic, than they would have been as Colonies. The same thing would be true if the Canadas should swing in the same haven. It would require less effort to secure them from England, with her millions of freemen, than to obtain Cuba from Spain with her millions of slaves. But as freemen are not a marketable commodity, (out of Congress) the Canadas will be permitted to remain in quiet possession of England, while to procure Cuba we are likely to be plunged into war."

As to the "influence" of Reciprocal Trade upon the question of Annexation, there is quite a diversity of opinion. The main question to be considered is, what condition of affairs must exist between the Mother Country and her Colonies before it can take place. As to the action of Great Britain, we must forget entirely her spirit of national dignity to suppose she would listen to such a proposition for a moment, without powerful reasons on the part of the Colonies themselves. As to profit and loss, it is extremely ridiculous to talk of government of first rank in civilization being governed by such considerations in matters of this kind, national pride and the interest of the dependencies must decide. Now, what reasons could we ever urge upon England for a peaceful separation? Shall we earnestly think of such a thing without some substantial, powerful, and reasonable excuse? Will it be because she has placed the management of our own affairs in our own hands? Will it be because she has given every thing we have asked for? Will it be because we are receiving the full benefit of Reciprocal Trade and every liberal doctrine of the age?

Must we, after every demand has been satisfied, every grievance redressed, every favor granted, play the part of the serpent and betray our benefactor? What demand would she not grant before sacrificing her pride in giving away the brightest jewels in her Crown? Under the progress of liberal opinions, it will be a long time before we shall have any real grievance to drive us to such a step. To suppose the Colonies could entertain such a notion without some weighty reason, is only to evince among our neighbors a very superficial knowledge of our character and national spirit. That England would turn her Colonies into the American confederacy, to cure their evils and perpetuate their institutions, is to suppose she would foster and establish a government founded in rebellion to her own.

We see no probability as long as peace lasts, for a crisis to arise, which will demand a decisive consideration of this subject, by the Canadas. Commercial union to our minds only extends the time. Deny us this, keep out the light of commerce, hamper our energies by artificial restraints, foster judicial or clerical corruption, limit the elective franchise, and put it out of our power to effect every species of commercial, judicial, or social reform, and immediate annexation is certain. But this is not the course England is pursuing. She has had one lesson. She has profitted by it. Do you imagine for a moment that the American Colonies would have rebelled, had the commercial policy of England been changed? England has been no idle observer of the progress of liberal sentiment, and the experiments going on before her eyes, in political economy. She has embodied the policy of the age in her councils and administration at home and abroad, so far as the safety and character of her people would admit. For the last half century her Ministers have been in advance of her people, while before that they were behind.

She is giving her Colonies the full force of that policy, and allowing them to shape out their own destiny, upon the united wisdom of Her Counsellors, and the broad basis of Her Constitution.—*Express and Journal.*

What England is Doing.

One grumbler—well gifted in the way of a querulous temper and a garrulous tongue—can make more of a sensation than any fifty pleasant men. It is not to be wondered at, any more than that a small furnace should send smoke enough up a factory chimney to form a big cloud and hide a fourth of the sky, or that a kettle-drum should be heard further than a Cathedral organ. Grumblers are always resolute people. They take society by the ears, and determine to push in pretty much as men seize a door-knob and turn the latch. Of late years, we have had grumblers organized into a regiment. They are now on the army roll, mustered as ministers, sappers, artillerists, light-horsemen, and Joan of Arcs. Some jump into Master Peter's Puppet Show for the rescue of Melisindra, and call to the heavens, descending to meet their voices, "Would that this could have been seen by all the despisers of knight-errantry!" others, not so select and tasteful throw bomb-shells into hornets' nests, while not a few are content to flourish wooden swords and march on Gibraltar with toy cannon.

Of late years, the steamers from Liverpool have been bringing an extra mail-bag of grumbling. The groans of many of John Bull's children have been collected therein, and on their escape from the padlock, they have rambled about over the country rather alarmingly. Things across the water, put up in the shape of reports for this side of the water, have sounded badly. Devout old men have been disturbed, and Millennialists have taken occasion to review ancient prophecies. Sanitory Reports—Workhouse Documents—Factory Commissions—Alton Lockes and Yeast—London Poor and Mayhew Literature—Harriet Martineau's fall into Atheism and Carlyle's Sterling—Troubles among Wesleyan Methodists and Maurice's last Lectureship—have all been considered as very bad omens of very bad times. If these ærolites fall so fast and thick, the volcanoes of the moon must be in commotion.

But the other side should be known. Grumblers are not the only people in the world. There are some editors left—there are men to write and to read. "The fifth stage" of the proceedings has been reached, and rebutters are in order. We have taken no little interest of late in our mother country; indeed, we have been aprehensive, from the tidings received through the grumblers, that she would soon need our offices in a friendly way. This has induced us to look into her affairs with a sharp eye. We are now prepared to make a partial report of our examinations.

Our mother still keeps house on the Island, and her domestic affairs are decidedly improving. Having removed certain restrictions on the food trade, she has given a great impulse to her children. There is much more bread. There is, consequently, more cooking and eating. Her agriculture is being stimulated, so that the face of the country is rapidly changing. Hedges are lessening, and woods are being concentrated. Manure is being brought from the Pacific. She has a good deal of vacant land to put it on, and busy are the hands that spread and turn it into the astonished soil. The increase of food has revived and encouraged manufactures and commerce. But this is not all. The ratio of marriages is augmented. Young people are doing more courting, and houses are in demand. What is still more encouraging, persons are marrying at an earlier age. Malthus is going down—Dr. Franklin is going up.

The whole country is stirring with educational discussions, and much is doing in a practical way. There is evident progress, for we see that there are 17,015 Church of England schools; 1,500 schools of the British and Foreign School Society; besides other schools. The Privy Council is offering a very encouraging hand to build up old schools and to establish new; and altogether, the prospect is encouraging. In the matter of sentiment, the good work is advancing. Poverty is more cared for, sympathized with, and aided. The nomadic hordes of the metropolis are being gathered in, and these wanderers of the wilderness are finding rest and habitation. Away from home, the mother is likewise up and stirring. Her 43 Colonies have rights and privileges very freely accorded, and she is on good terms with the most of them. Australia is doing wonders—Mrs. Chisholm has been doing greater wonders. A list of great apostles is filling up, and both sexes are shining in the calendar. John Pounds, the poor shoemaker, is there; Margaret Fry is registered; Thomas Chalmers flames out gloriously.

The great Learned Societies are uncommonly active. All attempts to hold the savans together in the Royal Society—the same society on which Charles II. bestowed a gilt Mace and a Royal Title, and to which Newton, Boyle and Montague belonged—all these attempts having failed, sundry other Societies, amounting to fourteen prominent Institutions, sprang into existence. They are very flourishing. Whether the telescope or microscope, the barometer or the blowpipe, is doing the more, we cannot say; but between all of them, Nature is being deprived of all privacy. She has to make her toilet in public. Indeed, she is fast becoming a member of every body's family, with no house of her own.

Filibusters will pay due regard to these facts. They are reliable. Our mother is not decaying. Her Island is not ready for us. If certain fast men are engaging their furniture for Windsor Castle, or even Gore House, they had better wait, we think, a few days.—*New York Times.*

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following are understood to be the provisions of the reciprocity treaty just concluded between Great Britain and the United States:—

Article 1. Opens the British American Fisheries, except those of Newfoundland, to the inhabitants of both countries, except the mouths of rivers, shad, salmon and shellfish.

Art. 2. Provides for arbitration in the event of any dispute arising about the fishing. Each party chooses an arbitrator, and if they cannot agree upon a third party they draw cuts for choice. Fixes 36th parallel of north latitude as the point to which British subjects are admitted in the American Fisheries, with the exceptions above noted.

Art. 3. Provides for the free exchange between the two countries of the following articles: Flour and meat, breadstuffs, all kinds of animals, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, fruit, dried and undried, fish of all kinds, produce of fish and oil, other creatures in the water, poultry and eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine and ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, manufactured in whole or in part, fire-wood, plants, shrubs and tress, broom corn, bark, gypsum, ground and unground, horns, rough, wrought or unwrought, burr stones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow manufactured, manufactured tobacco, and rags.

Art. 4. Provides for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Canadian Canals, and Lake Michigan, by the vessels of both nations, on equal terms, the tolls levied on all vessels being the same and the United States Government undertakes to urge upon the state governments the propriety of opening their canals to Canadians. Great Britain may withdraw the free navigation of our waters, but in that event the Americans suspend the rights conferred by article three.

Art. 5. Declares that the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months, or sooner if possible.

Art. 6. Includes Newfoundland, in case Great Baitain and the Legislature of Newfoundland make the necessary provision to that end.

Summary.

COBOURG, June 20, 1854.

Last night about 12 o'clock, flames were discovered breaking out of the R. Catholic church in this place, the alarm was given and the engines promptly on the spot, but the fire had gained such headway that it was imposible to save the building. At one time fears were entertained that the dwelling house occupied by the priest would share the same fate, but by the unremitting exertions of the firemen it was saved. The church was partially insured.

KINGSTON, June 20, 1854.

Last night at 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the back premises of Mr. Armstrong, hardware merchant. The firemen were soon on the spot, and the fire was checked, but he sustained considerable damage by fire and water.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—During Tuesday night, twenty-three negroes owned in Grant and adjoining counties, left their master's roofs, and escaped to Licking River, where they lashed together several canoes, and in disguise they rowed down the Licking River to the Ohio, and thence down to a point near the Sylvan House, where they disembarked, and made a circuitous route to the northern part of the city. Early yesterday morning, they were run off on the route to Canada, by the underground railway.—*Cin. Atlas.*

SUDDEN DEATH: SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Henry Feister, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory from Pacific county, dropped dead very suddenly on the morning after his arrival at Olympia. Connected this with lamentable event there is a singular coincidence, viz: J. L. Brown was first nominated in Pacific county for the Legislature. Just before the day of election, Mr. Brown died suddenly, whereupon the people elected Mr. Scudder. A few days after the election Mr. Scudder died after a short illness, (as we are informed.) A special election was ordered by the Governor, and Mr. Feister was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Scudder. The next morning after Mr. Feister arrived at Olympia, the seat of Government, where the Legislature was in session, he fell from his seat and instantly expired.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—One of the most remarkable things about the Crystal Palace is that the visitors were never so numerous as they have been since the issue of a peremptory order for their entire exclusion. On Tuesday the building was crowded with fashionable visitors, lords and ladies, Members of both Houses of Parliament, literary celebrities, and foreigners of every rank and complexion. A party of Dutchmen, headed by an interpreter, had come all the way from Rotterdam to see the Crystal Palace. Messrs. Collards have entered into negotiations with Mr. Deane for placing a magnificent piano in the music court. Among the arrangements made by the Drectors for a pictorial record of the striking features of the interior, we are happy to add an agreement with Mr. Baxter, the inventor and patentee of the beautiful art of printing in colours. Mr. Baxter's pictures of the Crystal Palace of 1851 have been generally pronounced to be much more striking and attractive than the larger and more ambitious prints. In the representation of sculpture, the art is peculiarly successful, and seeing the number and variety of the casts in the Crystal Palace, it is not too much to expect that this new series will be generally popular. The booksellers' walk progresses favourably, many leading firms having sent in their adhesion.—*British Banner.*

A WOMAN IN MALE TOGGERY IN OHIO.—A female was arrested in Dayton lately as the cats were about starting for this city, whose case is some what mysterious. The *Empire* says she stated that she was a resident of Cleveland, and had donned the male attire for the purpose of following her husband, who had run away from her, taking with him her three children, to go, as she believed to California. She was going to follow him across the frontier to San Francisco. She was induced to resume her female dress, for fear, if discovered by the officers, she would be arrested and imprisoned. The gentleman alluded to, gave her a dress, and she is now in this city, but what she intends to do, we are not informed. She is good-looking, appears to be respectable, is about thirty-two years of age, and gives her name as Mrs. Spofford. She carries a hatchet to defend herself. The lady was requested to return to Cleveland, being offered a pass, but she refused to go, and now like the chap who won the elephant at the raffle, the officer doesn't know what to do with her.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

TO PROTECT HORSES FROM FLIES.—Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water. Let it soak one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold it is fit for use. Moisten a spunge with it, and before a horse gets out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Every "merciful man" who uses a horse during the hot weather should promote his comfort by this simple measure.

☞ From the Government Emigration Returns it appears that 31,500 emigrants left Liverpool during the month of April for Canada, Australia, and the United States, being the greatest number ever known to have left the shores of the Mersey in one month; and the present month bids fair to exceed in numbers that of the past one. The new American clipper ship, *Red Jacket*, Captain Reed, sailed from the Mersey on Thursday for Melbourne, with sixteen cabin and 438 second-cabin passengers. The *Red Jacket* belongs to Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's "White Star" line, and is expected to make a very rapid passage.

☞ The funded debt of all the European States is about £9,500,000,000, or $40 to each inhabitant. Switzerland is the only country out of debt.

☞ On Thursday, the 18th inst., the agent of the Virginia Colonization Society, embarked on board the ship Sophia Walker, in Hampton Roads, 115 coloured emigrants for Liberia.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin* notices the arrest, in that city of a colored woman for using cruel and unusual instruments of torture in punishing her slaves.

An agriculturist, who has tried the experiment, satisfactorily, says that a few seeds of tomato, dropped into the hill with cucumbers, or a tomato set out, which he says is the better mode, will keep off black fleas and striped bugs, as they dislike the flavor of the tomato.

How to manage a woman—give her her own way.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence on this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to advocate the cause of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on the arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon almost summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the cruel lash only is spared. Their fears are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require upon they become employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are but in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not to be an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not absolutely to be set aside to maintain absolute paupers in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and civilization of these negro refugees, both of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the complexion mentioned deters a population, and thus remains the despised race, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Country—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and passed

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel R. Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after leaving their escape from the United States and being that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL ESQ. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer Esq.	5	0	0
S. Herman Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	11	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hutchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, E. J., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Puwer-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 23, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 6d to 8s 0d. Wheat—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s Hay—per ton 50s to 90. Straw—per ton 45s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½ Fresh Butter; 7½d to 8s 8d.—Eggs; per dozen, 8d to 9d. Turkeys; each. 4s to 6s 3d. Geese, each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel. 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3. to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 0d to 5s 7½ l. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0 a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Corn do	5	0 a	6	0
Barley do	5	0 a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0 a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0 a	0	0
Pork do	44	0 a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0 a	0	0
Eggs per doz.	0	10 a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9½ 1 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"

Poetry.

A True Knight.

Though he lived and died among us,
Yet his name may be enrolled
With the knights whose deeds of daring
Ancient chronicles have told.

Still a stripling, he encountered
Poverty, and struggled long,
Gathering force from every effort,
Till he knew his arm was strong.

Then his heart and life he offered
To his radiant mistress, Truth;
Never thought or dream or faltering
Marred the promise of his youth.

And he rode forth to defend her,
And her peerless worth proclaim—
Challenging each recreant doubter
Who aspersed her spotless name.

First upon his path stood Ignorance,
Insolent in his brutal might—
But the blows and long the battle
Soon the monster took to flight.

Then, with light and fearless spirit,
Prejudice he dared to brave—
Hunted from its lurking craven
To its black sulphureous cave.

Perfidy by his servile minions,
Thus the arrogant Custom rose:
Yet he too at last was conquered
By the good knight's weighty blows.

Then he turned, and, flushed with victory,
Struck upon the brazen shield
Of the world's great king, Opinion,
And defied him to the field.

Once again he rose a conqueror,
And, though wounded in the fight,
With a dying smile of triumph
Saw that Truth had gained her right.

On his failing ear re-echoing
Came the shouting round her throne;
Little cared he that no future
With her name would link his own.

Spent with many a hard-fought battle,
Slowly ebbed his life away,
And the crowd that flocked to greet her
Trampled on him where he lay.

Gathering all his strength, he saw her
Crowned, and reigning in her pride—
Looked his last upon her beauty,
Raised his eyes to God, and died.

Agricultural.

Root Culture—Long Carrots, &c.

Root culture, for the last few years, has been receiving increased attention; yet the importance and profitableness of such crops are yet by no means duly appreciated.—Every farmer has his wheat, his corn, his hay, oat and potato fields—his hay, corn and oats, raised with special reference to the winter's supply of food for his domestic animals, yet, not one in fifty probably, has his carrot, beet or turnip field, notwithstanding the root crop is not less profitable or important, as food for stock, than that of hay or grain.

Aside from the amount of feed derivable from a limited space, roots possess other, and perhaps not less important advantages.—Stock, grass-fed through the grass-growing season, and treated to dry hay and grain through the winter, feel, most decidedly, the change, in consequence of which their liability to disease and death is very materially enhanced. And where the change is not productive of positive disease, the growth and thriftiness of animals are very materially diminished. Now, when stock are fed roots in proper quantities, in connection with the usual dry food of winter, they retain, if otherwise properly cared for, the health and thrift of the grazing season. Cows, thus treated, give much more milk, of a better quality than those fed exclusively on hay; and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that horses can be cheaper kept, and in better condition when carrots are regularly fed to them, in connection with hay and oats, than when treated to the latter materials alone.

The question is frequently asked, which is the most profitable crop, all things considered, the carrot, beet, or turnip? The question has been differently answered, each having its advocates for superior claims.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, of the 15th of March, says of the sugar beet, "it is a great yielder, hardy, easily raised, and is superior we think to any vegetable grown, for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially, when fed raw." Again: the sugar beet does best in moderately rich loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does.

We experienced a little last year in root raising, the result of which does not support this last assertion. The experiment we here subjoin. During the second week in May last, we sowed the Orange carrot, the white French sugar beet, and the Russia turnip, side by side, upon a light gravelly soil: the preparation and after-culture was in every particular alike. The season was an extremely dry one; corn, upon the same field, proved almost a failure, in consequence of the drouth. The beets and turnips seemed to suffer much, and the carrots scarce at all. At harvest time, the yield of the carrots per rod, was more than triple that of the turnips or beets. The carrots were sown in drills, two feet apart, with a row of onions between each. The yield was at the rate of about 750 bushels per acre. It is to be remembered that two crops were taken from the same ground; the onions being, perhaps, more exhausting to the soil than the carrots. Had the ground been wholly devoted to the latter, the yield would probably have been at the rate of 1400 or 1500 bushels per acre. We harvested one carrot, which, when the top was cut close to the crown of the root, measured, to its fibrous extremity 4 feet ten inches; and several others, the length of which exceeded three feet. When we consider the depth to which this root penetrates, the reason why it suffers so little by drouth is certainly apparent

We have given no direction for the cultivation of the carrot, that not being the object of the present communication. We leave that, perhaps for a subsequent paper, or, more probably, for those of more experience in their culture.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Use of Flour.

It is an astonishing fact that so little is generally known concerning the effects of an extensive use of so common an article as fine and superfine wheat flour. These effects, however, have been long well known to physicians; and the ideas advanced in the following extract from the work on the Preservation of Health, by Dr. J. C. Warren, though not entirely new, should serve to draw public attention to a subject of vital interest to every one.

The cerealia were perhaps the earliest, the most general, and the most valuable articles of human food. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize are employed in different countries according to the properties of the soil and the taste of the inhabitants. Wheat seems to be more extensively used than either of the others, and is perhaps the most palatable and the most digestible. This grain is not used entire. It consists of, principally two coverings, or parts containing, and the flour, or part contained. In the early ages of the world, these were probably employed together; but art has been directed to their separation, and has reduced the flour as nearly as possible, to the state of impalpable powder.

Flour, taken apart from its coverings, has a most constipating property. Its great use by inhabitants of towns and cities, will, therefore, go far to explain why constipation is so general. The separation of the coverings from the flour, as usually practiced, seems to counteract the intentions of nature, which undoubtedly destined them to be employed together. The external skin of the grain, thus thrown away, contains important properties, and instead of being in a great measure rejected, it should be altogether preserved and ground up with the flour. This substance which is known by the name of bran, is the part which prevents the flour from producing costiveness.

About the year 1835, I began to use bread in which the bran was retained; and after having employed it a considerable time in my own family, I ventured to recommend it to others. For some time it was ridiculed under the name of saw-dust bread; but finally, in a very slow way, it came to be employed by a large number of persons, its valuable properties were ascertained and admitted, and it has now come into general use.

Some years ago it occurred to me that as the brown wheat bread was beneficial on account of its coarseness, but was not sufficiently active in all cases, it might be well to use the wheat in a coarser state, and without making it into bread. I therefore directed some wheat to be ground in a coffee mill, and after boiling three or four hours, a little salt having been added, it was found very palatable. The substance had a better effect in preventing constipation of the bowels than any article of food I have ever met with, after many years observation and inquiry.

The preparation of it, consists in washing clean in cold water, then in boiling from three to four hours, adding water from time to time, sufficient to bring it out with about the consistency of hominy or boiled rice.—The longer it is boiled the more agreeable it is, but less effectual. A moderate degree of fluidity (for instance, that of boiled rice or hominy) renders it more laxative.

Superfine flour bread, as has been stated above, is not a healthy article of food for man or animals. Animals, so far as I have observed, do not like and for the most part cannot live upon fine bread; whereas many animals, even carnivorous, can subsist on coarse wheat bread. Dogs, according to the French physiologists, die after feeding about three weeks on fine bread, but will live on coarse bread an indefinite time. Birds are very fond of coarse bread and of cracked wheat hominy, which they eat with avidity, and it agrees with them. There is reason to believe that the vertibrated animals generally can be subsisted on coarse bread, but not on fine. Many persons object to coarse bread, that it is not so agreeable as fine. This sentiment is the result of habit, for those who have been accustomed to use the coarse bread for a reasonable time, find it sweeter to the taste and more satisfying to the stomach than the other. It seems, then, unfortunate that fine flour, an article of food which is deficient in some principle necessary to its healthy action of the animal economy, should have been so long employed, and so widely spread among the population of cities, and, in truth, among a great mass of people elsewhere.

Since I have made use of the coarse wheat, I have had frequent communications on the subject with professional friends, as well as with many other individuals, and find that generally they are satisfied of its valuable effects.

In concluding this subject it must be stated that of all the articles of food which, in the course of fifty years practice, I have had occasion to recommend for the prevention of a constipated state of the bowels, and its consecutive evils, this cracked wheat is the most effectual.

Now that the properties of coarse wheat bread are extensively admitted, it appears wonderful that authors and practitioners should not have brought forward at an earlier period, to the public knowledge and for the public use, properties so very valuable.

Economy in Food.

In an article under this head, the *N. Y. Tribune*, after denouncing meat, and at all events fresh meat, as an unnecessarily expensive diet for dwellers in cities, discourses thus concerning divers other articles of food:

As for potatoes, nine-tenths of them at this time in this city are not wholesome food, and they are the dearest article that is sold for the sustenance of men. The prices that old potatoes are retailed at is equal to five cents a pound, and those from Bermuda eight cents, and the little watery, precocious, unhealthy things, called "new potatoes," are sold at a price equal to twelve cents per pound. At the same time, good family flour is sold for six cents, and yet every body cries "what a dreadful price!" But there is cheaper food than flour; not only more economical, but more healthy, particularly for a variation of diet. One thing is the various preparations of Indian corn—the poorest of all is the meal ground almost as fine as flour, which almost spoils it for bread.—Then there is the article known at the South and West, where it is extensively used, under the name of hominy. Here it is called samp, and is sold at about $2,50 a bushel, and one bushel is worth more than four bushels of potatoes. It is a good, wholesome economical food. But a more generally acceptable article is called hominy here, at the West, grits. The first is hulled corn, the grains left nearly whole; the latter is hulled corn, cracked into grains about the size of bird-seed shot, or coarse gunpowder. It sells for three and three and a half cents a pound. Both are cooked by soaking and slow boiling for hours, in clear water, and when eaten as a substitute for vegetables, with meat, are seasoned with salt and a very little butter. Both are very good with meat gravy, or with sugar or molasses. By the bye, sugar and molasses are the cheapest articles of food in New York, and children should be allowed a free use of them upon the score of economy.

Another article is the kiln dried sweet corn, which, though more expensive than either of the two preceding articles, is nevertheless more economical than meat, potatoes, and cabbage and all sorts of green trash now in market, and it is acceptable to almost every palate that appreciates corn when in the roasting ear.

Another cheap wholesome food is wheat grits. At present owing to the advance in grain, this preparation is much higher than common, but cheaper than flour, and more healthy.

Dry beans and peas are also articles that should enter much more into the consumption of all who study economy in food. We believe that a dollar's worth of either would go farther than six dollar's worth of fresh meat, or ten dollar's worth of potatoes.

Rice is another article of food, and when mixed with sugar, particularly so. You had better feed a hungry beggar upon rice pudding than the cheapest fresh meat you can buy.

Eggs, even at the usual high prices, are cheaper than butcher's meat, and as with rice if you add sugar to them, you will be able to feed a hungry family far more economically than your are doing at present.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be detrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in: and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The Trustees shall have power to procure such work for pupils as may be profitable for cash or for work, or a mutual exchange of easy services from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the only passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel. Tribune his special study, examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will confer a favor by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers and one of the Books in substantial leather Binding of the Paper one year, to *every* ten Subscribers names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as a downtrodden people, should do something to relieve, and that by those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* right, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *whole* population in which we live. The policy necessary to the *preservation* of this *element* must be at our command, if ever we expect the enjoyment of equal rights and equality of rights [illegible] men in favor of emigration to the British Provinces, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the objects and objects set forth in this Call. The Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is now [illegible] be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be [illegible] There is no part of the [illegible] and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here [illegible] account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and [illegible] gents but with our last breath [illegible] emigration is of vital importance [illegible] manned by all delegated assemblage as heretofore met, we [illegible] and will not [illegible] called; and deny the right of [illegible] bond or dearest brother to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage [illegible] to show in Convention as the West Indies Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those entitled with us in race, and what is more, whose [illegible] continent all stand with open arms to welcome millions importuning us in the time of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause and share one common fate on the continent.

In Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place [illegible] for holding the Convention [illegible] a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend. Therefore it may [illegible] of the greatest gathering of the colored people ever [illegible] in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that they may be arranged and attached to the Call, *free* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. P. Hewlins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jackson Miller,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper,
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
Allegheny City.
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,
Rev. M. M. Clark,
A. M. Summer,
Johnson Woodlin,
James M. Whitfield,
Phil.
John N. Still,
Stanley Matthews.
New York.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - - 2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at - - - 7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 30 p. m.
Leave London at - - - 4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at - - 8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London - - - 6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst, leaves at 7½ a. m. from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

1854.

THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING AND PARLOR BAR on board the Steamer Peerless and will endeavour to satisfy passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at 1 o'clock. Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Steamer arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable Hot Meal for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of survivorship, or on the survivor of any two or more lives, or for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment or a limited number of payments; or annual payments during the whole term of life; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction dependent on the value and duration of life, may be effected with the Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Chisholm & Co., for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referees.

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight, and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been [illegible] and his near hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,
Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 36.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brown, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.	Nth Gwilliambury	100	acres.
10 " 5th "	" "	200	"
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9 " 11th "	North Orillia	50	"
14 " 3rd "	Tay	100	"
15 " 11th "	Notawasaga	100	"
14 " 12 h "	"	200	"
16 " 10th "	"	200	"
17 " 10th "	"	200	"
East ½ 9 " 9th "	Medonte	100	"
S E. ¼ 10 in 9th "	"	50	"

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 54.

Sealed Essays to the Grand Division, S. of T. C. W.,
EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radways Ready Relief, which is now circulating throughout the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton C. W. have [illegible] article of our Ready Relief [illegible] conducts. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition upon the public. The wretch that will attempt by false [illegible] and treacherous attempts to gain a few extra sixpences, is unsafe and [illegible] should be [illegible] by all respectable dealers for [illegible] a few sixpences will not be [illegible] the distressed sufferer of hope who has [illegible] purchase [illegible] in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlats or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale will be prosecuted according to law.

All [illegible] travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The [illegible] only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
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Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
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N. B

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 15.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
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" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

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The Canadian Contributors are:
Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 5. City Buildings, King Street E. st

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Stephens, its former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Ball Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Letter press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

MR. S S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 68 King Street West, two doors East of Eliah's Hotel, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING
THOS. F. CAREY.
Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c &c
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto.
References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Lines

On the Burial of the Venerable H.T.S.——h.

Lie there, thou noble man of God!
Thy friends all weep around thy tomb,
While fall their tears upon the sod,
Which above thy lowly grave shall bloom;
Diffusing thro' the air perfume,
While we'll bemoan thy solemn doom.

A dastard wretch, his hearse refused, *
A vassal to his filthy gain,—
A frame without a soul infused!
Yet passing o'er "life's solemn main,"
And love of lucre gives him pain,
While servile acts his person stain.

Alas! *thy* brows were shaded o'er,
And thou wast numbered with the race,
Whose destiny we oft deplore:
Though calm composure graced thy face,
And saint-like smiles we oft could trace,
Yet, thou wast treated with *disgrace!*

"But sleep on now, and take thy rest,"
May naught disturb thy deep repose:
Thy son, while beats his guileless breast,
May note each sprig or vine which grows
Upon thy grave—and sigh when snows,
Shall shroud thy mound—its turf enclose.

"C." of Chatham

* The keeper of the Livery refused the use of his hearse, solely because the venerable deceased was coloured; saying he would lose the patronage of his "*white* customers"—thus selling principles for shillings

Literature.

A Mail Agent's Story.

The following account of a transaction, in which the narrator was one of the parties concerned, is given to show the terrific dangers to which persons in the railroad employ are subject, and also as a remarkable instance of escape from what might seem a certain death. The story is related as nearly as possible in the words of the mail agent himself.

I was at one time in the employ of the Government as Mail Agent, and on the day in which the following event occurred, which was of a Saturday, about the middle of May, 18—, I was running down with one of the English mails from N. Y. to B. The dispatch of these trains was irregular, and depended upon the will of the Chief Postmaster, and they have since, I think, been entirely given up.

At about 6 P. M. we reached S———, that busiest and prettiest of all the inland New England cities. The trees were just putting on their first garments of fresh leaves, and the wide fields began to shine with verdure, and every boy and girl seemed to have found some new sport and to utter some new kind of shout, as we dashed into the old depot, with a shriek from the engine (a very powerful one of the first class, called the Ætna,) enough to take one's hair off his head. All I had on the train was just one car behind the tender, carrying the great mail, some valuable express matter, and a live brakeman. I used to think myself a great man in those days, when I was entrusted sometimes with half a million of property, but I had good reason to change my mind before I was over with this special trip, that I'll be bound. What is any amount of dollars and cents, compared with the risk that a man must run who is at the head of an express mail train? We halted in the S——— depot just long enough to wood and water, seize upon a mug of piping-hot chicory coffee, and a bit of greasy paste, concealing a slab of dried of dried apple-sauce, and called in courtesy, a pie. When springing on the train, we left the station somewhat before sunset, and were soon flying along at a headlong pace, in the direction of the seaboard.

Now I doubt not, to you and other gentlemen who are in the habit of sitting in a comfortable railroad car, on a stuffed seat, reading the last news from Europe or the pages of some entertaining novel, the mode of travel and the various little incidents on the road seem very delightful. But the thing is very different when you are perched on the seat of the engine, and going down the road at the rate of fifty miles an hour, a velocity not rarely attained where the track is in good order, and getting over the ground, the sole consideration in view. I could not endure the solitude of the mail car, and almost uniformly sat forward, even when it was stormy, and I can conceive of few things more astonishing, at the same time overpowering to a sensitive person, than that of a night trip, when you cannot see an inch ahead, unless you are at the engineer's window, and you sit swaying about after the engine, (or machine as it is invariably called by the employees) which seems every moment as if it would fling itself off the track, as it continually sags and leans from one side to the other. In the passenger cars no idea whatever of the speed, or the momentum, can be obtained; this can only be got by standing near the track as the train whizzes by, or being upon the engine or tender. There is, in addition to the jerks and motion ahead, a universal compound hideous noise, made of steam fizzing, the shriek of the whistle, which never seems to be over on a fast train, as it is the custom to whistle at every crossing, and a general groaning of wheels, chains, and axles, and the sough of the wind as it draws through the engine. In fact, take a quiet man out of his parlor some stormy evening, with an easterly breeze, from a comfortable confab with his better half, and put him on the engine of a mail train, "devouring the darkness" at the rate of 45 miles an hour, and if he recovers from the shock in six months he will have considerably more iron in his nerves than most slow coaches I know.

But on the evening in question, we had fair weather, and daylight sufficient to last us a good way down, a first-rate engine, and a clear run to W——, so far as we knew.

"A fair prospect for a good trip," said I to the engineer, before starting.

"It looks well enough *now*," was his reply. "And little enough time to do it in. I only wish the merchants of B—— had to run these —— mail trains for themselves, and take the beggarly wages I get for the business. I'll be bound they would not scrape their precious bones over the road more than once, and then twenty miles an hour would take the breath out of their bodies."

Thompson, the engineer on this trip, I had ridden with before. He was a tall, black-haired man, from the State of Connecticut, a great driver, and silent as death on the road. He kept his eye fixed steadily on the track, except when he was timing his speed. That he possessed the unscrupulous presence of mind, some persons may call it recklessness, that is positively demanded by the incident that follows:—

We had come along very well, and were some way past N—— W——. I think we might have been going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, common running time. There was here a slight curve in the road, and on getting around it, I heard Thompson cry out at the utmost power of his lungs (not of much account to be sure in the din of the engine) "There is something on the road. Hold on for your lives." And as he said this, he put the whole force on the engine, and let off the full power of the whistle in a shrick of concentrated agony, that it appeared as if the entire chorus of pandemonium had been let loose, and then, in another second, there was a tremendous crash, a mighty jar that threw me flat on the floors of the engine, and a universal crashing of timbers, rattling of wheels, and something like the death-shriek of man or beast. And in another second all this agony was over, the engine was reversed, the brakes put on, and Thompson exclaimed, "We have run down a train, Mr. Collins, and though our time is short, I believe it is but a duty to run back and see if any one is killed." Thompson and I thereupon jumped off and ran back about twenty yards, when we saw in an instant the terrific danger we had past, and the nature of the accident. A party of Irish laborers were now standing by the side of the road, and the engineer of the train we had run down, a red-haired Lowland Scot, by the name of McGillies, told us how it had all happened. "You see, men," said Mac, "I had come along down to back up into the gravel pit, with about thirty men on board the dirt cars, and a car with two horses in it; I knew you would be along, and I believed I had time enough to set the switch, back off my train and put everything in order before you would be here. But as true as I live at this moment, I hadn't run down more than far enough to get my last car on to the gravel track, and as for the switch, I had not seen it, before I heard you. I believe I considered a second about it, and I said to myself, if this switch is set now, both trains will be altogether broke up; if I leave the train, my men will at least be safe, and he will have some chance of running over through it. 'Jump men—jump for your lives!' was all I said; and we did, and cleared ourselves, and that is just it; and 'what will the Governor be speaking about?' as the Irishman says. The nature of the ground was all that saved the mail train. A little plane on the one side had been cut down for the gravel, and the road lay sliding, while on the right hand an embankment went down a considerable distance, and in a small pond or pool at the bottom of this bank were the victims of our speed and Thomlison's presence of mind, namely, the locomotive, the dirt-cars and cars in which were the horses, the latter, of course, "kilt entirely." Our engine struck the hindermost of the dirt-cars with the most terrific force, and literally piled the whole train one over the other upon the engine, and the impetus still keeping up with a violent strain to the right, the locomotive, and in fact the whole concern, had gone over in one mass off the road and out of our way. "Come, Mr. Collins," cried Thompson, "we have not half a minute to lose; on board, on board!" and springing on the machine, we were again piling down the road at an awful rate to make up for lost time. On reaching the next station, we found that every thing moveable in the front of our engine had been carried clean away, our lamp, cow-killer, rails and woodwork, but the heavy solid engine-head had literally acted like a cannon ball, and swept the whole gravel train off the track as if it had been so many bundles of straw.

"You look pale, man," said Thompson, as we got down from the engine in the station-house at W——.

"I *feel* pale," said I. "By the way, it appears to me you raised steam when you saw the train ahead. "Did you know it was a train?"

"I cannot say much about that," he replied, with a strange look about his eyes. "The fact is, I knew there was something ahead, that we were going 35 miles an hour, and that to bring up was totally out of the question. The only chance was in running the thing down. I have played the same game before, and I should again if my life was hanging in it. You must do something, and you must do it short metre. But let me tell you one thing, Mr. Collins, it is the last day that ——— red-headed Scotchman will drive a train on the W—— road."

"What has happened, Charles?" asked my wife of me, as I entered the sitting-room of my house in W——, for I went no further than this place. "You look more like a ghost than a living man." Out of curiosity I looked in the glass, and it was literally the fact, that my cheeks were a ghastly white, my hair as wet as if it had just been ducked in the river; in fact, I was the exact picture of a criminal who is led out for execution.

"Happened, Mary!" was my reply, "this has happened that I have taken my last ride as special agent on a mail train, if the house must be sold over our heads." And then I detailed the above circumstances.

"Horrible, horrible!" exclaimed the poor girl, unable to keep the tears from flowing down her cheeks, "what an awful escape from death. Grant Heaven that you may never go again!"

I learned beyond a doubt, for I made every enquiry, that McGillies, the driver of the gravel train, was an intemperate man, and had been seen hanging about the grog shops of N—— W—— that afternoon. Rum was the cause of this near escape that I had from a horrible death; and I would say in conclusion, never on any occasion ride on special mail trains, and beware of strong drink as you would of a raging poison.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A French discoverer has, at last alighted upon the world's *bonne bouche* of combination in woman—the blending of *Spanish blood and Irish*, that is found in the North of Ireland and (almost exclusively) among the higher classes and aristocracy of that country. We have elsewhere recorded, that, in all our travels, we had never seen such perfection of spirit, beauty, mien, manner and captivation, belonging to a class, as in the black-haired, dark-eyed, tall and brilliant-complexioned women of this blood.—It sprang from the large Spanish emigration to the North of Ireland, a century or more ago, but it has descended in apparently improving graduation and intermingling. A French writer, giving an account to a Paris newspaper, of his visit to Ireland during the late Fair and Industrial Exhibition, digresses to say:—

"Ireland was anciently called an 'Island of saints and pretty women.' As for the saints, when I find one I shall record the fact, if it were only for its rarity; but, for the beauty of its women, it has not only maintained, but increased its reputation."—After eulogizing the freshness of their colour, the rare purity of their skin, the rich abundance of their brown hair, and the mysterious depth of their soft grey eyes, he goes on, with characteristic modesty of his country to say:—"If we dare compare them, we would say that the Irish resemble the French more than the English. In regularity of features and purity of outline they are excelled, possibly by the hot-house blossoms of English aristocracy, where severe statuesque beauty is hereditary. The vivacity, the expression, the nobility of Irish features are the very reverse of this cold, calm, Saxon distinction.—Less beautiful than English beauty, in the artistic sense, Irish beauty is immensely more attractive. We are not unfrequently surprised by the antique perfection of the faces in Ireland, but we find ourselves far oftener saying, "What a pretty girl! what a charming woman!' In short, they strike us less, and please us far more. We would not choose them so soon as models for the engravings of an annual; but we would prefer to talk to them—to live in their society. We would be more apt to love than admire them. And now comes the very highest compliment a Frenchman could pay:—"Irish women recall the French, especially by the elegance and good taste of their toilette, by the ease and flexibility of their movements, and the gracious, frank cordiality of their manner. Many a time, during the first days of our stay in Dublin, seeing a lively group of women passing through one of the galleries of the Exhibition, we have been tempted to believe in an illusion, and have felt surprised and disappointed to hear, flowing from their arch lips, the guttural English tones instead of the soft jargon of the Parisians. To finish this resemblance in one word, Irish women possess the secret of feminine grace. They know how to walk: do not laugh: it is a serious matter. A French woman can walk—so can an Italian. A Spaniard excels in this eminently feminine art—sometimes she even exagerates it. We will not push our want of gallantry so far as to say that there are female nationalities of which their walk is their stigma. He who has ever seen, in the streets of London, a woman, of middle height, walk beside a horse guard of six feet, and keep step with him, has no need of our rhetoric to convince him On this subject, we suppose, we must accept, as satisfactory, a *mot* of a cultivated English woman, who had travelled so much in France, and in the south of Europe, that she had almost lost her distinctive nationality—'You deceive yourselves, gentlemen,' she said, in reply to remarks similar to ours, made in society; 'they are not quite so ignorant of walking in England as you fancy. Only the women who do not know how, never walk there—they always go abroad in a carriage!"

Hidden Treasure.—A person in England lately rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written, "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

Extra Supper Soup.

A young acquaintance of ours who puts up at a $2 and 50c. boarding house, relates the following incident, which may afford a useful hint to those ladies who undertake to provide nutriment for boarders with strong stomachs and weak purses.

One day last week, says our friend, the soup produced for the noon-tide meal, was uncommonly rich and unctious, possessing a flavour which proved very conclusively that an extra quantity of meat had been used in its preparation. The boarders were all very much surprised and delighted, but the landlady seemed to be less pleased by their frequent draughts on the tureen.—A short time after dinner our friend happened to pass by the kitchen and overheard the hostess rating her cook for putting too much of the shin of beef in the soup kettle. "Half of it, (said the economical provider) would have been enough for eight boarders that pays no more than they does for their vittles."

"I didn't put half the shin in, ma'am," said the cook.

"You needn't tell me that story," cried the excited old lady: "I know you have been wasting the meat, so just take the ladle and dip up the bones, and we'll see whether you're a liar or I'm mistaken."

The cook obeyed, and after diving the ladle two or three times into the kettle, she brought up something that explained the mystery.

"Lor, ma'm, I see how it is," said she, "the *kitten* has been jumpin' about the kettle and dropped into it, and it's all boiled up in the broth."

"Bless me!" cried the hostess, "sure enough it is," then after a considerable pause she added: "Cook, have we any more kittens? We might drop in one you know, every time we have a soup dinner. You wouldn't believe how the boarders seemed to like it."

Our friend paused to hear no more, but started to seek another boarding house. —*Philadelphia Mercury.*

The Boy whom Nobody Wanted.

Reuben Ramsey came into the house one day, roaring with all his might. It was no uncommon thing to see Reuben in this condition; so nobody became greatly concerned to find out the matter. This is always very provoking to young gentlemen who undertake to make a noise in the world, and so it proved to Reuben Ramsey. The more folks would not hear, the louder he roared, until his grandfather dropped his newspaper, and exclaimed, 'What now, what now, my boy.'

'They—they—they don't want me?' cried Reuben.

'Who don't want you?' said grandfather, looking at him through his glasses.

'The boys!' screamed Reuben; 'they won't let me play; they call me a cross little rascal, and tell me to go home.'

'Not much out of the way, either,' murmured grandfather, as he took up his paper again. 'Nobody's to blame for not wanting you. Go look into the glass, boy, and see if you want yourself.'

'Want myself?' thought Reuben, as he stopped crying, and sat down; 'that is queer. What if I don't, how is it to be helped? I can't say, as the boys do, 'there is that cross Reuben Ramsey; nobody wants you, Reuben; so you had better be off home.' And yet I don't know but I would say so if it would do any good. I will look in the glass and see if I want myself.'

So Reuben posted into the drawing-room, where there was a long mirror, in which he could see himself from top to toe. What a sight was here! A face covered with all manner of dark lines, made of tears which had been turned out of their course by dirty hands; eyes that were dark and clear enough when they were made, but which now looked like two radishes in a glass of muddy water; a nose that might have gone for another radish, only that it was pinched out of all shape; and a mouth that looked as though it had never opened except to scream. Added to this, was hair standing on end, torn jacket, and muddy trowsers. Reuben looked at this ugly fellow in the glass, and did not wonder that he was not wanted.

'I am sure,' thought he, 'be it Reuben Ramsey or not, I don't want him.' But then the thought came back to him again, 'It can't be helped; that is myself; it will do no good to say, 'Go away you cross little rascal;' it won't go.

So Reuben sat down upon the chair, and covered his face with his dirty hands, and cried as though his heart would break. He did not roar and scream; but sobbed and sobbed, until his heart came swelling up, and he was well nigh choked.

Reuben knew he was not beloved, and his good mother had often told him why; but Reuben, like most wicked people, thought the blame belonged to others. He thought that his relatives ought to love him, and if they did not they were cruel and wicked. Reuben did not stop to think even that the great God does not love what is unlovely, and of course does not require it of others.

'I am a very unhappy boy,' Reuben would say to himself; 'nobody wants me. The teacher don't want me at school; the boys don't want me to play with them on the green; father don't want me in the store; grandfather don't want in me the library; Frank and Helen don't want me anywhere; mother don't want me in the nursery, because I scare the baby—the baby cries when he sees me; Becky don't want me in kitchen; and Tom says that the horses kick the minute that I go into the stable.

So thought Reuben, day after day; and even in the night would the poor boy wake up with the bitter words on his tongue, 'Nobody wants me—nobody wants me;' but never, till the day in which he looked in the looking-glass, had he made the curious discovery that he did not want himself.

The Religion of the Russians.

Public attention being very particularly directed towards the Russian nation at the present time, a few remarks regarding some peculiarities in their manner of worship, &c., which probably are not generally known, may be interesting.

Whenever a Russian passes a church, his custom is to cross himself, (some do so three times, accompanying it with bowings.) In every room in their houses an image or picture is placed in the east corner, before which they uncover their heads and cross themselves on entering.

The churches are filled with these their representatives of the deity, and it is very curious to see a devout Russian kissing the toe of one, crossing himself before another, while to another, he will in addition prostrate himself, even with head to the ground; the latter is also very frequently done at intervals during the celebration of their services; but their churches are always open, so that if any one wants to pay devotion to any particular image or picture while no service is going on, he can do so.

The Russians also believe in relics, in their efficacy in healing diseases, working other miracles, &c. Notwithstanding this, a very short time ago, a new relic was found in the south of Russia, and a courier being immediately dispatched with it to the Emperor at St. Petersburg; on his arrival, his Imperial Majesty (expecting some important news regarding his operations in Turkey, when told his errand, exclaimed, "Away with the relic! it is time to put an end to such nonsense." Would this were to be carried out. But their superstitions seem too deeply rooted to be done away with in a short time.

Future Housekeepers.—We sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with, are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly have persuaded them to become their wives. We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing could so lower them in the esteem of their friends as a confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollection, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily-white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young miss to become rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for the husband to sit and gaze at his wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil or put the smallest piece of food in the pot.

COLONIAL MISSIONS.

On Sunday, the Rev. S. R. Ward, a man of color, and a congregationalist minister from Upper Canada, preached two sermons, one in the morning, in Horton Lane Chapel; the other in the evening, in College Chapel.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in Salem Chapel, to enforce the claims of the Colonial Missionary Society upon the Christian public. At this meeting, Mr. W. E. Glyde presided, opening its proceedings with a short address. After singing and prayer, the Rev. S. R. Ward delivered an address, of which the following were the principal features. The rev. gentleman, alluding to the Colonial Missionary Society, said that he came to speak of it chiefly as to its workings in Canada, not because he assumed that that country was the principal scene of its labors, but because it was the scene with which he was best acquainted. The population of Canada would be about one million; half of these would be native-born Canadians, the other half would consist of a mixed population, the greater portion of which would be from the United Kingdom. There were also included in the above numbers, fifty thousand Indians and forty thousand Negroes. Now it was amongstthe kith and kin of the people of the British Islands that the Missionary Society, whose interests he was advocating, sought to spread the truth of the gospel, the gospel with its relief for the moral woes of our natute; the gospel whose free development in England, had formed the basis of this country's greatness. The rev. speaker then, in a humorous manner, went on to say that the people of Yorkshire had the reputation of being a shrewd calculating people, with plenty of shillings amongst them, but with a great objection to spending them, except when they knew they were spending them in a proper manner; and, therefore, when he came amongst them to obtain money from them, he deemed it necessary to show them that there was both need and reason for their gifts. In October, 1851, for reasons which he needed not to explain, he had found himself under the necessity of leaving the United States, and going to Canada. After that, as agent for the Anti-Slavery Association, he had travelled over the whole of Upper Canada, visited all the congregational churches there, with the exception of four; seen all their ministers, and found them all to be friends of the poor slave. But this was apart from the question; and turning to it he said, that these visits had furnished him with abundant proof, that the congregational churches of Upper Canada were worthy of every sympathy, prayerful and pecuniary, of English Christians. In the first place, because they were our own kith and kin. Then they had to contend with many difficulties. In Canada, before a meeting like the one before him could be brought together, they who composed it would have to walk or ride some four or five miles over roads, according to the rev. gentleman's description, were almost as bad as no roads. Yet these people had many of them come from England, and when here, they had every convenience for public worship close at hand, and of course the wants they were subject to were much felt. He himself could speak of this, for he had grown up in New York, and the change had been grievous to him. Then the way in which congregational churches were formed. Some few men holding the principles of Independency, lived some 5 or 6 miles from each other. For a long time they lived without any religious communication or fellowship. By and bye each learned his neighbor's profession, then they met; talked with each other; organized a little church, which soon would number some twenty-five members. Now, they would obtain an occasional preacher to visit them, but mostly they had to learn by Sunday school teaching to teach themselves, for they were too poor to maintain a minister; indeed nearly all the Canadian Independent Churches were too poor for this, for out of sixty there were but six who could do it. It was true that their church at Toronto maintained its own minister, and gave £100 a year to the missions. It was true that even the poorest church amongst them was trained in habits of liberality towards missions, and that, on an average, every one of their members gave to missionary objects 4s. 6d. per annum, while in England, the average was only 1¾d. per head, or perhaps this year, when more liberality had been exercised, 2d. or 2½d. The rev. gentleman then spoke of Canadian congregational preachers, saying that those who were brought up to take their place amongst that body were invariably young men of fervent piety, great zeal, and sound education, equal in this latter point to ministers at home. With respect to their piety and zeal, they had need of these qualifications, for they were educated side by side with those who were intended for legal, medical, and mercantile professions, in every one of which success—wealth, was certain. Yet these things did not tempt these young men; they knew them, but at the same time they could give them up—give them up for a toilsome life in the ministry, with the prospect at best of emoluments varying from £35 to £70 per annum, 16s. to the pound. Then again, in Canada, they were not in the habit of encouraging people to build chapels before they could be paid for; indeed, many of them would not join in opening a chapel, while a debt was hanging over it. On this subject, the speaker told some anecdotes that well illustrated the zeal and industry which the congregational churches in Canada brought to bear in erecting places suitable for the decent worship of God; and, on account of their zeal in this and all things; the efforts they made to help themselves, yet which were not sufficient for their help; he appealed to their brethren and friends in England to assist them somewhat if they could. The rev. gentleman then said, that the labors of the congregational churches of Canada were eminently successful. In September, 1852, he had visited a pastor of a district church, and had found that man in the greatest depression from family misfortune, and the gloom which hung over the interests of the religion he preached. In 1853, he had paid that man another visit, and had found all things changed. The spirit of God had been with him in the ministry. fifty-five persons had joined his church, and before he (the speaker) left, 75 had joined. It was thus all over; they made no great noise, but the religion they preached was spreading through the country. At one place where the speaker had found himself last year, a revival had taken place, nineteen had become members of the church, eight more followed them, and the last account stated that 500 had been converted to God. Perhaps when they heard these things Englishmen would help them, and perhaps not; but at any rate God would. Mr. Ward gave a deeply interesting account of the missions to the Indians and Negroes, and especially of the self-denying labors of Mr. Raven, "a man of great piety, zeal, liberality, and energy," at Colpoy's Bay. Then, the poor Negroes who had escaped from the States had to be taught the principles of that religion, which in the States they heard so little of, and the slaveocrats had to be shown what men those could be whom they had degraded. The speaker here made another eloquent appeal in favor of the missions he represented, and resumed his seat.

The collection was then made, after which Mr. W. E Glyde made a few observations, the Rev. S. R. Ward offered a short prayer, and the proceedings terminated.

The Opening of Japan.

From the Correspondence of the New York Herald.

HONG KONG, April 11, 1854.

The charm is broken, and the mystery which for so many centuries has hung over these falbed realms, has been penetrated, if not dispelled, by American enterprise and American curiosity. The prayers of the faithful throughout the world, that this "land of martyrs"—is not the prayers of those martyrs themselves, whose spirits hover over their former abodes—have been heard, and henceforth we may regard Japan as among the families of the earth. It is sufficient to know that concessions have been made, and that intimations have been given that the same concessions will be made to other nations peacebly demanding them. To America it may justly be a subject of pride that she has introduced her elder sister Japan to the society of nations.

I send you here an extra from the office of the *Friend of China*, containing the movements of the squadron until the sailing of the Susquehanna, a few days before the signing of the treaty. That treaty was to have been signed on the 29th of March. It is probable that this may arrive before Captain Adams, who has been despatched, via San Francisco, to Washington, and who, besides official occurrences, will be able to furnish a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the interviews which took place. I will add some particulars, however, not mentioned in the "extra" alluded to, and which I have had it in my power to collect from most reliable sources. One of the first ports offered he stated to be some seventy miles south of Jeddo. The vessels sent to survey that port found it to be a good one, but the bar at the mouth was too shallow to permit its being accepted. Commodore Perry refused to have anything to do with Nangasaki. Time honored restrictions and contempt for foreigners are so identified with that harbour and town that it was judged inexpedient to make it even a depot for coals. It was thought better to commence with some port where foreigners were not known. The Japanese disclaimed all sovereignty over the Loo Choo Islands; and therefore our apparent occupancy of a foothold there was not considered in the treaty.

Commodore Perry is to stipulate for three ports, of which it is stated, he will insist that Jeddo shall be one. Matsmai has been agreed on as another, and probably Sha-dimai will be the third. Of all these ports accurate surveys will be made, or, rather, have been made. The Japanese negotiators wished, on the plea of preparations necessary for these ports. Commodore Perry replied that no preparations were necessary; all that was wanted was the permission to trade and refit at these ports. An abundance of coal has been promised. It is confidentially asserted that the chief men among the Japanese expressed themselves to the effect that the time had now arrived when it was required for Japan to change her policy in regard to intercourse with foreigners, and to act like other nations in that respect.

It is not a little curious that so much ignorance has existed in regard to Japan.—The question has been often asked what a fleet could accomplish towards bringing to terms a people numbering some fifty millions. The answer is that Japan is entirely at the mercy of a maritime nation—1st, because the people of that country are now subsisting on a minimum, and depend for this subsistence on their coast trade, which is immense, and a destruction or interruption of this coast trade brings famine and desolation throughout the land; 2nd, an immense number of the population reside on the seashore, in villages and cities. I need only mention Nangasaki, Matsmai, Ozaca and Jeddo; the latter of which, if not the largest city in the world, probably contains more inhabitants than any other. In view of these facts, no doubt, the Japanese have been brought to treat. Now that the truth on this score has been tested, there is no knowing to what extent the concessions will be made and granted.

The Japanese are intimidated. They had the air of people who had for a long while anticipated a hostile visit, and had wearied in watching for it. The very length of time which the expedition has threatened them has been in favour of its success.

The first question asked, was as usual, on the subject of religion. Perhaps this may now be only a form, which their ancestors have handed down. I regret that I am not able to inform you with much circumstantiality of what took place on that head. Commodore Perry is said to have informed them, however, that in his country all religions were free, and that he did not come to treat on that subject. I believe he even advised them to adopt the same policy.—Protection is to be afforded to our shipwrecked seamen, and coal for our steamers. The treaty will be made out in English, Dutch and Japanese. Some months will elapse before all the negotiations are ratified. In the meantime something interesting may be looked for from this quarter, either from the movements of our own fleet, or from the action which the French and English will take, if they do not find themselves already sufficiently occupied.

It may be gratifying to our readers to be informed of some of the incidents of the by-play, as it were, which attended the negotiations. The Japanese being exceedingly artful and punctilious, you may be certain that it required no little dexterity and firmness to deal successfully with them.

At the former visit last year the fleet anchored at Uraga—on this occasion they anchored nearer Jeddo. To this the commissioners remonstrated, saying that Uraga had been the place agreed on. In the meantime the boats were sounding every day, and after receiving the reports as to the depth of water, the vessels would be moved up higher towards Jeddo. To this sounding the Japanese objected, of course; but when they found the Americans advanced steadily, they stipulated to hold the negotiations at a point half way between Uraga and the American anchorage. An officer sent to examine that spot found it a fishing village, totally inappropriate for the purpose. The Japanese were obliged to yield, as Perry threatened to hold the interview in Jeddo itself. Of that interview you will read in the extra enclosed. During its continuance, however, the suite of the Commodore were entertained by at least, what they represent as being to them a most unsavory [illegible] worms, dicta [illegible] for politeness' sake.

The houses (not more than two stories high, probably on account of the earthquakes) have no signs of that superfluousness of wealth and pomp with which the high functionaries of Japan are said to surround themselves. They had soldiers ranged in a line to the council house. These were armed with an old-fashioned firelock—a cover being thrown over the breech—with cross bows and with spears, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Their aspect was stated to be extremely unwarlike, and poorly calculated to inspire terror into the hearts of a valorous enemy. It is even a matter of surprise that the Japanese can be considered as a warlike nation. The books which have been written on them, on this subject, and on many others, as far as such limited experience can be trusted, are extremely defective and erroneous. Their cannons are not more than twelve-pounders, and nothing astonished them more than the size of the guns on board of the steamers—frequently taking off their hats and inserting their heads, as if to test practically the truth of what they saw. A friend entertains so little opinion of their prowess, that he assures me he would not be afraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's crew.

Jeddo, as seen from the vessels, does not present that imposing appearance some says it does. Though, as I have said, it is the most populous city in the world, there was no reason to believe it possesses any splendid buildings; at any rate, not any very towering edifices—no spires, no beaming minarets, like the romantic cities of the East. It was remarked that in visiting the Susquehanna, an officer of Japanese artillery went at once to the mast head, may be to see Jeddo, or to make professional observations.

As usual, on the arrival of the American fleet, a *cordon* of boats was placed around it. The commander took out his watch, and pointed to the boats, indicating that they must be removed in five minutes. It is unnecessary to state that this very forcible hint was understood, and the boats were removed In insisting upon these small points, and by keeping aloof himself, (only being seen twice during the negotiations), Commodore Perry manifested very great discretion, and operated more effectually than he could have done by any other line of conduct. It seems that the invariable mode of proceeding heretofore with the Japanese, has been to impose an indignity upon foreign officials, and contempt has always been consequent thereon. They were not allowed to display either on this visit. They were met by persons as studiously punctilious as themselves, and determined to yield not the smallest point.

The lower orders were very kind to the visitors, and manifested no small satisfaction at the aspect affairs seem to be assuming. It is certain that the exclusive system Japan has hitherto adopted, has not been in accordance with the wishes of the great body of the inhabitants. All writers agree on this subject, and the experience of this visit proves it.

The obsequiousness of the lower orders to their superiors is excessively revolting, to say the least of it.

They would approach, almost on all fours, bowed to the earth. At one of the interviews, they were approaching Perry in this manner—it was on board ship—but "old Bruin," as we used to call him, ordered them to stand up like men. "He would have none of that."

Astonishment at the railroad and telegraph overcame all other feelings. Placed in a circle, the railroad worked beautifully, and only after the American officers got in and went flying around, drawn by the small engine, would they essay it. Infinite was their surprise at finding themselves whirled through the air with such velocity. "The Dutch have shown us none of these things," was their observation.

The Japanese would not believe the telegraph at first. They gave it a very severe test. For instance, placing a Japanese at either extremity, they would converse on improbable subjects, and not connectedly, suspecting some imposition. For example—it was a beautiful day; and the man stationed at one end directed the operator to say to the person stationed at the other end that it was raining. The Japanese word was Ankeised, and the sound reproduced by the further operator to his attendant. Great was their wonder, on comparing notes, to find that the telegraph had conveyed their messages correctly. Wires have been ordered, and the intention expressed to extend this line at once to some place remote from Jeddo. They have the means of making wire and all the apparatus. They certainly have clocks; for a number of these being among the presents, and one of them being out of order, was being adjusted by an engineer on board one of the steamers.—"Give yourself no trouble," signified to him one of the Japanese; "I will send it to the clock-maker in Jeddo, who will repair it."

They are not so unacquainted with outside affairs as may be imagined; nor are they unacquainted with the duties resulting from our contiguity to them. For instance, they asked if the railroad had been finished to the Mississippi from California.

In relation to the social habits of these people the most favorable accounts are given. Your friend Captain Buchanan gave an entertainment to a few of the chief men, or to one of the chiefs, requesting that a few friends be brought. The result was that eighty or one hundred persons came. Room was made on the spacious deck, and things went on merrily. The extract from rice is now the only liquor known in Japan. It is called *saki* by them. Hence they gave the name "American saki," to all the drinks. They are fond of ardent spirits. The guests made it a business to taste of every wine and of every dish. Inside of their long robes, kept together by a belt around the waist, they carry a roll of paper, used as a pocket handkerchief—a small piece at a time.—They use this paper also at feasts to wrap up small pieces of each dish, making a note at the same time in regard to it. This is considered a very high compliment. You may imagine that at an American dinner they would fill themselves with some not very palatable viands. As in duty bound, on the occasion referred to each of the guests referred to helped himself to a wine-glass of sweet oil, which he was obliged to disgorge at once, of course. He made a note, as usual of the drink. Some one was curious to know what he had written. It was—"This is the worst wine they have got."

They waited after they were helped, and followed the example of the Americans. All that has been said of their politeness is true. It would be difficult to find a people excelling them in that respect.

When well enlivened by the saki, they would permit their swords to be examined, as in them one side. On one of those occasions the quality of the steel was tested [illegible]

Japanese scimeter yielded, showing that what has been said of the superiority of their metal is not entirely true.

The engine room was the principal point of attraction on board of the steamers.—They never ceased to wonder at the immense display of iron, all for use and in constant application. It is no matter of surprise that the Japanese were struck with the symmetry and magnificence of the vessels, when men who have been at sea for yeas, on first visiting one of these majestic vessels, experience a sensation of admiration and astonishment.

They asked Commodore Perry if any more ships were coming. Perry told them yes; but if they would promise to treat, he would order a vessel to go and detain the others. The promise being given, he was enabled to send away the Susquehanna to attend Mr. Commissioner McLane, who goes to Canton in her. By this means we are in receipt of news from Japan.

Thousands are ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of commerce with this country, and no doubt we shall soon know what is in most demand. I leave it to political economists to calculate what will be the effect of opening a market of fifty millions of people to people who are as ready for trade as the Americans and English, and many other nations. We regard not this great event in that point of view. In the meantime, however, it may be stated that glass-ware is in demand there, as recent experience demonstrates, as well as mercury, yellow amber, and a variety of articles of a small kind, which traders only can discover.

I fear to tire you, so I will not prolong this epistle.

One would suppose in reading of Japan, that it was cultivated everywhere. This was not the case near Jeddo. On the contrary, the prospect on land strongly resembled some parts of the shore near the Chesapeake.—The houses were not very remarkable for cleanliness.

N. B.—An officer walked within a few miles of Jeddo, unharmed, and was only brought back by an order from the Commodore, sent on horseback.

From the National Intelligencer.

Death of Josiah Holbrook.

It was with a deep pang that we read yesterday in the Lynchburg *Virginian* the subjoined paragraph. The excellent man whose death it announces was well known in this city, which was for several years the theatre of his indefatigable and valuable labours, and never did any one acquire from all a more affectionate esteem. Every thought of his soul, and almost every hour of his life were devoted to the advancement in knowledge, and goodness, and usefulness of his fellow-creatures, and especially the young.

"PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday afternoon the lifeless body of Josiah Holbrook, of Washington, D. C., was found in Black Water creek, near the mouth of the Tunnel. Mr. H. had been staying in this city for several months, occupied in scientific, and especially in geological pursuits, to which he was enthusiastically devoted. The fruits of his studies and investigations were from time to time communicated to the public through the columns of the *Virginian*. His great object—a really great and philanthropic one—was to simplify the science to the capacity of youthful minds, and interest them in its prosecution by practical and pleasant experiments and modes of study. It is supposed that he met his death by falling down a cliff into the creek while searching for geological specimens. He had been absent from his boarding house since Saturday morning.—Mr. H. had written and published much on scientific subjects, and had achieved an extended reputation. The tidings of his sad and sudden death will shock a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends in Washington who esteemed him very highly.

Mr. Holbrook was, as our readers will remember, the author of several series of familiar articles published in the *Intelligencer* on agriculture, chemistry, mineralogy, &c."

A Case of Kidnapping.

The *Tribune* brings to light another example of that system of kidnapping by which coloured persons born in free States are always liable to be carried off into Slavery. The facts are related by that paper as follows:

Some twelve or fifteen years since, a resident of Monmouth County, N. J., by some means came in possession of a negro boy, aged about twelve years, whom he sent to school a short time, and whose affection and confidence he won by affected kindness. At length he suggested to the boy that he had better learn a trade, and recommended him to the proprietor of a bakery in the neighborhood, to whom the boy was bound. Thus matters went on, until the keeper of the establishment concluded to remove to Louisiana, when the boy was notified that he must go likewise, and informed for the first time that he was not his own master; that he had been bought, the sum of $600 having been paid for him. Accordingly, he was taken to Louisiana, where he has since remained and now lives. A gentleman residing in New Jersey, who is engaged in navigation, and runs a vessels to Louisiana, while lying at one of the public wharves in that State last winter, was accosted by an intelligent negro man, who desired to know if his vessel did not hail from New Jersey. The captain replied in the affirmative. The negro said he judged so from the appearance of the vessel. The captain then asked the man what he knew about New Jersey. The negro replied that he was taken from that State and sold into Slavery, informing him who did it, at the same time giving him the names of all the principal inhabitants in the town whence he was sold, telling him also where he attended school, &c. The captain being acquainted with the place, knew his statements were correct, and promised to use his influence to secure to him his liberty.

Such is the statement we have received from a gentleman who vouches for its entire accuracy. The negro boy has now grown up to manhood, and is said to possess more than ordinary intelligence. His master asks $2,000 for him. It is further stated that the brute who kidnapped and sold him is still a resident of New Jersey, living somewhere in Burlington County. The wretch should be looked up.

It may be well enough to look up the kidnapper, but it strikes us the first thing to be done is to procure the release of his victim. This might be done, probably, through the interposition of the Governor of New Jersey, if the facts authenticated, were laid before him.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents.

Rev Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shrove, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

The Circular Calling upon Fugitives from Canada for West India Labours.

This "curious" paper, handed us by a gentleman of this city, should, we think, be read with attention, by at least, one portion of our readers—the "fugitives of America." Nay more, we hope there will be a general expression of opinion, through the columns of this paper, on the merits of the scheme: First,—that the world and the rest of mankind, Jamaica planters included, may know whether or not the hardy and industrious men and women, just settled in this free country, with its temperate climate and cheap lands, as low as 7s. 6d. c'y per acre, in Upper Canada, in good position, and 1s. in less favored locations, will countenance this new March or May-day scheme, of move—move, for the benefit of some absentee proprietors; or to buy up the cheap lands of Jamaica at £1 per acre, when it is admitted that the lands here at 7s. 6d. are quite as high as those who would go to Jamaica at some one's expense, are willing to pay now. The whole plan, to our mind, involves an absurdity so glaring, that we very much doubt if any gentleman would attempt to make such proposals to any but the supposed stupid fugitives of Canada, and the coolies of the East. We glory in the prosperity of all the various sections of this vast empire, Jamaica included, but "our private opinion freely expressed," is, that any scheme proposed or to be gotten up, for the advantage of one part, as Jamaica, for instance, to the detriment of another, or for the benefit of the inhabitants of another, should be emphatically condemned. We are in favor of emigration—the emigration of fugitives, and the free people from the despotism south of us, to this country; and, although we know full well that the slaves cannot all come here, we wish they could—and although we know that the free colored people *will not* all come, we wish they would, we know it is not impossible, as anti-emigrationists of the State assert; and we believe that were they to determine to do so, such a rebuke would be given to slaveholders, and such an addition of strength would be made, by the many hundreds of thousands who would find ample room here, as would make slavery lower its brazen head. We hail every arrival of the industrious colored man, whether fugitive or free born with unspeakable satisfaction—yes, and the lazy man too, if slavery has made him so, as we believe that circumstances and the "elements" combine to make him active here, and the presence of working bees will inspire him to go on; but after his life of trouble, anxiety, and doubt, from fear of the auction block, in the south, or the ever-changing sentiments north, we think he should "locate," especially as it is conceded that no where in the world, not even in the golden fields of Australia or California, can the poor man reap a better harvest, or the rich man feel more secure in his possessions; nor in old England herself can he be freer. Now, were we to beg, entreat, and persuade the fugitives, for they seem to be the ones appealed to, or, as we give this nameless writer a hearing, were we to pass the matter over in silence, we would clearly fall short of our duty; in either case, we would be encouraging directly, or indirectly, a dictation to colored Canadians, to which we know them to be opposed. The Leadership idea is unfortunately for our brethren of the States, in full tide of bad success, not that they see it, or at least do admit it; but they will one day—then they will discard it; here it is not fashionable. Colored Canadians have outlived it. They accept they tell us, views that comport with their sense of right and justice, as developed by British freedom, and they will follow no man or set of persons who will go out of the true line.

The writer of the circular, has no other idea than that they are, and will be in leading strings for a long time yet—in that he shows his ignorance of them. He asks very significantly, if they can do as much for themselves where they are, as they "could in Jamaica." If their *cheap* Jamaica land is £1 per acre, we have shown that they can do better here, and the women and children will not, and do not, have to work in the hot sun on their four or five acres, while the men hire around on "neighboring plantations," or farms. They are not liable to the diseases that do affect laboring people, when living in a tropical climate, where they cannot have the comforts of the rich,—do not live in a land in which they are "enslaved, and treated as an inferior and incapable race." This last, is a reflection on Canada and Canadians, that even the little prejudice and *contempt* we do have to combat once in awhile, will not justify. They are on British soil too, and the "constitutions" of the thousands (?) of cotton growers from the Southern States, endure the change amazingly. Professor Stowe may be quite right with his free labor views, so may "B——" be with his, but we think that other arguments will have to be adduced, before five thousand "fugitive" slaves will consent to be taken at *other people's expense* to Jamaica, or any other tropical country, though a part of Her Majesty's glorious dominions, for the opportunity to buy lands at £1 per acre, and contribute to further and perpetuate the peasant class, when they can grow up to the full stature of independent yeomen and what not, in this country. Were they to conclude to go, and did they desire a leader, they would, we verily believe, select Mr. Ward, as the man, but from many written expressions of his to men in Canada, as to the importance of this home for black men, we have no fear that he will "head" five thousand, or fifty, so we venture that "B——" is sanguine. Mr. Ward and probably other colored men in Canada may have private interests in Jamaica; why should they not, but fugitives have heard before no doubt of West India schemes equally alluring, which were not verified by the stern realities of West India field and other servant life. We repeat that Jamaica is part of the empire, and if colored men of enterprise have the means, let them buy where they will, but to make dazzling (?) offers to a people who have not more than a "start" in business here—to draw pictures and present to those who it is thought know no better, because men in Jamaica want lands cultivated, and men in England and elsewhere want this Continent for the "white races" alone, is not what we may pass by in silence, though free cotton, &c., are items in the bill.

We have no patience with the race of schemers who seem intent upon the negro's destruction. Hardly does he get clear from the fangs of American blood-hounds, when up comes the order to go back in the line of his former habitation. A great African nationality is held up before him,—a grand field in which these acknowledged refugees from the worst of oppressions, is to become princes and kings, may be. Though surrounded by those of his class whose heads are whitened with the frosts of many years—he learns that a hot climate would suit his and their constitution much better. That this is but a temporary resting-place for him, but must eventually be settled by younger sons of England's noble and gentlefolks. Or the great Continent of Africa can only be redeemed from barbarism, by her *native* sons in Canada, and other parts of America—so a training must be undergone for that purpose. Native Africans in Canada! Five thousand cotton-growers in Canada to go to Jamaica without means, and buy land at £1 per acre! Two absurdities to our minds. But speak out fugitives for yourselves. *

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, AND FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM AMERICA.

(*Copy:—The original will be shown to any person who may apply as under*)

The paper on which these suggestions are printed is made of the leaves and stalk of the plantain tree, which is grown in all the West Indian Colonies, for the fruit. Humboldt states that one acre of good land in the tropics, planted therewith, will yield as much nutritious food as 144 acres of wheat. Mr. A. D. G. Netscher, an extensive proprietor in British Guiana, and a spirited member of the Legislature there, states, that the cost of keeping up a plantain estate in that colony, would be thirty dollars, or about £6 per acre; and that if grown, and cut down every eight months for the stem *alone*, the produce would be 1,400 to 1,500 good stems every cutting, or 4,500 in two years, and that the average quantity of fibre of each stem may be taken at 4-lbs. An acre of land will thus produce 9,000-lbs. of fibre per annum, at the cost of £6, and if £4 be added for the expense of drying, carrying, and preparing for a market, the cost need not much exceed a farthing a pound.

If the plantain trees are cultivated for food and allowed to stand in the ground until the fruit is sufficiently full to gather, they must have more space and time, and then the quantity of fibre will not be so large. If 300 trees be allowed to stand on an acre, the first year will give 300 bunches and 300 stalks. The next 900. The 300 bunches of fruit will be worth at least £12 sterling; the 300 stalks will each give 4 lbs., fibre, worth say 1d. per pound, (when merely dried and packed) that will be £5. But there will be raised on the same acre of land, along with the first crop of plantains, a crop of beans, of yams, and of corn, worth together at the very least £25; so that the first year's produce will yield £42, and the second and succeeding years, when the plantains will cover and therefore shade the ground, and there will be no room for other crops, the produce will be repeated every three months, and the fruit will be worth at the same rate £36, and the fibre £15. If a whole family is employed planting two acres of land, it may be kept in perfect order by the wife and children, leaving the man at liberty after his first planting either to extend the cultivation, to plant and cultivate canes, or to work for hire, on a neighboring plantation.

On the mountain lands at Montpelier, in Jamaica, the beautiful estate of Lord Howard-de Walden, Her Majesty's Minister in Belgium, seven tons of Yams, together with other vegetables, have been produced on an acre of land. At only £6 per ton, these would give £42 for a crop, which comes to perfection in six months. Tobacco, corn, plantains, and sugar-cane grow most luxuriantly on this estate, whilst it abounds with oranges, shaddocks, limes and other tropical fruits. Pity that five thousand fugitive slaves were not at this moment located upon it, under the guidance and instruction of such a man as Mr. Ward. What an example they might set.

According to the evidence of Sir Henry Barkly before the House of Commons, the continuous labour of one able hand for a year is necessary to produce four hogsheads of sugar, or 100 hands, 400 hogsheads. According to Bessemers meth od of manufacture, nearly the whole of the sacharine matter being extracted from the canes, and converted in two days into fine dry chrystals of sugar, the same labour would produce at least six hogsheads of sugar, and this would be worth £100; less £12 for manufacture, £88.

It thus appears, that every industrious family in the tropics, may, if they can obtain four or five acres of good land, by temperate labour upon it, earn from £130 to £140 a year. Cotton is not so certain a crop, but as provisions may be grown with it, would be found very profitable. Each family possessed of five acres of good land, might in addition to an abundance of food and fruit, raise three bales of Sea Island Cotton every year, which would be worth £80, less charges, packing and freight, say ten pounds. If the land were thorough drained, and consequently ploughed for them, they might with ease produce double the quantity.

Can the fugitive Slaves in Canada do as much for themselves where they are? If not, will it not be the kindest and best thing to assist them to remove to Jamaica or British Guiana; and with a view to thus making one or other of these countries their settled home, to enable a few of them in the first instance to make the experiment? The Rev. Mr. Garnet, who is well known to the friends of negro freedom in England, has led the way, and if Mr. Ward and his family, with fifty or a hundred equally industrious and skilful families, were to follow, it would probably lead to the final settlement there of many thousands of fugitives from the land in which they are now, not only enslaved, but treated as an inferior, and incapable race.

On British soil, suited to their constitutions and habits, under the protection of the Queen, Parliament and people of England, they might teach, not only the Americans, but all Slave-holders, the folly, as well as the iniquity, of their attempts to enrich themselves by the debasement, slavery, and oppression of their fellows.

Professor Stowe was quite right when he told the people of England, that all their christian counsels to Slave-holders would be vain, so long as they did not take means to supply the market with an abundance of Cotton and Sugar. B.

1, *St. Ann's Road, North Brixton.*

Annexation of Canada.

The subjoined, from the Richmond Virginia *Daily Dispatch* of June 13, gives the Southern view of annexation, and the opinion they hold of the people to be annexed. We can hardly imagine a more thoroughly contemptible set of beings, than that class of republicans, and by the way, the large class, too, to which the writer belongs. But the most interesting part of the tirade, is the small attempt at consequence of this "cockney" Virginian. Much harm will it do to Canadians. (?)

"The Free Soil press of the North in their flippant talk about the annexation of Canada, pretend that the people of that province would desire annexation to the United States but for slavery. That is purely a Free Soil romance. The Canadians dislike slavery, it is true, partly because they sedulously imitate the likes and dislikes of the mother country, and partly because slavery is an institution of a republic which they envy and hate with all the spite of their little hearts. But, annexation—annexation to the United States, or to any section of the United States—why their gorge rises at the very thought! They spurn it with the most sublime contempt. If you would talk of annexing the United States to Canada, why that, provided the United States would abolish slavery, might receive their gracious consideration. No dog ever followed his master with a more loyal heart than Canada trots at the heels of Great Britain. The lofty self-complacency and majestic scorn with which Canadians regard Americans is only equalled by that of the thorough-bred London cockney whom they copy in all things. One of these inflated mortals, with his head confined in the stiffest of shirt collars, his eyes refusing to look either to the right or the left, and his whole appearance indicating the most thorough indifference to all sublunary things, is as admirable to a Canadian as he is ridiculous to an American.

"Great Britain could not drive off the Canadians with bayonets and cannon. They are more thoroughly English than the English themselves. They have all the self-complacency, arrogance and impertinence of the vulgarians of England, with none of the refinement and courtesy of the nobility. We have enough of such stock in our own country already, without annexing a whole province of them."

The Festival.

The Anti-Slavery Festival in aid of this paper, came off as advertised, on Thursday evening, and on behalf of the Managers, we take this the earliest period possible, to tender thanks to the citizens of Toronto who were in attendance on the occasion. The gathering was by no means large, though quite up to our expectations, considering the many and variety of means at work to prevent its success—the company was respectable, and deeply interested to a late hour in the manner and matter of the several speakers. The Rev. Dr. Burns made an excellent opening speech, brimful of earnest and beautiful thoughts, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Ormiston, in a brilliant and powerful discourse, which, though the first anti-slavery speech, ever made by him, was, we affirm, without fear of contradiction, and without disparagement to any other speaker, the best one made in Toronto this year. Mr. Ormiston is *now* what most of the great speakers of the present time have been years *trying* to become,—a great orator, endowed with large conscientiousness, and eminently gifted in other respects—large scope of thought and observation, an exuberance of language and great power of utterance; it needs no prophet to foretel the grand prospect before him in the anti-slavery field. Mr. Newman followed, saying many interesting things in his best style. He, as well as the preceding speaker, drew attention to the *Freeman* and its claims. Mr. Newman adverted to the policy of "Frederick Douglass and his satellites." Mr. J. B. Smith closed in an eulogy of Fredrick Douglass and Mr. Ward,—a charge against the steward of the *Peerless* for bad treatment—and a charge of discord among the colored people. We will long remember this Festival—though thinly attended—it was not without significant points. The colored people now know their friends, we think, as well as the flunkeys among their own numbers. Yet—we are encouraged, by the "turn" of events, not discouraged—shall look hopefully to the future in view of the past Festival; and as we are no *better* than the Scottish king who could take lessons in perseverance from a spider, we shall "try try again." *

At a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton, it was decided to unite with the Torontonians in the celebration on the First of August, provided our citizens intend to observe the day. We are requested to say, that a meeting has been held here, the minutes of which has not been published, at which they determined to invite Hamiltonians and persons from other places to join with them; and should those coming, notify them of the hour of their arrival, the procession will meet them at the wharf. So be not tardy in your preparations friends. A procession will be formed, and a dinner and tea-meeting will also be prepared for citizens and strangers. *

Several frame buildings beginning at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. *

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. EDITOR,—I was pleased to see the interest manifested in favor of the "Provincial Freeman" on the part of the colored people of this city. It shews their determination to support a vehicle through which they can express their views and feelings to the world. If you cleared nothing by the operation it is a complete demonstration of the favor in which the paper is held by our colored friends, and I doubt not the same of a large portion of our white fellow subjects when they come to know more of its principles and objects.

Time will not admit, or I would say more on this subject.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

TORONTO, June 30th, 1854.

Fugitive Slave Law declared Unconstitutional.

Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, has rendered a decision in the case of S. M. Booth, arrested for participating in the Glover rescue, at Milwaukie. The decision is against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Law, on the following grounds:

1. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the subject of reclaiming fugitive slaves.

2. Nor to clothe Court Commissioners with the power to determine the liberties of the people, and

3. Because this Act denies the right of trial by Jury.

The following is the order of the Court, discharging Mr. Booth from arrest:

In the matter of the Petition of Sherman M. Booth, *for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and to be discharged from Imprisonment.*

This matter having been heard upon the petition, and return to the writ issued herein, and the return of the respondent Stephen V. R. Ableman thereto, and having been argued by counsel; and there appearing no sufficient cause or warrant for the detention of the said Sherman M. Booth, and no sufficient reason being shown why he should be restrained of his liberty by reason of the premises, or of anything contained in the return to the said writ of Habeas Corpus, or for any other cause; it is therefore hereby ordered that the said Sherman Booth be, and he is hereby, discharged from the said imprisonment whereof he has complained, and that he go hence, and at large, without delay.

A. D. SMITH, *Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.*

Missionaries for Nebraska and Kansas.

Now that the treason is accomplished, and FREEDOM IS TO BE INVADED in the vast territories of Nebraska and Kansas, that we may not be partakers in the crime by submissive loyalty to this heaven-daring despotism, we are ready, in common with our fellow-citizens, to unite morally, politically, and in every righteous manner, to defeat the objects of the heartless conspirators.—Our direct mission, however, is evident and clear. We have in former numbers of our paper expressed the intention of sending missionaries to Nebraska and Kansas, and now stand ready to fulfil our purpose.

Measures are in progress in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and will also be adopted here, to promote free emigration on a great scale to those Territories. Colonies will probably soon be on their way. These colonies will need Christian missionaries—men true to God, to liberty, and righteousness: to go with them, and strengthen and cheer them; men who, while giving to them and their children the free and pure gospel of Christ,

will share with them in their sacrifice, and ultimately rejoice with them in their triumph. We are in correspondence with parties engaged in aiding emigration. One pastor in this city has called to declare his desire to go out with some colony as their minister. We invite other true men inclined to this field, to correspond with us on this subject; and we call upon all lovers of Christ and humanity to aid in this measure. —*Am. Missionary.*

Outrage and Excitement near Xenia.

On Thursday of last week, a man named McCord, who had been stopping in and about Xenia for a few days, and who is represented as being a disreputable person, left that town in a buggy and drove toward Selma. A few miles out he overtook a coloured man whom he suspected of being a fugitive slave, and asked him to get in and ride to the next cross roads. The negro thanked him and got into the buggy, but at the first farm house McCord said he must feed his horse, and persuaded the negro to wait. McCord went into the house and succeeded in making a bargain with the farmer to help in securing the supposed slave for half the reward. The negro was invited in a room to eat, was seized, tied with ropes and placed in the buggy to be driven toward Cedarville on the railroad. The man who had assisted and his son accompanied McCord. After proceeding a mile or two the slave broke his rope and then broke for the woods, chased by all three of the party. The old man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the arm of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much further the negro broke the cords a second time and had nearly escaped, when McCord grappled with him, and the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten until he fell dead!

The party placed the corpse upright against an oak tree at some distance from the road and fled. The body was discovered, and on Saturday the frightened son of the farmer confessed to the circumstances above narrated. The three culprits are now lying in Xenia jail. The excitement in the surrounding country is intense.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Slave Murdered in Virginia.

The following is from a letter from a gentleman who has been observing men and things at the South. It was written on the 20th ult. We extract an account of a horrid affair which occurred in Nelson county, Va., on the 18th, two days before the letter was written:

"I had not thought that so heart-rending a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would come under my own observation. Day before yesterday a slave, a young man in the prime of life, was whipped to death by the overseer of a plantation in this neighborhood. 'He was worth $1,000.' The overseer tied him in the barn, and beat him for *four* hours. I am told that he was whipped for a very trifling offence. When so exhausted that he fainted, the poor fellow was washed with brine, then whipped, and washed again. This was repeated six times. He was tied up soon after breakfast, and released about one o'clock, and sent to the field to work. He fainted in the field. A shower came on, and he contrived to get into the barn, where he died.—While the overseer was beating him, he begged of him to shoot him; while he could speak, he kept moaning, 'O massa!' His master and mistress are not at home. There is great indignation in the neighborhood, but what they will do I cannot say. This is not the first Legree I have heard tell about; but it is the first genuine Legree case that has fallen under my observation. The overseer has not been arrested and moves about as if he had done nothing uncommon."—*Buffalo Democrat.*

Summary.

Sickness among the Emigrants.—The steamer *Lord Elgin*, belonging to Wilson Browne, Esq., of Hamilton, arrived in this city, at Maitland's wharf, Monday afternoon, direct from Quebec. The vessel was literally loaded with emigrants from Germany, and the poor creatures were in a most filthy state, and many labouring from severe illness. Two men and two children, we are informed, died on the passage from Quebec, and when the boat touched here, there were three in a very weak and exhausted state, so much so, indeed, that the recovery of two was dispaired of, and the other was also sinking rapidly. Drs. King and Herrick visited the vessel, and after examining these cases and ascertaining the symptons they showed during their illness, the former gentleman pronounced the disease to be Asiatic cholera. Dr. Herrick, however, hesitated to give the same opinion, Notwithstanding all the warnings urged upon the city authorities as to the necessity of making preparations for receiving emigrants afflicted with this disease, now when it is supposed to have presented itself, not the slightest accommodation could be afforded, and the emigrants were obliged to be left on board-ship to await apparently certain death. Not a a member of the Board of Health could be found to suggest even as much as might tend to prove there was such a body in existence. There was a report in town last night that eleven persons evincing symptons of Asiatic cholera in its worst stages were lying in Lewiston.—*Leader.*

Infamous Deception.—A workman in a wine establishment informed Mr. E. C. Delavan that $100 is frequently made on a single cask of wine, which did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was made from whiskey and drugs.

A slave who has resided some time in Manchester, receiving word from the Boston Vigilance Committee that claimants were after him, procured money from friends, left Manchester about the middle of Sunday afternoon for Canada. The owner reached Manchester on Monday—too late to be of any avail.

Cholera.—There were fifty-seven deaths from this disease in this city last week. The victims were of the class who inhabit the filthiest localities of the town. There is no panic, but the city authorities are properly taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.—*N. Y. Standard.*

There is a shop for the sale of *samshoo*, or rice whiskey in Hong Kong, which bears the following inscription:—"The joys of paradise are nothing compared with a perpetual *drunk!*"

Emigration to Canada.—The ship *Commodore* sailed from the Tail of the Bank on the 24th May. She carries 291 adult emigrants, the greater number under engagement to Messrs. Peto, Jackson, Brassy, and Betts, to work on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. These gentlemen give passages to the workmen whom they engage, and repay themselves by deductions of 1s. a day from the wages stipulated. When the passage money is in this manner repaid, the workmen, if they choose, may leave the employment, so that the engagement is merely to the effect of working till such time as the passage money is repaid. It is a simple and effective plan of colonization. While providing themselves with workmen for the execution of the Railway, the contractors are at the same time planting the country through which it runs with a population that will become its customers, and feed it with its future traffic. Many of these workmen will settle down as farmers alongside of the line, and will use it for sending their produce to the shipping ports for England. The dense forests of Canada will be converted into grain fields for the supply of England with wheat and breadstuffs.—*Glasgow Post.*

Emigration from the Highlands.—The *Inverness Courier* understands that about £3,000 has been paid by the banks in Portree, Isle of Skye, in sums varying from £5 to £20, being remittances from Highland emigrants in Australia to their poor relatives at home. This fact, so highly creditable to the Highland emigrants, has the effect of stimulating the present rage for emigration, and numbers of poor families, it is said, will leave the Hebrides this year. Mr. Chant, the government officer, has been in Skye making arrangements for this purpose.

Slave Case in Harrisburg, Pa.—On the evening of the 12th instant, three Marylanders and a Marshal from Philadelphia made their advent in Harrisburg, with a warrant from a Philadelphia Commissioner, for the purpose of taking a coloured man who was claimed by one of the party as his slave. The man was working at the time in one of the brick-yards in town. A hint was given the man, and long before morning he had taken passage by the "Underground Railroad," to the great disappointment of the "nigger-catchers."

Original Rights.—The coloured people of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting resolved, in substance as follows:

That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any government, can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by government for no crime but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slave-holding behests, and fall back upon our natural rights; that we adopt and advise all oppressed to adopt the motto, "Liberty or death," nor will we allow any fellow beings to be enslaved if we can prevent it; that resistance to the slave-hunters is obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we shall deem right and expedient.

Treatment of Persons Struck with Lightning.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, of Brooklyn, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons struck by lightning. He says:—"In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours, do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water, and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning."

Eleven Men Carried over a Cataract.—We imagine that our readers have heard of the narrow escape of eleven raftsmen, a few days ago, who passed over the Chats rapids in a fog, with several cribs of timber. It appears that they were directing the cribs toward the head of the Victoria slide, but owing to the dense fog passed into the old timber channel and so over the falls. Three of the men saved themselves before the cribs entered the broken water, one of them by making a leap into a cedar tree which overhung the channel, the other eight clung to the cribs, which were broken up into single sticks, but most providentially no life was lost, a truly miraculous circumstance, when we know the character of the cataract over which they were precipitated. Two of the men who first got to shore, not knowing whether their comrades had escaped or not, went to the slide master and begged the loan of a punt to go in search of them, and our readers will hardly believe that this inhuman and churlish official actually refused to lend it.—*Lower Canada Times.*

☞ "In Constantinople, a manufactory has been established for those fatal balls, of which so large a quantity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary, and are said to be fill d with some species of gas or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking any object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found stone dead within a few minutes, after the ball had entered."

Canada.—The Washington Correspondent of the *North American* says that "a number of Southern Senators are said to have declared that they would oppose any treaty for the settlement of the Fishery question, or for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada, unless it shall contain a clause for the surrender of fugitive slaves."

A couple of the most efficient Shakers of Engfield have cut the society and got married. The New Haven *Register* says they were heretofore regarded as fire-proof specimens of the order. Probably couldn't stand it any longer.

Destruction of a Convent by Fire.

The Loretto Convent, Dollymount, Ireland, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday, June 1st. It appears that in order, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic church, to celebrate the anniversary of the Ascension of our blessed Saviour in a proper manner, the chapel of the convent was hung in draperies. The priest was in the act of celebrating mass when some of the gauzy substances used in the decoration of the altar became ignited, and in a very short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. For a considerable period, the fire had full play over the valuable structure, and when assistance did arrive, it was of little or no value. A strong guard of constabulary and three engines reached the convent in about an hour after the fire broke out, but all their exertions were abortive, and the building and furniture which were valued at £7,000, were completely destroyed. With the exception of one of the sisterhood, who was slightly scorched, all the boarders and inmates escaped without sustaining any injury. Up to a late hour on Thursday night the fire was still smouldering.—*Dublin paper.*

Tourists in Turkey.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Constantinople, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To the habitual resident there is some amusement in watching the stream of visitors of all nations, though principally of our own country there is something phantasmagorial in the manner in which they appear, flicker before the eyes, and then vanish in the void. All come with the same views, do the same thing, and disappear, leaving no trace of their existence, except in the coffers of their hosts. The stream is less steady now, and though it may not dry up, it will no doubt trickle and run more slowly as curiosity becomes sated and roads unsafe. Next to Englishmen, Americans have been the most numerous, and we have had them of all sorts. There have been philosophers of the Boston school, who have passed through several shades of communism, and New York fashionables, who might be taken for Frenchmen till they open their mouths, and who have much to say about the Tuileries and the Imperial balls to which they are in the habit of resorting. Visitors to Shumla are as numerous as ever, though they now go confessedly as spectators, and would excite a smile by hinting their hopes of a place on Omar Pasha's staff. What they can expect to see at present, it is difficult to say. A wretched Bulgarian town, with dirty dens for its fairest residences, the streets choked with dunghills so pestilential that in summer the place is a grave to all who are not acclimatized: with food bad and dear, with excursions in the environs dangerous, the day long, hot and wearisome, and night made restless by swarms of vermin—such is Shumla in the month of May.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ATLANTIC.*

Combined Fleet preparing to attack the Russians—Attack on Silistria Rumored—More Troops demanded by the French General-in-Chief—Prince Napoleon under Court Displeasure—Movements of the Turkish and Russian Troops in Asia—Expected Engagement betwixt the Russians and Schamyl—Conduct of Otho in the Greek Insurrection—The Austrian Ambassador speaking out—The White Sea getting clear of Ice—Archangel—The Russians countermined at Silistria, and defeated with great slaughter—Ten thousand troops going from Turis to Verna—Good anticipations from the Royal interview at Teschea.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 26th.

The Atlantic arrived here early this morning.

Breadstuffs.—The weather being more favourable for harvest, prices inclined downwards.

Brown & Shipley quote market for flour on Tuesday as dull, and in nominal; 38s. a 38s. 6d. for Western; and 40s. for Ohio.

Silistria still holds out bravely.

The Austrian and Prussian conference is considered favourable to the allies.

It is reported that on the 8th, the Turks in Silistria made a sally and destroyed the approaches of the besiegers and filled up the mines before the place. The loss of the Russians was also visibly heavy, and it is said to have suffered seriously on the 3rd by the springing of the Turkish countermine.

Letters from Krajova report the Russian loss at Krajova, on the 30th May, at 1,000 killed and wounded; 500 horses were killed and as many wounded; they also lost 1000 muskets, 6 guns and 115 prisoners.

On the 2nd June, the 22 transports reached Varna with the Allies on board.

The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about the 12th.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy.

Vienna, Tuesday.

The *Journal's* Austrian correspondent states that the interview of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs furnishes another proof that the interest of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia.

The correspondence of the *Chronicle* says the results of the interview were satisfactory and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom.

The policy of the minor Germanic States formed the chief subject of discussion.

Friendly relations between Greece and the Western Powers have been re-established.

The third French division was daily expected to arrive at Constantinople.

A great party of the combined fleets had left Sebastopol to transport troops from Varna.

Captain Gifford of the war steamer Tiger is dead.

The Russia Embassy is to lease Athens

The Dragoon Corps at Odessa has been ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia.

The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks.

From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment of the combined squadrons have captured the redoubts of Kale and Poli. The Turks at Silistria had repulsed four different attacks made by the Russians. The Russian forces, commanded by the Grand Duke, are estimated at 80,000 men

It is said that Russia meditates an attack upon Austria. The position of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg is extremely painful. It is reported that Sweden openly declared against Russia and that she has recalled her minister from St. Petersburg

A despatch from Leinojers states that Brahestodt Yorner, in the Gulf of Bothnia has been cannonaded with success.

The removal of the head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch to Jassy has been confirmed.

The Russian Government has permitted all English and French vessels to leave Odessa.

Under date of Bucharest, June 6th, it is stated that the Russians are still unable to report any success from before Silistria.

The rupture between Persia and Russia is said to be complete, and large number of Russian subjects resident in Persia, have already left the country.

Advices from Rustachuck to the 5th inst., state that the English have appeared again off Litzan, and have taken away ten ships from the harbour.

Count Orloff is reported to be dead.

Admiral Napier, on the 5th, was before Sveaborg, with 14 ships—shots had been exchanged.

The French fleet, consisting of 12 sail and two steamers were seen on the morning of the 4th, off Warnenienda, steering away in a N. E. direction.

The Turks have retired again from Lesser Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that the first detachment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz on the 1st, on board the steamer Isabella.

Gen. Mantefield bearer of an important note from the Prussian Government to Russia took his departure recently for St. Petersburg.

The London *Gazette* officially announces the blockade of the Danube by the combined squadrons.

The Russians have evacuated all the fortresses on the coast of Georgia, except Anapland Lowick.

The English Crystal Palace was opened with great pomp by the Queen on the 10th inst.

The siege of Silistria on the 14th was without important result.

The report of the concentration of the Russian troops in Moldavia is confirmed.

A portion of the combined fleet was still on the Circassian coast.

A despatch dated Hong-Kong, April 22, states, that it was reported that Pekin would fall in a few days. The position of the Emperor was critical. The Emperor's residence at Shanghi has been entered and pillaged by the insurgents, who formed themselves into a body of 300 volunteers, and 4 guns, and enabled the insurgents to capture the enemy's artillery and camp, with an immense booty.

English and French squadrons on the station were preparing to attack the Russian fleet.

The insurrection in Manilla had been suppressed.

The Vesta arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There have been several arrivals in England from Australia—news unimportant.

At the moment of the Atlantic's departure a rumor was current that the Russians had made an attack on Silistria, that the powder magazine was blown up and that many thousand men were killed—the rumor was not generally credited.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen in reply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the Presidency of the Council, and that before the House met again a separation of office now held by the Duke of Newcastle would take place by the creation of a new Secretaryship of State for the War Department, distinct from the Secretaryship of State and the Colonies.

Paris, Friday Evening.

It was stated last night, as positive, that Marshal St. Arnaud had written to the Government demanding another division.

It appears that some discontent is felt at the conduct of Prince Napoleon. He is said to be in constant communication with refugees, and indeed the fact of his having been accompanied by M. Emilie Girardin from Paris to Marseilles, occasioned considerable displeasure in the highest quarter. It is said there is every probability of his soon being recalled if he does not give up the *Delules* of Constantinople and repair to the Court with his division.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a decree by the Austrian Government prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carrying the Austrian flag during the war. This decree is dated May 25th.

The *Moniteur* in noticing the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Tescheu, says there is no doubt that the object of the interview to concert together respecting the eventualities pointed to by the treaty of Berlin, and that the best results are expected from the interviews.

A letter from Trebigul, says Selim Pasha has sent 10,000 regular troops and 9,000 Bachi Bougouks to Ogonegueti.

The Russians have left Ogonegueti for Koutais carrying with them 453 sick. The inhabitants of the latter place, on hearing of this movement, sent to the Russians to say that the place was in a state of famine, and that they would be badly received there.

All the Russian troops who have evacuated the fortresses on the coast of Annapa to redoubt Kale, have marched on Tiffin.—Schamyl is within 18 hours march of that place at the head of 35,000 men.

The Greek Insurrection—According to advices from Athens to the 30th, King Otho amnestied the officers of the Greek army who were taking part in the insurrection at Epirus.

Vienna, Sunday 7th.

At a dinner given to the Duke of Cambridge on the 30th May, the Austrian ambassador spoke in strong approval of the policy of the Western Powers.

Archangel, May 27.

The ice in the river broke up on the 12th May. Since then two ships have arrived from sea.

TURKEY.

Gallipoli, June 1st.

Gen. Forey has arrived here with his division.

Col. Townley and the Queen's messenger who arrived at Constantinople on Saturday, confirms the fact, that on the 27th May, the Turks having ascertained that the Russians were before the walls of Silistria, countermined the ground in which the sappers and miners were working, and taking advantage of the confusion caused by the smoke, made a sortie and drove the Russians back with great slaughter.

Malta, June 7th.

The Tunisian Government has given notice that it will require shipping for the conveyance of a division of 10,000 men to Varna, with 18 guns.

Berlin, June 6th.

The Duc de Coaburgh has returned to his residence. The intention of his mission was to make the Cabinet of Berlin perfectly understood with the Austrian Government.—That the letter was to have recourse to such coercive measures as should give effect to the political convention involved in the Austro-Russia treaty.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries and in some instances suffering from temporary illness and utter fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Weunberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J Hamilton D D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
M. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Courtauld Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq	5	0	0
E. Viney Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 4
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

Toronto, June 30, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 6d to 8s 0d. Wheat.—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 50s to 90. Straw—per ton 45s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 7½d to 0s 8d.—Eggs; per dozen, 8d to 9d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel. 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 0d to 5s 7½ l. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.			POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3½	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6½	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11½	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1½	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2½	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8½	"	3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3½	"	6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6½	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11½	"	9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4½	"	11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	"	13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5½	"	16	0	1095	0	0

Poetry.

The Farmer.

The well-known New England poet, Oliver W. Holmes, has described the true and noble farmer in the following lines —

"Clear the brown path, to meet the coulter's gleam,
Lo! on he comes behind his smoking team,
With toil's bright dew-drops on his sun-burnt brow,
The hero of the farm—the hero of the plough.
First in the field, before the reddening sun—
Last in the shadow when the day is done;
Line after line, along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.

These are the hands, whose sturdy labour brings
The peasant's food—the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen,
Changed by the sun to words of living green,
This is the scholar whose immortal pen,
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men,
These are the lines—O! Heaven command toil,
That fill thy deed, the charter of the soil.

Turn to their homes where faithful arms shall bind
To crown with peace their own untainted soil;
And turn to God—to freedom—to mankind;
If ever chained bondage, faction shall unbind,
These stately forms, that binding even now,
Bow'd their strong manhood to the humble plough
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till graylock thunders to the parting sun,
The sword has conquered, what the ploughshare won.

Agricultural.

To Protect Corn from Birds.

A Medford, N. J., correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

I noticed in the *Cultivator* a recommendation by a certain writer, to prevent the depredations of crows, blackbirds, &c., in the cornfields, by strewing plenty of shelled corn in the fields likely to be troubled with them. Now I have tried a less expensive plan for several years, which with me has been effectual to save my corn from crows, blackbirds, and I believe it has some effect even with mice. It is only to stir a little coal tar in the seed corn, until it is all covered with a very thin coat of it; and then stir in some ashes, or plaster would perhaps be better, to prevent the corn from sticking, and make it a little less unpleasant to handle. I have heard persons say that they had known corn treated in this way, that did not sprout, but it never happened so with me. If Carolina tar is more easily obtained than the other, it may be used by first making the corn hot with a little boiling water poured into it, and after standing a minute or two, strain it off before stirring in the tar. I have used both kinds with perfect success. A good way of testing the corn prepared, is to throw a handful to the chickens; when, if a hungry hen will swallow two or three grains before she has time to notice the difference, and then has enough, you may be satisfied it will answer.

The process of dropping the grain is more tedious and unpleasant; but plenty of grease, soap and water, will bring the hands all right again.

Another correspondent says: I will give you my method, which I have followed for the last fifteen years, and during that time I have not had a hill of corn either scratched or pulled up by the crows or dunghill fowls. Being ready to plant, I take a tea or twelve quart pail, and fill it half full of seed corn.—I then pour in enough warm water to completely cover the seed; then put in a spoonful or two of tar, and by stirring with a stick a few minutes, mix the tar with the seed, and then drain off the water, and mix in plaster until the pail is full. Corn fixed in this way, no fowls or crows will trouble: and I am persuaded that if persons would try this simple method, they would not wish to go back again to the old method of sticking up scarecrows about their fields, or sow corn broadcast for feeding the crows.

The Corn Grub.

On many farms the common and destructive corn grub is more numerous than on others; or more properly speaking, certain lands are more subjected to it than others. This pest sometimes destroys whole fields of corn, after it is up an inch or two, cutting it off just above the ground, and dragging it partially into their holes. Many a one have we destroyed while at its work of destruction, and many a hill of corn have we replanted that had been entirely destroyed by it.

Latterly, however, several remedies have been found out by which the young plants may be protected against its depredations; the most effectual of which, so far as our actual knowledge extends, is in applying "plaster," to mix one part of fine salt with it, that is, to three parts of plaster add one of salt; apply about one table spoonful to each hill, taking care that the mixture does not come in contact with the young corn, or the salt will injure, if not destroy it.

This has been found out to be a sure protection. Fields that were treated that way in alternate rows, proved, that while a grub was not to be found in the salted rows, the others were seriously affected by them.

It is true there is some extra trouble attending it, as care *must* be taken in applying the mixture; yet what farmer has ever succeeded in raising any large crop on which extra care has not been bestowed?

We advise our friends to try this remedy this present month—on a portion of their fields, apply only to alternate rows, and let us know the result next month. It will then come fresh, and have due effect, either to approve or disapprove the remedy, so called.

It must be remembered, also, that the mixture of salt, will in addition, operate most beneficially on the crop as a manure, for it is believed that the same amount of money can scarcely be better appropriated than occasionally in a slight application of salt to farm lands.

Propagation of Fine Roses.

It may not be known to many of our readers, that the fine roses of the China varieties may be readily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well ripened wood, slips three or four inches in length, strip off a part of the foliage, and insert them in clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes, keep them regularly watered, so that they may not get too dry, and at regular temperature. They strike root very freely. Some practice covering them with bell glass, but those of most experience do not consider the practice necessary. Ladies may also propagate any of the choice roses desired, by budding in the same manner as fruit trees are budded. It adds much to the hardy climbers, to have the main trunk variegated with branches of roses, of different shades of colouring. We strongly commend the practice to those who would thus adorn the shrubbery of the homestead.

A Profitable Farm.—The farm of Bryant Jackson, near Wilmington, Delaware, consists of 220 acres. On this farm he employs three hands all the year, at $132 per annum, each; two men extra for six months, at $12 per month, and day hands, whose wages amount to about $50 a year; making in all for labor, a cost of $590 a year. Mr. Jackson, in the *American Farmer*, says:—"The sales of the farm the last year will not vary much from fifty-three hundred dollars."

Best Feed for Milch Cows.—For every cow boil half a bushel of turnips; when boiled soft, add 4 quarts of bran, mix well and let it stand till cool. Give your cow a boiled mess like this once a day, and you will find your milk increase, and the milk does not taste of the turnips as it does when they are fed raw. By adding the bran while the turnips are hot, the bran swells, and you get the full good of it. This I have found to be the best and cheapest way to get the greatest quantity of good milk. —*Country Gentleman.*

Peach Tree Worms.—A correspondent at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., says: "My father has peach and apple orchards in Indiana. To preserve the roots of the trees, he is in the habit of putting about half a bushel of the stems of tobacco around each tree. He lays the stems around the roots of the tree on the top of the ground, once in two years. The plan has never failed to protect roots from all insects.

Will Ashes Dissolve Bones?

A friend of ours, in whom we have entire confidence, informs us that seven years ago, he fell into the practice of reducing bones by means of ashes, by a sort of fortunate blunder. Being at the head of a large family, in which fresh meat was largely consumed, he found that his Irish cook was in the habit of throwing all the bones out of the back window. This drew such a bevy of dogs, with voices, bass, tenor, and treble, about the house, that it was impossible to sleep quietly. In order to withdraw temptation from the dogs, and to preserve the bones for the use of his land, to be prepared in some way then unknown, he ordered the bones to be carried and put into an old sugar hogshead, placed in a grove at a little distance from the house, and the ashes from the kitchen to be thrown on them, the hogshead to be uncovered that the rain might fall into it. Whenever an offensive smell arose from the bones, which was only in dry times, he found that a little water thrown prevented it. As soon as the first hogshead was full, another was placed by it and filled, and then another. His intention was to use the ashes by the next spring; the next spring the bones would be somewhat softened, so much so that they might be pounded to pieces with a sledge hammer on a flat stone. The hammer and stone were actually procured for the purpose. But no bones were found except near the top of the hogshead last filled. Instead of the bones, were found soft soponaceous masses, retaining the form and size of the original bones, but none of their hardness. They were easily cut through with a shovel and mixed with the ashes; and when so mixed and applied to corn at the rate of half a pint to the hill, they proved an excellent manure for corn. The experiment has been repeated every year since with good effect, not only producing great crops of corn, but manifestly leaving the ground in good order for a succeeding crop, with but very little yard manure, no more than a quarter of what would be regarded as a fair dressing, say from three to four loads to the acre. The land is a light loam, and has been under the plow incessantly for more than twenty years, bearing for the last eight years hoed crops every year, generally corn and potatoes alternately, but some of the time, corn two years in succession.—*Country Gentleman.*

Witticisms.

Moving West.—"Philura, dear," said a loving husband to his loyal spouse, who was several years the junior, "What do you say to moving out West?"

"Oh, I'm delighted with the idea. You recollect when Morgan moved out there, he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth a hundred thousand dollars."

The Advantage of not being too Particular.—"Hans, how is your business now?"

"Oh so better as it was."

"How so?"

"Shut your eyes and listen mit me. Vell, de first night I opens der store, I counts der moneys, and finds it nix right—von tollar was gone. Vell, the nix night I count him, and dere be two tollars gone. De third night I count him, and there be tree dollars gone; and vot does yer think I does den?"

"I cannot say—what?"

"Vy, I did not count him any more, and he comes out shoost right ever since."

A Geologist Non-Repulsed.—An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declared she knew of a rock of which he was totally ignorant. "Name it, madam!" cried Cœlebs, in a rage. "It is *rock the cradle*, sir," replied the lady. Cœlebs evaporated.

Two Sharps.—An old man picked up half a dollar in the street. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen-looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did yours have a hole in it?" asked the old man. "Yes," replied the other, smartly.—"Then its not thine," mildly replied the old man: "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy."

One evening, Clerk had been dipping rather too deeply in the convivial bowl, with a friend in Queen Street, and on emerging into the open air, his intellect became in a considerable degree confused, and not being able to distinguish objects with any degree of certainty, he thought himself in a very fair way of losing the road to his own house in Picardy Place. In this perplexity, he espied some one coming towards him, whom he stopped with this query —"D'ye ken whaur John Clerk bides?" "Whats the use o' you speerin' that question?" said the man; you're John Clerk himself." "I ken that," answered John, "but its no himsel' that's wanted, it's his house."

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep away from calico. You can no more play with the girls without losing your heart, than you can at the roulette without losing your money. As Dobbs very justly observes, the heartstrings of a woman—like the tendrils of a vine—are always reaching out after more to cling to. The consequence is that before you are going, you are gone, like a one-legged stove at a street auction.

In the day of the patriarchs, a woman's conduct was the index of her heart. When, for example, the father of Rebecca asked if she would go with the servants of Isaac, she immediately replied, "I will go." Had she been a daughter of the nineteenth century, she would have answered, "Pshaw! go with him! Why, Mr. Isaac must be sick! Go with him! Of course I won't!" And then—she would have gone with him.

The other day an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, upon being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"National Council of the Colored People."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Alienea American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Coiporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-khown literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writere in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Sub-criptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books —the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *elemen* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization sheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper,
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,
Rev. M. M. Clark,
A. M. Summer,
Johnson Woodlin,
James M. Whitfield,
John N. Still,
Stanley Matthews.
} *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, *Alleghany City.* *Phi.* *New York.*

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

On and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - - 2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at - - - 7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 30 p. m.
Leave London at - - - - 4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at - - 8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London - - - 6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

1854.
THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

The Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat, they can get a comfortable Hot Meal for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P. M.; and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY.

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

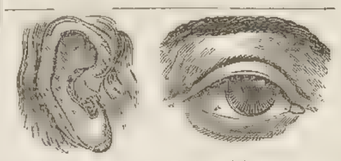
Assurances may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been hurt; and his nigh side hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,
Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c; &c.

Thomas Lawson's Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 35.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

The Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.		Nth Gwilliambury	100 acres.
10 " 5th "	"	"	200 "
Sixth ½ 8 " 11th "		Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9 " 11th "		North Orillia	50 "
14 " 3rd "		Tay	100 "
15 " 11th "		Nottawasaga	100 "
11 " 12 h "		"	200 "
16 " 10th "		"	200 "
17 " 10th "		"	200 "
East ½ 9 " 9th "		Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th "		"	50 "

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

Will be given by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

The public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO; In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

Mrs. Higgins informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 16.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are
Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisite for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING in the neatest and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr Steddess, as former owner; by expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bank Books and every other description of Letter press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 58 King Street West, two doors East of Elliah's Hotel, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING
THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 31½ Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c &c.
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto
References.—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

The Freeman's Challenge.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States! Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is stronger in numbers, as it is in right."—W. H. Seward, *in the U. S. Senate, May* 25, 1854.

Come from the borders of the Old Dominion!
Come from the empire of the whip and chain!
Come to the battle of renewed opinion,
Roused from the slumber where it long has lain!
The soil is wasting, for the slave is master,
Ruling by terror in his owner's breast,
And blind devotion to the chain still faster
Hastens the virgin soil to needed rest.

Come from the Dismal Swamp of slavish terror!
Come from the fields where toils the sighing slave!
Come to the battle of the Truth with Error,
While in our prime we dig Oppression's grave!
Freedom points onward with a glorious bearing,
And bids the nation to a splendid noon,
And as she nerves us to a holy daring,
She gives the earnest of her richest boon!

Come from the borders of the far savannah—
Come from the everglades of hopeless doom!
Come where the Freeman with a loud hosannah
Shouts in exemption from the despot's gloom.
The pulse is beating with a new emotion—
The arm is lifted in an effort strong—
Our hearts are throbbing like the throb of ocean,
With vows undying at the bloody Wrong.

Come from the cane-fields where the lash grows longer!
Come from the cabin of the wretched thing!
Come from the region where the bonds grow stronger,
And life's red blood from bleeding hearts they wring!
Come from the slavemart where the human chattel
Buries his love, and dearest ties are spurned!
Come to the Freeman's now unending battle,
For bolder teachings in the Right are learned.

Come from the Senate-hall and dull convention;
Come from the pulpit and the crowded bar;
We take the challenge for the long contention,
And gird our armour for a ceaseless war!
Come from the waters of the Alabama—
Come on, O builders of a nation's doom!
We take the challenge; for the bloody drama
Must have an end, and Freedom fill its room.

Come on, then, Spoilers of the weak and lowly!
Come with your purposes of crime and wrong!
The North awakened with an ardor holy,
Vows with a firmer hope and vision strong!
We have been shaken from our trusting slumbers!
Now watch we well, with weapons true and bright!
God gave the victory to Truth's first numbers!
God give the victory to Truth and Right!

Hampden.

Literature.

Mittie, the Blind Child.

BY MARY IRVING.

Did you ever thank God for you eyes, dear children? Those two bright, clear, happy eyes, that He has given to drink in the pleasant sunshine, the beauty of the flowers, the glory of the rainbow, and the sweetness of your dear mother's smile! Listen, now, to the story of a child to whom He never gave eyes to look upon any of these beautiful things.

It was on a sunshiny morning—somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic ocean—that a gentleman, whom seasickness had imprisoned in his state-room since the first roll of the ship, took courage, from a cup of coffee and the calmness of the sea, to crawl upon deck. As he stood at the head of the narrow stairway, clutching a rope to support his tottering steps, he heard a glad child's laugh.—Looking up, he saw a little girl, about five years old, quite at her ease, on the turning and rolling floor, trying to "jump rope" with a knotted end of ship rigging, which had been given her by an old sailor. The brisk breeze had brightened her cheeks, and curled her flowing hair in no very orderly manner. Mr. L, thought of his own little daughter over the ocean, and his eyes filled.

"Come to me my dear!" he kindly called, reaching his hand towards the child.

She stopped her play, looked up, as though half frightened, half astonished; and then began carefully to creep toward the outstretched hand. He lifted her to his lap, and kissed her coral lips.

"Whose little girl are you?" he inquired.

"I'm nobody's little girl," she replied, in a touching tone. "Only God takes care of me—and sometimes Captain I——."

"How, where is your mamma?"

"Mamma is in Burrampooter; I'm not her little girl any more"—here a tear rolled down her cheek. "I'm going to New York," she said, "to be uncle's little girl. But New York is a great way off, isn't it, sir?"

"Not a very long way, my child—you will soon see your uncle."

"I *can't see*, sir," she said, softly.

Mr. L. startled, and looked down into those bright, dark, intelligent eyes. Alas! it was too true! they were darkened windows, through which the soul could never look!

"Mittie! hey, Mittie!" called a bluff voice as the captain's varnished hat appeared from behind the mast. "Eh, birdie, what new nest have you found?"

With a start and a bound, Mittie jumped into his rough arms, and laid her cheek upon the shoulder of his shaggy coat sleeve.

"So-ho, shipmate," continued the captain, addressing Mr. L. "you are aloft at last.—Nothing like a stiff nor'wester for taking the starch out of you landsfolk." And he laughed.

"But this little girl, Captain I——, how happens she to be alone on the wide world of waters?"

"Can't say," returned the captain, with a dubious shake of his shining hat. "She's a stray waif that I picked up on the Liverpool docks. Don't know her belongings; she was labelled for New York, it seems. Her name—what's the balance of it sea-bird?" he asked.

"Mittie Wythe Hamilton," lisped the child who had already found her way back to her bit of rope, and sat against the ships railing, tossing up hands at every new dash of spray. "I was named for Uncle Wythe, and he told mamma to send me." Her face clouded for an instant, then brightened again in the sunshine.

"Poor blind pet! so far as I can make out her story from one thing and another, she is the child of missionaries in India. Poor creatures, they could not bring her over themselves, and I dare say she was getting no good in that heathenish land; so it seems they put her in charge of an English lady, name I've forgotten, who set out to join her husband somewhere in Canada. But she sickened and died before the barque Sally reached England, and the poor thing was left friendless and helpless. What the captain and mate of the Sally were thinking of I don't know; but they put the child on dry land, with the balance of the passengers, and set sail without so much as looking up a New York packet. Alone in Liverpool—and it's no place for a blind child, sir, to say nothing of one that's got eyes—I found her amusing herself pretty much as you see her now, with bits of chips, at the corner of a ship yard! How the creature had lived, I can't say. I'll believe after this, shipmate, there's God in the sky, who, as she says, keeps watch over children; if he don't over us grown-up sinners! It seems she had never wanted for a berth nor a mess. 'I want to go to New York,' she would say to every stranger who spoke to her. I couldn't have left the little thing—but I don't know where I'm taking her. If I can't anchor her safely, I'll keep her for first mate of the Down; hey, sea-bird?"

"What could you do with her in that terrible storm off Cape Clear? I shudder to recollect that night!"

"Well, sir, while you were lying flat on your back, and the rest of us were hurrying, hauling and pulling hither and thither, working for dear life against the winds and waves, the pretty creature was rolling about the cabin floor, clapping her hands as though she were in an apple-tree swing, and found it capital fun! When I tumbled down to my locker for five minutes' rest, I found her on her knees, in her little night wrapper, saying, 'Our Father,' and I felt sure no storm would sink the ship with her on it!"

Poor mother of Mittie! how her heart wrung at sending her blind, trusting child from her arms! But her brother in America had written, telling her that he would provide for Mittie, poor sightless Mittie, who could learn little in that uncivilized land.—So with many tears and prayers that missionary mother had packed her Mittie's small trunk, and placed her under the care of a friend—the English lady before mentioned—to be transported to our country. What but a mother's prayer guarded the helpless darling in her lonely wanderings!"

On arriving at New York, Captain I—— and Mr —— made inquiry everywhere for Mr. Wythe. Directories were searched, streets ransacked, and questions repeated hundreds of times, to no purpose. No relative of the poor blind Mittie could be found.

"Leave her with me, captain," said Mr. L——. "I am soon to return to London, but, before sailing, I will place her in an asylum for the blind, and see that she is comfortably cared for."

Instead, however, of placing Mittie in the State Asylum of New York, her friend took her to a Southern city, where he had business connections, and left her in one of those beautiful retreats, which nature and art have combined to adorn for those whose eyes tell not night from day, nor beauty from deformity.

Kind voices welcomed the little stranger, but they were voices she had never heard, nor hoped to hear. For the first time since she sobbed good-bye on her mother's lap, her hope and faith faltered. She felt that she was alone in the world, and she sought out a corner to cry. Had the superintendent particularly interested himself in the child he would have found out her history, and probably have sought some communication with her parents. But setting down her name as a charity scholar, he forgot that she was not an orphan.

And Mr. L——? His sympathies had been strongly enlisted, and he really intended to find out the mystery. But he was a man of the world, and immersed in its busy cares. Having placed a sum of money for her use in the hands of the director, with permission to apply to him in any emergency, he returned to his English home—and only remembered the blind child of the voyage at moments when his own laughing Carrie climbed into his lap.

One among a hundred children, Mittie was well educated in all that the blind can learn. She was taught how to read the Bible, from which her mother had read to her, by passing her small fingers over the curiously-raised letters. She learned to sew, to braid, and to write—strange thoughts that young head used to frame, for that unsteady hand to jot down in its crooked wanderings over the paper. She learned to sing sweet hymns of her school-mates, and touch for herself the keys of the piano, whose melodies had almost made her fancy herself in heaven, only that she had been told that in heaven she should see like other children! Sometimes, in her dreams, she would find herself on a soft couch, with strange perfumes and sounds about her, and would feel warm tears dropping, one by one, on her forehead, while a dear arm pressed her closely.

"Mother! dear mother!" Mittie would cry, and wake—to find no mother.

Years had passed—when again a ship was nearing the forests of masts in New York harbour. On the deck sat a pale lady, in deep mourning, with traces of tears upon her cheeks. Her children clung about her, with wonder in their faces

"Oh, beautiful America! the America you have so often told us about," cried a sweet-voiced girl of twelve. "Mamma, does it look as it did when you went away?"

"Mamma, did you live in any of those great houses?"

"Ma, ma! plenty *Pagodas* here!" chimed in the youngest boy, whose eye had taken in the numerous church spires. All spoke at once, but the mother answered neither.—Her heart was too full. She had gone from that shore, a happy bride, and hopeful; she was returning, a widow, broken in health and spirits, to place her children with her relatives, and then, as she believed, to lay her bones in the tomb of her kindred. One hope only made her heart bound, and her cheek grew paler, as she looked on that shore of her nativity, for the first time in twenty years.

"Oh, God! could I see all my children before I die!" she faltered.

I pass over the scene of her landing, and welcome to the house of her brother. I will not stop to tell you how many wonders the Indian-born children found in American city customs and sights; for I must hasten to the end of my story.

"It is impossible, sister," said her brother to the pale lady one morning, in answer to some expression. "The child could never have reached this country. We never, as you know, have traced her farther than England, and if she had been brought here, she could not have failed to find me, or I her."

The widow sighed. "God's will be done!" she murmured. "But it is hard to feel that my little helpless innocent—my eldest born—was sent from me to perish alone. Often I feel as if it could not be—as if she were yet alive, and I should find her at some day."

Providentially, as it proved, the mother was led to search the catalogues of various institutions for the blind, long in vain. At length she obtained a circular from a distant city, and glanced over it indifferently, so often had she been disappointed. Her heart sprung to her lips as she saw the name, "Meta W. Hamilton."

"Brother!" she gasped, extending the paper to him.

He looked, and shook his head. "I'm afraid you are expecting too much my poor sister. *Matilda* was your darling's name; and then, how should she stray to that corner of the United States?"

But the mother's hope was stronger than her fears. She scarcely ate or slept, weak though she was, until she reached the Southern city whose name the catalogue had borne.

"Hamilton? Yes, we have a pupil by that name," replied the bland superintendent, in answer to her first question of trembling eagerness.

"But she is an orphan, madam."

"Are you sure, sir? Oh, I must see her at once!"

She followed him to the door of a large room, where fifty girls sat, busied with their books and needlework. The buzz of conversation died, as they heard the sound of strange footsteps, and a hundred sightless were turned toward the door.

Near a table, on which lay a bunch of delicate straw filaments, sat Mittie Hamilton.—She had been braiding a bonnet, but her fingers had ceased their work, and, buried in a sort of reverie, she was the only one who did not notice the entrance of a stranger.

"Was there any distinguishing feature by which you would recognize your daughter, my dear madam?" asked the gentleman.

The mother's eye wandered over the group, as though she dreaded the confirmation of her fears to lose her last hope.

"Show me the child of whom you spoke," she faltered.

"Meta Hamilton,"—but he stopped, for at the lady's first word, Mittie had sprung from her position, and, throwing back the curls from her face, turned wildly from side to side.

"What is that?" she cried with outstretched arms. "That voice—speak again!"

"Mittie, *my child!*" cried Mrs. Hamilton, springing to her side, and sinking overpowered, upon her knees.

"Mother, oh mother!" and Mittie fell into the arms that had cradled her in infancy.

That was a moment never to be forgotten!

Uncle Wythe Harris (for the mistake which had clouded so many years of the lifetime of mother and child, was that of Mittie in substituting—child that she was—the first name of her uncle for the last) found a pleasant cottage on the banks of the Hudson for his sister and her now happy family. What a loving welcome the dear girls and boys, whom Heaven had blessed with the power of seeing their sister, gave to the wanderer, Mittie! How she comforted her mother's heart, making her forget her great bereavement—making her even forget to sorrow that she had a blind child, in her joy at feeling that she had another living darling!

The sunshine of Mittie's girlhood came back to her spirit. The dear blind girl was the joy of the house. How could anybody cherish a feeling of discontent or peevishness, when that glad voice was pouring out its songs of thankfulness from morning until night! Oh, dear blind Mittie, never more—happy spirit that she was—mourned that God had not given her eyes to see. "He has given me back my mother," she once said, "and these precious brothers and sisters, and He will let me *see* them all in heaven!"—*Little Pilgrim.*

Bruin "Starring."

A frightful scene occurred at the theatre at Czerny, in Bohemia, during the performance of a melo-drama called the "Bear of the Mountain," the principal actor of which was a bruin of such wonderful docility and dramatic talent, that for a long succession of nights, he attracted overflowing audiences. On this occasion, however, something had put this "star" out of humor, and he was seen to be wanting in those brilliant displays of the histrionic which had previously overwhelmed him with applause. In the third act, instead of coming down the mountain by a winding path, with the slow and solemn step prescribed in prompter's book, he alighted on the stage at one bound, like the descent of an ærolite. On his return behind the scenes he received reproofs, which, instead of improving made his temper more sullen, and it was with difficulty he was prevailed upon to go through his part.

In the last scene he was induced to commence a waltz with a young and beautiful peasant girl, and seemed to take so much enjoyment in the dance, that the whole audience rose in their seats, and, standing on the benches, drowned the sound of a powerful orchestra with their acclamations of wonder and delight. In a moment, however, the joyous spectacle was changed into a scene of terror. A piercing shriek was heard through the tumult, and the lovely dancer was hurdled round with a velocity of a wift wheel, and discharged from her partner's arms headforemost into the pit, where, however, she was caught by the audience without damage.

The next moment the stage lover of the peasant girl, who had been coquetting in a dance in the distance with a group of ballet dancers, advanced, in the performance of his part, to waltz with the bear. The former catastrophe had been so rapid, that, though his danger was fully perceived by the audence, whose cries were quite loud enough to deter him, it was evidently unperceived by the lover. The bear was instantly on the *qui vive*, measuring him from top to toe and flinging his legs around him, began to waltz with such extraordinary boundings, that the astonished lover was soon whirled off his feet, and in another moment was at the top of a stage precipice, and tossed into the surges below. The astonishment now, however, had turned into consternation. The bear was seen dancing forward, evidently pleased with his own exploits, and with his muzzle broken, the nose hanging loose around his neck, and roaring fiercely.

The whole audience now started on their feet, rolled over each other, and in their attempt to escape choked up the door of the pit, boxes and gallery. The town police were now called in, formed a circle, and charged the bear with fixed bayonets. Firing was out of the question, as the bullets which missed the bear must take effect on the audience; but the bear, though left alone, exhibited the adroitnes of education, and the intrepidity of his nature. A part of his training had been the platoon exercise, and suddenly knocking down a corporal of the guard with one paw, and seizing his musket with the other, he threw his belt over his back, proceeded deliberately to prime and load. The terror of the audience was now extreme, and shrieks were heard from all sides, as he pointed the muzzle towards the crowded pit.

The guard, which had regarded it as a remarkable effort of city valor to have approached him at all, now widened their circle in all directions, to a respectable distance from an antagonist armed alike with the ferocity of savage nature and the weapons of civilization. But the bear, already long accustomed to military manœuvres, and who had exhibited lately at St. Petersburg, in the pantomime of the battle of Pultowa, palpably took the Swedish captive, and picked out each of them from their hiding place by a tender touch at the point of the bayonet. In all their fright, the audience roared with laughter; it was evident that his pantomimical recollection was still strong upon him, for he compelled every man of his captives to kneel down upon the stage, strip off his accoutrements, and beg for his life.

A flourish of trumpets should have followed this unequivocal victory, but the orchestra, half terrified out of their lives by the near neighborhood of the conqueror, had forgot this part of their duty. The bear now advanced to the front of the stage, growled fiercely at the kettle drummer, and finding that his signal was not obeyed, he made one mighty bound at the drum itself, and rolled into the orchestra. All the performers now ran for their lives; desks were tumbled down, fiddles crushed, double basses shattered into fragments, and the sons of Apollo hiding themselves under their benches, scrambling over the rails, or making battle with the fragments of their trumpets and trombones, roared for help.

The audience, who saw that he had come so much nearer by the route of the orchestra, now tried to make their escape in every direction. Shrieks, and screams, roars and oaths, filled all parts of the theatre; but whether the bear thought that the operation was too tardy, or recollected some of the old scenes of towns taken by storm, he had no sooner prostrated the fiddlers than he sprang gallantly into the pit. Here was all confusion worse confounded. The rapidity of the flight equalled the terror of the moment, and each was electric; the bear stamping, bounding, and roaring, with all the air of a conqueror; and it was not until the theatre was completely cleared, and his roar had entirely subsided that the city guard, gathered from the stage, made a temporary lodgment in one of the lobbies.

The commander-in-chief made his approaches with the caution of science, and nothing could be more deliberate than the courage with which he opened the door of the stage box. There he discovered that the bear had fallen asleep in the lap of victory, and, in fact, was snoring at full length on one of the crimson benches in the pit. The Captain of the guard, distinguished in the city of Czerny for his valor, at this crisis of affairs boldly ventured forward, and ordered his platoon to fire a volley at the sleeping monster; but before this could be effected, the keepers of the menagerie from which the animal had been borrowed, came in with ropes and nets, and were allowed to supersede the guard. The bear very quietly followed his keepers, and the authorities of the city, on the plea that though bears might make very good actors, Bohemian actors would make very good bears, published a proclamation against Bruin's future appearance.—*Foreign paper.*

Razor Strap Redivivus.

The reporter of the San Francisco *News*, furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California Auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honour of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other; it will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers; its dark colour will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing; going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it?—Oh, thank you, sir!

"Next gentlemen, for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article, it is a real, Simon pure, tempered, highly-polished keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spanking new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer, or cut a disagreeable acquaintance, or a poor relation, handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets, but two at the ends, of pure gold: Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why ye, long-bearded dirty faced reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm offering you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses; lathers better than a school-master; and strong enough to wash out all stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits!—why, you have only to put this razor strop and soap under your pillow at night, to wake up in the morning clean shaved; won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pair of socks, hose, stockings or half hose, just as you're mind to call them. Knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool; the man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, provided his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills again the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the Legislature; who wants 'em at one half dollar?—thank-e-e, madam, dollar?

Next, I offer you a pair of boots, made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoadley grades, and nails to insure against being carried off by a land slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie knife, and uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State Capital; who says twenty dollars? All the taxpayers ought to buy a pair to kick the council with; every body ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with—and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket, especially if somebody should kick at being kicked—ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserably souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! ten dollars! ten dollars!—gone at ten dollars!

"Next is something that you ought to have gentlemen; a lot of good gallowses—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will alter a while be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap; all that deserve hanging are not supplied with gallows, if so, there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits, until a new election; made of pure gum elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience—and last as long as a California office holder will steal; buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches, are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Dupont street—gone at twenty-five cents."

The Czar a "Macgregor."

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* gives the following, in proof that the Russian Autocrat is of Highland extraction: "The Emperor Paul was in London, when one day driving in his carriage through Hyde Park, he observed a lady, in the bloom of youth and beauty, riding past him on a Highland shelty. He stopped his carriage, made inquiry about her, found out who she was, got introduced to her father, and finally to herself, paid frequent visits to her at her father's house, was so much captivated by her beauty, accomplishments, and unassuming manners, that he offered her marriage, was accepted, and after all preliminaries were settled, some time after privately married to her. She went with him to Russia. The reader will wonder who this was; in answer I have to say that she was none other than the beautiful daughter of Macgregor, the Highland farmer of Bridge of Turk."

From the London Punch, June 3.

Russian Cookery.

Under this head may be included three dishes, one provided expressly for the Czar; another provided for discussion amongst foreign Ministers and Consuls; and a third done up for the swallow of the Russian people. The dishes alluded to are so many versions of a story; as for example, that of the bombardment of Odessa. We subjoin samples of these concoctions. They are all addressed to Nicholas; but

The First is Private and Confidential.

"Sire—With the greatest regret, I have the honor to inform your Majesty that, in revenge for a shot or two fired on a flag of truce, all the works of this town have been bombarded and utterly destroyed by the enemy's steamers, with the exception of the commercial mole. The shipping protected by the mole, and the town itself were unaccountably spared; but all the vessels of the Imperial mole were burnt. The powder magazine has been blown up; seven men have been killed, and three times that number wounded. I have the melancholy satisfaction of assuring your Majesty that I did all in my power to avert the calamity; but the men were shot at their guns; and, I am sorry to add, had to be pricked up to them by the swords of their officers. I may, however, congratulate your Majesty on the blunder committed by the enemy in sparing the commercial mole and city; which latter was occupied by soldiers, the inhabitants having all fled. Osten-Sacken."

The Second is Diplomatic.

"Sire—The allied fleets of France and England have bombarded this city and its defences, on the groundless pretence of having fired on one of their boats carrying a flag of truce. Thanks to the valor of your Majesty's gallant troops, whose loss has been small, the invaders were repelled, after inflicting a very trifling injury on the Imperial works, and a fortunately inconsiderable amount of wanton damage on our peaceful city. Nothing could equal the courage of the brave soldiers, except the fortitude of the faithful citizens. These, during the bombardment, thronged the churches, imploring protection for themselves and pardon for their enemies, who, schooled by the chastisement which they have received, will, it is to be hoped, hesitate in future to attempt the crime of spreading devastation and slaughter amid the pacific dwellings of commerce.
Osten-Sacken."

The Third is intended for Home Circulation.

"Sire—Again, by the favor of St. Nicholas and the blessing of St. Alexander Newski, a glorious victory has crowned your Majesty's arms.

"The combined French and English fleets, men-of-war and steamers, numbering 1,000 sail, have bombarded Odessa for forty-eight hours, providentially with no effect but the displacement of a few stones of the fortications, and the demolition of a house belonging to a Jew, and of a Latin Church.

"Our loss amounts to two men killed and five wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's ships have been sunk, and two hundred set on fire and blown up.

"This glorious result must be attributed to the heroism of our gallant soldiers, inspired and aided by St. Nicholas and Alexander. Whilst the priests of the Orthodox Church, in her sacred temples, surrounded by adoring multitudes, and showers of shot, shells and rockets, were chanting the praises and invoking the help of the patrons of holy Russia, beheld a miracle! Those two celestial champions descended from the clouds; and whilst one of them stopped the balls of the enemy, the other helped the men to point their guns.

"Under these circumstances, I have directed a *Te Deum* to be sung in all our churches.
Osten-Sacken."

Thus, in Russian cookery, the dishes served to the Emperor are plain; those dressed for ambassadors and diplomatic agents are more spicy, and the richest and most highly seasoned are composed for the common people. Simple viands are esteemed a luxury, and nobody but the Czar tastes truth *au naturel*.

Getting the Quarter Back.—Yesterday, an incident occurred on the Saugus Branch Railroad, which shows how "quarters" sometimes change hands. A shrewd Yankee entered the railway station, having in his arms a small trunk, which doubtless contained his Sunday suit, and other valuables; an officer politely informed him that no baggage could be carried over the road without extra charge, and that he must pay for the transportation of his trunk, Jonathan paid the quarter, but could find no precedent for such a demand in the whole of his experience as a traveller. A brilliant idea flashed upon his mind, and he resolved not to lose his money; so, on observing the arrival of a verdant stranger, he approached him, and in the blandest manner possible, said: "I perceive you have a valise—no baggage allowed to pass over this road, according to the rules—I'll take a quarter." And he did; the stranger honored the draft, and Jonathan pocketed the money, took his seat in the cars, and gave himself up to reflection upon the management of railroad corporations and their patrons.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Desperate Spirit of the Missouri Slaveholders.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of June 13th, contains a communication from Independence, giving an account of two public meetings, one held at Westport, Missouri, on the 3rd of June, and the other at Independence, on the 5th. The letter was headed as follows: "Settlement of Nebraska and Kansas—Strong Resolutions—What the Abolitionists may expect." The correspondent says that both meetings were fully attended, and that so far as the main objects of the resolutions were concerned, there appears to be but one sentiment in that community, and the same may be said of the whole Western border. After a long preamble, couched in highly inflammatory language, and organizing themselves for mutual protection, they

Resolved, That we invite all well-disposed citizens, from wherever they may come, but more especially our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding States, to unite with us.

Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims or rights of each other, nor will we allow any intruders to do the same; that until the country is surveyed, no claim shall be made nearer to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization, which may be staked off and designated by the claimant in good faith, and with a view to actual settlement.

Resolved, That we will carry with us into the new Territory of Kansas, every species of property, including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same; that we desire to do so peacefully, and deprecate any necessity for resorting to violence in support of our just and lawful rights; yet (in no spirit of bravado, and with the strongest wish for peace,) apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns by certain organized bands who are to be precipitated upon us, we notify all such, that our purpose is firm, to enjoy our rights, and to meet with the last argument all who shall in any way infringe upon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more especially of the border counties, to organize, with these ends in view; and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kansas, to be on the alert, that we may avail ourselves of the great advantages which the contiguity of the new Territory at once gives to us, and entitles us in moulding the government and institutions of the future State in accordance with those of our own, and thus guarantee for the future a good neighbour and a firm friend, united to us by the bond of interest.

At the Meeting at Independence, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson County, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse, re-affirm and proclaim the justice and policy of the action and resolves of a portion of our fellow-citizens who recently convened at Westport, in this county; and that, in order to effectuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and guarantee the rights of Southern emigrants to the Territory of Kansas, the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information of the progress of settlements in the new territory of Kansas, and of any infringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent and resist the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, productions, &c., of the Territory of Kansas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other southern States; and further, to correspond freely by letter, with all persons of these States who may be desirous of information upon this subject.

Resolved, That we most earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our border, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in all necessary measures for our common protection.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow-citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property to meet in general convention at Fort Leavenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection, against all interference with their rights.

"Is thy Servant a Dog?"

The reply of Senator Sumner the other day, to a question put to him in debate, whether he would aid in the capture of a fugitive slave,—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" This reply, which no other thought or words could equal in trenchant sarcasm and classical brevity, brought down upon him yesterday a storm of invective from the Southern faction of the Senate. To this general attack, Senator Sumner answered in a speech, of which we give an abstract. The speech is worthy of the inspired text which was the occasion of it. Even in the abridged form in which we give it, it is a comprehensive, crushing exposition of constitutional truth, as eloquent in temper and expression, as it is sound in doctrine. The public mind much needs illumination on the obligations assumed to be imposed upon citizens by the Fugitive Slave Law. After all that has been said on the subject by the advocates of freedom, the remarks of Mr. Sumner appear to us to prevent some features of the question in a new light. We feel quite sure that any honest Northern man, who may as yet waver as to the degree of respect due to the Act, which couples him with blood-hounds to hunt down humanity, will no longer have a doubt of his duty, legal as well as moral, when he shall read the speech of Mr. Sumner on the subject.—*Philadelphia Daily Register.*

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

In the debate yesterday in the Senate, on the Boston petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Mallory referred to Mr. Sumner as disavowing any obligation imposed by his oath to support the Constitution. Mr. Sumner corrected him, saying: I said I recognised no obligation upon me to help to return or reduce to slavery any man.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., insisted that Mr. Sumner did make the remark imputed to him, and that the qualification put on the declaration by the interpolation in the report was an afterthought, and done to shrink from and avoid the responsibility of appearing to the world as a man having desecrated the Senate chamber with his presence and the Holy Evangelists with his lips. He said that though the law would not reach such a person, the Senate could treat him with disdain, deny to him all those civilities and courtesies common among gentlemen—make him feel that he is treated as a leper and avoided as a venomous reptile.

Mr. Sumner said—Since I had the honor of addressing the Senate yesterday, various Senators have spoken, and several have alluded to me in terms clearly beyond the sanction of parliamentary debate. Of this I make no complaint. If to them it seems proper, courteous, parliamentary, "to unpack the heart with words, and fall a cursing like a very drab—a scullion," I will not interfere in the enjoyment which they find in such exposure of themselves.—They have certainly shown character. Two of thiem, the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Virginia, who sit immediately behind me, are not young; their heads are amply covered by time. They did not speak from any ebullition of youth, but from the confirmed temper of age.

I think, sir, that I am not the only person on this floor who, in listening to them in this debate—these two self-confident champions of the peculiar fanaticism of the South—was reminded of the striking words of Jefferson picturing the influence of slavery. "The whole commerce," said he, "between master and slave, is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting disposition on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, give loose to his worst passions; and thus nursed and educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot be but stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can restrain his manners and manliness undepraved by such circumstances." No person who has witnessed the Senator from S. C. and the Senator from Va. in this debate, will place them among the prodigies described by Mr. Jefferson As they spoke, the Senate Chamber must have seemed to their sight a plantation stocked with slaves, over which the lash of the overseer had free scope. There was little which fell from them deserves reply, certainly not the hard words they used so readily. The Senator from Virginia complained that I had characterised a person who went from Virginia to Boston in pursuit of a slave as a "slave-hunter." Sir, I choose to call things by their right names,—white I call *white*, and black I call *black*. A man who degrades himself to the work of chasing a poor negro, who, under the inspiration of freedom and the guidance of the North Star, has sought a freeman's home far away from the whip of the overseer, I call a slave hunter. If the Senator will give me any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will use it.

The Senator from South Carolina asks if there is any dog in the Constitution? He does not seem to think that by the interpretation he has given to the Constitution, he has helped to nurture there a regular South Carolina blood-hound, or even any dog in the Constitution of the United States.

He then quoted Gen. Jackson in his veto of the Bank of the United States, when the authority of the Supreme Court was opposed to his course, to the effect that—the Congress, the Executive, and the Court must, each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution, each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others.

Mr. S. continued—Mark these words: Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. Does any Senator here dissent from this rule? Does the Senator from Virginia? Does the Senator from South Carolina? At all events, for myself, I accept the rule as just and reasonable. In swearing to support the Constitution, at your desk, Mr. President, I did not swear to support it as you understood it, as the Senator from Virginia understood it, or as the Senator from South Carolina understood it, with a blood hound, or at least a dog, in it, pawing to get free his hinder parts in pursuit of a slave. No such thing sir, I swore to support it as I understood it.

He insisted that the clause in the Constitution, assuming it to apply to fugitive slaves, does not impel me to any personal obligation; especially it does not impose upon me any obligation to render any personal assistance in the surrender of a fugitive slave. As a Senator, I have taken the oath to support the Constitution as I understand it; and understanding it as I do, I am bound by my oath to oppose all enactments by Congress on the subject as a flagrant violation of the Constitution; especially must I oppose the last act as a tyrannical temptation. Here my duties as a Senator, under the oath which I have taken, end. In no respect, by my oath as a Senator, can I be constrained to duties in other capacities, or as a simple citizen, which are revolting to my conscience, even though required by positive enactments. Now, in this interpretation of the Constitution I may be wrong; others may differ from me and will act according to their understanding. For myself, I shall act according to mine. On this statement of my constitutional obligations I stand, and to the inquiry whether I would render any personal assistance in surrendering a fellow man to bondage, I reply again, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" And, sir, looking round upon this Senate, I might ask, fearlessly, how many there are in this body, if indeed there is a single Senator, who would stoop to any such service? Until some one rises and openly confesses his willingness to become a slave hunter, I will not believe there can be one And yet, honorable and chivalrous Senators have been prompt to judge me because I openly declared my abhorrence of a service at which every manly bosom must revolt. Sir, I have found in Bayonne, brave soldiers and good citizens, but not one executioner, was the noble reply of the Governor of that place to Charles IX. of France, when he ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and such a spirit, I think, will yet animate the people of this country, when pressed to the service of dogs.

The debate was continued at great length. At the close Mr. Toucey desired that the Senator would now state whether he recognised any obligations imposed by the Constitution to return a fugitive slave?

Mr. Sumner—To which question I answer emphatically "No!"

The motion to refer the petition was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The Foreign Slave Trade.

The *Times* has published a report from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate—presented to that body, by Mr. Slidell, in *secret session*—recommending the abrogation of that Article of the Ashburton treaty which binds the United States to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The Committee assert that the African squadron has done little if any good, having captured only 14 vessels, while it has had a tendency to increase the vigilance of the traders, and thereby the cruelties inflicted upon the victims. They disclaim any intention of relaxing in any degree the stringency of our legislation on the subject of the Slave trade, but they would leave the Executive at liberty to withdraw the squadron from the African coast, and employ it in the vicinity of Cuba and Porto Rico, where they think it would act more efficiently. This sounds well, but we suspect there is a cat under the meal.

Mr. Clayton, however, has presented to the Senate a bill, which, if it shall pass, will add not a little to the stringency of the laws against the Slave Trade. It provides that whenever any American registered ship or vessel shall, in whole or in part, be sold to a citizen of the United States, at any foreign port or place in North or South America, in West Indies, in Cape de Verde Islands, or on or near the coast of Africa, the bill of sale shall be utterly void, unless it shall be executed in the presence of the Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain an express condition that such sale shall not be valid in case such vessel shall make a voyage to Africa before returning to the United States and obtaining a new register. Any citizen of the United States who shall sell any such vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African Slave Trade, or that she is to visit the Coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter such a vessel for such a voyage, shall, on conviction thereof in any United States Court, be fined ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned for three years. Every charter of an American vessel at any such foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the Slave Trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the Coast of Africa, unless she be duly condemned as unseaworthy, shall be illegal and void.

Help the Fugitives.

Fugitives from southern injustice are coming thick and fast. The underground railroad never before did so large a business as it is doing now. The Vigilance Committee have their hands full, and all they want is the pecuniary means to meet the demands made upon them. This is a matter that of course cannot be made the subject of much public remark. A word to the wise is sufficient. The members of the Acting Committee are Wm. Still, 31 N. 5th st; N. W. Dupee, 334 South st; Jacob C. White, 100 Old York Road, and Passmore Williamson, S. W. corner of Seventh and Arch streets. Any money placed in the hands of either of these gentlemen, or forwarded to Charles Wise, corner of 5th and Market streets, Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee, will be secure of a faithful and a judicious appropriation.—*Pa. Freeman.*

From the London Morning Advertiser.

At the recent meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, a subject was introduced to the notice of the assembly which is of deep interest to this country, as in addition to the claims it has on us as the advocates of freedom for all men, it appeals to our patriotism or rather to our right to see that justice is done to our fellow-subjects, and that they are not injured by the operations of the iniquitous enactments of the slave-owner.

We have, on a former occasion referred to the outrage committed on British subjects from Canada, when they reach the various ports of South Carolina and Georgia in the capacity of seamen, and being the free subjects of Queen Victoria, are guilty of nothing which ought to give offence to the governments of these two States, except the crime of having a sable skin and an African origin.

Vessels entering these States, whether for commerce, or being driven into port by stress of weather, are immediately visited by the local officials and searched, to discover if any men of color are on board, who, as soon as they are found, are seized, and carried away to the common gaol, where they are kept until the vessel departs. It appears that about thirty cases occur every year, in which our fellow-subjects are thus treated, and the honour of England outraged. In South Carolina it is stated that this legislation is carried out with unmitigated severity. In 1851, thirty-seven British subjects were thus seized and incarcerated, and in 1852 the number so treated amounted to forty-two.

One of the aggravating circumstances connected with this case is, that the officers by whom these infamous proceedings are conducted have a pecuniary interest in them, and from the statements made by the Anti-Slavery Society, it appears that the Federal Government would prefer seeing this enormity brought to an end; and if the two States in which it is practised would be disposed to terminate the iniquity, there is still one difficulty which cannot very easily be overcome, arising from the fact that these captures and incarcerations are found very profitable to the officials, the captors, the jailors, and the officers of the court, who represent the majesty of law on these occasions. The report prepared for the Attorney-General of South Carolina by the warden of the jail shows how every one of the captured British subjects brings a grist to the mill of that worthy functionary, whose pockets are greatly replenished at the expense of his victims. The very lowest sum that every man so brought within his clutches, is mulcted in, is nine dollars, which, multiplied by 63, gives for one year 567 dollars. It appears, from some of the accounts, that the sole object of perpetuating these indignities is to put fees into the pockets of the sheriffs and wardens. A person who seems perfectly to understand the secrets of the prison house says:—"Take away the fees; the mercantile community will not murmur, and the official gentry will neither amuse or trouble themselves about enforcing the law to imprison free men." That is, in other words, the Governments of South Carolina and Georgia allow their myrmidons the privilege of arresting British subjects, and squeezing out of them any fees and profits they can make as their perquisites, for which, of course, if this system were brought to an end, these much injured officials would be entitled to compensation quite as much as the worthy vergers of St. Paul's for the twopences they lose by the admission of the people into the walls of their own church.

To complete the description of this piece of iniquity and of the violation of international law, it should be added that if the persons so seized cannot pay the fees, as is frequently the case, and if the owners are not willing to pay them, these *British subjects are sold into slavery*, in order that the officials may not be the losers. And in consequence there are now British subjects sold into all the horrors of slavery in these States. A coloured man, one of our fellow-subjects, who sailed from Liverpool, is one of the last among the victims of this infamous law, and that man is now held in cruel bondage for no offence, while his wife is somewhere in this country, we believe in Liverpool, and both of them subjects of the British Government.

When we remonstrate on this subject with the Federal Government, we are told that the matter is one which it cannot entertain, as it is purely local, belonging only to the States, with whose laws and institutions the Central Government cannot interfere. Then when we attempt to obtain from these States some degree of justice for our fellow-subjects, it appears that they cannot as separate States treat with a foreign power, so that we are bandied about from Washington to Charlestown, and from Charlestown to Washington, without any prospect of obtaining redress from one or the other.

We hope, therefore, by calling the attention of the country and of our Government to this important question, some action will be taken by which our fellow-subjects, being free men, will be allowed to visit the ports of South Carolina and Georgia with impunity, and by which all the British subjects, now held in durance in the jails of those States, will be immediately liberated. Surely it is in the power of this country to protect its subjects from false imprisonment, and the flag of England from the vile insult to which it is thus constantly exposed. One of the journals of Charleston, in which these abominable proceedings are conducted, is obliged in candour to acknowledge that the thing is too bad. That journal describes the law as "offensive to foreigners, unwise and impolitic;" and, after such an admission, there cannot be much difficulty in obtaining from the two States in question the abrogation of a law, which cannot be justified even by their own political organ, one which, considering its locale, cannot be suspected of any anti-slavery sympathies.

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—Forty negroes, out of fifty, employed by one of the contractors on the Clarksville and Ridgway Railroad, ran off last Sunday week, and have not since been heard from. Good!

British America.

The subjects of her Britannic Majesty will no doubt affirm that there is "a North!"

Look at the map of North America. Off to the northwest there is a comparatively small region of cold and sterile country, about 700 miles square which belongs to Russia. Still farther northward, on the east, are Greenland and Iceland. Excepting these, all the vast regions of country north of the United States belong to Great Britain, and are called British America. They consist of four million square miles of territory, or nearly three-fourth of a million more than our States and Territories!

The improved and organized portions of the territory consist of—

	Square miles.	Population
Canada - -	400,000	1,842,864
New Brunswick -	28,000	200,000
Nova Scotia -	19,000	300,000
Prince Edw'd Island	2,000	75,000
Newfoundland -	57,000	100,000
	1[illegible]0	2[illegible]7,8[illegible]

These countries are important in extent of territory and in population, but they are great also in their navagable rivers and lakes, in their extent of seacoast, in their natural resources of forest, minerals, and agriculture, in the ships they posses, in their imports and exports, in their revenue, in their ratio of increase, in their intelligence and love of freedom, in the size of their cities, and in all their social characteristics.

And what is the political condition of regions so interesting! Each Province has a Governor and Council, *appointed by the Queen of Great Britain*, and a local elected Legislature of very limited powers, the whole thing being subject to a Captain General appointed by the Crown. These appointed officers are not natives of the Provinces, and the Provinces have no representatives in the British Parliament, which legislates for them.

Are they satisfied with this condition of things? They assuredly are not. Their dissatisfaction is deep and universal. It is not angry or rebellious. Resentments toward the mother country have not been excited. The feeling toward her is that of respect, affection and gratitude. Yet are the Provinces not ignorant of their great disabilities and privations. They speak feelingly of them, and quaintly enough of their wish to be annexed to their mother country—thus indicating their desire to become an integral portion of the realm, as new States become an integral portion of this Republic, and to be admitted to representation in the Imperial Parliament, and to a national existence. If this is not allowed them—as, indeed it is not—they have alternative desires. These are—

1st. Annexation to the United States.

2nd. The formation of a kingdom or confederation of their own.

To the former there are some objections, one of which we cited yesterday, in an extract from a speech of Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, wherein he avowed its determined purpose to never lend itself to the support of the institution of Slavery.

To the latter, important impediments are also offered, chiefly in the inaccessibleness of the different Provinces to each other, from the want of railroads and other improvements. We are of opinion, however, that some of these obstacles will ere long be removed, and that a new political existence will be entered upon by these interesting Provinces. What that existence shall be, time and its events alone can determine. C.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 29.

Terrible Murder.

On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, a man stopped two boys on Longworth near Plum street, and offered to pay them if they would carry a small package he held in his hand, to Mr. Allison, the Steward of the Hospital, at the same time cautioning the boys not to shake the box, else they might damage something which the box contained. The boys took the box and left it at O. Stockton's agents furnishing store, on the corner of Western Row and Longworth streets, with one of Mr. Stockton's clerks. The box was wrapped in brown paper and tied with a cord. Under the string was a card on which was written "Mr. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Western Row and Longworth streets, Cincinnati."

The clerk took the box and gave it to Dr. John W. Baker, who was seated at the door of his office, situated in the same building. Dr. B. was requested to hand the box to Mr. Allison, the steward. Dr. Baker was not going up stairs immediately, and laid the box on the table until he had prepared a caustic for a patient. Mrs. Allison took the box and went into her room, and gave the box to her husband, who sat down on a chair, and after untieing the strings and taking off the paper, he commenced pulling out the sliding top of the box, and an explosion took place. The Dr. Baker, hearing the report, supposed it was first thunder; then an explosion of gas. They heard the ceiling falling, the walls trembling, and screams in the room. Upon entering the room, filled with dust of the plaster, and smoke of the powder, they discovered the bed clothes to be on fire, and also the clothes on Mrs. Allison. Dr. Baker tore the burning clothes off her person, and stuffed them up the chimney, and by the aid of water they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Dr. Baker then heard his name called by Mr. Allison and his wife, two or three times,—the former piteously, and the latter crying loudly, "For God's sake, Dr. come and help me!" As soon as a light was procured, Mr. A. was seen creeping along to a front window on his hands and knees, his entrails protruding from his abdomen, and his clothes burning. He was picked up and carried into a room adjoining, and Mrs. A. taken to a room in the first story. When laid on his couch, Mr. A. asked Dr. Baker, "Can I live?" and was answered "No." Several physicians were sent for, who rendered prompt and efficient assistance. Allison was asked, "What done this?" He replied, "A torpedo." Allison received twenty-two balls, slug-shots and pieces of iron in his legs, and a wound of about three inches in his abdomen. His hands and face were dreadfully burnt, and it was said that both his eyes were burnt out. While the physicians were administering to his wants he was heard to exclaim, "Great God! why is this? I have never done wrong to a human being!" and soon after he named a person who he suspected of the planning of the diabolical act. (The name we forbear mentioning at present.) The explosion occurred at precisely 22 minutes past 10 o'clock; and after suffering intense pain about two hours and a quarter, Mr. A. died in great agony, at half-past twelve o'clock, perfectly conscious to the last. Mrs. Allison had one arm badly torn, and which was amputated. The other hand, and her face, shoulder, and breast were dreadfully burnt. Although so badly injured, she nevertheless retained her senses, and frequently conversed as to how the accident occurred. Her face and shoulders are perfectly black, and her eyes are burnt, but to what extent is not known. Her person generally is very much mutilated. She was living during the day yesterday, but her physicians say that she cannot possibly recover. Mr. A. and wife are both young, without children, and have relations in Kentucky and in this city.

The jury returned a verdict of "Came to his death by twenty-two wounds in his legs and a cut of three inches in length in the abdomen, received by the explosion of a combustible, contained in a box, and inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury."

Death of Mrs. Allison—Traces of the Murderer.

Mrs. Allison died yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, in great agony. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was found similar to the one returned on the inquest over Mr. Allison. The funeral of both will take place at half-past 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

It is almost a settled fact that Marshal Ruffin and Capt. Hoke have traced through a chain of circumstances, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, who is no other than a young Physician of this city, named Wm. H. Arrison. Information was conveyed to Mr. Ruffin that a man called, on Wednesday afternoon at C. F. Hall's, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, and requested of the clerk, Mr. Samuel Robinson, pen and ink. He had a card in his hand, and dipping the pen into the ink, made some excuse as to his inability to write, and asked Mr. Robinson to write on the card, "Mr. J. H. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth and Western Row." Mr. R. complied, and the man remained in the store several minutes conversing upon the cholera. He appeared nervous and left the store hastily.

We published an account of the discovery as to where the box was manufactured. This was at Messrs. McCulloch & Hively's, Fifth street, and also as to a man purchasing powder at Stilsbury's drugstore. The description of the man as given by the carpenters, the druggist, Mr. Robinson, and the two boys who received the box, and a lady who saw the box handed to the boys, correspond precisely to the description of Arrison.

Arrison was acting in the capacity of house apothecary and assistant surgeon at the Marine Hospital, during the temporary absence of young Dr. Baker, when the difficulty between Allison and him took place. It occurred about changing and putting away of some medicine cups, and ended in Allison knocking Arrison down. This was about four weeks previous to the horrible affair. Dr. A. left the Hospital the same day, and afterwards borrowed a pistol from an acquaintance, stating that he intended to kill rats. He returned it, however, in about a week, saying that he had no further use for it.

On the Thursday previous to the murder, he left his boarding-house, saying that he was going home to his parents; but on the night of the murder, he was seen by a person who knew him, at a hotel, sitting in the reading room. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock. The time the boy received the box was about half-past 8. Arrison has not been heard of since that night, and every effort thus far to find him, has proved unavailing.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

"Cannuck's" Letter Again.

MY DEAR CANNUCK:—I am neither blessed with so much modesty, nor doomed to such affectation, as not to be sensible of the very high compliment you pay me in your letter in No. 6. I sincerely wish I better deserved your encomiums, and those of my very, very few other real friends.

But the public ought to know that much of my usefulness in Canada depended upon yourself. They should know that *you*, and a few such friends as yourself, stimulated me to great exertions, by your kind words, and, if possible, *kinder deeds*; and I beg to return your compliments, by saying in this manner, that arriving among you an exile, a bankrupt, at the commencement of a most rigid winter, you, and a few like you, relieved me from anxiety; introduced me to those who gave me employment, and, many a time, rendered me assistance which made the sternness of winter, to me, and those dear ones, who are more to me than my own life, a season of pleasantness and hope.

Next to pleasing my God has been the wish that I might do something which, such practical friends as yourself, should recognise as useful to our cause and our people. I now confess, that I have been not a little anxious, lest in this desire, I should be misunderstood and mis-interpreted,—not by the giddy multitude, nor by those who cared not what became of me, *so that I should not do too well*,—but by those to whom I was under obligations, and who were both kind and patriotic enough to take what I might be enabled, by the blessing of God, to do for my people, as their best reward for their personal kindness to me.

I knew that I had many faults. I knew, that I possessed not a tithe of the power which is, even by yourself, constantly attributed to me; and for which, you and others, hold me (I must say unjustly) responsible. I knew, that among my defects, was the utter inability to attract and conciliate, so that I have no power of making friends, nor converting enemies.

I knew as well that I left behind me some of the deepest, most malignant, most relentless, enemies that a man ever had.

All of this, I now publicly admit for the first time; and with the burden of all this upon me, I came a stranger to this country, quickly followed by a paragraph in Mr. Frederick Douglass' Paper—the animus of which, was unmistakably hostile, and as unmistakably characteristic. No black man ever came to this country in like circumstances.

But here I am! And now my public career is before the world! That would have been all I should have allowed to go to the public, concerning my sojourn in Britain: but for your letter. I now shall feel emboldened to say in future letters, some things which, if you will, I shall call "My Impressions of Britain," through the columns of this paper, and nowhere else. And I beg to add, that if after my return to Canada, I shall keep steadily in view the great objects to which my past life has been devoted, and whatever observations I shall make shall be at your service, though the same medium.

I may be allowed to say, that I have arrived at that time of life when one feels the need of seeking for those dependent upon him, some more certain, and more lucrative means of providing for "rainy days," than travelling agencies are. And indeed, the continuance of my life and health are already jeopardised by the severity, and the variety of labours to which I have been devoting my energies for the past 15 years.

These are the circumstances, in connexion with one or two others of a private character, that made it a duty to say at first, and to repeat now, that all I can do for the *Freeman* is to write for it. In doing this *gratis*, I do it for that sort of pay, which, if not the *surest*, is certainly the best earned.

I am, my dear Cannuck,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL RINGGOLD WARD

Bradford, Yorkshire, 30th May. 1854.

The British Markets.

What a pity it is that Canadian farmers do not pay more attention to supplying the markets of Great Britain with the great Canadian staples which are in constant demand in the mother country, and at the most remunerative prices! Wheat, flax, maize, wool, and timber, can be produced in indefinite, we had almost said infinite quantities in Canada; and in Britain there is a constant demand for them at high prices, and yet there is next to none of any of those commodities to be met with in British markets from Canada.

Mr. J. D. Tinsley.

This gentleman was with me in London, in February last, having arrived from Australia, in the *Great Britain*. He was to have taken the Cunard steamer for Boston, (thence to Canada,) on the 25th of February; but he waited till the 1st of March, and took the *City of Glasgow*, which, alas! has not since been heard from.

☞ It will be seen that we give a letter and other matter from Mr. Ward, in the present number. Henceforth, correspondence and matter editorial, so far as Mr. W. who is 3000 miles off can give them, may be regularly looked for by our readers from him. We are pleased to give them this assurance, as it will leave us time for business in the West, connected with the paper, which we must attend to immediately.

Prepare to subscribe, friends, and not friends, and get up a few meetings. We will visit you. "Meetings"?—yes, do not be frightened, timid people will not get hurt, even.

The Coming Elections.

The *Kent Advertiser*, speaking of Mr. Larwill, of "Petition" notoriety, and who now modestly offers himself as a candidate for Parliament, says:—"In our own County, acting no doubt upon the principle that in politics as, well as in war, one should always be the first in the field, Mr. Edwin Larwill, who contested the last election with Messrs. Brown and Rankin, has again issued the first address to the Electors, which appeared in the *Planet*, on Wednesday last, and which will be seen in our own columns of to-day. His address is a short one, but perhaps the brevity is the best of it, for he does not seem to have particularly touched upon one of the great subjects now before the country. He says he is *Conservative, Liberal, Tolerant*, which, being interpreted, we suppose means any, and was intended by the writer to mean and tickle everything. He says, however, that his political views remain *unchanged*, and, fortunately, we have had the gentleman before the County on one or two occasions heretofore, so that we are not without a pretty good clue to what his political principles are at present. If we are to take him at his word, and judge him from his antecedents, both as a candidate for parliamentary honors and as formerly a writer for the public press, we must set him down, as he undoubtedly is, a thorough-paced Tory, and likely to vote with that party on all great political questions."

The point is not with us whether he is a Tory or Reformer—is he the man to whom honest coloured men can give their suffrages? Does he not love the "creature" too well for those who mourn over the desolation made by the liquor traffic, to hope for any opposition to it from him? Does he not hate negroes too thoroughly for coloured voters to expect anything but opposition? It matters not how smoothly he talks—for he can talk "beautifully" to negroes, too. Men making greater pretensions to perfection can and do talk glibbly enough when they intend to act differently. We would not trust the interests of a pig constituency in his hands—who is so accommodating, so liberal, so tolerant, that he cannot endure the presence of coloured men! Who has done more to poison the minds of the people of Kent against you than this same Mr. Larwill? Who has counselled ignorant black men in school matters, and aided stupidity to fetter the minds of your children for the last eight years equal to this would-be member? And does he give evidence of changé for the better? No, the same gum-elastic-like pliancy in the general—the same detestable policy for you, coloured men. Is Mr. Waddel an honest man and a gentleman—not drunk three-fourths of the time, and seven-eighths of the other fourth? Does he have a decent regard for you and your interests? (He need not give over-many assurances of love for the "coloured race".) Should he be a candidate, though a Reformer, vote not against him; he will be the safer of the two.

James Boulton, Esq., of this city, it will be seen, offers himself as an independent candidate for the public suffrage. We have heard him spoken of as an honest and liberal-minded gentleman. Should the measures he proposes to support, meet the favour of any of our readers, they could not, we are persuaded, confide them to better hands.

We speak not of the merits of the respective measures proposed, but of the fitness of men to carry out any measures that may be of public utility; and as the candidates hereabouts, are all Conservative, and as some of you will vote, select those you think most worthy.

Mr. Bowes, is another candidate, but against him objections may be made by some on the score of the Debenture speculation. All we are at liberty to say, at pre-

sent, is, that your votes will be wanted, for great favours shown you by men who have not speculated because the opportunity has not offered, and who can give no greater guarantee of fitness than Mr. Bowes. Is he sound on other questions?—we doubt if your sober second thought will make that a material objection, especially as men are fleecing you in other matters every day, to a far greater extent, and, insisting at the same time that you should be grateful for it. *

The late Storm.

A violent storm visited this city on Tuesday last. Trees were blown up by the roots, sheds unroofed, awnings torn away, and other damage done premises, though not of a serious nature. The little steamer *Queen* was blown ashore on the Island, though no one sustained any injury, so far as we have been able to learn.

The *Pennsylvania Freeman* will henceforth be combined with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Correspondence.

Pat and the Safety Valve.

To the Provincial Freeman:

A few weeks since, a labourer in the employ of Cutler & Co., Buffalo, was placed in charge of the Steam Engine, during the brief absence of the engineer. Our hero was soon zealously engaged in the fireing-up process; but perceiving the rebellious boiler much disposed to mutter and scream at his new taskmaster,—Och and sure, thought pat, but I'll soon stop your mouth (as he wedged in a brick between a beam over the Boiler at the extreme end of the lever that capped the safety valve.) In another moment he was firing up with the zeal of an Archimedes when the foreman luckily popped in and saved the building from being blown to atoms—Poor silly fool! Nay, not the only fool, for if the Nebraska Brick is not speedily removed from the mouth of the oppressed black, America will soon produce a host of such fools, or else *Poor Joe* is no Prophet.

Buffalo, June 28, 1854.

Summary.

Marked Kindness.—It is seldom, in the use of public conveyances, that we find anything to commend in the treatment we receive at the hands of those in authority.—One may usually be thankful while travelling, especially upon Lake Steamboats, if he performs a trip without gross insult and abuse. A clear exception to the general rule of proscription happened to us while crossing the other day from Toronto to Lewiston. The beautiful and swift-winged steamer "Peerless," (for such she truly is,) bore us over the lake not only without insult, but without charge. The price of a ticket is not much, but the good-will and kindness shown in remitting it, are worthy of grateful mention, as one of the signs of the times, and as creditable to the Commander. We sensibly felt the presence of the British flag waving over us, as we passed from the north to the south shores of Ontario.—*F. Douglass' Paper.*

The above is altogether different from a statement made of the *Peerless* in this paper, by our correspondent "Elevator," not long since. The public should know both sides. *

Designs of the Americans.—Some of the Americans are making a most extraordinary proposition, which we scarcely think can be seriously entertained. They observe that Russia possesses very extensive territories at the North Western extremity of this Continent, and to the north of the Oregon, extending to Behring's Straits and the Arctic Sea. This territory is of some, though not of very much value, for furs. It is only defended by two weak forts on the seacoast, who have no hunters of their own, but buy the peltries from the savages. It is observed, that the first thing Great Britain will do, will be to send an expedition to seize them, and to annex the territory to the Hudson's Bay Company. This is not improbable, or the French may do the same if they like; but then both powers are at open war with Russia. The modest and honest proposition is, that, to prevent this, the government of the United States should, itself, seize the territory, and annex it to the Union. The disturbed state of Europe seems to have encouraged the 'filibusters,' as they are called, to make greater preparations for an attack upon Cuba; and it is generally believed that they are countenanced by some persons in high places. Thanks to steam communication, the Spanish Government is fully aware of this, and has despatched six thousand land forces, and a fleet of thirteen steamers to watch the coast. There is a general feeling in Europe, that next to the Czar, the arrogant ambition of the States must be put a stop to. It is understood that both France and England have agreed to guarantee Cuba to Spain. They do not wish to see the United States, by an unprincipled robbery, take the command of the whole Antilles. Spain has quite enough forces there now. But France is fitting out additional ships at Cherbourg; and England, notwithstanding her already floating armaments, is collecting another large fleet at Plymouth.—*Montreal Transcript.*

More Fires!—Since our last issue, no less than four fires have taken place in Toronto. A stable, adjoining McClean's Hotel, Front Street, was consumed on Friday evening: two houses were burned on Sunday morning, opposite to the Asylum; and on Monday night, two fires occurred at the same time—one breaking out in Boyd's Hotel, Front-st., a few feet from the scene of conflagration on Friday night,—burning the hotel and stables, also Rolph's stable and seven horses. The other on Spadina Avenue, consuming a house. Many of the citizens believe that these fires are the work of incendiaries. It seems as if a band of scoundrels are prowling about the city, resolved to burn and plunder the property of the citizens. In the midst of these alarming events, our City Council takes no action, and does not even form a quorum for business. —*North American.*

☞ The body of a child was found on Sunday last floating in the River Don, clothed in some very fine apparel. The clothes were exposed for public view on Monday, and on the evening of that day the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder, by some party or parties unknown."—*Ibid.*

Information Wanted.—We have been requested to publish the following, by the afflicted father of the girl alluded to, and would respectfully request our exchanges to copy the paragraph:

"Left her home, North Augusta, Canada West, on the 5th day of May last, about eleven o'clock A. M., a young girl, about eighteen years of age, rather stout, and of medium height, of mild appearance and countenance, with light blue eyes, and lightish coloured hair. When she left home she wore a dark printed calico dress, brown silk cape trimmed with black gimp, brown silk bonnet lined with pink, strings of black and red placid ribbon, and green veil. The whole dress partly worn. Any person giving information of said girl to D. Wylie, Esq., Brockville *Recorder* Office, will confer a great favour on the bereaved parents. Constables, or other observing men, will be fully compensated for their information or trouble."—*North American.*

Presentation to Mr. Hayes.—A large audience assembled in the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Monday evening, to witness the presentation of a silver salver and a purse of two hundred dollars to Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, the ex-Captain of Police, who so nobly resigned his office rather than assist in the rendition of Burns. Charles M. Ellis, Esq., made an eloquent presentation speech, to which Mr. Hayes responded in modest and appropriate terms. Theodore Parker and William Lloyd Garrison, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in language which kindled a high degree of enthusiasm. Upon the salver presented to Mr. Hayes was engraved the letter in which he so nobly resigned his office rather than aid in re-enslaving a fellow-being. Massachusetts may well be proud of such a citizen.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.—The New York *Courier* has a despatch from Washington to the effect that the government of these Islands has thrown itself upon the American party for protection against French, English, and other foreign seulers; and further, that the United States Commissioner has been empowered to accept the Island and assure the government of American protection. There can be no doubt that the government of the Sandwich Islands desire to annex the country to the United States, and their desires will soon be realized, but the statement of the *Courier's* correspondent must be regarded as premature.—*Rochester Union.*

Delia Webster Again.—Delia Webster, the female Abolitionist, who has been several times arraigned in Kentucky on the charge of aiding in the escape of slaves, (she was once sent to the penitentiary, and after remaining there some time, was pardoned out by Gov. Crittenden) was arrested last week on an old indictment. The warrant found her 'so *very* sick that she could not be removed' from her lodgings, and a guard of three men was selected to remain, tend and watch her. One of the papers says the guard 'slept at their posts, or were careless, or were seduced,'—at any rate, Miss Webster escaped, on some secret branch of the underground railroad—leaving the guard to watch an empty house. It is said a party of men from the other side of the State line in Indiana, were her rescuers—they having suddenly crossed over into Kentucky for the purpose, and escaped the vigilance of the guard. She appears to have very suddenly recovered her health.

Frightful Tragedy.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Massachusetts, on Saturday night. Alexander Hewitt, in a fit of jealousy, shot his own wife and a man named Owen Brown, to whose house she had fled for protection. He then committed suicide by taking strychnine. Brown died instantly. Mrs. Hewett still lingers, but cannot live.

Muskets and Spades—A Contrast—The U. S. army numbers about 10,000 men, who cost the country last year $8,525,240 for pay, subsistence, clothing, &c. The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men, who receive from the company $3,700,000 per annum. In three years they will make 700 miles of road, adding greatly to the wealth of the State and country. In thirty years, the United States have spent $200,000,000, for which they have nothing to show but some old forts, guns, battered uniforms, and demoralized veterans. —*Exchange paper.*

A fire broke out in Philadelphia during last night, (July 6,) raging with great fury all night, and was not got under until Walker's Circus, Chinese Museum, and thirty or forty buildings were destroyed. The buildings were situated on Chesnut, George, Eighth and Ninth Streets. The Girard House was on fire several times, and narrowly escaped destruction. Loss $250,000.

Advices from Barbadoes to the 15th have been received. The cholera is raging awfully at that place—deaths averaging 400 a day. Total number of deaths thus far is five thousand.

A dreadful railway accident has occured within 5 miles of Baltimore, on the 4th of July. The Excursion train, met the usual passenger train, and a frightful loss of life ensued. Twenty-four dead bodies have been already recovered from the mass of wounded passengers, and 100 more seriousinjured, many of whom are not expected to survive. The Excursion train contained 2000 persons.

Shipwrecks—Rum.

It is generally known that a portion—we apprehend but a minor portion—of the vessels from time to time sent to sea are fitted out on the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, while the residue are supplied with alcoholic beverages, and officered by drinking men. The public as well as the underwriters in knowing how many of the shipwrecks, of late so frequent and so disastrous, are experienced by the total abstinence vessels aforesaid, and what is the per centage, of disasters occurring to these as compared with that encountered by others, it is the plain duties of the insurance companies to institute the enquiry indicated, to make it as thorough as possible, and to report and act upon the result.

A friend who has followed the sea for the last five years, giving attention to this subject, is confident that *no vessel sailed on strict temperance principles has yet been lost within these five years.* We consider this too strong; yet the simple truth, could it be ascertained, would be startling. Our friend says, a searching inquiry into the circumstances under which shipwrecked vessels were severally lost, would trace these calamities to liquor in more than half the cases of their occurrence. In one case which came within his knowledge, where a merchantman was wrecked on a recent fourth of July, the captain, officers and crew were all drunk, and there was not even a lookout on deck when the ship, through sheer, criminal negligence, was stranded and lost.—*Tribune.*

Rum and Pauperism.

The annual report of the statistics of pauperism made to the Legislature of the State of New York, by the Secretary of State, places the total expenses incurred last year for the support of paupers at the enormous figure of *one million nine thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars!* The number of paupers relieved or supported during the year was one hundred and thirty thousand and thirty-seven, of which number *fifteen thousand six hundred and seventeen* are reported to have been made paupers by intemperance, and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four indigent and destitute, of which, by all previous statistics, four-fifths were caused by intemperance. The above statistics do not embrace the poor of the city of New York. If the proceeds of the *seven thousand* grog-shops of the city of New York be added to this number, it will be seen that more than one-half of the one million nine thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars contributed by the taxpayers of the State for the support of paupers is directly traceable to intemperance. And yet Gov. Seymour vetoed a law tending to dry off this prolific source of expense and evil. He was *professedly* very anxious to guard against any infringement of the *constitution;* but what were constitutions made for except to protect the lives and property, and prosperity and happiness of the people? The liquor traffic infringes all these, squanders property, destroys happiness, and takes away the lives of thousands. It is the bane of society; the greatest curse of the age.—*N. Y. Organ.*

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Three Days Later News.

Breadstuffs advanced.—Silistria still holds out.—Prussia and Austria leaning westward.—Baltic Fleet near Sveaborg.

New York, June 30.

The steamer *Europa* arrived this evening. Flour advanced 1s.; wheat 3d.; corn dull. Important advances in breadstuffs had taken place in most of the Continental markets.

Liverpool Markets.—Liverpool Cotton market closed at a decline of 1s. 6d. a 1s. 8d. for the week; sales for the week 44,840. Corn dull at previous prices; Oats nominally at 49. Tallow less active; butter and cheese in request at full prices.

Accounts from Vienna state that it is not doubtful that Russia has rejected the Austrian summons.

The conference between the Emperor and King of Prussia had resulted satisfactorily to the allied powers. Prussia will send an envoy to St. Petersburg to support the summons already despatched thither by Austria.

Silistria still holds out against the Russians. No important battles have been fought on the Danube. The Russians have retired upon Jassy.

It has been decided that 70,000 allied troops go to Varna, and 40,000 to Sebastopol.

The report that the Turkish commander has been killed is untrue.

The English forces are encamped at Devna.

No further operations have taken place either on the Baltic or Black Sea. The allied fleets in the Baltic were before Sveaborg.

Immense exertions were making by the Turkish commanders for the relief of Silistria. The Russians in Lesser Wallachia are subjected to pillage.

The Russians are collecting forces in Finland, apparently to threaten Sweden and Norway.

Great fears respecting the crops were excited in France by continued rains, and an advance in the price of flour, wheat, and the funds, have been caused thereby.

The English transport ship *Europa* had been burnt at sea, with the loss of 20 lives.

Much excitement prevails at Berlin by the report that the Russians had changed their head-quarters to Jassy.

The *Franklin* arrived out on the 15th.

The Emperor of Austria has publicly stated that he will declare war against Russia, unless she evacuated the Principalities.

Silistria held out at our last accounts, to 14th June. From May 28th to 30th, six attempts to storm were made; all repulsed with prodigious loss. During the nights of the 28th and 30th, the Turks made sorties, and committed fearful carnage on the beseigers.

The Black Sea fleet are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-French forces to Varna; but the matter appears to progress slowly.

England.

Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat as member of Parliament for London.

During the debate in Parliament, the subject of granting political freedom to Canada and the North American Colonies, were strongly advocated by Lord Ellenborough and Brougham.

France.

Le Pays says the question between France and the United States, arising out of the arrest of Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, is settled—nothing remaining for arrangement but the form of compensation to be given.

A telegraph despatch dated Gothland, Sunday 11th, says that both the English and French fleets were at Bordsund, 20 miles from Sveaborg, and it was expected they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th.

Greece.

The Paris *Moniteur*, under date of Athens, June 8, states that intelligence from the disturbed provinces and from the Greek frontier continued satisfactory. The defeat of Karatosas, the insurgent chief in Macedonia, has been confirmed.

Reschid Pacha has temporarily retired from the ministry of foreign affairs, and his place will be filled by Faud Effendi. Reschid's retirement is nominally on account of sickness and domestic affliction.

Latest by Submarine Telegraph.

Berlin, Friday.

The Austrian and Prussian joint note in reply to the coalition, was despatched to-day.

On the 30th of May the English steamers destroyed the dockyards, and stores at Brahestadt, in N. E. Gulf of Bothnia—350,000 roubles damage was done. On the 31st the steamers captured several vessels off Sveaborg.

The loss of life by the burning of the transport *Europa* was Capt. Moore, Dr. Kelly, 4 sergeants, 2 privates and 1 woman of the 6th dragoons; Prince Paskiewitch was severely, wounded by a Turkish bullet, and was removed to Jassy, and Gortschakoff has temporary command.

Further News by the "Europa"

New York, July 1.

The following was received by telegraph, from London to Liverpool, on the morning of the Europa's departure:—The *Times* says, in a leading article on the military movements in the principalities of Wallachia and Transylvania—there is reason to believe the Emperor of Austria declared at Teschen that it was not in his power to retain his forces where they were, but they must enter Moldavia, if the questions were not settled without further delay. Scarcity of food for the Austrian troops is said to be the cause.

The report of a Greek victory in Macedonia is unfounded.

The Russians made another unsuccessful attack upon Silistria.

The English Admiral Plumridge had seized the bullion in the Finland bank.

ARRIVAL OF THE *AMERICA*.

Particulars of the Defeat of the Russians—Seige of Silistria raised—Decline in Wheat and Flour.

Halifax, July 5th.

The *America* arrived here this A. M., with Liverpool dates to the 26th.

Breadstuffs largely declined, owing to the favourable weather. Flour 2s. lower; Corn 1s. a 2s.; Wheat 3d a 6; Western Canal Flour quoted 36s. 6d, a 37s. Provisions unchanged.

The seige of Silistria has been raised; Russians defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events were as follows:—Seige operations were begun on the 7th of May and carried on till the 15th of June. The attack and defence were carried on incessantly and with equal bravery on both sides; repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments, and mines and countermines were exploded causing immense slaughter to beseigers and beseiged.

June 2.

M. Pasha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed, after which Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian commander, was struck down by a spent ball and will probably die.

June 13.

A tremendnous attack was ordered under Generals Gortschakoff and Childers, but after severe fighting they were repulsed and the Turkish brigades sent from Shumla.

The Pasha succeeded in entering the fortress there and reinforced the garrison; on the 15th made a sortie and a desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in a complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded, and Childer had his leg shot off, and two other Generals were killed. The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful and they retired fighting across the river.—Pursuing the advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river near the island of Hipa, and blew up the Russian seige works. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the river before the face of the fortress. The Russian battalions, east and west of Silistria, immediately retreated in good order, and crossed the river and destroyed their bridges behind them.

The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kalarack, awaiting reinforcements; and several detached corps are marching in haste from Salatina to join them.

This victory was gained entirely by the Turks; the French and English not having made their appearance.

The seige of Silistria thus raised, must alter the whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgravia, and consequently must change the plans of the Allies. Several ships had arrived with goods.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady A Kerr	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr S Barry	1	0	0
Mrs W Cook	1	0	0
G T	1	1	0
Miss Cooley	3	0	0
H Soper, Esq	5	0	0
W R Spicer, Esq	5	0	0
S Hornish Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Lind Barnett, Esq.	5	0	0
R Forster, Esq	5	0	0
C Cockerell, Islington	7	14	6
G F White Esq and Family	5	15	0
J T Tyler Esq	1	0	0
Mr J Pizzey	5	0	0
Lewis Stuart Esq	10	10	0
Samuel Morley Esq	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunningham, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs Casterton	5	0	0
J Nisbet Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £.	s.	d.		PENCE. Sterling. s.	d.	POUNDS. Currency. £.	s.	d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0	0	1¼	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3¾	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6¼	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11¼	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1¾	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	1	"	13
0	1	2½	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8¼	"	3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3¾	"	6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6¼	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"	10
0	10	11¼	"	9	0	243	6	8	"	20
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"	30
0	13	4½	"	11	0	486	13	4	"	40
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	"	50
0	15	10½	"	13	0	730	0	0	"	60
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"	70
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"	80
0	19	5½	"	16	0	1095	0	0	"	90
1	0	8½	"	17	0	1216	13	4	"	100
1	1	11½	"	18	0	2433	6	8	"	200
1	3	1½	"	19	0	4866	13	4	"	400
1	4	4	£1	0	0	8305	6	8	"	500

MARKETS.

Toronto, July 7, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 37s 6d to 38s 9d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 0d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 3d to 7s 9d. Wheat.—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a 0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a 0	0
Corn do	5	0	a 6	0
Barley do	5	0	a 0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a 0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a 0	0
Pork do	44	0	a 0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a 0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 10d to 7s 0d. Spring do. 5s 10d 6-3 d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Hay per ton, 50s 0d to 60s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 0s 6d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirr

Poetry.

What Cowper said Sixty Years Ago.

Of the operation of the license system in England, the excellent and gifted Cowper gave, sixty years since, the following, in that genuine poetry which was the eloquence of truth," and which we cannot forbear to copy:

Pass where we may, through city or through town
Village or hamlet of this merry land,
Though lean and beggar'd, every twentieth path
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff
Of stale debauch forth issuing from the sties,
That LAW HAS LICENSED, as makes temperance reel.

There sit involved and lost in curling clouds
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the poor,
The lazy, and the glutton. The artificer there
Takes Lethæn leave of all his toil;
Smith, cobler, tinker, he that plies the shears,
And he that knocks the dough, all load alike,
All learned and all drunk. The fifer screams
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed
In wasted tones and harmony unheard.

Dire is the fecund curse, and its twin sound
The cock-inducing oath. 'Tis here they learn
The road that leads from competence and peace
To indigence and rapine; till at last
Society, grown weary of the load,
Shakes her encumber'd lap, and casts them out,
But censure profits little, vain the attempt
To advertise in verse a public pest,
That like the filth with which the peasant feeds
His hungry acres, stinks, and is of use.

Th' excise is fattened with the rich result
Of all this riot. Ten thousand casks,
Forever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the state,
Bleed gold for Parliament to vote away.
Drunk and be mad, then; 'tis your country bids;
Gloriously drunk—obey the important call;
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Miscellaneous.

The Agriculture of Palestine.

In no part of the civilized world where a productive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculture at a lower ebb than in the country about Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by Jews, many of whom are the pensioners of their brethren in all the rest of the world. They are miserably poor, indolent, and without employment. The country round about is in the hands of the Arabs, who hate the Christians much and the Jews more. The Arabs are the worst farmers in the world. Their implements of husbandry are so rude and primitive that a sample of them would even surprise a cotton planter of South Carolina.

It is supposed by many that the lands of Palestine are generally of the poorest character for the purposes of a husbandman. Nothing could be further from the truth. The country possesses a great diversity of climate, owing to the variation in elevation. The Valley of the Jordon, at the level of the Dead Sea, is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, while the Mountain of Lebanon rises above the line of perpetual snow, which is 9,300 feet above the level of the sea, so that here is perpetual winter, while the Valley of the Jordon is a perpetual tropical climate, and between these variations of altitude there are all the varieties of productions of the temperate zones. The soil is generally a calcareous, light-colored loam in the interior, particularly near Jerusalem, and near the sea shore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a year of such things as will ripen within that space. The soil produces good wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, &c., about equal to the average crops of Connecticut. Cotton has been produced here in quality and product per acre equal to the best upland plantations in this country.

Fruit of various kinds grow to great perfection. The grapes in particular are very superior, while peaches, pomegranates, apricots, plumbs, olives, figs, oranges, and melons are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions, make it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sum about equal to six or eight dollars the English acre.

To all this there is a drawback, which has heretofore deterred settlers from seeking a home there, who know how to appreciate and cultivate such a soil and make its productions profitable and homes in such a climate pleasant and beautiful. The country is in the possession of Arabs, who, in point of civilization, are but a small remove above the wild Indians of this continent.

From time to time missionary efforts have been made in Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success—that was, to make no converts, but embitter the bigots against those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

Two years ago, an effort was made in a new line, to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved ploughs and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the site of one of the very gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city, for fear of the Arabs. This did not suit their plans, and they took up their residence upon the land, and commenced operations, ploughing deep with one of our best ploughs, harrowing with an iron-toothed harrow, such as was never seen here before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

These operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to view and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder. The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and hammered it into just such shape as he desired, was beyond the comprehension of these simple-minded people.

One day the farm received a visit from twenty-five Sheiks, who inspected the tools and the way they were used, and the effect produced, and looked at the growing crops, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced before, and then turned their heads together, to consult upon the wonders they had witnessed. The conclusion was that these people must possess a very superior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon which they base all their estimates of character. They made application at once for several of their sons to serve apprentices to American farming, and did not even object that they should be taught the principles of the American religion; for surely, said they, it must be a good religion, as these are very good people, and God blesses their labour beyond any other in Palestine.

It would have been dangerous now for any one to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and principal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence. The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as laborers notwithstanding the priests always taught them it was derogatory to the national character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt them like they would wild beasts. But, under the protection of the American farmers, the Arabs will permit them to labour, and it is now a matter of serious discussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jews of Palestine, is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of the land they commenced upon, in the Valley of Artos, the little colony moved last year to the plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number now consists of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

This effort has been made through the liberality of a few Christians in this City, and by the same spirit that actuated the first movers in this work, immense benefits may be conferred upon that country. All that is wanted to make it a desirable country for the emigrants of Europe is an increase of the present colony sufficient to form a nucleus or rallying-point, and more extended operations, and a gradual drawing in of the resident population to adopt the same modes of producing the varied and profitable products of the soil.—*Tribune.*

Cure for the Bite of Mad Dogs.

An exchange says "That an old Saxon has been using for fifty years, and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which 'he has rescued many fellow-beings and cattle from the death of hydrophobia.' The remedy is to wash the wound with warm vinegar and tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva or neutralize it, and the cure is effected."

How to Exclude Flies from Rooms.

Flies are beginning to be troublesome. According to Spence, the entomologist, they may effectually be excluded from a room in which the windows are left wide open for a free circulation of air, by suspending a net of light-colored thread to the outside of the window, and although every mesh is large enough, not only for one fly, but several flies with expanded wings to pass through at the same moment, yet, for some inexplicable dread of venturing across the mesh net, these insects are effectually excluded. It is necessary to state that in order for this plan to succeed, it is necessary that the light enter the room on one side only, for if there be an opposite or side window the flies pass through the net without scrupple.—*Albany Atlas.*

Burns.

In cases of burns, the common soap, besides its great value as a local application, commands the additional advantage of always being at hand in case of emergency. The lather is to be gently laid over the burned surface by means of a shaving brush, or something similar, and repeated as soon as the first coat begins to dry, or the pain returns.

THE MYSTERIES OF COOKERY.—It is said that some of the great cooks of ancient Greece carried their art to such perfection, that they were able to serve up a whole pig, boiled on one side and roasted on the other, and stuffed besides, though without a visible mark of the knife upon it. The inventor of this feat was cruel enough to keep the process secret for a whole year. At length it was revealed that he had bled the animal to death by a very small wound under the shoulder, by which he had also extracted the entrails piecemeal; that he had forced the stuffing down the throat; and that, by means of barley-paste, he had prevented the roasting on one side, having boiled it afterwards. It is also said of these Greek cooks, that by their saltings, picklings, and fryings, they could actually make a turnip pass for any kind of fish or flesh they chose!

A HINT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of warm rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Hydrophobia.

The following anonymous letter, not dated, appears in the New York *Tribune* of the 29th ult., giving a cure for hydrophobia:—"Two boys, brothers, 10 and 12 years of age, and a sheep belonging to the father of these boys, were bitten by a rabid dog during the same hour. From advice given to the father, he procured a quantity of the bark of upland (commonly called black) ash tree. Of this he made a strong decoction, of which the boys were made to drink freely every day from the time of the bite during several weeks. No symptoms of disease ever appeared in either of their cases. The sheep was left without remedy to test the certainty of the rabid state of the dog. In a few days (ten or twelve) she left the flock and exhibited all the usual signs of hydrophobia. Her mouth was forced open and a pint of the strong decoction given her on a certain morning, and in the afternoon of the same day she joined the flock and grazed with them, and exhibited no further symptoms of the disease. The writer of this article understood that the name of the father of the boys was Hubbard, and resided in the State of Kentucky, or not far from Louisville.

ONE cold night in February, a traveller entered the log house of a Georgia planter, in an unsettled part of the State. A glorious pine knot wood fire blazed upon the hearth, but the apartment was nevertheless exceedingly uncomfortable, from the fact that the doors and windows stood wide open, admitted the full current of cold air upon one side of those within, while the other was fairly roasting.

"Well, stranger," said the planter, "I don't know how it is; I keep these tarnation great fires a goin' all day long, as you see, but somehow or other, the rooms ain't the thing no how."

"Shall I teach you how to make them comfortable?" asked the traveller.

"Why, I reckon I wish you would."

The stranger rose and closed the door and windows.

"Well, I declare, that is more comfortable anyhow. I tell you what, old woman," he added, turning to his wife, "*you must recollect that.*"

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plan adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanic artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their produces will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact and acknowledged *necessary* part of the *fabric* of society in which we live. The power *necessary* to the *preservation* of this element must be *in our favor* if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and destination, as to conflict or clash claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *pure* benevolence, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent eligibility to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper,
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,
Rev. M. M. Clark,
A. M. Summer,
Johnson Woodlin,
James M. Whitfield,
John N. Still,
Stanley Matthews.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Allegheny City.
Phil.
New York.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS CUTTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,
Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - - 2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave London at - - - 7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 30 p. m.
Leave London at - - - - 4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at - - 8 40 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London - - - 6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as follows:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT.
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

DR. CADWELL,
OCCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,
About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been hurt; and his nigh side hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,
Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 35

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5th	5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100 acres.
6	5th "	"	200 "
Sth. ½ 8th	11th "	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 10	11th "	North Orillia	50 "
11	38 "	Tay	100 "
15	14th "	Nottawasaga	100 "
11	12 "	"	200 "
16	10th "	"	200 "
17	10th "	"	200 "
East ½ 9	9th "	Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10	9th "	"	50 "

A PRIZE OF
One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,
Advocating the adoption of a
PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium they shall be at liberty to withhold awarding a Premium.

Rev J. Edgar, Sch. G. W. P. Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,
EDWARD STACEY.
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a few times insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854

FORGERY.
The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULAT

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 17.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Stephens, its former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, B B Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Letter press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms

Business Directory.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS. Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber, grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 68 King Street West, two doors East of Elijah's Hotel, were he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING
THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c &c
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET.
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale, at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto
References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

The Homestead.

BY LADY SPENCER.

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young;
When round each elm and maple tree
The honeysuckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be!
The moss is on the roof,
And from their nests beneath the eaves
The swallows keep aloof.
The robins—how they used to sing
When you and I were young.
And how did flit the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among.

It is not as it used to be!
The voices loved of yore,
And the forms that we were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas! we look in vain
For those to whom we clung,
And loved as we can love but once,
When you and I were young.

Literature.

Homeless and Friendless.

It is a sad thing to think these words are true, touchingly and heart-rendingly true, as applied to any of our fellow-creatures now wandering the streets of this great city. On a sunny morning of last week, which succeeded one of those cold, drizzling nights of rain that made us shiver to look out upon, we were coming down one of the streets not a great way from the centre of wealth and luxury, the St. Nicholas Hotel, when our step was arrested by the sight of a female figure leaning against a lamp-post at the corner of a cross-street. We might have passed a hundred such figures without seeing or noticing them; but there was something in the appearance of this one that attracted our attention at the very first glance. Though we had not then seen her face, there was something in the appearance of her dress that told the sad tale of the two words at the head of this item. She was tall and well formed. Upon her shoulders hung, in graceful folds, the sad remains of a fine cloth cloak. Her dress was once a rich muslin de laine. It was faded now, and six inches of the skirt told that its wearer had wandered the muddy streets the long, long rainy night. We turned the corner and walked on, wondering somewhat why she stood thus upon the street waiting for the world to go by. We were not satisfied and looked back to see what sort of a face was owned by the wearer of that bedraggled dress—One look did not suffice. There was a melancholy sadness spread over her countenance like a mask, but it was not thick enough to hide the look of by-gone days. We knew her. To be fully satisfied, however, we crossed over and stood by the side of one of the huge piles of bricks that encumber our streets in all directions, the debris of demolished tenements. Upon the opposite side of the street stood the debris of another pulled-down tenement—a tenement not made with hands—one which human skill can never build—one which human ingenuity may adorn and make beautiful, and fit for a home in Heaven—one which human—inhuman—beings have pulled down and left a mere wreck of what it was created to be—a form in God's own image, a worthy worshipper of its Creator. A score of masons were busy at work putting back the old bricks, adding new mortar, putting in new beams and braces, rearing up, refitting and replenishing the old tenement. It was time it was done, for it had stood there the allotted three-score years and ten of human life. Time had made its mark upon it, and it was pulled down and rebuilt. That was not the case with the other tenement, for it had not stood one third of that time, and yet it had been pulled down! Who did it?

There is yet life enough in the ruin to speak, let that answer.

While we stood contemplating the spectacle before us, the masons upon the building over our heads were sending down gibes and jeers, heart-wounding words, and calling opprobrious names to one whom, a short year ago, they would have spoken to with respect, or courted for favour; for then she wore the adornments of dress and the smiles of beauty. Those cruel words—thoughtless words not vicious ones, perhaps, fell heavily upon one heart; not hers—that was beyond the reach of hard words—she had rather hear them than kindly ones for her heart was seared.

Our hand went involuntarily into our pocket and clutched a coin; it was only a small one. We shall never miss that quarter, we never shall forget the look that met us when we gave it, or words that came in answer to our question,—

"Mary, why don't you go home?"

"Home! I have none, nor friends either."

Homeless and friendless! A young girl in the streets all night without a place to go that she could call home.

"Have you no home? Where do you live, then?"

"In the street. I wish I did not live anywhere. I'll go to Dutch Bill's grocery, and soon forget I do live. He turned me out of doors last night; I had no money then. He will let me in now I have got a quarter."

Had we done a deed of charity or a deed of wrong? The heart said it was well-intended, but truth told us it would be applied to support—the license system of the rum trade.

We said a few words, and Mary went and sat down upon a door-step and held her old cloak up to her face to hide a tear.

To our inquiry, "What has become of your friend William?" she replied.

"Friend! Devil! He robbed his employer to buy wine and treat me, as he did when you first knew me, a poor, hard-working, but happy sewing-girl, when I used to go out almost every night with him to late suppers, until, until ——— don't ask me what. See what I am. You heard what these brick-layers called me. "Where is Will?" "I saw him last night dressed like a gentleman with another, just such a poor simpleton as I was a year ago, going into a gilded sepulchre. How long before she will be a mother, a miserable outcast, poor drunken ——— you heard what they called me. Who made me so? I could send Will to the Penitentiary with a breath. What would be the use? He would come out a hero—they would fire guns in the Park—perhaps; I should not hear them. I should then be dead—if not, drunk. It matters not which. Who cares for me, or what I am now? Look at me. Do you see the Mary that made shirts for you. Look, I see my work now. You have it on. It is not yet worn out as I am. The stitch has lasted longer than the stitcher. The thread of cotton lives. The thread of life destroyed.—Oh, rum! rum! rum!"

She got up, and walked rapidly away towards a place "licensed to accommodate travellers," where she might drown herself in forgetfulness, with the very cause of her ruin.

'Tis a sad tale, but a true one: it has a sequel; the readers of *The Tribune* have read that. Our story was written when the reporter brought in the item, published a few mornings since, of a girl found dead in a cellar of a new building in Rende-st. We had a suspicion, a painful feeling that it might be—we went to see—it was Mary.—Two years ago she was blithe and beautiful, industrious, poor, virtuous and happy. She was tempted, flattered, mortified at not being able to dress as richly as others she met in the street or saloon in her evening walk with Will, accepted presents (stolen dry goods,) ate late suppers, drank wine, and became what we found her in the street; then drank cheap rum, poisoned alcohol, and died Homeless and Friendless in a cellar. Poor Mary! She is dead. Rum is not. We shall say on Tuesday we have done our duty towards killing it. If not successful we shall try again, and again. Who will do with us one little deed to avenge Mary?—*New York Tribune.*

Newspaper-dom.

It is beyond my comprehension how Methuselah lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years without a newspaper; or, what the mischief Noah did during that "forty days" shower, when he had exhausted the study of Natural History. It makes me yawn to think of it. Or what later generations did, the famished half-hour before meals; or, when travelling, when the old stage-coach crept up a steep hill, some dusty, hot summer noon. Shade of Franklin! how they must have been *ennuyed!*

How did they ever know when flour had "riz"—or what was the market price of pork, small tooth combs, cotton, wool and molasses? How did they know whether Queen Victoria had "made her brother an uncle or an aunt?" What christianized gouty old men and snappish old ladies?—What kept the old maids from making mince meat of pretty young girls? What did lovesick damsels do for "sweet bits of poetry" and "touching continued stories? Where did their papas find a solace when the coffee was muddy, the toast smoked, and the beef steak raw or done to leather? What did cab-drivers do, while waiting for a tardy patron? What did draymen do, when there was "a great calm" at the drygoods store of Go Ahead & Co? What screen did husbands dodge behind when their wives asked them for money?

Some people define happiness to be one thing, and some another. I define it to be a room "carpeted and furnished" with "exchanges," with a place cleared in the middle for two arm-chair —one for a clever editor, and one for yourself. I say it is to take up those papers, one by one, and laugh over the funny things and skip the stupid ones, to admire the ingenuity of would be literary lights who pilfer one half of their original (?) ideas, and steal the remainder. I say it is to shudder a thanksgiving that you are not in the marriage list, and to try, for the hundredth time, to solve the riddle: how can each paper that passes through your hands be the best and cheapest periodical in the known world?"

I say it is to look round an editorial sanctum, inwardly chuckling at the forlorn appearance it makes without feminine fingers to keep it tidy; to see the looking-glass veiled with cobwebs; the dust on the desk thick enough to write your name in; the wash-bowl and towel mulatto colour; the soap liquified to a jelly, (editors like soft soap!); the table covered with a heterogeneous mass of manuscripts, and paper folders, and wafers and stamps, and blotting-paper, and envelopes, and tailor's bills, and letters complimentary, belligerent and pacific.

I say it is to hear the editor complain, with a frown, of the heat and his headache; to conceal a smile, while you suggest the *probability* of relief if a window should be opened; to see him start at your superior profundity; to hear him say, with a groan, how much "proof" he has to read, before he can leave for home; to take off your gloves and help him to correct it;—to hear him say there is a book for review, which he has not time to look over; to take a folder and cut the leaves, and affix guide-boards for notice at all the fine passages; to see him kick over the chair, because he cannot get hold of the right word for an editorial; to feel (while you help him to it) very much like the mouse who gnawed the lion out of the net, and then to take up his paper some days after, and find a paragraph endorsed by him, "deploring the intellectual inferiority of women."

That's what I call happiness!—*Fern Leaves*

Children and their Influences.

Nearer to glory they stand than we, in this world and the next. It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portuguese artist, Siquiera in one of his sweet pictures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of heaven, dividing it thus from the vault beneath with its groups of the damned and lost. For how many women has this image been realized? How many have been saved from despair and sin by the voice and smile of those unconscious little ones?—The woman who is a mother dwells in the immediate presence of guardian angels.—She bears on for her children's sake, she will toil for them, die for them, and live for them which is sometimes harder still.—The neglected, miserable, maltreated wife, has still one bright spot in her home. In that darkness a watchlight burns; she has her children's love—she will strive for her children. The angry and outraged woman sees in their tiny features a pleading more eloquent than words; her wrath against her husband melts in the sunshine of their eyes. Idiots are they who, in family quarrels, seek to punish the mother by parting her from her offspring; for in that blasphemy against nature they do violence to God's own decrees, and lift away from his heart the consecrated instrument of His power. The fact that there are careless and unnatural mothers does not destroy the argument. So there are men who are murderers, children who are monsters. Nature makes exceptions to all her great unswerving rules; they will remain to the end of time, and among them none more general, more pure or unfailing, than the love of a mother for her child.

Mazzini—Kossuth—Sanders.

LONDON. No. 45, Weymouth-st.,
Portland-place,
Friday, June 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: In the *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday I observe a letter, which is introduced as being a recent one from Mazzini, addressed to an Abolition Society at Manchester. The letter is, however, without date, and as Mazzini is not now in London to answer for himself, we are at a loss to guess at the time it was written. It speaks against Slavery in general, but not a word occurs in it of American affairs in this way; and it concludes by the emphatic and weighty declaration, that "Free men only can achieve the work of freedom"; and that "throughout all Europe" * * * "desecrated by arbitrary tyrannical powers"—"by Czars, Emperors and Popes" * * * "are millions of White Slaves, suffering, struggling, expiring in Italy, in Poland, in Hungary," whose emancipation he earnestly entreats may not be forgotten in zeal for the black race. I regret, therefore, to see the letter so introduced, by the gentleman giving it publicity, as to lead the impression that it was intended by Mazzini to bear upon the exciting slave controversy now convulsing the United States.

In Mazzini's absence, the great importance of an explanation going out to America by the mail which will carry his letter, and the knowledge I have of the perfect understanding which exists between yourselves and Mazzini, induce me to ask, in justice to myself and the question, that you will correct me if, in recent statements of mine to friends at home, I have, through any misapprehension, misstated the views of the Republican leaders in regard to European interference with American internal affairs.

From my repeated interviews with you all, during my stay in London, and our close and earnest discussion of all the leading points of your policy, I have felt authorised to say that it is your deliberate judgment that such interference was in opposition to the principle of State Rights, a cardinal principle of the Democratic statesmen of Italy, Hungary, France, Poland and Germany. A paper declaring this was, before being sent to America, expressely shown to Mazzini; and was then sent to the Louisville *Democrat* (Kentucky) and will be found in a March issue of that journal. It states, as the sentiment of the European Republican leaders in London, that they have faith in the honor and generosity and justice of the Southern States, that they will do of themselves what is right, in regard to the slaves, and the better for being left calm and free of irriation from any external influences.

The Republican statesmen of Europe, deeply interested in the history of the struggles and glorious success of the great Republic of America, must know that the existence of Slavery in the United States is an inheritance from the British Government, and that it involves, at the present day, questions of much greater magnitude than the simple cash value of the slaves; and that social and political equality cannot be created by foreign intervention. But the whole history of the United States as a Government, and as a people, shows that they have practically done more than any other nation for the advancement of the African race.

And that, in taking the lead of every Government in the world, in the Abolition of the Slave Trade, which was continued many years after by the British Government.

In the condition of the negroes in the Southern States, who are not, as in Italy, Hungary, France and Poland, a refined and civilized people, abased and crushed by the tyranny of their rulers, but a benighted race advancing, under the care of their American masters, from the barbarism which led them to sell each other into Slavery for a few trinkets, to a highly respectable grade of civilization and Christianity: the visible proof of which is shown in the prosperity and good government of the American Negro Republic of Liberia, whose respectable President is a manumitted American slave, from the Southern State of Virginia.

In the establishment of this America-African colony by the purchase of several hundred miles of slave coast, and the appropriation, by State legislation and individual donation, of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the comfortable passage and prosperous establishment of the American blacks; the most generous, the most disinterested act of benevolence ever shown by one people great and powerful to another inferior and weak, through which gleams, for all known ages, the first light which has beamed upon Ethiopia, a benevolence in which the Southern State governments and Southern masters have been the leaders and munificent patrons.

In that the United States is the only country on earth where white men and women are really free, and where even the soldier and sailor in service is not under the degradation of the lash.

Lastly—In the heroic republican act of the chivalrous Ingraham, a citizen of a Southern State, who struck a blow for free citizenship, which resounded under every throne in Europe.

In all these instances, they must recognise a national character, to which can safely be entrusted all questions of its own internal policy, with the certainty of a solution honorable to America, to Christianity, and to mankind.

They know that strife and ill-blood between the Northern and Southern people of the United States are music and luxury to the enemies of Democracy, now enthroned on the necks of the people of the European Continent; and must feel that, at this moment, critical of the fate of millions on millions of the finest races on earth, struggling for the sway of mind over force, of free thought over brute obedience, it is most urgently important that their only unshackled friends on earth—the people of the United States—should harmonize all differences, so that they may present to Europe an unbroken front, and give vigor to the movement, having for its aim—That the virtue and intellect of Europe shall guide its destinies!

Satisfied as I am that the Republicans of Europe—because of their appreciation of the Constitution of the United States, and of their joy in the onward and expansive career of our country and people—offer the only element of power which would be faithful to America, in the event of the United States becoming involved in a war with any European monarchy, and I am anxious that no misrepresentations, designed or accidental, should place their chosen representatives in a false position before any portion of the American people.

With these views, I respectfully ask you to say whether or not I am justified in assuring friends in the United States that the Republican representatives of Europe do in no way desire to interfere with any domestic question in the United States, and especially with one wherein, besides the subject of Slavery, so many other considerations of a political character are involved.

Your faithful friend,
GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Louis Kossuth and others, Representatives of Jeffersonian Republicanism in Europe.

No. 21, ALPHA ROAD, REGENT'S PARK,
London, June 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Upon carefully reading your letter, I reply that, while deploring the existence of Slavery anywhere, all my influences are against foreign interference with the affairs of another nation. Besides, though be it from natural necessity, be it from the impassivity of its leading statesmen, the United States do not appear conscious of their competent position; still I consider the strength and prosperity of the only republican power on earth so important to the future destinies of the world that I certainly would never contribute anything to its internal divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recognise any division in America; I look to the brotherhood of the great Republic as a whole, and have too high a respect for the American people, as one undivided body of sincere republicans, not to believe they will of themselves, with all the light before them, make their nation a model for every other.

You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; this is made certain by the fact of its being an old letter.

With high regard and sincere esteem, yours respectfully,
L. KOSSUTH.

George N. Sanders.

The Poor Man's Church.

A memorial has just been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, setting forth the facts of a case which affords a striking commentary on some of the statements ventured upon by the supporters of Church-rates in the late debate. The memorialists are the Dissenting ministers and other inhabitants of Ringwood, Hants, and the following is the material portion of their allegation:—

"On Monday, the 24th April, Isaac Early and Henry Larkham—married men, one having a family of two, the other of three children—labourers, earning less than nine shillings and sixpence each a week, and parishioners of Ringwood, having [illegible] poverty and utter inability to pay [illegible] Church-rates assessed upon them, amounting to 1s. 9d. and 1s. 10½d. respectively, were apprehended on a warrant—were handcuffed together, though offering no resistance—were retained in hold until the next day, and were then conveyed to Winchester Gaol, where, on their arrival, they were stripped, washed, their own clothes exchanged for the prison garb, and were, in all respects, treated as common felons. They were allowed no communion with their friends, even by letter; were kept in continual confinement (with the exception of about an hour daily for exercise,) within a cell measuring about nine feet by five; and were compelled, when thus permitted statedly to revisit the open air, to wear a sort of mask, to prevent them seeing around them; and all these indignities heaped upon them, their only crime being poverty, and consequent inability to meet the demands of the 'National Church!' Public feeling was soon aroused, and a subscription set on foot; and by this measure these poor men were released—one of them after an incarceration of eight days, the other of three weeks."

We understand that the two victims have petitioned the House of Commons on the subject, and the attention of the House is likely to be called to it.—*British Banner.*

Negro Emancipation.

On Monday evening last, a lecture on Negro Emancipation was delivered in the Old Meeting House, St. Clement's, by the Rev. S. R. Ward, of Canada—a 'coloured gentleman, who had escaped from slavery, and become a minister of the gospel to the fugitive slaves that had found freedom in our American colonies. His fame as an eloquent pleader of nogro emancipation and colonial missions in general, attracted a crowded audience. Having been briefly introduced by the Rev. A. Reed.

The Rev. S. R. Ward commenced his address by a very eloquent description of the attractions Canada held out to emigrants, and he stated that its population was increasing at an enormous ratio, and that thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen were continually pouring into the country. He then pointed out the necessity that the foundations of the colony should be placed on a firm and a sound basis, and that it was a question of the deepest importance for the country to determine, whether, by its assistance to Canada, that colony should be founded in righteousness, or whether, through neglect, it should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, and thus become a reproach to us. He then entered upon a consideration of the important trust which had been committed to our hands in the numerous colonies which belonging to us. We had colonies, he said, in every part of the globe, and they were not unimportant colonies either as regarded their extent of territory, their enormous agricultural and commercial resources, the great moral influence which they were destined to wield, their contiguity to the heathen countries of the world, or the facilities by which through their means these countries could be reached. On the last of these considerations he more particularly dwelt. He had no doubt that Britain would exert every influence in her power to develop the commercial resources of her colonies, but—when we knew that the children of this world were in their generation wiser than the children of light—a doubt might be fairly entertained whether so much care would be used to develop their moral resources. God, however, seemed to be raising up the British people for some great purpose. They were, for instance, the rulers of the great Australian colony, which was so situate that it could not exist without exerting great influence on the benighted people in that portion of the globe. If to those who went thither to dig gold, we gave knowledge and an appreciation of the hidden treasures and the power of Christianity,—if, as fast as population concentrated there from all portions of the globe, we took care they were made acquainted with the laws of Christ through his gospel, —if, as fast as the population teemed on the island, the gospel was taken to their doors—the effect for good, first upon the island itself and then upon the surrounding islands, South-Eastern Africa, and Southern Asia, could not but be great indeed. If we only saw how great were our responsibilities, growing out of our advantages, for the evangelization of the world through the medium of our colonies, we should be more earnest in the important work which we had to do. He submitted that it was a cause for thankfulness that God had given to Great Britain such colonies, through which we could reach the heathen world. The rev. gentleman then referred more particularly to the Canadian missions, and the great importance of encouraging and assisting them, as a means of counteracting the ill effects of, and ultimately of removing the evil of, slavery. He had no hesitation in saying that the British American colonies adjoined the very worst country on the face of the earth; and he would give them his reasons for making that statement. It was a country making the greatest pretensions to religion and progress,—the United States, he meant—and yet it was a country that held one-sixth of the population in just such a manner as sheep and oxen were held in England. There was not a Catholic country on the earth in which such laws existed prohibiting the education of slaves, as in some parts of the United States. Indeed, those very territories which were obtained from Spain in 1805, and formed into States, had laws such as disgraced no Catholic country, as he would prove by-and-bye. The sole reason of the war with Mexico was the same as that of Cain's murder of his brother—"because his own deeds were evil and his brother's righteous." Mexico had freed her slaves, and for that reason, and that alone, war was declared against her. When Spain was at war with her colonies, and the Mexicans were about to make an attempt to deliver Cuba and Porto Rico from the Spanish yoke, the American Government declared that if they proceeded to carry out such intention, they would oppose them by force of arms; the reason alleged being that the freeing of the slaves in those islands would produce disaffection amongst the slave population of the United States. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to mention the various efforts made by the United States, in their negotiations with this Government, to obtain permission to capture runaway slaves in Canada. In 1827 a communication was sent to Downing-street to that effect, but no notice whatever was taken of it; and again in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was concluded, endeavors were made to smuggle into it a clause to the same effect, but without success. The United States, he said, was a Christian country, and yet it prohibited the circulation of the Bible amongst slaves, under severe penalties. An agent of the Bible Society, when in Louisiana, was upon one occasion about to bestow a copy of the Scriptures upon a poor slave, when he was arrested and brought to trial for the *offence*, and was only acquitted because the jury believed his strenuous assertion, that he was ignorant of the existence of such a law, to be true—the judge cautioning him never again to interfere with institutions which "were as dear to the people of the State as religion itself!" In that same State, if a person taught a slave to spell the name of Jesus Christ, the punishment for the first offence was a fine of £100, and for the second the penalty of death. The lecturer then went on to state that his parents were born slaves; that his father had been stabbed in his arm with a penknife up to the handle for making a trifling mistake, and had had his back so lacerated with the whip that his mother had been obliged to wash it with brine in order to prevent mortification. He was himself born a slave, and that circumstance, perhaps, had given some tinge to his statements; his audience might, therefore, believe or disbelieve them as they thought proper. Now, it was not a barbarous country in which these scenes took place; but it was a nation which professed to be guided by the Bible, and at the same time peremptorily refused it to 500,000 families. The speaker then described the condition of the blacks in Canada. He said he was happy to say that the preaching of the gospel was attended with great success amongst them, and that they were as loyal as any of her Majesty's subjects. The same might be said of the West Indies, and he could give the testimony of missionaries that in no other portion of the British empire had the Christian religion so controlling an influence as amongst the negroes. Now he would tell them of the ruin of the island of Jamaica. Twenty years ago the slaves were freed by the British Government, but had previously to serve an apprenticeship of seven years. They had, however, the option of becoming free at once by paying their masters the value of their labor for that period; and many of them did so by paying at the rate of 3s. per day. When, however, the term of the apprenticeship expired they were told that their labor was only worth about 1s. 6d. a day. They went to work at these low wages and by great economy saved enough to enable them to purchase land; and there were now 100,000 of them who owned on the average about three acres each. The consequence was they soon found out that by working for themselves they could earn £50 per acre, while their former masters only offered them from £13 to £18. They therefore preferred to be their own masters, while the old proprietors talked of the laziness of the negroes and said the country was being ruined. These facts he had lately discovered in the course of some business transactions he had had in Jamaica. The speaker then proceeded to describe in glowing colors the enthusiastic loyalty which characterised the free negroes in Canada. He said he had seen in the papers that John Mitchell, the recreant Irishman, proposed to go and invade Canada. A Tory paper, however, had quietly remarked that they had fugitive slaves enough in Canada to attend to him, and that they would, as the saying was, "blow him into the middle of next week" if he was foolish enough to make his appearance there. The negroes would not endure a word to be said against the Queen without at once showing their pugnacious propensities; and if John Mitchell were to go there it would be the finishing up of all his follies in this world. They were a loyal and progressive people—a people who had won the good regards of their fellow citizens, and it was determined to hold them up to the view of the United States and say, "See here the men you have crushed." And it was hoped in that way to abolish slavery. The rev. gentleman then urged the claims of the Colonial Missionary Society to the sympathy and support of the Christian world, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for pecuniary assistance.

The Rev. A. Reed thanked the lecturer on the part of the meeting for his able address, and stated that Mr. Ward would deliver an address upon Canada on some future occasion in St. Andrew's Hall.

The Doxology was then sung, and the proceedings terminated. A collection was made at the doors, amounting to about £10.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Old Men with New Views.

It is a glorious thing for us that we do not believe all that we read in black papers as well as others, else we would be stupid enough to find ourselves thinking, talking and acting towards our people just as do our bitterest enemies. We never did believe that it was necessary for the negro to prove any thing by specific effort on his part to convince his oppressors that he could live among white men as a man. The fact that the opportunity to prove it was denied him in some countries, was and is conclusive to our mind that his oppressors had no doubt about the fact. No, they are right, common sense and experience, every day experience of the colored man in Europe, Asia, Africa, the West Indies and Canada—yes in every country of the world but Yankeedom proved that, and yet in the Frederick Douglass' paper for June 30th, we find in an article on the "colored people in Canada," the following, in connexion with much that is reasonable, absurd, amusing, petty and contradictory:—

COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA.—"In a very important sense, the colored people of Canada have a fair field. They are equal before the law with any and every other class of citizens, and were preceded in their immigration by very little prejudice on the score of complexion. The future of this people will measurably solve the problem whether the colored man can rise to independence and respectability among the whites, when he has anything like fair play for the exercise of his faculties and powers. If he can, Canada will be the place where the fact must be developed and established. Its government and its people are alike friendly. The soil is good, the climate is favorable to all sorts of exertion, mental and physical—character, not color, is the condition or criterion of respectability. A colored man can be a magistrate, or a legislator, for aught that the law or popular prejudice opposes thereto. The "world is all before them where to choose"—a blank page is presented them upon which to write their own destiny, and whatever their future may be, whether of honor or dishonor, whether good or bad, they themselves must be largely, if not entirely responsible; and the reflex influence of their position must, whether good or bad, be shared by the colored people on this side of the lakes. We are one people, and linked together by ties stronger than hooks of steel. There is no merely Canada interest to uphold to the prejudice of the colored people in the States, and *vice versa*. Hence no encouragement should be given to the spirit which would put discord between those colored people who have taken up their homes in Canada, and those who still think it best to remain in '*The States*.' A difference of opinion is not made the ground of personal bitterness among sensible and rightbearted people, especially when the ties of a common interest are of transcendantly greater importance than the points at which we differ. Recognizing the tremendous responsibility attaching to every colored man, now representing his race in Canada, it will be our purpose to cheer on every righteous effort which is made there to improve and elevate the race."

1. That Canada is a "fair field"—that "the colored man can be a magistrate"—that the inference that prejudice does not "hurt" may be called reasonable;—these things are true: he has a fair field; we have colored magistrates.

2. That the colored people here are affected by the legislation, &c., of the States, bearing upon colored people, is absurd; that we are one people, is another absurdity.

3. That the writer intends to elevate people here by his policy, and so lead the world, is amusing.

4. The caution about "personal bitterness," pulling down, and advice about "discord," make up the petty.

5. That the future will solve the problem whether colored men can rise to independence and respectability, contradicts the plain position taken by all the anti-slavery men of the country for the last twenty years, the writer included. Slaveholders have all along said there was a problem to solve, and they fear black men cannot solve it; and last and least expected colored abolitionists with the self-evident fact staring them in the face in Canada, to talk in the same way.

What is there in the nature of the colored people?

Slaveholders say the negoes are not fit for freedom; and Frederick Douglass seconds the remark, by gratuitously circulating statements bearing the same interpretation. In spite of all that they can and do now in Canada, they are not only degraded beyond measure, but it is a question if they will ever be anything else. The same class of colored people in Canada will bear favourable comparison with the whites, we venture, and that is not saying anything in favour of slavery, nor denying that the people here have a work. What potent influence can make such changes, we would like to know? Is it the thought that others may have something to do and may get the reward they desire to have? or is it that the cry of more work brings more pay? Whatever it is, the path is a dangerous one to men of lofty position in the present propressive state of our people in Canada.

We see also that at the General Association of Congregationalists, lately held in Michigan, Rev. C. C. Foote appeared in behalf of the Refugee Home Society, an organization in Detroit, holding lands in Canada for Fugitive.

Rev. A. St. Clair asked why a Refugee Home is necessary in a foreign land, meaning this country, and proceeded to answer it by giving the three replies appended:—

"1st. Because they cannot be properly instructed in our own.

"2d. The Colored man is allowed no resting place but in Slavery. If he flee and come among us, instead of aiding him, we are commanded to return him to Slavery.

"3rd. The sense of moral obligation on this subject is so low as to suffer this system and law!"

How is this elevation to be effected?—The greatest dependence must be upon the gospel and its ministers. He hoped this Association would give a repetition of its opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law like surges *stronger* and *sterner*, as since this body last met the compromises have been repealed, and the state of things in this direction are getting worse and worse. He thanked the clergy for their sympathy and co-operation in freely receiving him to their pulpits during the past year.

Now, we know, as does Mr. St. Clair that no considerable body of colored men nor whites in Canada think the Refugee's Home necessary at all; but very many—the majority—consider it detrimental to the interests of the very class it is said to benefit. Thirty-nine thousand seven hundred at least, of the forty thousand colored people of the Province, have nothing to do with it,—are not elevated or improved by it—but are steadily, though slowly, improving themselves, and with far better results to themselves, than they can be improved by it. It sounds admirally to those who are ambitious to get a name and fame for liberality to the "poor negro." This talk about the Refugee Home—it is all very fine for the men who beg for the fugitives—who live by the trade, or who will descend to this species of bolstering, that they may have the co-operation of others in their plans, or who determine to try to make an obnoxious scheme popular; but fugitives of character—*the* fugitives, and Canadians generally, will not touch it; neither have they confidence in the men who show, as do the "owners" and managers of the Refugee Home, their superior qualifications for an "overseership." Mr. St. Clair says their elevation is to be brought about by a dependence upon the gospel and its ministers. What gospel?—the American gospel? The rapid strides made by slavery in his land of "gospel light and privileges" shows clearly that another species of gospel must be used. The trouble is, they have had just too much of the sort of gospel that pro-slavery men and pretended anti-slavery men, supporters of anything so clearly against the interest of Canadians as the Refugee's Home or similar schemes can have to give them. No. Colored people in Canada want British missionaries amongst them—not men tainted and spoiled with Yankee prejudice and Yankee religion, though making loud-mouthed professions of love and interest, &c. It is enough for us to know that in both countries there are thousands of whites as debased as any class of colored persons in Canada, for whose elevation quite other and less humiliating projects are encouraged. If, as we are told, "the colored people have all before them where to choose," will they choose, think you, if somebody volunteer his services to relieve them of the great responsibility, and in such a manner as to shackle them in independent efforts thereafter? Such is the case with the Refugee's Home; and these "long-headed" supporters of it know it full well. If the fugitives are as brutified as these men make believe to make the plan meet with favor, they are not fit for freedom, as slave holders say of them. But we do not believe a word of it. Slavery has done them great wrong; but God is above slaveholders, and has enabled them to preserve more of their manhood than their masters intended, or than we believe the owners of the Home want—or, at least than they will give them credit for. The vulgar adage that "It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks," is not verified by this somerset of professed abolitionists to the views of slaveholders. They should rely more upon "ministers." We submit that the *quality* of the ministers is an item of importance. No people have been more under their influence—the *quantity* has been quite large enough. A little more reliance upon themselves would not do any harm, and less upon such as the Home Society will send. But what do these various changes of opinion in men who have held other views, and views which would bear a comparison with a disadvange to their new ones, but that they, too, must make their wares conform to the market? The people will pay—and well—if the commodities suit—and in no way will the negro question be better received than to represent him as poor, miserable, pittiable, and likely to be until the "problems are solved," and as needing somebody to do *for him* after their fashion—which is undoubtedly the best for themselves. *

What We will do, and what We will not do.

We have been accustomed, in our short career, to look over the exchanges with which we are favoured, as well as to discover the progress, if any, made by the different luminaries now in full blaze; and to exercise the privilege we thought we possessed in common with others of our *sex*,—no, that is not the word, with the "*fraternity*," to comment freely thereon, as well as to "read the news." We would like to do so still, and *shall*, we think, though we suppose we ought to be regulated by the thought that we "colored people" should all think alike: get along together without "contention": should go to but one mill or market, and all partake of the same commodities when there. We must bear in mind, too, that somebody owns the field, and that if we want the *Freeman* to succeed, (for that is our idol,) we must mind what we say of "our friends," for though true, it may sound "harsh." We should be careful, too, and not violate the law, as recently promulgated from the tripod by a high-priest,—whose energy we must admire, though our conscience will not assent to his measures; that is, look through his spectacles and see our people in Canada and the U. S., through his interests. Just here a question or two occurs: must we do this? and must we be influenced by threats given and "hints" cast, such as men would not give to a *man*, or shall we pursue such a course as our people of Canada and those of the States worth asking, approve, and our conscience will permit?—*We think the latter plan should be, and it shall be ours, regardless of the consequences.*

In an article in the *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, on the "Colored People in Canada," we find many strange and really injurious, though ingenious statements made respecting the coloured people of this country,—also, a disposition to take somebody to task—also, fears expressed, and advice given, with a wind-up of voluntary championship, such as might do at a May meeting in New York, but is as talk thrown away here.—Now as is our right, we must, for the sake of our readers, attend to these matters a little; and though we disclaim all "personal" differences, and have no idea of a discussion, we may say that if any one is perched on a rotten pedestal and fears to tumble down, or should our course, which is clearly to attend to "our business," and thereby promote the interests of all good people, in a greater or smaller degree, help any one to *come down*; we have no more objection than would others who might be meant,—for we are sure such people would have no business up.

The fact that somebody is displeased, is no evidence that we are wrong. We have felt it necessary to say this much, that our friends may see that we no more intend to be frightened from our post, *until the senior* returns, at least, than we do to encourage the "wise councils," (Provincial ones, we suppose,) said to be needed by would-be leaders of Canadians, living in the States.

OUTRAGE.—A free coloured man named James Wright was taken from a steamboat at New Orleans, some days ago, claimed as a slave who had left his master twelve years since, and returned to the claimant, who immediately afterwards sold him to a Cuban. Wright was a resident of Penn township, in this county, and has lived in this neighbourhood for the last nine years. His wife was employed on board the boat as a chamber-maid when her husband was seized.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Well, they will go there! They "still think it best to remain" in the States, and as they think so, think they have a right to go where they please—do go, and the above is more frequently the end of their journey, than most persons suppose. The almighty dollar is nearly driving men mad,—coloured men as well as others, in Yankeedom; they will go into the lion's den for it. They go before the public with long, speeches, long faces, long stories for it. They go to New Orleans, and run the risk of seizure without any means of release for it, and once nabbed, we suppose everybody should be sorry about it; at least they should say they are, whether they areor not, and so swell the "mournful sound," to please the money catchers. We can only force a cry for James Wright when we learn that he is insane: if sane, he had no business there, though he clearly had the natural right to go, if any one had.

On second thought, it may be that he is not to blame after all, for running headlong into slavery,—he is only carrying out the lesson read to every free coloured man in the United States, by pro-slavery whites, and coloured *leaders*,—he could doubtless see no difference between the position of coloured men in New Orleans and Canada, as they cannot see any, and so chose the former. *

AMERICA AND OTHER POEMS, BY JAMES M. WHITFIELD.—A neat little volume of poems by the above writer is before us, which, for the real merit of the different pieces, as well as the anti-slavery character of the work, we hope may have an extensive circulation. Mr. Whitfield, though comparatively unknown, is certainly entitled to a first place among the colored men, known as such in the United States, who have been inspired by the Muses. A copy should be in every family.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July (Fowler & Wells, Publishers) has been received. This excellent Monthly contains, among other matters of interest, a biographical sketch of the poet Bayard Taylor, which is worth more than the price of many subscriptions. The present number is the commencement of a new volume,—price $1 per annum. *

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN,—I observed in your last issue a circular over the signature "B.," as a kind of feeler I suppose for the coloured people to emigrate from this Province to the British West Indies. Upon which I was much pleased with your remarks. If any people had a cause to exclaim, "Save me from my friends," it is, the colored people of this continent that have. A treacherous friend is worse than an open enemy. Are the colored people to be machines for ever in the hands of a few fortune seekers, to be moved about as it may best suit their avarice. In the name of all that is just, are the colored people to have no resting place on this continent.

There are thousands who are taking refuge from American oppression in the British American Provinces on this continent, especially in Canada, the only country on this continent in which they can enjoy true freedom. And "B." comes forth with a proposition to decoy them to the West Indies. Is "B." identified with the colored people, if he is, he is a traitor, if he is not, I think he takes unwarrantable liberty with the privilege of the colored people to settle in Canada, and get themselves permanent homes. What advantages has "B." to offer to those whom he would decoy to the West Indies, above those they can have in Canada?—if he has any, let us have them, so that those who are interested may examine them; also, that an impartial public may see what they are. This West India scheme is twin to the African Colonization scheme, which was conceived in iniquity, and is being carried out in cruelty. What was the object of the latter, but to drain off the free colored from this continent, so as to prevent them from being any assistance to their wretched brethren in bondage, and so keep them in a contemptible minority for all time to come, that their oppressors might wield the iron rod of despotism over them more securely. Now, what would be the effect of "B.'s" scheme, if carried out to his wish, but to drain the colored people from Canada to the West Indies, thus preventing the colored people, who have taken refuge in Canada, from getting permanent homes, and being prosperous and useful members of society among their white fellow subjects; thus evincing to friend and foe that the colored and white races can live together on equal terms and prosper. Finally, Mr. Freeman, if you will permit, I intend this to be only the beginning of the most determined opposition to any and every scheme for an exodus of the colored people from Canada on any grounds or reasons, that can be given by "B." or those with whom he acts.

Yours, obediently,

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN:—I send you an imperfect sketch of our first meeting to organize a "Canadian Emigration Society." You will percieve that this, like all efforts that have for their object practical operation, meets with opposition; but I am pleased to say, however, whatever degree of opposition the opponents of action, (for such I must call them) can muster, will be of no avail. The masses are thoroughly awake on the subject, and convinced as to the necessity of removal *somewhere*, and *where* can they go where there are so many inducements held out to them as there is in Canada?

I am told that nine families went in one company from New York city last week, to be followed soon by a number of true friends. It is no longer necessary to urge and convince persons on the subject of "emigration"—I hazard the assertion, that seven-tenths of the people are favourable to it, although there are those that oppose it, and would not for the world have any "excitement to unsettle the people's minds." They would not, if they could help it, let the coloured people leave here—not even to go to heaven!—Besides these, there are those who are *pretty comfortably situated* with schools and churches, or as Missionaries, who are far bigger men amongst *us* here, than they would be in Canada. Here many of us you know, are objects of sympathy—in fact, most of us,—and it requires all of the intelligence that can be mustered, to speak for us; to defend our rights, and to discuss whether the laws, "institutions," and "constitutions" that crush us, are "*pro-slavery*" or "*anti-slavery*."

This delusion, however, that we must stay beneath the stars, and bear the stripes, either in New York or California (with no objection to Canada when annexed, and subject to the Fugitive Slave Law), for the benefit of the slave is fast losing ground.

You have judiciously alluded to the fact in your last issue, that our efforts heretofore, have been devoted to warding off difficulties, and not in untramelled efforts at direct progress. This is true,—and had half the efforts and expenses made by, and for coloured men in the different free States, to ward off these difficulties and plead for us been made in Canada, at a distance no further from the slave, who doubts but what it would have effected more good; or would the geographical lines, rivers, lakes and laws, so hem in the miseries of the slave on the one side, and our sympathies on the other. On the contrary, would not the reflex influence of men wholly free, and even though separated by geographical lines, but recognized as equals, and protected by law, than the crippled influence of men under laws made to crush and not to protect them.

A great revolution has taken place in public sentiment, among both the white and colored people, on various important subjects, affecting alike the general interest. Nothing has contributed more to produce that result than the universal disposition of our people to leave the States for Canada,—the place of their own choosing. It is a practical response to Mr. Greely, who says, that we must "*do something, anything.*"

I hope to add some half dozen, to your numbers before long. S.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our dailies are discussing the probabilities of a general crash with men of business. Produce of every kind continues high, and labour not very plenty. Small dealers complain most seriously. A general crash here like that of thirty-seven, would effect no less serious, than those most worsted by the fall; our people, therefore, should look to it. I was somewhat particular to notice the effects on our people at the time of which I speak. I think I have an old M. S. on the subject which I may send you. However, I can only say here, that the man doing a business of five hundred thousand, fell to take the place of the hundred thousand dollar man; and the hundred thousand dollar man took the place of the ten thousand dollar man; and the ten thousand dollar man took the place of the one thousand dollar man; and the one thousand dollar men entered as competitors with colored men in every conceivable branch of trade and industry that could be mentioned, and in numerous instances the latter perhaps less qualified than his fallen rival, was ousted from his hitherto unmolested position. We have never gained the same position and access to the same pursuits since. I think we may with safety, calculate on a general smash, a general breaking up or breaking down of business men, of parties and politics, and in fact of every thing that can break—the Union not excepted. S.

Brooklyn, L. I., June 28th, 1854.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of colored citizens of Brooklyn, was held in Granada Hall, on the 30th instant, for the purpose of organizing a "Canadian Emigration Society." On motion, Francis Champion was appointed Chairman, and J. N. Still, Secretary. At which, Dr. T. J. White remonstrated in the most severe terms against the appointment of officers for the meeting, or attempting to organize any such "Society," saying that *it* was not called for, and that this was not a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, &c., &c. With difficulty the Doctor was prevailed on to come to order. After which, J. N. Still stated the object and design of the callers of the meeting; being to procure information in relation to Canada, the state, condition of the country, the price of lands, the most suitable routes of travel, &c., &c., and that this necessity grew out of the fact, that large numbers of our people from this vicinity, were contemplating on going to Canada; some emigrating to settle, and others going to see the country, and that he was daily applied to for information, necessary for *them* to know, but which *he* was *not* in possession of, and consequently not prepared to give. He, with others, had concluded, therefore, to put "ourselves" into an organized form, to communicate officially with persons of confidence for reliable information, and besides this, to recommend to such persons wanting such information, the papers devoted to the investigation and dissemination of such; there being two such, namely: the *Provincial Freeman*, by Samuel R. Ward, and the *Voice of the Fugitive*, by Henry Bibb.

Mr. Still said that it was not his present intention to discuss the question of emigration, but to insist upon the consistency and propriety of the course they were persuing in this matter, they did not wish to influence nor control public sentiments in this matter, or to invite any angry discussions, from that reason, they invited those only who were favorable to the movement; those intending to emigrate, and who desired to act intelligently and advisedly in the matter; he thought, however, the signs of the times admonished some decisive action on the part of the colored people, and was most urgently called for. The whites of the West, the owners and possessors of the soil, and invested with, and protected in the enjoyment of every right recognized by the constitution, were "*emigrating*" to the newly admitted Territory of "Kansas and Nebraska," in order to plant and build up free institutions from the grasp of slavery. Why should not the colored people do the same, in territory which may yet some day become a part of this confederacy.

After some considerable discussion by several gentlemen, it was concluded not to proceed with the organization this evening, owing to the absence of several of the friends of the movement, from the unfavorableness of the weather. Mr. W. F. Johnson, of Rochester, on solicitation, then addressed the meeting at great length on Canada, its facilities, and the superior advantages, privileges, and inducements it held out to our people. He quoted, at *great length*, the views and opinion of the Rev. William Watkins, (who "*emigrated*" from the States) in support of *his* opinions. The Rev. gentleman he said was "not only an able and learned divine, but a most practical and exemplary business man, and by no means wanting in patriotism, love of country, and love of his people." Mr. Johnson admonished the friends of the movement not to be dismayed at small beginnings, nor the apathy and disapproval of the inert and contented, who were afraid to shoulder the responsibility of their destiny. All great and good movements (said he) were characterized by a small number and opposition from the founding of the christian religion, down to the peopleing and building up this great and powerful republic, and the organization of the Anti-slavery Society, by Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Sharp.

Mr. Clark, late of Bermuda, also spoke at some length, detailing a circumstance of commencing and building up a college in that Island; the opposition of the whites, and the indifference at first of the colored people, themselves; but it has now become a flourishing and popular institution. Mr. Johnson was invited, and consented to lecture on the subject of "Canada," on the following Monday evening. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

FRANCIS CHAMPION,
Chairman.

J. N. STILL, *Secretary.*
Brooklyn, L. I., June 3d, 1854.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

NEW YORK, July 8,

The *Baltic* arrived at an early hour this morning, the greatest passage on record.

LIVERPOOL, June 29th.

BREADSTUFFS—Brown, Smith & Co., quote markets dull, with a decline 2d. on wheat and 6d. on flour. Corn—little doing; Philadelphia and Canadian flour 36s. a 37s. 6d.

Messrs. R. Maxwell quote white American wheat 11s. 6d. a 11s. 9d. Ohio flour 38s. 6d. a 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. for extra.

The Russians are evacuating the Principalities in great haste!!!

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning.

Liverpool cotton market was steady at former quotations.

The news brought by the *Baltic* is brief, but of importance.

The Russians have evacuated the Principalities and are concentrating their forces beyond the Pruth. The night before last the Russian Reply to the Austrian note reached here, it is to the effect, that as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish territories.—On the 15th of June, the garrison of Silistria made an attack on the Russians, at all points and drove them across the Danube, pursuing this advantage, the Turks cross-sieged the Island where the Russians had constructed siege works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries. There was nothing revolutionary or strategic in the flight of the Russians.—The defeat which preceded the rout of the 15th, had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieged. The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks. A despatch from Vienna, dated the 25th ult., says that the Russians are in full retreat to Moldavia. The Russians in the Dobrudscha are also retreating. The Turkish army, 20,000 strong, is advancing to relieve Rassova. Omar Pacha is moving, with great speed, his entire force to the Danube. The following important despatch announced the immediate retreat of the Russians from the Sultan's dominions, was published on Monday evening.

PARIS, June 26th, 1854

The *Monileur* published intelligence from Bucharest, on the 23rd, by telegraph via. Belgrade, it says. The siege of Silistria was suspended on the 13th, and has now been raised by superior orders. The Russians have evacuated Georgia, and the whole Muscovite army is about to retire beyond the Pruth.

PARIS, 27th.

A despatch from Vienna, on the 27th, says: The Russians retired *en masse* from Silistria. Their retreat was effected from all parts of Wallachia, in the direction of Achia and Stutat. The entry of the Austrians into the Principalities is decided upon. The Russians are retiring from Wallachia in all haste. They take with them their oxen, horses, and everything moveable, on which they could lay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

BLACK SEA.

The *Lidon* and *Flexible* arrived at Balthwick on the 6th of June, from the mouth of the Danube, having vessels in tow, one with military clothing and the others with powder for the enemy,—three of them were under Dutch, two Greek and one Neapolitan colours.

From the Field.

SATURDAY, June 24th, 1854.

The most important feature in the news of the week, is the gratifying intelligence that the Russians, utterly baffled by the gallantry of the defenders of Silistria, have raised the siege of that valuable fortress, before which their soldiers have fallen by thousands, and their generals have been severely and in more than one case, mortally wounded. The defence of this place is one of the most brilliant feats which the Muse of History has had to record, and we are not sure that, when the whole circumstances are taken into account, the prestige and the enormous force on one side, the discouragement and the comparatively inadequate means on the other, the resistance offered by Silistria will not take a foremost place in the annals of successful valour.

The historian will not fail to do justice to the Turks, by recording that "alone they did it." Not a single leaf of their laurels can be claimed by their tardy allies, the whole of whose assistance amounts to this, that when the Russian Generals had determined on retreat, their resolution was further justified by the receipt of news that the Anglo-French soldiers had arrived at Varna, and that they might, in time, come up to the rescue. But, had the Russians so pleased, they might have attempted the storm of Silistria half a dozen times more without the chance of a report of an English or French musket mingling in the grim chorus of war. Verily, the "sick man" has rallied wonderfully and shown himself far more vigorous than his doctor.

It is hardly necessary to say that the moral effect of this tremendous repulse will be almost entirely lost upon Russia. The accounts furnished by Imperial command to the Russian people are the most pitiable specimens of fraud, sophistry, and lying that ever were manufactured. The description of the attack upon Silistria, of the discovery, by the gallant Russians, that they were confronting perpendicular walls of an enormous height, which it was impossible to scale, and of the reluctant retirement of the assailants, whose frightful loss is officially reduced to a mere handful of men, is a marvellous illustration of the character of the Government for which Lord Aberdeen still ventures to declare his regard. The continuous destruction of stores of all kinds in the Baltic, by the vessels under Sir Chas. Napier, may have more effect because the truth has not so far to travel in the face of every conceivable obstacle; but nothing save the spectacle of Sebastopol in ruins will at once serve the double purpose of convincing Russia that her resistance is hopeless, and of liberating the Euxine and the Danube from the fradulent tyranny of the Czar. And it is to this object that the combined energies of the French and English fleets, it is understood, are directed. Whether Sir C. Napier intends to make a dash upon a Baltic fortress is still uncertain, but he is doing good service by a rigid blockade, varied by an occasional blow of considerable severity.

The venerable Lord Lyndhurst delivered in the House of Lords on Monday night a speech worthy of his manly character and his high intellect. It was a case of the "Roused Lion." This accomplished nobleman, in the presence of a brilliant audience, including the sovereign of Portugal, entered into an examination of the policy at present attributed to the continental powers in regard to Russia. This policy, though Lord Lyndhurst courteously treated it as continental only, was well understood in the House to be that approved by the Premier of England, and consequently the impeachment was against Lord Aberdeen. The proposition that Russia would be held to have done enough to entitle her to peace, if she evacuated Turkey, and so restored the *status quo ante bellum*,—a proposition said to find favor in the eyes of a certain portion of the Cabinet,—was assailed by Lord Lyndhurst with logical power and eloquent invective. He described the whole career of Russia to have been one of fraud, aggression, and falsehood; denounced any policy which should leave us without material guarantee for the future; and declared that no peace ought to be made until the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and the fortifications behind which the ships are skulking, shall be entirely destroyed. The applause of the audience showed that Lord Lyndhurst was expressing the feeling of that branch of our Legislature. Lord Aberdeen, however, had the hardihood to stand up and declare that he did not consider that the policy of Russia had been one of aggrandizement; that he desired to make peace as soon as he could do so with honor; that the war was not one of vengeance; and that we "did not entertain any hatred against Russia." The last declaration may, we think, be fairly left without comment; but the most singular fact of all is, that up to the time of our going to press, Lord Aberdeen still continued to be the recognised organ of the Crown and of the nation.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The *Asia* arrived last night. Breadstuffs have declined—Wheat 2d. a 4d; flour 1s. to 1s. 6d. on the week. White wheat quoted 11s. a 11s. 6d.; good extra 12s. a 12s. 6d. Western Canal flour 36s. a 37s.

The *Asia* brings 145 passengers and Liverpool dates to July 1st. The aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to foresee what new complications may arise.

Austria is ready to march her 200,000 men into the Principalities, thus interposing between the combatants preventing further hostilities.—Austria has not yet received the Czar's official reply, and cannot receive it before July 3rd, and will not act decisively until it is received. The action of Austria is in accordance with the convention between herself individually and the Porte.

The Anglo-French force is now at Varna preparing, it is supposed, for an expedition under Arnaud in person into the Crimea.

The whole Russian army of occupation is falling back in good order with all its stores.

The garrison of Ismael, Gallacha, &c., are already on the march to the Crimea, and all disposable force will immediately follow, as it is expected to be the next battlefield.

Nicholas is on his way to the Crimea from Kiel.

Sir. C. Napier had concentrated his whole force on the Baltic, 25 miles from Cronstradt, on the 27th June, in a manner that would indicate an attack.

Four British steamers had bombarded Vomorosoure.

Both armies in Asia are motionless at Hars.

Greece is quiet.

There was an interesting debate in Parliament on the Fishing Treaty and Canadian Elective Council.

Captain Pearson of the ship *Rose Standish*, died of his wound received at the battle of Shanghae, China.

LATEST.

VIENNA, June 30.

The *Times'* correspondent is assured that Baron Meyendorff received his letters on Friday morning. Diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off.

Count Ceronvi is to enter Little Wallachia by way of Orsova with about 30,000 men on July 3rd.

On the 20th and 23rd the Turkish vanguard, 25,000 men, attacked the rear guard of the Russians and drove it beyond Trajan's wall.

BERLIN.

A despatch was stated to have been received from St. Petersburg containing the Russian answer to the Austrian requisition. Well informed persons believe it gives no reason to expect that negotiations would be further prolonged. In the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it is added, that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and the integrity of the empire.

The Treaty with Japan.

The *Alta California* has news from the Sandwich Islands to May 21st. The U. S. Sloop of War *Saratoga*, Capt. Walker, arrived at Honolulu on the 29th April, in 25 days from Japan, being the shortest passage ever made. Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., bearer of the despatches from Com. Perry, came in the *Saratoga* to Honolulu, whence he sailed to California on the *Wavelet*, on the 16th May. He brings the treaty concluded with Japan by Com. Perry, on March 28th, at Kennegawa, near the city of Yedo. The *Alta California* says:—

"We learn from Capt. Adams that the Treaty is not to take effect till the end of one year from its date, but that in the meantime vessels will be allowed to enter at the two ports which are to be opened for the purpose of procuring wood, water, and such supplies as the country affords. It is certain, however, that the laws of Japan will be rigidly enforced against any trade before the time specified in the treaty."

The Japanese are a people who have a strict regard for the solemnity of laws and forms, and they will insist that the portion of the treaty in regard to time shall be obeyed to the letter.

We learn that there is one important stipulation in the Treaty, of which we had not been previously advised, and which is highly advantageous to our government. It is to the effect that should the Japanese Government hereafter make any treaty with, or grant any privileges to any other power, the United States shall enjoy the benefits of such a treaty or grant, by virtue of the present treaty, and without the necessity of any further negotiations.

A coal depot will be established at Simoda, for the convenience of steamers running from California to China, and the Japanese agree to supply whatever quantity of coal may be required.

Death of Kossuth's Sister.

Madam Mezlenyi, one of the sisters of the illustrious Hungarian Kossuth, died at New York on the 29th ult. Her disease was consumption, the seeds of which were laid on that night in the winter of 1851, when she, with the other members of Kossuth's family, including her aged mother, were dragged through the streets of Pesth, by the Austrian soldiery, because the government of a tyrant was so weak that the presence of a few women was enough to make it fear for its own existence. There were two other sisters of Kossuth buried at the same time, Madame Ruttkai, and Madame Zulavsky. From a want of knowledge of the language, and a knowledge of business, these ladies have had to struggle very hard, being determined to support themselves without appealing to the sympathies of friends. The *Evening Post* says, Madame Mezlenyi "was induced by her necessities and her love of independence to disregard the warnings of her physicians, and, in spite of the cough which she had brought with her to this country, she would sit up with her work late at night, and between fatigue and anxiety of mind she rapidly brought her disease to a crisis. She had no wish to live, and was fully prepared to die. Death probably never approached a bedside armed with fewer terrors. She leaves two children, both daughters, one about eleven and one about thirteen years of age, to the care of her sister Ruttkai. This lady's husband is living in Austria, but he has been forbidden to come to her, or even to send her any means of support. She was obliged by her own exertions in the business to which she betook herself, to support her own family, consisting of herself and three children, and for the last year the family of her now deceased sister, whose sickness unfitted her for any kind of toil.

Such is tyranny, which a few poor defenceless and unarmed women can affright and shake with fear, though four thousand miles distant. The Austrian despot would starve them to death even here, if it were in his power.

Attempt to Fire a Store in New York, by its Occupant.

We learn that a party of policemen on Thursday night, hearing a noise in a storage warehouse, No. 147 Front street, occupied by Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, and finding the shutters unfastened, entered the building to capture the supposed burglars. Going up stairs, they found Mr. Peverelly himself and his brother Theodore, a lad of fifteen years, whom they took into custody. On examining the building, they found preparations which make it pretty clear that the intention of the occupants was to fire the building.

These preparations were mostly found in the cellar, and on the several floors of the rear building. The windows of the upper rooms were stuffed with cotton, apparently for the purpose of preventing the escape of smoke, until the fire had attained such headway that it could not be discovered in time to be extinguished. Handfuls of cotton, saturated with turpentine, were scattered about the floors. In the middle of one room a heap of cotton, hempen tow, and strips of pine board, was found wet with the same inflammable liquid, and having pieces of candle stuck upon it ready to be ignited. A piece of lighted candle was found stuck in a pile of combustible stuff in the cellar, and it was obvious that if it had not been discovered within five or ten minutes, and promptly extinguished, the whole building would soon have been in flames.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

GREATEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The late trip of the Baltic is pronounced by the New York papers the greatest passage across the ocean on record. She left Liverpool at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, 28th June.—Passed ship Calhoun inside the Bell Buoy. Came out the North Channel. Passed Cape Race at 8 P. M., July 4th at 9½ P. M.—On the 7th passed Light Ship on Nantucket South Shoal. Passed Sandy Hook at 11; 43 P. M., and arrived at the Battery at 1; 5 A. M., on the 8th, having made the run in 9 days, 16 hours, 53 minutes, mean time, by steam alone—not having used square sails at all, and only a few hours fore-and-aft canvas.

The College of Physicians on Cholera

"Royal College of Physicians, Oct. 15.

"The Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians have received from various quarters applications for some plain directions calculated to be of service to the public during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, when medical advice may not be immediately at hand, and before such advice can possibly be obtained.

"For this reason the committee deem it right to offer to the public some instructions, which, on account of an extended 'notification' having been issued by the General Board of Health on the 20th of September, 1853, may be brief, and are in no case intended either to supersede the necessity of having recourse as speedily as possible to further medical assistance, or to impose any authoritative restriction on medical practitioners.

"DURING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA."

"1. No degree of looseness of the bowels should be neglected for a single hour. Medical advice should be at once sought when the looseness begins; and, previous to the arrival of a medical attendant, some of the medicines at other times used for checking diarrhœa should be taken—for example, the chalk mixture; the compound cinnamon powder; or the compound chalk powder with opium, in doses of from 20 to 40 grains for an adult.

"2. No saline aperients or drastic purgatives should be taken without the advice of a medical man.

"3. Intemperance in eating or drinking is highly dangerous; but the moderate use of vegetable as well as animal food may be recommended; and, in general, such a plan of diet as each individual has found by experience to be most conducive to his health; for any considerable change in the diet to which a person has been accustomed is seldom advisable during the prevalence of an epidemic.

"4. Debility, exhaustion, exposure to damp, render the poor especially subject to the violence of the disease. The committeee urge upon the rich the necessity of supplying those in need with food, fuel, and clothing.

"5. The extreme importance of removing or counteracting all impurities, whether in the air, water, or soil, as by ventilation, cleanliness, and the free use of the chloride of lime or chloride of zinc cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

"Lastly, since the reports made to the College of Physicians show that of the persons who were engaged about the sick in the last epidemic the number of those who were attacked by the disease was, in proportion exceedingly small, the fear of infection may be practically disregarded.

"The committee forbear to dwell upon the extreme importance of providing medical attendants at dispensaries for the treatment of the diarrhœa among the poor: of organizing in every district affected by cholera what is called the system of house-to-house visitation; and of establishing temporary hospitals for the reception of patients who cannot be properly treated at their own houses; because these measures have been strongly and properly enforced in the 'notification' published by the General Board of Health."

Brutal.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The most unfeeling and inhuman action which has ever come within our knowledge, was committed by the Captain of the steamer Michigan—St. Louis and New Orleans packet—last Tuesday night. On her trip from New Orleans to this place, the cholera broke out on deck, and numbers of the deck passengers were buried. When she landed here, she had on board we are informed, some fifteen or twenty cases; and one, an Irishman, pretty far gone. This man was commanded to leave the boat and was actually *thrust* ashore without reason or right. He got back on the boat, begged them to let him remain there—he was dying—was in a strange place—could get no accommodations, and a dreadful storm was coming up; but his entreaties were of no avail. Twice did he get on board that boat, and twice was he peremptorily commanded to leave her.

He did leave. He crawled up the levee and laid himself down to die. It was late at night, and few if any of the citizens knew anything of the transaction. We are told that one or two applications were made for shelter for the poor man, and were refused. We can hardly credit this—we can hardly believe that any man could be so unfeeling as to deny shelter to a fellow-creature, and that fellow-creature dying from want of attention. Be that as it may, the man laid out of doors all night, and during one of the most terrific thunder storms we have witnessed for a long time. He died the next morning about nine o'clock—died like a beast. For the credit of the town we should suppress this announcement; but as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we feel bound to give it publicity.

If the circumstances of this man's ejection from the Michigan, as related to us, are correct, the man who commands her should be discountenanced and shunned by all men of feeling or refinement, and held up to public loathing and contempt, there to remain

"Through ages yet unborn,
Fixed statue on the pedestal of Scorn."

[*Cairo Times.*

CONDITION OF CUBA.—A letter from a New Yorker in Cuba, which we find in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, says that, having seen the principal parts of that island, and noted the fortifications and preparations for active war, he is satisfied that the people of the United States have been systematically deceived by publications which have intentionally misrepresented many things too obvious for mistake. There are twenty-four thousand regular troops on the island, and to these will soon be added three thousand negro troops, to be attached to each battalion as flank companies. The number of frigates, armed frigates, and "guarda costas," all well manned on the coast and in the harbor is four time greater than is generally known here, and there are also a number of vessels which may easily be converted into vessels of war from ten to twenty guns, besides which four steamers and six ships-of-the-line are now on the way to Cuba, in convoy of transports, with six thousand regular troops, one thousand of whom are artillerists. The writer adds:

A register of all the landholders and royalists, and those suspected, is in the hand of the Governor. All those who can be relied upon, and those suspected, are noted. In the hands of the former, arms will be placed in the event of invasion, and all suspected will be immediately arrested. The ammunition and arms are carefully guarded, and arrangements are made in case of trouble to pass all public and private treasure into the Moro Castle. The foolish young fellows in the States who join the fillibusters in expectation of plunder and easy conquest, will be disappointed—and, instead of realizing these expectations, will find defeat, death, or imprisonment.—The natives of the island, supposed to be friendly to revolution, are a feeble race, ignorant of military matters, without organization, arms, or concert—and will disappoint the expectations of their friends in the United States.—*Louisville Journal.*

CHOLERA AT TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Cleveland Leader of the 6th, learns that twenty-one deaths from cholera occurred in Toledo on the 6th, (the date is evidently a mistake.) The schooner Virginia left there with six men on the 2nd inst., for Oswego. By the next evening, two of the men had died of the disease and two more were sick. The captain had left the vessel and obtained assistance at Cleveland, to which port the vessel was towed. Four of the men died, and the captain and one man were attacked but recovered. The Leader says there are no cases in Cleveland.—*Phil. Eve. Register.*

ST. LOUIS.—The telegraph states that four hundred and seventy deaths occurred at St. Louis during the week ending the 3rd inst. A despatch from Cincinnati states on the authority of the St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday that two hundred and seven of the deaths during the week were from cholera.

The St. Louis *News* of Monday has this paragraph:

"Jefferson City was visited last week by the chorera. In two days twelve or fourteen deaths had occurred.

It says nothing of the prevalence of the disease in St. Louis.

From the Charleston Standard, June 21.

The Purpose of Reviving the Slave Trade Distinctly Avowed—Senator Slidell's Motion.

We took occasion to notice a few days since, the resolution reported by Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give to England and France notice of the abrogation of the treaty stipulations by which we are bound to keep a naval force upon the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade. We stated then our approbation of this measure, from the conviction it is onerous to our country, destructive to our seamen engaged in this service, and utterly inefficient for the purposes intended. We also approve it for another reason, which we will state with perfect frankness to the people of this country. We have no sympathy in the purposes of this convention, and no wish for its success, and we think the time has come to speak out upon the subject. To practise slavery and yet suppress the slave trade—to contend that slavery is of advantage to the races which concur in its existenee, and yet resist the efforts by which the advantage is extended; to urge that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet to such a contradiction the southern section of this country is compelled in every effort which looks to the discountenance and discouragement of the traffie with the coast of Africa by which the limits of this institution are extended.

That there is no moral wrong in slavery is the assumption which lies at the very base of that institution. It is the principle we establish when we show that both races are better under the influence of this institution than they are without, and in fact, the intelligent mind of the South is fast approaching the conclusion that slavery—the union of unequal races in the constitution of a social system—is the normal condition of human society.

It is fast becoming the belief that to advance, society must be composed of two classes—the one to direct, and the other to labor—and that to the permanence of society in positions of advancement, there must be a division in its numbers; and not that division simply which springs from the necessities of the case, where one part is held above its natural position by the accident of wealth, where the other is depressed below its natural level by the accident of its absence—but a division which is natural, and which necessarily results from the inequality between the races which are brought together. In this belief we heartily concur. The benefits and advantages which so far have resulted from this institution, we take as lights to guide us to the brighter truths of its future history. No nation on earth has been so favored as have been the people of these Southern States. None has so increased in wealth and numbers—none has been so free from domestic broils and civil commotion. In none has the laboring class been so happy and so free from physical suffering, and in none, between the higher and lower classes of society, has there been so much of kind feeling and so much of mutual solicitude and dependence. To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution, to defend it, to praise it and pray for its continuanee, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourself, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action.

Feelings of a Woman.

How extensive and profound is the impression that has every where been made by the official kidnapping of Anthony Burns in Boston, and removal at the point of the bayonet, is forcibly illustrated by the following extract of a letter from one who, long since retired from public conspicuity, once occupied a distinguished place in the anti-slavery struggle, namely, Angelina Grimke Weld, wife of Theodore D. Weld, and daughter of the late Hon. Thos. S. Grimke, of Charleston, South Carolina. Writing to an esteemed friend in Brookline, Mass., she says:—

'But, dear brother, how utterly insignificant do all our personal affairs seem to be, when compared with the mighty interests which are at stake, and the great crisis which seems to be inevitably approaching our country and the world!

The passage of the Nebraska Bill, though expected, nevertheless falls *heavily* upon every heart which beats for liberty. It seems to have aroused the slumbering North as no other slave enactment ever did before. The scales at last have fallen from the blind eyes of thousands, who could not be reached by anything that abolitionists have said about the over-reaching and grasping cupidity of slavery.

The arrest of fugitives is the natural result of such a triumph in Congress; and although the shedding of human blood is utterly abhorrent to my mind, as barbarous and unchristian, yet the tame surrender of a helpless victim up to the fate of the slave is far more abhorrent; as slavery is equally, if not more, abhorrent to Christianity, than murder. In this case, it seems as though we are compelled to choose between two evils, and all that we can do is to take the *least*, and baptize liberty in blood, if it must be so. I confess that I would rather see twenty men killed than one poor fugitive returned into bondage: and I bless God that there were a Parker and a Phillips in Boston, fearless enough to utter the sedition they did in Faneuil Hall. Oh! that there were in every Northern city men as true, as bold as they were; and I sincerely hope that the arrest of every fugitive may be contested even unto blood. Not another slave should ever be surrendered. Liberty has too long been tampered with by those who professed to stand as a body-guard around her. It is time that the alarm-bell was rung through the Northern States, and that the holy resolution was solemnly, universally adopted, that, cost what it may, no fugitive from slavery should ever go back from Northern soil. But you may say a civil war must be the result of such a course. Yes, it would be; and if we cannot do our duty to the oppressed millions of our country and the world without war, let it come, both servile and civil: for I now entirely despair of the triumph of Justice and Humanity without the shedding of blood. A temporary war is an incomparably less evil than permanent slavery.

To surrender my own life to brute force is a bounty I may bestow upon the ruffian, if need be; but to surrender the flying fugitive, who confides to my hands that liberty which is *dearer than life*, is cowardly treachery to the trust he reposes in me; and I thereby prove myself unworthy of his confidence as a man and a brother. Do I amaze you by such a declaration of war against the principles of peace? I amaze myself? for I have clung to them with the greatest admiration and love; but it is so dear to my mind that we are now called upon to choose between slavery and war, and that the one is as much worse an evil than the other, that I have no hesitation as to which of them I am most sacredly and solemnly bound to choose. War, *temporary* war, rather than interminable slavery!

We talk about the desperate struggle which is before Europe; but, oh! is there not as desperate and bloody a struggle between us? Is the Slavery of America better than the Serfdom of Europe? Is the Autocrat of Russia any more bent upon the murder of Liberty in the East, than the Slaveholder is in the West? Can emancipation be effected *here* at any less price than it will cost *there?* Surely not! For the spirit of despodism is the same everywhere, whether it be in Austria or Carolina. It is the same in the Great Beast, diverse from all others, which threads down the poor and helpless, in every nation under heaven, and grinds them to powder. A Beast, indeed, too low in human development to be reached by the melting rays of truth and love.

It is indeed gratifying to find that civilization has so far progressed as to refuse to issue Letters of Marque; but humanity has been so long and so grievously outraged, that I fear Revenge will do its utmost in this great battle for the right.—*Boston Liberator.*

John Mitchell, who escaped from Australia, speaks in this wise of Bostonians who do not like the "Fugitive Slave Law":

"To compel a *lazy, woolly-headed negro*, to return to his master, and to *work for a living*, is the highest crime known to the 'higher laws.'

"But if the TRAITORS only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a *gallows higher than the steeple*. We rejoice that so far the majesty of the law has been vindicated, even at the point of the bayonet, but it would receive a higher and more salutary vindication, if the REBELS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS, *and to this complexion it must come at last!*"

If it is right, according to the code and principle of conduct advocated by this renegade to freedom, to have the "Rebels" of Boston "shot down like dogs," what treatment ought the Irish rebel to receive for his attempts to procure better or worse laws; and if it is right to compel a man to go back into slavery, without a jury, what treatment should be meeted out to Mitchell himself, who ran away from confinement where he was not compelled to work? Charity inclines us to think that Mitchell is a little crazed, for certainly his sentiments smack more of the Lunatic Asylum than of the study of the reflective citizen.—*Michigan Free Democrat.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GAIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seccouded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada afterlaffecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	
Masons,	8	9		10	
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 14, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 32s 6d to 33s 9d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 30s to 33s 0d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 3d to 6s 9d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 10d to 7s 0d. Spring do. 5s 10d 6s 3 d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Hay per ton, 50s 0d to 60s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 0s 6d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods

Poetry.

A Wayside Dream.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is steaming o'er my brain;
I see no more the Danube
Sweep through his royal plain—
I hear no more the peasant girls
Singing amid the grain!

Soft silvery wings, a moment
Seem resting on my brow;
Again I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking-bird and oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Droop close and dark o'erhead,
And the foaming forest brooklet
Laps down its rocky bed;
Be still, my heart! the seas are passed—
The paths of home I tread!

The showers of dreamy blossoms
Are on the linden spray,
And down the clover meadow
They heap the scented hay,
And glad winds toss the forest leaves
All the bright summer day.

Old playmates! bid me welcome
Amid your brother-band:
Give me the old affection—
The glowing grasp of hand!
Worship no more the realms of old—
Here is my Father-land!

Miscellaneous.

Cholera.

The following communication is stated to have been made by a Clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—"My Lord,—As a simple but effectual preventive to the spread of Cholera, as well as a remedy of great power for those attacked with the disease, I venture to apply to your Lordship to have them known, should they appear, by trial as effectual as I have found them. As a Clergyman, I have had many instances of applying this remedy; and in no case did the patient die, the recovery being always speedy and perfect. I make no apology for venturing to address your Lordship, as the great importance of the subject will be, I trust, deemed sufficient. The preventive is simple: a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week in a cup of coffee, or other vehicle in the morning. When attacked with Cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirits, may be given as follows—after being well shaken, a teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour, I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease, as the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours. The above was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of eight hundred was attacked with the Cholera."

A Little Child among Lunatics.

A day or two ago a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large Asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a *straw*—being all he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hand to their caresses.

But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, inquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and expression of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring—which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit; and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinable line which separates the sane from the insane. Such soothing effects are of course transient, but it was something to obtain for those poor vexed souls even a moment of calm delight.—*N. Y. Courier.*

What Doctors Say about Chickens.

"In regard to the more common disease, the pip, Mr. Newall, of Rochester, N. Y., said before the National Poultry Society, had found the most effectual treatment to be anointing the head of the fowl with a mixture of equal parts of lard and spirits of turpentine. He also administers two or three of Lee's anti-billious pills. Other gentlemen used castor oil with good results. One gentleman had found the best treatment for bad cases of this disease was to doctor them as the Dutchman did his dog, cut off the tail just back of the ears.

"Dr. McClintock, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and formerly the most extensive breeders in the country, gave several items from his experience. He had kept a daily written record of the transactions in his poultry-yard. Among other items he stated that one Shanghai pullet, beginning at 6 months old, had laid 49 eggs in 61 days. *The mother of this chick had in* 140 *days laid* 77 *eggs and hatched three broods of chickens.*—He said he never raised fowls for sale, and and not being influenced by interest, he would say, as the result of his long experience and observation, that if a person could keep only one pair of fowls, they should be the gray Shanghais (Brahma Pootras.)—Mr. North of New Haven, looking to beauty as well as profit, preferred the Bolton Gray. Considerable friendly discussion was had upon the different names given to the same varieties. The matter was settled by unanimously adopting the resolution below. This resolution was first presented with a preamble, which was left off for the sake of brevity. The preamble gave as a reason for adopting the name 'Shanghai,' in preference to 'Asiatic,' that most fowls were of Asiatic origin, and that most of the larger fowls had been imported from Shanghai. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the National Poultry Society recommend that all Asiatic fowls known by the name of Shanghais, Cochin Chinas, Brahma Pootras, or Chittegongs, be hereafter called Shanghais, being divided only by variations of colour.

"Another resolution was adopted with the same unanimity, recommending to call all *crested* fowls, Polands.

The following recipe for smallpox, scarlatina, and measles, is going the rounds of the papers. We publish it as we find it, knowing nothing of its virtues:

"Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness, the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar, or any other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup of sugar, should be added. Of this, a table-spoonful should be given to an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

ELOQUENT BUT INARTICULATE.—A little while ago we passed a half hour in a village graveyard, reading the inscriptions on those tables of the law of "dust to dust." Upon one of them carved in marble, was a chain. Of the nine links composing it, one was broken. How legible the characters! How intelligible the language! In that family there were nine once—a beautiful chain of affection, richer than gold, but death had unloosed one link, and the broken jewelry of the hearth and the heart had glittered with the dews distilled from loving eyes. Broken jewelry! How many such trinkets of memory and affection there are in the homes of the world—souvenirs, whose possession should render humanity hallowed. Grief makes sacred those upon whom its hand is laid.—Joy may elevate, ambition glorify, but sorrow alone can consecrate.

BRIGHT AND GLOOMY HOURS.—Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself is not far off. And then it changes suddenly and is dark and sorrowful and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days and when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms.—Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on our hearth; and all within and without is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

A YELLOW WASH FOR WALLS is made by taking a quarter of a pound of chrome yellow, a quarter of a pound of gum senegal, and two pounds of whiting. These, dissolved in pure rain water will form an excellent yellow wash.

ADVERTISING IN THE TIMES.—A column of advertising in the *Times* is said to be worth £6,000 sterling a year.

NEW CURE FOR BURNS.—Mr. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa., says, from fifteen years experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not risen before they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.—*Scientific American.*

INFERNAL MACHINE.—A "longitudinal projectile" has been submitted to the English Board of Ordinance. It is about four feet in length, may be fired from a cannon, and will "hit to a hair," any object at the distance of five miles; on being shot from the cannon it expands like an umbrella, explodes the moment it alights, and causes instant annihilation to every material for many yards around. It will, it is said, cause the immediate destruction of the largest ship in the world; and one or two charges would, in a few seconds extirpate the finest army that ever marched to music.—*N. O. Delta.*

RULES FOR REDUCING ACRES TO SQUARE MILES.—Cut off three figures from the right and increase the remainder by fifty-six and a quarter per cent: thus, 16,000 square acres. Cut off three, the remainder is 16. Add 8, which is fifty per cent, the sum is 24. Again add 1, which is six and a quarter per cent., and you have 25 square miles. 25x640=16,000.

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.—The *Freeman* says: "Owen Duffy, of Monaghan County, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. The youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He still retains, in much vigor, his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance of eight miles."

ANECDOTE OF THE RAVEN.—One day, a person, travelling through the forest to Winchester, was much surprised to hear the following exclamation, "Fair play, gentlemen! fair play! For God's sake, gentlemen, fair play!" The traveller looking round to discover from whence the voice came, to his great astonishment, beheld no human being near. But hearing the cry of "Fair play" repeated, he thought it must proceed from some creature in distress. He immediately rushed into that part of the forest whence the cries came, when, to his astonishment, he beheld two ravens combatting a third with great fury, while the sufferer, which proved to be a tame one belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, kept loudly vociferating "Fair play;" which so interested the traveller, that he instantly rescued the oppressed bird.

Young man, a private word. When you go a courting, find out as soon as possible, whether your affections are being placed more in a bundle of dry goods and things generally, than in a pulsating heart, hemmed in by warm ribs, and all that. Many a fellow has laid himself out for a full made woman, and only found an extensive assortment of cotton, whalebone, and similar delusive institutions. Just look over the goods before going to the parson.—*Exchange.*

DERIVATION OF BUSS.—Buss: to kiss: Rebuss: to kiss again. Blunderbuss two girls kissing each other. Omnibuss: to kiss all the girls in the room.

The author of the following evidently doesn't care a fig for the good opinion of the ladies:

"When dressed for the evening, the girls, now a days,
Scarce an atom of dress on them leave;
None blame them—for what is an evening dress,
But a dress that is suited for Eve."

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

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The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles salvable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-khown literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writere in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR

A

NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION

OF

COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN.—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means a lequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *fair* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb, M. R. Delany, H. G. Webb, Thos. A. Brown, John Jones, L. L. Hawkins, Samuel Venerable John Williams, A. F. Hawkins, S. W. Sanders, Jefferson Miller, Rev A. R. Green, P. L. Jackson, J. H. Maloney,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.,*
G. Harper, Jonathan Green, H. A. Jackson, E. R. Parker, Samuel Bruce,	*Alleghany City.*
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D., Rev. M. M. Clark, A. M. Summer, Johnson Woodlin, James M. Whitfield,	*Phi.*
John N. Still, Stanley Matthews.	*New York.*

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS CUTTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

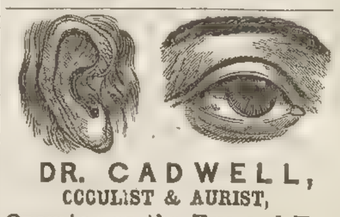
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been hurt; and his nigh side hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,

Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 36.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four; which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, *commencing from* the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.		Nth Gwillimbury	100 acres.
10 " 5th "		"	200 "
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th "		Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9 " 11th "		North Orillia	50 "
14 " 3rd "		Tay	100 "
15 " 11th "		Nottawasaga	100 "
11 " 12th "		"	200 "
16 " 10th "		"	200 "
17 " 10th "		"	200 "
East ½ 9 " 9th "		Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th "		"	50 "

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit adway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHER

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854. VOL. I.---NO. 18.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, but reserving, also the right to express unfeigned condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr Stephens, his former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Letter press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No 68 King Street West, two doors East of Elliot's Hotel, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING
THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, March, 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Graner, Gazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto.
References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m 11, King Street East

Poetry.

Sabbath Morning.

BY WILLIAM BYRNE.

'Tis Sabbath morn—the solemn sound of bells
Is borne upon the quiet holy breeze,
From hallow'd churches, that in yonder dells
Lift up their heads, half hidden by the trees,—
The birds, methinks, sing with a sweeter lay,
And that the sun shines brighter on the Sabbath day!

The streamlet with a clearer ripple flows—
The very flowers a richer perfume yield;
Even the cawing of the stately crows
That undisturb'd strut o'er the new-ploughed field
Seems musical to me, while in the grove
With a more dreamy sound the rustling branches move.

All toil is o'er—I miss the blacksmith's stroke—
The anvil's ring—the carter's noisy song—
The forge's roar—and e'en its wreath of smoke
Now curls no more yon fir-tree boughs among—
The noisy mill, too, for a time doth cease,
And all things tell alone to rest and holy peace!

But now the bells are silent:—and appear—
(Within that sacred building old and gray)—
The honest rustics, who are met to hear
The word of God, and keep his holy day.
'Tis sweet to see the group assembled there—
The youth—and timid maid—and those with silver hair!

Through the stain'd windows the glad sunshine streams
Upon the Gothic pillars,—worn and old,
And on each lettered arch, until it seems
That they are built of precious stones and gold!—
And casting on the floor, in colours faint,
The shadowy outline of some rudely pictured saint!

Though few they are and simple there that raise
Their voice to heaven, responding to the prayer—
Nor pealing organ mingles with their praise—
Yet think not thou that God the less is there!
For He hath said—"Wherever two or three
Are gathered in my name, there in the midst I'll be!"

Oh! there is so a thing in a Sabbath morn—
As if a charm to sweet time were given—
To wean the mind from all that's *earthly born*,
And lift the heart adoringly to heaven—
Making the spirit strive to break the chain
That binds it to this life of chequered joy and pain.

Literature.

Give me Back my Husband.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far, "fast-anchored isle," sought our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and happiness.—They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted "to look upon the wine when it was red," and to taste it "when it gives its colour in the cup."—The charmer fastened around his victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell, and, he fell, and he fell, and, at every step of his rapid degradation from the man to the brute, and downward, a heartstring broke in the bosom of his companion.

Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at. She pressed her way through the Bacchanalian crowd who were revelling there in their own ruin. With her bosom full of "that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before the plunderer of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish, "*Give me back my husband!*"

"There's your husband," said the man, as he pointed towards the prostrate wretch.—"*That my husband!* What have you done to him? *That my husband!* What have you done to that noble form that once, like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter? *That my husband!* With what torpedo chill have you touched the sinews of that manly arm? *That my husband!* What have you done to that once noble brow, which he wore high among his fellows, as if it bore the superscription of the Godhead? *That my husband!* What have you done to that eye, with which he was wont to 'look erect on heaven,' and see in his mirror the image of his God? What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins, and turned the pure fountains of the heart into black and burning pitch! Give me back my husband! Reverse your basilisk spells, and give me back the man that stood with me by the altar!"

The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demijohn of that burning liquid was opened upon our shores, have been saluted with just such appeals as this. Such wives, such widows, and mothers, such fatherless children, as never mourned in Israel, at the massacre of Bethlehem, or at the burning of the Temple, have cried in his ears, morning, night, and evening, "*Give me back my husband! Give me back my boy! Give me back my brother!*"

But has the rum-seller been confounded or speechless at these appeals? No! not he. He could show his credentials at a moment's notice, with proud defiance.—He always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could do, in his work of destruction. *He had bought a letter of indulgence!* I mean a *license!* a precious instrument, signed and sealed by an authority more stronger and more respectable than the people's. He confounded! Why, the whole artillery of civil power was ready to open in his defence and support. Thus shielded by the Ægis of the law, he had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffic. He had the image and superscription of Cæsar on his credentials, and unto Cæsar he appealed, and unto Cæsar too, his victims appealed, and appealed in vain.

From Bentley's (London) Miscellany

Kissing in the Dark.

The 10-15 train glided from Paddington, May 1st, 1847. In the left compartment of a certain first-class carriage were four passengers; of these singularly enough, two were worth description. The lady had a smooth, white delicate brow, strongly marked eyebrows, long lashes, eyes that seemed to change color, and a good-sized delicious mouth, with teeth as white as milk. A man could not see her nose for her eyes and mouth, could and would have told us some nonsense about it. She wore an unpretending grayish dress, buttoned to the throat, with long-shaped buttons, a Scotch shawl that agreeably evaded the responsibility of color. She was like a duck, so tight her plain feathers fitted her; and there she sat, smooth, snug, and delicious, with a book in her hand, and a soupcon of her snowy wrist just visible as she held it. Her opposite neighbor was what I call a good style of man—the more to his credit, since he belonged to a corporation, that turns out the very worst imaginable style of young men. He was a cavalry officer, aged twenty-five. He had a moustache, but not a very repulsive one; it was far from being one of those sub-nasal pig-tails, on which soup is suspended like dew on a shrub; it was short, thick, and black as a coat. His teeth had not yet been turned by tobacco smoke to the color of tobacco juice, his clothes did not stick nor hang to him—they sat on him; he had an engaging smile, and what I liked the dog for, his vanity, which was inordinate, was in its proper place; his heart not in his face, jostling mine and other people's, who have none: in a word, he was what one oftner hears of than meets—a young gentleman. He was conversing in an animated whisper with a companion, a fellow officer—they were talking about, what it is far better not to do, women. Our friend clearly did not wish to be overheard, for he cast ever and anon a fertile glance at his fair "vis-a-vis," and lowered his voice. She seemed completely absorbed in her book, and that re-assured him. At last the two soldiers came down to a whisper, and in that whisper, (the truth must be told) the one who got down at Slough and was lost in posterty, bet ten pounds to three, that he who was going down with us to Bath and immortality would not kiss either of the ladies opposite upon the road.—"Done!" Now I am sorry a man I have hitherto praised, should have lent himself, even in a whisper, to such a speculation; but 'nobody is wise at all hours,' not even when the clock is striking five-and-twenty; and you are to consider his profession, his good looks, and the temptation—ten to three.

After Slough the party was reduced to three; at Twyford one lady dropped her handkerchief; Captain Dolignan fell on it like a tiger and returned it like a lamb; two or three words were interchanged on that occasion. At Reading, the Marlborough of our tale, made one of the safe investments of the day; he bought a *Times* and a *Punch*, the latter was full of steel pen thrusts and wood-cuts. Valor and beauty deigned to laugh at some inflated humbug or other punctuated by *Punch*. Now, laughing together, thaws our human ice; long before Swindon it was a talking-match.—at Swindon who so devoted as Captain Dolignan; he handed them out—he souped them—he tough chickened them—he brandied them, and cochincaled one—and he brandied and burnt sugared the other; on their return to the carriage, one lady passed into the inner apartment to inspect a certain gentleman's seat on that side of the line.

Reader, had it been you or I, the beauty would have been the deserter, the average one would have stayed with us, till all was blue, ourselves included; not more surely does our slice of bread and butter, when it escapes from our hand, revolve it ever so often, alight face downward on the carpet. But this was a bit of a fop. Adonis dragoon—so Venus remained in 'tete-a-tete,' with him. Presently our Captain looked out of the window and laughed; this elicited an enquiring look from Miss Haythorn.

'We are only a mile from the Box Tunnel.'

'Do you always laugh a mile from the Box Tunnel?' said the lady.

'Invariably.'

'What for.'

'Why! hem! it is a gentleman's joke.'

'Oh! I don't mind its being silly if it makes me laugh.' Captain Doligan thus encouraged, recounted to Miss Haythorn the following:

'A lady and her husband sat together going through the Box Tunnel—there was one gentleman opposite, it was pitch dark; after the Tunnel, the lady said, 'George how absurd of you to salute me going through the Tunnel.' 'I did no such thing!' 'You didn't!' 'No! why?'—'Why, because somehow I thought you did!' Here Capt. Doligan laughed, and endeavored to lead his companion to laugh, but it was not to be done. The train entered the Tunnel.

Miss Haythorn—'Ah!'

Doligan—'What is the matter?'

Miss H.—'I am frightened.'

Doliy. (moving to her side)—'Pray do not be alarmed, I am near you.'

Miss H.—'You are near me, very near me, indeed, Capt. Dolignan.'

Doliy.—'You know my name!'

Miss H.—'I heard your friend mention it. I wish we were out of this dark place.'

Doliy.—'I could be content to spend hours here re-assuring you, sweet lady.

Miss H.—'Nonsense.'

Doliy.—'Pweep! (Grave reader, do not put your lips to the cheek of the next pretty creature you meet, or you will undestand what this means.)

Miss H.—'Ee!'

'Friend—What is the matter?'

Miss H.—'Open the door! open the door!

There was a sound of hurried whispers, the door was shut, and the blind pulled down with hostile sharpness.

If any critic falls on me for putting in articulate sounds in a dialogue as above, I answer with all the insolence I can command at present, 'Hit boys as big as yourself,' bigger perhaps, such as Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes; they began it, and I learned it of them, 'sore against my will.'

Miss Haythorn's scream lost part of its effect, because the engine whistled forty thousand murders at the same moment, and fictitious grief makes itself heard when real cannot.

Between the Tunnel and Bath our young friend had time to ask himself whether his conduct had been marked by that delicate reserve which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

With a long face, real or feigned, he held open the door; his late friends attempted to escape on the other side,—impossible! they must pass him. She whom he had insulted (Latin for kissing) deposited somewhere at his feet a look of gentle blushing reproach; the other, whom he had not insulted, darted red hot daggers at him from her eyes, and so they parted.

It was, perhaps, forunate for Dolignan that he had the grace to be friends with Major Hoskyns, of his regiment, a veteran laughed at by the youngsters, for the Major was too apt to look cannon balls and linstocks; he had also to tell the truth, swallowed a good bit of the mess-room poker, which made it as impossible for Major Hoskyns to descend to an ungentlemanlike word or action, as it was to brush his own trousers below the knee.

Captain Dolignan told this gentleman his story in gleeful accents; but Major Hoskyns heard him coldly, and as coldly answered that he had known a man lose his life for the very same thing; 'That is nothing,' continued, the Major, 'but unfortunately he deserved it.'

At this the blood mounted to the young man's temples, and his senior added, 'I mean to say he was fifty-five, you I presume, are twenty-one?'

'Twenty-five.'

'That is much the same thing; will you be advised by me?'

'If you will advise me.'

'Speak to no one of this and send White the £3, that he may think you have lost the bet.'

'That is hard when I won it.'

'Do it for all that, sir.'

Let the disbelievers in human perfectibility know that this dragoon, capable of blush, did this virtuous action, albeit with violent reluctance, and this was his first damper. A week after these events he was at a ball not the first since his return 'bien entendu.' He was in that fictitious discontent which belongs to us amiable English. He was looking in vain for a lady, equal in personal attractions to the idea he had formed of George Dolignan as a man, when suddenly there glided past him a most delightful vision! a lady whose beauty and symmetry took him by the eyes—another look: "It can't be!"—"Yes it is!" Miss Haythorn! (not that he knew her name!) but what an apotheosis!

The duck had become a pea-hen—radiant, dazzling, she looked twice as beautiful and almost twice as large as before. He lost sight of her. He found her again. She was so lovely she made him ill—and he, alone, must not dance with her or speak to her. If he had been content to begin her acquaintance the usual way, it might have ended in kissing, but having begun with kissing, it must end with nothing. As she glanced, sparks of beauty fell from her on all around but him—she did not see him; it was clear she never would see him. One gentleman was particularly assiduous; she smiled on his assiduity; he was ugly, but she smiled on him. Dolignan was surprised at his success, his ill taste, his ugliness, his impertinence. Dolignan at last found himself injured. "Who was this man?" and "what right had he to go on so?" "He had never kissed her I suppose," said Dolly. Dolignan could not prove it, but he felt that somehow the rights of property were invaded. He went home and dreamed of Miss Haythorn, hated all the ugly successful. He never could encounter her again. At last heard of her, in this way; a lawyer's clerk paid him a visit and commenced a little action against him in the name of Miss Haythorn, for insulting her in a railway car.

The young gentleman was shocked, endeavored to soften the lawyer's clerk; that machine did not thoroughly comprehend the meaning of the term. The lady's name, however, was at least revealed by this untoward incident; from her name to her address, was but a short step; and the same day, our crest-falled hero lay in wait at her door—and many a succeeding day without effect. But one fine afternoon, she issued forth quite naturally, as if she did every day, and walked briskly on the nearest parade.—Dolignan did the same, he met and passed her many times on the parade, and searched for pity in her eyes, but found neither look, nor recognition, nor any other sentiment; for all this she walked and walked, till all the other promenaders were tired and gone—then her culprit summonned resolution, and taking off his hat, with his voice tremulous for the first time, besought permission to address her. She stopped, blushed, but neither acknowledged or disowned his acquaintance. He blushed, stammered out how ashamed he was, how he deserved to be punished, how he was punished, how little she knew how unhappy he was, and concluded by begging not to let all the world know the disgrace of a man, who was already mortified enough by the loss of her acquaintance. She asked an explanation; he told her the action that had been commenced in her name; she gently shrugged her shoulders, and said, "How stupid they are."—Emboldened by this, he begged to know whether or not a life of discontent, unpretending devotion would, after a lapse of years, erase the memory of his madness—his crime!

"She did not know—!"

"She must now bid him adieu, as she had some preparations to make for a ball in the Crescent where everybody was to be." They parted, and Dolignan determined to be at the ball, where everybody was to be.—He was there, and after some time obtained an introduction to Miss Haythorn, and danced with her. Her manner was gracious. With the wonderful tact of her sex, she seemed to have commenced the acquaintance that evening. That night, for the first time, Dolignan was in love. I will spare the reader all a lover's arts, by which he succeeded in dining where she dined, in dancing where she danced, in overtaking her by accident when she rode. His devotion followed her even to church, where our dragoon was rewarded by learning there is a world where they neither poke nor smoke,—the two capital abominations of this one.

He made acquaintance with her uncle, who liked him, and he saw at last with joy, that her eye loved to dwell on him—when she thought he did not observe her.

It was three months after the Box Tunnel, that Captain Dolignan called one day upon Captain Haythorn, R. N. whom he had met twice in his life, and slightly propitiated by violent listening to a cutting-out expedition: he called, and in the usual way asked permission to pay his addresses to his daughter. The worthy Captain straightway began doing Quarter-Deck, when suddenly he was summoned from the apartment by a mysterious message. On his return he announced, with a total change of voice, that "It was all right and his visitor might run alongside as soon as he chose." My reader has divined the truth: this nautical commander, terrible to the foe, was in a complete and happy subjugation to his daughter, our heroine.

As he was taking leave, Dolignan saw his divinity glide into the drawing room. He followed her, observed the sweet conciousness deepened into confusion—she tried to laugh, she cried instead, and then smiled again; and when he kissed her hand at the door it was 'George' and 'Marian,' instead of Captain this and Miss the other. A reasonable time after this, (for my tale is merciful and skips formalities and torturing delays) —these two were very happy—they were once more upon the railroad going to enjoy their honeymoon all by themselves, Marian Dolignan was dressed just as before—duck-like, and delicious; all bright except her clothes; but George sat beside this time instead of opposite; and she drank him in gently, from under her long eyelashes.—"Marian," said George, "married people should tell each other all. Will you ever forgive me if I own to you—no—"

"Yes! yes!"

"Well, then, you remember the Box Tunnel," (this was the first allusion he had ventured to it)—"I am ashamed to say—I had a bet £3 to £10 with White, I would kiss one of you two ladies."

"I know that, George, I overheard you," was the demure reply.

"Oh! you overheard me? impossible!"

"And did you not hear me whisper to my companion? I made a bet with her."

"You made a bet, how singular! What was it!"

"Only a pair of gloves, George."

"Yes, I know, but what about it?"

"That if you did, you should be my husband, dearest."

"Oh!—but stay—then you could not have been so very angry with me, love; why dearest, then who brought that action against me?"

Mrs. Dolignan looked down.

"I was afraid you were forgetting!—George you will never forgive me!"

"Sweet angel—why here is Box Tunnel."

Now reader—fie!—no! no such thing! You can't expect to be indulged in this way every time we come to a dark place—besides it is not the thing. Consider two married people—no such phenomenon, I assure you took place. No scream issued in hopeless rivalry of the engine—this time!

Rothschild and Palestine.

It is rumoured in Paris that M. de Rothschild had offered to accept the terms proposed for the Turkish loan, or even to advance a larger sum, provided a mortgage was given on Palestine.

This rumour is highly suggestive. Every reflecting Christian must have had frequent thoughts of the Jews of Palestine, and of the precious promises and prophecies laid up for them in the Bible, during the thickening of the war plot, which now must inevitably involve all Europe. The great battle of Armageddon—the angel standing in the sun calling all the fowls to the feast of the great God—the treading of the wine-press without the city, and the blood coming to the horses' bridles, are passages of Holy Writ that come up before the mind with awful grandeur, clothed with the idea of a possible fulfilment within a short time! Palestine is the Lord's inheritance, reserved for the seed of Abraham. The Turkish power holds it. Its downfall is imminent; and who next shall own Palestine? Evidently the Jews.

The world has wondered at the wealth of the Rothschilds. They are Jews. Why has Providence raised them up and placed in their hands an amount of wealth equal to many an entire kingdom? May it not be for such a time as this? The Turkish power, straightened for money to fight again Russia, comes to one of the Jews to borrow—he asks a mortgage on Palestine; and on this condition offers more money than Turkey asks. The Sultan, knowing Palestine is one portion of his dominions on which the Emperor of Russia has fixed his covetous eyes, that he may command the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and also the mouth of the Nile, would the more readily mortgage it to Rothschild, to put it as far from the enemy as possible, and identify it with the interests of Western Europe, and by this means the more effectually to secure the aid of France. In the event Turkey is swallowed up—the mortgage lies unredeemed—Palestine is once more the property of an Israelite. But Russia is determined to have it; but to obtain it she must fight all Europe—and the last great conflict is on this sacred ground. New forms of government arise all over Europe, and the Jews return to their fatherland under the deed of Rothschild. These are thoughts which quickly sprung up in our minds upon reading the above few lines.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

How Foreigners are treated in Russia.

The letters of all foreigners residing in Russia are invariably opened, examined and read, both on being sent off and on being received, by the post office authorities. Any one who is unfortunately so imprudent as to relate the impressions produced upon him in the course of his travels through the country, or who maintains with persons abroad a correspondence which the Russian police look upon as dangerous, is quickly conducted to the frontier with all the respect due him according to the rank he holds in the social hierarchy.

Some years ago, Mons. V., the brother of a French superior officer, happened to be at St. Petersburgh. He had been stopping there above a fortnight, going about everywhere, and observing everything, when one morning a police officer entered his room and asked if it was Mons. V., to whom he had the honour of speaking. On the latter answering in the affirmative, the officer continued:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, having learned *indirectly* that you keep up with your brother an active correspondence in which you give your own peculiar views of the affairs of this country, charged me to inform you that, as your letters might be lost upon the road, he thinks it would be more prudent for you to carry them to Paris yourself. Here are your letters, a carriage and horses are waiting for you at the door. I have also a passport perfectly correct to give you. In two hours your trunks will be packed and we will set out.

This ironical manner of expelling people did not surprise Mons. V., for he was aware that it was a custom of the Russian police, and he replied, therefore, in the same tone to the officer:

"His Majesty anticipated my wishes, I was on the point of leaving his dominions, but I had indulged in the hope of not taking my departure until I had seen the Czar of all the Russias. I confess that I shall regret all my life not having time to do so."

"For the matter of that sir," replied the police officer, "while we are preparing your trunks, I will despatch some one to learn his Majesty's orders."

Speaking thus, he wrote a few lines on the page of his note book, and sent them off by a Cossack who had accompanied him, and who is the indispensible acolyte of every officer charged with a mission of this description.—Half an hour afterwards, the Cossack returned with the same note, at the bottom of which were; "Granted. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Michael Riding School, the carriage will follow you."

The officer left Mons. V., to himself for the rest of the day, and returned to fetch him the next morning at half past 9. In a moment the baggage was stowed away, and Mons. V., and his *cicerone* directed their course towards the Riding School. The Emperor was already there inspecting a regiment of infantry. He passed several times before Mons. V., who was standing in the midst of a group of general officers. When the review was over, Mons. V., and his companion got into their carriage and drove off at a gallop, whirled along by four little horses of the Steppes, harnessed abreast.

On their reaching the frontier, the portcullis was raised to allow free passage to a carriage with the arms of the Czar upon it, and fifty paces further Mons. V., was set down with all his baggage before the Prussian barrier, in the middle of the road, at one o'clock of a bitter cold morning, in the month of November. The officer said that his Majesty only undertook the responsibility of such journeys as far as the frontiers of his dominions, and that at present Mons. V., must look to the King of Prussia for the means of pursuing his journey to France.

CHOLERA.—Where cramps and sickness of the stomach occur, also diarrhœa take 6 or 7 drops of oil of peppermint (not essence), and 15 drops of laudanum, in half a wineglass of cold water; and if not relieved in two hours, repeat the dose.

St. Petersburg as it is.

A letter appears in the Eberfield *Gazette*, from Dortmund, dated June 13. The writer says:

"The foreman of a large engine manufactory, who has lately returned from St. Petersburg, has given me the following statement: Everything now looks very gloomy in St. Petersburg, in doors and out of doors. The city, once beautiful and full of life, is no longer to be recognised. The palaces are converted into barracks, the bridges broken down, and the streets are covered with tents, for more than 40,000 Baskeers are said to have come from the governments of Orenburg and Perm, from their steppes and nomad encampments, for the defence of the capital, where they make a hideous impression. Whether their numbers are really so great as assigned, I cannot take upon myself to affirm, but they might if every man of them had been brought for the Bushkeers, in 1853, were set down at 29,000 families. They have still the Tartar weapons of bows and arrows, of lance and bill-hook, and will, therefore, make capital food for powder. They steal more dexterously than the crows, and they possess all the other Tartar virtues, theoretically and practically. But the proud and magnificent guard has gone away, partly to Poland and partly to Finland, and thus, in the total absence of life and daily intercourse, the city looks desolate. On the broad and glorious Neva stream, which once during the clear summer nights, afforded one of the most enchanting sights, which bore on its dark waters thousands of ships and boats, a solitary barge filled with bricks is now towed along, or a steamer runs down laden with troops for Cronstadt. As the city is in a state of war, no person is allowed to show himself in the streets after nine o'clock at night—a hard blow now to these poor northerners, who for more than half the year have been forced to keep their stove-warmed rooms. The higher classes of society are said to be quite out of tune, for to be always obliged to be making voluntary and involuntary sacrifices without receiving anything in return, is not exactly very edifying. Besides there seems no end to the whole business, and not a soul will give a rag on tick to another any longer. The common people, however, are fanaticised. Our dear papa, Czar knows best, is a proverb, and grim rage do they feel at the foreigners, whom they insult in the open street, and whom the police are constantly obliged to warn not to go beyond the gates of the city, where they could no longer be protected. For the rest, the foreigners have been obliged to sign a printed form, by which they were compelled to engage that they would submit in everything to the laws of the land, and suffer themselves to be tried and judged by them in case of their transgressing them. Trade is stagnant—all manufactories are at a stand-still, for among other causes there is no coals. What stock there was of them has been reserved by the authorities for the sole use of the steamers, though their price has gone up immensely. For this reason most of the foreign factory inspectors and workmen are leaving the country. The crowds are so great, wanting to take places in the coach running daily to Memel, that if a person does not book his place six weeks beforehand he stands a poor chance of getting away. Strangers who have money in the bank find great difficulty in getting it, for the bank pays out to no person whatever per day more than 50 silver roubles. In this way a poor Frenchman, who wanted to draw out the hard-earned savings of many years, namely 1,500 silver roubles, was obliged to run backward and forward for more than a month, having to wait every morning in the crowd till he could get served before he could get back his own again, though he had lost thereby the place he had booked and paid for at the coach-office weeks before. These things are all sad enough, and may perhaps incline the Czar to a truce, and then to peace, but they must be taken advantage of, so that he may be kept within due bounds for the future."

Arrest for Kidnapping.

FONDA, July 7, 1854.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A man by the name of Merrill was arrested to-day at Gloversville, Fulton county, charged with kidnapping Solomon Northrup, the slave. Your readers have doubtless seen or heard of the book entitled, "Solomon Northrup: or, Twelve Years a Slave." The book states how Solomon was inveigled and enticed away, and sold into slavery some fifteen years ago. Henry B. Northrup, Esq. of Sandy Hill, Washington county, in whose family Sol was brought up, expended a large sum of money in ascertaining the whereabouts of the colored boy, and after twelve years of search he found and rescued him from the curse of slavery.

Not satisfied with procuring the freedom of Sol, he has been for two years endeavoring to ferret out and bring to justice the wretch who, for the sake of gain, trafficked in human flesh by deliberately selling a free man into bondage. The person upon whom suspicion rested, had recently made his appearance in this vicinity, and the arrest was made this morning at the above place. The prisoner was armed with pistols and bowie knives, but so prompt was the arrest that he had not time to use them. He is reported to be a real desperado, and had he the least suspicion of being arrested, would no doubt have used his weapons freely. The negro identified him the moment he got his eye upon him. The constable was so down [illegible] and I will send the result to you as soon as I ascertain the facts. C.

Ladies' Names.

There is a strange deformity, combined with countless graces,
As often in the ladies' names as in the ladies' faces;
Some names are fit for every age, some only fit for youth,
Some passing sweet and musical, some horribly uncouth;
Some fit for dames of loftiest grades,
Some only fit for scullery-maids.
Ann is too blunt and common, and Nancy sounds but ill,
Yet Anna is endurable, and Annie better still;
There is a grace in Charlotte, in Eleanor a state
An elegance in Isabella, a haughtiness in Kate,
And Sarah is sedate and neat,
And Ellen innocent and sweet.
Matilda has a sickly name fit for a nurse's trade,
Sophia is effeminate, and Esther sage and staid;
Elizabeth's a matchless name, fit for a Queen to wear,
In castle, cottage, hut or hall, a name beyond compare,
Maria is too forward, and Gertrude is too gruff;
Yet coupled with a pretty face, is pretty name enough;
And Adelaide is fanciful, and Laura is too fine,
But Emily is beautiful, and Mary is divine.
Maud only suits a high-born dame,
And Fanny is a baby-name;
Eliza is not very choice, Jane is too blunt and bold,
And Martha somewhat sorrowful, and Lucy proud and cold;
Amelia is too light and gay, fit only for a flirt,
And Caroline is vain and shy, and Flora smart and pert;
Louisa is too soft and sleek,
And Alice gentle, chaste and meek;
And Harriet is confiding, and Clara grave and mild,
And Emma is affectionate, and Janet arch and wild
And Patience is expressive, and Grace is old and rare,
And Hannah warm and dutiful, and Margaret frank and fair;
And Faith, and Hope, and Charity,
Are heavenly names for sisters three.

Convolvulus; or, Morning Glory.

The Glory of Morn is a young spirit given,
In its beauty and freshness, to duty and heaven,
The Glory of Noon is a life of cross bearing;
A spirit, the marks of The Crucified wearing,
In the city where angels their anthems are singing.
And a forehead serene with its silver hair shining,
Holy Hope and firm Faith as the day is declining
And a vision of rest as from Pisgah's top given,
And a heart fixed on God is the Glory of Even.

How to obtain a long Lease of Life.

A curious medical work, by Richard Reese, of London, has lately made its appearance and is just attracting some attention, on account of the following article, which describes the uses and operations of the so called "Pommelling Hammer."

This simple instrument was invented by the late Admiral Henry, to pommel and rub parts of the body affected with rheumatism or subject to gouty inflammation, and for invigorating absorbent vessels in the cases of local deposits or diseased structure, in which it is desirable to bring the absorbents of the part into full action. By rubbing and occasionally pommelling different parts of the body which are subject to gouty and rheumatic attacks, Admiral Henry—who had for many years been a martyr to rheumatic gout—succeeded in not only curing it, but, by a perseverance in that practice after the malady was subdued, he succeeded in diminishing the sensibility or excitability of the nerves, and particularly of the membranes of joints, so as to render them unsusceptible of gouty or rheumatic action.

By persisting regularly in the use of this system, the Admiral fancied he could render the muscles and nerves of the body so firm and irritable as to prolong his life three hundred years. He pommelled and rubbed the abdomen with such a degree of force, as to act on the stomach and intestinal canal, and to its effects he attributed the regular state of his bowels, and the excellent condition of his digestive organs, having an excellent appetite, and being entirely free from any symptoms of indigestion; but, unfortunately for the anticipated results of this system, which has, unquestionably, considerable merit, the Admiral could not apply it to the most important organs of the body, namely, the brain, the lungs, and the heart.

The Admiral lived to the age of one hundred years, and for the last twenty-five years of his life was equal to considerable muscular exertions, often walking twenty-five miles in the course of the day without experiencing the slightest fatigue, and enjoying sound health. A similar mode of treating rheumatism and gout has lately been much recommended by Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, who has just published several cases in which it has completely succeeded. One great advantage arising from this system is, the cures it effects are generally permanent.

The Admiral being afflicted with cataract in both eyes, consulted Mr. Ware, who, finding them both ripe, advised him to have both extracted. He resolved to submit to the operation on the one eye only, promising that, if it succeeded, he should operate on the other.

The operation having completely failed, the Admiral determined to apply his system of pommelling and rubbing, the eye-lids being closed, to the other eye, which had the effect of bringing the absorbents into action, and the diseased lens was so completely removed, in the course of three months, that he had the power of reading small print.—*Home Journal.*

Improved Iron Bedstead.—The inventor, Mr. Forbes, has showed us a model of his bedstead, for which he has lately received a patent; and we must say it is one of the most ingenious and useful articles we have seen lately. The great convenience which it will afford to sick and infirm persons, will, we have no doubt, secure for it a large sale. A person occupying one of those bedsteads can readily raise himself to a sitting posture, and the bed is converted into an easy chair. It has this further recommendation, that the back can be placed at any angle the patient desires. Another recommendation which Mr. F.'s invention possesses, is, that by means of wheels arranged on the upper part of the bed frame, the patient can be raised off the bed altogether; as in the case of a broken limb, or any other infirmity, which requires a patient to remain in one position. This will be found to be a great recommendation. The machinery is all out of sight—nothing repulsive or suggestive of infirmity or disease meets the eye on looking superficially at this bedstead, and the casual observer would fail to recognize any material difference between it and those now in use. Everything is arranged with the precision of clockwork. We are glad that Mr. F. has obtained a patent.—The invention is a noble one, and worthy of it.

Quick Trip.—The steamer Keystone State, Capt. Hardie, arrived here at a quarter past eight o'clock last evening, in *fifty-two hours* from Savannah, being the quickest time on record.—*Phil. Eve. Register.*

News from St. Helena.—Appearance of a Russian Vessel at that Place.—We are indebted to G. W. Kimball, Esq., at St. Helena, for a copy of the *Herald* of May 18, forwarded by an arrival at New London, Conn. The Russian ship *Cezerevitch*, 527 tons, with 10 guns and 70 men, anchored in the roads off St. Helena, May 16. The arrival occasioned considerable speculation, indeed the *Herald* says:—If seventy Russian bears had been brought to the island, the event would hardly have produced more sensation. Some of the islanders were of opinion that the vessel ought to be detained and searched, while others would have made a prize of her at once, and taken all risks. The vessel proved to be in the employ of the Russian American Company, and the men chiefly landsmen, on their return home, having fulfilled the period of their engagement in the foreign service. Of course she was suffered to go without molestation. A slaver bark, name and nation unknown, was brought into St. Helena, on the 14th May, captured by H. B. M. sloop *Linnet*, off Kalemba, on the 30th April, supposed to be intended for the slave trade. A rumor is said to have been brought by her, that a vessel full of negroes had got clear a few days before. The St. Helena whaling ground during the present season, had been explored with success by the American whalers. During the last few weeks no less than eight sperm whales have been taken on the Carroll ground, yielding about fifty-five barrels.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A Whale Captured off Nantucket Bar.—The schooner *Wm. P. Doliver*, Capt. McGuire, which returned a few days ago from a very successful whaling cruise of two months, sailed again yesterday, on a similar expedition, among the shoals around the island. The vessel had proceeded but about two miles from the Bar, and was lying "off and on," waiting for a boat to come off having the captain on board, when a large fin-backed whale was discovered near by, lazily moving along, apparently unmindful of the dangers that threatened. His seeming reverie was soon disturbed, however, by the entrance of a bomb lance into his huge side from the vessels deck, which immediately turned the current of his thoughts in another direction, and caused him to "turn up" in a very few minutes. He sunk in seventeen fathoms of water, but by the aid of grappels was raised again to the surface, and in the evening was towed into the harbor by the steamer *Massachusetts.*

This morning the whale was hauled up to the wharf to afford an opportunity to those who wished to view a specimen of the wonders of the mighty deep. His length is about sixty feet, but he will not, probably, yield over twenty or thirty barrels of oil, the blubber being very thin. It was a novel and interesting sight to most of our citizens.—*New Bedford Standard.*

"Tall Walking."—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, describes two remarkable experiments in aerostation, which he gives assurance, were actually performed. A man enveloped in a net work containing a large number of bladders filled with hydrogen gas, ran, one day, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous; the ascensional power of the gas was not sufficient to carry him up, but it neutralized three quarters of his weight. He subsequently renewed the experiment with a little more gas. He made forty miles an hour, and said, with a favorable wind he could easily make forty-five miles an hour, and beat any locomotive without fatigue. The *Times* correspondent adds:—

"With tremendous muscular power possessed by man, it is evident that if he could in any way lengthen his legs as this invention in reality does, he would realize the fable of Seven League Boots. Caulder the most agile clown of the circus, who was present agreed soon, with similar appuratus, to jump over the Seine. I understand that a dozen machines with improvements are now in course of fabrication, and that the idea of annihilating space has seized upon more than one adventurous brain. As to the æronauts they all acknowledge that they might as well burn their baloons."

A Hint to Niagara Visitors.—Our readers who intend to visit the Niagara Falls, will thank us for the hint, never to engage a vehicle to cross the bridge. The best plan is to cross the ferry for a shilling, select one of the conveyances always in waiting, which belong to colored men (the only reasonable persons there), order your route to terminate at the bridge, then walk over, and hack and omnibus will do the rest; or first drive to the bridge, dismiss your carriage, walk over, and take a hack on the opposite side;—otherwise you must pay in addition to 25 cents toll for each person, $1,50c for carriage toll! We know a gentleman, who, with his lady hired a hack at Niagara for $4, to convey them across the suspension bridge and up to Chippewa to join the steamer, but what with tolls; &c., it cost them NINE dollars!—*Alb. Atlas.*

☞ Many of the most influential presses of Massachusetts, and among them the Boston *Atlas*, are calling loudly for some new and stringent Legislation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, such that any man who shall act as commissioner, marshal, deputy, or otherwise, under that law, shall be forever disqualified for holding any office in the State; and the same law, it is contended, should apply to any man who acts as legal counsel for the slave hunter.—*Elmira Rep.*

Mr. Emerson, in one of his lectures, tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, about the year 1150, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test this good man's credit and knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years.

"Punch" on Bonnets.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has been further and still further rearward and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two young ladies in full dress, and bare headed, sailling along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnet on a waiter.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Our Tour.

Dear Freeman,—After a hurried and rapid journey by steamboat, railroad and waggon, without being able to stop at Hamilton, I find myself in the flourishing settlement called Dawn, on the Sydenham, enjoying the hospitality alternately of those staunch friends of our paper, Messrs. Hill, Cary and Johnson, and the active assistance of this respectable body of people generally. The appearance of the country is beautiful just now, and industry and progress mark every foot-print made by our people, as well as those of their white neighbors. In the village of Dresden, carpenters are busy completing the fine buildings owned by Wm. Whipper, Esq.; smiths, waggon-makers, all are at work, and, to crown all, the farmers of the surrounding country have "demonstrated the problem" in connexion with the rest, whether the whites and colored people *can live together on terms of equality, and as independent freemen*; it has not to be proven here. Preparations are being made to celebrate the 1st of August at this place by a dinner. Mr. John Scoble is also expected to divulge a great secret on the August occasion, connected with the "future" of Dawn Institute; and as they have been told by him that they will not be asked to *approve* the scheme, but only to "*carry it out*;" and as the antecedents of this same Institute (three hundred acres of land *without school or house for a school*, except the building in which the government school is now held) have been of a complicated, and, at times, rather turbulent character; anxiety, expectation, doubt and uneasiness mark the features and conversation of the people. Frederick Douglass, Esq., and some great guns are to come from the States, I am told, whose policy, so recently "changed," will be told by themselves. Fears have been expressed to your humble servant as to the possibility of a coalition of the Dawn Institute and the "Colored Industrial School of the United States;" the attempt at which I could as easily believe as I could that the work for either will be anything but talk, so far as the people are to be benefited, for some time; or that the plan, which, by the way, has been found too good to keep until the 1st, will be any other than a grand scheme by which poor gentlemen, as well as rich ones, may line their pockets. The purpose is, as told by Mr. Scoble, to a gentleman here, to beg some thousands, with which to construct the building, &c., which, as a convention of the people—a mass gathering, first established the organization of Dawn, the people of Canada may well fear an attempt to commit them in a mass capacity,—to this new wholesale begging scheme, which there is no reason to doubt, either from those in America to be connected with it, nor from the plan itself, will furnish another pension-department for its begging agents, at five hundred or a thousand the year, as does another "institution" in this country. However, the people are wide awake. There is a certainty that the people of Dawn are helping themselves, whether their "friends" help them, or only revive old feuds amongst them, when pretending to be doing something; and they, with Canadians generally, will yet arise in their might and sweep these pretenders from amongst them. The *Freeman* is read here, and the people pay for it. They are satisfied, and the Provincial Anti-Slavery Union meets in connexion with it,—with the same approval here as at Toronto, London, Dundas, St. Catherines, and other places. Our travelling agents had generally been so charry of their efforts, that I had thought they could not do anything; but I find the people's hearts beat in the right place towards it, and Mr. Ward may look for the biggest turn out and warmest reception on his visit to these parts, that he or any other man ever had.

To-day has been quite a day for Dresden, the new Reform Candidate for Kent, Archibald McKellar, Esq., of Chatham, has been among the electors, asking their support at the future election. He will get a hearty support—as he should. Mr. McK. has always stood by the colored people of this county; when the Larwill party would have drummed Mr. King and Elgin out of Canada, Mr. McKellar was on hand to aid the right; and Reformers and not Reformers should consider his claims. Our people will do him justice, I think; they are wise enough to see the propriety of helping those, who, at a time when it was needed, helped them. The demonstration of to-day has been a glorious refutation of the charge of ingratitude against the colored people, forever on the lips of those who cannot get enough from them.

But a word more about my immediate visit. I am getting names and the "tin" for the paper, and only regret that your demands make such a short stay at present, imperative. The women—God bless them—see the work of reform to be theirs too, and good sisters in the places I have mentioned, will go to work for an Annual Bazaar to be held alternately at Toronto, London, Hamilton, Chatham, and other large places, as well as for a series of Tea-meetings this autumn, all in aid of their paper. But I must close for a meeting. The colored emigration is increasing, and no fear of "disastrous results."

Saturday, July 15.

I did not send to you the first part of this "missive," so a word more. The claims of the *Freeman* were presented last evening before a respectable gathering of the people, and with no apparent marks of disapprobation from any portion of the coloured people. True to instinct, however, Mr. John Scoble took occasion to impress upon the people that they could not "afford to lose any of their friends," (?) and as the inference was they were likely to do so, should the *Freeman* be continued; the *spirit* of the paper was such, *that it should* be stopped.

Such a barefaced attack, I dare affirm, was never made by mortal enemy against any paper, as this same *pretended* friend of coloured people, made upon the paper last night—every device that a wicked heart could suggest, was used to prejudice the minds of the people. "It would be an experiment," this editing by Mr. Ward. The paper was edited by persons of no *position*, and comparatively unknown,—its spirit was bad; and, when it was shown that Rev. Mr. Ward had a superior position to the gentleman talking, and that he had edited two papers before, your humble agent was suddenly the insignificant body Imposing scene! Mr. John Scoble, the would-be member for Peel, or *anywhere*, if you please, trying to do battle against a negro *woman, in a log schoolhouse at Dawn!* Conflict of Russian and Turk, how comparable with it!

But the people were uninfluenced: the conflict was so terrible and so little: the attack so unprovoked, that even an Indian present was compelled to speak out, which he did by an illustration too good to be lost, and with which I must favour you in my next.

Saturday evening a fine meeting was held in the Chatham Settlement, known as Peter B. Smith's. Of the success there, I will tell you next week. For the present, the *Provincial Union* will be a bond of agreement among good people, without respect to creed or origin, stronger than bands of iron.

Your obedient servant,

M. A. Shadd.

George Harris.

One of the most manly specimens of oppressed human nature, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is George Harris. The manner in which Mrs. Stowe disposes of him, and the words she puts into his mouth, as reasons for his going to Liberia, always struck us as a piece of needless and hurtful encouragement of the vile spirit of Yankee Colonizationism.

We never could reconcile it with an anti-slavery tale, nor see its place in an anti-slavery book. We well recollect, that some of the most prominent of the coloured men of New York complained of it at the time, very justly. Mr. Lewis Tappan, then came out with the statement, that Mrs. Stowe regretted that any evil influence should be wrought by that chapter, and that she was not a Colonizationist. But Mrs. Stowe, who is as capable of speaking her own thoughts, expressing her own opinions, and stating her own principles, as any woman on either side of the Atlantic, has not, we are grieved to say, thought proper, to disclaim Colonizationism, or to deprecate the negro-hating, negro-persecuting inference which Colonizationists might very fairly draw from that unfortunate chapter. This is the more to be regretted when we consider that Mrs Stowe, so well knows the difference between Colonizationism in America, and in England. In the latter country, it is friendship for the negro; in the former, the deadliest, most satanic enmity. Whatever, therefore, aids, encourages, or, in the least degree, forwards the former, is just so much practical help given to one of the worst class of Anglo-Saxon enemies and revilers it was ever the hard lot of the negro to contend with.

However, we hoped that bad chapter would be overlooked,—that the good the the book would do, would, by far overbalance the evil of that deplorable chapter. At least, thought we, if Colonizationists do not notice it, it is no business of ours, to cry to them, "Look here!" But with their accustomed keenness of vision, they have noticed and called particular attention to this chapter, and this hero, George Harris. We publish, this week, a paper from the January No. of the *Colonization Herald*, which shows how keen a blade Mrs. Stowe has put into the hands of our unscrupulous foes.—What a pity it is, that British America, either North, Temperate, or Tropical, could not have obtained the manly runaway mulatto, and his family!

Uncle Tom must be killed,—George Harris exiled! Heaven for dead negroes!—Liberia for living mulattoes! Neither can *live* on the American Continent! Death or banishment is our doom, say the Slaveocrats, the Colonizationists, and,—save the mark,—Mrs. Stowe!!

Let black men learn from this, and ten thousand like cases, the great lesson that the vindicaion of their rights and liberties, *must be done mainly by themselves.* That however gatefully accepting the assistance of friends, *so far as it goes*, the work, under God, is their own.

"Who would be free, *himself* must strike the blow."

A single remark more. Mr. Frederick Douglass was the chief orator at the anniversary of the *conservatives*, and spoke also at the other meeting. But, strangely enough—with talent and power that would make him *facileprinceps* in Liberia, and forced to deplore the prejudice of caste and colour in this county, making him feel every day and every hour his inferiority to the whites, and to see the impassable gulf that yawns between the two races—he pronounces colonization in Africa a nefarious and abominable scheme, and valiantly declares his unalterable resolution to live and die among the people who elbow him off the side-walk, and refuse to ride in the same car, or take their meals with him at the same table. This seems infatuation, but we will not quarrel with his taste. The sentiment of one of Milton's personages—better to reign in Tophet than to serve somewhere else—does not appear to be responded to very cordially by Mr. Douglass.

His inconsistency on another point, however, is somewhat amusing. When showing his audience at the Tabernacle that the world is really enlisted in the anti-slavery work, and has not been lulled to sleep by the clanking of chains, he triumphantly asked, "What is the world doing now?" "Reading Uncle Tom's Cabin; and when they have read that they will read the Key to the said Cabin!" "Very true," an auditor might have responded, "Mr. Douglass; but that book of your idolatory, the mere reading of which—as you very erroneously infer—proves that the world is more warmly enlisted than ever in the cause you are advocating, contains one of the strongest and best-put arguments for the colonization of yourself and the people of your race on the shores of Liberia that the world has heard for many a day. You might very well stand, Mr Douglass, for Mrs. Stowe's George Harris: your complexion is alike, your intelligence is similar, your sense of wrong, and your mode of expressing it are sufficiently akin; but George Harris favours colonization, which you denounce as a 'nefarious scheme,' and determines to go thither, while you determine to stay here; and fortifies his determination by reasons and arguments which you, Mr. Douglass, and none of your co-labourers can refute or answer."

In fact, Mrs Stowe's colonization argument is a burr under the bare feet of her abolition "lovers," a thorn in their side, a beam in their eye, as "vinegar upon nitre" to their delicate taste. She located him in Liberia, not because she believes in colonization, but because she could'nt locate him anywhere ese." This is your solution, Professor Stowe and Mr. Bacon is it? Could she not locate him in Canada, amid its not quite everlasting snows, if the States failed to give him an asylum? Could she not locate him among the legal subjects of Faustin Soulouque, under the shade of trees and beneath the influence of a sky whispering to him perpetually of Africa, the magnificent country from which his fathers were torn? Could she not have located him in England or Scotland, sending him on as an *avant courier* to prepare the way for her own triumphal entry there, to receive the felicitations of a country which would be sure to extend to one of her favorite *proteges* out of regard to herself at least, an enduring asylum and a welcome hospitality?

This matter about locating him in Liberia through necessity is simply preposterous, and the wretched shift resorted to shows how hard they who use it are driven for an argument. We take a more direct and manly view of the question, and do Mrs. Stowe the credit to believe that she located Harris in Liberia, just because she was persuaded that Liberia was the best place where he could be located; the place where galling inequality would disappear, where his talents and his piety could be more hopefully and fruitfully exerted, and where the greatest amount of happiness to himself, and means of doing good to others, could be certainly obtained. And while we sympathize with both abolition societies in their cruel disappointment at not finding in Mrs. Stowe an ally, ready to go the whole length of their revolutionary ultraism, we find consolation in the thought that she has made herself no party to the fierce anathemas which those who claim her as their own are wont to deal out unsparingly on one of the noblest schemes of modern philanthropy, the pages of whose history display the finger of God, brightly as the gilded spire the rays of the noonday sun. And while her graphic and powerful story has roused the sympathy of the world's heart in behalf of the oppressed, and indignation toward the oppressor, it has none the less pointed the world's eye to that infant republic, Heaven-shielded and fostered, a bright spot on the face of a continent lying in darkness, and shown the crushed descendant of Ham, when the yoke has been broken from off his neck, where he may find, with God's blessing, a safe and peaceful asylum, a congenial climate, a glorious country, a kindred people, a blessed religion, exemption from the "proud man's contumely," and a happy home, unless idleness, unthrift, and profligacy, with other vices which germinates as well from the corrupt heart of the African, on his own soil, as from that of his pale-faced brother everywhere, conspire to prevent it. C. V. S.

The following is an account of the Fast-Day Meeting at Norwich, May 26th:

From the Norfolk Herald.

Prince's Street Chapel (Independent.)

A meeting for prayer was held in Prince's Street Chapel in the morning, at half-past ten o'clock. After reading appropriate passages of Scripture, an address on the subjects which were suitable for prayer on such an occasion, was delivered by the Rev. John Alexander. Three members of the church, together with the pastor, opened up prayer, and a deep solemnity pervaded the congregation, who completely filled the lower part of the spacious building.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, a united meeting of persons belonging to Baptist and Independent congregations was held in the same place, which was crowded in every part. After singing, and reading the Scriptures, an address was delivered by the Rev. J. Alexander, which was chiefly founded on David's prayer in the sixty-eighth Psalm,—

"Scatter thou the people that delight in war."

After remarking that David was "a man of war from his youth," the speaker showed that David connected his wars with prayer, and that he undertook them with devout dependence upon God, whom he acknowledged as fighting with him and for him, and to whom he appealed to defend the right. But, though he practised war, he did not *delight* in it. Both he and the class to which he was opposed engaged in war; one from choice, the other from necessity; one for purposes of ambition, aggrandisement, and tyranny, the other from the love of justice, liberty, and truth; one delighting in it as a gratification of depraved passion, and the other deprecating it, as one of the direst calamities. These remarks were then applied to the war in which we are now engaged, and which was undertaken for the safety and liberty of others, rather than for selfish purposes; which was not entered into till after the government of our country had done their utmost to prevent it; and which was not an aggressive but a defensive war, to protect the weak against the strong, and the interests of civil and religious liberty against its determined and tyrannical foes. Various means had also been adopted to mitigate its evils; provision had been made for the wives and children of the soldiers; and government had permitted and encouraged the supply of Bibles and religious tracts to all our brave defenders. These circumstances showed that, though we had determined upon war, we had no delight in war, and that therefore we could consistently, and, he trusted, devoutly commit our cause to the providence and power of God. The address was concluded by showing the suitableness and importance of thus uniting together for humiliation and prayer, and for the full and frank confession of our individual and national transgressions, several of which were described and condemned. We should fervently pray that God would mercifully overrule the war for the frustration of ambitious projects, and for the extension of liberty and religion. We should also pray for our beloved and honored Queen, who, as chief magistrate, was one of "the powers ordained of God," and entrusted by him, not only with the sceptre of authority and rule, but with "the sword" of justice and punishment, which she was required "not to bear in vain." The awful responsibility of such a position as hers demanded the sympathies and prayers of every loyal and Christian man. We should also devoutly and earnestly desire that the God of mercy should bring the war to a speedy termination, and "make the wrath of man to praise him," by rendering it productive of liberty and happiness to mankind. And as many of the noblest religious institutions in our country arose amidst the tempests of the revolutionary war, let us promptly and zealously avail ourselves of the opportunities which this war may afford, to spread the gospel in Europe and the the world, and the happy time may come when "men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn the art of war no more."

After prayer and praise, the second address was delivered by the Rev. S. R. Ward, a gentleman of color, from Canada, who most appropriately and eloquently dwelt upon the great privileges which this country had long enjoyed, and the great progress which it had made in knowledge, and liberty, and influence, far beyond that of any other nation. These very privileges had, however, exposed us to corresponding temptations to pride and vain glory, so that we needed to humble ourselves before God, and to seek his favor and protection by penitence and prayer. It was, however, a matter for much gratitude to God that this war had not been of our own seeking, and that it has been undertaken, not with selfish or ambitious intentions, but especially for the purpose of protecting Turkey against the grasping and destructive policy of the powerful and determined enemy of her liberties, and even of her existence as an empire.

This address evidently produced a deep impression on the crowded auditory, and after it was delivered, the Rev. Andrew Reed concluded the service with an earnest practical appeal to the people, beseeching them to cherish devoutly the feelings which had been excited in their minds; to exercise a generous confidence towards the government which had so reluctantly entered on the war; and to secure, by faith and prayer, an immediate interest in that great salvation which was brought to them by the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Prayers were offered up by the Rev. Messrs. Howard, Scott, and Reed, and a collection was made for the wives and children of the soldiers, which amounted to about £17.

Trans-Atlantic Testimony.

The following resolutions were passed, unanimously, at a meeting of the Leeds (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Association, held May 30th, 1854:—

Moved by Wilson Armistead, Esq.; seconded by Rev. Wilsam Guest.

1. That we deeply and most sorrowfully lament, and feel imperatively called upon to utter our solemn protest, in the name of humanity, against the attempt now making, in the United States, to legalize slavery throughout an immense area of their territory where it has not yet existed, and thus open the way for a very large extension of an institution which has resulted in countless crimes and miseries wherever it has been tolerated—which is uniformly acknowledged to have acted as a blight and a curse in every land where it has existed, and which is a disgrace to the cause of Christianity in that country and throughout the world.

2. That whilst the iniquitous system of slavery has hitherto found some of its most zealous advocates amongst the professing ministers of the Gospel in the United States, we heartily sympathize with the protests against the extension of slave territory, which have been forwarded to the American Congress by thousands of the ministers of religion, as well as by vast numbers of laymen, who had hitherto taken no part in the efforts for the abolition of chattel slavery, and we would express an earnest hope that they will, henceforward, openly avow themselves in favour of the freedom of their unjustly enslaved fellow-creatures.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Mayor of Leeds, *President.*
JOSEPH LUPTON., Esq.,
Vice-President.

A Hint to United States Visitors.

The Montreal *Transcript*, of a late date, contains the particulars of a case that came before the Courts of that city lately, which is of a rather interesting character.

It appears that a Kentuckian, named Ott, while on a visit to Montreal, thought that he might as well try to help a friend, and accordingly set about to devise means for enticing away from his master, Mr. Stephens, a colored man named Osborne, who had been for some time a resident in our free country. Osborne had been a horse-trainer, and in that capacity he had been very useful to his owner—a Mr. Campbell, in Baltimore—and strong inducements had been held out to him, at different times, to return to Kentucky. Ott's part in this affair is thus described:—

"On the 6th day of July, defendant being informed by Mr. Daly, that Osborne lived with Mr. Stephens, drove up to Mr. Romeo Stephens' house, and sent the cabman into his house by the back way, to enquire whether a black servant, named Osborne, lived there. He was shown to R. Stephens' father by a boy, when the cabman again got into the kitchen. Mr. Ott then held out inducements of higher wages and free papers, to get the boy to desert his master's employ, and offered to pay his passage to Kentucky. Being told by Osborne that he had $13½ a month, defendant told him he could get $60 or $70 per month, besides his gains by betting, and that he was a fool to stay a week for such wages, and that, if he would go with him, he would give him his free papers as soon as he got into the States. Defendant then a few times told Osborne not to mention the conversation to Mr. Stephens."

Proceedings were at once instituted against Ott; and notwithstanding the exertions of his lawyer, and of Mr. Daly, of the Donegana Hotel, who appears to have "shown the greatest desire to acquit the defendant," British justice took its course, and the Kentuckian, to his great mortification, was condemned to pay a penalty of 20s., with costs, and imprisonment for five minutes. This was certainly too lenient a punishment; but it will teach slaveholders that they cannot be allowed to tamper with colored men in Canada.

A Supposed Outbreak.—The Natchitoches, La., *Chronicle*, of the 24th ult., says:—For the last three weeks, there has been an increasing excitement among the planters and citizens in the neighborhood of Campte and Grapp's Bluff, arising from rumored reports of insubordination and outbreak among the slaves. There appear to be a conviction in the minds of the citizens that there is some truth in the reports, but, as yet, we cannot see anything positive to cause alarm. They have taken precautionary measures, appointed committee of vigilance, and organized active patrols. White men are implicated as the leaders of the blacks; but so far, no overt act, committed by them, has been discovered. Yesterday a large party of the citizens proceeded to the bank of the river where the State hands were at work, and arrested sixteen of them; they were conduct to Natchitoches, and placed in jail; there is as yet no charge made out against them; they are suspected of complicity in the contemplated outbreak. These negroes will probably be examined in a few days.

The Foreign News.

We give under our telegraphic head, such details of news by the *Franklin* as have reached us. The delightful uncertainty of news in general, and telegraphic news in particular, is well exemplified in the European intelligence of late. By last steamer, we were told that Russia had courteously consented to evacuate the Principalities out of regard for Austria. Now we are told she peremptorily refuses to evacuate them at all, and that she manifests a decided inclination to hold on to Moldavia at least. This may very possibly be only another phase of the game of duplicity that Russia and Austria are jointly playing on the Western Powers. It may be part of the programme that Austria shall make prodigious hostile demonstrations against Russia, but we venture the prediction that a small grave will hold all the Muscovite soldiers killed by Austrian bullets in the present war.

The Baltic fleet lay off Cronstadt at the last accounts, and was expected soon to make a general attack.

A revolution has been attempted, or effected, at Madrid,—with what result is somewhat uncertain.

Arrival of the Franklin.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN!

ADMIRAL NAPIER BEFORE CRONSTADT.

BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

New York, 18th July.

The *Franklin* left Cowes at half-past 6 p. m., on the 5th. She went ashore on Long Island Beach, off Moriches, early yesterday morning in a dense fog. The passengers all got ashore in safety, and arrived in this city at midnight, together with the mails.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at 4 a.m. on the 5th.

A military insurrection, headed by O'Donnell, has broke out in Spain. 4,000 of the Madrid Garrison had marched out towards Toledo.

The Queen had replied to the Austrian and Prussian summons, that she will resist to the last rouble.

The collision between the Austrian and Russian forces in Moldavia is imminent. The Russians had defended the Lireth, and the Austrian commander had gone to the seat of war with orders to insist on the evacuation of Moldavia, which the Russians refused.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult., states that the Town was much agitated. The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campa del Mora, about a gun shot from the Palace.

General Campuzano, director of the artillery, had refused to attack them, although

protesting his fidelity to the Queen. General Lara, had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison.

O'Donnell, it is said, has summoned the Queen to change her Ministry, and unless she did so, he would attack the town the same evening.

Subsequent advices to the 2nd inst., state that Madrid was covered with barricades. The populace are crying out death to Sartorionee.

The abdication of the Queen is under discussion, and the formation of the Regency of which Narvaez should be a member. On the other hand, the *Patrie* declares the news received from Spain to be favorable to the Government, and the insurgents, after having been defeated, marched to Toledo.

PARIS, July 4th.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Bayonne of the 3rd instant, which states that on the 27th ult., the Queen of Spain appeared on the parade, and was well received by the troops and the populace.

A despatch from the Spanish Government of the 2nd states, that on the 1st, at 4 p.m., the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents and gained a signal advantage over them. The latter were routed, and many officers and privates have asked permission to return to their duty.

FROM THE BALTIC.

A despatch, dated Hamburgh, July 4th, states that on the 29th ult., the Anglo-French fleets were lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack the next day.

The bombardment of Boomersund began at 5 p.m., on 30th ult. The masked batteries were dismantled at 7 o'clock, and at 10, the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account states the English loss at 3 men, and another four killed and seven wounded. The Russians fought desperately. A bomb fell on the deck of the *Hector*, and midshipman Lucas threw it overboard before it exploded.

Admiral Napier was near Cronstadt with 12 screw line of battle ships, a French ship of the line and seven steam corvettes.

LIVERPOOL, July 4th.

The latest report of the Liverpool Markets note American descriptions of Flour at an advance of 6d a 9d over the rates of Friday, at which a steady business was doing; stock much reduced, and the weather at the close of the week was quite stormy.

Wheat held at higher rates. Indian Corn in favor of buyers. Reports were current of a partial blight of the new potato crop.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool, Capt. Leitch, July 8th, arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Sir Charles Napier was lying in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to June 27th, no attack had been made. The English frigate *Desperate* had fired some shots, which the batteries had returned.

Boomensund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol and attacked three allied ships at the batteries. The allied ships engaged, were the *Furious*, *Terrible*, and *Descartes*. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The *Furious* was considerably damaged. The main body of the allied fleets were at Baljok.

Some English boats, taking soundings at the mouth of the Dnieper, exchanged shots with some Cossacks.

FROM THE DANUBE.

On the 21st and 22nd ultimo, an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a despatch from Beyrout. Omar Pacha fell on the rear of 25,000 troops, near Silistria, on the 21st, and the battle lasted nearly two days.

The Russians' loss is about 2,500 killed. They, however, made good their retreat.

The plans of the campaign, and the movement of the allied fleets are kept a profound secret.

A telegraph is being built to Varna Shumla, Widdin, and Gallipoli.

Fifty-thousand Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are also there.

On the 22d the cannonade and attack on the Russians' rear-guard was heard, and General Canrobert sent 3 squadrons to reconnoitre.

Omar Pacha is preparing to establish his head-quarters at Rustchuk.

The communications with the Danube are kept open as far as Listova by the Turkish flotilla.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers commands the division of the French army embarking for the Baltic.

The English line-of-battle ships *St. Vincent*, *Royal William*, *Algiers*, *Hannibal* and *Terrible*, and steamer *Lynx* and others, are embarking a force at Cherbourg.

FROM ASIA.

The news from Asia is bad.

On the 19th June the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts, between Ursenbeat and Kutais. The Russians attacked them on the flank during the assault and defeated them with the loss of 15,000 men, 13 cannon, 35 standards, and the entire camp equipments.

The crew of the English frigate *Sansparei* are fortifying Soukhoum Kaleh, and the crew of the English frigate *Sampson*, Kintriche.

An erroneous despatch was published, reversing the account, and stating that the Turks, under Salim Pacha, had defeated the Russians with the above loss, but reliable accounts shew that the Turks were disastrously defeated.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—Business in wheat and flour has been rather limited, without material change from our last quotations. The tendency of prices is downward. Corn rather active at 1s decline. Some circulars quote wheat 3d, and flour 6d lower.

Messrs. Richardson, and other leading houses, quote Western Canal Flour at 36s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Canadian 37s. White Wheat 10s a 11s. White and Yellow Corn 35s.

(From the Bermuda Gazette of July 4.)

BARBADOES.

Fearful Mortality by Cholera.

We stated in our last, on the authority of Captain Smith, of the schooner *Medora*, that cholera had made its appearance at Barbadoes, and that the deaths had amounted to upward of 100 per day by that disease. Since then we have received files of St. Thomas papers to the 21st, and Barbadoes to the 14th ultimo, too fully confirming the melancholy tidings brought by Captain Smith, and proving further that the mortality had been on the increase, till the number of deaths by that fell disease, in the new (City) burial ground of Bridgetown, amounted in one day to the frightful number of 244 human beings! The total number of deaths in the city had reached, on the 13th, to 2,107. In the Garrison of St. Anne there had been 64 deaths.

In the suburbs of Bridgetown there had been 14 deaths.

Just beyond Black Rock, in a little village called Panes Bay, there had been 58 deaths.

Abel Clinket, Esq., the originator, proprietor, and (for 32 years) sole editor of *The Barbadian*, has died of the disease. Dr. Drinan, the editor of *The Globe* was "barely convalescent after an "attack of cholera, unsurpassed in severity by "anything of the kind that has ever been experienced." The sub-editor of *The Liberal* was down with the disease. A half sheet only of *The Liberal* was issued on the 14th. In alluding to the disease and the circumstance of the reduced size of his paper, the editor says: "Under these "circumstances, we know not how soon we may "be obliged to suspend our issue altogether. "There is but a single hand in our office besides the foreman."

Of the 150 prisoners confined in the jail, 13 survived, whence the Governor very humanely ordered their release.

Among the deaths there have been 70 white persons, the remainder colored.

The shipping at Barbadoes was healthy. A large vessel had left there for Demerara, but returned to post in a few days, the cholera having appeared on board and two or three deaths ensued.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of emigrant ships which took their departure from Liverpool during the past month, for all foreign ports, was 55 ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,825 tons, and having on board a total number of 27,222 passengers. Of these, 36 ships were for the United States, with 18,405 emigrants, to whom the largest number of 10,722 were Irish, 4,752 foreigners (chiefly Germans), 2,529 English, and 399 Scotch. For Canada and New Brunswick (British America) the number of ships were seven, with 3,223 emigrants; and for the Australian colonies 14 ships, carrying 5,480 passengers, 108 being first cabin, and the remainder second and third class passengers. Of these, 2,450 were English, 1,550 were Irish, 1094 Scotch, and 288 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans and Swiss. The number of short ships, which do not come under the inspection of the government agents, was 55, having on board 2,357 passengers.

Cholera.

CHICAGO.—The Cleveland *Ledger* of the 13th has the following:

The Asiatic cholera is producing terrible consternation in Chicago. People are fleeing into the country by thousands, terror-stricken. Several of the most prominent merchants and business men of the city have been suddenly stricken down. The Board of Health report the total number of deaths during the month of June at 333, of which 147 were from cholera. From the 1st to the 8th inst., the interments reached 242, the majority of which were caused by cholera. The mortality is chiefly confined to the poorer classes. Business is in a great measure suspended. The cars arrive empty, and leave full of passengers going out of the city. The cool weather of the last few days has caused a decline in the mortality.

Fourteen cases of cholera were reported in Boston on the 12th, three of them fatal.

OREGON.—The *Crescent City* (Oregon,) *Herald* has the following:

We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that Mr. Curtis, of Whalesburg, O. T., has discovered a valuable quicksilver mine, three miles below Rogue River. It covers an area of some 15 or 20 acres, and is probably the largest and richest mine of its kind in the world. Mr. C. holds it by a pre-emption title.—*Phil. Register.*

IRISH AND AMERICAN RIOT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, July 10.—It is reported that a disturbance took place in Lawrence yesterday, between the Americans and Irish, in which pistols and other deadly weapons were freely used. Another report states that the Catholic church was destroyed, when the Irish raised the American flag, union down, with a cross over it. The Americans rallied and tore it down. Several persons were injured in the melee which followed.

The Cuban planters being determined to get cheap labor somewhere, are importing Chinese in lieu of negroes. Four hundred and seventy were landed in Havana, during one week in the beginning of this month.

MEZIM BEY, LATE LIEUT. TEVIS.—We find in a letter in the *Journal of Commerce*, dated Constantinople, June 1st, the following mention of Mr. Carroll Tevis, formerly of Philadelphia, now in the service of the Sultan: "Dispatches from the army of Antolia, state that the Russians had been defeated at Kars, and are retreating towards Erzeroum. Bin-Bashi, (lieutenant colonel) Mezim Bey, (late Lieutenant Tevis, of the American mounted rifles,) now in command of a thousand Bashi-Baizouks, is said to have distinguished himself in the action. The Turkish accounts speak in the highest terms of the American Bey."

☞ The Indianapolis *State Sentinel* says, that "the State Convention of Know Nothings, or United Americans," commenced its sittings in that city on the 11th. The Masonic Hall, it says, was engaged for the meeting, and all the windows were blinded.

☞ The Philadelphia *North American* says that grasshoppers in innumerable swarms infest the fields in many parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, carrying devastation to all the vegetation of the fields.

☞ The summit of the Green Mountains, east of Burlington, was white with snow on Monday morning of last week.

☞ The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says that in St. Charles county, a large portion of the wheat crop is likely to be lost for want of harvesting hands. As high as $3 per day is paid for labor.

GOOD.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 5th, says our farmers are now in the midst of a glorious harvest. Despite the croakers and the "*little yellow weevil*," we shall have an abundant wheat crop in this county. The corn crop promises well—the last two weeks has brought it out nobly.

☞ One man in Riverhead, L. I., raised 2000 quarts of strawberries this year.

Nomination of Candidates for Toronto.

THE Nomination of Candidates took place yesterday at the City Hall, when Messrs. Ridout, Sherwood, Bowes, Cameron, and Boulton were nominated

The show of hands was decidedly in favour of Mr. Bowes, but it would be difficult to say who was the second man according to this mode of expressing popular opinion.

The speeches were in no respect remarkable, and the proceedings passed off in a very sober manner. The election takes place on the 26th and 27th inst.—*Citizen.*

Incendiary Fire.

On Tuesday night and Friday morning, the house of John Hector, Esq., on William Street, was on fire three times. The family were absent from home, two female servants only remaining in the house. About half-past 10, p. m., on Tuesday, a large arm-chair in the drawing-room was discovered to be on fire; but, by the assistance of neighbours, the flames were extinguished, without much damage. On the succeeding morning, about eight o'clock, the sheds, woodpile and verandah, were found to be in flames—and the fire had gained so much headway, that it was feared the house would be destroyed. By the use of a small hand-engine, however belonging to Mr. Baines, which was being repaired at Mr. Richmond's shop on Queen Street, the fire was checked, without much damage being done, save to Mr. Hector's furniture, in removing it. Again, at three o'clock on the same day, fire was discovered in a cupboard on the second story, among some female clothing, in a place which it was impossible that fire could have accidentally reached. It was fortunately discovered soon, and extinguished. So many recurrences caused the greatest suspicion of incendiarism; and Mr. Gurnett, on being applied to, entered into an investigation of the circumstances yesterday, in the Police Court. The result was, that one of the female servants, named Elizabeth Buchanan, was remanded for further examination. —*Colonist.*

Health Return.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Thursday Morning, July 20th, 1854.

Number of cholera patients remaining in Hospital up to Tuesday night, 18th instant, - - - - - - - - 12

Admitted on Wednesday, - 7—19

Discharged on do, - - - 4—

Died " do, - - - 1—5

Remaining in Hospital on Wednesday night, - - - - 14

JOSEPH ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Committee's Room, 20th July, 1854.

A WOMAN OVER THE FALLS.—A gentleman from Louisville, Ky., stopping at the Cataract, and while standing on the piazza in the rear overlooking the rapids, saw the body of a female floating down the races in the rear of that House on Monday last. He communicated the fact to one of the proprietors, who immediately repaired to Point View, but could discover nothing. On going up the race, a shawl was found near the bathing establishment of Mr. Tuscher, and identified by Mr. Russel, a resident of this village, as belonging to his wife. Her name, previous to marrying Mr. R., was Ann Hall, and was for some time in the employ of Mr. Jacobs. We learn that the women has for some time been subject to spells of aberration of mind, and that the fact was consumated while in that state.—*Iris of Niagara.*

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—On the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock p. m., the alarm of fire was sounded. On arrival at the place, we found it to be a frame house in St. Andrew Street, Bytown, that was on fire. The adjoining building being small, and not of much value. We were about to retire, but before doing so, shrieks were distinctly audible from the burning building. Alas! too late to save a child of about six years of age—the daughter of a man named St. Louis, the occupant of the burning building. By desperate efforts, the firemen secured her blackened and charred remains. Two adjoining buildings were also burnt—The most melancholy part remains to be told; the author of this calamity was the father of the burnt child, who is said to have deliberately set fire to the premises, and placing himself on the doorstep, refused his shrieking wife admission into the house to save the child. The scene was most heartrending; St. Louis is now in jail awaiting his trial. —*Bytown Gazette.*

"HER MAJESTY."—The Greenock (Scotland) *Advertiser* says, on the 9th of June an iron paddle steamer was launched from the building yard of Mr. Archbald Denny, Dumbarton. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 195 feet, breadth, 19½ feet, depth, 9½ feet. She was named *Her Majesty* by Miss Sword, daughter of Archibald Sword, Esq., Greenock. *Her Majesty* is intended to ply on Lake Ontario, and will be steamed across the Atlantic as soon as possible. Thos. Dick, Esq., of Toronto, is the owner of this fine vessel. *Her Majesty's* engines are making by the celebrated firm of Robert Napier, of Glasgow. This splendid craft is a sister to the *Peerless*, now running between Toronto and Lewiston.

Great Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes.

We perceive by the *Canada Gazette* that a vast quantity of land is about to be sold in October next in the Counties of Lambton, Kent, Essex, and Carleton, for arrears of Taxes.

We do sincerely hope that hereafter there may be ample notice of all Sales of Crown Lands, that our friends at home may hear of and take advantage of the very great inducements which Canada holds out to *bona fide* Settlers. It is no longer to be endured that hole-and-corner Sales of Lands, at thirty days' notice, and announced in some obscure local journal, should take place.

Let all lands belonging to the Crown of England be hereafter offered to all British subjects in an honest straightforward way *after adequate notice*. Canada is rich enough to pay the cost of an advertisement in some of the leading Journals of the United Kingdom. Lands of first rate quality in Canada are to be *purchased* at less than one year's *rent* of property in some of the less-favoured counties of Great Britain, and it only wants due publicity to bring out British Capital and muscle and skill to cultivate the many MILLIONS of unoccupied acres in Canada belonging to the Crown of England! In this, the Upper Province, there are nearly ten millions of acres of lands unoccupied, whereof, as yet, "the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom."

The broad lands of Canada do not belong to speculators in or out of the present or any future Ministry. The subjects of Great Britain everywhere are entitled to compete for them.—*Old Countryman.*

The New York *Daily Times* of the 14th inst. asserts that it is stated, in private letters received from England by the *Asia*, that Lord ELGIN will return to England so soon as his recent treaty with the United States is completed, by the assent of all parties—that the British Ministry has not abandoned the intention of sending out his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Viceroy of Canada and the rest of British America,—that the appointment will not be formally made until the Dukes return from the seat of war,—and that Sir EDMUND HEAD, now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, will probably be his *locum tenens*, holding office until after the Duke's arrival. The *Times* adds that there is some difference of opinion as to the amount of salary to be paid to the proposed Viceroy. Some arguing for £12,000 and others in favour of $30,000 per annum.—*Colonist.*

The number of emigrants that arrived in Quebec from the opening of navigation to the 8th of July was 28,109, exceeding the number that arrived during a corresponding period last year by 10,131.

NOVELTIES IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The *Kingston*, leaving Southampton, has been fitted up with baths, and an oven for baking soft bread, with which the emigrants will be supplied twice a week.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.		POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1		1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2		2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3		3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4		4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5		6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6		7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7		8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8		9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9		10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10		12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	" 0 11		13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0		14 12 0	" 12
			15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0		17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5¼	" 2 0		18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0		19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0		20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0		21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3½	" 6 0		23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¼	" 7 0		24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0		121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0		243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0		365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0		486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0		608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0		730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0		851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0		973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5¼	" 16 0		1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0		1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¾	" 18 0		2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1½	" 19 0		4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0		8305 6 8	" 5000

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of everything, having generally fled stealthily, and without making any preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BANNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G T	3	0	0
Miss Copley	5	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt Esq M.P.	2	0	0
E Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 19, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 30s 0d to 00s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 28s to 29s 0d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 6d to 0s. 0d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 10d to 7s 0d. Spring do. 5s 10d 6s 3 d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Hay per ton, 50s 0d to 60s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 0s 6d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;

Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;

Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;

Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;

N. C. Lwe. Druggist, Yonge Street,

W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,

Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.

F. PARSONS,
Jeweler, &c.

St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,

(OPPOSIT

Poetry.

Loving and Forgiving.

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Living hearts on earth,
Ye are were not worth the living
If ye had not birth!
Oh, loving and forbearing—
How sweet your mission here;
The grief that ye are-sharing
Hath blessings in its tear.

Oh, stern and unforgiving—
Ye evil words of life,
That mock the joys of living
With never ending strife.
Oh, harsh and unrepenting
How would ye meet the grave,
I. Heaven, as unrelenting,
Forbore not, nor forgave?

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Sweet sisters of the soul,
In whose celestial living
The passions find control!
Still breathe your influence o'er us
Whene'er by passion crost,
And, angel-like, restore us
The paradise we lost.

Selections.

A Hint for Housekeepers.—A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of warm rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Lemon Pies.—A lady tells the *Agriculturalist* how to make lemon pies. Grate the peels of four lemons, and squeeze the juice into the grated peel. Then take nine eggs, leaving out half of the whites, one pound of loaf or white sugar, half a pound of butter, one pint of cream, or of milk, and four tablespoonfuls of rosewater, and beat them well together, and add the lemon. Divide into four pies with undercrust, and bake.

Wheat meal Pudding—Fine Flavored.—Beat five eggs, add to them four cups sweet milk, one cup sweet cream with salt. Into this stir a cup full of flour and wheat meal, sufficient to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Boil one and a half hours. Serve in the same manner. The water should be boiling when the puddings are put in, and kept till they are done. It is necessary to turn them occasionally, as they will rise to the top.

Good Cement.—Take some common lime and mix it with a quantity of tar—just enough to make a tough dough. Use it quick because it becomes hard in a few moments, and will never soak or crumble. This is a first-rate cement for the purpose of making swine troughs, feed boxes, eave troughs and many other things.

Chimneys.—In building a chimney, it is recommended that a quantity of salt be put into the mortar with which the inner course of brick are to be laid, which will prevent the accumulation of soot, on account of the salt absorbing moisture from the atmosphere every damp day, and the soot also becoming damp through the means, falls down into the fire-place.

Cheap Paint.—For the outside of dwellings and out-houses, where economy and durability are considerations. Take a barrel and put in it a bushel of quicklime; slack the latter by pouring over it boiling water—covering the lime four inches deep, and stirring it till slacked: dissolve two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) in water, which must be added to the whitewash.—This will harden the lime when it is applied to the wood, leaving a firm white crystalized surface. To make the wash a cream colour, add four pounds of yellow ochre; for a fawn four pounds of umber, and one pound lamblack; stone colour, one pound umber, and two pounds lamblack.

A Bold Stroke—We heard an anecdote from a gentleman who recently travelled by train from Bristol to London, which displays the quick-witted promptitude of some people. There was in the carriage with him a fellow passenger, a stranger to him, but who, while looking out of the window some time after the train passed Swindon, had his hat blown off. Without hesitating a moment or passing a second in perplexity, he took from the roof-straps over his head a new leathern hat-box, and threw it out of the window after the hat. All looked astonished at this appearance of foolish wilfulness, and our informant ventured to ask him if he thought that a wise act, because he had lost his hat, to throw out his hat-box also? "Certainly," replied the other, "my hat was a new hat, and if some workman or policeman picks it up, he will either put it on his greasy head or carry it to the next station in his hand, until, on a wet day like this, it is ruined. Now, when he sees the hat-box near it, he will have the sense to put it into it, and my name is in the hat box, so that I can have both sent up to London after me," and so saying he deliberately put on his travelling cap, and made himself quite easy on the point. Our informant, on returning from town, was quite curious enough to enquire at Swindon if these calculations were successful, and learnt it was just as he had anticipated. The hat and hat-box were found, and forwarded to London for the owner.—*Bristol Times.*

Marrying for Love.—The Staunton *Vindicator* states that a pair of determined lovers of Augusta county, left home a few days ago to have their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," united in the "holy bands." Poor in everything but love and their pappas and mammas opposing their union, they started for a "free State," and walked arm-in-arm from Staunton to Winchester, a distance of ninety-six miles. Here they took the railroad cars for Harper's Ferry, a distance of twenty-six miles, to the end of their "lovely" journey. The remainder of the story we give in the words of the *Vindicator*, "When they landed at their destination, the dooring groom, after shoving his arm up to the elbows in his breeches pocket, found that he hadn't the dimes to "pay the piper." In this dilemma, like a cool spring in a parching desert, there appeared some generous philanthropic men to rescue the loving twain from that brink of woe on which they were verging. A "pony purse" was got up, sufficient to "do the deed," and strike a low of promise athwart the souls where the truest [illegible] a cloud of despair. The [illegible] was tied, the parson paid, and the happy pair, with joy and gladness radiating their countenances, started about their return journey. Truly, this was marrying for love."—*Richmond Enquirer, July 11.*

Novel Marriage.—The Fort Smith *Herald* records the following:—"The other day the sedate clerk of our court was surprised by a marriage, in his presence, of a couple who walked into his office. It was in this wise: He was sitting at his desk, busily engaged in writing, when a gentleman from the country, about 50 years of age, and a lady, not far behind in this respect, entered the office, and, after the usual salutations, the man asked him a few questions about the law on contracts, and wished to know what marriage was considered, legally. The clerk informed him that it was considered a civil contract, when the old gentleman pulled out a paper, read over a short agreement made by the parties before him to live together their natural lives, and to have and to hold, as the law goes, all things in common for their mutual benefit, asked the clerk to record it, paying over his fees, 50 cents, and both deliberately and quietly walked off, leaving the clerk in utter astonishment, and pretty well confounded by what he had never seen before—a marriage without parson, judge, or squire."—*Journal & Express.*

A Sensible Little Girl.—A little girl, after retiring to bed with her mother, said: "Ma, I want to pray;" whereupon her mother helped her out of bed, and she got upon her knees and prayed thus: "Oh God, I want my father to quit chewing tobacco for Christ's sake. Amen."

Awful!—One of our exchanges tells a story of a lazy genius up his way, who being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: "*To marry a rich widow that's got a cough!*"

Severe Retalliation.—A subscriber to the *Token* has stopped his paper, not that he has any objection to it, but because he has had a quarrel with the postmaster, and don't wish to patronise him by receiving a newspaper through his office.

The late Marquis of Anglesey.—Mr. Francis, one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's chapel, St. James's, tells the following characteristic anecdote of the late Marquis of Anglesey. Mr. Francis was entering the chapel from the lobby one Sunday morning, in his surplice, at the same time as the venerable marquis; and, on his drawing aside to allow the old warrior to pass him, the strict disciplinarian stopped and exclaimed—"No, Mr. Francis; you here take precedence of me. You are on duty—I am not. Go on."

Wives Wanted.—Marriageable girls are quick in the Minnesota market. We quote from a letter in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:—"Several leading and wealthy citizens of Saint Paul have married Indian squaws—aboriginal ladies, perhaps, I ought to say. These matches are caused less by romance than by the necessity of having a wife and the scarcity of white women. When there is an importation of the latter commodity from the east, it is eagerly seized. I heard of a gentleman from our part of the country who came out to settle with his three daughters. In two weeks he was alone, but his family had increased by the addition of two sons-in-law.—*Daily Registrer.*

Good Authority.—An ostler being questioned in court as to the age of a certain mare, replied that he had it from the mare's own mouth.

A young man who had lost his hair by disease, inquired of Elder P., for a recipe to re-produce the crown of manhood "where the wool ought to grow." "Good Brandy," said the Elder, "is the best application I know of, and," added the jocose preacher, "when you have the hair well started on the outside, just take a little *eau de vie* internally, to *clinch it.*"

An Irishman, who was once on a journey, said he never liked to see tables full of books and newspapers where he stopped, over night, "for," said he, "I can never find any whiskey at such places." A shrewd inference.

☞ A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out,

"O, Pa, there goes an editor!"

"Hush, son," said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows what you may come to yet!"

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family has a better right to an O than our family," said Sheridan, "for we *owe* everybody."

Mrs. Jemima Jipson could never go to bed without first looking underneath to see if somebody was not stowed away there. But her search had always been bootless. At last, however, one night she spied, or thought she did, which is all the same, the long-looked-for boots and legs. "Oh! Mr. Jipson! Mr. Jipson! she screamed out, there is a man under the bed!" "Is there!" cooly drawled her husband; "well, my dear I am glad you have found him at last; you have been looking for him these last twenty years!"

There is a town in Maine called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at *Random.* He was taken up as a vagrant.

☞ Seeing a bouquet of flowers in one of the pigeon-holes of the Post Office yesterday, we ventured to ask the obliging clerk whether they came by mail. "No, sir, by *female*," was the prompt response.—*Columbus (O.) Fact.*

A teacher asked a bright little girl, "what country is opposite us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir," was the answer. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir!" replied the pupil.

Somebody has said that it is as hard to tell where moderate drinking ends and drunkenness begins, as it is to tell when a pig ceases to be a pig and becomes a hog.

Dogs.—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Mirror* gets off a good piece of dog-gerel in the shape of an acrostic on the Nebraska traitors of Ohio:

DOGGEREL—AN ACROSTIC.

Disney, Olds, Green, Shannon—Dogs.

D–id any body ever see in all his travels,
O–r did any body ever hear of such a pack of devils?
G–o proclaim it to the world—let it ring upon the wind,
S–uch men would sell our freedom—the birthright of mankind.

How to Walk.—In walking, always turn your toes out and your thoughts inward. The former will prevent you from falling into cellars, the latter from falling into iniquity.

"The following pertinent question," says an exchange, "was recently addressed to a lawyer of our acquaintance at a fair in a neighboring village:—'If distance lends enchantment to the view, and view refuses to return it, can distance recover any legal redress?'"

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"National Council of the Colored People."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which, they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council hall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, so far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state.

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the school.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half the time in school, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American,*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

Its Objects.

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

General Objects:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

Supporters:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

Origin and Progress:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

Co-Laborers.

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the Tribune's Mission.

Terms and Notices:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post paid, and *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, Toronto.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties

(Signed) Robert Dick.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long sought end, to do away with the dehumanizing effects of the present proscriptive accessories of the rising generation of colored people in this country. To go on, we must or [illegible] a position of entire *equality*, of *interests*, of rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the [illegible] must be *in our favor*, if ever we exercise the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights and privileges which belong to us. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring certificates properly authenticated, or bring satisfactory assurance to the Committee on Credentials [illegible] as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in these climes, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, of [illegible] satisfied with its [illegible] race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all railroads—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised that no favors will be shown to a scheme of their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R. Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must [illegible] a [illegible], create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of but few things glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins,
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. F. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Mille.
} *Pittsburgh, Pa.,*

Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper
Jonathan Green,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Samuel Bruce,
} *Allegheny City.*

J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,
Rev. M. M. Clark,
[illegible]
} *Pa.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
Stanley Mathews.
} *New York.*

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS CUTTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express Train.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 p. m.

Accommodation Train.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Express Train.

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	8 40 p. m.

Accommodation Train.

Leave the Falls at	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

1854.] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PERRLESS," commencing on [illegible] next, will leave Yonge Street Wharf for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small premiums; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A [illegible] horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about [illegible] hands high, with a [illegible] white mark on his face, and two [illegible] hind legs, has a cock tail, and a [illegible] has a lump where he has been [illegible] hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,
Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 35.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumbach, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5	in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100 acres.
10	" 5th "	"	200 "
Sixth ½ 8	" 14th "	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9	" 11th "	North Orillia	50 "
14	" 3rd "	Tay	100 "
15	" 11th "	Nottawasaga	100 "
11	" 12th "	"	200 "
16	" 10th "	"	200 "
17	" 10th "	"	200 "
East ½ 9	" 9th "	Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10	in 9th "	"	50 "

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be in [illegible], accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays [illegible] worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Rverson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a trade fraud as it is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will sell such a poison and himself so vile and treacherous a trade for the gain of a few cents a sixpence, is unsafe to deal with and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 21th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 19.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

Is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d., ($1.50.) per annum, *payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	0	2	0
One square, one month,	0	6	3
" " three months,	0	12	0
" " six months,	1	0	0
" " one year,	1	12	6

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:
Rev. J. B. Smith, and Mr. J. J. Cary, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, will also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Stephens, its former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Letter press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
William Cayley,
Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 68 King Street West, two doors East of Eliah's Hotel, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to be operated upon, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING
THOS. F. CAREY.
Toronto, March, 16, 1854

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto
References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
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Poetry.

The Tempest on Galilee.

BY J. W. BARKER.

"And behold, as they sailed, he fell asleep, and there came down a great storm of wind on the lake."

'Tis midnight on the calm still sea,
Thy bright expanse, O Galilee,
No breath disturbs thy glittering sheen,
Reflecting many a starry gleam.

The pale-eyed moon lies tremblingly
Upon the bosom of the sea,
Whispering perchance some words of fear,
Which none but fairy ears may hear.

Just dropped upon the noiseless wave,
Lightly it spreads its watery way,
That *gallant bark* that by the shore,
Lay moored throughout the live-long day.

Its white arms catch the stirring breeze,
And setteth for the other shore,
And like a "fairy thing of life,"
With noiseless step it glideth o'er.

E'en now, around the skirting sky,
The green hills meet the sailor's eye,
All calm and beautiful as when
The earth first blessed the sight of men.
The weary crew now sank to sleep,
Glide o'er the bosom of the deep.

Oft in the ear of many a dream,
Some silver tongued syren sings,
While all around the calm still air,
Is stirred by dismal whisperings.

Far away o'er the distant mountain's brow
The fierce storm spirit waketh,
And swift on the folds of the thunder cloud
Its fearful murmurs breaketh.

Down pours the storm in livid streaks,
The lightnings shoot athwart the sky,
Like maddened demons from their chains,
The waves in swift succession fly.
Upright they leap with streaming eyes
They gaze upon the fearful scene,
And thro' the darkness of the night,
No ray of hope—no light is seen.

Death stands before them—and the light
Of *faith* seems dimly burning;
They who had sat at Jesus' feet,
They who had witnessed many a feat
Of power Divine, seem basely turning
Away from that Almighty power,
And madly curse this fearful hour.

One hammock has not been disturbed,
One sleeper still in quiet rests,
Nor storm, nor tempest can unfurl
The quiet of his tranquil breast.
Now feeble faith at length is heard,
Above the clamor of the waves,—
"Dost thou not care that we are lost,
And perish in our watery graves?"

He rises with majestic awe,
And chides them for their foolish fear,—
"Did ye not know my power to save,
When danger standeth very near?
O feeble faith! Could ye suppose,
While I was with you, wind or storm,
Had power to drown your floating bark
Or do my children any harm?"

That melting gaze, thrown o'er the sea,
Now mounting to the stormy sky,
The waves stand still, and own their Lord,
And quail before his piercing eye.
He lifts his mighty, conquering arm,
Above the waters, fierce and wild,
He grasps the tempest in his fist,—
The winds and waves are reconciled.

"Peace"—through the mighty depths that voice
Resoundeth, and along the shore,
The billows kneeling quietly,
In silent worship there adore.
Thus Thou canst still the fiercest storm,
That rageth in the human breast,
Canst bid the waves of sorrow cease
And still the troubled heart to rest.

Brockport, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

What came of an Omnibus Ride,

"AND ONE PULL TO THE RIGHT."

Some time ago (no matter *when*; little folks shouldn't be curious!) I was riding in an omnibus with some half dozen well-dressed ladies, and white-kidded gentlemen.

At a signal from somebody on the sidewalk, the driver reined up his horses, and a very old man, with tremulous limbs and silvery locks presented himself for admission. The driver shouted through the sky-light, 'Room for one more, there, inside;'—but the gentlemen looked at the old man and frowned, and the ladies spread out their ruffled skirts, for his hat was shabby, and his coat very threadbare. He saw how it was, and how there was 'no room,' and meekly turned about to go down the steps, when a fine-looking young man, who sat next to me, sprang to the door, and seizing him by the arm, said, 'Take my place, sir; you are *quite* welcome to it, I am young and hearty; it won't tire me to walk,—and kindly leading the old man to the vacant seat, he leaped from the steps and walked briskly down the street, while I looked admiring after him, saying to myself, 'That young man has had a good mother.'

We drove on, and the more I looked at the old man's silvery hairs, and fine, honest face, the more indignant I felt at the way he had been treated. Whether he read my thoughts in my countenance or not, I can't say; but after most of the passengers had got out, he moved up to me and said, 'Good boy—good boy—wasn't he? My dear, (and here his voice sunk to a confidential whisper,) I have got money enough to buy out all the upstart people that filled this omnibus, twenty times over, but I like this old coat and hat. They are as good as a crucible. Help me to find out the true metal. Good morning, my dear. Thank you for your pity, just as much as if I needed it,' and the old man pulled the strap, got out of the omnibus, and hobbled off down street.

Some time after, I advertised for lodgings, and was answered by a widow lady. I liked the air of the house, it was so neat and quiet; and then, the flowering plants in the window were a letter of recommendation to me. Your cold-hearted, icicle people never care for flowers. But what particularly pleased me, at Mrs. Harris's, was the devotion of her son to his mother. I expected no less, because the minute he opened the door, I saw that he was the young man who gave up his seat in the omnibus to the gentleman.

John did all the marketing and provided as wisely and as well as if he were seventy, instead of seventeen. He wheeled his mother's arm chair to the pleasanter corner; handed her footstool, and newspaper and spectacles; offered her his arm up stairs and down, and spent his evenings by her side, instead of joining other young men in racing over the city to kill time.

It was a beautiful sight in these days, when beardless boys came stamping and whistling into their mother's presence, with their hats on, and calling her 'the old woman.'

I spent a pleasant autumn under Mrs. Harris's quiet roof. And now winter had set in, with its nice long evenings. John came in to tea, one night, with his bright face over-clouded. His mother was at his side in an instant. John's master had failed, and John was thrown out of employment!

Then I learned, that it was only by the strictest economy, and hoarding of every cent of John's small salary, that the house rent was paid, and the table provided.

'And now,' so the widow said, 'the house must be given up, for John might be a long while getting another place; clerkships were so difficult to obtain; and they must not think of running into debt.'

It is such a pity. We were all so comfortable and happy there, in the cozy little parlour, with its sunny bow-window full of flowers, and its bright Lehigh fire, and softly-cushioned chairs; that cozy parlour, where the little round table, with its snowy cloth, had been so often spread; and the fragrant coffee, the delicate tea-biscuit, and racy newspaper had been so often discussed; where John, in his slippers and dressing-gown, with his dark hair pushed off his broad forehead, read to us page after page of some favorite author, while the wind was welcome to whistle itself dumb outside the threshold, and old Winter to pile up the snow at the door till he got tired of it.

It was hard!

John walked up and down the floor, with his hands crossed behind him, while Mrs. Harris went round the room, hunting after her spectacles, when they were comfortably reposing on the bridge of her fine Roman nose.

A knock at the door!

A note for John!

'Enclosed find $500 to pay John Harris's house rent the coming year. A Friend.'

John rubbed his eyes and looked at his mother; his mother looked at me, and I looked at both of them; and then we laughed and cried till we nearly had regular hysterics.

But who was the 'Friend?' That was the question. We were all born Yankees, and did our best at 'guessing;' but it didn't help us. Well, at any rate, it was very nice, all round. I hadn't to be routed. No, nor John, nor his dear old mother. And pussy purred around as if she had as much reason to be glad as the rest of us; and the canary thrilled so sharp a strain that we were obliged to muffle his cage and his enthusiasm, with John's red silk pocket-handkerchief.

Mrs. Harris and I had not got our feminine tongues still, the next day, when John came back, in the middle of the afternoon, with another riddle, to drive our womanly curiosity still more distracted. He was requested to call immediately—so a note he had just received, read—at Mr. —— & Co.'s, and 'accept the head clerkship, at a salary of $1,400 a year, being highly recommended by a person, whose name his new employers decline giving.'

That was a great puzzle still. John and his mother had rich relations; but, though they had always been interfering in all their plans for making a living, they had never been known to *give* them anything except ——*advice*, or to call on them *by daylight*; and it wasn't at all likely that the 'leopard would change his spots,' at that late day. No; it couldn't be John's rich relatives, who were always in such a panic that their cousins, the Harrisses, lived in an unfashionable part of the town, dined at one o'clock, and noticed trades-people and mechanics.

We were too sensible to believe in fairies, and who the mischief was emptying the 'horn of plenty' that way at our feet, was the question.

When we awoke next morning, we found in the backyard, a barrel of apples, a barrel of flour, a keg of butter, and a bag of buckwheat flour; labelled, 'For John Harris, —— street.'

John declared, (after pinching himself to see if he were really John,) that he fastened the gate the very last thing before he put on his night-cap. Mrs. Harris said somebody must have climbed over and unfastened it; and I jumped right up and down, for a bright thought had just struck me, and I was determined to hold on to it, for I didn't have a bright thought every day.

'What now?' said John, as I capered round the room.

'Oh, nothing,' said I, 'only it takes a woman after all, to find out a secret, and to *keep it too*,' I added, snapping my finger at him.

That day I thought it would do me good to ride about in an omnibus. I tried several. It did'nt make much difference whether they went up street or down, or where they finally stopped. I was looking more at the passengers.

By and by I saw the person I wanted. Said I in a whisper, sitting down beside him, 'House rent—clerkship—flour—butter—crackers and buckwheat; all for giving you a seat in an omnibus!'

Didn't I know that 'the fairy' was the nice old man with silvery locks? Didn't he bribe me to hold my tongue, by telling me that he would get a peep at John and his mother? Didn't he come? and didn't I look as much astonished when he called, as if it hadn't been settled two days previous? But how was I to know that Mrs. Harris would turn out to be an old love of his? How was John to know, when he felt such an irresistible impulse to be kind to the old man that his hair had grown white living his mother?—How was the *old man* to know why he loved John so well, and thought him one of the finest young men he had ever seen? How was I to have known that I was to turn out to be what I always so mortally hated—a feminine match-maker?

A Sabbath in New York.

"Mee-ilk—Mee-ilk—Mee-ilk! Whoop! Right away! Hurry up there,—Mee-ilk!"—It is the everlasting screech of the milkman that wakes us, an hour before our time. We adjust the shutters to exclude the light; and fall again into a nap, out of which the news boy startles us—"'Eres the *Sunday Courier, Dispatch, Mercury, Sunday Herald, Sunday Times*,—got the great calamity—got the fearful loss of life." It is of no use—we may as well get up. But if Major Westervelt would offer fifty cents reward for every news boy who wakes up citizens on Sunday morning, we would consent that he let the dogs go unpounded, and run the risk of hydrophobia in thankfulness.

And yet, if they had not screamed so, these "cheerfull bells," that ding-dong every half hour of the morning, and seem to ring a half hour at each ringing, would have chased away all rest of this sort.

Open the window and let in the blessed air. Shut it again; instead of the blessed air, there enters a nauseous stench, wafted from the butcher's shop around the corner, where they practice trying out their spoiled hog-fat every Sunday morning. But it was diluted with a cloud of dust—for that let us be thankful.

It is almost church-time. The carriages are rolling past already. There is our good deacon and his sprightly wife. They always ride, although it is only six blocks off; it exercises the prancing horses and keeps the carriage from rusting. On other days they prefer walking. Make a note of the driver. He looks like other men, but he differs from them very materially; he has not any soul. Our good deacon thinks a great deal of men's souls. But as he never gives his driver an opportunity to go to church, it is quite evident he hasn't any. What? ride in the cars? They pass the church door indeed, but it is wrong to ride in them on Sunday. If you must ride, hire a carriage, but don't encourage car-travelling on this day.

Hush, my dear fellow, don't be whistling secular tunes—the tune that the organ was playing? Indeed it was not. Our organist was improvising a voluntary with Mendellsohn in his mind. The resemblance to a popular air was only accidental. *Honi soit, qui, &c.*

Our pastor seldom does better than he does this morning. His fervor kindles with the heat of the weather. His eloquence knows no abatement because the house is but half filled, the multitudinous faces are inspiring him from every quarter. He is now telling us new things, but old ones that our consciences know too well already. He is leading us to repentance. Our beginnings of evil we recognize as our beginnings of trouble. We grow sad—we are like to be battered by—"Fire! Fire!" "Put her through." "Heave ahead, boys." "Into the rascals." "Give 'em fits; now men, show 'em what you are made of." There is a fight in the street. The rival companies have effected a meeting, and are bruising each other, and the alarm of fire was only a ruse. The Sexton closes windows and doors, and the sound of the preacher's voice is again recognized. But what is he talking about?—we have lost the connection entirely. Once more the attention is secured. The children are awakened. The preacher's words affect them. It is still enough to hear the fall of a led pencil in the farthest corner—when, lo! a military procession which has been out to bury a dead officer, is returning. As sure as our ears are our own—there can be no mistake—the band is playing "Jordan's a hard road to travel." The little girls giggle, the boys snicker and beat time. Better close up, good pastor; small impressions can your best admonitions produce upon an auditory thus disturbed. Open the doors, Mr. Sexton—let the jingling of the bells on the horses and the rumbling of the cars before the door be heard.

We return to our homes. We tell our boy, as we walk homeward, that he ought not to buy lemonade of the woman on the corner, and remind him that the well-dressed men we met who swore so loudly were not gentlemen. We tell him that is a low place—that grocery on the corner whence the sound of revelry issues—albeit, it is the store we send him to for potatoes, because they are sold a penny or two cheaper than elsewhere, besides out of a smaller measure. He meets his day-teacher riding out on the avenue and his classmate is playing marbles on the pavement. We have a misgiving that possibly the City is not the safest place to bring up a family, and suspect that it is not the most profitable place for adults to spend a Sabbath.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Abduction Indeed.

We copy a passage from a paper read before the American Geographical Society by Captain Gibson, lately returned from the East Indies, and bringing with him some new facts as to the tribes of orang-outangs inhabiting the deserts of that part of the world. He say:

My statement of the extraordinary peculiarities of these apparently semi-human beings, has led to the expression of so much curiosity to know more of them by some, and of skepticism as to the fact of their existence on the part of others, that I have deemed it due to myself and to public curiosity, to give some additional facts along with all the corroborative evidence that has fallen under my observation.

While at Mintok, Palambang, and Batavia, I heard many remarkable stories of the agility, audacity, and especially of the superhuman strength of the orang-outang. I will trespass upon your attention by relating one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time one of the best attested, which I heard while in Batavia.

Lieut. Shock, of the Dutch East India army, was on a march with a small detachment of troops and coolies on the south-eastern coast of Borneo; he had encamped, on one occasion, during the noonday heat, on the banks of one of the small tributaries of the Bangarmassin. The Lieut. had with him the domestic establishment, which included his daughter, a playful and interesting little girl of the age of thirteen.

One day, when wandering in the jungle, beyond the prescribed limits of the camp, and having, from the oppressive heat, loosened her garments and thrown them off almost to nudity, the beauty of her person excited the notice of an orang-outang, who sprang upon her and carried her off. Her piercing screams rang through the forest to the ears of her dozing protectors, and roused every man in the camp. The swift, barefooted coolies were foremost in the pursuit, and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again that an orang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half frenzied, with the whole company to the thicket from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful orang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholy unincumbered. It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the orang-outang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him to the water; they set up a great shout, throwing missiles of all kinds, and agitating the underbrush, while some proceeded to ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company the monster was gradually driven towards the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl.

At last, the monster and his victim were seen on an outstretching limb overhanging the stream; the coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world, immediately lined the banks; the soldiers continued the outcries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water and then of his upward-gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood. He had hardly touched the water, ere 50 resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises, a dozen arms are reached towards him; he is grasped: others lay hold upon the insensible girl; the orang-outang used both arms to defend himself, and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and escaping down the stream, while the bleeding, insensible Ledah was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health, and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Proserpine is well authenticated, and the girl, now a grown up woman, is living at Ambonya, in the Moluccas.

Latent Poisons.

Dr. Doremus, an accomplished scientific savan of New York has demonstrated, by careful experiment, that the Soda Water, drawn from Druggists fountains not much used, holds in solution a most virulent poison, tending to the destruction of human life; or at least, that it is highly detrimental to health. This substance is formed by the action of acids contained in the Soda Water upon the copper and lead used in the manufacture of the reservoirs in which this popular beverage is usually kept.

His experiments prove that one and a half grains of metallic copper are present in one quart of mineral water. The immense amount of mineral water consumed during the summer months, renders this a subject of great general importance. It is thought by Dr. Doremus, that cases of cholera are frequently induced by drinking this impregnated liquid, and instances are known of the most melancholy results ensuing, where it has been used.

It is to be hoped that those of our druggists who are largely engaged in this business, and every one using fountains (the bottled article is found to be entirely free from the traces of poison), will take special care to see that the tin lining of the condensers are perfect before they dispense the refreshing goblets of Soda Water to thirsty buyers. With the thermometer again creeping up to the hundred, it is dismal intelligence that suffering humanity, may not quaff an effervescing Soda Water without at the same time imbibing a malignant poison. *Phil. Register.*

Coup-de-Soleil, or Sun-Stroke.

Many fatal errors are committed in the first moments of alarm on the occurrence of this accident—errors, the evil consequences of which all the subsequent skill and care of the physician are sometimes ineffectual in remedying. The prominent symptoms of the attack are giddiness and faintness, amounting in some instances to complete insensibility or apparent death.

The first and the best thing to be accomplished is to remove the patient into a cool room or shady spot, laying him carefully on the back, with the head very slightly, if at all raised. Send for a physician. Sprinkle the face with cool water, untie all strings, handkerchiefs, or bandages from the throat, chest or waist. Rub the hands and feet briskly, and if the patient can swallow, administer a little brandy and water, or spirits of hartshorn in water, in small quantities at a time. Promote free respiration by fanning and preventing the crowding of persons around. Prevent strenuously the drinking of large draughts of cold water, however urgent the request of the patient may be, until reaction takes place.

If there should be any delay in the arrival of a physician, and the patient should not rally, the rubbing of the limbs must be continued, and, in addition mustard poultices may be applied over the soles of the feet and the pit of the stomach, and an emetic of mustard and water may be administered, particularly if the patient, as is too often the case, immediately previous to his seizure has been drinking cold water in large quantities. Such precautions judiciously, consistently and perseveringly used will frequently restore animation and produce reaction, after which the patient must be treated by a physician.—*American Medical Monthly.*

Rules for Butter Making.

The Massachusetts Committee on Dairies says:

Your Committee having had much experience in butter making, offer the following rules as the result of their experience:

The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter.

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or in stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week and as much oftener as circumstances will permit.

Upon churning add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of butter.

Work the butter over twice to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and packing.

Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired.

In Scotland a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.

Nebraska.

The information on Nebraska is meagre at the most. Although the fullest and most accurate that has met my eye, is that to be found in the large volume of Col. Fremont, containing reports of his expeditions to California and Oregon in 1842-3-4. The volume contains, in addition to Fremont's narrative, reports on the botany of the country, by those having charge of these departments; also, astronomical observations, &c., &c. Horn's Overland Guide to California, is a thin book, and its information is confined to routes taken by emigrants. Owen's Geological survey gives information on the geology of Nebraska, and Schoolcraft's large work on the Indians gives quite full statistics on the Indian tribes of the territory.

Nebraska is so named from one of its largest rivers, the Nebraska, or Platte. According to the returns of the last census, it contains 136,700 square miles, or territory as large as New England, New York, and South Carolina. It should be stated, however, taking the southern line at 37 degrees, as Mr. Douglas proposes, the Territory as thus organized, will be much larger than the portion that has been usually designated as Nebraska, embracing a large portion of Indian territory, and most of the Indian tribes, except the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and a portion of the Cherokees.

Nebraska, as proposed to be organized, will be a vast region, having the various climates that are enjoyed in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, that lie on its eastern border; only the climate, like the face of the country, is more Asiatic. The eastern portion of it is chiefly prairie, and rich alluvial. The middle is more sandy and barren, containing the great American desert; and the western is mountainous, the highest mountains being covered with almost perpetual snow.

The inhabitants of Nebraska may be 75,000, mostly Indians. The whites are military men, Indian agents, and missionaries. Within a week, paragraphs have appeared in the papers, announcing that a newspaper is about to be published at old Fort Kearney, the *Nebraska Democrat*, and that a post office is to be established some forty miles from it, for the accommodation of emigrants—two important elements to begin the work of civilizing the territory.

Nebraska is, and ever must be, mainly an agricultural region. It is far from the oceans, and has no great lakes. The Platte river, though from one to three miles wide, is only navigable for steamboats forty miles. From even what the Indians have accomplished in agriculture, the country seems to hold out great hopes to the farmer. The Indians there are mostly supported by agriculture, and according to returns before me, four tribes of Christian Indians on the northern and southern banks of the Kansas, cultivate four thousand acres. From these they raised, in a late year, 80,000 bushels of corn, 2,690 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 hogs, and 200,000 melons of different kinds. They kept 660 working oxen, and a large number of horses. The annual value of their products is put down at $31,000. The number of these Indians is placed at 1702.

The territory is not well wooded. Poplar, elm, birch, willow, pines, white oak, maple, and other trees, are found here in moderate numbers. The cotton-wood tree much abounds on the rivers. Wild animals, such as buffaloes, deer, elk, antelopes, abound in this country.

The territory is capable of supporting a large population. The people are impatient to have an organized territory, that they may make State after State of it. No wonder that the question, if that is indeed the question, whether these shall be free or slave States, should greatly excite the various sections of our land.—*Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Interesting from Kansas.

Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.
June 28th, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir:—I have left my Ohio home and friends, and have come here, for the purpose of selecting myself and family a future home in this, the fairest portion of God's earth. A struggle is before us. It looks as though the inhabitants of this county think that they can people, or dictate who shall people, the whole Kansas Territory.—They in the start flocked into the Territory by hundreds. Men would take perhaps a dozen claims, stick their stake, mark their names, get up a little meeting, resolve to protect each other and each other's claims.—They also resolved, at all hazards, that Kansas belonged to, and should be settled exclusively by slaveholders. After this, nine out of every ten return to their Missouri homes, supposing that they have fixed, beyond the possibility of repeal, the institutions of Kansas for all time to come. Meetings are held in Missouri, where lynching is publicly recommended, as the last resort, to drive those "*white-livered Abolitionists*" out of Kansas into Nebraska, which they condescendingly say is "set apart for us." A few Northern men already have been driven from the Territory; others frightened away. A few slaveholders already have moved in with their slaves. The Methodist missionaries sent here for the purpose of enlightening and Christianizing the poor Indian, have their slaves to do the drudgery of the missions: thus, while they are enlightening and Christianizing one class of heathens, as an auxiliary in the good cause, they are grinding down and blotting out the very souls of other heathens. Indeed, it is a question whether they Christianize or heathenize the most.—Of course, the influence of those large mission establishments is against us.

At Fort Leavenworth, the United States officers are degrading themselves and their calling, by going with the South, and hooting at Northern men, and even justifying lynching of them, for no other cause than that they are *Northern men!* A dark picture, truly; but think not that it has no bright side; Northern men have been found who could not be scared; settlements have been commenced, slaveholders have become frightened, already we hear—"*they will not trust their slaves there!*" I have just made a trip over into the Territory, found on the Indian reserve scores of families from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, and still they come.

Next week we are to have a general meeting up on Kansas river, where hundreds of freemen will be rallied; a fiat will then go forth that will sound the death knell to Slavery, in Kansas, at least. All we ask is, for Northern men, and Southern men, tired of Slavery, who design emigrating here, to come *now! Now* is the time they can suit themselves with homes; and, above all, *now*, or *soon*, this Slavery question must be met, and settled. During our trip over into the Territory, we saw the Baptist Missionary—a pure and warm Anti-Slavery man. We also took dinner at the Friends or Quaker mission; found the superintendent, Friend Fayer sick, but were kindly received by his family, and Richard Meudenhall, their teacher, and his amiable wife—all strong Anti-Slavery people, to whom we are indebted, not only for their kindness to us, but for much valuable information. Say to freemen "Come on, secure a home, and assist in this great struggle between Slavery and Freedom!"

Our nearest post office, at present, is Westport, Jackson county, Missouri.

Yours, truly,

Samuel N. Wood.

Slavery by an Eye-Witness.

Last August I visited a retired agricultural district of Virginia, wishing to see my friend and to look at Slavery with my own eyes. I sailed from New York in the good steamship *Roanoke* for Richmond. On the upper part of the covering of the paddle-wheels I noticed the figure of a strong-built man with his foot upon the neck of the prostrate figure of a massy man, with these words under them, "*Sic semper tyrannis*"—thus let it always be to tyrants. If the prostrate figure were white and the other black, no such ship would land at a port in Virginia. We had a delightful sail, and I found the best of company on board.

We reached Norfolk next day in the afternoon. I had never seen a slave; and as soon as the ship was secured I landed and took a stroll through the town. The slaves appeared to me to be dressed nearly as well as labourers in a free country, but not so cleanly. From what I had heard of slaves, I supposed they would bow and crouch to me when I passed them, and be exceedingly bland and obsequious in their manners; but in place of this they were not so much so as free people. When I met them they did not seem to notice me, and when I spoke to them they answered in the fewest possible words. I was much struck with the sad and sorrowful expression of their countenances. They generally looked as white men do when they are helpless and without hope. This accounts for the plaintive air of the negro melodies. Sad is the song of the oppressed heart!

It was dark when we left Norfolk, so I could see nothing of the slaves along the banks of the James River until the morning. We reached Richmond about noontime.—The country along the banks of the river, as far as I saw it appeared far inferior to that along the Hudson. The residences of the planters along James River are not equal to those of the farmers and New York retired merchants on the North River; and the negro huts around the planters' houses are not at all like the beautiful, thriving, and healthy villages on the Hudson. As far as I could judge from the ship, the negro huts were low, and large enough for only one room, without windows, and generally without chimneys. In one end of the hut, and up near the roof, there is a sliding board, which, when pushed to one side, admits the light and air when the door is closed.

After I reached my friend's plantation I entered some of these huts. As a general thing they have little or no furniture. No chairs, no beds, nor anything almost which usually adorns the home of the poorest free workman. So far as I could see into the huts along the railroad between Richmond and Charlottesville, they were in the same condition. Is it wonderful that they run away from such comfortless homes?

As a general thing, the slaves in that section of the country are not driven very hard, and yet in almost every tract of five or six miles you would hear of some severe master. A slaveholder in Charlottesville told me of a master who held a plantation next to his. This man began his slaveholding life by hiring himself as an overseer. After laying up a little money he rented a plantation, and hired slaves to work it. He gave these slaves plenty of good food to eat, but drove them with the whip at their work. "Did he not," asked I, "unfit them for their work by his whippings?" "They were never," answered he, "excused from labour on that account. Besides," continued the slaveholder, "he knew how to whip them so as to give them the most pain with the least lasting injury. He used to lay them on their faces and whip them with switches from the heels up to their neck, but so skilfully as not to lame them and make them unable to work. By the severe treatment of his slaves, and good management of his plantation, he made the labour of each hand worth 500 or 600 dollars a-year to him, and soon became a rich man.

I was told in other quarters of severities similar to this; but, as a general thing, the slaveholders in the region I visited were too lazy to drive very hard, and yet the slaves seemed to me to work more constantly than free labourers do. The treatment of the slaves is generally in the following way, as far as I could see it: About the break of day they are called up to their work and sent immediately to the field: in hoeing time, for instance, with their hoes. These hoes are great heavy things: one of them would weigh nearly as much as two or three of those used by labourers in the North. They work with these great things—men, women, and half-grown boys and girls—until dark, without any time for rest. When I observed that they loosed their horses from the plough for two or three hours during the warmest part of the day, I asked whether it would not be well to let the slaves rest also?—They told me that the work of the horses was harder for them than the work of the slaves was for them; and besides, that the slaves would take it easier when they felt tired, but the horses were driven, and could not.

For breakfast the slaves got bacon, corn-bread and some kind of milk; the same, with the addition of some vegetables, for dinner; and bread and milk for supper. After supper, when they become sleepy they lie down on the floor of their cabins, and some of them sleep all night in the field, if they feel too tired or lazy to come home. They told me, that if a woman has a child they sometimes give her a bed; but beds for the common hands are things not thought of. The slaves on the plantations were not so well dressed nor as clean as those in Norfolk and Richmond. It seemed to me that the plantation slaves never got a change of linen next their skins, and that their clothes were of the coarsest and most common kind. The slaveholders have reduced them to the state of brutes in all things as nearly as possible, without impairing their usefulness as labourers, or as articles of sale. This is the common state of the slave in the district of Virginia which I visited.

Were a man to reduce me to such a condition, there is nothing worse which he could do to me without taking my life. Yet the men who do such things are received into the churches as members, and even as instructors and officers in the churches. It is true, that in all the other relations of life the slaveholders may be, and the most of them are, good men. But the Thugs of India were also good husbands, kind fathers, obliging neighbours, and agreeable companions. The Thug at once kills his victim and takes what he has: the slaveholder keeps his alive, that he may, through his whole life, not only take what he makes by his labour, but also his children. What despot of Europe does so many cruel and unjust things to his subjects as the kindest slaveholder does to his slave? And *we* talk about liberty!

When in Richmond I fell in with a free mulatto. This man told me that there were a great many hard masters in Richmond, and that many of them starved their slaves, and flogged them without mercy. While he was talking to me, an old slave came up to buy some bread. "Now," says he, "there is what I have been telling you of. That old man has helped by his labour to bring up three generations of white people, but now, being nearly eighty, and unable to do much, they have turned him out to knock about for himself." I asked him what he meant by knocking about for himself. "He looks about," was the reply, "for little jobs, and gets now and then a few cents to buy bread, and a man who lives near his owner's takes pity on the poor old man, and lets him sleep on his hay-loft." "But," said I, "are there not laws which bind the slaveholder to provide for his old and infirm slaves?" "I know not," said he, "whether there are such laws or not; but if there were they would not enforce themselves; and who would take the part of that poor old man against a popular and wealthy family? They turn them out all over to die like old horses when they can work them no longer."

When I was waiting at the depot for the cars on my return home, a slaveholder came and sat down beside my friend and me, and said to him: "Have you heard about that old man who has been shot?" My friend said he had. "I feel," the other slaveholder went on to say, "very sorry about it; for old Peter, who has been shot, was my wife's slave, and knew the most of any negro man I ever knew." I saw my friend did not wish me to hear anything more about it, but I began to question the slaveholder about the murder. In answer to a great number of questions, he told me that old Peter was nearly seventy years old; that he had been his slave a great part of his working life: that he had become old and a little unwilling to work: and since he had been brought to him by his wife, had been so long with him, and knew so much, he made up his mind to sell him, and thus avoid any difficulty with him: that he had allowed him to chose his own master, a thing for which he was glad since things had taken such a turn: that his new master, who gave him seventy dollars for him, was too severe to the old man, causing him, although seventy years old to look for work for himself, and bring him home three dollars a week, and flogging him too severely if he did not bring so much: that on receiving a very severe flogging, the old man fled to the woods: that knowing the circumstances, one of the neighbouring planters had been even so indulgent to him as not to shoot him down for not coming when called to come: that he came out of the woods now and then to seek for something to eat; and that one day Dr. R. L. told his son to put a little powder into his gun and flash it at the old man; but there being something heavier in the gun than powder, the old man was shot mortally, and found dead two or three days afterwards in such an awful state of decomposition that it could scarcely be determined whether it was old Peter or not.—"This was his end at last," he added, "but my conscience is clear; I thank God for it." I asked him whether they would not punish the Doctor and his son. "No," said he, "the coroner could scarcely determine whether the body was old Peter's or not, and the Doctor feels very sorry that his son should have done such a thing."

When in the cars on my way to Richmond, I sat on the seat next behind this same slaveholder; and thinking over in my own mind what he had said about the indulgence of the planter in not shooting down the old man at once, when he did not come to him at his call, I asked him whether the laws of the State allowed a white man to shoot a runaway slave, if the slave did not come to him when he called him. The slaveholder thought a little about the question, and then turned to a man on the seat before him, and having conversed about something with him a minute or two, he turned again to me, and said that the laws of Virginia did not allow any such thing. "Why?" said I. "Because," said he, "the principles of the good book would not allow of such a thing." "But," said I, "would a white man do it, and would the laws punish him?" "There are very few, indeed," said he, "who would not shoot the slave down." "If the laws punished such a thing, men would be afraid to do it." He was talking to another man about an acquaintance of theirs, whom he alleged to be too good a man to be allowed by his friends to live without a hope of another and better world. I asked him whether the man who flogged old Peter so severely, and took his money from him, had a hope. "Yes," said he, "he was taken into the Baptist Church a short time before."

I stopped all night in the Citizen's Hotel, in Richmond, and waited for the *Jamestown* to start for New York at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Citizen's Hotel stands on a street running east and west. In this street and east of the hotel, there are four auction rooms for the sale of slaves, and so near to each other that the auctioneers could stand at the doors of their own rooms and talk to each other. Early in the morning there were red flags hung out with a piece of paper hung on each of them, telling how many men and women, boys and girls and children, were to be sold.

At about nine o'clock a number of people began to collect around one of these rooms, and by-and-by a light mulatto young man began to ring a bell on the front of the room and around the streets in the neighbourhood, announcing the commencement of the sale, and inviting the people to go in and obtain great bargains for their money. The room was large, with benches only around the walls, and a stand near the middle of it for the slaves to stand on during the bidding. When the room was pretty well filled, the active little mulatto fellow who rang the bell invited the buyers to go and see the slaves examined. He took the men, one by one, behind a screen, and made them strip themselves naked to their skins, and then he showed their bodies all around to the buyers, and made remarks about their good points as a man does when he sells a horse. There was one lot in this room which seemed to me to have been brought to the hammer on account of the debts of their owner. There was first a woman with a baby of two or three years old, and a son about ten or twelve. This last they offered to sell separately. Another woman, of a light colour, with a baby of some eleven or twelve months, with long and light-coloured hair, and a white skin. One of the dealers asked this woman whether the baby's father was not coming to buy it, but without waiting for an answer, said that he supposed he had no money.

The next of this lot was a nice-looking old lady of about fifty; and lastly, the four or five men who I had seen examined. The slaves of this lot seemed to be very disconsolate and unwilling to be sold: for when the women were asked about their health, they mentioned some maladies to which they said they were subject. When the agent of the creditors observed the game which they were trying to play, he became very angry, and told the people that he would settle the thing by having the woman examined. He sent for a doctor, who examined the most complaining woman, and announced to the people that she was sound. When the light-colored woman with the white baby was put upon the stand to be sold, the tears fell from her eyes faster and thicker than I ever saw tears falling from any eyes before; but the auctioneer went on as coolly as if he were only selling a cow and her calf. When the others had all been sold, they brought up the old woman. She pretended to be very lame, and so infirm that she could not get upon the stage without great difficulty: no one offered any thing for her, and her old boss, as I supposed, offered five dollars, and she was struck down to him.

When she came down from the stand I followed her to where her old husband had been standing and watching the sale. They both shed many tears when they met. I said to the old man, "Why are you crying now? you got your wife again." "Oh!" said he, "I am so glad I cannot help it." After the slaves were all sold here, the sale began in another room across the street. The lots in this and the others did not seem so bad. They seemed to have been bought in different places and brought there by traders.

These traders buy clothes for them before the sale, from a shop in the same street. Some of the women and girls were rigged out very gaily, and seemed well pleased with their dresses. There was one tall young woman in the first room, about twenty-five years old, who was quite handsomely dressed for the occasion. Several of the buyers talked to her, and asked her what she could do, looked at her hands to see if she had been used to work, made her open her mouth, and looked at her teeth; and one of them asking how many children she had had, and whether she was with child now, publicly felt her with his hands as a physician would do. To such indignities are men and women subjected in this free country. Thus human nature is honoured among us. When they were all sold in this room, we went to another, and then to the fourth one. Nearly the same things were seen in all of them. It has been denied to me, even by those who had lived in Virginia, that slaves were sold there, but now I have seen the thing myself. Besides, I was told that every Court month there is a sale of slaves at Charlottesville. I do not blame the slavedealers as much as some do. I have already told you that they dress their slaves before they are set up for sale, and after the sale. In one of the rooms I observed the trader give four or five slaves some money. I asked them how much he gave them each. They told me that when he bought them he promised them five dollars each, if they would give him no trouble, and that now, since they were sold and off his hands, he had given them the money. They seemed very proud of the money, and said to me that it would buy them a great many things.

I do not now think that freedom will be established in these lands as soon as I at one time hoped it would be. It would be as easy at this time to persuade the people of New York city to give away their houses and furniture as it would be to persuade the people of Virginia to give up their slaves. It is useless to tell them that free labour is better and cheaper than slave labour. They know it is not so for their purposes. If it were so, they would have found out for themselves, for they have both free labour and slave labour among them.

There are about fifty-five thousand free negro labourers among them, besides a greater number of free white labourers. They try the two kinds of labour, and greatly prefer the slave, both for its cheapness, tractableness, and, in coarse labour, for its greater efficiency. Slavery may be the cause of public poverty and waste, but to the slaveholder himself it is very profitable.

One evening, as I was returning to the house of my friend, I met a coloured man.—I asked him whether he was a slave. He said yes; and in answer to a number of questions he told me that his owner received 130 dollars a year for his services as a blacksmith, that the man to whom he wrought fed and clothed him, and gave this money over and above to his master, and that he had eight children. Now, supposing the average length of the man's working days to be thirty years, this owner will receive 3900 dollars for the labour of this one slave. Then his eight children, at twenty-one years of age, and after they have more than doubly paid by their labour for their maintainance during infancy, will bring at least 800 dollars apiece—6400 dollars. This, with the above, makes 10,300.

One morning I went to the mill with my friend. While he was engaged in some business, one of the millers and I fell into a conversation, and while we were standing at the door a slave girl of fourteen or fifteen went past us. Said I to him, "Is that your slave?" "No," said he; "I have been trying to buy her from her owner, from whom I hire her, but he will sell her for no less than 600 dollars. I have offered him 500." In answers to a great many questions, he told me that the girl was honest, faithful and industrious, and that such a slave was very valuable property: that his father once had a slave woman who wrought as a blacksmith, and had eleven children. Now let us estimate the woman's labour at 100 dollars a year; thirty years would bring 3000 dollars; her eleven children, at 800 dollars each, would bring 88,000 dollars: the two items 11,800 dollars. Was not this woman a valuable article to this miller's father? It is the immense value of such good women and men that makes us at the North cowards, that bribes our press and corrupts our pulpits.—*New York Tribune.*

SOUTHWARD BOUND!—At the celebration at Earle, Waukesha Co, Wisconsin, on the 4th inst, after the fireworks, two balloons were set up, to one of which as attached an effigy of Douglas, with the following inscription:—

"Douglas, the Traitor—Southward Bound."

The balloon, when allowed its freedom, made straight for the South, and, we believe, has not been heard of since!

CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—The whole island is described as being in a most miserable state from the ravages of this disease, which attacks equally all classes without distinction. Whole villages are made deserts by the death of the inhabitants, and very many have been totally abandoned. Very few persons there survive the attack.

To Correspondents.

A communication from the General Agent, which has been unavoidably deferred, will be given in our next.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm H Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T H Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. R. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton
" A B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham
" Colin Clark, "
" T. S. Jones, Windsor.
" Lucian Truman, Windsor, C W
" George De Baptist, Detroit
" James Haley, "
" F W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden
Rev A R Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs L. Patterson, Niagara Falls
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N Still, Boston.
" J J Gray, Niagara Falls C W
" Moses Brown, Boston.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5 City Buildings, King Street East

Hunting Land.

The Elora *Backwoodsman* says, "crowds of men 'hunting land' pass through Elora weekly." The rush to the backwoods is unprecedented, and in less than two years there will not be a lot for sale between this place and Lake Huron. The Government will be forced to buy a township from the Indian territory, if they wish to supply the demands for lands. One good township, we are credibly informed, could be secured from that point of land jutting into the lake, and marked on the maps, Indian Territory. It would be well to look after it. It contains a good sprinkling of pine, and capital facilities for manufacturing lumber, which could be more easily taken to market from there than any other portion of the back country.

We wonder how many colored men there are among the crowds of land hunters passing through Elora! We wonder if they know that there are hundreds of acres of land in other parts of this Province, just as good, cheap, or indeed far cheaper, than in the Counties of Kent and Essex, where they at present seem so disposed to locate! Well, they will know if they will only "read the papers," and if, when they come "across the lake" in search of homes, permanent homes, they will go to the land offices, where there is a possibility of finding out, instead of walking about and depending entirely upon what friends—who are themselves very likely, so much engaged in their various employments, that they have not the opportunity of knowing—tell them. "In less than two years there will not be a lot for sale between this place and Lake Huron." Is not this fact ominous. Should it not teach colored men in the States, that in remaining there and waiting for the "dark clouds"—which are said to be indicative of the bright day about to burst upon them—to be dispelled, that they are pinning their hopes upon an uncertainty, upon a phantom, which as they approach, it always recedes, and eventually may vanish entirely from their sight; while here, is placed before them an absolute certainty? Not the certainty that that they may at one day obtain rights, but that they are now in full possession of them. They will know that 100 acres of good land can be bought in many good localities for the price of one year's rent of a house in some third or fourth rate street in our large cities, and ten years to pay for it in. With these facts before them, and more to be obtained just for the asking or a little examination; we hope that our friends may be induced to think and act. Now we do not like to think so, but the thought has occurred to us that there is a great dread on the part of too many of our colored brethren of going to "rough it in the bush." We know that there are many men who come here after having lived the greater part of their lives on old farms in the States, where they had fine roads over which they could whirl away to town in an hour or two whenever they wished; and whose wives have never seen a deer or wild turkey except in print, who, on coming here and finding lands in the vicinity of the towns a little too high for their capital, shrink from going into the bush. Why? Because, forsooth, in the first place, it is too far out of the way, they want to be where people are, as if twenty-five years ago the now fine city of Toronto was not a 'bush,' as if the first trees had not to be cut down, the first farms to be opened up, the first ——ville to spring up, which in course of time comes to be the first town or city in the county; then again, their wives do not want to go, they could not live out there, where they would have to "walk the logs" or get in the water when going to their neighbours, where they would see nothing but the green trees in summer and their naked branches in winter. Oh no! they must stay in town, where it is so "handy for getting any little thing you want!"

Good timid souls! as if the trees did not have to be cut down before the pretty smooth roads over which they have been accustomed to walk, were made; as if the ees will not always stand there, if not cut down, and as if, although they can now get anything they want so easily, after they have been a few years in the 'bush' it will not be—if they will only go in sufficient numbers, almost—a fine open country from whence they can go to the ——ville, that will by that time have been ushered into existence by the needs of the surrounding country, and get anything they want, which thing or things will not be needed half so often as in town, for there will be an abundance of home production. Let every man then, who has health, is not too far advanced in life, and has no trade, but is dependent for his subsistence on the various occupations about town, resolve to shoulder, not his musket, but his axe, and away to the woods, and when in his old age he looks over his broad acres, he will have reason to thank the Lord for having given him the determination to go forth. C.

We give below an extract from a work entitled "The West Indies Before, and Since Slave Emancipation, comprising the Windward and Leeward Islands, Military Command," by John Davy, M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

"It is well that all this should be made out, and such trivial distinctions abolished. Did we not know how great is the tendency to error in the human mind, and to delusion, we might feel surprised that they had ever been seriously entertained. Had the African races preceded the European in civilization, and had they made slaves of the white men, most likely they would have thought as meanly and spoken as contemptuously of them, and have adduced proof not less convincing of the white being distinct from the black and a lower species. An enterprising traveller in Africa mentions an anecdote in point. In a discussion with some natives relative to the power of the white man and negro, it is said, "Another free black took upon himself to ridicule the constitution of the white man." "Ah," he cried, "what is a white man? a poor weak creature; he can't bear Soudan heat, he gets the fever and dies. No, it is the black man that is strong, strong always; he never droops or sinks—look at the strength of my limbs." And how truthful are the exclamations in the manner in which they are applied. The white man is indeed a feeble creature in the climate for which he was not designed, as is the African in that fitted for the white man. The specialities of each, it should be remembered, are not defects but, as before observed, provisions wisely bestowed to meet the exigencies to which they are exposed. The negro in Barbadoes does not require a face-cloth to protect his face; the black colour serves the purpose; it, like black paint on a white face, prevents the sun's rays from having a burning, inflaming effect. The thick crisp hair of the negro, and his thick perennial bones, it can hardly be doubted, are also wisely intended as a protection from the same agency, as is also the dark colour of his eyes. A like remark applies to his soft skin favouring perspiration, by which it is kept cool, as well as by its black colour favouring radiation. Moreover there is unquestionably in his constitution or organic frame a something, we know not what—an influence or power of resistance which makes him proof against malaria, and the destructive fevers resulting from what we call malaria, when acting on white men, which has made the western coast of Africa "the white man's grave," and has rendered active military service so fatal to European armies when employed in tropical climates."

We think that the author has unwittingly committed an error, in asserting that the African is a feeble creature in the climate fitted for the white man, for although the climate of the white man may have been the only one fitted for *him*, it does not, to our mind necessarily follow, that it was not also equally fitted for the black man. Indeed, we think that facts will bear us out in the assertion, that as the crow is said to be the "type of all birds" living in a state of health in all temperatures, so the black man is the type of all men, enjoying as good health, and a mind as sound, if not more so—while the mind of the white man in the Tropics is said to become weaker—in cold as in warm climates. It is said that some of the most efficient seamen in the Greenland Fisheries have been black men. Who ever heard of the death in consequence of undergoing an *acclimating* process, unless from undue exposure, insufficient clothing, and the like; just as will occur with European emigrants—of native Africans, brought directly from the burning sands of their fatherland, to North America and other cold countries?—No, no! we think it is a mistake; for we know that the mortality is no greater among them in these regions, where we have the frosts and driving snows, from four to seven months of the year, than among the same classes of whites; although in a majority of instances not possessing as great a share of the comforts of life, as is enjoyed by the others. That the mortality is no greater, did we say? nay, that it is seldom as great; for we know that it has been a subject of remark, that black people are not so liable to attacks of the various diseases prevalent in the warm seasons, as are white persons; while the same is true in regard to those engendered mostly, during the cooler portion of the year.

Our opinion is, that the black man was correct, when he said the black man "is strong, strong always," and also that if the cooler climates only are designed for the whites, that the *whole* earth is for an inheritance for the black man and his descendants forever.

"The black colour serves the purpose; it like black paint, on a white face, prevents the sun's rays from having a burning, inflaming influence. A like remark applies to his soft skin favouring perspiration, by which it is kept cool, as well as by its black colour favouring radiation."

Now these, we think, are two as prominent mistakes as we remember lately to have seen; to believe them, we will have to unlearn what we, and persons generally, have been taught on the subject of radiation.—Woe betide the poor creature who should have a coat of black paint put on his face, and then expose himself to the rays of such a sun as we have had for the last week or two.

The black colour favours radiation, we always thought that the reason black is black, is, because it absorbs all of the rays, and that white is white, because it throws them all off—just the reverse of Dr. Davy's theory; but there always will be new developments we suppose, and these are some of them. C.

The Nebraska Bill and American Ministers.

The following extracts are from the speech of the Rev. J. B. Walker, delivered recently in Exeter Hall, at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:

"There is another clause in the resolution which I think very important. It makes honourable mention of the clergy of New England, for their remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill. I rejoice greatly in what the clergy in America have done. They have acted firmly, and almost without dissent, over the whole country; but the clergy of New England are not in advance of other sections of the free States on the subject of Slavery. It would be admitted in the United States, even in New England itself, that Western ministers utter anti-slavery sentiments in their pulpits more frequently and more firmly than ministers at the East.—The East have greater facilities of co-operation with each other, and what they do is heard of more frequently on this side of the water. Western ministers remonstrated as early as those at the East, and although so many of them could not unite in one petition, yet they each had a 'heart to the work,' and they laboured both in the pulpit and out of it as abundantly as others.

"But it ought to be known here that this Nebraska question is not a good test of the anti-slavery character of a Christian minister. I see that one of the ablest of our religious papers—the *Independent*—says that the ministry moved on this question before much was said about it politically. This is not exactly correct. The gentlemen who manage that paper probably did so. Politically they may be relied upon to oppose Slavery wherever it affects the institutions of the country; but before the New-England remonstrance was signed, two New-England States had shewn, by their elections, the almost unanimous opposition of the people to this Bill. And there is another thing which ought to be known: this Nebraska Bill is a political measure, and any man may oppose it without losing influence or losing caste in the churches. This question *does not* try the principles of ministers in the United States on the subject of Slavery. It would be unpopular in the free States generally for them not to oppose the measure. I believe that Dr. S. H. Cox has his name upon the remonstrance against this Bill; and even the *New York Observer*, which swims in the wake of public sentiment, to fatten on the offals thrown overboard, opposes it.

"It cannot therefore be a test of anti-slavery sentiment. In my opinion the test of an anti-slavery sentiment in America is the position which ministers hold in relation to Slavery in the churches. Slavery is connected not only with our republicanism, but with our Christianity. Our great denominations and benevolent Societies extend all over our States, including slave and free States, and Slavery puts its black finger upon the heart of everything that has fellowship with it. Let me state briefly the facts in the case, in a few instances which may serve for all. The facts that I am about to state may be evaded, but they cannot be denied. They shew that the churches of Christ in America are to a great extent in bondage to the slave-power.

"Now, it is this power of Slavery in the churches and benevolent societies of our own land that is the true test of the anti-slavery character of Christian ministers in America. We lose nothing by protesting against the Nebraska fraud. To do that is popular; but *to act* against the slave-power and the corruption it has produced in the churches, would cost a minister in the Eastern cities his influence, and, in many cases, his living. These great Societies have power to distinguish men who sustain them. Their anniversaries and their proceedings bring them prominently before the country; and besides their influence, they wield the power of money, which is mighty in our land. The ablest man among us would lose caste in New England, if he were to take ground against the action of the *American Board* or the *American Tract Society* on the subject of slavery. Men may speak in a certain way against the policy, but they dare not act against it by open protest, or by withholding support, or by patronizing the new Societies which have no fellowship with Slavery. This, in my opinion, Sir, is the anti-slavery test of Christian ministerial character in America. It is humiliating to see those known as anti-slavery men sit in their great Boards without uttering a word of protestation, willing to be gagged, so that they may not even discuss the subject in their public meetings."—*A. S. Reporter.*

☞ The city elections have closed, Messrs. Bowes and Cameron having been elected by a large majority.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR FREEMAN:—I observed an article in *Frederick Douglass' Paper* of the 30th of June last, headed "Colored People in Canada," which notwithstanding your pointed and excellent rebuke of it, demands a passing notice at my hands, on account of two or three absurdities contained in it.

First, in speaking of the future of the coloured people in Canada, he says they will measurably solve the problem, whether the coloured man can rise to independence and respectability among the whites, when he has anything like fair play for the exercise of his faculties and powers. Now, Mr. Freeman, there is no problem in the matter to solve. It is an admitted fact, on the part of all true friends of the coloured people, founded upon proofs long since in existence, that they are equal to other races; but it is the policy of their enemies to bury those evidences in oblivion if possible, in order that they may the more successfully carry out their crusade against the intellectual capabilities of the coloured race. Hence the African Colonizationists say it is a problem, and they are moving heaven and earth, as it were, to send them to Africa, in order that it might remain a problem in America.

Mr. Douglass sanctions the doctrine, and says that they have a chance in the future to solve the problem in Canada. Thus in 1854, Mr. Douglass publishes to the world that coloured people have yet to give evidence of a capacity to live with the whites on equal terms.

Again, Mr. Douglass tells us that we are one people, and that there is no merely Canada interest to uphold. No one denies that we are one people, so far as origin is concerned, and our sufferings have been one and the same; but I deny that our positions are the same. This, Mr. Douglass admits, when he says, "character, not colour, is the condition or criterion of respectability."

Here a coloured man can be a magistrate or a legislator, for aught that the law or popular prejudice opposes thereto. Now let us compare this with their condition in the States. In order to which, I think I cannot do better than subjoin a short article I find in the same paper:

"The meetings were well attended, and the speaker frequently applauded. Who will say, after hearing Fred. Douglass, that a 'negro has no sense?' Shame on any land that holds such flesh and blood in bondage! Think of such a man possessed of such a mind, capable of electrifying breathless audiences, swaying them at will with his resistless eloquence; think of such a one, fleeing from the lash, from the blood hounds, surrounded by the hirelings of a *free* government, kidnapped, hand-cuffed, whipped and dragged back into hopeless slavery—pleasant picture, it is not?"—*Chautauque Democrat.*

In view then of the superior privileges enjoyed by the colored people in Canada to those in the United States, is it not reasonable that they should feel jealous at any attempts made to blend without discrimination, the position of the people of color in Canada with those in the United States, and so place them in the eyes of the world in the same degraded condition. We live under a government of equal laws, we want no new schemes gotten up under the pretence of bettering the condition of the colored people in Canada. We have not yet forgotten the many frauds that have been practised upon the public through the name of the refugees in Canada. We are British Subjects, having the benefit and protection of the best system of government in the world. If we have any real grievances, we can appeal to it with confidence, that such appeal will be attended to. We are men in Canada, and therefore want no hawking about in our name. I call upon Mr. Douglass to point out what particular services have Messrs. Smith and Watkins rendered more than other men, who long preceded them in this city and province, whose services have been far more eminent in giving character to the colored people of this province, than those gentlemen whom Mr. Douglass has been pleased to eulogise as the most prominent of the men in the city. The men among us, who are of the most service in giving character to our people, are those whose attention to their business is of more importance to them, than to be running after Mr. Douglas, to be known of him and others as Lions of Toronto and Canada. As to the character of the colored people in this city and province, prior to the coming of Messrs. Watkins and Smith, I pray that it may be as good now as it was then; for testimony was then borne to its fairness by honorable members in our parliament—among them the Honorable H. Sherwood—who said the colored men of this city, by their frugality, had earned for themselves a high character. Indeed, I could give many more testimonies borne by our white fellow-subjects, if time would admit, long before Messrs. Watkins and Smith, I presume, thought of coming to this province.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.
Toronto, July 27th, 1854.

For the Freeman.

At a Meeting of the Colored Citizens of London, held in the Baptist Chapel, Horton Street, to take further measures for the support of the "Provincial Freeman":

A. B. Jones, Esq., was called to the chair, and Rev. Thos. H. Thompson appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The claims of the *Freeman* were then ably presented by M. A. Shadd, the General Agent of the Association.

Speeches were made by several persons, expressing their approbation of the course hitherto taken by those concerned in the conducting and managing of the *Freeman*, and their hope for its continuance and permanency. And, after emphatic condemnation of those "begging schemes" *now* existing, or *being* set on foot, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Meeting cordially approve of, and concur in the movements of the Directors and Conductors of the "*Provincial Freeman*," and pledge ourselves to give it *our most hearty support.*

2. *Resolved*, That as there are in Canada ample facilities for support and progress, and, as Colored people, who have resided here for a time, compare favorably with the same class of their White fellow-subjects, all things considered, we emphatically

condemn and shall oppose begging, made for whatever purpose, in our name.

Voted, That a Tea Meeting be held in London for the paper.

Also Voted, That we organize a section of the "Provincial Union."

Yours respectfully,

A. B. JONES, Chairman.

THOS. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

London, July 25th, 1854.

The Insurrection in Spain.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

MADRID, July 3.

There is no positive news here this morning respecting the progress of the insurrection; but, on the other hand, we have abundance of rumors, nearly every one of which has its opposite and contradictory report. The *Gazette* announces that a strong division of troops of all arms is to be sent out actively to pursue the insurgents, and I have just heard that it is to march to-day; but I presume this will depend much on the arrival of the 1,500 infantry and 300 horse from Valladolid. According to despatches received by the Government from the Alcaldes of the Escurial and Guadarrama, these troops were to pass last night at the latter place, 10 leagues off. Marching again, as is customary, at 4 o'clock in the morning, they ought to be here by 2 or 3 this afternoon, unless the insurgents meet them on the road, and either persuade them to join them, or attack them if they refuse; so that, before closing this letter, I shall probably be able to write more positively on this head. The head-quarters of the insurgents are at Aranjuez. It is said they have formed a sort of Provisional Government—which was to be expected—and that they publish a *Gazette* of their own. All the accounts we receive of their strength are very vague, some stating it to have nearly doubled—an exaggeration which is, perhaps, based on the supposition that they have been joined by the Valladolid troops; which, however, is not the case, unless it has occurred this morning. If the insurgents have gone to meet them, it is clear that they must have done so at a considerable distance from Madrid, for otherwise, if the newcomers refused to join them, and the garrison of Madrid moved out, they would be exposed to find themselves between two fires. The *Gazette* announces that one of the four insurgent generals was no longer with his companions yesterday evening, and the government people say to-day that General Messina has abandoned the insurrection. This is the construction they would naturally put upon his separation from them; but another, quite as probable, is that he had been detached with part of the forces, possibly to meet the troops from Valladolid, which are commanded by the Marquis of Villavieja (Colonel Zaldiver), an officer of no great military reputation.

(Correspondence of the Utica Herald.)

Terrible Explosion & Fortunate Escape.

WATERVILLE, July 8, 1854.

On the morning of the fifth of July, as the Waterville Military Company, with their field piece, was returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration, and within about three miles of home, two of their companies, sitting upon the magazine of the gun, met with the most remarkable adventure we ever witnessed. The conveyance of the company consisted of four double teams, two of them on a waggon, and two on the gun and about fifteen rods in advance of the other. It appears the gun caps, either through the negligence or ignorance as to their nature, were left in the magazine, containing six and a half bugs of powder, of two pounds each. We suppose the motion of the gun over the road ground the caps together, producing a friction which fired them, thus igniting the powder, and all blew up with a terrible explosion, easier to be imagined than described.

The air for several feet around presented one confused mass of buffalo robes, cushions and fragments from the inside of the magazine. There was so much smoke it was impossible to see what became of the unlucky occupants of the seat, but as it cleared away we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other a half a mile distant astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in several places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw. It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses and succeeding stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff.

To many this may seem incredulous to burn thirteen pounds of powder beneath a person or persons without causing their instant destruction; but one acquainted with the principle and strength of the magazine, and taking into consideration that the clasp confining the cover must give away first, that one pound of powder might be sufficient to break it, while ten pounds would add but little to its force, they must conceive that it was possible, although a most remarkable and fortunate instance. The report of the explosion was a dull heavy one, and heard for some miles, and its effect on the wheels was such they could scarcely move next day. The driver's companion, soon after getting off from the ground, expressed a regret that his associate should have parted company with him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid him "good bye."

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

The Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory, or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

A woman has been fined in Boston lately, for stealing newspapers from doorways, after they were left by the carriers; whereupon a Boston paper remarks truly, that "much of the blame incurred by carriers of papers for neglect of duty, doubtless attaches to persons who steal papers after the carriers have carefully deposited them at the doors of subscribers."

Free Church Synod.

The following remarks show the *animus* with which the Free Church Synod is likely to enter the Clergy Reserves question. We have italicised certain words.

The subject of the Clergy Reserves came up on Tuesday, when the following deliverance of the Committee on that subject was submitted and adopted without a vote—Dr. Willis alone objecting to one particular:"—

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Committee on Reserves and Rectories are clearly of opinion, that the time has now come when the perplexing question of the appropriation of these lands are to be settled finally. They would have fondly clung to the appropriation of them to the purposes of *education*, as already stated in Acts of this Synod, but find serious difficulties standing in the way; and objecting strongly as they do to the plan of endowing systems of religious opinions diametrically opposed to one another, and respecting the conscientious views of such bodies in objecting *in toto* to *an ecclesiastical appropriation of public funds at all*, your Committee recommend to the Synod their unanimous and strong approval of a *thorough* Secularization Bill by which the funds in question shall be withdrawn entirely from their present *offensive* position, and handed over to the general civil fund of the province, to be administered as any other civil Funds are for general purposes, *but in no sense for ecclesiastical uses of ANY kind.*

THE CLERGY RESERVE LAND.

As great ignorance still appears to prevail on the subject of the Reserve endowment, notwithstanding all that was printed about it, we copy a statement of the present condition of the funds, both in Upper and Lower Canada:—

UPPER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the Protestant Clergy, under the authority of the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of all the lands surveyed up to 1840,	2,412,200
The quantity authorized by that Act was only ⅛; in consequence of which, there remain to be deducted	300,000
Number of acres sold up to 1st January, 1853,	1,364,302
Number of acres given for the 57 Rectories,	16,018
Number of acres unsold, January 1853	1,032,850
Annual revenue from the Reserve Fund,	£31,104

Distribution of Annual Revenue.

Church of England,	£11,110
Church of Scotland,	7,550
Roman Catholic,	1,660
Methodist,	777
Non-Conformist Ministers,	676
Surplus undisposed of	5,518
	£31,404

LOWER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy, under the Act of 1790, being one seventh of the granted lands,	934,052
The quantity authorized by the Act was only one eighth to be deducted in consequence,	127,156
Number of acres sold up to 1st January, 1853,	392,362
Number of acres unsold	541,759
Annual interest from the fund,	£3,540

Distribution of Revenue in Lower Canada

Church of England,	£2,189
Church of Scotland,	1,094
Surplus undisposed of,	256

The endowments in Lower Canada have been very ill managed—since nearly 400,000 acres have been sold, with an apparent net result of only £55,000: but there still remains a very large quantity of lands undisposed of, which must now be of great value—of far too much importance to permit of the whole question being settled, without the consent of Lower Canada being asked.

Distressing Occurrence.

Last evening, about six o'clock, immediately after the steam ferry boat International had passed up the river, from the railroad terminus at Waterloo, some gentlemen who were fishing on Bird Island Pier, observed a man in the centre of the stream, swimming steadily and lustily for the American shore.

At first they imagined he was bathing but soon discovered that his clothes were on and no boat near him. They then realized the fact that he had fallen accidentally into the water, from the International, and was drowning. They hurried to the shanty, and started at once to rescue the unfortunate man. As the boat neared him, he appeared to strike out with strength and spirit in an attempt to reach it, and his rescue seemed almost beyond a doubt.

When only 3 or 4 feet distant, however, and at the very moment that the oars of the rowers were stretched toward him to assist his swimming, the poor fellow's strength forsook him and he went down. The boat continued for over half an hour around the spot in the vain hope of seeing him again, but after sinking he never rose to the surface. The persons on the ferry boat were evidently ignorant of the occurrence, and there is no possibility of telling who the deceased was, until his body is recovered.

A canal boatman lately shot an eagle in Onondaga county, measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings.

The first electric telegraph in Australia commenced working early in March, between the Custom-house and Government offices at Melbourne and Williamstown. It is to be extended to Geelong and Port Phillip Head.

Mr. Stephenson's tubular bridge over the Nile, at Benha, will be fit to rank by the side of the imperishable monuments of ancient Egyptian industry. It is to have ten arches, and is to be 870 feet in length. Unlike the Britannia bridge, the railway will pass over the top.

The lady Godiva procession in England on the 19th June passed off with great eclat. The lady of the show appeared in robes, in place of light dress and skirts, as heretofore. A second lady, however, from the Royal Academy, appeared in the legitimate form, and rapturous applause greeted her in all directions. This lady was preceded by a splendid banner, bearing the words —"With the pure all things are pure."

A PLUCKY OLD GOVERNMENT PENSIONER.—A very interesting circumstance occurred at the Admiralty, the other day. A fine-looking, hale old man presented himself, requesting to be appointed to the war fleet, stating that one of the Captains would be glad to have him, and, though he would not likely be *au fait* at "going aloft," still he could "stand well to his gun" yet. The old fellow turned out to be Billy Medham, the sailor who saved Captain Broke's life at the "Battle of *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*," who entered the Customs Waterguard in 1819, is now on the Customs superannuation list, at 74 years of age, and who plies the boat on the ornamental water in St. James' Park. No decided answer was, we believe, given by the Admiralty; but a messenger was sent to the old man, with a couple of guineas from a donor incognito.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

LAST MOMENTS AND BURIAL OF CAPTAIN GIFFARD.—The *Kreutz Zeitung* gives the following description of the last moments and burial of poor Captain Giffard, under the head of Lower Danube, June 12:—We have received interesting dates from Odessa of the 2nd of June. On that day at three, p. m., the interment of Captain Giffard, of the *Tiger*, took place. By order of General Osten-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Governor General Annemkoff, with the other military authorities, attended the funeral. A Russian battalion in parade order formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave. Nearly the whole population was afoot, and followed the procession. The sturdy General Osten-Sacken took the deepest interest in the fate of the captain during his illness. A little before his death, Giffard called the crew around his bed, and said—"Lads, you owe your lives to my being wounded; this hindered me from blowing up the ship. Farewell! Greet our dear England for me when you see it." After these words he asked for a glass of lemonade, turned his face from the sailors to the other side, and gave up the ghost.

We learn by the English papers that Lieut. Sir Henry Blackwood, of the English Navy, attached to the frigate *Leander*, died recently at Athens, Greece. He became favourably known to some of our citizens during the brief visit of the *Leander* to this port last summer, with the Earl of Ellesmere and suite.—*N. Y. Post.*

TURKISH LIBERALITY TOWARDS RUSSIAN SICK AND WOUNDED.—Letters from the Danube mention that the Russian army, retreating from the Principalities, leaves in the hospitals a great number of sick and wounded, who were unable to follow the army. The most formal orders have been given by the Turkish authorities to respect them, and to deliver passports to the Russian medical men who should remain behind to attend the sick. During the siege of Sillistria the Turks afforded the Russians every facilities to bury their dead, and to render military honors to the generals and officers who fell in the different engagements. In the last assault, General Meyer, commander of the 5th brigade of Foot Artillery, was wounded, and a lieutenant-colonel of artillery killed. Five other officers shared the same fate. The next day the corps of the army which invested the place retired beyond Araptrebia.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Africa."

NEW YORK, July 27.

The *Africa* left Liverpool on the 15th July, and brings 65 passengers. On 23rd, when off Cape Ray, passed the *America* bound to Liverpool.

The cholera was very fatal among the Baltic fleet.

Eighteen thousand of the Anglo-French army have joined Omar Pacha at Rutschuk.

The Turks have crossed the Danube.

It is rumored that the whole of Germany will shortly join the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The capture of the entries of Giurgievo by the Turks is confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Danube on the 8th was 40,000. They were opposed by the Russians, but the latter were entirely defeated, and 900 killed and wounded.

The last accounts of the allied fleets say they were sailing for Sebastopol. They number 58 sail.

A hundred waggons with wounded soldiers had arrived at Bucharest. Among them were eighty officers.

A Berlin despatch says that Napier's fleet had found Admiral Cory's fleet in Barco Sound.

Accounts from Transylvania state that Austria and Prussia were concentrating their forces on their respective frontiers.

Four hundred and fifty carts laden with Russians had arrived at Jassy.

Two thousand convents on the frontier of Palermo were being despoiled by the Russians.

A telegraph from Stockholm, dated July 11th, says that all communication with Finland is forbidden. Even the Swedish mail steamer has been ordered back by the British cruisers.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives a gloomy report of the situation of the working classes.

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed the troops destined for the Baltic at Bologne, and addressed them in a brief and energetic speech. They would embark on the 25th July.

It is rumored that the French army had received a check in Africa.

Omar Pacha had arrived at Sillistria.

The Dobrudscha was not yet evacuated.

The Anglo-French forces were encamped near Varna, and were ready to embark on their campaign.

A pitched battle between the Turks and the Russians at Rutschuck was daily expected.

The Russians have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier.

The cholera continued to prevail at St. Petersburg. On the 1st July there were 580 cases in that city.

India.

The overland mail brings Calcutta dates to June 1st. Trade in India was dull. No mail from China by this arrival.

Spain.

The rebels in Spain under the command of O'Donnel, were near Almazan.

A small republican rising, near Valencia, has been put down.

Last advices report that the insurgents intend to carry on a protracted Guerilla war.

The cholera in its worst form had broken out on board the Australian emigrant ship *Virago*, which put back to Liverpool with 50 deaths

One hundred and eighty-six persons died in one day at Marsailles of cholera.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Wright's circular of July 14th, report crops doing well in all the growing districts throughout the country; and although showers have been pretty generally experienced during the past week, the extensive draining now so universal has prevented any mischief, beyond retarding the maturity of wheat and corn. A low temperature is causing a fear for potatoes; and already rumors of disease are in circulation, which must be received with caution. The corn market has been dull; and prices both of wheat and flour have favored buyers, who act on the reserve and restrict operations to immediate wants. Indian corn improved in value, and in more request.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d		s. d
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Blacksmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Slaters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 1
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dress makers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.
£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.
0	0	1½	equal to 0	1	1	4	4	equal to 1
0	0	2½	" 0	2	2	8	8	" 2
0	0	3¾	" 0	3	3	13	0	" 3
0	0	5	" 0	4	4	17	4	" 4
0	0	6¼	" 0	5	6	1	8	" 5
0	0	7½	" 0	6	7	6	0	" 6
0	0	9	" 0	7	8	10	4	" 7
0	0	10	" 0	8	9	14	8	" 8
0	0	11¼	" 0	9	10	19	0	" 9
0	1	0½	" 0	10	12	3	4	" 10
0	1	1¾	" 0	11	13	7	8	" 11
0	1	3	" 1	0	14	12	0	" 12
					15	16	4	" 13
0	1	2¼	" 1	0	17	0	8	" 14
0	2	5½	" 2	0	18	5	0	" 15
0	3	8¼	" 3	0	19	9	4	" 16
0	4	10½	" 4	0	20	13	8	" 17
0	6	1	" 5	0	21	18	0	" 18
0	7	3¾	" 6	0	23	2	4	" 19
0	8	6¼	" 7	0	24	6	8	" 20
0	9	9	" 8	0	121	13	4	" 100
0	10	11¼	" 9	0	243	6	8	" 200
0	12	2	" 10	0	365	0	0	" 300
0	13	4¾	" 11	0	486	13	4	" 400
0	15	7½	" 12	0	608	6	8	" 500
0	15	10½	" 13	0	730	0	0	" 600
0	17	1	" 14	0	851	13	4	" 700
0	18	3	" 15	0	973	6	8	" 800
0	19	5¾	" 16	0	1095	0	0	" 900
1	0	8½	" 17	0	1216	13	4	" 1000
1	1	11¼	" 18	0	2133	6	8	" 2000
1	3	1¾	" 19	0	4866	13	4	" 4000
1	4	4	£1	0 0	8305	6	8	" 5000

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIFFIN of St. Paul's East Smithfield and seconded by the Rev THOMAS JAMES Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL R WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after their escape from the United States and believing that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ. REV T. JAMES, REV. J. C GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ. REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER ESQ., E N FOWLER ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL ESQ., E A CHAMBERLAIN ESQ., W JONES, ESQ. J TALBOT TYLER ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J Wemberley, Rector of Durrington, seconded by the Rev George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton Bart	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London. M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Carstairs	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev Thomas James	2	0	0
R C L Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs Fancourt	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq	5	0	0
E. Viney Esq	5	5	0
R N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pathy Esq.	1	1	6
Sunday sch. 1 scholars.	1	5	0

MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 28, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 30s 0d to 00s 0d. Farmers per 196 lbs. 28s to 29s 0d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 6d to 0s. 0d Wheat.—Spring 5s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s.6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 10d to 7s 0d. Spring do. 5s 10d 6s 3 d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Hay per ton, 50s 0d to 60s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 0s 6d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

Married.

In this city, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lett, Mr. WILLIAM FLAY, Printer, to Miss MATILDA FRENCH, both of Toronto.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA LODGE of the G. V. O. of O. F. of Toronto, was duly opened on Thursday Evening, July 20th inst., and are notified to assemble at the Hall, on Tuesday, August 1st, at 8 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of Dedicating the Hall on the corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets. All Lodges of the same Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

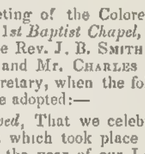
By order

WILLIAM E. WILKS, *N. G.*
J. H HILL, *E. S.*

Toronto, July 27th, 1854. 19-1i-p

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

"Union is Strength."

CITY OF TORONTO.

To our Brethren in Canada and the United States.!!!

You are requested to make TORONTO your rallying point, on

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1854,

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

British West India Emancipation,

TO BE HELD IN CANADA.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY:

At a Meeting of the Colored Inhabitants, held in the 1*st Baptist Chapel*, Queen Street, June 13, the Rev. J. B. SMITH was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHARLES FREEMAN appointed Secretary, when the following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That we celebrate that glorious event which took place on the 1st of August, in the year of our Lord, 1834, (*on Tuesday, the 1st,*) when the British Nation did honour to itself and justice to 800,000 of her Colored Subjects in the *West Indies: Resolved*, that we meet in the *2nd Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond Street*, at Five o'clock in the morning, to offer up devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for his past mercies, and to engage in fervent prayer for the utter extinction of Slavery throughout the United States and other parts of the world where the evil now exists.

2. *Resolved*, That we meet at 9 o'clock, at the *Government House*, King Street West, form in PROCESSION, and proceed from thence to the Yonge Street Wharf, to meet our friends from Hamilton; thence to *Saint James's Cathedral*, King Street East, to listen to a Sermon, at 11 o'clock, from the Rev. J. H. GRASSET; after which the Procession will proceed through the principal Stre

Poetry.

Love's Ambition.

BY JAMES NACK.

Oh that I were a king
In golden pomp arrayed!
And thou, most beautiful,
Wert but an humble maid!

Then would I say to thee,
"Oh best beloved of mine,
Behold my crown and throne,
For throne and crown are thine!

"In truth thou art not sprung
From those of royal race,
But nature's royalty
Adorn thy form and face.

"I climbed the lofty heights—
I found them drear and bare;
I sought the deepest vale—
The sweetest flower was there!

Now, from thy rosy mouth,
I hear the gentle sound—
"Oh let that flower remain
Still in its native ground!

"Its beauty and perfume
Live in this mossy place;
Why break it off to die
Within a golden vase?

"I ask not for my brow
A coronet of pearls—
Give me a budding rose
To place among my curls!"

I fling my sceptre far,
Deep, in the deepest sea—
For what are crown and throne
Without thy love for me?

'Tis not a crown of gold
Can match thy brighter hair—
'Tis not a diamond wreath
Can with thine eyes compare!

Had I as many crowns
As shine the stars above—
Oh I would give them all,
Sweet maiden, for thy love!

And yet I must repeat—
And thou wilt not upbraid—
Oh that I were a king,
And thou an humble maid.

Yankee Doodle.

In the summer of 1775, the British army under the command oi Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson River, a little South of the city of Albany, awaiting reinforcements of militia from the eastern states, previous to marching upon Ticonderoga.

During the month of June, these raw levies poured into camp, company after company, each man differently armed, equipped and accoutered from his neighbour, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as was never equalled, unless by the celebrated regiment of merry Jack Falstaff.

Their *outre* appearance furnished great amusement to the British officers. One Dr. Shackburgh, an English Surgeon, composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words, which were gravely dedicated to the new recruits. The joke took, and the tune has come down to this day. The original words, which we take from Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, published in 1824, we have not, however, met with before in many years:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty-pudding.

There was Captain Washington,
Upon a slapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And the feathers on his hat,
They look'd so tarnal fine,
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jemime.

And there they had a swamping gun
As large as log of maple,
On a deuced little cart—
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off,
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinnin,
And father went as near again—
I thought the deuce was in him.

And there I saw a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather—
They knock'd upon't with little sticks,
To call the folks together.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood;
All bound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up,
And fire rite in our faces;
It scar'd me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For 'lasses cakes to carry home,
To give his wife and young ones.

But I can't tell you half I see,
They kept up such a smother;
So I took my hat off—made a bow,
And scampered home to mother.

A Wolf Story.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Republic*, who is out west on his travels, relates the following story of a wolf hunt which occurred near Indianapolis twelve years ago, and the principal actors in which are still living: The relator says, that several weeks after a grand hunt, in which a large wolf had escaped, while some of the hunters were returning to the village they discovered a wolf eating a sheep newly killed. On giving the alarm several men collected and went in pursuit. They found him, although in the daytime, still regailing at the carcase, and at once gave chase. After running more than half a day, having had several severe battles with the dogs, and being closely pressed by the hunters, he took to the hills and shortly entered a den.

"Do you see," said he, "where the ground is broken yonder?" pointing to the earth thrown up at a distance from us. When we came to the spot, "here," said he, "was the den. Knowing he was in, we fell to digging. Having penetrated twelve feet, a lateral hole was discovered leading off to a great depth. In that the wolf had taken shelter. It was large enough for dogs to enter, and several were sent in, but after a short fight they came back pretty well scarred up.

"At last we let in a hound, which immediately fastened on the wolf, and remained in the den with him, unable to bring him out. The dog was a cross of the bull and terrior, and when once set on in earnest, he never broke his hold without the command of his master. We waited some time for him, the struggle in the hole rising to a perfect fury, when it was proposed that some of the men should crawl in and help the dog to drag the wolf out, as we were sure, from the noise of the fight, that the dog had set his jaws on him somewhere. But who should go down into that den and take part in a fight between a hound and a wolf, in the dark? Putman once descended into a wolf den, but he had a lamp and a rifle. But here was a double danger, for there was no prospect that either the wolf or dog would end their fighting short of death. The hole was descending, and he must enter nobody knew how far, head downwards without a light, and if he ever returned it must be by creeping backwards up hill, in the dark, with the dog and wolf battling for life in the den beyond! Putman descended with a rope attached to him, so that on giving a signal he could be drawn up if necessary. But we had no rope, and whoever went in must run his risk of getting out again without help.

"With all these dangers, a young man, Samuel Shannahan, still living in the neighborhood, promptly volunteered to descend. He soon reached the bottom and found the dog with his jaws fastened immovable upon the wolf's cheek. Shannahan seized the dog by the hind legs and attempted to back up with him, but found it impossible to get up. Another man now descended and got Shannahan by the legs, while two or three reached in and took hold of him. Thus linked in a twenty foot chain Shannahan was drawn up holding on the dog whose jaws had not unlocked all the time during the struggle, and the wolf was taken and killed. He was of the largest size grey wolf, an old offender, fat on mutton and veal, and measured over seven feet."

Fanny Fern, Her Success and its Cause.

The following from the *New York Tribune* presents the most remarkable instance upon record, of sudden and surprising literary success; and clearly unfolds the secret of that wide and wonderful popularity which Fanny Fern has so suddenly obtained:—

The secret of Fanny Fern's literary triumph we take to be her fidelity to nature and her sympathy with the most universal tastes. She has none of the airs of professional authorship—does not become starched and prim at the sight of pen and ink—and has hit on one great art of good writing, to make it as much like the free talk of the writer, as the nature of the subject allows. Her style is free from all bookishness—all hard traces of weary study—and flows on as easily and blithely as the song of vernal birds. At the same time, it shows an alert and observing spirit, a flexible fancy, and a love of fun, which she could not curb if she would, and would not if she could. Her taste for satire is indeed tempered by warm, womanly sympathies—otherwise it might be mischievous—but now though she cuts and thrusts with nimble alacrity, she leaves no venom in the wound, which she has made less in malice than sport. With her perennial mirth, she blends a genuine sense of the pathetic, and often relieves her brilliant flashes of humor, with a sudden burst of sympathy. Her tendencies are progressive, and truly democratic. Her heart is with the people and warms to homely joys and sorrows.

A generous scorn of baseness and injustice often gives point to her sarcasm; while her love of truth and beauty leads her to detect all the elements of goodness in common every day life. She always takes the side of the weak and oppressed, as by unerring instinct. Her fancy, it is true, often runs riot—she overlays her pictures with blood-red tints—and seldom resists the temptation to an audacious extravagance; but she never forgets the heavenly "quality of mercy" nor lays aside her tenderness toward the weak, or her sympathy with every form of suffering. Such traits give Fanny Fern her popularity with the great mass of readers. They seek for what is natural, and warm, and impulsive and humane, and of this they never fail in her writings.

The contents of this Second Series of "Fern Leaves" are of a more varied character than her previous volume, and fully sustain the characteristic reputation of that work. They are arranged in a natural order, and taken as a whole, are adapted to produce a still deeper impression of the writer's originality and power. It is superfluous to say they will be read everywhere, and that whoever takes up the book once will not leave it without a complete perusal.

WASHING-DAY IN THE BALTIC.—Some of the officers in the Baltic have been writing home to their mammas for the means of washing and ironing their own linen, as well as for ample instructions how to "get up" a shirt. One gallant youth entreats that full directions may be given him as to the whole details of the operation, with hints where to begin and where to leave off. He also urges his mamma to send him by an early packet a packet of starch, for though he is prepared to pay a stiff price for the article, he does not like to be without it, as its absence prevents him from showing a bold—shirt—front to the enemy.

It is to be regretted that the thoughts of our naval officers should be absorbed in the washing-tub at such a critical moment, and, there is reason to fear that they will have too many irons in the fire, if they are found ironing their own collars when they ought to be mangling the breast-works of the enemy. A lieutenant with his hands in the suds can scarcely be prepared for a sudden emergency, and we would therefore recommend a naval hero to learn to "rough it" with his linen as well as with every thing else while on active service—*Punch*.

Punch represents Nicholas as an ass who has allowed himself to be shut up in a pound, and all the European nations, conspicious among which is John Bull, stand looking over the fence at him, but no one dares to get inside to put the bridle on. Turkey has let down one bar, and reaching a hand through has got hold of his tail, and implores France and England to go in and take him by the head, but they manifest a most decided disinclination to take hold of the biting end. A better illustration of "the war" which was going to shake the whole continent of Europe we have never seen.

A DUTCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A RAINY NIGHT.—Vell, lasht Friday night vas de vorst ash never vash. I tought to co down de hill to mine house, but no sooner I did valk, den de faster I stands still, for de tarkness vash so tick dat I coot not stir ir mit my boots; and de rain, dunder and blixim, in more den tree mintues mine skin vash wot troo to mine clo's. But after von leetle vile it stopped quitting to rain some time; so I kept feeling of mineself all de vay along, and ven I comes to mine house to valk in, vat you tink? Mine dear! it pelong to somepody else."

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Lgislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,	
JOHN D. PECK,	
AMOS G. BEMAN,	*Committee on Manual Labour School.*
JOHN JONES,	
J. D. BONNER,	
J. MCCUNE SMITH.	

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscripiucn list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe hose bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be [illegible] with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN.—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective [illegible] to the [illegible] of our people in this country. To [illegible] we [illegible] a position [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] necessary part of the [illegible] element of society to which we [illegible]. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment of [illegible] freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights [illegible]. For this purpose, and to this end, [illegible] in favor of emigration out of the United States and [illegible] to the American Colonization scheme of [illegible] the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee of Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be bettered [illegible] if not, then, there is no part of the [illegible]-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better, than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand [illegible] to shoulder to our brethren, and all our friends in all [illegible] as adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath, but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all the [illegible] assemblages of our people as heretofore [illegible] we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,	
M. R. Delany,	
H. G. Webb,	
Thos. A. Brown,	
John Jones,	
L. L. Hawkins,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.,*
Samuel Venerable	
John Williams,	
A. F. Hawkins,	
S. W. Sanders,	
Jefferson Miller,	
Rev A. R Green,	
P. L Jackson,	
J. H. Maloney,	
G. Harper,	*Alleghany City.*
Jonathan Green,	
H. A. Jackson,	
E. R. Parker,	
Samuel Bruce,	
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.,	
Rev. M. M. Clark,	*Phi.*
A. M. Summer,	
Johnson Woodlin,	
James M. Whitfield,	
John N. Still,	*New York.*
Stanley Matthews.	

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 30 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo or Chicago

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

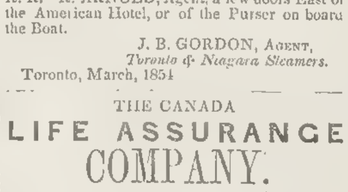
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid,*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

About the 1st of April, 1854.

A large bay horse, in good condition, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, with a large white mark on his face, and two splinter bones on his forelegs; has a cock tail, and about 8 inches above his tail a lump where he has been hurt; and his near side hind foot white.

Whoever will give information where the horse may be found, or bring him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

JOHN MORLY, Brickmaker,

Kingston Road, 2½ miles from the Market.

☞ Any one keeping this horse after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES,	PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,	BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.	

Also by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 35.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.		N th Gwilliambury	100 acres.
10	5th	" "	200 "
Sixth ½ 8	14th	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9	11th	North Orillia	50 "
14	3rd	Tay	100 "
15	11th	Nottawasaga	100 "
11	12 h	"	200 "
16	10th	"	200 "
17	10th	"	200 "
East ½ 9	9th	Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th		"	50 "

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMIL

Nancy Williamson

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 20.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Poetry.

Stanzas for the First of August.

BY J. M. WHITFIELD.

From bright West Indies' sunny seas,
Comes borne upon the balmy breeze,
The joyous shout the gladsome tone,
Long in those bloody isles unknown;
Bearing across the heaving wave
The song of the unfettered slave.

No charging squadrons shook the ground,
When freedom here her claims obtained;
No cannon, with tremendous sound,
The noble patriot's cause maintained:
No furious battle-charger neighed,
No brother fell by brother's blade.

None of those desperate scenes of strife,
Which mark the warrior's proud career;
The awful waste of human life,
Have ever been enacted here;
But truth and justice spoke from heaven,
And slavery's galling chain was riven.

'Twas moral force which broke the chain,
That bound eight hundred thousand men;
And when we see it snapped in twain,
Shall we not join in praises then?—
And prayers unto Almighty God,
Who smote the earth the tyrant's rod?

And from those islands of the sea,
The scenes of blood and crime and wrong,
The glorious anthem of the free,
Now swells in mighty chorus strong;
Telling th' oppressed, where'er they roam,
Those islands now are freedom's home.

Miscellaneous.

Farming in Palestine.

S. W. Jones, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., who is labouring to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, has written home to Dr. Reed's *Culturist and Gazette* an interesting letter, descriptive of the geology and agriculture of that part of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. He says that its surface rocks belong to the chalk formation; and that the soil is naturally fertile, but wretchedly cultivated. The plains of Sharon appear to be elevated table-land, having an abundance of lime, in the form, primarily, of minute shells—characteristic of chalk—and valuable for raising grain. Mr. Jones' letter bears date January 21, 1854, in which he gives the following interesting information:

"The plains are chiefly used to raise grain upon, and to pasture flocks and herds upon. The appearance now is much as our river lands and plains are about the forepart of June. The wheat is from six to twelve inches high; barley is sown before and after wheat, and is of different ages. Dhura and sem sem is not yet sown. Sem sem bears a seed of a nature somewhat like a flaxseed, and looks a good deal like a red pepper seed, only larger, and is used to make lamp-oil.—There is nothing like a fence or hedge around the grain fields, and all the land not occupied for tillage is one common pasture; but, as in the days of old, no creature of any kind is allowed to run at large—all are under the care of the shepherds, and at night they are driven home into the fold. The first persons that we see stirring in the morning are the cattle tenders, "going forth with their flocks," and all day long they can be seen scattered in every direction over the plains, "tending their flocks," precisely as we read of in the days of the patriarchs.—The wheat is ripe in May, and before this time the rains are over, and there is no need of barns; so the grain is cut and piled up till they take a notion to thrash it, when a place is smoothed off on the ground, and the grain thown on and oxen driven over it till it is pounded up fine, and then is thrown against the wind, put into sacks and carried to market, full of every thing that can make it foul; and then people whose business it is take it and sift it on the ground in the street, when it is ready for grinding. If this land was not as rich as the garden of Eden, they would not in the way they cultivate it, get their seed. Their ploughs do not make a larger furrow than our cultivators; and what is more, they only "cut and cover:" they go round a land, or back and forth on the same, just as it happens—as their plough turns a furrow both ways, it makes no difference. Their yokes are simply a straight stick, with two pins for a bow, with a string tied across the ends under the neck; and it looks, a little distance, just like a long, low saw-horse, or a saw-bench. They use the same yoke for an ox, mule, or donkey; and they are not at all particular about working two animals of the same kind together—an ox or an ass, or an ox, a mule, or a cow is just as well as any way—the same gear fits all.

In the neighbourhood of Jaffa are some of the best gardens for oranges, lemons, pomegranates, melons, dates, bananas, etc., that can be found in the country—perhaps in any country. These gardens have to be watered during the dry season, and all the water is raised from the wells. The well is dug on the highest place in the garden, and the water raised into a pool by a crazy apparatus, turned by a mule hitched to a sweep, where it stands till it becomes warm enough to use, when it is let on to the garden by channels made for the purpose. By watering in the dry season, vegetables can be grown all the year round, and two, three, or four crops can be produced on the same ground in a year. All things grow very quick. Early Indian corn has been raised fit for eating in seven weeks from planting, and wheat has ripened in sixty days from sowing. The orange trees, and also the lemons and pomegranates, require to be watered through the summer months, in order to have them produce any good fruit.—Figs, grapes, and olives are not much raised in these gardens—they do best on the mountains and rocky places—precisely the opposite of what the products of these gardens want. A dry, stony soil, without water during the summer, is the place for them. They say here that if grapes have much water they mildew. May we not have given our grapes and gooseberries too much water or too wet a place? The oranges here are something that we, in Massachusetts have never seen. I wish I could send you a tree with its load hanging to it. They are so full that they are literally bottom upward, resting on the props. They grow here sometimes that will weigh one and a half pounds. I have seen pound ones, and I should think that I had seen them that were still larger; but it is not the largest that are the best or the most beautiful. Their greatest beauty is in their colour and number, contrasted with the deep green of the leaves. In many places on the trees they are so thick as to make one solid mass, with only room for the leaves to stick out between them. It is in time of gathering during the months of November, December, January, and February, and soon the trees are in blossom again.

Robberies among Bees.

As I cannot give all the details relative to bees robbing, I will venture a few hints, without all the reasons which dictate them. Bee-keepers, not understanding their business, are liable to considerable losses. Robberies are more frequent in spring than at other seasons; yet bees will often be trespassing at any time in warm weather when honey is scarce in the flowers. One of the greatest difficulties is the fact that but very few persons can tell when bees are being robbed; it is the most difficult of anything about the apiary. Repeated, close and patient observation alone can decide at the commencement. It is generally supposed that whenever the bees are outside the hive fighting, that they are also robbing, usually; instead of this being the case, it indicates a strong colony, and a disposition to defend themselves against all intruders. Strong families are in but little danger. I never knew a successful attack on such a stock at the commencement. A weak hive or refuse honey must first get up an appetite for pillage before any serious result will follow. It being much easier to prevent a commencement than to arrest it afterwards, it seems necessary to know the real condition of all stocks, especially in the spring. Some cool morning, raise the hive till the bees belonging to it may be seen—take a thorough view, even if the hive is to be turned bottom up; if the clusters be large, extending through nearly all the comb, not much danger need be apprehended; but should it be small, some care will be requisite. Strong stocks will be quite sure to find out weak ones and carry off their stores. To prevent which, as far as practicable, close the entrance, leaving only room for one bee to pass at a time. Should an attempt be made, they will be able to repel it much easier than if several could enter at once. Without this precaution, (and sometimes with it,) in extensive apiaries, very soon after the weak stock is discovered by its most powerful neighbor, the hurry and bustle attending the removal of the spoil is discovered by others, who will join in the plunder. Perhaps a dozen or more will be engaged in half an hour. Hence the necessity of knowing which the weak stocks are, to give them this advantage. It is a bad practice to allow too much room for egress, even to moderately strong families.

We will now endeavor to point some of the indications of robbing, as even these precautions may not always prevent an attack, although it is usually all-sufficient. Now, instead of interfering with a stock (further than the contraction of the entrance) that has already set up a defiance by combatting with their assailants, and will nine times in ten need no assistance, our attention should be given to the weak ones that may be plundered entirely without the least show of resistance. The first thing to be noticed will be an unusual number of bees apparently at work—and yet it may be the young bees that take a turn of exercise a little after the middle of every fair day; their motions when leaving the hive are so nearly the same as robbers, that an experienced eye alone can tell which it is; but this bustle of young bees will not last over an hour. When the hive assumes its usual quietness visit it again, and if you find the commotion increased, it is time to interfere by closing the hive at once. You can then let them out towards night, for the robbers to return home; or, if there are enough about, equal to those belonging to the stock, you may retain them as prisoners; and compel them to join the weak hive. All that appears necessary is to confine them two or three days; they forget home, and add considerable strength to the family. If too few are enclosed, they are killed.

All pillaging commences on our first real warm, pleasant day—seldom otherwise. If your bees have been neglected through the day, visit them after sunset of such days; robbers will work long after honest laborers are at home. To break up the habit, it is probably the least trouble to close the hive with some contrivance to admit a little air, and take them to some cool, dark, place, until at least two or three warm days have passed, and the robbers cease to look for it, when it may be returned to the old stand—they will be uneasy and try to bite their way out when left out doors. This remedy is preferable to many others, such as breaking the comb, &c. Removing the hive to some other stand after the bees have marked the location, is a ruinous practice, unless taken a mile or more. Where but one stock is engaged, by changing the stand with the weak one, as has been recommended, will often have a good effect, but where a number are engaged, which is nearly always the case, it is absolutely impracticable. Spring is the only time that we are excusable for letting our bees remain weak enough to be plundered; it is then that they should all form steady, industrious habits, but like man, when strong enough to take by force what is not their own, and the habit of living on the labor of others once established, it is seldom thoroughly eradicated, or honest labor relished afterwards.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Mormons in California.

It is not yet three years since the Mormons settled in San Benardino. Then it was a mere range for cattle; but by organized industry and well-directed labour, it has now become one of the most important and fruitful portions of the State. And the system which prevails among them in political matters of voting one way—of uttering their sentiments as by the voice of one man, will, with their increasing numbers, give them great power. They are neither Whigs nor Democrats, and their practice is to go for their friends. By their unity in this respect they are destined, in close contests, to control elections.

On a first visit among them, one is struck with the stillness and apparent dulness of the place; but this arises from the order of labour which their system imposes upon every member. There are no idlers; every one must produce according to his capacity; and all their labours go on in the most systematic manner. Every one you meet walks as if he was upon business. Some are ditching for the irrigation of the land; some are cutting timber in the mountains; others are hauling it to the plain; some are cultivating the fields; some are looking after stock; some are building; some trading.—Every one is doing something with a view of permanent utility. Their property is not held in common, but the church and each individual is benefitted by the labours of all the rest. So far as industry in the development of the resources of their lands is concerned, there is not a community in the State that can compete with them.

The rancho is situated at the mouth of the Cajon Pass, and all the travel hence to Salt Lake passes through the city. In the Cajon there is abundance of water for mills and for irrigation, and it is carried over the bottom lands in every direction, and will be brought through every street of the new city.

The old fort, with its ungainly proportions, will soon be abandoned. The new city, which is located a little to the east of it, is surveyed, and the lots are now offered for sale at an average price of one hundred dollars. There are already two or three handsome buildings erected, and several more are in progress. Bishop Crosby is about erecting a large hotel, which he means shall be an ornament to the city.

The Mormons never go to law, and it is very evident that they do not wish any outsiders to come among them for that purpose. They have an aversion to lawyers as stirrers up of litigation. No case has ever yet come before the State courts in which the Mormons were parties. All their difficulties are settled in the "Bishop's Court," where each party choses a referee, and their decision is final. They have no jail, and when they find a criminal, they put him in chains and set him to ditching or some other public improvement. It does a man no good, they say, to confine him; besides, confinement is an expense to the community, and they cannot afford to support any man in idleness.

There are many intelligent men and women among the Mormons; and if we are to believe them they are the most happy community in the world. No thieves, no jails, no rowdies, no grogshops—they serve the Lord in all their daily labours. The interest of the church is part and parcel of every contract. They hold on with great tenacity to the tenets of their faith, and to the revelations of the prophet Joseph, and have ever been ready to suffer for their faith's sake.

We put them down as polytheists—believing, however, in a great First Cause.—They regard Adam as the God or governing spirit of the planet. Their belief in a state of future rewards and punishments, as explained to us, is this: that by a strict adherence to, and faithful performance of, all the requirements as revealed to them by the properly delegated authority (what they term "obeying council"), they will reach a "state of exaltation" in a future world.—In other words, will be made "kings and rulers over principalities and powers;" their wives and children being sealed or married to them in this world, as also their children's children unto the latest generation, thus enabling them to stand with dignity among the just and perfect, as head and ruler of a great generation. This is their chief "exaltation." The neglect of duty and of the practice of the cardinal virtues in this world is punished by witnessing the elevation of old associates, while they are compelled to move in a subordinate and subservient capacity. They believe that, after death, they are reunited to their wives and families, and occupy the same positions and engage in the pursuits on this sphere that they did while in the flesh.

They found their practice of polygamy upon the necessity of increasing their families, and this doctrine is strenuously advocated by intelligent ladies. But we will give these ladies the benefit of this remark, however sincere they may have been in their advocacy of this doctrine with us, they allow no divided affection in their own houses. These ladies proclaimed polygamy as a beautiful conformity to the laws of God. The happiness and unity of this people, as related to us by the few we were able to converse with, gave us pleasant impressions; but we could not help thinking that, could we have mingled with the masses and listened to their tales, we might have heard things not so favourable. Polygamy may be good for population, but we do not believe it increases human affection, nor does it develope the "sweet little courtesies" which render social life agreeable. Mormonists may be good, but we believe in something better. —*Los Angeles Star, May 20.*

Tell Your Wife!

Yes, the only way is, to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it will not do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers—terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible. She has had her suspicions already. She has guessed you were not as prosperous as you talked. But you have so befogged your money affairs that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her, that you are living outside of your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you'll never regret it. There may be a slight shower at first, but that's natural.

Let her see your estimate; when you come home again she will show you that you have put her bills too high. True, she had rather a costly bonnet last winter, but it is "just as good as ever; a few shillings will provide it with new strings, and refit it a little—the shape, she says, is almost exactly as they wear them now." And you will be surprised to see how much less expensive she can make your own wardrobe. She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly unfamiliar, somehow looking as if in another shape you had seen it before—yet new as a vest, and scarcely costing a dollar, where you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience such a renovation in her hands, coming out so rejuvenated, that nobody but those who are let into the secret would suspect that they are old friends in new shapes. The dressing-gown you were going to buy—out of what forgotten chest she has gathered the materials you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and just the thing you wanted for the long winter evenings that are coming on as fast as the almanac will let them.

You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetites. Whereas, she always fancied what was a little out of season, or just coming into the market—now if beef is dear, she thinks "boiled mutton is delightful—as tender as a chicken." If lamb rises, and fish are plenty, she thinks "a striped bass, or a fried sole, good occasionally."

Before you have thought much about it, you will find yourself spending your evening at home—and such evenings, too! so full of domestic enjoyment, and fireside pleasures, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses, and marvel that you found time or relish for the costly entertainments that so seriously taxed your pocket. If, like too many, your outgoes threaten your incomes, be sure to tell your wife of it. Not in a tone and manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy what is really necessary for winter, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble. And if she does not come up, heart and soul, and most successfully, to your relief, put me down for no prophet.—*Exchange.*

Mountains in the Moon.

It is an ascertained fact, that there are two classes of lunar mountains. The first consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristics of these mountains is this—they start up from a plain quite suddenly. On the earth it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges or in groups; but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range.—The one named Pico is 9000 feet high; this mountain has the form of an immense sugar loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar loaf 9000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it, so as to be able to look down upon its apex they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico. There are many other mountains of similar description scattered over the moon's surface; and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but, what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are but slightly disturbed. How singular, then, the influence which shot the mountain up 9000 feet, and yet scarcely disturbed the plain in the immediate neighbourhood! The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now, this is the principal feature of the mountains on earth. This phenomenon is also found in the moon, but there is the exception; only two principal ranges are found, and these appear to have been originally one range. One is called the Appenines. It is so well seen, that just as the line of light passing through the moon you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface; but a telescope of ordinary power will at first manifest it to be a range of mountain. The lunar Appenines may be compared with the loftiest range of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high and there is another range still higher, raising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference—what is the rule on earth, is the exception in the moon.

Music at Home.

Music serves to make home pleasant, by engaging many of its inmates in a delightful recreation, and thus dispelling [illegible] ness and gloom which frequently arise from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from dicontent and envy. It prevents, for the time at least, evil thoughts and evil speaking, and tends to relieve the minds of both performers and hearers from the depressing effects of care and melancholy. Young people need and will have amusements. If an innocent and improving kind be not provided at home, they will seek elsewhere. If they find places more agreeable to them than their homes, those homes will be deserted; and thus the gentle and holy influences which ought to encircle the family fireside, will be in a great measure lost.

"For surely melody from heaven was sent
To cheer the heart, when tired with human strife;
To soothe the wayward heart, by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life!"

Let parents, therefore, take pains to encourage and gratify a taste for music in their children, and it will amply repay them for so doing.

Water where it is Wanted.

The manner in which the Creator has provided a supply for the thirst of man in sultry places, is worthy of admiration. He has placed amidst the burning sands of Africa a plant, whose leaf, twisted round like a cruet, is always filled with a large glassful of fresh water; the gullet of this cruet is shut by the extremity of the leaf itself so as to prevent the water evaporating. He has planted in some districts of the same country a great tree, called by the negroes Boa, the trunk of which, is of a prodigious bulk, is naturally hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it receives its fill of water which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heats, by means of the tufted foliage which crowns its summit. In some of the rocky islands in the West Indies, there is found a tree, called the water lianne, so full of sap, that if you cut a single branch off it, as much water is immediately discharged as a man can drink at a draught, and it is perfectly pure and limpid.—*St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.*

Price of Woman's Love.

A man who had struggled with a malignant disease, approached the crisis on which his life seemed to depend. Sleep, uninterrupted sleep, might ensure his recovery.—His anxious wife scarcely able to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants exhausted by constant watching, had left her. It was past midnight—a door was open for air; she heard in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more, a man with his face disguised, entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger, anticipating the design of the unwelcome stranger, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger to her lips to implore silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her surprise he took neither, whether he was terrified or charmed by her courage or her affection, cannot be known. He left the room, without robbing a home sanctioned by such strength of affection.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF ENGLISH DRESS.—Black coats are in London, the uniform of respectability. It is for this reason that the coat which has been only half-worn out, finds eager purchasers at the second-hand shops. It is again sold when the buttons are worn, and it is in a sad condition to the third wearer,—who prefers this cast-off apparel of a gentleman, to the comfortable blouse he might buy for the same money. Indeed, the history of an English black coat, would make a tale at once comic and philosophic. The coat should be at first introduced upon the back of some Lord Pembroke, who had paid seven guineas for it. From him it should pass in a fortnight to his valet; from his valet to a city clerk, and from the city clerk to the crossing-sweepers, who works at the immediate risk of being kicked by the same Lord Pembroke's horses. The coat, throughout this journey, should here lose a button, and there get a hole; be shortened for one, and elongated for another wearer. At last we may notice the tatters of it in the hands of maid-servants, who are polishing grates, and from them transferred to the rag merchant. The story of the black coat is also the story of the lady's dress, which descends by degrees from the drawing-room to the gutter. That which particularly shocks a Frenchman in London, is the spectacle of servant maids, kneeling upon their master's house steps, in bonnets that were once velvet; but are now of an indescribable material, garnished with the rags of lace and feathers. Does that cook, whom we see in a dirty, ragged shawl, that was once bright and valuable, think for a moment, she is mistaken for her mistress, who, fatigued with the monotomy of the park and the opera, is distracting herself by buying her own butter and vegetables? Is it the worship of wealth, makes the poor seek its tatters—the veneration of the little for the great. The revolutions have at least corrected this with us, so that we buy the new apparel for ourselves, suitable to our individual rank.—*M. Lecomte's Journey of Troubles in London.*

THE REAL RAILWAY KING.—The London *Times* makes the following remarks, on the erection in the Great Hall at Euston Square terminus, of a statue to George Stephenson:—"In early life a collier, working for his daily bread in the bowels of the earth, he mended watches in his leisure hours, that his son might have the blessings of education. While his fame as a mechanical and civil engineer was still in its infancy, he elaborated experimentally the same result as to the safety lamp which Sir Humphrey Davy reached by the process of philosophic induction. The tramways of the coal mines and the rude forms of the first locomotive engines grew under the strokes of his vigorous intellect into a mighty system, which has already exercised an incalculable influence upon industry and civilization. That one who, when a boy, was a "hurrier" in a coal pit, should, by the force of native genius, rise to a position such as the statue in the hall of Euston station commemorates, may well be regarded as a proof that the days of romance are not yet over; nor the giants of an elder world without their types in modern times. Perhaps it is also to be viewed as a characteristic of the age, that the fame of such a man is so quietly left to the good-keeping of the good works which he has achieved. The traveller hastening on his way should pause in Euston station, to contemplate the masculine form and massive, energetic features of him who, by combining the blast pipe with the tubular boiler, first endowed the locomotive with its tremendous speed—who, during his busy manhood, superintended the construction of more than 2500 miles of railway—who thought out every thing connected with our first iron highways—and who engineered lines extending in unbroken series from London to Edinburgh."

Story of Stephen Pembroke.

Stephen Pembroke (brother of Rev. Dr. Pennington), who was recently surrendered as a fugitive slave by Commissioner Morton of New York, and carried back to the South, having since received his liberty by purchase (the sum of $1,000 being contributed by various persons for that purpose,) related his experience before a public assembly in the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, 17th inst. The following report of his remarks is from the *Tribune*:

"I set out to escape from slavery on the 1st May last, with my two sons. We walked all night, and went fifty odd miles without stopping. We got as far as New York City, where we were violently arrested, secured, and taken back to the South. I was treated in a bad manner here. I had no counsel, and did not know what the law was. I remained fifteen days in the South under chains, locked up by night. I ate and slept chained. I was kept so till my arms swelled and my appetite gone. I was so until bought through the benevolence of the public and the exertions of my brother, whom I had not seen for thirty years. Some suppose slavery not to be what it is said to be, but I am right down upon it. I was fifty years in it, and it has many degrees. I have been in three of them. In thirty years I was sold three times. I served one man for twenty years. He was a rigid and wicked man. I have seen men tied up, whipped, shot, and starved. Then there was a moderate degree; and then I got into that, which I left, after being twenty years in it. It has left life in me, that is all. I served a man twenty years for $400, and then he wanted $1,000 for me, after starving me and depriving me of all the comforts of life and the worship of God. The slave never knows when he is to be seized and scourged. My father was sold five times. The last time he was knocked down and seized by three men. I have seen men working all day, day in and day out, with iron collars on their necks, and so locked up at night, getting a pound of corn bread and half a pound of meat. I would rather die the death of the righteous than be a slave always under dread and never getting a good word. I used to say to my master, 'I am getting old and ought to have some rest;' but he would answer, 'No, sir; if you speak about freedom, I will sell you further South.' For the last twenty years I have had a free wife, and but for her labor I believe, without the mercy of God, I would be this night in my grave. My pursuers were, I believe, in the same train by which I arrived here at 5 in the evening, and I was arrested at 7 3-4 o'clock next morning. My pursuers told me there was a watch round the house all night. I had no counsel and did not know the law, nor what I should say; so I thought it better to let the law have its course. My first wife was a slave; so my five children are slaves, too. Since my sons were arrested here, they were twice sold before my face. I saw them with their arms chained together, and my arms were chained, and my master's son lay in the room where I lay with a brace of pistols under his head; and when I turned over, he would start up and lay his hand on one. I know one man who gave his slave one hundred and fifty lashes in two days, and on the third he died. He crept into the field; and his master, supposing he was sleeping, went up and cowhided him, but he was cowhiding a corpse, thinking he was asleep! Such is the condition of Slavery; it is a hard substance; you cannot break it nor pull it apart, and the only way is to escape from it. I think it is the North that keeps up slavery. Such is my opinion. I am thankful to the community that has been so kind and charitable as to help me out of the scrape, and now I would like to have my sons out."

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Lines,

WRITTEN FOR AND READ AT CROSBY HALL.

Hark! hark! to the sound,
Of the baying blood-hound;
And hark to the pistol shot!—
See the fugitive slave,
With a heart that is brave,
Is away from the cursed spot!

In vain they pursue—
He is far from their view,—
In vain they may hurry and chafe;
For the border at last,
Is successfully pass'd,
And the fugitive slave is safe!

But ere he can gain
The means to obtain
His bread by the sweat of his brow;
A home he requires—
Fulfil his desires,
And do it like Englishmen, NOW!

His food he will earn
By his labour; and learn
Both careful and happy to be;
And the once broken chain
Shall not bind him again,
For the fugitive slave is FREE!

Success to the man
Who has done what he can;
The WARD that has shewn us to-night;
'Tis the heart that creates,
The man in all states—
And the Black is as good as the White.

There cometh a day,
When the tyrant shall pray
In vain, with his blood-red hand;
While the *fugitive slave*,
Shall go up from his grave,
To a seat at the King's right hand.

Temple, March 20, 1854.

The African Slave Trade.

Many people among us do not allow themselves to realize the fact that the slave-holders intend to have Congress re-open the African slave-trade—probably because they are unable to credit it. A year ago the same persons did not suppose it possible for any influence in this country to carry a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They are always incredulous in this way, and never admit that any apprehended devilism of slavery, can succeed until its success is made certain. This class of easy, conservative citizens, without being felt anywhere as a positive force, have much influence in our politics, and they do very much to tempt and encourage slavery to be aggressive. While others work unscrupulously to arrange and carry the measures of slavery, these men do very much to discountenance and obstruct opposition.

It is true, that the slavery fanatics intend to revive the African slave trade, and that they expect to carry this measure without serious difficulty. It is advocated by various Southern papers, and by slaveholding politicians at Washington. Mr. Slidell in the Senate has already made a motion looking to the introduction of this scheme, and the demand for it among slavery propagandists constantly grows and strengthens.

The aim is to counterbalance the influence of emigration from Europe to the free States, to supply the demand for more slaves, and to increase the facilities for stocking the new Territories and transforming them into slave States. The Charleston *Standard* says:—

"To practice slavery and yet suppress the slave trade—to contend that slavery is of advantage to the races which concur in its existence, and yet resist the efforts by which the advantage is extended—to urge that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet to such a contradiction the southern section of this country is compelled in every effort which looks to the discountenancing and discouragement of the traffic with the coast of Africa, by which the limits of this institution are extended. * * To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution as slavery, to defend it, to praise it, and pray for its continuance, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourselves, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action."

But, say our Northern quietists,—the men who are proud of being called "Conservatives," and who gather their robes closely about them and pass by on "the other side," whenever they see an "anti-slavery fanatic,"—this is only the wild talk of Southern extremists, the madmen of slavery, it will never be countenanced; no Northern man will ever advocate a restoration of the African slave trade. And so they will feel and talk, and help on the scheme by hindering efficient opposition to it, until some day not far off in the future, the telegraph informs them that it has been driven through Congress. Now it is a fact that the Northern scoundrelism which does so much for the slave power, has already begun to advocate this revival of piracy. Look at the following from the New York *Day Book:*

"It is undeniable that there is, in this country, a growing disposition to withdraw the restriction on the African slave trade, and to re-open it to the enterprise of our merchants. A few years ago the proposition would have been received with a shudder, and found not one advocate in the whole Union; but the fanaticism and discussion of the Abolitionists have led a good many minds to examine the subject more closely and carefully, and it is useless to deny the fact, and there are many who think that the bringing of the wild savages of Africa to this country, and making good, industrious working men and women of them, would be an absolute blessing.

"A few months ago, we heard a most noble argument in favour of a resumption of the slave trade, from one of our most eminent citizens—a man whose sound judgment and morality no one will deny, and who has been, for more than thirty years, a consistent and leading member of the Presbyterian Church.

"The basis of this argument was, that the Africans were an inferior race; that they were the descendants of Ham, and condemned by God to slavery *forever;* that we, as an enlightened Christian nation, were under obligations not to send missionaries there to waste their time and strength in trying to convert a wild and barbarous people to Christianity. "We are bound," said he, "by the laws of humanity and the command of God, to take care of them, and Christianize them, and we should go about it in a practical way. Let us bring them here, work them, take care of them, and teach them the arts, civilization, and Christianity, and no longer be governed by the foolish and impracticable philanthropy that sends our own men and women to the wilds of Africa and their own graves in order to scream the name of Jesus Christ into the ears of a little negro as he runs past in search of a wild boar or a young tiger."

"No longer ago than last Thursday we heard an enthusiastic religious lady arguing in the same strain. "It is our duty," said she, "our duty to God and our fellow-creatures, to do all we can to civilize and Christianize the heathen of other lands, and how can we do it so effectually as by bringing them to our shores and taking them into our own families? We are now doing every thing for Ireland and nothing for the rest of the world. Let England take care of Ireland and the Irish, we have enough of them, and let us look to Africa. Let our ships go there and ransom their prisoners, bring them here and sell them to us for servants. It is infinitely better than to try to convert them by sending out missionaries. They make the best servants in the world, and rightly taught and instructed, they become industrious, faithful and good Christians."

"Think," she added, "of having your servants born in your own house, instructed in your own kitchen, brought up with your children and interested in your own affairs, as much as yourself, what can be more Christianlike and charitable than such a relationship? If people would set about correcting the abuses of slavery and let the institution itself alone, it would be a blessing to both the white and the black race."

Here we have the line of argument that is to be adopted by this Northern scoun- [illegible] slave trade is to be "re-opened *to the enterprise of our merchants,*" and this, it is calculated, will produce a tremendous excitement of commercial acquisitiveness which nothing can withstand.—But this is not all. According to the *Day Book*, the commercial and fashionable religion of the North will be foremost in this work, on account of its "civilizing and christianizing" influence, and it is to have a mighty support from this quarter,—if those concerned in it are not mistaken.—Books have been written to prove that slavery is a great missionary institution, and that slave traders are regular missionaries of the gospel. Of course all who write such books and all who believe them, will be among the most eager to revive the African slave trade, and fit out slavers.

Other villainous schemes are already arranged and set down on the programme of the slave power, and each in turn will be supported by all the Northern organs and mercenaries of that power, when the time is ripe.—*Commonwealth.*

A Slave Working in a Yoke.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of a visit to New Orleans, says:

"In passing one day through a public street, in the central part of the city, our attention was attracted by something of an unusual appearance about the neck and shoulders of a young negro man, who was busy among a number of *laborers and mechanics* engaged in the erection of some new buildings. It had the form of an immense yoke or collar fastened about the man's neck, projecting on each side in a most extraordinary fashion. In our simplicity we at first supposed him to be some great criminal, thus expiating his offences against violated law, but on making inquiry of a by-stander, we soon learned that he was only 'a runaway.'

"We could not be satisfied with this passing glance at such a sight, and took an early occasion to pass through the same street a second time. We had this time a nearer view of the unfortunate slave. He was mixing mortar by the sidewalk, and there was no one very near, and we ventured to stop, and, with an assumed carelessness of manner, to enter into conversation with the man. He was physically a noble specimen of the human race, though his skin was black as ebony. Large and well proportioned in body and limbs, with well developed, brawny muscles, and alert, vigorous movements, he exhibited also, in the keen glances of a dark and piercing eye, and in his bold and fearless front, the unmistakable proofs of a daring and untamed spirit. A bar of solid iron, about two inches in width, of proportionate thickness, was bent in the middle in a semi-circle, with a straight projection about six inches long on each side, in such a manner that when fastened to another similiar piece the two together formed a complete circle or collar for the man's neck, with the double bar projecting outward horizontally on either side. The two, when fitted and fastened upon his neck, presented a most barbarous and revolting spectacle, forming an immense clamp or shackle, extending from side to side, the whole length of his ample shoulders, about eighteen inches, and weighing about fifteen pounds!

"Pray, how would you fancy it, honest reader, you we mean, who live by hard work, to carry such a neat ornament of rough black iron as that around your neck while you mixed up the mortar the livelong day in the dusty street, or tugged up the long ladders in the burning sun with a hod of bricks? Ah, Dennis! you have a heart that can feel, if one could only know where to touch you! And you, too, Murphy! And you, Patrick! And you know it is too bad to use a poor working man in that way, all because the Almighty gave him a black skin!"

"The very dray horse is relieved from his harness at night, and the sturdy ox is loosened from his yoke. But no friendly hand removes the iron yoke of this hapless man. *At a blacksmith's anvil, with heavy sledge-hammers* were driven in and firmly fastened *the strong rivets* which hold together the two ponderous bars of that diabolical contrivance which some infernal fiend, fresh from the lowest abyss of the pit of hell, suggested to the mind of the vindictive wretch who pretends to be the owner of his fellow-man! *For three whole years*, beginning when he was but *eighteen years old*, the unhappy youth, had worn this cruel yoke by day and by night!"

ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A colored man, who called himself Chas. Shadrack, and who has resided in Boston about fourteen years, six of which he has worked in the kitchen of Gibb's Hotel, Court Square, ascertained a day or two since that his former owner was in town, making particular inquiries respecting him. He took passage in the *Admiral* yesterday morning for St. John, thinking that the air of the British provinces would be more congenial at this season of the year than the variable climate of Boston.—*Boston Herald.*

To Correspondents.

"W. S." shall be attended to.

"A. W.," of Chatham, will please receive thanks for funds and names from Amherstburg. His suggestions shall be attended to.

"DR. BURKE'S" letter has come to hand, and the funds shall be applied as directed.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia
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" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Our Tour.

CHATHAM, July 23, 1854.

DEAR FRIENDS,—True to promise, I send herewith the anecdote *given* by the Indian "friend," related at the Dawn meeting, as applicable at least in the mind of the narrator to the colored people, and those officious persons known to them, who under pretence of concern for their welfare, though really actuated by "personal," and other selfish "considerations," insinuate themselves among them to array them against one another, and ultimately make them effect their ruin by their own hands. The Indian addressed the assembly in these words:—

"Coloured people! I am Indian! I came from Muncey Town! I listen to this man, (Mr. Scoble), and this woman, and I tell you something about the muscalange and the mullet, two fishes; they live in the water; and a four-legged thing. The four-legged thing come to the water's edge one day, and he said, "Muscalange, mullet say something about you." Muscalange get very angry, and said, "I kill that mullet!" He sees mullet, and say to him, "Mullet, muscalange is going to kill you,"—mullet get angry, and they both meet at the water's edge and fight. The four-legged thing stand off looking on. They kill each other, when the four-legged thing say, "Ha! ha! I got my dinner!"

He then proceeded to explain that the fishes were the people and your servant respectively—the people being represented by the muscalange, and the woman by the mullet; the four-legged thing by the "white friend" present. Storms of merriment and applause accompanied the story, which came home to all present, as true to life in so many of their experiences.

The next evening I went with some friends to the Chatham Settlement. (Mr. Peter B. Smith's.) There was a fine gathering of the farmers of the neighbourhood in the school-house, and the "spirit" of the meeting was of the right kind. Mr. Smith was chairman for the evening, and resolutions in favour of the Paper, the Provincial Union, and a Tea Meeting, were passed unanimously.

The school at this Settlement, as well as the one at Dawn, is taught by a female, and Miss Miner's stereotyped expression of the pupils attending her Colonization School at Washington, was truly applicable to the pupils seen in the Dawn schools; for such "bright and happy faces" are seldom seen; a circumstance, certainly in favour of the kind efforts of the teachers.

LONDON, July 25.

Attended the meeting held by the voters, last night, at Chatham, at which I saw quite a large number of females. I like that new feature in political gatherings, and you will agree with me, that much of the asperity of such assemblies will be softened by their presence.

The candidates spoken of, were McKellar and Waddell, and such a scanning as their canvassers got, will not soon be forgotten by them. The coloured people know in what their interests and the true interests of the country consist. After the meeting, I was kindly permitted to say a word of the paper, after which cordial remarks of approval were made of the *Freeman*, and as at Dawn, there was a strong aye for the Paper, Union, and a Tea Meeting. To-night there is to be a gathering at Horton Street Baptist Chapel, for the same objects.

Your obedient servant,
M. A. SHADD,

James D. Tinsley.

It is with no ordinary feelings, that we take up our pen to write a word by way of respectful tribute, to the lamented friend whose name stands at the head of this article. It was our pleasure to be with him during the whole of the time he was in London, and, indeed, almost every day, from his arrival to his departure. We thus saw more of him than did any other human being, during his sojourn here, and alas! during the last of his days on the earth.—This fact, imposes upon us the melancholy duty, alike to the public, and to the family of the deceased, to say a few words touching him.

Mr. Tinsley left Toronto for Australia, on the 31st day of July, 1852. He arrived at Liverpool, from Australia, on the steamer *Great Britain*, about the middle of February, 1854. To our joyful surprise, we met him in London, on the 18th of that month. Like two brothers, who had been separated by long time, and immense distance, we both felt as if neither could see too much of the other. Accordingly, we rode, walked, dined, supped, worshipped and visited together, daily, from the 17th till the 24th, when we parted; we to resume our labour in England, and he to return to Canada, to the bosom of his family, and to bear precious messages to our family. How little did either of us know of the future!

Intending to take a Cunard steamer for Boston, our friend left London on Friday, the 24th, to embark at Liverpool on the 25th. But for some reason not known to us, he remained till the first day of March, and sailed in the *City of Glasgow*, whose fate is not to be revealed till the day when the "sea shall give up its dead."

We mourn for him as for a lost brother. We bewail him as one would his own mother's son. It never was our lot to enjoy the real, true friendship of but very few individuals, and Mr. Tinsley was one of that small number. There were but few who so well understood us as he, and the last few days we were together, our love for each other increased and ripened, until our two hearts were united together like the hearts of David and Jonathan. Hence, our power to sympathize and condole with the afflicted family of our friend.

It will be seen that Mr. Tinsley's sojourn in Australia was short. He went there to accomplish certain business objects; he succeeded; he left, and was returning, like a true husband, a fond father, a dutiful son, but, the veil of ocean's depths

"Doth cover him from every eye,"

till the morning of the Resurrection. It is not a little consoling, however, to know that while in Australia, (that wild land of reckless adventure, and strong, and in too many cases, overpowering temptations,) he not only maintained his integrity, as a man and a Christian, but he did more. He endeared himself to an affectionate circle of Christian friends, in a manner that did honour to himself and his people. Distant from home and friends, tossed on the ocean billow, exposed to the more boisterous waves of human passion, his bosom was calm and his heart peaceful, because he felt and enjoyed the nearness of his Saviour. The simple earnestness of his religion, the child-like strength and fulness of his faith, never forsook him, but always distinguished him as a man of no ordinary moral and religious character.—Gentle in heart, simple in manners, modest in deportment, cheerful in social intercourse, and abundant in intelligence and self-respect, he won friends and retained them wherever he went in either hemisphere. And when these happy and brilliant natural qualities were sustained, fortified, chastened, ennobled and beautified, by the power of the Holy Spirit, they made their possessor a rich and rare ornament to any social circle, which was so fortunate as to have him for one of its members.

Hence is it, that returning from Australia, after so limited a residence there, Mr. Tinsley brought with him testimonials of character, and Christian usefulness, of which any Briton might well be proud, and which were certain and successful passports into society in London, to which but few of any colour or country, ever attain. Among these, were letters of introduction to some of the first literary and scientific gentlemen of London; to the Secretary of the Young Mens' Christian Association of the British Metropolis, from the Secretary of a kindred Society in Melbourne; from the pastor of the Baptist Church in Melbourne; and from the Superintendent and Teachers of the Melbourne Baptist Sabbath School, in which Mr. T., was an honoured, useful and beloved teacher—though there was not a black or coloured person in the school. Wishing for the honour of introducing our beloved brother to some of our London acquaintances, and enjoying that honour, we found that his letters to our great joy and satisfaction, but not at all to our surprise, enabled him to introduce us to several persons whom it was our pride and privilege thus to know, through the kindness of Mr. Tinsley.

Had he lived, Mr. Tinsley would have continued to be, what he was, an example to young men, a hope of old men, a patriotic citizen, a dutiful subject, an exemplary Christian. Why he should be taken from his family, when about to enjoy the power and the pleasure of making them independent,—why the fond hopes of one of the best of fathers, should so soon be blasted, touching the earthly career of his most useful, if not his favourite son,—why our young men should so unexpectedly lose one so earnestly devoted to their improvement—why the cause of the British negro should suffer such an untimely loss,—why the Church should thus be deprived of one of her brightest ornaments in a manner so affecting, so awful, so deplorable—that no dying word, no parting glance, no note of his departure, should be given us;—all this is known to Him who doeth *all* things well; and by whom *all* things are made to work together, for good for them that love God. In His bosom rests this day, doubtless, that which is more than mortal, in our beloved, departed friend, James D. Tinsley. May he, his family, and we, all meet at God's right hand, to part no more forever! Amen.

S. R. W.

The 1st of August in Toronto.

The celebration held in this city, on Tuesday last, was one of which every one may well be proud. It is the opinion of the citizens generally, that a more orderly, harmonious, and better disposed body of persons never met together here on a similiar occasion. The greatest good feeling was displayed throughout, and the most untiring efforts were made by the Committee appointed, to give satisfaction to the large body of citizens and strangers who participated in the festivities of the day.

The order of proceedings were very similiar to the announcement of them previously made, and which we here repeat.

A Prayer-Meeting was held, at 5 a. m., in the Sayer Street Chapel; and, at a later hour, a procession was formed, marshalled by Messrs. W. H. Harris, C. P. Lucas, and W. Thompson. About 10 o'clock the *Arabian* arrived with the Hamiltonians. After some delay, on account of rain, the Odd-Fellows, with some of the citizens, preceded by Scott's Brass Band, proceeded from the Government Grounds to Browne's wharf to meet them, led by W. H. Harris, the Marshal of the Day, at which place the following short Address was delivered by T. Smallwood, Senr., President of the Day:—

FELLOW-SUBJECTS OF THIS NOBLE PROVINCE, AND CITIZENS OF HAMILTON,—It is my pleasing duty, in behalf of a portion of my fellow-citizens of Toronto, to welcome you, who have honoured us this day with your presence, to partake of a festival in commemoration of one among the greatest events in British history, when that magnanimous nation swept the bonds from 800,000 bondsmen, and made them free. Though some narrow-minded individuals object, saying, because we did not achieve it ourselves, it is disgraceful for us to celebrate this day; I am assured by your presence here to-day, that I speak your sentiments, when I say that I envy not the narrowness of the mind that can entertain such disloyal sentiments: so you are therefore heartily welcome to our hospitality.

The company then repaired to the Cathedral, together with a numerous body of citizens, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Grassett, and at 12 o'clock the entire body formed and paraded through the principal streets to the Government Grounds, and partook of a sumptuous Dinner. After dinner, the President called the assembly to order, and, in a pertinent, but brief speech, stated the object for which they were assembled. Three cheers were then given for Her Majesty the Queen; after which, G. Dupont Wells, Esq., was solicited by the President to read the Address to the Queen, when a hearty expression of good feeling for Mr Wells was given by three cheers.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

WE, the Coloured Inhabitants of Canada, most respectfully, most gratefully and most loyally approach your Gracious Majesty, on this, the anniversary of our *death* to *Slavery*, and our *birth* to *Freedom*. With what feelings, or what words can we adequately express our gratitude to England for such a boon?

Our hearts are wholly your Majesty's; and if the time should ever come when your Majesty might need our aid, our lives would be as they are, *at your service*.

What a happy, what a proud reflection it must be to your Majesty, to know that the moment the poor crushed slave sets foot upon any part of your *mighty* dominions, his chains fall from him,—he feels himself a man, and can look up. Can it be conceived that he would not on that same spot turn, and whilst defending the hallowed soil, that memory would not fire his brain, and gratitude nerve his arm! Can your Majesty imagine that from such a people, loyalty could be an *empty name*, or *devotion be a dream!*

Faults of commission may be urged against us by those who grudge us our Freedom; but we carefully watch that such faults shall be the exception and not the rule; at the same time, we pray your Majesty in your judgment of us, to remember that whilst the invigorating food of education was jealously withheld from us, the brutalizing cup of Slavery was forced between our lips until we drained it to the very dregs.

The effects, more or less, must have been a moral stupor, for which the hand of time and kindness can alone provide the cure.—But amid all our trials, we beg your Gracious Majesty to believe we yet thank the Most High that he has granted us the privilege of teaching our little ones to join us in praying that the God of battle may give victory to your Majesty's arms—that He will continue to bless your Majesty as a Queen, bless you as a wife, bless you as a mother; and that it will please Him in his infinite wisdom and mercy, long "to put back the time" of removing you from your Earthly to your Heavenly crown.

And as in duty bound,
We will ever pray.

Toronto, Canada Wes }
August 1st, 1854. }

At the conclusion of the reading, it was unanimously adopted by the citizens of Toronto, after a motion to that effect, and seconded by the citizens of Hamilton; and after speeches made by Mr. Harris, of Toronto, and others, the accompanying Toasts and Resolution followed:

1. "*The Queen*".—Three cheers.

2. "*The Army and Navy of Great Britain.*"—Three cheers.

3. "*The Governor General.*"—Three cheers.

4. "*The Provincial Freeman.*"—Remarks by the President, and three cheers.

Mr. Blue, President of the Hamilton Delegation, then followed in a neat speech.

5. *Three cheers for the Toronto and Hamilton Bands.*

6. *Resolved*, That we celebrate the 1st of August, 1855, at Hamilton.

7. Concluding toast—"*Our Wives and Sweethearts.*"

The procession formed again, and proceeded to the room of the newly-organized Society of Odd-Fellows. In the evening, a Soiree was held in the same grounds; and after tea, a grand display of fire-works was made, which last gratification was mainly due to the exertions of Mr. G. Carter, who certainly deserves great credit for endeavors made in connection with the male and female members of the Committees, to have everything pass off pleasantly.

The U. S. National Council.

The meeting of the National Council, recently held in Cleveland, was singularly inharmonious. Although Frederick Douglass, A. G. Beeman, and other stars were present; they seem to have paled before the light of DAY. Wm. H. Day and others,—representatives of the practical workers among colored Americans, could not be persuaded into the harness, so the Industrial School, with the *et celeras* will be allowed to rest for a time. There was a measure of common sense shown by Mr. Day and his supporters at that meeting that will commend itself to the colored people of the States, we believe. The people know full well that their deliverance is not to be effected by Rochester conventions, National Councils, *Colored* Industrial Schools, nor any of the many schemes originating in the fertile brains of their leaders; and it is well for them that their cause can be entrusted to one on such critical occasions, who, though a David in years and prowess, to the Goliaths here and there amongst them, is, nevertheless, armed to the teeth with the Saxon's *best* weapons,—learning and conscience. Well, there was a great sounding of trumpets, and the council walls fell, although a sort of adhesive plaster was applied to the breach. When the battle was in Rochester, Ohio was despised, and with her all the world except New York; but now, that the field of operations is Ohio, the people's wishes are respected, and Rochester is of course disturbed. May the people work by *Day!*

It will be seen by the following that George H. Wright, of this city, was subjected to annoyance while on a boat plying between this city and Hamilton lately. We seldom hear of conduct so contemptible outside of Yankeedom, and hope for the credit of this country, that it may everywhere be treated with the severity it deserves:

MEAN.—Mr. G. H. Wright, a young colored man of this city, complains that while on a trip to Hamilton in the steamer *Queen City*, the Captain would not allow him to have a seat at the brea fast table, although he tendered the cabin fare. Mr. Wright is well known in the city as a young man of moral worth, and respected by many of the wealthy and influential, and we think, although his skin is a little dark, he did not merit such treatment, so unusual on this side of the lake. There is as much and more of the real gentleman about him, than those who are so very *refined.*—*North American.*

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing, as requested, that the name of the Rev. J. B. Smith, will no longer be on the list of contributors to this paper.

☞ A man named Donnelly was drowned off Maitland's wharf, on the 29th instant.

☞ George H. Cheney, Esq. has been elected President of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the "Provincial Freeman Association" will please meet at the usual place, on Tuesday evening next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. W. HILL,
Secretary.

☞ Mr. Alfred Whipper, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, wherever he may go.

☞ Messrs. Levi Foster, and John Hatfield, of Amherstburg, will please act as our Agents in that place.

The entire number of interments last week in all the burial places belonging to this city, was 224.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN,—I hope you will give a more correct account of the proceedings of the 1st inst., than did the *Colonist* of this city. I did think it an unintentional mistake, but having sent a correction of it to that paper, for publication, and it not having done so, I am led to believe that the *Colonist* is again at its old tricks; giving the coloured people a one-sided thrust, when opportunity affords. I had hoped there was a decided improvement in that paper, with regard to the matter; but I fear from its last exhibition toward the colored people, I am doomed to disappointment.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. SMALLWOOD.

Provincial.

ELECTION RETURNS.

UPPER CANADA.

INDEPENDENT REFORMERS.

Glengarry,	J. S. McDonald.
Hallon,	G. K. Chisholm.
South Wellington,	A. J. Fergusson.
North Oxford,	Donald Mathieson.
West Brant,	Herbert Bigger.
East Brant,	Mr. M'Kerlie.
Lincoln,	W. H. Merritt.
Stormont,	Mr. Mattice.
West Middlesex,	John Scatcherd.
East Middlesex,	William Niles.
West Durham,	Henry Munro.
Lambton,	George Brown.
North Simcoe,	Angus Morrison.
Cornwall,	Dr. McDonald.
Grenville,	Mr. Patrick.
Perth,	T. M. Daly.
London,	John Wilson.
North Leeds,	Dr. Church.
North Lanark,	Robert Bell.
East York,	Amos Wright.

MINISTERIAL.

East Elgin,	Dr. Southwick.
South Hastings,	Billa Flint.
Lennox and Addington,	D. P. Roblin.
West Northumberland,	Sidney Smith.
Niagara,	J. C Morrison.
Norfolk,	Dr. Rolph.
Renfrew,	F. Hincks.
South Oxford,	F. Hincks.
Toronto,	J. G. Bowes.
Victoria,	J. Smith.

CONSERVATIVE.

North Hastings,	Edward Murney.
South Simcoe,	W. B. Robinson.
Brockville,	George Crawford.
Kingston,	John A. Macdonald.
Hamilton,	Sir Allan McNab.
Kent,	Edwin Larwill.
Prince Edward,	D. B. Stevenson.
Toronto,	J. H. Cameron.
Carleton,	W. F. Powell.
South Lanark,	Mr. Shaw.
West York,	J. W. Gamble.
Frontenac,	Henry Smith.
East Durham,	F. H. Burton.
Peel.	J. C. Aikens.

SECULARIZATIONISTS.

Peterboro',	J Langton.
South Ontario,	Mr. Lumsden.
Prescott,	H. W. McCann.
Bytown,	Mr. Yielding.
Russell,	G. B. Lyon.
West Elgin,	Mr. Macbeth.
North Wellington,	Dr. Clarke.
Essex.	A. Rankin.

LOWER CANADA.

Bellechasse,	J. Chabot.
Quebec County,	P. J O. Chauveau.
Levis,	Mr. Lemieux.
Sherbrooke Town,	A. T. Galt.
Shefford,	L. T. Drummond.
L'Assomption,	Mr. Papin.
Quebec City,	Jean Chabot. Dr. Blanchette Mr. Alleyn.
Iberville,	Mr. Laberge.
Joliette	J. H. Jobin
St. Hyacinthe,	L. V. Sicotte
Missisquoy,	N. Casault.
West Montreal (County,)	M. J. Valois.
East Montreal "	M. Laporte.
Champlain,	M. Desaulniers.
Montreal City,	M. Dorion. L. H. Holton. Hon. John Young.
Pontiac,	John Egan.
Drummond,	Mr. Dorion.
Maskinonge,	Mr. Turcotte.
Sherbrooke (Co.,)	W. B. Felton.
Lachinaye,	Mr. O'Farrell.
Three Rivers,	Mr. Polette.
Yamaska.	Mr. Gill.
La Beauce,	Dunnar Ross.
Rouville.	Mr. Poulin.
Two Mountains.	D. B. D'Aoust.

RETURN OF INTERMENTS.—The Board of Health not being able to furnish us with any reliable statistics of the present mortality in the city, we procured yesterday the following returns from the various cemeteries, which will be found to exhibit a comparative view of the number of deaths during the present month, and the corresponding period of last year.

INTERMENTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH JULY, 1853.

St. Paul's Cemetery,	17
Necropolis,	10
Potter's Field,	24
St. James' Cemetery,	22
	73

INTERMENTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH JULY, 1854.

St. Paul's Cemetery,	85
Necropolis,	23
Potter's Field,	144
St. James' Cemetery,	90
	342
Interments from 1st to 27th July, '53	73
Increase	269

It will be seen, from the above, that the mortality since the commencement of the present month, has been about five times the average rate. There is nothing in this fact to create undue alarm, but it is as well that it should be stated, in order that the public may see the necessity of using every precaution, in regard to diet, cleanliness, &c., so long as the seeds of disease are abroad in the atmosphere to a more than usual extent. The following are the number of interments during the present week.

Monday,	21
Tuesday,	29
Wednesday,	31
Thursday,	31

This shows a very remarkable increase on last week, the average then being about twelve a day, while now it is twenty-eight. We believe that the excitement and intemperance attending on the election are partly the causes of the increase.—*Globe of Saturday, July 29th.*

We deeply regret to state that a melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the bay before this city yesterday, whereby four of our citizens, named D. Miller, boat-builder; two Dunlops—father and son— and —— Stephens, were hurried into eternity.

We have been given to understand that the accident was partly caused by an overheavy main-sail, the bilge of which, with the bows of the boat, were forced under water by the blast, the boat having then immediately filled, went down.—*Old Countryman.*

☞ From a Proclamation which appears in the Canada *Gazette*, we learn that the Act passed in June of last year, to regulate the currency of this Province, comes into effect on the 1st of August next. By it the dollar is to be 5s. of our present currency, and the cent one-hundreth of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth of a cent. Accounts may be kept, and persons may sue or be sued, or all business transactions in either denomination of currency shall be legal.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA.—We learn from a gentleman who has traversed Canada, from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada will far exceed that of any other year in its amount. It is estimated that a third more was sown last year, than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only $1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers $18,000,000 for wheat alone for a foreign market.

On Sabbath last, W. Keogh, a shoemaker, residing on the corner of Queen and Sumach streets, was arrested by the police on suspicion of having murdered his wife, whose throat was cut from ear to ear. After the commission of the deed he ran into the street shouting that his wife had destroyed herself. Keogh attributes the fatal deed to drunkenness, yet denies that he committed the murder.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We are in receipt of a private letter from St. Johns, New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Suttan.—*Quebec Mercury, July 24.*

United States.

Crime of Mr. Smith.

Statement of a passenger by the Prometheus published in the New York Tribune, May 26th:

As the steamer *Routh*, of the Transit Company of New York, was approaching Greytown, two boats or bungos were perceived tied close to the beach. The owner of these boats, perceiving that the steamer was nearing him, cried out to the captain of the steamer to take care, and not run into him. At this time the owner of the boats had a gun in his hand. The steamer passed on, but returned again, and it was suggested by an influential person on board that such should be done, with the object of giving the unfortunate man fifty lashes for his imprudence. Instead of doing so, however, the captain of the iron steamer *Routh* called for his rifle, and taking deliberate aim at the man, shot him dead—the ball passing through his heart.

Upon the arrival of the *Routh* at Greytown, the authorities proceeded on board the ocean steamer to arrest Captain Smith for the murder of this native. The American Minister, who happened to be upon the spot, called upon the passengers present to prevent the arrest, and was successful for the time. Later in the evening Mr. Borland, the American minister, went on shore and proceeded to the residence of the United States Commercial Agent at that port. The populace, enraged at what had occurred, surrounded the house and used threatening language to Mr. Borland for his interference in behalf of Captain Smith, the master of the boat, and a Portuguese by birth.

NEW YORK, July 25th.

The *Prometheus*, which arrived last night reports that Greytown was bombarded by a U. S. Sloop of war. Cyane was afterwards set on fire and destroyed; this was done because the authorities would not make apology for insult to Mr. Borland.

Three English vessels witnessed the bombardment, but offered no assistance. No lives were lost, nor did the inhabitants repel the attack in any way whatever.

Crime at Washington.

A Mrs. Ann Benner has made complaint before Justice Smith of an outrage committed on her almost unparalleled in the annals of brutality. It appears that the lady, aged over forty years, and her husband, a poor old man, were offered premises in the Slashes by a benevolent gentleman free of rent. On Wednesday afternoon the aged couple went to see the house, and while there, it is stated that three young men drove up, said the property was theirs, got the old man and his wife into the vehicle and drove off with them. They had not got far into the woods however, beyond Boundary and Fourteenth Streets, when they put the old man out, and drove into a secluded recess, where each of the young men violated her person, acting more like devils than even brutes, the details of which are totally unfit for publication. Two young men have been arrested named George Fausnaught and Wm. Moore, and were fully committed by Justice Smith. The other fellow has not yet been caught, but he cannot well escape. Among the number of brutal acts recently reported in the midst, where such crimes are becoming fearfully on the increase, this is the most horrible.—*Evening Star.*

A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS,—The *Courier & Enquirer* thus happily hits the character of the present Congress:

"Congress makes its business to do Nothing, and this business is now 'thoroughly disposed of.' What did it do yesterday? Nothing. The day before? Nothing. The day before that? Nothing. Last week? Nothing, except make Nothing of the Know Nothing. Week before last? Nothing Last month? Nothing, but buy lands of Mexico where Nothing grows. Month before last? Nothing but turn the Missouri Compromise into Nothing. The month before that? Nothing, but talk Nothing. The month before that? Nothing whatever!"

BERIEN COUNTY.—This has been one of the finest weeks for the farmers imaginable. The weather cool and delightful. Most of the crop has been cut and shocked. Another such a week and our farmers will have secured the greatest grain crop ever grown in this valley.—*Niles Republican.*

GENESEE COUNTY.—Our farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and a better yield they never had. The straw is as heavy as can cover the round, the head of the grain is long and well filled, and the berry plump and large. Some pieces will yield as high as fifty bushels to the acre.—*Democrat.*

THE RUNAWAY.—In our paper of Sunday morning, we alluded to the fact of an overseer from a plantation in Prince George's county, Maryland, coming into the city in pursuit of a fugitive, and of the latter escaping from the former, and voluntarily returning the next morning to the jail of this county. The runaway had been handcuffed, and tied by the legs on the horse, behind the overseer, but he purposely slipped off, when a fight occurred between the parties, the white man undergoing a choking process, and the negro receiving two stabs in the back. The rope which bound the slave's legs were cut by the overseer, on condition that he would loosen the grasp on his throat. The flight of the slave was the consequence. Last accounts represent the overseer at home, suffering from the effects of the contest. The negro is still in jail, awaiting the requisition of his master. Having repeated the suspicion that the overseer had been killed, it is but due we should now state that the apprehension was ill-founded.—*Washington Sentinel.*

FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The State of Michigan has the honour of being the first State in the Union, if not in the world, which offers to the *student from all portions of America*, a complete Collegiate Course of Medical instruction free of charge. The College is in Ann Arbor, where seven Professors are on duty, and the course of studies are said to be complete and thorough; the term commencing on the first of October, and continuing six months.—*Free Democrat.*

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—One of the circumstances of criminal carelessness that shock every right-minded person, occurred at the town of New Boston, in Clermont county, on Sunday afternoon. Andrew Patterson, a young man twenty years of age, out of wanton mischief, pointed a loaded shot gun at his widowed mother, not believing it to be loaded, pulled the trigger, and the contents lodged in the face of his mother, completely tearing away the whole of the lower jaw, and a greater portion of the tongue. Skilful treatment had been applied, and by our last advices she was still alive, but the wound was one of the most dreadful character.—*Albany Register.*

John Pitit, who has a seat in the United States Senate, from Indiana, declared a few days since that the declaration that all men are created equal, "was a self-evident lie!"

A Simple Remedy.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following as a simple remedy for the cholera, which he seems to say has been tried with success. He says:

If you drink about a wine glass full of weak lye-water, made from wood ashes, you will have no cholera. It should not be too strong, but palatable.

To steamboat captains—Gentlemen, you have it in your power to prevent much sickness, by resorting to this simple remedy of lye-water, made from wood ashes; it being a certain preventative of cholera. Whenever it makes its appearance on your boats, remove from your table your beans, hominy and pickle; give your passengers good wholesome food. Put in in your water jar sufficient ashes to make a weak lye. Let all of them drink from it regularly, and my word for it the cholera will cease and the passengers be healthy.

The writer refers all those who doubt the efficacy of the above remedy to Capt. W. Eads, former captain of the steamer Robert Campbell. This remedy is within reach of every one who is desirous of being healthy.

Papers friendly to humanity, please copy.

Trade between the British Provinces and the United States.

The trade between the United States and British North America is largely on the increase. In 1828, the value of this trade was as follows:—

Imports into the United States from the Colonies,	$445,000,
Export to the Colonies from the United States,	2,704,014
Total,	3,149,014
In 1849 the imports had increased to	2,282,880
The exports,	5,932,106
Total trade,	8,738,986
In 1852 the imports from Canada were	4,589,938
Imports from other Provinces were	1,520,330
Value of imports,	6,110,299
The exports to Canada in same year were, domestic exports,	4,004,963
Foreign exports	2,712,097
	6,617,060
The export to other Provinces in same year were, domestic exports,	2,650,134
Foreign exports,	1,141,822
Exports,	10,509,016
Total trade in 1852,	16,519,305

In 1853 the trade with the British North American Provinces was as follows:—

Our exports to Canada, domestic produce,	$4 005,512
Foreign Goods,	3,023,587
	7,829,099

The Canadian valuation is higher than our own, making the total $8,477,692.

Our exports to other Provinces in same year, domestic produce,	$3,398,575
Foreign Goods,	1,912 968
	5,311.543
Exports in 1853,	$13,140,642
The imports in the same year were, from Canada,	$5,278,002
From other Provinces,	2 272,602
Imports in 1853,	$7,550,604
Total trade in 1853,	$20,691,246

Bringing the aggregates into one view, and the extent of the trade between the United States and British North America, according to the United States returns of Commerce and Navigation, is shown to be as follows:—

1828,	$3,149,014
1849,	8,758,986
1852,	16,661,305
1853,	20,691,246

These returns for 1853 have not before been published, and are copied from the unpublished report on Commerce and Navigation, presented to us in sheets, through the agency of Mr. John Baily, of Washington, Assistant Clerk of the House, by the courtesy of Honble. Mr. Washburn.—*State of Maine.*

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the "Andes"

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

THE RUSSIANS RE-OCCUPYING THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Conspiracy of Nobles in St. Petersburgh.

THE ALLIED ARMY APPROACHING THE ENEMY.

BOSTON, July 31st.

The British steam propeller *Andes*, with four days later news from Europe, has arrived.

Flour declined 6d. to 1s. Wheat lower.

The *Andes* left Liverpool on the 9th, and brings papers of that date, also London and Paris advices of the 18th. She reports speaking the U. S. steamer *Atlantic* off Great Owl's Head, from New York 8th, bound in.

The *Andes* has made the passage in about eleven days.

Liverpool cotton market moderately active since the departure of the *Africa*, and prices at close of Tuesday are unchanged. Sales for two days estimated at 11,000 bales.

The War.

A telegraph despatch in the second edition of the London *Times* states that the Russian troops were returning from Moldavia to Wallachia. A despatch from Widdin of the 12th, says the Russians had crossed the Danube at different points. They have occupied the principal places in order to prevent the Turkish troops from crossing.

Advices from St. Petersburg dated 8th, announce that 300 young nobles had been arrested, charged with expressing sentiments of opposition against the Government.

It is rumoured from Vienna that Paskiewitch is dead.

The whole garrison at Braila is marching to Bucharest.

The Russians are reported to be cutting down and destroying all the crops of wheat in Wallachia.

The Servian government has finally been compelled to give satisfaction to Austria.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 14th mention that in consequence of a dispute having arisen between the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the throne, the latter will not join the army.

The allies are in full march for the Danube.

A body of French troops has arrived at Rutschuck, and a force of English troops at Embelor.

England.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would during the ensuing week move a vote of credit for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Arrival of the "Canada."

August 1st.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last p. m.

The *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 19th ult.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular states that the Cotton market opened heavy in the first part of the weak, but on Tuesday prices had improved, and were firm at last week's figures; the market was, however, fully supplied. Sales, 57,250 bales, of which speculators took 6550 and exported 7,850; closing prices are: New Orleans 6¼; Middling 5; Mobile fair, 6; ordinary qualities 4¾: inferior 3½ a 4½; sales of Friday 600 bales.

Breadstuffs—market dull, and prices irregular, and for a few days past there has been quite a panic in the trade.

Flour has declined 3s. a 4s. 6d. per brl. Western Canal is quoted at 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. Philadelphia, and Canadian at 30s. a 30s. 6d. Ohio 31s. Wheat has also largely declined, say 1s. per 100 bushels. Wheat 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d; Red 8s. 6d. a 9s. 2d. Indian corn white, and yellow, of fair quality 32s. a 32s. 6d.; mixed 31s.

Gardner & Co. quote markets for beef unchanged, except for first qualities, which are firm, but transactions limited.

Pork—Large business doing, but lower prices. Market for bacon firm at previous prices.

Hams and Shoulders move freely at last week's prices. Lard heavy.

News by the "Canada."

DANTZIC, July 20.

The *Nicholas* arrived here. She left Cairo Sound with the allied fleet on the 18th.

The allied fleet went to Oland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a Berlin paper, says, "The French expeditionary Army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally at Zealand (Denmark) shortly."

Prussia and Austria have asked France and England for stated conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The attack on Sebastopol was indefinitely postponed.

The attack on Cronstadt would not take place this year.

The great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

The Swedish Legislature report in favor of decimal coinage.

PARIS.—Advices from Madrid of the 18th, state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night, the troops engaged acted vigorously against barricades, but unsuccessfully.

In the House of Commons the Earl of Harrington asked the Ministry whether they had authorized Lord Westmorland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna, that Polish subjects of Russia will not be allowed to enter the English army, or follow the standard of the allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given.

The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen.

Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, in the defensive and offensive, asks of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary, to make provision accordingly. The message will be taken into consideration on Monday.

Latest from Madrid.

The *Gazette* publishes a list of the new Ministers. Gen. Cavajal is appointed.

A battle has been fought between O'Donnel and Blages—the latter defeated, wounded and taken prisoner.

The populace sacked the Palace of Christiana, at Salamanca, near Grenada.

A private despatch from Constantinople received at Paris, states that the Russians met with a check near Batam.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely until after further consideration by the English and French Governments on the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris London Correspondent of the *Chronicle* announces the following communication:—The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin communicated to the English and French Governments the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the summous sent by Austria to evacuate the Principalities. The German powers now prononnce it as their opinion that the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to serve as a basis for future negotiations, and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further negotiations. They moreover express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the Allied Powers shall stop their movements in advance. In other words, Austria has fallen back into alliance with Russia. The Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield. Discontent prevailed in the capital. Details show that the victory of Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted; leaving the whole bank of the Danube from Turna to Oltenitza in their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube.

The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Sulin, mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the channel.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies, and the free navigation of the Danube established. The French and English are slowly drawing their lines closer around the Russians.

Black Sea—On the 7th the combined fleets were seen off d'Kirman, sailing east.

It was reported that Admiral Blast had forced an entrance to Novawich, Asia.

Reerom Porotta surprised 12,000 Russians, and defeated them, captured 56 guns and 400 men, at a pass in the mountain.

The Insurrection in Spain.

The garrison and the city of Barcelona have "pronounced" against the Government.

The military Governor placed himself at the head of the movement, to which the Captain-General also declared his adhesion, amid "Vivas" for the Constitution, and cries of "Down with the Ministers," and "Out with Queen Christina!"

A number of vagabonds, taking advantage of the excitement and disorder, have set fire to several manufactories. The proprietor of one of these establishments has been assassinated, with his son and foreman. Three or four private persons were also murdered. Military precautions have been taken to guarantee tranquility.

Two battalions of the regiment "Bourbon," garrisoned in the town, have declared themselves in favor of the proclamation of General O'Donnell.

Foreign Items.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A very melancholy accident from sea-bathing occurred at Kincraig, near Fife, resulting in the death of two young ladies. Misses Isabel and Mary Russel, had gone down together to the beach—the latter with the intention of bathing, her sister accompanying her. The place they selected being betwixt two ridges of rock, and the time being high water with a considerable swell, it is supposed Miss Mary had mistaken the ground, which suddenly dips into deep water, or had been drawn out by the current, and her sister seeing her danger had gone to her rescue, when both being beyond their depths, and unable to reach the shallow water, they perished together within an hour after.

JERSEY, ENGLAND.—Mrs. Theobald, of Leicester, has laboured here about three weeks delivering about a dozen addresses, and drawing large audiences, in various parts of the Island. Her powerful advocacy has revived the cause in one of our country districts where it had been at low ebb. Many signatures have been obtained.

JOHN LINES was convicted, at Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, of thrusting his wife on a fire, and burning one of her legs. It appeared in the course of the trial that the wife is a very bad woman, while Lines is an industrious man; and the lenient sentence of six weeks imprisonment was passed on him.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—"Some persons have attributed to the Government an active interference with respect to the question of keeping the Sunday as a Sabbath. Never has the Government had this thought; it desires that the religious law should be observed; it sets everywhere the example; but it neither wishes nor ought to do more; that is for every one a free conscience, which admits neither constraint nor intimidation."

THE NEW COSTUME FOR THE TROOPS.—We understand that the new clothing for the British army is to be as follows:—A wide or easy-fitting frock coat, "that a soldier might move in" loose trousers, of a dark colour, for all seasons; a soft, elastic stock, and a light, low-crowed shako. It is said that the Grenadiers' caps and the Highlanders' plumes are to be totally done away with.

PROPOSED SUNDAY OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The *Literary Gazette*, in republishing Mr. E. Baines's letter to Mr. Oliveira, M. P., gives the following testimony as to the effect of opening Kew Gardens (which was lately done by Sir Wm. Molesworth) and Hampton Court Palace on the Sunday:—"We have not objected to the opening of Kew Gardens on Sundays, and yet the business which is going on, during this season, at the different stations on this line of Railway, is very much greater on Sundays than on any day of the week. There are no less than ninety-three trains of pleasure traffic, forty-two down trains and fifty-one up trains, on the Windsor line of railway every Sunday. And the attractions of such places as Hambton Court and the neighbouring public-houses, lead many into excesses, on Sundays, that would never otherwise be indulged in. Notwithstanding the many thousands who visit this place every Sunday, by another railway, many still travel to it in vans, often returning as we ourselves too often witness, full of mirth and revelry. The excitement of the Crystal Palace and its shows is too great for Sabbath relaxation."

The Emperor and Empress of the French, it is stated, will meet Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in the Downs shortly, on board the *Hannibal*.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 4
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

The market price of lions at Natal appears to be £7 10s.; at least three 'beautiful' and healthy forest kings were sold recently in the market for £22 10s.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.				Sterling.		PENCE. Currency.				Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	0	1	4	equal to	1	
0	0	2½	"	0	2	0	2	8	"	2	
0	0	3½	"	0	3	0	3	13	"	3	
0	0	5	"	0	4	0	4	17	"	4	
0	0	6½	"	0	5	0	6	1	"	5	
0	0	7½	"	0	6	0	7	6	"	6	
0	0	9	"	0	7	0	8	10	"	7	
0	0	10	"	0	8	0	9	14	"	8	
0	0	11½	"	0	9	0	10	19	"	9	
0	1	0½	"	0	10	0	12	3	"	10	
0	1	1½	"	0	11	0	13	7	"	11	
0	1	3	"	1	0	0	14	12	"	12	
						0	15	16	"	13	
0	1	2½	"	1	0	0	17	0	"	14	
0	2	5½	"	2	0	0	18	5	"	15	
0	3	8½	"	3	0	0	19	9	"	16	
0	4	10½	"	4	0	0	20	13	"	17	
0	6	1	"	5	0	0	21	18	"	18	
0	7	3½	"	6	0	0	23	2	"	19	
0	8	6½	"	7	0	0	24	6	"	20	
0	9	9	"	8	0	0	121	13	"	100	
0	10	11½	"	9	0	0	243	6	"	200	
0	12	2	"	10	0	0	365	0	"	300	
0	13	4½	"	11	0	0	486	13	"	400	
0	15	7½	"	12	0	0	608	6	"	500	
0	15	10½	"	13	0	0	730	0	"	600	
0	17	1	"	14	0	0	851	13	"	700	
0	18	3	"	15	0	0	973	6	"	800	
0	19	5½	"	16	0	0	1095	0	"	900	
1	0	8½	"	17	0	1	216	13	"	1000	
1	1	11½	"	18	0	2	433	6	"	2000	
1	3	1½	"	19	0	4	866	13	"	4000	
1	4	4	£1	0	0	8	305	6	"	5000	

MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 28, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 35s 0d to 36s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s 3d. Wheat—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9 to 4s 6d Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 45 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6½. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs, per dozen, 11d to 10d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d Geese, each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

Births.

At Barrie, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. W. B. Clark, of a daughter.

In Barrie, on Tuesday last, Mrs. R. J. Oliver, of a daughter.

Died,

In Toronto, on the 3rd inst., Jane, the beloved wife of Capt. W. Watson, aged 22 years.

At Hamilton, on the 28th ult., Julia, the beloved wife of John H. Bland, aged 31 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

AT this Office, a smart, active boy. One from the country preferred.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854 19-1y

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

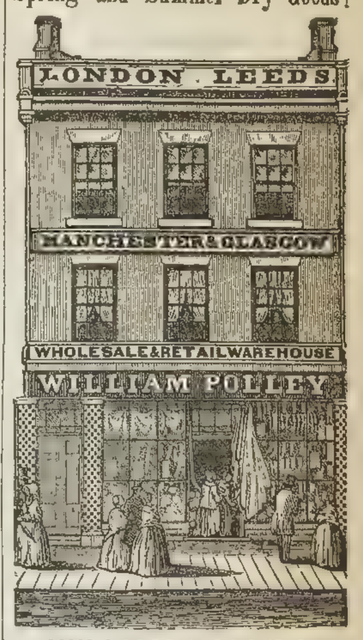
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes,) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, Toronto, May 3, 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th,

Poetry.

Wild Flowers.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

Beautiful children of the woods and fields!
That bloom by mountain streamlets 'mid the heather,
Or into clusters 'neath the hazels gather—
Or where by hoary rocks you make your fields,
And sweetly flourish on through summer weather—
I love ye all!

Beautiful flowers! to me ye fresher seem
From the Almighty hand that fashioned all,
Than those that flourish by a garden-wall,
And I can image you, as in a dream,
Fair, modest maidens, raised in hamlets small,
I love ye all!

Beautiful gems! that on the brow of earth
Are fixed as in a queenly diadem:
Though lowly ye, and most without a name,
Young hearts rejoice to see your buds come forth,
As light erewhile into the world came—
I love ye all!

Beautiful things ye are, where'er ye grow!
The wild red-rose the speedwell's peeping eyes
Our own blue bell—the daisy, that doth rise
Wherever sunbeams fall or winds do blow;
And thousands more, of blessed forms and dyes,
I love ye all!

Beautiful nurslings of the early dew,
Fanned in your loveliness by every breeze.
And shade I o'er by green and arching trees:
I often wished that I were one of you,
Dwelling afar upon the grassy leas—
I love ye all.

Beautiful children of the glen and dell—
The dingle deep—the moorland stretching wide,
And of the mossy fountain's sedgy side!
Ye o'er my heart have thrown a lovesome spell;
And though the worldling, scorning, may deride,
I love ye all!

Selections.

NEWSPAPERS.—A man eats up a pound of sugar and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the age—of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much nor find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance, without a taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who would be without a newspaper?—*Franklin.*

INTEMPERANCE.—There is no better or more forcible description of intemperance, than that given by St. Augustine, who calls it, "A distemper of the head; a subversion of the senses; a tempest of the tongue; a storm in the body; a shipwreck of virtue; a loss of time; a wilful madness; a pleasant devil; a sugared poison; a sweet sin; which he that has it, hath not himself, and he that commits it, doth not only commit sin, but he himself is altogether sin."

"Intemperance has been aptly called," saith Flavel, "the devil's bridle, by which he turneth sinners which way he pleases; he that is overcome by it can overcome no other sin."

Among the heathen he was counted the best man who spent more oil in the lamp than wine in the bottle.

LIQUID INDIA-RUBBER.—A correspondent of a New-York paper, writing from Para, in Brazil, says: "There is a method in preparing the gum which has recently been patented, and which differs essentially from the usual curdling. The milk, as drawn from the tree, is put into large glass bottles and demijohns; a preparation of a chemical nature, which is a secret, is mixed with the milk, and the bottles are securely sealed. In this way the gum is sent to the United States. It curdles twenty-four hours after exposure to the air, and forms a pure, white, solid, and remarkably strong rubber. There is only one house in Para which has the secret of this receipt, as I learn, and a member of the firm gives his personal attention to the preparation of the article, some thousands of miles in the interior of the country."

Under the Moors the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now fifteen millions. When Granada was conquered, in 1487, it was defended by walls flanked by 1,030 towers.—The kingdom, of which it was the capital, was seventy leagues long by thirty broad, and possessed thirty-two cities of the first rank, and ninety-seven of the second. Granada, before its fall in 1487, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms; it now contains but 60,000 souls, all counted. The population of the whole kingdom of Granada was three millions. Malaga, in the seventeenth century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the seventeenth century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the same epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants, it now possesses only 5,000. In the sixteenth century, the diocese of Salamancha had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only. Segoria, in 1725, had 5,000 families; now 2,000. Seville, in the seventeenth century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 96,000 souls, all told. Toledo, in the fifteenth century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600 counted a population of 600,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1778 there were counted 1,511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been increasing from that time to his.

ANTICIPATORY USE OF THE CROSS.—It is strange, yet well authenticated, and has given rise to many theories, that the symbol of the Cross was already known to the Indians before the arrival of Cortez. In the island of Cozumel, near Yucatan, there were several; and in Yucatan itself there was a stone cross. And there an Indian, considered a prophet among his countrymen, had declared that a nation bearing the same as a symbol should arrive from a distant country! More extraordinary still was a temple, dedicated to the Holy Cross by the Toltec nation in the city of Cholula. Near Tulansingo there is also a cross engraved on a rock with various characters, which the Indians by tradition ascribe to the Apostle St. Thomas. In Oajaca, also, there existed a cross which the Indians from time immemorial had been accustomed to consider as a divine symbol. By order of the Bishop Cervantes, it was placed in a sumptuous chapel in the cathedral. Information concerning its discovery, together with a small cup, cut out of its wood, was sent to Rome to Paul V; who received it on his knees, singing the hymn "Vexilla regis," &c.—*Life in Mexico, by Madame Calderon de la Barca.*

WHAT IS SALERATUS?—Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixiviated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salts are the residium. The salts undergo a purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process, we change the potash into pearlash. Now put this into sacks and place them over a distillery wash-tub where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs and renders it solid, the product being heavier, dryer and whiter, than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid can a human stomach bear and remain healthy, is a question for the saleratus eaters.

THE ANCIENT GIANTS OF FINLAND.—Before the French—so runs the Legend—there were the giants; a good while before, we should think, by the account the Fins give of their departure. The Finnish tradition declares—A giant child came one day to her giantness mamma, and showed her a curious insect she held in her apron, and had picked up on the plain. It was a plough, with team and driver. "Alas! my child," said mamma, "this is is a token of grief to us. Where this thing appears—small as it looks—we of the old race cannot long abide." And so it proved; and so we may form some near guess as to when the Finnish giants went away. For their legacy—so runs the legend—they left the immeasurable masses of ore which were their prodigiously hot ovens and stoves, but which are known to the tiny race of their successors as inexhaustible iron mines. They left, the people say, such an interior warmth in that particular tract of soil that corn grows and ripens during the short summer, several degrees north of the points, in Siberia and Canada, where no ear is formed. The flax is the finest known in the world; and even the modern potato ripens in the hoarded warmth of those ancient fires. The monstrous salmon that comes wedge-like up the clear frothing rivers, were the minnows with which those giants angled for the marine monsters that roll and tumble in the Arctic Seas. The wild swans were their little singing birds; and, if the swan note be now held discordant, it is through its grief for the departed patrons, and tales are told of the sweetness of that music when heard far away over the boundless swamp, accompanied by the lyre accompaniment of miles of pine forest swept by the high breeze.

PERUSING OLD PAPERS.—How depressing is the overlooking old papers long locked up, and filed away, written many years ago, when the world was brighter and friends were more numerous than now, before misfortune had dimmed the one, or death had snatched away the other? Nor are one's spirits made more cheerful, when some old document or letter transports us backward to a season of bereavement or sad mischance. The sunshine of the present is clouded by these reminiscences which produce in all their gloom the shadows of a former day. But when it happens, as is most commonly the fact, that a day of darkness and storm is selected for this melancholy review of past scenes, the sombre skies above us mingle their weeping with the tears of revived afflictions, and then a pall of darkest hue settles upon the mind. Beware of this; let no one unlock the trunk of old papers, especially such as concerns the heart, except in a cloudless day, with the sun shining in meridian splendor.

Professor Stoddard, in a lecture recently delivered upon the hurricane in Knox county, Illinois, says:—"The trunk of one of the trees blown down was about three feet in diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be but two and a half feet, a force of 157,000 pounds would be required to break it. The surface of the tree expanded to the action of the wind was about one thousand feet, which would give a pressure by the wind of one hundred and forty-seven pounds per square foot, which is nearly one-fourth the initial velocity of a cannon ball. Allowing the height of the hurricane or whirlwind, to have been sixty feet, the whole force exerted at one time along its track was five thousand million pounds—a working power equal to more than half the steam power of the globe."

A letter from the missionary ship *John Williams*, recently received at the London Mission-house, reports a visit to Erromanga in the New Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the islands, the very man who leveled the fatal blow at the martyred missionary Williams, came on board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary. His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and sister. He feared this man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now, to a great extent reclaimed from heathenism by the labors of native evangelists.

A PUBLIC NURSERY IN LONDON.—Close by the ship yard in Portugal Street, there is a nursery for infants. Here parents who are obliged to work during the day can leave their children on payment of a small sum. They are well cared for, in a clean and well-ventilated place, lodged in snug little beds, and supplied with playthings, and—that best of instruction for early years—kind and pleasant words. It is painful to witness the bleached countenances of the most healthy of these little ones. Almost every visitor who has come here from more airy neighbourhoods has noticed this, it seems. Those of sufficient intelligence who may visit this nursery, and see, when the faces are cleansed of dirt, how white they are, and how black a tint is below the eyes, will scarcely doubt the necessity of stringent measures of sanitary inspection and improvement. This nursery was founded, and is manly supported, by the Rev. John Oliver, chaplain of King's College Hospital, who makes it the means also of affording a refuge to the convalescent female patients from the hospital, who have no place to go to. The number of children varies from 20 to 30 at a time; and milk and pudding are found them by the benevolent originator. Children are brought from Lambeth, Camden Town, and other distant localities, and the advantages afforded appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the parents.—*Builder.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev, THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT
THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.
HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.
COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ. L. A CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W R. Spicer, Esq	5	0	0
S Horman Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN, JOHN JONES, J. D. BONNER, J. MCCUNE SMITH. — *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be at all times able for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American,*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends six names. Subscriptions and all other communications to the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if the case) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this we must occupy a position often, if not entirely of unrestricted rights, opposing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *white element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and recommend us to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring certificates properly attested, or being verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials appointed for the purpose of their identity to the full satisfaction of said Committee as the Convention is specially for, and for the friends of emigration ONLY, NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. Indeed, both, there is no part of the wide-spread universe where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the betterment of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but will contend for them, but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been sanctioned by all delegated as such meetings of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay and will not be further bullied; and, I deem it legal of our most sanguine friends of creeds, parties to prevent an intelligent consideration of the carrying out of these measures, which has called us, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pitsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb, M. R. Delany, H. G. Webb, Thos. A. Brown, John Jones, L. L. Hawkins, Samuel Venerable, John Williams, A. F. Hawkins, S. W. Sanders, Jefferson Miller, Rev A. R. Green, P. L. Jackson, J. H. Maloney, G. Harper, Jonathan Green, H. A. Jackson, E. R. Parker, Samuel Bruce, — *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

J. J. Gould Bias, M. D., Rev. M. M. Clark, A. M. Summer, Johnson Woodlin, James M. Whitfield, — *Phil.*

John N. Still, Stanley Matthews. — *New York.*

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West ½ 5 in 5th con.		Nth Gwilliambury	100 acres
10 " 5th	"	"	200 "
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th	"	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9 " 11th	"	North Orillia	50 "
14 " 3rd	"	Tay	100 "
15 " 11th	"	Nottawasaga	100 "
11 " 12 h	"	"	200 "
16 " 10th	"	"	200 "
17 " 10th	"	"	200 "
East ½ 9 " 9

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 21.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

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THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. STEPHENS, his former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe thas just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
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THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail
AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.
Also by the Retail New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also forShaw s Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
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F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.
F PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

God hath a Voice.

BY ELIZA COOK.

God hath a voice that is ever heard
In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird;
It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong,
In the steamlet's soft gush as it ripples along.

It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom;
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoon;
Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?

God hath a presence, and that you may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night;
In the storm cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light.

In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where you may, from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God?

The Daisy.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we, to prove a God is here—
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hands in lines as clear:

For who but He who arched the skies,
And pours the day spring's living food,
Wond'rous alike in all He tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple blood?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God.

Literature.

The Vacant Chair.

You have all heard of the Chevoit mountains. If you have not, they are a rough, rugged, majestic chain of hills, which a poet might term the Roman wall of nature; crowned with snow, belted with storms, surrounded by pastures and fruitful fields, and still dividing the northern portion of Great Britain from the southern. With their proud summits piercing the clouds, and their dark rocky declivities frowning upon the glens below, they appear symbolical of the wild and untameable spirits of the Borderers who once inhabited their sides. We say, you have all heard of the Chevoits, and know them to be very high hills, like a huge clasp rivetting England and Scotland together; but we are not aware that you may have heard of Marchlaw, an old, grey-looking farm-house, substantial as a modern fortress, recently, and for aught we know to the contrary, still inhabited by Peter Elliot, the proprietor of some five hundred surrounding acres. The boundaries of Peter's farm, indeed, were defined neither by fields, hedges, nor stone walls. A wooden stake here and a stone there, at considerable distances from each other, were the general landmarks; but neither Peter nor his neighbours considered a few acres worth quarreling about; and their sheep frequently visited each other's pastures in a friendly way, harmoniously sharing a family dinner, in the same spirit as their masters made themselves free at each other's tables.

Peter was placed in very unpleasant circumstances, owing to the situation of Marchlaw house, which, unfortunately, was built immediately across the "ideal line," dividing the two kingdoms; and his misfortune was, that being born within it, he knew not whether he was an Englishman or a Scotchman. He could trace his ancestral line no farther back than his great-grandfather, who, it appeared from the family Bible, had, together with his grandfather and father, claimed Marchlaw as their birth-place.—They, however, were not involved in the same perplexities as their descendant. The parlour was distinctly acknowledged to be in Scotland, and two-thirds of the kitchen were as certainly allowed to be in England: his three ancestors were born in the room over the parlour, and, therefore were Scotchmen beyond question; but Peter, unluckily, being brought into the world before the death of his grandfather, his parents occupied a room immediately over the debateable boundary line which crossed the kitchen. The room, though scarcely eight feet square, was evidently situated between the two countries; but, no one being able to ascertain what portion belonged to each, Peter, after many arguments and altercations upon the subject, was driven to the disagreeable alternative of confessing he knew not what countryman he was. What rendered the confession the more painful was, it was Peter's highest ambition to be thought a Scotchman. All his arable land lay on the Scotch side; his mother was collaterally related to the Stuarts; and few families were more ancient or respectable than the Elliots. Peter's speech, indeed, betrayed him to be a walking partition between the two kingdoms, a living representation of the Union; for in one word he pronounced the letter *r* with the broad, masculine sound of the North Briton, and in the next with the liquid *burr* of the Northumbrians.

Peter, or, if you prefer it, Peter Elliot, Esq., of Marchlaw, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, was for many years, the best runner, leaper, and wrestler between Wooler and Judburgh. Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet whizzed through the air like a pigeon on the wing; and the best putter on the Borders quailed from competition. As a feather in his grasp, he seized the unwieldly hammer, swept it round and round his head, accompanying with agile limb its evolutions, swiftly as swallows play around a circle, and hurled it from his hands like a shot from a rifle, till antagonists shrunk back, and the spectators burst into a shout. "Well done, Squire! the Squire forever!" once exclaimed a servile observer of titles. "Squire! wha are ye squiring at?" returned Peter. "Confound ye! where was ye when I was christened Squire? My name's Peter Elliot; your man, or onybody's man, at whatever they like!"

Peter's soul was free, bounding, and buoyant, as the wind that carolled in a zephyr, or shouted in a hurricane, upon his native hills; and his body was thirteen stone of healthy, substantial flesh, steeped in the spirits of life. He had been long married, but marriage had wrought no change upon him. They who suppose that wedlock transforms the lark into an owl, offer an insult to the lovely beings who, brightening our darkest hours with the smiles of affection, teach us that that only is unbecoming in the husband which is disgraceful in the man.—Nearly twenty years had passed over them; but Janet was still as kind, and, in his eyes as beautiful, as when, bestowing on him her hand at the altar; and he was still as happy, as generous and as free. Nine fair children sat around their domestic hearth, and one, the youngling of the flock, smiled upon its mother's knee. Peter had never known sorrow; he was blest in his wife, in his children, in his flocks. He had become richer than his fathers. He was beloved by his neighbours, the tillers of his ground, and by his herdsmen; yea, no man envied his prosperity. But a blight passed over the harvest of his joys, and gall was rained into the cup of his felicity.

It was Christmas-day, and a more melancholy looking sun never rose on the 25th of December. One vast, sable cloud, like a universal pall, overspread the heavens. For weeks, the ground had been covered with clear, dazzling snow; and as, throughout the day, the rain continued its unwearied and monotonous drizzle, the earth assumed a character and appearance melancholy and troubled as the heavens. Like a mastiff that had lost its owner, the wind howled dolefully down the glens, and was re-echoed from the caves of the mountains, as the lamentations of a legion of invisible spirits. The frowning, snow-clad precipices were instinct with motion, as avalanche upon avalanche, the larger burying the less, crowded downward in their tremendunous journey to the plain. The simple mountain rills had assumed the majesty of rivers; the broader streams were swollen into the wild torrent, and, gushing forth as cataracts, in fury and in foam, enveloped the valleys in an angry flood. But at Marchlaw, the fire blazed blithely; the kitchen groaned beneath the load of preparations for a joyful feast; and glad faces glided from room to room.

Peter Elliot kept Christmas, not so much because it was Christmas, as in honour of its being the birthday of Thomas, his first-born, who, that day, entered his nineteenth year. With a father's love, his heart yearned for all his children; but Thomas was the pride of his eyes. Cards of apology had not then found their way among our Border hills; and, as all knew that, although Peter admitted no spirits within his threshold, nor a drunkard at his table, he was, nevertheless no niggard in his hospitality, his invitations were accepted without ceremony. The guests were assembled; and the kitchen being the only apartment in the building large enough to contain them, the cloth was spread upon a long, clear oaken table, stretching from England into Scotland. On the English end of the board were placed a ponderous plum pudding, studded with temptation, and a smoking sirloin; on Scotland a savoury and well-seasoned haggis, with a sheep's head and trotters; while the intermediate space was filled with the good things of this life, common to both kingdoms and to the season.

The guests from the north, and from the south, were arranged promiscuously. Every seat was filled—save one. The chair by Peter's right hand remained unoccupied.—He had raised his hands before his eyes, and besought a blessing on what was placed before them, and was preparing to carve for his visitors, when his eyes fell upon the vacant chair. The knife dropped upon the table. Anxiety flashed across his countenance, like an arrow from an unseeen hand.

"Janet, where is Thomas?" he inquired; "hae nane o' ye seen him?" and, without waiting an answer he continued—"How is it possible he can be absent at a time like this? And on such a day too? Excuse me a minute, friends, till I just step out and see if I can find him. Since ever I kept this day, as mony o' ye ken, he has always been at my right hand, in that very chair; and I canna think o' beginning our dinner while I see it empty."

"If the filling of the chair be all," said a pert young sheep-farmer, named Johnson, "I will step into it till Master Thomas arrive."

"Ye're not a faither, young man," said Peter and walked out of the room.

Minute succeeded minute, but Peter returned not. The guests became hungry, peevish, and gloomy, while an excellent dinner continued spoiling before them. Mrs. Elliot, whose good nature was the most prominent feature in her character, strove, by every possible effort, to beguile the unpleasant impressions she perceived gathering upon their countenances.

"Peter is just as bad as him," she remarked, "to hae gane to seek him when he kenned the dinner wouldna keep. And I'm sure Thomas kenned it would be ready at one o'clock to a minute. Its' sae unthinking and unfriendly like to keep folk waiting."—And, endeavouring to smile upon a beautiful black-haired girl of seventeen, who sat by her elbow, she continued, in an anxious whisper—"Did ye see naething o' him Elizabeth, hinny?"

The maiden blushed deeply; the question evidently gave freedom to a tear, which had, for some time, been an unwilling prisoner in the brightest eyes in the room; and the monosyllable, 'No,' that trembled from her lips, was audible only to the ear of the enquirer. In vain Mrs. Elliot despatched one of her children after another, in quest of their father and brother; they came and went, but brought no tidings more cheering than the moaning hollow wind. Minutes rolled into hours, yet neither came. She perceived the prouder of her guests preparing to withdraw, and, observing that 'Thomas's absence was so singular and unaccountable, and so unlike either him or his father, she didna ken what apology to make to her friends for such treatment; but it was needless waiting, and begged they would use no ceremony, but just begin."

No second invitation was necessary. Good humor appeared to be restored, and sirloins, pies, pasties, and moorfowl began to disappear like the lost son. For a moment, Mrs. Elliot apparently partook in the restoration of cheerfulness; but a low sigh at her elbow again drove the color from her rosy cheeks. Her eye wandered to the farther end of the table, and rested on the unoccupied seat of her husband, and the vacant chair of her first-born. Her heart felt heavily within her; all the mother rushed into her bosom; and, rising from the table, 'What in the world can be the meaning o' this?' said she, as she hurried, with a troubled countenance, toward the door. Her husband met her on the threshold.

'Where hae ye been, Peter?' said she, eagerly; 'hae ye seen naething o' him?'

'Naething! naething!' replied he; 'is he no cast up yet?' And, with a melancholy glance, his eyes sought an answer in the deserted chair. His lips quivered, his tongue faltered

'Gude forgive me!' said he; 'and such a day for even an enemy to be out in! I've been up and down every way that I can think on, but not a living creature has seen or heard tell o' him. Ye'll excuse me, neebors,' he added, leaving the house; 'I must awa again, for I canna rest.'

'I ken by myself, friends, said Adam Bell, a decent-looking Northumbrian, 'that a father's heart is as sensitive as the apple o' his e'e; and I think we would shew a want o' natural sympathy and respect for our worthy neighbor, if we didna every one get his foot into the stirrup, without loss o' time, and assist him in his search. For, in my rough country way o' thinking, it must be something particularly out o' the common that could tempt Thomas to be o' missing. Indeed, I needna say *tempt*, for there could be no inclination in the way. And our hills,' he concluded, in a lower tone, 'are not ower chancy in other respects, besides the breaking up o' the storm.'

'Oh!' said Mrs. Elliot, wringing her hands, 'I have had the coming o' this about me for days and days. My head was growing dizzy with happiness, but thoughts came stealing upon me like ghosts, and I felt a lonely soughing about my heart, without being able to tell the cause; but the cause is come at last! And my dear Thomas—the very staff and pride o' my life—is lost!—lost to me for ever?'

'I ken, Mrs. Elliot,' replied the Northumbrian, 'it is an easy matter to say compose yourself, for them that dinna ken what it is to feel. But, at the same time, in our plain, country way or thinking, we are always ready to be believe the worst. I have often heard my faither say, and I've as often remarked it myself, that, before anything happens to a body, there is *a something* comes ower them, like a cloud before the face o' the sun; a sort o' dumb whispering about the breast from the other world. And, though I trust there is naething o' the kind in your case, yet, as you observe, when I find myself growing dizzy, as it were, with happiness, it makes good a saying o' my mother's poor body! 'Bairns, bairns,' she used to say, 'there is owre muckle singing in your heads to-night; we will have a shower before bed-time.' And I never, in my born days, saw it fail.

At any other period, Mr. Bell's dissertation on presentiments would have been found a fitting text on which to hang all the dreams, wraiths, warnings, and marvellous circumstances, that had been handed down to the company from the days of their grandfathers; but in the present instance, they were too much occupied in consultation regarding the different routes to be taken in the search.

Twelve horsemen, and some half-dozen pedestrians, were seen hurrying in divers directions from Marchlaw, as the last faint lights of a melancholy day were yielding to the heavy darkness which appeared pressing in solid masses down the sides of the mountains. The wives and daughters of the party were alone left with the disconsolate mother, who alternately pressed her weeping children to her heart, and told them to weep not, for their brother would soon return; while the tears stole down her cheeks, and the infant in her arms wept because its mother wept. Her friends strove with each other to inspire hope, and poured upon her ear their mingled and loquacious consolation. But one remained silent. The daughter of Adam Bell, who sat at Mrs. Elliot's elbow at table, had sunk into an obscure corner of the room. Before her face she held a handkerchief wet with tears. Her bosom throbbed convulsively; and as occasionally her broken sighs burst from their prison-house, a significant whisper passed among the younger part of the company.

Mrs. Elliot approached her, and taking her hand tenderly between both of hers—'O Hinny! hinny!' said see, 'yer sighs gae through my heart like a knife! An' what can I do to comfort ye? Come, Elizabeth, my bonny love, let us hope for the best. Ye see before ye a sorrowin' mother!—a mother that fondly hoped to see you an'—I canna say it!—an' am ill qualified to gie comfort, when my own heart is like a furnace! But, oh! let us try and remember the blessed portion,—'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth,' an' inwardly pray for strength to say, 'His will be done!'

Time stole on towards midnight, and one after one of the unsuccessful party returned. As foot after foot approached, every breath was heard to listen. 'No, no, no!' cried the mother, again, and again, with increasing anguish, 'It's no the foot o' my ain bairn;' while her keen gaze still remained riveted upon the door, and was not withdrawn, nor the hope of despair relinquished, till the individual entered, and with a silent and ominous shake of his head, betokened his fruitless efforts. The clock had struck twelve; all were returned save the father. The wind howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring of the mountain rivers gave a character of deeper ghostliness to their sepulchral silence; for they sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the storm; and no sounds were heard, save the groans of the mother, the weeping of her children, and the bitter and broken sobs of the bereaved maiden, who leaned her head upon her father's bosom, refusing to be comforted.

At length, the barking of the farm-dog announced foot-steps at a distance. Every ear was raised to listen, every eye was turned to the door; but, before the tread was yet audible to the listeners—'Oh, it is only Peter's foot!' said the miserable mother, and, weeping, arose to meet him.

'Janet! Janet!' he exclaimed, as he entered, and threw his arms around her neck, 'what's this come upon us at last?'

He cast an inquisitive glance around his dwelling, and a convulsive shiver passed over his manly frame, as his eye again fell on the vacant chair, which no one had ventured to occupy.—Hour succeeded hour, but the company separated not; and low, sorrowful whispers mingled with the lamentations of the parents.

'Neighbors,' said Adam Bell, 'the morn is a new day, and we will wait to see what it may bring forth; but, in the meantime, let us read a portion o' the Divine word, an' kneel together in prayer, that, whether or not the day-dawn cause light to shine upon this singular bereavement, the Sun o' Righteousness may arise wi' healing on his wings, upon the hearts o' this afflicted family, an' upon the hearts o' all present.'

'Amen!' responded Peter, wringing his hand, and his friend taking down the Ha' Bible, read the chapter where it is written—'It is better to be in the house of mourning than in the house of feasting;' and again the portion which sayeth—'it is well for me that I have been afflicted, for before I was afflicted, I went astray.'

The morning came, but brought no tidings of the lost son. After a solemn farewell, all the visitants, save Adam Bell and his daughter, returned every one to their own houses; and the disconsolate father, with his servants, again renewed their search among the hills and surrounding villages.

Days, weeks, months, and years rolled on. Time had subdued the anguish of the parents into a holy calm; but their lost first-born was not forgotten, although no trace of his fate had been discovered. The general belief was that he had perished in the breaking up of the snow; and the few in whose remembrance he still lived, merely spoke of his death as a 'very extraordinary circumstance,' remarked that 'he was a wild venturesome sort o' lad.'

Christmas had succeeded Christmas, and Peter Elliot still kept it in commemoration of the birth-day of him who was not. For the first few years after the loss of their son, sadness and silence characterised the party who sat down to dinner at Marchlaw, and still at Peter's right hand was placed the vacant chair. But, as the younger branches of the family advanced in years, the remembrances of their brother became less poignant. Christmas was, with all around them, a day of rejoicing, and they began to make merry with their friends; while their parents partook in their enjoyments, with a smile, half of approval, and half of sorrow.

Twelve years had passed away; Christmas had again come. It was the counterpart of its fatal predecessor. The hills had not yet cast off their summer verdure; the sun, although shorn of its heat, had lost none of its brightness or glory, and looked down upon the earth as though participating in its gladness; and the clear blue sky was tranquil as the sea sleeping beneath the moon. Many visitors had again assembled at Marchlaw. The sons of Mr. Elliot, and the younger men of the party, were assembled upon a level green near the house, amusing themselves with throwing the hammer and other border games, while himself and the elder guests stood by as spectators, recounting the deeds of their youth. Johnson, the sheep farmer, whom we have already mentioned, now a brawny and gigantic fellow of two-and-thirty, bore away in every game the palm from all competitors. More than once as Peter beheld his sons defeated, he felt the spirit of youth glowing in his veins, and, 'Oh!' muttered he in bitterness, 'had my Thomas been spared to me, he would hae thrown his heart's bluid after the hammer, before he would hae been beat by e'er a Johnson in the country!'

While he thus soliloquized, and with difficulty restrained an impulse to compete with the victor himself, a dark, foreign-looking, strong-built seaman, unceremoniously approached, and with his arms folded, cast a look of contempt on the boasting conqueror. Every eye was turned with a scrutinizing glance upon the stranger. In height he could not exceed five feet nine, but his whole frame was the model of muscular strength; his features were open and manly, but deeply sunburnt and weather-beaten; his long, glossy, black hair, curled into ringlets by the breeze and the billow, fell thickly over his temples and forehead; and whiskers of a similar hue, more conspicuous for size than elegance, gave a character of fierceness to a countenance otherwise possessing a striking impress of manly beauty. Without asking permission, he stepped forward, lifted the hammer, and, swinging it around his head, hurled it upwards of five yards beyond Johnson's most successful throw. 'Well done!' shouted the astonished spectators. The heart of Peter Elliot warmed within him, and he was hurrying forward to grasp the stranger by the hand, when the words groaned in his throat, 'It was just such a throw as my Thomas would have made!—my own lost Thomas!' The tears burst into his eyes, and, without speaking, he turned his back, and hurried towards the house, to conceal his emotions.

Successively, at every game, the stranger had defeated all who ventured to oppose him; when a messenger announced that dinner wait-their arrival. Some of the guests were already seated, others entering; and, as heretofore, placed beside Mrs. Elliot, was Elizabeth Bell, still in the moontide of her beauty; but sorrow passed over her features, like a veil before the countenance of an angel. Johnson, crest-fallen and out of humor at his defeat, seated himself by her side. In early life, he had regarded Thomas Elliot as a rival for her affections; and, stimulated with the knowledge that Adam Bell would be able to bestow several thousands upon his daughter as a dowry, he yet prosecuted his attentions with unabated assiduity in despite of the daughter's aversion and the coldness of her father. Peter had taken his place at the table; and still by his side, unoccupied and sacred, appeared the vacant chair, the chair of his first-born, whereon none had sat since his mysterious death or disappearance.

'Bairns,' said he, 'did nane o' ye ask the sailor to come up and take a bit o' dinner wi' us?'

'We were afraid it might lead to a quarrel with Mr. Johnson,' whispered one of his sons.

'He is come without asking,' replied the stranger, entering; and the wind shall blow from a new point if I destroy the mirth or happiness of the company.'

'Ye're a stranger, young man,' said Peter, 'or ye would ken this is no a meeting o' mirth-makers. But, I assure, ye, ye are welcome, heartily welcome. Haste ye, lassies,' he added to the servants; 'some o' ye get a chair for the gentleman.'

'Gentleman, indeed!' muttered Johnson between his teeth.

'Never mind about a chair,' my hearties,' said the seaman,; 'this will do!'. And before Peter could speak to withhold him, he had thrown himself carelessly into the hallowed, the venerated, the twelve-years-unoccupied chair! The spirit of sacrilege uttering blasphemies from a pulpit could not have smitten a congregation of pious worshippers with deeper horror and consternation, than this filling of the vacant chair the inhabitants of Marchlaw.

Excuse me, sir! excuse me, sir!' said Peter, the words trembling on his tongue; 'but ye canna—ye canna sit there!

'O man! man!' cried Mrs. Elliot, 'get out o' that! get out o' that!—take my chair!—take ony chair i' the house!—but dinna sit there! It has never been sat in by mortal being since the death o' my dear bairn!—and to see it filled by another is a thing I canna endure!'

'Sir! sir!' continued the father, 'ye have done it through ignorance, and we excuse ye. But that was my Thomas's seat! Twelve years this very day—his birth-day—he perished Heaven kens how! He went out from our sight like the cloud that passed over the hills—never—never to return. And, O sir! spare a father's feelings! for to see it filled wrings the blood from my heart!'

'Give me your hand my worthy soul!' exclaimed the seaman; 'I revere—nay hang it! I would die for your feelings! But Tom Elliot was my friend, and I cast anchor in this chair by special commission. I know that a sudden broadside of joy is a bad thing; but as I don't know how to preach a sermon before telling you all I have to say is—that Tom ain't dead.'

'Not dead!' said Peter, grasping the hand of the stranger, and speaking with an eagerness that almost choked his utterance; 'O sir! sir! tell me how!—how!—Did ye say, lving?—Is my ain Thomas living?

'Not dead, did ye say?' cried Mrs. Elliot, hurrying towards him and grasping his other hand—'not dead! And shall I see my bairn again? Oh! may the blessings o' Heaven, and the blessing o' a broken-hearted mother be upon the bearer of the gracious tidings! But tell me!—tell me, now is it possible! As ye would expect happiness here or hereafter, dinna, dinna deceive me!

'Deceive you! returned the stranger, grasping with impassioned earnestness, their hands in his—'Never! never! and all I can say is, Tom Elliot is alive and hearty.

'No, no!' said Elizabeth, rising from her seat 'he does not deceive us; there is that in his countenance which bespeaks a falsehood impossible. And she also endeavoured to move towards him, when Johnson threw his arm around her to withhold her.

'Hands off, you land-lubber!' exclaimed the seaman, springing towards them, 'or shiver me! I'll shew daylight through your timbers in the turning of a hand-spike. And clasping the lovely girl in his arms, 'Betty! Betty, my love!' he cried, 'don't you know your own Tom? Father, mother, don't you know me? Have you really forgotten your own son? If twelve years have made some change on his face, his heart is sound as ever.'

His father, his mother, and his brothers clung around him, weeping, smiling, and mingling a hundred questions together. He threw his arms around the necks of each, and in answer to their inquiries, replied—'Well! well! there is time enough to answer questions, but not to-day, not to-day.

'No, my bairn,' said his mother, 'we'll ask you no questions—nobody shall ask ye any! But how—how were you torn away from us, my love? And, O hinny! where—where hae ye been?

'It is a long story, mother, said he, and would take a week to tell it. But, however, to make a long story short, you remember when the smugglers were pursued, and wished to conceal their brandy in our house, my father prevented them: they left muttering revenge—and they have been revenged. This day twelve years, I went out with the intention of meeting Elizabeth and her father, when I came upon a party of the gang concealed in Hell's Hole. In a moment half a dozen pistols were held to my breast, and, tying my hands to my sides, they dragged me into the cavern. Here I had not been long their prisoner, when the snow rolling down the mountains, almost totally blocked up its mouth. On the second night, they cut through the snow, and, hurrying me along with them, I was bound to a horse between two, and before day-light, found myself stowed, like a piece of old junk, in the hold of a smugglers lugger. Within a week I was shipped on a Dutch man-of-war, and for six years was kept dogging about on different stations, till our old yawling hulk received orders to join the fleet, which was to fight against the gallant Duncan at Camperdown. To think of fighting against my own countrymen, my own flesh and blood, was worse than to be cut to pieces by a cat-o'-nine tails; and under cover of the smoke of the first broadside, I sprang into the gunwhale, plunged into the sea, and swam for the English fleet. Never, shall I forget the moment that my feet first trod upon the deck of a British frigate! My nerves felt as firm as her oak, and my heart free as the pennant that waved defiance from his masthead! I was active as any one during the battle; and, when it was over, and I found myself again among my own countrymen, men, and all speaking my own language, I fancied—nay, hang it! I almost believed—I should meet my father, mother, or my dear Bess, on board of the British frigate. I expected to see you all again in a few weeks at farthest; but, instead of returning to Old England, before I was aware, it was helm about with us. As to writing, I never had an opportunity but once. We were at anchor before a French fort; a packet was lying alongside ready to sail; I had half a side written, and was scratching my head to think how I should come over writing about you, Bess, my love, when, as bad look would have it, our lieutenant comes to me, and says he, 'Elliot, I know you like a little smart service; come, my lad, take the head oar, while we board some of those French gun-boats under the batteries!' I couldn't say no. We pulled ashore, made a bonfire of some of their craft, and were setting fire to a second, when a deadly fire of small-shot from the garrison scuttled our boat, killed our commanding officer with half of the crew, and the few of us who were left were made prisoners. It is of no use bothering you by telling you how we escaped from the French prison. We did escape; and Tom will once more fill his vacant chair.

Should any of our readers wish farther acquaintance with our friends, all we can say is, the new year was still young when Adam Bell bestowed his daughter's hand upon the heir of Marchlaw, and Peter beheld the once vacant chair again occupied, and a namesake of the third generation prattling on his knee.

ACCLIMATION OF ANIMALS.—M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire and other eminent naturalists in France are beginning to turn their serious attention to the acclimation or domestication of animals which have hitherto been totally unknown to Europe, or known as objects of scientific or idle curiosity. Within the last month they have received for the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, a number of yaks, from China—an animal which Buffon says "is more precious than all the gold of the New World." In Thibet and China this animal serves as a horse, an ass, a cow, and a sheep; he bears heavy burdens, draws large loads, supplies milk, has flesh which is excellent, and hair which can be wrought into warm clothes. To naturalize him, therefore, in Europe would be an immense service to mankind; and as he bears cold bravely the French naturalists have every hope that they will be able to do so, though, by the way, the late Lord Derby made the attempt, and failed. Some Chinese have been brought over to attend the yaks, and they will teach the French the way of treating them, and curing them in sickness. The yaks are of a lowish stature, are singularly shaggy, and have tails more bushy than those of horses. It is to be hoped that England will take her share in endeavoring to accustom Asiatic, American and African animals to our European climates. It is not very creditable to our boasted nineteenth century that, in this respect, it is far behind the old Romans; out of the many thousand species of which the animal creation consists only between forty and fifty are in fact domesticated.—*Literary Gazette.*

Selections.

Industry and Perseverance.

The following extract from Burnap's Lectures, is worthy the attention of all young men:

When you have sufficient intelligence to perceive what you ought to be, and judgment enough to discern what you may be, and decision enough to determine what you will be, the next indispensable qualities to success are industry and perseverance.—Labour is the universal law, a law in which all who have their fortunes to make, that is, all the young and enterprising, ought especially to rejoice. Labour is the grand magician, which is secretly conveying the good things of this world from hand to hand, while mankind look on and wonder how it is done. Who now possess the wealth and high places of the land? Mainly those who labour for them hard and long. From whose hands are they imperceptibly gliding? From those who are too indolent to keep them. It is incredible what mere industry will accomplish in this world of toil—I had almost said it is the prime requisite.

It is wonderful what deception lurks under a few common words and phrases in our language. "What a fortunate man," we hear the world exclaim, when they see a man flourishing in his business. In nine cases out of ten, the very term is a flattering unction, which the indolent and enterprising man is laying to his soul, that the only difference between him and him and his successful neighbour, is that of luck.—In a majority of instances he may at venture substitute in the place of fortune, industry. He may say before he examines the case, the cause of success was the same as was observed of Julius Cæsar. He always succeeded because he left nothing undone which would ensure success.

Let not the young mind repine at the law of labour, and the inevitable and inexorable necessity of personal exertion which it imposes upon him. It is the most favourable thing to those who have their own way to make in this world, and is among the favourable circumstances by which they are surrounded. It is the great agrarian law, which, in a manner, leaves all distinctions, and gives the poor man an inheritance in this world more certain, though not so extensive, as the rich, in his own talents, faculties, and caprices. By making all welfare and acquisition depend on labour, all mankind are provided for.

What Poor Boys can do by Perseverance.

Two young men came to Lowell, a few years ago, from New Hampshire, and went to work in a bobbin factory. After remaining there awhile, they heard of the Teacher's Seminary in this town, and thought they would make the attempt to qualify themselves to teach, notwithstanding their indigence. They came here with a few hard-earned dollars in their pockets, saved from their small wages by the strictest economy. Board in "Common" at that time cost the students about 80 cents per week. This they thought too expensive living for their limited means, and consequently they hired a room; bought a bag of Indian meal, and commenced boarding themselves. They made such rapid proficiency in their studies, that after spending two terms at the institution, they went to New Jersey and taught the first winter. They continued to teach winters and attend school summers, until one of them became qualified to take charge of a High School in one of our cities, and and continues its principal, at the present time, receiving a salary of one thousand dollars per year. The other brother prepared for college, entered the Theological Seminary in New Haven, spent three years, and completed his course with distinguished honors. Besides sustaining himself through his collegiate and theological education by his own exertions, he laid up twelve hundred dollars. This was earned by being Tutor, and other fortunate perquisites. The surplus furnished means for a tour over the European continent, fifteen hundred miles of which were travelled on foot. After his return to this country, he was offered a salary, by one society, of twenty-five hundred dollars, and by another, fifteen hundred dollars, for one sermon a Sabbath, and a vacation of two months per year, at that. He has chosen to accept a professorship in a Western College.—*Andover Advocate.*

The Darvel Arithmetical Prodigy.

The *Ayr Observer* describes an examination of Margaret Clelland, the Darvel girl of nine years of age, at the Ayr Academy, on Monday last. The facility with which she is said to have gone through the various questions given her is truly astonishing: She adds the three columns of compound addition as one. She can also work sums in compound multiplication by such figures as 396 at once. In division, also she divides by 898 or similar divisors, as in short division, and with great rapidity. In mental arithemetic, she gave several proofs of her marvellous memory. To be able to go up the figures in compound addition, keeping correct recollection of every change, is not a little surprising; but to be able to tell the number of hours or seconds in any given number of years, without the slate, is what very few can do, as it requires the multiplication of the number of years by 365, the product of that by 24, and that by 60. This, however, Margaret effected with the most extraordinary rapidity; indeed, she only took a few seconds to give the answer. Another wonderful instance she gave, proving how tenacious her memory is. A pretty long example was written on the slate, five figures across, which she was told to add, and look at carefully, and write on the other side of the slate. After adding it up, and looking at it for seven or eight seconds, she turned the slate and wrote the whole of the figures down. She could tell the hours of the clock, when only two years old.

One half of human life is made up of wasted consideration. The highways of the world are strewed with the sands of thoughts cast away. The events over which we have no control, affect our destiny a thousand-fold more than the few that we can govern; and while we ponder over our decision, fate decides for us and the game is played.

Always suspect a man who has arrived at the age of thirty, and isn't attached to a pic of calico!

Creeping Things.—Let me put a spider into a lady's hand, says Dickens, she is aghast. She shrieks—The nasty, ugly thing. Madam, the spider is perhaps shocked at your Brussel's lace; and though you may be the most exquisite painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crochet work when you shriek at her. Have you spent half your days upon these clumsy anti-macassars and those ottoman covers? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than 1,000 holes—such tinny, tinny holes! Out of each hole a thread runs and all the threads—more than 4,000 threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are all spun they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that too, each thread is made of 4,000 or 5,000 threads that have passed out of her four bags through 4,000 or 5,000 little holes. Would you drop her, too, crying out about our delicacy? A pretty thing, indeed, for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us.' Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a robe around one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and lets herself down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared to such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ormolu cloak or any lady's watch, made for pleasure's sake, no bigger than a shilling. Lyonet counted 4,041 muscles in a single caterpillar, and these are a small part only of its works. Hook found 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are 13,000 separate bits that go to provide nothing but the act of breathing in a carp.

Submarine Navigation.—The great invention of the day—the submarine navigation of Dr. Payerne—is about to be put in practice at Cherbourg, the company purchasing the invention having volunteered to cleanse the harbor, free of expense to the Government. The secret consists in the discovery of the means whereby artificial air may be produced in sufficient quantity to enable a crew of fourteen men to breathe freely beneath the water for the space of four hours. A curious experiment has been already made at Marseilles, where Dr. Payerne, in company with three sailors, went to the bottom in presence of hundreds of spectators, and rose at a considerable distance, and climbed the portholes of a man-of-war, without being perceived by the crew.—Many experiments are about to be tried for the efficacy of this novel means of attack. A submarine fleet of small boats, each to contain a crew of twenty men, is already talked of as about to be organized for the Black Sea. It seems that no intimation whatever is given by the slightest ruffle on the surface, of the approach of one of these vessels. The apparatus invented by Dr. Payerne enables the wearer, moreover to move about with ease at the bottom of the sea, and great anticipations are formed of the immense benefit to be derived in submarine history from the adoption of this new method of becoming acquainted with the hitherto unknown mystery of the ocean. However, it is not a bad reflection on the spirit of the age in which we live to remark, that the first application of this tremendous power, which should take rank with the electric telegraph as proof of the wonderous perseverance and energy of man, has been made use of for the supply of oysters from Granville for the *halles* of Paris—*Paris Correspondence of the London Atlas.*

The Philosophy of Human Nature Demonstrated by Masonic Teachings.

The philosophy of human nature constitutes the basis on which the temple of universal knowledge should be erected. The study of mathematics gives a firmness to the mind, and enables it to discriminate with exactness and determine with precision. The contemplations of cosmography raise the thoughts, and expand the intellectual faculties. The attainments of polite literature refine the taste and beautify the social character. But it is the sublime lessons of Masonry, which inculcate a knowledge of ourselves, and impart to these pursuits their dignified importance and grand utility.

Could man suddenly undergo a perfect change, and lose all these principles which are essential to his present nature, the subjects of his pursuits, and the objects of his attention, must likewise be completely metamorphosed. The value of these acquisitions, which are now deemed his best accomplishments, would soon vanish, while those ornaments, which are requisite to adorn his present character, would lose their boasted excellence. Therefore, every acquirement within the range of universal literature, becomes important only in consequence of its real adaptation to the state of man. Philosophy enthroned on human nature, arranges every science, marshals all the principles of general knowledge, looks around on the wide creation, and endeavors to render everything subservient to the safety of her favorite throne, and the prosperity of her native empire. Her foreign conquests, extensive commerce, and general intercourse with every department of the natural and moral world, are designed to ameliorate the condition, advance the excellence, and ensure the felicity of human nature. The knowledge of himself, therefore, is the noblest pursuit of man. But what is man? What are the elements which constitute his nature? What gives him such transcendant influence in the scale of universal being? Man is the highest order of the visible creation, the oldest inhabitant of the present world, and the terrestrial sovereign of animated nature. What is the most perfect mark of the greatness of man, of his high exaltation above other animals? The commerce he holds with his creator, the capacity to know Him and to have fellowship with Him. Man alone soars to God, the principal; and prostrate at the foot of the throne of the Almighty, he adores with the profoundest sentiments of veneration, and with the most lively gratitude, the ineffable goodness that created him. This is the foundation on which Masonry rests, and the first step taken by a candidate, on entering the Masonic Temple, teaches him its sublime truths. In the degrees of Masonry, we begin with the entered apprentice, which signifies a *beginning* to *learn*. To learn what? *Three great duties* "to God—your neighbour, and yourself." The last, *self-knowledge*, rightly pursued, is the patent of excellence, and leads to the performance of the other two. Without which, it is impossible for us to obtain a correct idea of our own nature. Its cultivation will enable us to detect those ideas which are erroneous, confirm those which are doubtful, elucidate whatever appears mysterious and enlarge the boundaries of self-knowledge.—*Philadelphia Masonic Mirror.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Woman's Rights.

As a married man, it is, of course, a matter of some interest to us to notice the discussion of this subject, as it is now going on, and as it has been before the public for several years.

Since our residence in Canada, we have not written a syllable, and scarcely have we spoken a word upon the question. But, in more ways than one, the course of this journal, upon this question, has been inquired about, and we now, possibly, once for all, beg to indicate our views, being free to confess that matters of far greater moment will, hereafter, demand and receive attention from our hands.

In the first place, the definition of Woman's Rights must either be given by Women or Men. Men, as a general thing, in all parts of the British Empire, (for we do not touch it otherwise than as a British question) declare that women have all the rights which by nature or revelation, is made hers. She may be a clerk, a partner, banker, a proprietress, a queen. In any of these positions, the law accords to her the same defence and protection as to men. These, with the social influence she is empowered to wield, say British Men, are all that she can, rightfully, claim. Were the advocates of Women's Rights agreed to this, there would be just no bone of contention at all. If, then, we turn to Women for a definition, we find, first, that the great majority of them, are quite content with things as they are, and substantially, if not literary and perfectly, agreeing to the Men's definition. And, secondly, we find the very Women who most ably write, and speak, upon the question, differing as to what are the rights of their sex.

Then again, some Men, foolishly deny to a Woman the right to speak in public, to practice medicine, or to vote. While some Women, as foolishly, claim the right to exercise various functions, for which neither God nor nature designed them, and which are utterly inconsistent with their social duties.

Let us look a little at these. The question of difference betwixt the different classes of Women's Rights-folks, we beg to leave to themselves, for the two-fold reason, that they cannot agree upon them, and that this question is as yet foreign to our British social system.

As to Women's speaking in public meetings, we think that depends altogether upon her fitness for it. Has she anything to say? Can she say it? Does she say it with propriety? Does she mount the platform at the expense of the duties she owes to her family?

As to the Scriptural objection, there are two sides to that, as there are two sides to other objections. Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and some others, think one way, so do individuals among other denominations. Most denominations, however, take the opposite view.

Perhaps there are no people who insist more rigidly upon the silence of Women than the Scotch. And yet, in December last, in the famous classic city of Edinburgh, which every Scotchman knows to be the first city in Christendom, (whether anybody else knows it or not) Mrs. Chisholm, delivered a public address, to a mixed audience, The Right Honorable, The Lord Provost in the chair!!!

Why Woman should not treat the diseases of her own sex, diseases which may be peculiar to her sex, we cannot tell; and we never found anybody that *could*, or at least, that *did* tell us. And how it can be more indelicate for a *female* doctor to attend a sick *man* than for a male doctor to attend a sick *woman*, is another thing beyond our humble ken. A Woman may be a nurse to both sexes. Oh, yes! and as a nurse or "granny" she may administer medicine, at second-hand, but to prescribe! Oh! that would be dreadful! All we have to say about this, is—Pshaw! It certainly but ill becomes us, to say a great deal against a Woman's having to do with politics, when at the head of our Government, the greatest and the freest on the earth, stands a Woman, and she the very best Sovereign that ever swayed the British sceptre, or sat on the British throne! And, by the way, the ruling of Queens will bear most triumphant comparison, with the ruling of Kings, past and present.

If, on the other hand, as some *exceedingly "weaker vessels"* say, they can do, and ought to be allowed to do all that Men do, we shall believe more of it, when we see them successfully trying their skill, at the exhibition of a little more common sense, about the most ordinary matters. When reason, and not fashion, shall control Women in the length of their dresses, the sise of their bonnets, the covering of their children's extremities, or, rather, those portions of them which are *not very* extreme.—Aye, and when they shall exercise a little common justice in estimating vice and virtue, as betwixt their own and the opposite sex, then shall we, and the world, pay more attention to their boastful claims.

There now! Can you tell where we stand on Women's Rights? We confess we can not.

For the Provincial Freeman.

"Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained."

This matter of Spirit Manifestation has assumed such importance on this continent that it cannot longer be ignored by religious journals. The "Manifestations," as they are called, are of daily occurrence in almost all parts of the country in the various forms of writing, rapping, table-moving, &c. The number of believers in the spiritual or supersensuous origin of these Manifestations is steadily on the increase; among these are to be found some of the purest and most intelligent minds on this side of the Atlantic. The belief is not confined to the low and unlearned by any means. Such men as Rev. J. B. Walker, author of that celebrated work,—"Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," and Charles Beecher are among the believers in their spiritual character, believing them to be the work of evil spirits. Mr. Beecher is the author of a report on the subject, published by a committee of the association to which he belongs. In this report Mr. B. enters at length into a critical and learned examination of the various scientific explanations which the savans of the literary world have given of the matter, such as the theory based on electricity, biology, magnetism, odic force, &c., &c., and discards them all, as unsatisfactory in their conclusions, and contradictory one with the other; and concludes by describing all to diabolical agency alone. The facts respecting the Manifestations cannot be denied. Their philosophy is the puzzle. Scientific investigations have hitherto been lamentably deficient and contradictory. Faraday assumes to have detected the cause in involuntary muscular action; but how does he account for tables moving without the imposition of hands? Mr. Dodds thinks he has made the discovery, that the cause of motion lies in the *involuntary* powers of the mind! Which of the voluntarists is to be believed, Faraday or Dodds? Who can decide when doctors differ! Mr. Dodds, with praiseworthy candour, admits that it is not a humbug, sustained by collusion, deception or trick; that mediums, with exceptional cases, are honest, many of them learned, and some of them ministers of the Gospel. Now, any one who will give himself the trouble to investigate, may learn these facts for himself. The Manifestations being facts and not fictions, how are they to be accounted for? Mr. Dodds "explains." They are produced by the involuntary powers of the mind, through the nervous force of those persons only, who are either in an electro-psychological, or in a mesmeric state, or in an entire or partially cataleptic state—these three. Truly these involuntary powers of ours are wonderful and terrible powers! Hear what Mr. D. says they do: "Drive men to insanity, to suicide, to disturb the repose of society, to bereave husbands of their companions, to make wives widows, children orphans."

It is a matter of thankfulness that they are not of such an involuntary character as places them utterly beyond the control of the will, as Mr. D. exhorts mediums to "*give up* their *silly* and *foolish* enterprise." The operation of these powers may be voluntarily stopped, it appears, after all. But it must be confessed that, admitting the motion of a table, by an unseen power, the spiritual theory is less hard to believe than the following: "The millions of pores in the table are filled with electro-magnetism from human brains, so that with the slightest united effort from the fingers of the surrounding circle, it can be raised as high as their heads—*but no higher.*

But Mr. Dodds is not willing to abide by his involuntary power of the mind of theory in every case. He says, "persons have seen *apparently* a table rise from the floor to the ceiling, but they were in the electro-psychological state." Here is confusion worse confounded. Tables are admitted to have moved at times, but other times they have not moved at all! It was an optical illusion! But how are we to know that a table moves in any case? Why, when, like Mahomet's coffin, it hangs suspended between the floor and the ceiling, but if it passes up to the ceiling—then, *presto, pass*, it is not at the ceiling but on the floor! It has moved only in appearance, not in fact. Mr. D. furthermore tells us in his book, that "a person often passes into a *mesmeric* state instantly, without being conscious of any transition from one state to the other." Indeed! Well, then, how is it possible to know that tables move at all? Mr. D. has gathered a multitude of facts to sustain his theory; but if this last doctrine be true, how are we to know that *his* facts are not fictions. What he states on the testimony of others may be their waking dreams, for what we or they know to the contrary.

How are we to know indeed that he was not himself under a biological impression when he undertook to examine and explain the Spirit Manifestations? When he saw tables move, mayhap they only moved in appearance. Now, tables are moved or they are not! If they are not moved, why does Mr. Dodds attempt to explain how they are moved? If they are moved, why, after explaining how they are moved, does he throw in the suspicion of their not being moved at all? The Spirit Manifestations will bear further examination; but not Mr. Dodds' book.

The very fact that scientific men are not agreed touching the cause of these Manifestations, and that their various conflicting theories fail to satisfy thinking minds conversant with the facts in the case, and that there is neither trickery nor collusion involved in the matter, ought to lead us to give a candid hearing to those who assert its supernatural origin. The whole thing is beginning to assume an aspect that can neither be laughed nor sneered away.

On the one hand, the religious faith of thousands is being underminded, on the other hand, many who were sceptical of a future state, and under the bondage of a gross materialism, are now trembling alive to the important fact of a future state, which they believe to have been demonstrated. An overwhelming interest in a future has turned the brains of not a few, while many more seem to be in a state of possession very much akin to that prevalent in India in the days of Christ and his Appostles. If Satan is let loose upon the world in the form of Spiritual Manifestations, it is important that we should be made acquainted with his devices and put upon our guard. With the permission of the Editor, I may advert to this subject again.

A. McA.

☞ A. McA. has our permission, and we trust it will be his pleasure to say on.

Ed. Pro Tem.

The St. Catharine's Meeting.

The manly expression of indignation, by the coloured men of St. Catharines, speaks volumes for themselves and their adopted country. It is clear enough that coloured men need not accept service in hotels, in Canada, at the expense of principle as their only alternative, when the woods and fertile fields of the country invite them to a support.

The Provincial Union.—The Parent Society of the Provincial Union, was formed on Wednesday evening last, in the Sayer Street Chapel. The proceedings will be given next week.

NOTICES.

Fruits and Farinacea, the Proper Food of Man:

Being an attempt to prove from History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, that the original, natural, and best Diet of Man is derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. By John Smith. With Notes and Illustrations by R. T. Trall, M. D. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers.

Parts II., III., and IV. of the above work have been received. This work is, as its title indicates, an attempt to prove the superiority of vegetable over animal food, and certainly contains very strong arguments in support of the position assumed. And also the experience of many men and women noted for conforming to a strictly vegetable diet. The importance of health and of the knowledge necessary to promote it, should secure for the work a careful reading.

No. 30 of Whitfield's Original Views of North American Cities.

A large and well-executed representation of Toronto, as taken from the top of the Jail, may be now had by calling at Mr. Maclear's Book-store, King St. The picture is universally admitted to be a gem in its way. The City Press, and Citizens, connoiseurs of Art, award to Mr. Whitfield a display of genius and skill, in this particular, unequalled heretofore.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Freeman,—You will much oblige me if you will insert the following, which I sent as an apology to the *Colonist* of last week, considering in due to the gentlemanly Proprietors of that Journal. I am glad that my confidence, with many others, were not misplaced, when we looked upon its change into the hands of its present Proprietors, as an ample guarantee that its former hostility towards colored people would cease, and we should be blessed with its friendship:

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir,—I beg you to accept the following apology: I regret that I was so hasty as not to wait a few days to see if the *Colonist* would publish the correction I sent to him; but I felt annoyed, as did many others of my brethren, that it should go out to the world that we were so disloyal to our Queen as to put any one before her. It is due, however, to Mr. Thompson, one of the present Proprietors of that Journal, to say that he is a gentleman well known to many of us; and we have good reasons to believe that he would do nothing, wilfully, to injure the colored people.

Yours, respectfully,
Thos. Smallwood.

Toronto, August 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor:—In a copy of your paper of a late date, I saw an article written by M. R. Delany, calling upon the coloured people to meet at the National Convention, to be held in Cleaveland, on the 24th of August, and following days, for the purpose of taking into consideration which would be the best country to emigrate to; I therefore wish to give you my views on it. I am of opinion that it would be much better to emigrate to Canada, as it is considerably nearer than the West Indies, and, taking into consideration the least expense that must be incurred, by emigrating to the West Indies, I think you will agree with me that two-thirds of the people could not effect such an emigration,—whereas, all could emigrate to Canada, where the climate is more healthy, and the soil, if properly cultivated, would be equally as fertile as that of the West Indies. He says the question is whether emigration will make their condition worse. I emphatically assert that it cannot. Arouse the minds of our brethren, and keep that good feeling alive, for I have been long wishing to see it. If you look back and see how generally we have been oppressed, and still are, by the blood-hounds, our slave-masters—how we were kept in the most servile bondage, and treated more like—nay, even worse than brutes. Think you that any country, be it situated in the remotest part of the world, would not be an hundred-fold better than the one they are now in, where they are suffering every minute under the lash of their inhuman masters?—No, I say that your condition cannot be made worse than it is at present, but infinitely better by emigrating to the Canadas.

I hope and trust that the time will come when a thorn will have grown up in Canada, that will be a tool in the bosoms of the oppressors. The only way to improve that thorn, would be to emigrate to Canada, where we can have an eye open to the movements of our enemies.

Doctor Burke.

Brampton, July 31, 1854.

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Disgraceful Outrages.

For some weeks past it has been the policy of drivers of omnibusses belonging to the St. Catharine's House and the American Hotel, to exclude coloured people therefrom; or, by special indulgence, allow them to ride outside. Some four weeks ago, the Rt. Rev. Paul Quinn, of Philadelphia, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, came to the St. Cathorine's Depot in a feeble state of health. This fine old gentleman, whose presence would honour any board of Bishops, was compelled to climb up and take his seat outside to ride into town. More recently, the Rev. Dr. Payne, Bishop of the same Church, a man of superior intelligence and refinement of manners, who would pass as an accomplished gentleman among all civilized and enlightened people, with his wife, an accomplished lady-like person, came over from Toronto by the new steamer Welland. He had nothing to complain of till he reached Port Dalhousie. He was there excluded from the two omnibusses, upon the false pretence that they were pledged to parties; being a mild, amiable man, richly imbued with the spirit of gentleness, he would not contend with the drivers, who first took advantage of him by lying. He was in a poor state of health, not having fully recovered from a severe turn of illness experienced in Toronto. With his wife, he was compelled to remain at the Port till a late hour in the night, when a conveyance was sent down for them by the Rev. Mr. Copeland, who was permitted to ride up outside.

But a short time since, the Rev. John Garrow, a free coloured minister from New Orleans, of fine appearance and more than ordinary intelligence, came to the Railroad station; and here, for the first time upon his long journey of nearly 3000 miles, met with insult from carriers, being refused a seat in an omnibuss. A coloured gentleman of fortune lately came from Mobile, who was here subject to like barbarity, though able to buy out both of the principal hotels in the place. Time would fail to mention the case of worthy females who were left exposed at the Depot to insults from ruffians till a late hour in the night.

These things are truly humiliating, but such glaring facts should be known. These facts by no means indicate British feeling, nor do they indicate enlightened American feeling. The like is seldom known any where upon the American continent; and if the people of St. Catharines can tolerate such outrages, they are surely entitled to have sent them a missionary of civilization.

A Citizen.

St. Catharines,
August 6th, 1854.

Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of the colored citizens of St. Catharines, including the waiters at the principal hotels of the place, convened this evening at the Methodist Chapel on North Street, to take into consideration their aggrievances from certain innkeepers and their hirelings who drive their omnibusses.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the Rev. Nelson Countee was appointed President; Emanuel Morris, Vice-President, and David Baxter, Secretary.

The President rose and addressed the meeting, and stated the object for which it was called, viz., to take action against the cruel prejudices which deny to coloured persons, however respectable, the use of public conveyances to and from the Railroad station and the steamboat.

Mr. Dyke, the head waiter of the American Hotel, was called to express his sentiments, which he did in an appropriate manner. It was his settled determination to quit the hotel, and urged others to do the same rather than be compelled to witness such treatment as had lately occurred; that he could stand it no longer.

Mr. Morris, the head waiter of the St. Catharines House, was called on to express his sentiments, which he did in a brief but decided manner.

He said that he considered the insults and outrages heaped upon his brethren, on account of prejudice, as committed against himself. He could endure such outrages no longer; and made a stirring appeal to all present to respect themselves, and their rights as a people, and submit no longer to such degrading treatment. The head waiters were followed by quite a number of other persons, most of whom were employed at the hotels above named. The meeting was one of great harmony, and all were united in giving utterance to manly indignation towards the guilty parties who had injured and insulted them repeatedly, by excluding from conveyances persons of colour; men of the highest respectability, and in one or two instances, using violence to effect their nefarious purposes.

The following resolutions were presented, and passed unanimously; the latter more particularly, by the waiters of the two leading hotels:—

Resolved, That, in this glorious land of Freedom, and under this equitable and powerful Government, *man is man*, without respect to the colour of his skin, and that we, as men, will not submit to degrading terms of service, nor see our brethren treated with indignity by public conveyances, or excluded therefrom, without showing a manly spirit of resentment.

Resolved, That, as waiters, at the public hotels, of St. Catharines, we will not continue in the service of our present employers, unless, in the management of their conveyances, they henceforth treat ourselves and our people with that respect and civility, to which we are entitled, as men.

It was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Nelson Countee, President.
David Baxter, Secretary.

St. Catherines, C. W.,
August, 4, 1854.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, August 6.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived last night in ten days and eight hours.

Cotton steady—prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs—further decline.

Consols 92¼ a 92½.

Sales of Cotton for 3 days, 19,000 bales.

Flour declined 4s. Wheat 3d. Corn 1s.

Spain.

A despatch from Vienna, states that Gen. Hess, with the Austrian army had crossed the Wallachian frontier.

The insurrection in Spain is progressing rapidly; and it is positively asserted that the Queen has fled the country. Madrid, however, is reported tranquil.

Gen. Espartero had arrived at Madrid, and had been called upon to form a new Ministry.

Gen. Blazer had fled to Portugal.

Gen. Sanmaquel's appointment as Minister of War, was received with great acclamation.

The infant Don Fernando, brother of the King, is dead.

The Junta has re-established the Unicipality of 1843.

The members of the *corps diplomatique* had been called together at the palace.

It is the Queen Christina that has fled from Madrid, not Queen Isabella. The former was arrested near Don Sebastian, and placed in the castle.

A contest movement is said to have broken out at Navarre.

The French Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenian frontier.

Madrid dates of the 19th, state that on that evening, Madrid was in the hands of the people, and that a Provisional Government had been proclaimed.

The War.

The Germanic diet has accepted, without conditions, the Austro-Prussian treaty.

Prince Paskiewitch is not dead, as reported, but will resume the command of the Danubian army.

Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has died of appoplexy.

Samid Pacha, eldest son of Mahommet Macha, had resumed the reins of Government in Egypt.

Prince Gortschakoff had announced his intention of defending Moldavia and Wallachia with 200,000 men. His head quarters are at Slapodgie. General Luders had concentrated his force at Halarosh.

The official documents published in the Principalities in the name of the Czar, bear the name of the *protector* of the Danubian Principalities.

Three steamers of the allied fleet had appeared before Odessa and destroyed some of the works there.

The Greeks had attempted the assassina-

tion of Lord Raglan, the English commander-in-chief. The ringleader was arrested and hung.

Captain Power, of the English war steamer *Fire Brand*, was killed by the enemy at Selina.

A telegraph despatch received in London announces the entrance of the Austrian troops into Wallachia.

Three interpreters of the British army have been found guilty of correspondence with the enemy, and shot.

Omar Pacha appears still to avoid a general action with the enemy.

The Baltic.

The cholera had nearly disappeared from from the Baltic fleet.

The French expeditionary force had arrived at Helsingfors.

Gen. De Hilliers and staff directly proceeded overland to Copenhagen.

The British squadron in the Baltic were lying at Kioga.

The Russians are committing great excesses in Dobrudscha. And it has been reported, were also raising the walls of the fortress of Scosova.

It was stated that all the fortified places in the Dobruscha would be destroyed.

There were 20,000 sick Russians in Moldavia and Wallachia.

Another debate had been had in the British Parliament on the vote of credit—£3,000,000 sterling—to carry on the war. The vote was carried.

The Turks are constructing batteries between Kalarash and Silistria.

Insurrectionary movements had appeared in Geneva and Modena; they were, however, suppressed.

Napier's fleet is off the Aland Island.

A Vienna despatch states that a battle was fought on the 19th near Giurgevo, in which the Russians were completely defeated, and two prominent generals killed.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

MARKETS SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

New York, August 8.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, with three days later news, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this evening.

Liverpool dates are to July 28th.

Cotton active, at a slight advance.

Flour advanced 6d a 1s. Wheat 3d a 4d better. Corn advanced 1s a 2s.

Consols advanced—closing at 92⅝.

Political news possesses nothing of startling interest.

Gortschakoff is forwarding a portion of his army to Bucharest, the mouth of the Danube being no longer tenable.

The *Constitutional* states the immediate entry of the Austrians as decided upon.

Sixty thousand Turks are fortifying Giurgevo.

The cholera has appeared at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

A Russian camp of 50,000 is being formed at Uozisener.

Neutral vessels were allowed to come out of Russian ports.

Madrid at the latest dates, was quiet, but the citizens were still under arms on the 11th.

Prince Gorschakoff is confirmed in the command of the Moldo-Wallachian Army.

An Army of 50,000 men is to be concentrated near Arato.

The reserves collected in will amount to 130,000.

From India there was nothing important.

Accounts from Malta states that there were 180 officers and sailors lately forming the crew of the *Tiger* who had been exchanged at Odessa.

The allied forces were still at Varna.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Bosphorus.

Nothing from the Asiatic frontier, except that a special Governor has been sent from the Porte to Circassia.

There is no news from Sir Charles Napier.

Omar Pasha and Prince Napoleon were at Zergova.

A dispatch from Dantzic states that the *Hecla* and *Valorous* have cannonaded Boomersund without loss to either vessels.

LATER FROM JAMAICA AND BARBADOES.

We have Kingston papers to the 22nd of July. The news is unimportant. The Cholera has made its appearance, but had made little progress. Up to the 7th there had been twenty deaths in Rio Bueno, where the disease was subsiding.

Much indignation was manifested in Jamaica in regard to the conduct of Captain Hollins, and the Kingston *Journal* of the 22nd July, states:

"We have much satisfaction in learning that a subscription has been raised in this city, headed by his Excellency the Governor, for the immediate relief of the suffering poor inhabitants of Greytown, and that an amount bordering on £100 has been already received. This sum is to be expended on the purchase of provisions to be forwarded by H. M. S. *Espiegle*, to sail on Sunday morning, and which, we have little doubt, will prove of material benefit."

The same paper of the 22nd says:—

"We are happy to learn that the Cholera at Barbadoes has considerably abated, particularly at Bridgtown, though not without having carried off between 11,000 and 12,000 souls. The *Globe* makes the mortality to be as high as 15,000, but this is denied by the *West Indian*, which paper is borne out by the *Barbadian* and *Liberal*.

United States.

Message

Of the President of the United States to the Senate in Executive Session, touching our Relations with Spain.

Washington, August 1.

The following message was communicated to the Senate in Executive Session this afternoon, being an answer to a resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Senate of the United States:

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requesting the President to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interests, whether anything has arisen, since the date of his Message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures being adopted by Congress, to meet any exigencies that may arise in the recess of Congress, affecting those relations.

In the Message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast; the relations which it must ever bear to our Commercial and other interests, it is in vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing on our Commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amiable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights; to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past cause of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future.

But, I am constrained to say *that such is not the fact*. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the *Black Warrior*, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the authorities of Cuba; and thus, to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself.

Meanwhile information, not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received, to the effect that preparations was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals under military organization for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that Colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike require, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive laws, and that of good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in behalf of the proper officers of the Government.

No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war, is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of Constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress.

Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other of these depositories of the functions of Government.

I have only to add, that nothing has arisen since the date of my former Message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

Franklin Pierce.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

Ratification of the Treaty with Russia.

Washington, July 25.

The Russian treaty was ratified by the Senate to-day. It secures the neutrality of the United States in the present European war, and fully acknowledges the principle that the neutral flag protects the vessel and cargo.

☞ The United States Congress adjourned on Monday, the 7th inst., after having passed the Reciprocity Bill. The treaties ratified by the Senate, are—

The Gadsden treaty.

The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.

The Commercial treaty with Japan.

The Neutrality treaty with Russia.

Sundry treaties, extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska, and other territories.

The bills passed of most importance:

The Kansas and Nebraska bill.

The bill providing for six first-class war steamers.

The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden treaty.

The Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska.

The bill extending the warehousing system.

The bill to give effect to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty.

The Fortification bill.—*Globe.*

In Trouble.—Officer Tyler, yesterday, succeeded in arresting a free negro named David Robertson, charged with having visited a free State and returned to Virginia, in violation of law. He has been employed on the steamer *Roanoke*, and will undergo an examination before the Mayor this morning.—*Richmond, Va. Dispatch*

Immense Cattle Freight.—On Tuesday, upwards of an hundred cars freighted with 1,200 or 1,800 cattle, and ten or twelve with sheep and swine, making one hundred and twenty-two in all, passed over the Western Railroad from Albany to Brighton. This we believe is the largest cattle freight ever taken to that market in a single batch by railroad.—*Albany Express.*

Death of Samuel Lewis, of Ohio.—The Cincinnati papers announce the death of Samuel Lewis, the veteran abolitionist, (the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio last year, when he received a very heavy vote,) one of the most magnetic and eloquent orators that ever electrified a popular audience, arduous and indefatigable in his labors—also a zealous and most efficient advocate of the temperance movement, the cause of education, &c., &c.—a self-made, and in many respects a remarkable man. His death has unquestionably been hastened by his unwearied efforts in behalf of oppressed and degraded humanity. He died at his residence, near Cincinnati, on Friday evening last.

Horrible Death.—A negro man named Jesse Clayton, employed in the ship yard of Messrs. Meads & Horney, whilst sharpening a saw, yesterday afternoon, the tressels which supported the log upon which he had been at work gave way, and the log fell with such force on his head that he was driven against the saw, his neck coming in contact with it, by which his head was nearly severed from the body. The wounded man survived but about fifteen minutes.—*Baltimore Argus, July 11.*

Glass in a Finger Fourteen Years.—A lady in this city, wife of Henry Wilcox, Esq., about fourteen years since, accidentally stuck a piece of glass, about one-quarter of an inch in length, into one of her fingers. A few days ago it voluntarily ejected itself, much to her relief, as it has been the cause of much trouble during the whole time it has been lodged there.—*New Bedford Standard.*

There has been a fugitive slave excitement at La Salle, Ill. Some Missourians attempted to arrest two runaway negroes who were provided with free papers. They were rescued, and entertained at a hotel. Several pistols were fired, blows exchanged, and brickbats brought into requisition. One of the pursuers was struck to the ground by a stone, but no one was seriously injured.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday, says: Two negro women, one mullatto girl, one negro man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Squire Beall, of Covington, escaped from their servitude on Thursday night last, crossing the suspension bridge to Newport, thence to Ohio. They have not yet been captured.

Sale of Negroes.—Three slaves were sold in Abingdon a few days since as follows: A negro woman 36 or more years old, brought $780; a negro boy, 7 or 8 years old, brought $700; and a negro boy child, only 4 years old, brought $330.—*Richmond, Va. Dispatch.*

Chester Co. Alms House.—A disease resembling cholera broke out at the Chester Alms House week before last, and is still raging. Some forty of the inmates had died last Friday, and we learn from the West Chester *Register*, that some dozen more were sick. The disease is attributed to the general neglect by the Directors of those sanitary measures which should never be neglected at such an institution, especially in a sickly season.—*Olive Branch.*

Getting High.—A free negro named Beverly Robinson was captured and caged by officer Johnson, yesterday, charged with being engaged in a fight in the street, and with throwing stones at a white man. If the charge is sustained this morning, Beverly will be taught a lesson not soon to be forgotten.—*Richmond (Va.) Despatch.*

Provincial.

"This Canada."

"Emigrants, and those intending to emigrate from the rural districts of the old country, will find in Western Canada vast tracts of valuable land not yet taken up; and which can be obtained on very favourable terms. Sales of Crown Lands are made subject to actual settlement, and are sold at prices ranging from fifty cents (two shillings sterling) to two dollars. One-tenth of the price is required to be paid at the date of sale; the balance to be paid within ten years, in equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. Large tracts of the best lands in the Province are now open to purchasers on these terms. The Crown Lands have all been surveyed and divided into 200 acre lots with allowances for roads 66 feet wide, running parallel and at right angles—affording a public highway on the front and at the rear of each lot.—*International Journal.*

Celebration.—Yesterday being the nineteenth Anniversary day of the Negro Emancipation, a large and respectable body of colored men paraded the streets, accompanied by two brass bands, one of which was Mr. Scott's excellent cornet band. The persons forming the procession were well attired, and certainly we have seldom seen a finer body of men. They repaired to the Cathedral, where a sermon was preached, and from thence to the Government Grounds, where they partook of a good dinner. A Soiree was held in the evening. Everything passed off quietly, and, we trust, satisfactorily to all concerned.—*North American.*

Robbery of an Old Man.—A fine old man named Timms, whose head is bleached with upwards of 86 summers, was robbed on Tuesday last of the sum of $145, in the boarding house of Mr. William Reeves, on Queen Street. On the day named, Mr. Timms repaired to his box to recruit his pocket with a little cash, and to his great surprise, found that out of $200 but $55 remained. Suspicion was attached to a fellow-boarder named Crawley, whose hair can almost vie in whiteness with Timms, and he was arrested. Nearly all the missing money was found in Crawley's possession, and the matter will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning to undergo investigation. Before Crawley was arrested, he went to Timms in the most hypocritical manner and sympathised with him for the loss of his money, saying that it was well that the heartless scoundrel "had left any money at all in the box." Crawley has been formally committed.—*Globe.*

The Colored population of Toronto had a great gathering on the first of August, to celebrate the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indian Islands. We are glad to read that they passed an address to our gracious Queen, assuring her of their loyalty, and gratitude for the boon of freedom. Canadians, red-men, and colored men, (the whole population of Canada,) have within the last three months addressed the Throne, with expressions of loyal attachment to the Queen and Constitution of Great Britain.—*Old Countryman.*

☞ A man named Gould, while engaged in raising a stone to the top of the new Mechanics' Institute building, Montreal, was precipitated to the ground, by the woodwork, supporting the crane, giving way, on Tuesday last. The crane and stone also fell, and striking him on the head, caused his death immediately.

Kingston, August 9th, 1854.

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, a most atrocious murder was committed with an axe in the hands of a negro man, on a woman named Horan, residing on Division Street. The negro was immediately arrested and brought to the Station House.

We regret to state that the railway station on the Great Western line, at St. George, in south Dumfries was destroyed by fire yesterday, (Thursday) morning, and that the new engine, the *Jupiter*, one of the most powerful and efficient on the line, which was intended for the Galt Branch, was destroyed, together with a number of cars intended for the same Branch. We have no account of the origin of the fire; but the *Jupiter*, thus destroyed, was expected in Galt with a load of iron to complete the laying of the track.—*Galt Reporter.*

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 4
" Pawer-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.				Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.				Sterling.
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2¼	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3¾	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6¼	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11¼	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	1	"	10
0	1	1¾	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	1	"	13
0	1	2¾	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5¼	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8¼	"	3	0	19	9	1	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3¾	"	6	0	23	2	1	"	19
0	8	6¼	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11¼	"	9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4½	"	11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7⅛	"	12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	"	13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5⅞	"	16	0	1095	0	0	"	900
1	0	8¼	"	17	0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11½	"	18	0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1½	"	19	0	3650	13	4	"	3000
1	4	4	£1	0	0	4867	6	8	"	4000
						6083	6	8	"	5000

MARKETS.

Toronto, August 11, 1854.

Flour—Millers Extra Superfine, per bbl. 30s 0d to 32s 6d. Farmers' per 196 lbs 30s to 32s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s. 3d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 0d to 37s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 2s 10d to 3s0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9 to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6½d. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 5s. to 5s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

		s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.		11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.		3	3	a	0	0
Corn do		5	0	a	0	0
Barley do		5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton		80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.		3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.		56	0	a	0	0
Pork do		44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb		1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz		0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

Died,

At his residence, in Windsor, C. W., Aug. 1st, Henry Bibb, Editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, aged 39 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

AT this Office, a smart, active boy. One from the country preferred.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 19.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7.00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 45 a.m.
" London at	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p.m.
" London at	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4 00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2 30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4 00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3.40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10 30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 a.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to

C. J. BRIDGES.
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1851. 21

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTANT,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber:

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;

Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;

Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;

Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;

N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,

W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,

Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

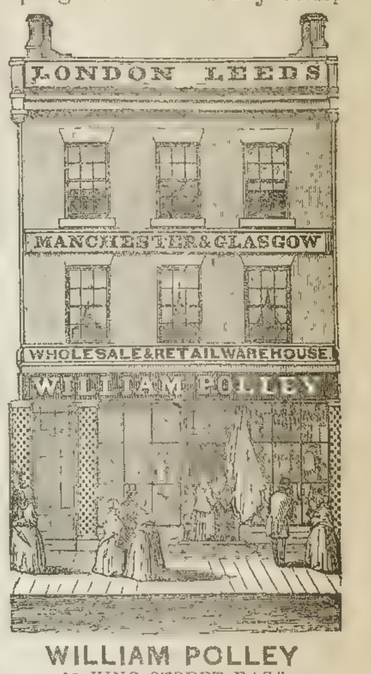
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Muslins and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Poetry.

Country Home.

Oh! give mē a home in the country wide
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her buds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal song ringing, from fresh leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer, a seat in a shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick 'neath the sun's scorching beam
Dips her fair petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When his barns are filled,
From the field he's tilled.
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night;
Where the jest and the song and laugh are free:
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

In the Meadows.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I lie in the summer meadows,
In the meadows all alone,
With the infinite sky above me,
And the sun on his mid-day throne.

The smell of the flowering grasses
Is sweeter than any rose,
And a million of happy insects
Sing in the warm repose.

The mother lark, that is brooding,
Feels the sun on her wings,
And the deeps of the noonday glitter
With swarms of fairy things.

From the billowy green beneath me,
To the fathomless blue above,
The creatures of God are happy
In the warmth of their summer love.

The infinite bliss of Nature
I feel in every vein;
The light and the life of summer
Blossom in heart and brain.

But, darker than any shadow
By thunder clouds unfurled,
The awful truth arises,
That Death is in the world.

And the sky may beam as ever,
And never a cloud be curled,
And the airs be living odors,
But death is in the world.

Out of the deeps of sunshine
The invisible bolt is hurled;
There's life in the summer meadows,
But Death is in the world!

Agricultural.

Covered and Uncovered Manure.

EXPERIMENTS BY LORD KINNAIRD, ENGLAND, WITH COVERED AND UNCOVERED MANURE:

With Uncovered Manure.

		tons	cwt.	lbs.	
1st. measurement—	1 acre produced	7	6	8	potatoes
2nd.	do 1 do	do	7	19	99

With Covered Manure.

		tons	cwts.	lbs.	
1st. measurement—	1 acre produced	11	16	26	potatoes
2nd.	do 1 do	do	11	12	56

As soon as possible after the potatoes were harvested, the field was cleansed, ploughed and wheat drilled in; at the rate of three bushels per acre. As soon as the weather was suitable in the spring, the whole field got a dressing of 3 cwt. of Peruvian guano per acre.—During the winter very little difference was apparent; but shortly after the application of the guano, the wheat on that portion manured by the covered dung, took a decided lead, which it retained all summer. The whole field was cut on the 26th of August, 1852; the portion manured by the uncovered dung being at least four days earlier than the other. As before, the two seperate portions in each half of the field, were measured, cut and stocked separately. On the fourth of Sept., each portion was threshed, the grain carefully measured, and the straw weighed. On account of a wet season the grain was lighter than usual, in Great Britain, per bushel. The result of the experiment was as follows:

With Uncovered Manure.

	Produce in grain. acre.	bush.	lbs.	Weight per bushel. lbs.	Produce in straw stones	lbs.
1st.	41	19		61½	152 of 22	
2nd.	42	33		do.	160 do.	

With Covered Manure.

1st.	55	5	61	220 of 15	
2nd.	53	53	47	210 do	

These and similar experiment shave satisfied Lord Kinnaird of the advantages to be derived from having farm-yard manures put under cover. They seem so conclusive and instructive on this point as to deserve to be brought before the farming classes of this country. Not a few of our readers, we doubt not, will take measures of some kind to profit by them. It will require but a few minutes to determine the probable profits of protecting any certain amount of yard-manure. It appears from the above results that Lord Kinnaird got about 125 bushels of wheat more from the 10 acre manured from the covered dung, than from the 10 acres which had been manured with the uncovered. In wheat alone, then, without taking potatoes or wheat straw into account, the difference in favour of covered manures was quite considerable.

This would seem to render it evident that manures are subjected to great loss of fertilizing power by exposure to heats and and storms. The experience here given does not note the extent of the exposure.—*Olive Branch.*

Variety of Food Necessary.

It is in vegetables as in animal life; a mother crams the child exclusively with arrow root—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principle bulk of bone—out of starch, It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread perhaps now and then a little meal soup, it would have no teeth and bones at all. Farmers keep poultry; at what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fouls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well-bred fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the material for the shells, however nourishing her food may be in other respects. A fowl with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacited from laying any eggs. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to judicious treatment, as their own horses.—*Olive Branch.*

Gleanings.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Law—Buttoning up a Tailor.

The "glorious uncertainty" of the law is proverbial, a striking instance of which occurred the other day in the County Court of Marylebone, where an unfortunate tailor sought to recover the sum of £9 for clothes furnished to an ingenious customer. Tailors, more, perhaps, than any other tradesmen, are victims of knavery, at the mercy of accomplished sharpers, who ply their calling more effectually when they have a well made coat on their backs which has never been paid for.

In the case to which we refer, the unfortunate tailor imagined, no doubt that he had "grounds of action," for he had executed the order and delivered the goods.—Poor, misguided man! He knew nothing of the working of that "glorious constitution" under which he lives—nothing of the operation of those statutes, every one of which by a fiction of law, he is presumed to be acquainted with. When he had proved his case as he foolishly supposed, he was asked the kind of *buttons* which he had placed on the garments for the amount of which he sued. He answered without hesitation, "cloth buttons." The Judge eyed the defendant's lawyer with surprise.

"Pray, what has such a question to do with the case?" "Very much," was the pert rejoinder, "as I shall presently show;" and accordingly the learned gentleman, to the astonishment of every one—certainly to the astonishment of the unfortunate tailor, began to quote acts of William III, acts of Queen Anne and acts of George I, giving in each case chapter and verse with the most cool and unblushing precision, proving that the making of "cloth buttons" was decidedly illegal, and that the unhappy plaintiff, so far from being in a position to recover his just debt, had not only forfeited his claim, but had rendered himself liable to *heavy penalties* for making his buttons of cloth, when they ought to have been made of *brass!*

"It is here enacted," said this accomplished legal excavator, "that no person in England shall make, sell, or sew on any clothes buttons or button-holes made or bound with cloth, serge, camlets, or druggets, or any other stuff, under a penalty of forty shillings for every dozen buttons so made; and the provisions further direct that no person can recover for clothes made without brass buttons." At the close of this notable speech a roar of laughter, according to the report, proceeded from the persons who were in the court. Everybody laughed but the poor tailor. For him these absurd statutes, so glibly quoted, were no laughing matters. The Judge found that these acts, which had been passed to encourage the Birmingham button trade in the good old days of protection, had never been repealed; and the result was that the tailor was non-suited, and impudently told by the man who had cheated him that he would be proceeded against for the recovery of penalties specified in the acts.

Now, considering how much this country pays to lawyers, will any one hesitate to say that this is not a disgraceful state of things? We have fifteen judges who absorb little less than £100,000 per annum; we have the Lord Chancellor, whose income is not less than an eighth part of that sum; we have Vice-Chancellors, lord justices, master of the rolls, attorney and solicitor-generals, all drawing immense sums from the public, and it is left to some pettifogging fellow to delve up and discover the existence of acts of parliament which prevent a numerous class of tradesmen from recovering their just debts. Some one has said of English law that it smiles in your face while it picks your pocket; but in the case of the tailors, it does worse than this—it plunders them remorselessly, and laughs with glee while it perpetrates the monstrosity.—*European Times, July 15.*

THE EFFECT OF GOOD COMPANY.—M. Rothschild was asked one day by a young man, an intimate friend of his family, to lend him 5,000 francs. "No, said the Baron, "I only do business now, with crowned heads; but I'll get you the money. You may walk with me, once, along the arcades of the Bourse, taking me familiarly by the arm"—The promenade was effected, and at the end of it the young man had his 5,000 francs in his pocket, and had refused offers of 50,000 more.

An American paper singing the praises of the Far West says "nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make away with themselves; for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and, at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he *will* come to."

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.—Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold) mix well one pound of chloride of lime (having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture,) with a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other woodwork that will not suffer injury, then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to assure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be as well to repeat the lustration a second time—*i. e.*, the day or two after.—*The Builder.*

GILDED SILK.—M. Pouilly, of Paris, has a galvanoplastic method of treating silk, by which gilded dress or drapery is produced of unequalled magnificence. He metalizes the silk, throws down upon it a coating of copper, and last of all a coating of gold; and so perfectly is this accomplished, that the texture, while appearing to be metallic throughout, retains all its flexibility. The richness of effect is said to be truly marvellous; and we may yet hear of a *Feld of the Cloth of Gold*, far surpassing that which old chroniclers tell us of.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ord nary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the unjustness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD respecting the destitute condition of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after suffering their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
Rev. Edward Edwards, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm

c. The hand terms shall be such that their products will be at all times saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the [illegible] of society in which we live. To secure an essential improvement of this *element* in [illegible], it ever we expect the enjoyment of free [illegible], and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures as they exist in the Call, as the Convention is specifically brought for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS and no opposition to them will be encouraged.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged and attached to the Call, *five* names from each State.

We must make an issue, create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb, M. R. Delany, H. G. Webb, Thos. A. Brown, John Jones, L. L. Hawkins, Samuel Venerable John Williams, A. F. Hawkins, S. W. Sanders, Jefferson Miller, Rev A. R. Green, P. L. Jackson, J. H. Maloney,	*Pittsburgh, Pa.,*
G. Harper, Jonathan Green, H. A. Jackson, E. R. Parker, Samuel Bruce,	*Alleghany City.*
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John N. Still, Stanley Matthews.	*New York.*

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100	acres
10 " 5th "	" "	200	"
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9 " 11th "	North Orillia	50	"
14 " 3rd "	Tay	100	"
15 " 11th "	Nottawasaga	100	"
11 " 12th "	"	200	"
16 " 10th "	"	200	"
17 " 10th "	"	200	"

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 22.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. STEPHENS, its former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Late of Philadelphia,
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES.
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner

Also by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

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F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other Job work, which will be warranted.
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Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Address to the Conductors of the "Provincial Freeman."

Toil on, toil on, ye noble few!
Such work is worthy of such hands;
Renounce the vile, applaud the true,—
Your fame shall speed in foreign lands.

For, ye like stars of purest light,
Are gazed upon by anxious eyes:
And throbbing hearts, in "black and white"—
In frames of every hue and size.

Breathe prayers to Fate, to move the wheels
Of Reason, Love and Knowledge on,
'Till Justice's auditory peals,
Proclaims abroad "the work is done."

A ray of light shall strike those eyes,
Which gaze upon [illegible] shade
Each ear shall catch the piercing sighs,
That by your generous hearts are made.

And each shall feel, by duty bound,
To help to move the mighty car:
Applaud your cause, fair in the sound,
And swell [illegible] bar!

The [illegible] "[illegible]" sand
A myriad [illegible] of lively souls
Then prejudice with baneful guile,
Must die, as progress onward rolls.

Then let us pray, that from their sleep,
The living stupors may awake,
And [illegible]
The blazing chain [illegible]

And climb the hill of honored worth;
Ascend the top of dazzling fame;
Then grateful of another birth—
Inscribe thereon *a deathless name!*

C., OF CHATHAM

Miscellaneous.

The Solitary Alpine Traveller.

An English tourist, who wished to make the ascent of Mont St. Bernard alone, thus speaks of his journey in a communication to Eliza Cook's Journal:

Some of my friends in England had strongly urged me not to attempt the St. Bernard without a guide, because of the danger. Experience has, however, taught me that the services of a guide are needed less often than most people imagine, and I like to be alone. On this mountain, too, you can not go wrong; you have only to follow the road, which is an excellent one as far as St. Pierre, and is practicable for cars to within two hours of the hospice.

The road makes a sudden plunge in the forest of St. Pierre, and is so rugged and tortuous, that you see at once why this portion of the route gave more trouble and loss to Bonaparte in his celebrated passage than all the rest. The skeletons of unhappy Frenchmen are still sometimes discovered in crevices of the rocks.

Beyond St Pierre you leave the valley and the pine trees behind, and come upon a broad level of Alpine pasture, abounding as usual in flowers, and enlivened by the bells of the numerous grazing kine. Here the rhododendron grows in profusion. At the end of the pastures stands a big white house, known as the Cantine, often used by travellers who arrive late or are caught in a storm. Here the car road terminates, and the hardest work of climbing begins.

The sky, which lower down I had found rather too clear, became overcast, and the large, heavy precursor drops of a thundershower began to fall as I commenced the ascent of the rocks which rise black and steep from the verge of the soft green turf. The rugged path follows the windings of the Dranse, here diminished to a noisy brook, as it frets and foams in a tortuous course among the splintered masses of granite that here upheave their grey heads in savage confusion. Vegetation becomes scantier at every step, and at length nothing but hardy mosses and lichens are to be seen.

Owing to the general backwardness of the season, the snow had but slightly melted, and lay thick and heavy in every nook and angle not exposed to the direct rays of the sun. To the right and left stretched a waste of snow, and looking upward, the scene was still more wintry and desolate, for the snow lay not in patches, but in vast wide slopes, unbroken save by the scattered summits of the rocks. It was one of those marvellous contrasts for which Switzerland is so remarkable; and he who had not traversed the green pastures lying but a short distance below, might well doubt of their existence.

More and more sullen grew the scene as I climbed the craggy steep; heavy clouds sank lower and lower, the wind howled dismally as it swept down from the heights; the rain seemed to have made up its mind for a settled pour, and lightning flashed and thunder bellowed with a vividness and power that might well be deemed the shrieking of the spirit of the mountains against the daring intruder. The clouds were so near my head that I feared to keep my umbrella up; so, sheltering myself under some overhanging crags, I watched the sounding war. It was viewing nature in a new aspect—in the very workshop and headquarters of storms.

The clouds rolled slowly away, and in about twenty minutes the storm moderated to a fitful shower, and I again toiled onward. The walking had become more irksome than before, the rain having made stone and snow alike slippery; and when foothold fails at almost every step, the fatigue of climbing an ascent is painfully increased. Here the path began to rise again: and so frequent and exhausting were my slips, that I was compelled to stop every thirty paces to recover breath. It began to rain again; the wind howled and shrieked more dismally than before; the clouds swooped, and, so deepened the leaden gloom, that night seemed to have come. I looked at my watch—it was half-past four; so there were yet some hours to sunset. Still, the difficulty of facing the wind and rain made me doubtful of getting to the summit of the pass, and I was beginning to discuss the possibilities of a return to the Cantine, when another turn showed me the hospice.

Though still far off, the sight reanimated me; and in hope of reaching the friendly shelter, I again trudged onward. Another quarter of an hour brought me to the foot of the steepest slope of all, where the convent was no longer in view, and from which the mule tracks diverged a considerable distance to the left, while a single trail of footsteps led directly upward. I preferred to follow these as the shortest route, though I had to use my hands as well as my feet to secure my foothold. In this way I had mounted about one-third of the height when another storm-burst, compared with the first which was a zephyr. The rain fell in spouts and streams dashing like a shadowy river down the snow, hissing as it went, intermingled with hail that beat mercilessly upon me, for keeping my umberella up was out of the question.

Now the lightning flashed again and the thunder roared; and so deadly chill were the blasts, that I was speedily benumbed as well as drenched, and, for the first time in my life, knew what it was to be cold to the bones. Every time I bent forward to dig my hands into the snow, the rain ran down my back, till I shuddered at its freezing propensities. The case seemed growing desperate, when I spied some rocks on the left, and made toward them for the sake of a firm footing for a few minutes. No sooner had I reached them, than a strange giddiness seized me, and I fell down in a half unconscious state, and lay for a time until the pelting of the storm roused me again, to hear thunder roaring at my ears, rolling round and round, and even under me.

I could not help looking; the clouds lay close upon the rocks, leaving no room for the lightning to dart downward, and it seemed to me that a lurid fire flashed through them from time to time in a horizontal direction, and tore them asunder as it passed. Would there be no danger in standing upright? Whether or no if I did not make an attempt to go on, the increasing would soon incapacitate me altogether. I rose to my feet, and erewhile gazing at the hill or on the rock, when the giddiness again seized me, and there came over me a sense or a sullen pleasure at the pelting of the rain, and indifference to the result. Minutes are long under such circumstances, and three or four minutes may have passed, when almost involuntarily I started up, looked around, and shouted. No answer came but mocking echoes; the shout had disheartened me; it seemed a confession of weakness.

However, I saw dimly through the rock a large black cross on the top of the slope; if that could be reached, there would be a hope of seeing the convent; so mustering all my strength, I succeeded in climbing up to it, and putting my arm around it, I wiped my eyes for a fresh survey. Heaven be praised! there is the convent, and nearer than I thought. Between me and it lay an untrodden bank of snow in the hollows of the rock. It was deep and might be treacherous; but I had become desperate, and rushed across it laughing and shouting under some wild, uncontrollable impulse to the open door of the hospitable building. How I did it without falling has been ever since a mystery to me; but it was done. I leaped up the steps, and in another moment was in the long passage which runs from one end of the edifice to the other, and in safety. If ever a heartfelt thanksgiving was offered to St. Bernard, it was on that occasion.

The Circassians among their Mountains.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives this interesting account of his visit to the valley of the Caucasus, in company with Admiral Sir E. Lyon.

"A few miles beyond Golovinsky, says the writer, the Admiral stood close to the shore and anchored; the rest of the fleet did the same. Two Turkish trading boats from Trebizonde were high and dry on the beach, and hundreds of Circassians formed a picturesque crowd (nearly all being mounted) by the seashore. This point is named Bardan, and here the Russians have perseveringly tried to get a footing, and as often being foiled by the Circassian rifles, the owners of which are not a little proud of the frequent repulsions of Moskov. Bardan has therefore been the only Circassian post, and from this place the young ladies have for years been eligibly settled in the harems of the great men of Stamboul. From this place Captain Brook and the engineer officer started over the mountains with a few Sappers and an escort of Circassians, commanded by Ismail Bey, to cross the Russian road by hook or by crook, and to communicate with Schamyl, if possible. As soon as we landed we were surrounded by a crowd of Circassians, who immediately led us by a path from the shore, through woods, brambles, and ditches, to a long field, surrounded by woods, among which several wooden dwellings showed their roofs. This was a beautiful spot, and the grass beneath us a mass of daisies and buttercups. A renewal of acquaintance with these was not the least pleasant part of our trip. A Circassian made me mount his horse. Crossing a stream, I gave it up again, and prepared, with a guide, to scale one of the mountain heights. We had a heavy pull up this hill, on a narrow pathway covered with briar and brambles. On our way we met two Circassian young ladies, rather moon-faced, but with beautiful complexions and pleasant expression. Our Circassian friend called to them to cover their faces (we had a dragoman with us)—an order which the young ladies showed their good sense by neglecting. At the top we had a most noble view, a complete panorama of rich wood, overtopped with snow; several villages were dotted among the woods and upon the mountain sides, the dwellings being all of wood. We descended by another mountain path to the sea; here we took another stroll, and entered a wood. We had been advised not to stray too far, as the Circassians of the mountains were ignorant of our arrival, and might take us for Russians. In the wood we met a fine-looking old gentleman, mounted, and proceeding slowly; with him were two Circassian girls, his daughters, as it appeared. Not knowing what to make of us, he drew his sword, or rather hog-knife, and looked fierce; but on nearing us, and seeing we were unarmed, returned it again, and was quite happy when he knew us to be 'Inghealeez.' Then his daughters came forward and shook hands with all.—One was about twelve years old, the other fourteen, the latter exceedingly pretty, with a fair skin, blue eyes, and light hair, and we were told by the old gentleman they were ready and happy to become a portion of the personal effects of any of us for 10,000 piastres (£80). These Circassian girls looked forward to this, as being settled in life and going to Stamboul is a fulfilment of their best wishes and desires, just as a young lady in London makes an 'eligible' match. Our little friend with the blue eyes looked at us earnestly, in confirmation of papa's words, and made some of our party a present of shells she had just picked up, which she pantomined would bear a fine polish; but a Circassian girl here and at Stamboul are two very different beings. At home she wanders about in plain and rough dress, only dreaming of the gold and decoration that may some day fall to her lot at Stamboul. They are generally educated in Turkish young lady-like accomplishments, music, &c., and imbibe by degrees the artificial life they must lead henceforth. No Turk can marry, unless he provide his wife or wives with all manner of ornaments and luxury, and hence a decrease in the population which would greatly gratify Mr. Malthus.—As the Turks of the lower orders die at Stamboul, their place is mostly filled by fresh arrivals from Asia. The two Turkish trading vessels fired an eccentric salute as the ships arrived and departed. A French schooner had arrived to export a freight of the same nature as the little blue-eyed girl I told you of; each ship would hold 200 of them. On descending the mountain we saw a number of Circassian women looking from among the brushwood at the ships; directly we appeared they dipped among the brushwood like so many specimens of 'Jack-in-the-box.' I cannot account for such excessive delicacy on their part, except, perhaps, by their being the wives of some of the warriors on the beach, who perhaps, were very jealous fellows. We took three of these people off in our boat, and numerous were their expressions of astonishment and 'Mashallahs' on seeing the ship and its contents. A book with views of Stamboul particularly elicited their admiration, but at the sight of a revolver and its six successive explosions of caps, came a Mash'Allah, Mash'Allah, and a burst of laughter. On seeing an engraving of the Greek Slave, the old gentleman laughed and put his hands before his eyes like the most sensitive of American ladies. They ate bread and salt (the latter is most valuable among them), and took back with them some charges of powder. Before coming off I noticed a mark of delicate feeling on the part of one of them. Seeing we were unarmed, he took off his pistols, knives, and sabre, and, unslinging his rifle, insisted on leaving them on shore behind him. When the Admiral went on shore, he was at once recognized, and received as a prince; and, on leaving, the whole of the hundreds of rifles were discharged at once by their owners.

"The Circassians are a remarkable good-looking race—tall and well-made, and generally fair, some even of the older warriors having quite pink cheeks; and, odd enough, when one considers their roaming life, their feet and hands are remarkably small. They cut their skin shoes to fit the foot exactly.—In dress they carry a huge affair on the head, of the calpac species; a high cone of yellow cloth rises from a forest of fur which encircles the head; their coats are principally made of a woolen fabric, and reach far below the knee. The higher orders have this of brilliant yellow cloth; round the throat a linen under-garment buttons exactly, and over this is frequently worn a smart silk affair, showing between the folds of the coat. In their breasts they carry about a score of bone or ivory cases, filled with loose powder, having the ball at the top. Some of the better sort wear smart scarlet leggins and yellow or red slippers; round the waist of all are fastened multitudinous knives and pistols, upon a leather belt; and slung over the shoulder, in a cloth case, the rifle. They look altogether like a set of aristocratic savages."

Hour-Glass Thoughts.

The bride stands waiting at the altar; the corpse lies waiting for burial.

Love vainly implores of Death a reprieve; Despair vainly invokes his coming.

The starving wretch, who purloins a crust, trembles in the hall of Justice; liveried sin, unpunished, riots in high places.

Brothers, clad "in purple and fine linen, fare sumptuously every day;" Sisters, in linsey-woolsey, toil in garrets and shrink, trembling, from insults that no fraternal arm avenges.

The Editor grows plethoric on the applause of the public and mammoth subscription lists; the *unrecognized* journalist, who, behind the scenes, mixes so deftly the newspaperiel salad, lives on the smallest possible stipend, and looks like an undertaker's walking advertisement.

The Wife, pure, patient, loving, trustful, sits singing by the evening fire, repairing, with the busy fingers of economy, the time-worn garment; the Husband, favored by darkness, seeks, with stealthy steps and costly gifts, the syren of the hour, squandering hundreds to win a smile which is ever in the market for the highest bidder.

The polluted libertine, with foul lips, back-eyed heart, but polished manners, finds smiling welcome at the beauteous lips of virtue; while, from the brow on which that libertine has ineffaceably written "Magdalen," "beauteous Virtue" turns scornfully away.

Wives rant of their "Woman's Rights," in public; Husbands eat bad dinners and tend crying babies, at home.

Mothers toil in kitchens; Daughters lounge in parlours. Fathers drive the plough; Sons drive tandem.—*Fern Leaves.*

The last words of Napoleon to Sir Hudson Lowe.

Having received an intimation from Captain Poppleton, the orderly officer attached to Longwood House that General Bonaparte had not been visible the day before, but that either he or Dr. O'Meara would certainly endeavour to see him in the course of the evening, to be enabled to make his report as usual to me, I immediately repaired to Longwood, in order to prevent any unpleasant intrusion on him, however warranted by the instructions given to the orderly officer, which require that he should either see General Bonaparte twice during the day, or ascertain his being on the spot, and report accordingly. I met General Montholon at the door of the house, asked how General Bonaparte was and, on being told he was indisposed and suffering, said I wished to offer him the assistance of a medical officer, but begged him to wait on General Bonaparte and acquaint him I was there, imagining, as it was after four o'clock, when he usually received people, he would probably see me. General Montholon went in, and returned shortly afterwards, saying General Bonaparte would see me. I passed through his dining room, drawing room, another room in which were displayed a great number of maps and plans laid out on a table, and several loose quires of writings, apparently memoirs and extracts, and was introduced into an inner apartment, with a bed in it and a couch, on which latter Bonaparte was reclining, having only his dressing gown on, and without his shoes. He raised himself up a little as I entered the room, and, pointing out a chair to me close to the couch, desired I would sit down. I seated myself, and commenced the conversation by saying I was sorry to hear he was suffering from indisposition, and had come to offer him the assistance of a medical officer of respectability who had come out with me from England, that he might have the benefit of his advice as well as that of Dr. O'Meara, should he require it. "I want no doctors," was his reply. He then, after some indifferent questions, asked me whether the wife of Sir George Bingham had arrived? She had not arrived, I replied: and I had reason to regret, on another account, the Adamant transport had not yet come in, as she was laden with several articles that might be useful to him, such as wines, clothes, furniture, &c. He said it was all owing to the want of a Chronometer; that it was a miserable piece of economy on the part of our Admiralty not to give every vessel above 200 tons a chronometer—he had caused it to be done in France; that, exclusive of the value of the ship, the lives of the persons in it merited that consideration. I said they were not vessels employed under the direction of the Admiralty, but of another board. This made no difference, he said. After some other general and unimportant questions, a short interval of silence ensued. He lay reclined on his couch, his eyes cast down, apparently suffering a good deal from an oppression in his breathing (which had been particularly observable, so as to cause an occasional interruption to his voice whilst in discource,) and his countenance usually sallow and even bloated. He recovered himself after a little while to ask me what was the situation of affairs in France at the time I left Europe? I said, everything, I believed, was settled there. Beauchamp's "Campaign of 1814" was lying on the floor near him. He asked me if it was me who had written the letters referred to in the appendix to this work. I replied, "Yes." "I recollect Marshal Blucher at Lubeck," he said: "is he not very old?"—"Seventy-five years," I replied, "but still vigourous, supporting himself on horseback for sixteen hours in the day, when circumstances render it necessary." He sat reflecting a few moments without any observation. He resumed: "The Allies have made a convention declaring me their prisoner: what do they mean? They have not authority to do so (*ni en droit ni en fait.*) I wish you to write to your Government and acquaint it that I shall protest against it. I gave myself up to England and to no other Power. It is an act of the British Parliament alone which can warrant the proceedings against me. I have been treated in a cruel manner. I misunderstood the character of the English people. I should have surrendered myself to the Emperor of Russia, who was my friend, or to the Emperor of Austria, who was related to me. There is courage in putting a man to death, but it is an act of cowardice to let him languish, and to poison him in so horrid an island and in so detestable a climate." I said the island of St. Helena had never been regarded in that light; that, except so far as related to the precautions necessary for his personal security, it had been the desire of the British Government to render his situation as comfortable as possible; that the house, furniture, and effects of every kind coming out for his use, certainly indicated as much regard as it was possible to show him consistant with the main object for which this place of residence had been selected. "Let them send me a coffin; a couple of balls in the head is all that is necessary. What does it signify to me whether I lie on a velvet couch or on fustian? I am a soldier, and accustomed to everything. I have been landed here like a convict, and proclamations forbid the inhabitants to speak to me"—attributing a great deal of all this to the Admiral; but concluded with saying, "It is not that the Admiral is a bad man." The conversation then turned on the localities of Longwood House. He inveighed bitterly against it; said he was excluded from all communication with the inhabitants; that many persons in the town would willingly come to see him, but they were afraid to ask for passes; that he had no trees about him; that this alone rendered the spot detestable; that he could not ride to any extent; that he wished to have a greater range for his excercise without being accompanied by an officer; that unless I gave him a greater range I could do nothing for him. I told him the range of Longwood was greater than any other piece of ground on the island. He said perhaps so; but that there was the camp on part of it. He did not want to see the camp always; he could not ride where that was. He wished the people of the island might be allowed to come and see him. He recurred frequently to the hardship there was in depriving him of all intercourse with them. His addresses to me on this point were bumble and artful; they obtained no assent from me. He spoke of my having insisted on seeing his servants; that it was a strange thing to interfere between a man and his *valet de chambre*; that personally seeing and examining the servants after having received their declaration was as much as to say, "in good French, that they had lied." I told him "it was Count Bertrand's fault. I had pointed out to him the way in which I intended to receive their declaration; he wished it to be otherwise, but I had insisted upon receiving it in the manner I had indicated."—"Ah! this is now over," he replied. He said he would recommend to the four who had signed their declaration to leave him whenever he found his situation more precisely defined, and should make application for their being permitted to do so. He said, "Repeat everything I have mentioned to you to your Government. I wish them to know my sentiments." On going away, I again offered him medical assistance. "I want no doctors," he replied. These were the last words he addressed to me."—*Captivity of Napoleon.*

Letter from James G. Birney.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—I sometimes think that my note to you—for I took no copy of it—referred to in your remarks on Mr. Goodell's article, imperfectly expressed what I intended to say. I meant this that if our Northern people were to consider themselves *limited* to *any* object subordinate to the total extinction of Slavery, they would probably rest on that object, should it be attained. But I, by no means, intended that I would not do all I could do, fairly connected with that end—as the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, the Trial by Jury at the place of capture, the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas act, &c., &c. But the utter extinction of Slavery must be our *ultimatum*. SERVITAS DELENDA EST must be the rallying words on our banner. Why should we lop off the too-far jutting branches of an offensive thing, and not destroy the thing that is constantly producing them.

You know as well as I do that Slavery nowhere can remain *stationary*—that its exacerbations, as it advances, become more malignant—that the laws it required half a century ago, or even a few years ago, were much below what it now requires. Why, S., the Fugitive act—the denial of trial by Jury, except at the South, where we had supposed its good-for-nothingness could deceive no one, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., these things are no more than Slavery *now* requires. A short time hence it will call for more sanguinary and cruel laws. I hold it to be an impossible thing to *practice* a republican form of government, and at the same time admit a permanent system of Slavery, I don't care how mild it may be at the outset. If we continue to suffer Slavery among us, *you* may yet live to see what the old Romans had—a man, yes a MAN, Sir—chained to the door post in New York as janitor, or a fugitive slave cast into the fish pond as food for the eels.

But if Slavery go not out at once—even if it endure for a hundred years—*we* shall be content if its doom be sealed. But all our National action concerning it must tend to put out; it must never be seen to *grow* again. If we do not *mean* to put it out, we must inevitably lose much of the benefit of its extinction. It has brought us into our present predicament—deplorable enough, in all conscience—and we cannot return, except by its entire demolition. If we have not virtuous courage enough for this, we shall run into the most unjust extravagances, for they are the meat on which Slavery feeds. We might as well, too, rest from all useless effort and at once acknowledge that we are incapable of carrying out the true principles of Democracy—anything, indeed, but corrupt party Whiggery and Locofocoism.

No, Sir—well acquainted as I am with Slavery, and seeing the effects of it on slaveholders—as every one may see them—I am as well convinced as I can be of any such thing, that unless we extinguish *it*, it will extinguish what remains to us of liberty, and Mr. Goodell's prophecy, without any aid from him will come true.

Yours, very truly,
JAS. G. BIRNEY.

Lower Saginaw, (Mich.) July 10, 1854.

REMARKS.

We have not the least objection to Mr. Birney's contemplating the complete overthrow of Slavery as the end of *his* exertions—*we* also most earnestly desire to see and hope to promote that extinction. But there is nothing like a majority—of the American People who are as yet prepared to make efforts and sacrifices to sunder party ties and encounter personal hostility, in the cause of Universal Emancipation. We submit, then, that Mr. Birney's assertion, even though it were amply sustained by proof, that every man *ought to be* an Abolitionist, does not and cannot overrule the stern fact that a large majority of our countrymen are nothing of the sort.

But why *should* they seek to "lop off the too-far jutting branches of an offensive thing, and not destroy the thing itself that is continually producing them?" Were we in their stead, we might answer, "Because the tree stands on another's ground, where we have *no right* to cut it down, while the branches stretch over the line and shade *our* ground, which the owner of the tree has *no right* to shade. We attempt what we *can* do, because it is *our right* to do it, rather than essay what we have *no right* to do, and which therefore would involve us in defeat and blame if we undertook it." We cannot perceive that this answer is unreasonable.

But *our* answer reaches further. We say that Abolition in the States is what all men ought to strive for, and still it is clear to our mind that a large majority are not prepared for this, and the practical question is this—Shall we politically attempt what will certainly involve us in defeat and failure? or shall we not rather attempt that which a majority *are* ripe for, and thus, by our consequent triumph, invite that majority to go further? Shall we insist on having all the possible eggs now, or be content to await their appearance day by day? The latter seems to us the only rational sensible course. We care not how fast Messrs. Birney & Co. may ripen public sentiment in the North for Emancipation; we will aid them to the best of our ability; but we will not refuse the good now within our reach out of deference to that which is as yet unattainable.

Mr. Birney's "ultimatum" may be just what he sees fit; we have not proposed to modify or meddle with it. We only ask that he shall not interdict and prevent the doing of *some* good at once, merely because he would like to do *more* good, as we shall also whenever it shall have become practicable.

Mr. Birney says truly that Slavery is *essentially* aggressive—that it cannot stand still, but must always be encroaching upon Freedom! He does not intimate any hope of seeing Southern servitude abolished for some years to come. What is to be done at present, then, it seems to us, is to draw together, organize and discipline a party of Freedom,—a party animated and rendered efficient by incidental successes, preparatory to more decisive efforts. That party can never rightfully attempt the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia, Kentucky, or any other State, except through its moral influence on the sentiments and acts of the citizens of those States respectively; (and it does seem to us that Cassius M. Clay, by remaining in Kentucky, has qualified himself to act more effectively in aid of Emancipation than James G. Birney in quitting that State and removing his property and industry to one already free. But each is his own judge in the premises.)

Be it understood once for all, then, that Mr. Birney, or Mr. Goodell, or any one else, has an undoubted right to live and labour for the complete extinction of Slavery by any lawful means, and we do not assume to decide for him as to what means are and what are not lawful. We only insist that he shall not distract and paralyze present effort, for ends now attainable, by insisting that nothing shall be attempted short of universal Abolition. If we were joint owners of a field of corn, into which part of a neighbour's herd of cattle had broken, we should say, Let us drive out the cattle; next put up the fence; then see what further we shall do to guard against recurrence of the mischief. "No," reply the ultras;—"the cattle who did not get into our field are just as vicious as those who did; and we must begin by resolving that our neighbour shall no longer keep cattle, or we may as well leave them in our field and have our corn eaten up first as last." But this resolving that cattle shall not be kept, involve grave questions of power, and expediency, and preparation, which all the owners of the corn are not yet ready definately to consider; so we insist that the cattle shall be driven out first, and the other questions taken up in due order. If this be not agreed to, we foresee what the end will be—the corn will be destroyed and the breachy cattle will remain—and even increase. For that deplorable result, we hold ourselves nowise accountable, having pointed out and urged the only practicable mode of preventing it.—*Tribune.*

Poetry.

From Dicken's Household Words.

Miasma.

Near a cotter's door, in a murky lane,
Beneath steaming dirt and stagnant rain,
Miasma lay in a festering drain.

A bone of clay, cemented with slime,
He artfully built—for he hated lime—
'Midst slop. and rot, and want and crime,
He lay securely, biding his time.

Though a voice cried, pointing out his lair,
"Run, run, for Miasma lies hidden there!"
It died unheeded, away on the air.

Living and breathing the filth among,
Miasma's home was secure and strong,
And the cotter did nothing, for nothing went wrong.

And the children would play by the prisoner's pool,
For they liked it much better than going to school.

Then Miasma arose from his reeking bed,
And around the children his mantle spread—
"To save them from harm," Miasma said.

But they sighed a last sigh. He had stolen their breath,
And had wrapped them in Cholera's cloak of death

Tea a Preventive of Cholera.

From a pamphlet now in press, in our office, entitled "Hints to Tea Drinkers," compiled by Messrs. L. F. Harter & Co., tea dealers, Woodward Avenue, four doors north of Jefferson Avenue, we extract the following:

"An intelligent captain in the East India Company's service, has addressed a letter to the Medico Botanical Society of London, which contains the following, and is certainly worthy the most marked attention. He observes, "another fact is, that although on each one of the eight voyages I made to China, many of my crew had fallen a prey to cholera; yet I have never heard of a Chinese being attacked with this fatal epidemic. And this is the more remarkable from the crowded population of the country, subsisting, as they often do, on very unwholesome diet. As, then, the Chinese with whom tea [black] is the universal diluent, have escaped disease, and that other nations, and more particularly the coffee drinking French, have suffered so much from, it may not be unworthy the attention of your society whether tea may not be regarded as the principal cause of this unhappy exemption."

During the prevalence of cholera in Paris, in the years 1749, a cup of pure hot tea, with a small part of brandy, without cream or sugar, was a recipe much used, and which proved almost invariably successful in the premonitory symptoms, and even after the malignant type had commenced.—*Detroit Tribune.*

What are Cholera Symptoms?—The first symptoms is a mere rumbling in the bowels, sometimes so slightly as hardly to be perceptible. If a man is temperate and regular in his habits, it may pass off harmlessly, but a very little imprudence will bring on the next stage—*diarrhœa*—a simple diarrhœa, free from pain and not necessarily attended with rice-water evacuations. While the rumbling sensation exists, there is frequently a coldness at the pit of the stomach—and a feeling of what an Irishman described as a feeling of *goneness*, or emptiness. Rice water discharges take place sooner or later, next vomiting or purging, and generally cramps. The pulse becomes small, thread-like and almost imperceptible, the body assuming a purple cast, with a cold, clammy perspiration, the features pinched and contracted, the eyes sunken, and the hands shrivelled, called washerwoman's hands. This is the collapse state of the disease, from which the patient seldom recovers.

The greatest point in treatment of the disease is to arrest the *diarrhœa*. The rice water evacuations are, in fact, the *serum* of the blood, and when long continued, very little of the substance of the blood remains in the system, but the clot or solid portion of the blood. While, therefore, the *diarrhœa* is suffered to go on, the patient is going rapidly to the grave by the exhaustion of his very life-blood. During this stage, however, the disease is easily manageable.

The Bright side of Cholera.—Cholera has a bright side, for it has taught us to purify the water which we drink; to ventilate the rooms in which we live; to erect the dwellings of our labouring population with some regard to sanitary laws; to build them well and drain them effectually; to see that they are not overcrowded with human beings, and that they do not become unhealthy for want of space in which to conduct necessary domestic operations. Science may lament the weakness of curative medicine; but she rejoices in the knowledge that preventive measures do exist, and the investigation of the cholera, from having been unattended with satisfactory results, has led to the knowledge of many things before mysterious or unknown.—*Household Medicine.*

Strange Occurrence.—We understand that a man died in West Troy last Thursday evening, with a disease strongly resembling cholera, and his body was deposited in a coffin, and fully prepared for burial. The remains were kept until Saturday evening, and then, while the friends of the deceased were engaged in holding a wake over him, the supposed dead man slowly recovered from the state in which he had so long lain, and actually arose from the coffin, walked across the floor, and requested a drink of water, saying that he was very thirsty! This comes to us from one of the parties present, and we see no reason to doubt her statement. We further understand that the man is convalescent, and will recover.—*Troy Times.*

News from Venezeuela.

News from Porto Cabello, Venezeuela, to the 28th ult., reached New York on the 10th inst. by the schooner St. Mary, Capt. Johnson.

The revolution against the Monegas Government appears to be spreading. The province of El Guarico, bordering upon the province of Carracas, the seat of Government had revolted. The insurgent chief Barquisimeto, with some 3000 men, had reached San Carlos, in the province of Carabobo, to attack General Silva, who was at Tinaco in the same province. Silva had sent for more men. Col. Garoas, insurgent, with about 500 men, who was on his march to join Barquesimeto, had been overcome by Gen. Falcon, and, it was said, he and his whole party butchered.

Mr. Dall on the First of August.

Rev. Mr. Dall, of Canada West, was next introduced to the audience, and gave a very interesting account of the fugitives in that country, and of the feelings of the white people about them—mainly in answer to questions from persons in the audience, on the several points. He said that the fugitives generally found ready employment, the males as mechanics or laborers on farms, and the females in families. On one occasion, about a year ago, he asked S. R. Ward, the Agent of the Anti Slavery Society there, if any fugitives had recently arrived, and he replied that nineteen came the day before, and that he had obtained employment for all but two. That was the principal work of the Society. They employed Mr. Ward as their Agent, furnished his travelling expenses, and paid him a stated salary, to enable him to devote his whole time to the furtherance of the objects of the Society. The board of the fugitives was paid for a week or ten days, and it was seldom necessary to pay it for a longer time. The general fact was, that the fugitives were at work and able to take care of themselves. In fact, some of them had taken measures to stop the sending of money and clothing there from the benevolent in the States, by circulating widely an article in the newspapers, headed, 'No more aid for Fugitives.' Mr. Ward was soon expected home from England, with some four or five thousand dollars collected there, which would meet the wants and extend the efforts of the Society.

There was some indifference and hardness of heart observable among those colored people who were not fugitives; but who had been there fifteen or twenty years, and might be called old settlers. They were not prompt to meet the fugitives; while the fugitives themselves were always generous.—When Patrick Snead, as he was called, was arrested, the fugitives held public meetings and gave liberally for the purpose of rescuing him, some putting down a pound note to engage the services of a lawyer, that he might be protected and rescued upon the ground of the Ashburton Treaty, as it was said he was taken on British waters.

There was some difference among them in religious matters; but, generally, they had confidence in each other's honesty. He had seen colored men doing the best carpenter work in Toronto, where nice finishing, cornice work, &c., was needed.

What the colored people there needed, was an organizing mind to direct their efforts to the most profitable purpose. As an instance of the lack of Yankee calculation, Mr. D. stated that, one day, being in Montreal, he started to find Shadrach, 'of glorious memory,' and after going through several narrow streets, and examining all the signs, but finding no 'Shadrach,' he finally went into a small shop over which was a little sign with 'S. Makins, Victualler,' &c., upon it, and asked a man he saw there if he knew where Shadrach, who once lived in Boston, could be found. 'I am Shadrach,' replied the man. The man had a fortune in his name and did not know it—else he would surely have signed himself 'Shadrach.'

In reference to the effect of the climate upon the fugitives, Mr. Dall said he inquired of Shadrach who is further north than most of the fugitives, as to that matter, and he told him that he and his friends there realized no bad effects from that cause; they could not see that the climate had the least deleterious effect upon their constitutions, their power to work, or their general health.

He was sorry to see that there was quite as much pro-slavery feeling in Canada as in the United States. Western Canada was filled up chiefly with emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, who expected, though in very subordinate positions, at home, to be 'lairds' of the soil, when they came to America, and they did not like to have the fugitives come into competition with them. He feared that, unless anti-slavery lecturers were busy there, to keep alive the fashionable tone of anti-slavery feeling, severe restrictive acts would be passed, placing a barrier at the line between the two countries, which the fugitives could not pass.

In regard to the question of annexation, the speaker said the thing had not been talked of since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. That act was looked upon as an inseparable barrier to the annexation of the two countries. The general feeling now was in favour of the union of all the colonies, as independent States under the title of 'The United States of British North America.' Of course the colored people deprecated the idea of annexation to the United States.

An important question among the colored men was, whether it was most expedient for them to settle themselves abroad among the whites, or form exclusive settlements of their own, somewhat on the plan of the Elgin Association. Much, Mr. D. remarked, was to be said on both sides, and he hoped that some of the leading anti-slavery papers here would give them light as to the expediency of isolating themselves, or becoming, as the best part of the English population hoped they would become, '*a good peasantry*' among the whites.

Referring to the Elgin Association in charge of the Rev. William King, (an emancipator of his own slaves, and for a time a Presbyterian preacher in Ohio,) Mr. Dall spoke of their school. He said it was intended at first only for colored children. It was so well taught, however, that the white farmers around petitioned for the privilege of sending their children! At this time, it is said that more than half the pupils are white, and that the 'black' school is becoming the 'fashionable' academy of that region.

C. L. Remond then came forward, and made the concluding speech. He said that as that was a free platform in regard to speech, he hoped that it would be made also a free platform in regard to color; that it would not be long before some colored man, other than himself, would come forward and make his mark on that platform, especially on the First of August.

Mr. R. said, in reference to the remarks of the preceding speaker, that he was not in favour of the fugitive slaves going to Canada even, because he wanted it kept constantly and plainly before the world, that they had a *right* to stay in this land. If they must flee, let them flee from one State to another, until they should stir up humanity enough to defend them on their own soil. [Cheers.] Another reason was, that he believed the day was not far distant when that country would become so identified with the United States, that the colored man's rights would be no more respected there than here, and then they would occupy less advantageous ground than if they had remained here. No longer than last summer, he went to Toronto, and found prejudice as rife there as here. He went to three or four public houses, before he found one at which he could be admitted. There were colored churches, ministers and schools, and it seemed to him that the colored people were themselves carrying that damnable prejudice to Canada, if it were not there before.

He protested, before God and his fellowmen, against the colored man's flying to Canada. Let them stay here and fight the battle out. The day was coming when the fugitive slave might remain here in safety, and that day was hastened just so far as his friends would sustain the society that had gathered them together. The anti-slavery movement would yet make the atmosphere so warm with righteous sentiment that no disgraceful Curtis, nor shabby Loring, nor contemptible Freeman could be found in our midst, but every one of them should be more despised and disgraced than was the colored man now. His heart had been greatly gladdened at seeing so many colored people on the ground. They had acted for some time as if they were discouraged, and had not shown their faces. They should come forward anywhere and everywhere that freemen come, and especially on such occasions as that.

If they would only continue faithful, they would redeem Massachusetts, and Massachusetts would magnetize her neighbours, and and all New England and all the North would become free.

He was glad to hear Mr. Higginson's remarks in reference to his change of feeling in regard to the efficiency of any political organization in the anti-slavery movement. It was of no use to mince matters. He had stood by the Free-Soil party when he thought the party needed a friend to stand by it; but the only organization which could do anything effectually for the slave, was that organization which knew no sect, no color, and no clime—and on the platform of such an organization, he then stood. He would tell his white friends that when they, like William Lloyd Garrison, should come to be considered in England, Ireland, and Scotland as black men and women, because of their zeal for the slave, the question would be settled. [Cheers.]—*Liberator.*

The Slave Pirate Case.

A final hearing took place yesterday, before United States Commissioner Ingraham, in the case of Captain Donald, of the *Grey Eagle*, charged with having landed six hundred slaves on the Island of Cuba. The preliminary hearing in this case was had on Saturday last, at which time we published the testimony then elicited. Yesterday there were three witnesses examined, one Frenchmen and two Portuguese, whose testimony corroborated that of the lad, already given, which, in substance, was that they were shipped in New York in March last, to go to St. Thomas and other ports. The shipping articles were produced, which contained the names of the sailors and the destination of the vessel. After they had been out about 25 days, the crew were informed by the defendant that they were going to the Coast of Africa for a load of negroes. The crew, up to that time, were not aware of the destination of the vessel, and did not then object, because there was no other remedy. They landed first at Cape Palmas, and proceeded thence to Cajuda, about four days' sail, and there took in the load of slaves, 600 and odd in number; there were about 250 women, and 50 children; the Spanish captain seemed to have the principal command after the slaves were taken on board, but the vessel was jointly navigated by both captains; on arriving at the Island of Cuba the vessel was run into a creek, and the slaves were landed under the protection of the police, the crew being afraid of the soldiers; the head policeman, a governor, was bribed for this purpose; $32,000 having been paid him, according to the testimony of these witnesses. The slaves were taken in the night to the plantation of Don Louis, which occupied about six hours travel over a bad road. The next night the crew also went to the plantation of Don Louis, where they remained for several days in a sugar loft, until a small schooner was procured to take the crew to Havana. They were paid at Don Louis' plantation $450 each, in addition to their wages. On arriving at Havana they were told that each person must look out for himself, and arrive in the United States on board of different vessels. The boy, Town, made a statement to the American Consul at Havana, and was sent to the United States in custody. The defendant was finally committed for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses also, to testify, in default of bail. Guillou for the defendant.—*Philadelphia Daily Register.*

Another Slave Murdered.

A horrible murder was committed in Hendersonville, Kentucky, on Saturday, the 8th of July, 1854, by a Rev. Mr. Joel Lambert, upon the person of one of his slaves, a man about 45 years old. He was seen to knock down the slave three times with a loaded whip, some six feet in length, and give him more than a hundred lashes with the same. He was abused in a field and died, and was shrouded in the same field. In a few hours the coroner, Mr. James Rouse, held an inquest over the mangled body, and the verdict was that the slave came to his death by over-heating and imprudent whipping. The Grand Jury will take the case in hand and deal with him according to law, if there yet remains any law for aggravated cases of murder in Kentucky. It was more brutal than the Mat. Ward tragedy.

Eli Briant.

Evansville, Ind., July 20th, 1854.

P. S.—I wish you would request other papers favorable to freedom and humanity to publish this.

The preacher that committed this foul deed belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was, as I understand, their regular Pastor. This is a fair specimen of the foul principle of slavery.

E. B.

GLEANINGS.

It is said that the first cruise this season of Her Majesty, will be a visit to the Channel Islands.

The Canadian Parliament will meet on the 5th of September next. The time for private or local bills expires on the 20th of September.

One hundred and fifty-nine deaths from cholera occurred in Buffalo in July.

A Baptist clergyman, in Brooklyn, N. Y., lately, while under the influence of alcohol, murdered his own child.

The island of Barbadoes is said to have produced, last year, 40,000 puncheons of sugar, at a ton each.

The Spanish revolution is said to have caused a paralyzation of Mr. Soule's intrigues for the acquisition of Cuba.

The deaths from cholera in Barbadoes, up to June 25th, were at least 5,000.

A great fire occurred in San Francisco, California, on the 11th of July. Loss estimated at nearly $300,000.

One thousand and twenty-five deaths, being nearly two-thirds of the whole number occurring in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, last week, were of children under 5 years of age.

A fatal affray occurred at the St. Nicholas hotel, in New York city, on the morning of Aug. 2nd, between a bullying Southerner named Dr. Graham, and a Mr. Loring, from California, terminating in the death of the latter.

The daily average of emigrant arrivals at the port of New York, for the four weeks ending July 24th, was nearly 1000.

Her Majesty has sanctioned the immediate erection into a bishopric of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

The body of a young woman was found floating in the Don a few days ago. She is supposed to have committed suicide. Coroner's verdict—"Found drowned."

Montreal and vicinity were visited by a severe thunder storm on the 6th inst. Considerable destruction was caused in several places.

There were 29 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans during the week ending on the 6th.

A riot took place in St Louis, Mo., Aug. 7th,—election day—resulting in the death of several persons, and destruction of prope ty to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars

The crops in Maine and New Hampshire are suffering from droughts

The crops in New Brunswick present a very promising appearance.

The line of railway between Kemptville and Prescott was formally opened on the 9th inst.

Late advices from Maderia say that the grape crop has entirely failed.

Provincial.

Meeting of Parliament.

By an Extra of the *Canada Gazette*, we learn that Parliament will meet for despatch of business on Tuesday, the 5th of September next. The time for receiving Petitions for Private or Local bills will expire on the 20th September.

For some time back a fierce fire has been raging in the woods above Lachine, L. C., and having extended to the settlements, we regret to say that it has been attended by a loss of life. It is stated by the Montreal *Pilot* that three children who had been locked in a shanty while their parents were endeavouring to save some cattle, were burned to death, the flames having reached the shanty and consumed it.—*Journal & Express.*

The New Currency.

All former currency acts are repealed, and it is enacted that the denomination of money in the currency of this Province shall be called be pounds, dollars, shilling, pence, cents, and mills; the pound, shilling, and penny shall have the same proportionate value respectively, as they now have. In any agreement or statement as to money, either denomination may be lawfully used. The pound currency is to be of 101-321-1000 grains troy, of gold, the dollar to be one-fourth of the pound. The pound sterling to be £1 4s. 3d., or $4 85⅔ cents currency, and to be a legal tender for that amount. Less British coin to be also a legal tender for proportionate rates.

Public accounts to be kept in the denominations of coin prescribed by Her Majesty. Accounts kept or stated, or agreements made in the other class, to be legally binding.

Such silver coins as are struck of the Royal Mint of the fineness now fixed by law for coins of the United Kingdom, and of weights, bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned to such coins of the United Kingdom shall by Her Majesty in her proclamation, declaring them lawful money of this Province, be a legal tender at the rates assigned in such proclamation.

Until otherwise ordered by Royal proclamation, the silver coins of the United Kingdom shall pass current for sums in currency according to the proportion hereinbefore fixed to the sums in sterling, for which they pass current in the United Kingdom, and no other silver coins than those declared to be so by this act shall be a legal tender in this Province. No silver coins shall be a legal tender for more than £2 10s. currency.

Wheat Crop of Canada.

We learn from a gentleman who has traversed Canada, from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada will far exceed that of any other year in its amount.

It is estimated a third more was sown last year than before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus estimated last year 7,000,000 bush. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only $1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers $10,000,000 for wheat, alone, for foreign market.

The Canadian farmers last year enjoyed great prosperity, and this season bids fair to add largely to the contents of their coffers. The united circulation of the Banks is over $22,000,000. Of this sum, it is estimated full $15,000,000 is now in the hands of the farmers.

The notes of the banks do not return upon them sufficiently for ordinary transactions of the day, and hence there is a great scarcity of currency for daily business. Every bank in the Province has made application for an increase of capital, to the amount of $15,000,000. The Cannucks are rapidly becoming a "go-ahead" people.

Thousands of laborers are wanted to secure the grain harvest. The railroads now employ all the laborers offering, at high wages. Harvest labor is up to $1.37½ per day.—*Rochester American.*

The Tide of Emigration.—During the month of June last, fifty-one emigrant ships took their departure from Liverpool, having on board 21,767 passengers. Of these, thirty-two ships were bound for the United States, having on board 13,866 passengers, composed of 2,124 English, 318 Scotch, and 9,042 Irish, and the remainder, 2,381 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans; six ships for Canada, with 3,238 emigrants; one for New Brunswick, with 255 passengers on board; and twelve for the Australian colonies, of an aggregate tonnage of 14,922 tons, and with 3,734 adult passengers on board, of whom 2,007 were English, 1,699 Scotch, 562 Irish, and the remainder, 466, natives of other countries. The total emigration from Liverpool for all foreign ports during the quarter ending June 30 was 83,230, as compared with 74,641 in the corresponding quarter ending June 30 was 84,230, as compared with 74,641 in the corresponding quarter of last year, showing an increase in the number of emigrants of 9,589. This is the largest number of emigrants who have sailed from that port during any quarter.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

We understand that in consequence of information received by Government, that an extensive and well-organised band of counterfeiters in the border townships were engaged in the manufacture of spurious hard and paper money, the Attorney-General instructed Mr. Felton, the Crown Officer at Sherbrooke, to superintend the necessary proceedings for their extirpation in the townships, as well as in the district of Montreal as in that of St. Francis. Under this authority, Mr. Clark, the well known High Constable of Sherbrooke, arranged a plan of operations, and carried out the details, and has succeeded within the last few months in quietly arresting many of these gentry, with their tools of trade, including coining plates and forged bills. The stronghold of the gang, however, was ascertained to be in Dunham, and the most effectual measures were undertaken to attack them. Every thing being arranged, and every precaution having been adopted to avoid failure, a large force of constables under the command of Messrs. Johnson and Clark, were assembled on the spot from different points, and on Tuesday evening last a descent was made upon the unsuspecting counterfeiters. Many suspected persons were arrested, and a large booty was secured. After some search and examination, six leaders in the nefarious traffic were finally detained, making, with those previously arrested, twelve noted snaggers, of whom the country will now be rid, if the courts do their duty, for it must be remarked that the plan of operations contemplated arresting no one until full proof sufficient for conviction had first been obtained. The result of the operations is that about forty plates, two printing presses for printing counterfeit bills, a large number of dies, moulds, and other tools for making hard money, together with an immense "boodle," have been taken. Such a severe blow has never before been struck in this Province against this villainous traffic, and we confidently trust that by a little further exertion it will be completely rooted out. It is, we believe, only justice to say, that it is to the able management, skill and caution of Mr. Clark, that this success is mainly to be attributed, and it cannot be forgotten what good service that efficient officer rendered the public some years since by a similar operation.—*Montreal Pilot.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Wm. Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. W. H. Jones, London.
Rev. T. H. [illegible], C. W.
Mr. Alfred W[illegible]pper.
" William H. Martin
" William P[illegible]

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines
Mr. J. W. Tyler, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Dickinson, "
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Christy, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Hiley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton
" [illegible], "
" George [illegible], Dresden
Rev. A. R. [illegible], C. W.
" Wm. Wilson, Pittsburg
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Miss I. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. S[illegible], Philadelphia
" J. N. S[illegible], Brooklyn
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Barton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Ambersburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Prescott, C. E.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Speeches of Mr. Dall of Canada, and Mr. Remond of the United States, on the 1st of August, at Abington, Masachusetts.

We often feel impelled by a sense of duty to our readers to lay before them the course now being pursued by many of our own people and also many of our professed friends, who have heretofore gloried in the name of abolitionists, that they may see for themselves, and take their measures accordingly; being certain, from accumulated evidence, that it is calculated to work out for us evil only, and that continually; and fearing, too, from facts equally certain, that there is deep laid design on the part of some of those "friends," so working, to oblige us to effect our own destruction; but we are as often deterred by the fear expressed by many of our people, that we will "stir up our friends against us." We are told that they are powerful—that we should be very cautious—that even colonizationists should not be opposed in their schemes by us, as, "may be, it is an honest difference of opinion?"—That as we have one set of interests with the colored people of the States, we should listen to their advisers, in order to get on *smoothly*—in short, should be guided, led, directed by them—should have them do *our thinking*, though, by the way, we should do the acting, and, finally, should settle down in that snail-like and quiet obliviousness so desirable to persons who are conscious of their duty and ineffable privilege—the only one we should have—of waiting until they say our feet are strong enough to stand upon, that they may shower upon us the manna in their keeping for us; but really we have not been able to resist introducing the speeches there spoken of, to further notice a friend of "*union*," as we are, even at the risk of displeasing the very *still* people dotted on our social map, as are the flies our sphere. We pass over Mr. Dall's statement relating to the terms made by the anti-Slavery Society with Mr. Ward—the funds spoken of, &c., and come at once to the general theme. To the charge of "indifference and hardness of heart" made against the "old colored settlers, who were not fugitives," and that nonsense about the pounds, we would say, that a more wilfully wicked stab is seldom attempted, even by our professed enemies. What do anti-Slavery men hope to *gain*, in the *end*, by this worse than satanic attempt to imbitter one class of colored people in Canada towards another? and who do they intend to convince, by flattering fugitives, and giving the impression that the misfortune of having been born a slave, confers superior right to general consideration, over a man that had been born free? If there were not a deep-laid scheme to work evil to our people in this country, and to the colored people of the United States, by promulgating such views, whether "in answer to questions" or otherwise, in public places, and before thousands of those known to favor white emigration from the States to this country, at the same time that they counsel the colored man to "stand still," tell us would such statements, and others in the speech of Mr. Dall, be made? Why attempt to divide the free-born man, from, and array his fugitive brother against him, but that the designs against the fugitive might be frustrated, could he counsel and advise with his neighbor?" We hope colored men in Canada will look this matter full in the face. An enemy comes boldly before you, and you and he can have a trial of strength; but "our friends," if we are to judge by *their mouth-pieces*, act the part of the wolf in the clothing of the sheep. Mr. Dall has in a few instances, when speaking of what is patent to every observer, adhered to the facts; but it is strange that in every instance involving an opinion, though well supported in by the experience of colored Canadians, he has seen fit to report adversely to our interests, and to the feelings and opinions of our people. In the Patrick Snead case, we have learned from the best authority, that, though contributions were showered liberally by men, without regard to birth, as *free*-born or fugitives, the *only* pound given by any one individual, was given by a man actually born free—of twenty years' residence in the Province—a person respected by fugitives and all.

But, says Mr. Dall, "colored men need an organizing mind to direct their purpose," although he has been pleased to admit that some of the best carpenters' work, &c., they do. This profound opinion is based upon the fact, that, unlike many Yankee exemplars and gamblers generally, they are not disposed to coin money by using a fictitious basis, as a name, for instance;—not anxious to make the most by offering, at best, a doubtful equivalent for the sum to be obtained—say giving security for hard cash in some hair-breadth escape—a name used at the time, —a narrative of sufferings when in slavery, or something of the sort, when the whole proceeding was an act of simple duty even to the using of the name, and when a great field lies before him, in which fact, not fancy, makes it imperative that every man who would reap should sow—not become a pensioner on the bounty of every man because he had *not opportunities* at one time, now that they invite him to find his own bread. "He was sorry to see that there was quite as much pro-Slavery feeling in Canada as in the United States * * * and anti-Slavery lecturers should be busy here to keep alive the fashionable tone of anti-Slavery feeling, lest severe restrictive acts would be passed," &c. We remember to have heard this same Mr. Dall, at the meeting against the Provincial Council, held here last winter, draw the attention of the colored people of Toronto to the surprising *difference* between Canada and the States in this matter of prejudice, instancing, at the time, the patronage extended to colored men in business; the equal privileges enjoyed by colored students in our colleges, and many other facts. The free introduction of anti-Slavery lecturers among the wild English, Scotch and Irish, will effect but little good to any community, should they be needed to the extent Mr. Dall declares, if they are of the "fashionable" sort. That kind never did good any where, and especially in Canada. We trace to Mr. Dall's *fashionables* much of the disagreement among colored people here. If we cannot be privileged to listen to *genuine* anti-Slavery men, we do not want to hear any; it would be better to do as the people are trying to do when not interfered with—make, by their industry and their own opposition to oppression, a strong anti-Slavery feeling. We venture the opinion, that there are men in Canada in sufficient numbers, and of wisdom enough to make *all* the anti-Slavery needed here, and we believe that these Provinces will yet do more to destroy Yankee slavery, than the United States themselves. Were the white people of the West inclined to pass restrictive acts, the West could not do so without concurrence of other portions of the Province;—they could not do as an individual State of the U. S. is often known to do, in violation of all constitutional and other obligations. But this panic maker to the colored people of the States, admits that the fugitive slave law prevented annexation. How is that? The law is executed in the States, however much professional talkers may declare to the contrary, but Canada refuses an alliance with the States because of its adoption; and yet there is as much hatred of colored people as in the States, says Mr. Dall. The people who, outside of *all organizations*, receive the victim of that law, are represented as comparing with the men who seize them under the law. We are to have the "United States of British North America." Indeed!

With such important disclosures on the part of Mr. Dall, we are prepared, somewhat, for his main and most dangerous assertions, and also for the speech of Mr. Remond, in which he protests "before God" against the colored man's going to Canada, that they may, among other things, if misfortune should come upon them, have the opportunity of fleeing ("fleaing"), indeed, from State to State. Colored Canadians are reported to be in doubt as to whether they should settle abroad among the whites, and by inference of Mr. Dall and the "best part of the English population," *a few pre-minent anti-Slavery men and women, so-called, of Canada, and their advisers of the United States*, become *a good peasantry* among the whites he has spoken of, as having been "in *subordinate* position at home," or, isolate themselves as at "Elgin." Just here a number of questions crowd themselves upon us. When did colored people give Mr. Dall assurances of their perplexity of mind on these points? Who are they? and what does he hope towards quieting their troubled spirits from "the leading anti-Slavery papers of the States," seeing they do not circulate among them to any extent? Does the gentleman want a newspaper agency?—and last, but not least, is there *a combination of efforts to reflect upon the Elgin Association*, by ringing the changes upon its *asserted* exclusiveness? Colored men will laugh at the "stew" into which Mr. Dall and his friends seem to be, about them, and will no doubt incline to forgive their bad manners, as shown by taking their business upon themselves in true colonization fashion, without saying "by your leave," but they will not so readily forgive them for the mischievous tendency of their movements to stir up one class against another—to deter colored people from participating in the advantages of a residence here; for trying to make a *doubtful* sort of work, for their own "personal, family," or other "considerations," where nothing is desired of them; or by trying to reflect unjustly upon the *only* association of the many established here, that is really worth favorable mention. There is evidently a want of harmony or "union" as to the Elgin, as on other points. The views of Mr. Dall's "best part" run in contravention to it, although the Elgin *does not* present any feature opposed to indiscriminate settlement amongst the whites. Now, friends, for a full measure of your wrath for this review of our "friend" Mr. Dall and his friends. We have only to say your blows against the *Freeman* for such impertinence, should you so decide it to be, *must* be well directed. *

The First of August at Chatham and Dawn.

From the papers published in the States, and from papers, correspondence, &c., here, we are led to believe that the celebration of the 1st of August, was conducted on a more extensive scale than at any period for several years. Our city papers gave pretty full intelligence of the movements here, on that day, but, beyond the bare fact of festivities, &c., in other places in the Province, we have not, until at present, been able to obtain information that we could venture to place before our readers.

At Chatham, a large concourse of citizens repaired to a grove, to partake of a dinner, &c. At Dawn, 18 miles from Chatham, there seems to have been quite a large celebration, and one highly creditable to the people in the details of the arrangements, but, as accounts vary as to the general feeling respecting subjects brought before them, foreign to the purposes of the day, we here give an extract from Mr. Frederick Douglass' *Paper* on the point, and also the account of another eye-witness, one of our correspondents, that our readers may decide for themselves. Speaking of Dawn, the writer referred to, says:—

"But in Dawn a procession was formed at the School House, at half-past 12 o'clock, which marched to Green Lawn, when the ceremonies of the day were opened by appointing Rev. Mr. Henson Chairman, who, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. Frederick Douglass. And to leave the subject, allow me to say, that of the very many receptions that I have witnessed, as given to that man, he never received such a cold one as then and there; the people left it for his friend, Scoble and Henson alone to receive, cheer, and do everything necessary on such an occasion, and prepared themselves to criticise his opinions as given them, and his sentiments as expressed heretofore respecting Emigration, Canada, &c.—But he allowed nothing to drop from his lips that they could take hold of. He expressed himself opposed to emigration to Canada, only as a mass,—believing, it would be injurious to the present *inhabitants of Canada, and their interests*; and, secondly, that the people of the States wanted us to emigrate, that Slavery might be extended over the entire Union. After speaking nearly two hours without the least approbation, except from the above named persons, he sat down, and Mr. Scoble arose, and spoke upon the British West India Emancipation—the means by which it was effected—those engaged in it—the active

part, he, *as an individual*, had taken in bringing it about, and a string of things too numerous to mention, seeming thereby to be recommending himself for the praise of the people, which I assure you was not given. After dinner, the Rev. Mr. King addressed the meeting, taking opposite grounds to the former speakers, especially Douglass, which met the approbation of the people, and when I left at six o'clock, Douglass had arisen a second time to defend his position, but the people of Dawn showed themselves to be entirely opposed to him. He remained there two days, for want of conveyance to Chatham; meetings being appointed three nights in succession, before he arrived to address them. And when he did, on the 4th inst., he charged the coloured people with being negligent, and not so desirous of hearing him as the whites, which made some of us wish for some other public speaker who had been acquainted with him and his history for the past few years. Mr Scoble gave them no satisfaction at Dawn, respecting their land, school, &c., on the 1st., although it was expected on that day."

The following extract, is Mr. Frederick Douglass' account of the proceeding: *

The whole celebration was conducted with order and decorum, and reflected credit upon the people of Dawn. It was open to criticism in some respects; but, not more so than other similar demonstrations by the white race. The afternoon exercises were slightly marred by Mr. J. C. Brown, who seized the opportunity that the occasion afforded, to offer some objections to the plans and purposes entertained by Messrs. Scoble, Henson, and others, as to the future management of the affairs of Dawn. The complaints brought by Mr. Brown were two-fold. The first was, that the Dawn property, (if Mr. Scoble's views were carried out,) would no longer be enjoyed by fugitives from Slavery, but would be monopolized by English, Scotch and Irish, Mr. Scoble being in favour of receiving *white*, as well as *black* pupils into the school; the second objection was, that the proceedings of Messrs. Scoble and Henson, were unauthorized and illegal. Mr. Brown was replied to by Mr. Henson; and, to those acquainted with the facts of the case, his reply was every way satisfactory.—The audience, at least, evinced much pleasure, when they found, after all that Mr. Brown had said to the contrary, the declaration of trust, setting forth the objects of Dawn, was strictly in harmony with the declared purposes of Messrs. Scoble, Henson, Carey, and others, to whose wisdom and co-operation, the place must owe its future usefulness. To the second count alleged against them by Mr. Brown, they replied with equal success; and most of the company appeared to regard the controversy as terminating most favourably to the interests of Dawn. But here we must drop this narrative; our columns are full for the present; the subject will be continued.

Correspondence.

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Meeting to Organize the Provincial Union.

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Toronto met in the Sayer Street Chapel, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Union Association, Rev. Wm. P. Newman was called to the Chair, and J. B. Lewis was appointed Secretary.

Rev. Samuel Lewis opened the meeting with prayer; after which, the object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of Mr. Thos. Smallwood, seconded by Mr. S. Lewis, the meeting voted to organize a Provincial Union.

Miss M. A. Shadd was then called upon to read the Constitution, Pledge, &c., which, after a harmonious discussion, were unanimously adopted.

The Officers, whose names are appended to the Constitution, were then appointed for the year, by an unanimous vote.

Voted—That the male members of the Union shall meet for business once in every fortnight, and that the females meet weekly; the time to be decided upon by the Committees respectively.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Lewis, Smallwood, Baker, Judah, Thompson, Phillips, and others; after which, names were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned, after a protracted but pleasant and animated session, in good order.

Voted—That M. A. Shadd be specially appointed to organize auxiliaries.

WM. P. NEWMAN,
Chairman.

J. B. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, C.W., Aug. 9, 1854.

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge :—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ARTICLE II.

For the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ARTICLE III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. c'y.

ARTICLE. IV.

The Female Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ARTICLE V.

The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ARTICLE VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ARTICLE IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

President:
REV. S. R. WARD.

Vice-Presidents:

T. F. CARY,	*Toronto.*
T. SMALLWOOD,	"
W. R. ABBOTT,	"
C. I. FRANCIS,	"
SAML. LEWIS,	"
N. WARREN,	"
JAMES HARPER,	"
G. CARTER,	"
W. H. HARRIS,	"
A. B. JONES,	*London.*
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,	"
ROBERT BROWN,	*Dundas.*
J. C. BROWN,	*Chatham.*
ANDREW SMITH,	"
J. BURNS,	*Hamilton.*
J. COCHRANE,	"
DENNIS HILL,	*Dresden.*
PETER B. SMITH,	"
COLEMAN FREEMAN,	*Windsor.*
LEVI FOSTER,	*Amherstburg.*
ELDER BINGY,	"

Recording Secretary:
A. JUDAH.

Corresponding Secretary:
REV. WM. P. NEWMAN.

Special Agent to organize Auxiliaries:
M. A. SHADD.

Committee:

Robert Phillips,	Wm. Thompson,
Moses Viney,	John Murphy,
Jas. Robinson,	J. Hall,
E. J. Wilson,	H. Jackson,
Paul Allen,	Wm. Bell,
Geo. Washington,	J. E. Lewis,
Saml. Thompson,	Francis Howard,
Rev. J. Harper,	Daniel Gibson,
James Smith,	G. H. Wright,

(To be indefinitely extended.)

Ladies' Committee:

MRS. HARROD, *Moderator.*
MISS M. LEWIS, *Secretary.*
MISS M. A. SHADD, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. S. R. Ward,	Mrs. N. Warren,
" M. Augusta,	" Hollins,
" Harper,	" Lucas,
" Thompson,	" Hickman,
" Jackson,	Miss Hickman,
" Washington,	Mrs. Mary Jones,
" A. De Vald,	Miss L. De Vald.

(To be indefinitely extended.)

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Union."

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Breadstuffs advanced.—Russians Retiring from Bucharest.—Reported Capture of Aland.—Espartero's Advice accepted by Queen Isabella.

AUGUST 16, 1854.

The *Union* from Havre, 2nd inst., arrived at 9½ this morning,

Flour speculators demand 1s. 6d., advance. Corn advanced 2s. 6d. and 3s. Money easy

The Russians are retreating from Bucharest.

Espartero has arrived in Madrid and the Queen has accepted the programme drawn up by him.

ADDITIONAL.

It is rumoured that the Island of Aland has been captured by the Allies, with great loss of life. No particulars are given.

Nothing new from the Black Sea.

The Russians are falling back upon the Pruth for strategetic reasons. An advance upon the Crimea, had been agreed upon.

The *Baltic* had arrived out on the second.

A rumour was current of the defeat of the Russians at Slobodzic on the 22nd July, with a loss of 200 men and 500 prisoners.

A grand council of war was held at Varna on the 19th, at which Omar Pasha and the allied generals were present.

The combined fleets remained at Baltschik.

A slight republican manifestation had occurred at Paris. Several arrests were made.

Numerous Austrian reinforcements had arrived at Parma.

The Danish Government had proclaimed the Constitution for the entire monarchy.

FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

Espartero was received at Madrid with great enthusiasm, and at last accounts all was quiet.

The Queen of Spain has restored Generals O'Donnell, Serrano and Dulce to their rank. The palace was guarded by troops. The national guard is composed of 9 battalions and 2 batteries of artillery. A decree of the Junta suppresses the royal council, and another calls in force the press law of 1837. The Junta has also abrogated the prohibition law laid on the circulation of certain foreign journals. Several of the ex-ministers, also General Quinto, have been ordered to be arrested and tried. It is said that the former are concealed in the hotels of the diplomatic body. The Queen Christina has not left Madrid. General O'Donnell was at Cordova on the 25th, en route for Madrid.

Ohio flour is quoted 33s. 6d.; yellow corn 34s.; mixed 32s.—white 34s. 6d. Wheat rather firmer, and ranging from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. Lard advanced 1s. Provisions generally active. Trade at Manchester steady.

Arrival of the "America."

The steamer *America* arrived on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock.

The Canadian Legislative Council Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst.

On the moring of the 30th ult., the Russians are said to have attacked the Turkish and French camps at Giurgevo, but were totally defeated with a loss of 2,000 killed and a large number of prisoners. The Russians were retreating in forced marches. They had quitted Frateschti, and it was occupied by the Turks.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed, and a proclamation had been issued, declaring that all soldiers who remained behind would be considered deserters. The Russian troops were concentrated on the Sereth.

The Ausrtian army under Prince Lichtenste n is ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallatoa. The army in Gallatoa is moving towards the frontier. The Arch-Duke Albrecht has removed his head-quarters to Kromstadt, in the south-east corner of Transylvania.

The total Austrian force on the frontier reached 300,000 men, under the command of Baron Deckers.

The frontier had not been crossed, but preparations for hostilities were on a colossal scale.

Russia makes no warlike demonstration towards the Prussian frontier.

The cholera was increasing in violence at Constantinople. The third French division left Varna on the 28th for Kurtangee.

The accounts from Montenegro were unsatisfactory. Prince Danielos had assumed a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Aputez.

The Black Sea.

The allied fleets with Generals Canrobert and Brown, had proceeded towards the Crimea coast to reconnoitre.

The *Times* declares positively that a force of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, British, French, and Turks, will invade the Crimea, and will attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

From Asia the reported defeat of the Turks by the Russians is confirmed, and the Russians were beseiging Kars.

Cholera had made its appearance among the British troops.

Since the 23rd the blockade of the ports on the Gulf of Finland has been most rigorous, it not being possible for any vessels to enter or leave.

The Russian Arch Duke Constantine and the Arch Duchess had a narrow escape from being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt.

The Baltic.

The Baltic allied fleet are at Letz Sound.

At latest accounts, General Baraguay D'Hilliers had had an interview with the King of Sweden. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western Powers on certain conditions.

D'Hilliers with the French troops, had joined the fleet off Aland Island.

Four hundred British, on the 28th, made a descent on Colinga, on the island of Desch, and afterwards destroyed four boats,

Spain.

Affairs generally tranquil. Espartero had taken the oaths as President of the new Council.

On the 2nd instant the barricades at Madrid were being removed at Espartero's desire.

The nomination of O'Donnell is the most popular of any in the new ministry.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—Great efforts are now being made in England for the extension of telegraph lines under the waters of the Mediterranean. Recently a very large telegraph cable has been made to be sunk in the Mediterranean. It is 110 miles in length, and weighs somewhere about 800 tons. It contains six copper wires, or conductors for the fluid to traverse, protected by a gutta-percha covering secured in a hempen rope, and finally surrounded with twelve iron wires of No. 1 guage. The projector and originator, Mr. John Watkins Bret, profiting by experience, has allowed 20 miles for what is technically termed "slack" and "way," and for depths of the ocean. As now coiled in the yard, the cable occupies about 75 feet, taking its convex sides. The perpendicular height of the coil is about five feet, and the width of one side of the coil from convex to concave reaches 24 feet.—the moment it is laid, London will be in immediate communication with Cagliari, in Corsica, through the cable and about 400 mile of subterranean wire.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London. C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No 1, 2d Concession of Lobo, also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to 11	3
Masons,	8 9	10	0
Stone-cutters,	6 3	8	9
Joiners	6 3	8	9
Carpenters,	6 3	7	6
Tinsmiths,	6 3	6	10½
Painters,	6 3	7	6
Hatters,	6 3	8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6	8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6	8	9
Tailors, Male,	5 0	6	3
" Female,	1 3	2	6
Shoemakers,	5 0	6	3
Upholsterers	6 3	7	6
Coopers,	3 9	5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6	3	9
Day Laborers	3 0	5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3	1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6	2	6
Railway Laborers,	5 0	6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6	25	0
Servant Men,	50 0	70	0
Servant Boys,	20 0	35	0
Carters, per load,	1 3	1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 15, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 30s 0d to 32s 6d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 32s 6d to 35s.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s. 3d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 36s 3d to 37s 6d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 2s 6d to 3s0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9 to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 30s to 32s 9d Hay—per ton 95s to 100s. Straw—per ton 55s to 70s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 7d to 8d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 6d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1d. Turkeys; each, 5s to 5s 6½d. Geese; each, 2s 0d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 6d to 1s 10½d. Fowls; per pair 1s to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 6s. to 6s 3d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 8s 4d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 6s 0d; Coal; per ton 30s to 35s.

CHATHAM.

(Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0 a	0	0
Oats ber bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Corn do	5	0 a	0	0
Barley do	5	0 a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0 a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0 a	0	0
Pork do	44	0 a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0 a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10 a	0	0

LONDON.

(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 0s 7½d to 0s 9d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

AT this Office, a smart, active boy. One from the country preferred.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 45 a.m.
" London at	11 05 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p.m.
" London at	10 55 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4.00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3.40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10 30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12 25 a.m.
" London at	3 35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigna, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

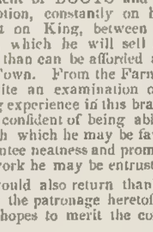
Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

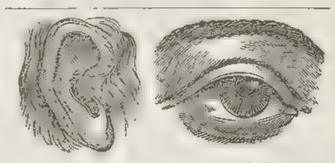
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

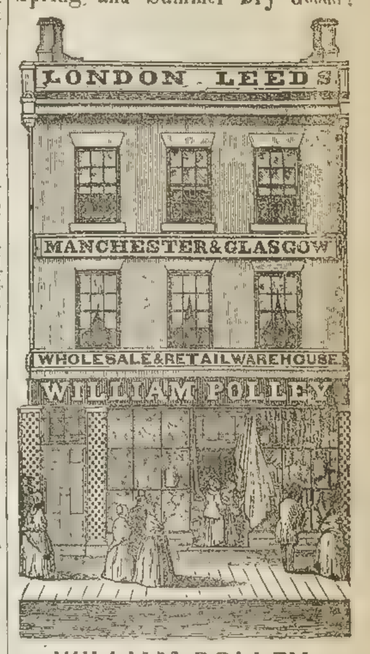
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocade and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Scarfs,
Sewed Muslin Sacques, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes,) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Holands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, Toronto, May 3, 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly ful

Poetry.

A Cat-egorical Courtship.

I sat me down, I scarcely can tell why,
To the window sill, and there I sat,
And I looked out, and I looked in,
Mid the pattering sound of the pelting rain,
Two lovers, whose love was as warm as mine,
Sat looking out and looking in.

Well, I said to myself, I never can
Find the means to a declaration,
Top the post of a lover's ambition,
And be one of the favored fortunate men
To take her hand and stammered, coughed and
stuttered,
But some how, nothing had been uttered.

I think the distance was too good to be lost
I left my chair up pretty close beside her,
Drew a long breath, and then my legs I crossed,
Buttoned my coat, and for five minutes eyed
her.
She looked as if she knew what next was coming,
And with her foot was drumming.

I felt that I was to begin, or where,
I could not, I suppose, the words were always
there;
I saw cool me, I stood tied to the chair,
Lazily reading, was awfully provoking,
The spirit of love in me pore was oozing,
My head, heart and hands their power seemed
losing.

At length I saw a brindled tabby cat
Was coming up, inviting me to pat her;
And from me, electric-like at that,
My words, like summer clouds, began to
scatter.

I seized on Tabby though a scratch she gave me,
And said, "Come Pussy ask Mary if she'll have
me."

'Twas done at once, the murder now was out,
The thing was all explained in half a minute,
She blushed, and turning pussy cat about,
Said "Pussy, tell him yes," her foot was in it
The cat thus saved me all of my cat-egory,
And here's the catastrophe of my story.

Sad Result of an Early Courtship.

If you can't get them that you want, you must take them that you can get, and that is how I came to marry Patsey. Love will go where 'tis sent, anyhow, and you can't help it, and the harder a chap loves a gal, the poorer chance he haves of her; the thing is just here, the more he loves her, the more shy and trembling he is; and he can't tell half his feelin's to her if he tries, while the careless and unfeelin's chap, that's got no more love in him than a hoss, can have a half dozen gals after him at once. I have tho't that the heart was like a mudturtle's egg; you dent the shell on the one side—a dent on the other side in the same manner will bring it smooth again. So with the heart: one gal makes a dent, it remains bruised until some other gal presses it, pushing out the old bruise and leaving a new one.

Well, well, accidents will happen—folks will laugh—the world is more fond of fun than love—and they might as well laugh at me as anybody.

So I agreed to tell you about my first courtship. It wasn't Patsey, but my first sweetheart was a proper han'some gal. I walked for her father. Ohio was all in the woods then, and everybody lived in log houses, except down in Cleveland there was a house or two. And my three hundred acres, that is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, wasn't worth when I got it only three dollars. Pshaw! pshaw! how time has changed. Glad to get cornbread and gammon gravy then, had to go thirty miles down to Chagrin to mill. I always used to go for hoss instead of himself, for I only "neated" ninety pounds in weight, and made a lighter load over a load of corn, hoss back. Let me see, I weigh eighty now. Well, I was twenty-five years old just about, and in love with hoss's daughter. But I always thought she felt a little above me, for I was not taller than I am now, not quite as full as she was anyhow, and was working for eight dollars a month; had to dress in linen at that. You never seen one of them logging frocks, made like a shirt out of flax tow, did ye? Well, till I bought this new coat, when I married Patsey, thirty five years ago, I never wore any but tow, and if it wasn't Sunday to-day, I shouldn't had it on, for I despise 'stravagance and new-fangled flummeries and thingumbob noodles around our big houses.

I was in love 35 years ago, and never dared to say a word about it. Her name was Jerusha. I longed to tell her how my heart swelled and burst to be used through against the "critter," but I couldn't screw my courage up to the pint—but tho't I would some day, I'd been alone with her many a time, and had resolved on popping it right out, but the stillness was awful on them 'ccasions as the roar of Niagara, and my heart could feel all over like your little finger does when you hit your elbow gin a think accidental, a tarnal tinglin' follows.

Cuss my luck, said I to myself one day night, as I come home from the mill after a three days' ride. Jerusha had a beau, a chap from town, dressed as smart as a dancing master. My heart jumped into my gullet the moment I saw him. I felt it in the mouth, for knowed I was a goner. Had on broadcloth. Talk of your new-fangled gossip and gresbun houses now, but like in them days didn't have but one room of stairs, and a ladder to go up stairs by. Puncheon floors was good enough below, and clapboard stakes split out by hand, kivered the chamber floor. It was so in boss' house, and I kept up chamber. I want you to imagine two wooden hooks tied up to hang a gun on, right over the hearth on the chamber beam; I want you to remember my feelin's that night after I went to bed. Jerusha and the young chap had the hull room below to themselves, with a roasting fire to spark by. I couldn't stand the temptation to want to know what they had to say to themselves. Whisper, whisper, whisper. You may laugh at it, 'tis the naked truth I am going to tell. I have laughed myself at the same thing once.

When I heard something pop like a kiss, or thunder, I could not stand my heart thumps any longer. Curiosity and jealously got the uppermost end of me; I wanted to see for myself, so I slid out o' bed, sitting flat like a tailor on the floor; determined to hitch up jest as I sot, inch at a time, to the opening over the hearth, where the beam and gun hooks was. A cat couldn't be no stiller after a mouse; but my heart thumped louder every hitch, just as it will when a man goes to do what ain't right. Well, just as I had gained the right pint to look over at 'em, up flied the pesky floor, down I went, tow shirt to gun hook, and I there hung blind folded, like a squirrel hung on a rack, right over the fire, a-sweltering to death. I couldn't cry out, and it was more than ten minutes before he or she boss would look for me. I was hung about the line of the [illegible] and I spose [illegible]

I was pretty well baked, anyhow, and hain't been quite so raw since in matters of love. I never looked Jerusha in the face after that day, nor a gal in the neighborhood, for I could swear she told 'em all. The accident got my grit up to make a fortun. I went off a few miles and married the first chance I got, just out of spite, and Patsey is worth all 'em after all; and marrying is lottery business. Then don't hang yourself, as I did, because you can't get a particular one, but recollect your heart is like rubber, it will stretch a good ways and not break.

ALL NUTRIMENT OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.—Nearly every one high and low, up to a few years ago, has believed that there was a difference between the nutritive parts of flesh-meat and those of other substances. Inquiry, however, has shown conclusively, that all nutriment whatever, is of vegetable origin. We see, for instance, that when we feed upon the body of a sheep, we do not gain anything peculiar, but simply the vegetable principles of the food upon which the animal fed. It was Liebeg who first pointed out this fact. He says that the "carnivora in consuming the blood and flesh of the graminivora, consume, strictly speaking, only the vegetable principles which have served for the nutrition of the latter." It is of great importance thus to have proved that there is nothing peculiar, in the flesh of animals, for even *kreatinine* is not peculiar, as you have the same principles in tea and coffee, and it is to this that these articles owe their stimulating qualities.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary [illegible] from the [illegible]

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand, of whom from three to five hundred have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours is always increased in the case of Fugitives to [illegible] Hence, the expense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and [illegible] them objects of compassionate interest.

Having strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from sickness, illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last [illegible] has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain ablebodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to [illegible]

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American [illegible] settlers of Canada are [illegible] peting as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour and as the progressive improvement of the colour population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemasons Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their [illegible] temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. G. GABRIEL, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

[illegible] the Rev. S. R. WARD, on behalf of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying the same into effect the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, Esq., Rev. [illegible] JAMES, Rev. J. [illegible] GALLOWAY, A. M. [illegible], Esq., Rev. [illegible] BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

[illegible] Rev. J. W. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] George [illegible]

[illegible] James Mellor, Esq., Treasurer.

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq, and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P	1	0	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	0	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D Bowman Esq	5	0	0
R Phillips Esq	2	0	0
Joseph Fenton Esq	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W Flanders, Esq	5	1	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	1	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
[illegible] Viney, Esq.	5	0	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	1	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	0
Sundry small sums	1	5	0
Sir E. Armitage	5	0	0
A. [illegible] Esq.,	1	0	0
W. [illegible] Stead, Esq.,	1	0	0
[illegible] Watson	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge,	5	5	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burlee	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	5	0	0
W. [illegible]ster, Esq.	10	6	0
[illegible]	3	0	0
T. [illegible]	5	5	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	2	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	1	0	0
Rev. George Clayton,	1	0	0
[illegible] Esq.	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	1	0	0
Mr. Crofton,	1	0	0
H. Christian, Esq.	1	0	0
John Cropper, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
The Hon. [illegible] Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher Esq.	5	0	0
[illegible] Esq	5	0	0
[illegible] Esq.	1	0	0
A Friend,	1	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Sawres,	1	0	0
Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs,	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq	10	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq. M P.,	2	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Johnsen,	0	10	0
— Johnson, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Inglis,	1	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
A. Livingston, Esq.	1	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
Rev. — McCullen,	2	8	0
C. Makins, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	5	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq.	3	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Nickson, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. Proudfoot,	1	0	0
Miss Portal.	1	1	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M P.	2	0	0
J. Playfair, Esq	1	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq. M. P.	5	5	0
W. R. Paton, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Dr. Roberton,	1	0	0
Mr. Russell,	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers,	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq	10	10	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
H Sheldon, Esq	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.,	1	0	0
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq.,	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
W. C. Shaw, jun, Esq.,	1	1	0
Mrs. Spittae,	0	10	0
Mrs. Thomason,	2	0	0
J. B. Tod, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Taylor	1	0	0
W. Turner, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	0	0
T. G.	1	1	0
J. Unitt, Esq.,	1	0	0
— Wilcocks, Esq.,	1	1	0
Mr. B. Wilson,	0	10	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
S. Ewing, Esq	10	10	0
Mr. Bignole,	1	0	0
Mrs. Delwyn,	0	10	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
J. Wigham, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" [illegible]	3	3	1
" Manchester,	11	18	11
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	1	1	0
" [illegible]	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	21	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto.	2	16	1
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	20	5	01
" Stroud.	3	2	0[illegible]
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's.	3	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	3	6	6½
" Kendal,	15	0	11
" Stowmarket.	3	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	1	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennally thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during [illegible] years from [illegible] at the end of which [illegible] by State [illegible] shall take place of members to constitute [illegible] office, in the same [illegible] above. The State council of [illegible] shall have full power over the [illegible] affairs of said State.

[illegible] The members of the first council [illegible] Convention, which [illegible] state out of the number, a [illegible] President. [illegible] Vice [illegible] ness Re[illegible]

Art. 2. The [illegible] Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance [illegible] the plans [illegible] National Convention, with such [illegible] as experience or necessity may [illegible] to them. The [illegible] mittee of the [illegible] the Board. The [illegible] full power to select a location in the State designated by the National [illegible] to erect [illegible] appoint or dismiss [illegible] in the factory or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee [illegible] Unions shall [illegible] the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business shall establish an office, in which [illegible] registry of colored mechanics [illegible] throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business; to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking [illegible] or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised through out the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention does not, but to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,	
JOHN D. PECK,	
AMOS G. BEMAN,	*Committee on Manual Labour School.*
JOHN JONES,	
J. D. BONNER,	
J. McCUNE SMITH,	

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN [illegible]"

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the [illegible]

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. on every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of [illegible] and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them. (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following [illegible] strictly enforced:

[illegible] literature taught, there [illegible]

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm [illegible] shall be such that their produce [illegible] for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter. Signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American.*) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not [illegible] of July, 1854. The work [illegible] ance, to be at least equal to the [illegible] or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

[illegible] Communion and [illegible] to the exclusion, if possible, of other characters, without otherwise destroying the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other peculiarities of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*, and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the developement of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence [illegible] the names of Subscribers. Two books of *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to *every* one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all [illegible] communications for the Paper to be sent, [illegible] addressed *Money*, (if inclosed) and address, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1851.

CALL FOR

NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in [illegible] Ont., on the 24th, 25th and 26th August, 1854.

MANY REASONS.—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position [illegible] strated rights, composing [illegible] necessary part of the *ruling* [illegible] in which we live. The positive [illegible] ation of this *element* must be [illegible] ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere [illegible] purpose, and to this end, all colored men in favor of emigration to the United States [illegible] Colonization Society, leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would influence the question of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere, [illegible] Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the [illegible] This restriction has no reference to [illegible], or *entire dual* enterprise; but to national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must present credentials

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions of projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to Mr. Stebbins, its former owner; fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

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No. 20, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Late of Philadelphia,
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854 2

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KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
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NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:
AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.
Also by the Retail New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also forSaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.
F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16

Poetry.

Song of the Harvesters.

We gather them in—the bright green leaves,
With our scythes and rakes to-day,
And the mow grows big, as the pitcher heaves
His lifts in the sweltering bay.
O ho! afield! for the mower's scythe,
Hath a ring as of destiny,
Sweeping the earth of its burden lithe,
As it sings in wrathful glee.

We gather them in—the nodding plumes
Of the yellow and bended grain,
And the flash of our sickles' light illumes
Our march o'er the vanquished plain
Anon we come with the steed-drawn car—
The cunning of modern laws,
And the acres stoop to its clanging jar,
As it reeks its hungry jaws

We gather them in—the mellow fruits
From the shrub, and vine, and tree,
With their russet, and golden, and purple suits,
To garnish our treasury;
And each hath a juicy treasure stored
Amneath its tinted rind,
To cheer our guests at the social board,
When we leave our cares behind.

We gather it in—this goodly store,
But not with the mist of pride
For the Great All-Father who gave
Hath but given it in trust.
And our work of death is but for life,
In the wintry days to come
Then a blessing upon the sickle's sheen,
And a shout at his Harvest Home

—*Ohio Cultivator, July*, 1854.

Literature.

The Blind Man's Wreath.

"My boy, my poor blind boy!"

This sorrowful exclamation broke from the lips of Mrs. Owen, as she lay upon the couch to which a long and wasting illness had confined her, and whence she well knew she was never more to rise.

Her son, the only child of her widowed hearth, the sole object of her cares and affections, knelt beside her, his face bowed upon her pillow, for now only, in a moment of solemn communion with his mother, had she revealed the fatal truth, and told him she must soon die! He had watched, and hoped, and trembled for many weary months, but never yet had he admitted to himself the possibility of losing her; her fading cheek and sunken eye could not reveal to him the progress of decay, and so long as the loved voice maintained its music to his ear and cheered him with promise of improvement, so long as her hand still clasped his, he had hoped she would recover.

He had been blind since he was three years old; stricken by lightning, he had totally lost his sight. A dim remembrance of his widowed mother's face, her smoothly braided hair, and flowing white dress, was one of the few recollections entwined with the period before all became dark to him.

The boy grew up, tall, slender, delicate, with dark pensive eyes which bore no trace of the calamity that had destroyed their powers of vision; grave though not sad; dreamy, enthusiastic, and requiting his mother's care with the deepest veneration and tenderness. In the first years of his childhood, and also whenever his education did not take them to London and elsewhere, they had resided near a town on the seacoast, in one of the prettiest parts of England.

Independently of the natural kindness which very rarely fails to be shown towards any person who is blind, there was that about both the widow and her son which invariably rendered them acceptable guests; for their intellectual resources, and powers of conversation, were equally diversified and uncommon. Mrs. Owen had studied much in order to teach her son, and thus, by improving her natural abilities, had become a person of no common stamp; her intellectuality, however, being always subservient to, and fitly shadowed by, the superior feminine attributes of love, gentleness, and sympathy; for Heaven help the woman in whom those gifts are not predominate over any mental endowments whatsoever.

When they walked out together his mother took his arm; he was proud of that, he liked to fancy he was some support to her, and many pitying eyes used latterly to follow the figure of the widow in the black dress she constantly wore, and the tall pale son on whom she leaned confidingly, as if striving with a sweet deception to convince him that he was indeed the staff of her declining strength. But gradually the mother's form grew bent, her step dragged wearily along, and the expression of her face indicated increasing weakness. The walks were at an end; and before long she was too feeble to leave her bed, excepting to be carried to a summer parlour, where she lay upon a sofa beside an open window, with flowers twining around the casement, and the warm sunshine filling all things with joy, save her foreboding heart and the anxious son who incessantly hung over her. Friends often came to visit them, and turned away with deep sadness as they noted the progress of her malady, and heard the blind man ask each time whether they did not think her better—oh, surely a little better than when they had last beheld her?

Among all these, no friend was so welcome or brought such solace to the sick room as Mary Parker, a joyous girl of nineteen, one of the beauties of the county, and the admiration and delight of all who knew her. Mrs. Owen had danced Mary upon her knee, and Edward used to weave baskets and make garlands for her when he was a boy of twelve, and she a little fairy of six years old or thereabouts, stood beside him, praising his skill, and wondering how he could manage so cleverly though blind.—None of his childish companions ever led him so carefully as Mary, or seemed so much impressed with his mental superiority; she would leave those games of her playmates in which his blindness prevented him from joining, and would listen for hours to the stories with which his memory was well stored, or which his own imagination enabled him to invent.

As she grew up there was no change in the frank and confiding nature of their intercourse. Mary still made him the recipient of their girlish secrets, and plans, and dreams, just as she had done of her little griefs and joys in childhood; asked him to quote his favourite passages of poetry, or station herself near him at the piano, suggesting subjects for him to play, which he extemporized at her bidding. Bright and blooming as Mary was, the life of every party, beaming with animation and enjoyment, no attention was capable of rendering her unmindful of him; and she was often known to sit out several dances in an evening to talk to dear Edward Owen, who would be sad if he thought himself neglected.

And now she daily visited the invalid: her buoyant spirits tempered by sympathy for her interesting sufferings; but she could bring such an atmosphere of sunshine and hope around her, that gloom and despondency seemed to vanish at her presence. Edward's sightless eyes were always raised to her bright face, as if felt the magic influence it imparted.

His mother had noted all this with a mother's watchfulness; and, on that day, when strong in her love, she had undertaken to break to him the fact which all others shrank from communicating, she spoke likewise of May, and of the vague wild hope she had always cherished of one day seeing her his wife.

"No, mother, no!" exclaimed the blind man "Dearest mother, in this you are not true to yourself! What! Would you wish to see her in all her spring-time of youth and beauty sacrificed to such a one as I!—to see Mary, as you have described her to me, as my soul tells me she is, tied down to be the guide, and leader, and support of one who could not make one step in her defence; whose helplessness alone in the eyes of men, would be his means of sheltering and protecting her! Would you hear her pitied—our bright Mary pitied—as a Blind Man's Wife, mother!"

"But Edward—if she loves you, as I am sure she does—"

"Love me, mother! Yes, as angels love mortals, as a sister loves a brother, as you love me! And for this benignant love, this tender sympathy, I could kneel and kiss the ground she treads upon; but, beyond this—were you to entreat her to marry your blind and solitary son, and she in pity answered Yes, would I accept her on such terms, and rivet the chains she had consented to assume? Oh, mother, mother, I have not studied you in vain, your life has been one long self-sacrifice to me; its silent teaching shall bear fruit! Do not grieve so bitterly for me. God was very merciful in giving me such a mother; let us trust him for the future!"

Ah, poor tortured heart, speaking so bravely forth, striving to cheer the mother's failing spirit, when all to him was dark, dark, dark!

She raised herself upon her pillow, and wound her weak arms about his neck, and listened to the expressions of ineffable love, and faith and consolation, which her son found strength to utter, to sustain her soul.—Yes, in that hour her recompense had been great to both, in secret tears, with Christian patience and endeavour, with an exalted and faithful spirit, had she sown; and in death she reaped her high reward.

They had been silent for some minutes, and she lay back exhausted, but composed, while he sat beside her, holding her hand in his, fancying she slept, and anxiously listening to her breathing which seemed more than usually oppressed. A rustling was heard amid the flowers at the window, and a bright young face looked in.

"Hush!" said Edward recognizing the step, "Hush, Mary, she is asleep!"

The colour and smiles alike passed from Mary's face, when she glided into the room "Oh! Edward, Edward, she is not asleep, she is very, very ill!"

"Mary! darling Mary!" said the dying lady, with difficulty rousing herself; "I have had such a pleasant dream; but I have slept too long. It is night. Let them bring candles. Edward, I cannot see you now."

Night, and the sun so brightly shining!—The shadows of the grave were stealing fast upon her.

Other steps now sounded in the room, and many faces gathered round the couch; but the blind man heard nothing—was conscious of nothing, save the painful labored respiration, the tremulous hand that fluttered in his own, the broken sentences.

"Edward, my dearest, take comfort. I have hope. God is indeed merciful."

"Oh, Edward, do not grieve so sadly!—It breaks my heart to see you cry. For *her* sake be calm—for my sake too!" Mary knelt down beside him and endeavoured to soothe the voiceless anguish which it terrified her to witness.

Another interval, when no sound broke the stillness that prevailed; and again Mrs Owen opened her eyes, and saw Mary kneeling by Edward's side. They were associated with the previous current of her thoughts, and a smile lighted up her face.

"As I wished, as I prayed, to die! My children both. Kiss me, Mary, my blessing, my consoler! Edward, nearer, nearer!—Child of so many hopes and prayers—all answered now!" And with her bright vision unalloyed, her rejoicing soul took wing, and knew sorrow and tears no more.

Four months had passed since Mrs. Owen's death, and her son was still staying at Woodlands, the residence of Mary's father, Colonel Parker, at about two miles' distance from Edward Owen's solitary home; hither had he been prevailed upon to remove, after the first shock of his grief had subsided.

Colonel and Mrs. Parker were kind-hearted people, and the peculiar situation of Edward Owen appealed to their best feelings, so they made no opposition to their children devoting themselves unceasingly to him and striving by every innocent device, to render his affliction less poignant and oppressive.—But kind as all the family were, still all the family were as nothing compared to Mary, who was always anxious to accompany him in his walks, seemed jealous of her privilege as his favourite reader, and claimed to be his silent watchful companion, when, too sad even to take an interest in what she read, he leaned back wearily in his chair, and felt the soothing influence of her presence.

As time wore on, some of his old pursuits resumed their attractions for him she used to listen for hours as he [illegible] She would study with her own [illegible] subjects that he said, as her [illegible] on [illegible] would beg him to give her a lesson in expression and [illegible] and render it [illegible] feeling and [illegible] In the [illegible] in their readings, which gradually were carried on with more regularity and interest, she appeared to look upon herself as the person obliged, appealed to his judgment, and deferred to his opinion, without any consciousness of the fatigue she underwent, or the service she was rendering.

One day, as they were sitting in the library, after she had been for some time pursuing her self-imposed task, and Edward, fearing she would be tired, had repeatedly entreated her to desist, she answered gaily:

"Let me alone, Edward! It is so pleasant to go through a book with you; you make such nice reflections, and point out all the most passages, and explain the difficult parts so clearly that it does me more good than a dozen readings by myself. I shall grow quite clever now we have begun our literary studies."

"Dear Mary, say rather, endeed; for you know this cannot always go on so. I must return to my own house next week; I have trespassed on your father's hospitality, indulgence, and forbearance too long."

"Leave us, Edward!" and the color deepened in her cheeks, and tears stood in her bright eyes. "Not yet!"

"Not yet? The day would still come, dearest, delay it as I might, and is it manful thus to shrink from what must and ought to be? I have to begin life in earnest, and if I falter at the onset, what will be the result? I have arranged everything: Mr. Glen, our clergyman, has a cousin, an usher in a school, who wishes for retirement and country air. I have engaged him to live with me as companion and reader. Next week he comes; and then Mary, farewell to Woodlands!"

"No, not farewell, for you must come here very often; and I must read to you still, and you must teach me still, and tell me in your own noble thoughts and beautiful language of better and higher things than I once used to care for. And then our walks—oh Edward, we must continue to see the sunset from the cliffs, sometimes, together. You first taught me how beautiful it was. I told you of the tints upon the sky and upon the sea, and upon the boats with their glistening sails, and you set the words before me in all its brightness and loveliness, brought it home to my heart, and made me feel how cold and insensible I had been before."

"Ah, Mary," said Edward mournfully, "near you, I am no longer blind!"

The book she had been reading fell unheeded on the ground, she trembled, her color went and came, as she laid her hand timidly on his arm; indescribable tenderness, reverence, and compassion were busy within her soul.

"Edward, you will not change in anythings towards us; this new companion need not estrange you from your oldest and dearest friends—your mother's friends! Let me always be your pupil, your friend, your —Sister."

"Sustainer, consoler, guide! Sister above all, oh, yes, my sister! Best and sweetest title—say it again, Mary, say it again!" and seizing her hand he kissed it passionately, and held it for a moment within his own. Then as suddenly relinquishing it, he continued in an altered tone, "My sister and my friend, until another comes to claim a higher privilege, and Mary shall be for ever lost to me!"

She drew back, and a few inaudible words died away upon her lips; he could not see her appealing tearful eyes. Mistaking the cause of her reserve, he made a strong effect to regain composure.

"Do you remember when you were a child, Mary, how ambitiously romantic you used to be, and how you were determined to become a duchess at least?"

"And how you used to tease me, by saying you would only come to my castle disguised as a wandering minstrel, and would never sit at the board between me and the Duke. Edward? Yes, I remember it all very well, foolish children that we were! But *I*, at least know better now; I am not ambitious in that way any longer."

"In that way? In what directions then do your aspirations tend?"

"To be loved," said Mary fervently; "to be loved, Edward, with all the trust and devotedness of which a noble nature is susceptible—to know that the heart on which I lean has no thought save for me—to be certain that, with all my faults and waywardness, I am loved for myself alone, not for—for any little charm of face which people may attribute to me."

Edward rose abruptly, and walked up and down the room, which from his long stay in the house, had become familiar to him, "Mary," he resumed, stopping as he drew near her, "you do yourself injustice. The face you set so little store by, *must* be beautiful, as the index of your soul; I have pictured you so often to myself; I have coveted the blessing of sight, were it only for an instant, that I might gaze upon you! The dim form of my mother, as I last beheld her in my infancy, floats before me when I think of you, encircled with a halo of heavenly light which I fancy to be your attribute, and a radiance hovers round your golden tresses such as gladdens our hearts in sunshine."

"Ah, Edward, it is better you cannot see me as I am! You would not love—I mean you would not think of me—so much!"

"If I could but see you for a moment as you will look at the ball to-night, I fancy I should never repine again."

"The ball to-night! I had quite forgotten it; I wish mamma would not insist upon my going. I do not care for these things any longer;—you will be left alone, Edward, and that seems so heartless and unkind!"

"Mary," said one of her sisters, opening the library door, "look at these beautiful hot-house flowers which have arrived here for us. Come, Edward, come and see them too."

They were so accustomed to treat him as one of themselves, and were so used to his aptitude in many ways, that they often did not appear to remember he was blind.

The flowers were rare and beautiful, and yet no donor's name accompanied the gift. Suddenly one of the girls cried out laughingly, "I have guessed, I have guessed It is Edward! He has heard us talking about this ball, and must have ordered them on purpose for us. Kind, good Edward!" and they were loud in their expressions of delight; all except Mary, who kept silently aloof.

"Mary does not like her flowers?" said Edward inquiringly, turning in the direction where she stood.

"No," she replied sorrowfully, "it is the ball I do not like, nor your thinking about decking us out for it As if I cared to go.

"Look at these lovely roses," said the eldest sister, as they were selecting what each should wear, "would not Mary look well with a wreath of these roses in her hair?"

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Edward eagerly, "and let me weave it for her! You know, Mary, it is one of my accomplishments; you were proud of my garlands when you were a little girl. Will you trust my fingers for the task?"

"If you really wish it, if it does not seem too trifling, yes," said Mary gently, with a troubled expression upon her brow usually so serene, as she moved reluctantly away. "But it must appear such mockery to you, poor Edward!" and then without waiting for a reply, she hurried to her room, and did not show herself again until the family had assembled for dinner; while Edward, seated between the sisters who were in great delight in their anticipation of the evening's amusements, silently betook himself to his task.

Early after dinner, the large old-fashioned drawing-room at Woodlands was deserted; the momentous business of the toilet had to be gone through, and then a drive of five miles accomplished, before Mrs Parker and her three fair daughters could find themselves at the ball. Edward was the only occupant of the room; seated at the piano, on which fingers idly strayed, he now and then struck chords of deep melancholy, or broke into passages of plaintive sadness.

"Alone, alone! How the silence of this room strikes upon my heart,—how long this evening will be without her voice, without her footstep! And yet this is what awaits me, what is inevitably drawing near. Next week I leave the roof under which she dwells; I shall not hear her singing as she runs down stairs in the morning; I shall not have her constantly at my side, asking me, with her sweet child-like earnestness, to teach her to repeat poetry, or to give expression to her music. The welcome rustle of her dress, the melody of her laugh, will soon become rare sounds to me! Within, around, beyond, all is dark, hopeless, solitary. Life stretches itself wearily before me, blind and desolate as I am! Mother, mother, well might your sweet spirit shrink when you contemplated this for your miserable son!—How strange those last words! I thought of them to-day, while I made her wreath of roses, and when her sisters told me of the numbers who flock around her. Every flower brought its warning and its sting!"

"Edward, have I not made haste? I wished to keep you company for a little while, before we set out. You must be so sad? Your playing told me you were sad, Edward."

She was standing by him in all the pride of her youth and loveliness; her white dress falling in a cloud-like drapery around her graceful form, her sunny hair sweeping her shoulders, and the wreath surmounting a brow on which innocence and truth were impressed by Nature's hand.

The sense of her beauty, of an exquisite harmony about her, was clearly perceptible to the blind man; he reverently touched the flowing robe, and placed his hand upon the flowery wreath.

"Will you think of me, dearest, to-night? You will carry with you something to remind you of me. When you are courted, worshipped, envied, and hear on every side praises of your beauty, give a passing thought to Edward who lent his little help to its adornment."

"Edward, how can you speak so mockingly! You know that in saying this you render me most miserable."

"Miserable! With roses blooming on your brow, and hope exulting in your heart; when life smiles so brightly on you, and guardian angels seem to hover round your path!"

He spoke in a manner that was unusual to him; she leaned thoughtfully against the piano, and, as if unconscious of what she was doing, disengaged the garland from her hair.

"These poor flowers have no bloom, and this bright life of mine, as you think it, has no enjoyment when I think of you, sad, alone, unhappy, returning to your desolate home, Edward."

"Dearest," he returned, inexpressibly moved, "do not grieve for me. Remember my mother left her blessing there!"

"Was it only for you, Edward?"

There is a moment's silence; he covers his face with his hands, his lofty self-denying spirit wrestles with himself: when gently the wreath is laid upon his knee, her arm is passed around his neck, her head with its glory of golden locks is bowed upon his breast

"Oh, Edward, take the wreath, and with it take myself if I deserve it. Tell me that you are not angry, that you do not despise me for this—I have been so unhappy, I have so long wished to speak to you.—

"Mary, Mary, forbear! You try me beyond my strength; beloved of my soul, light of my sightless eyes, dearer to me than language can express, you must not thus throw yourself away."

He would disengage the arm that is clinging to his neck, but she nestles closer still.

"Mary!" he cries wildly, "remember! Blind, blind!"

"Not blind near me; not blind for me. Here, Edward, here my resting place is found; nothing but death shall separate me from you, I am yours, your friend, your consoler, your wife. Oh, tell me you are glad.

Glad! His previous resolutions, his determination to owe nothing to her pitying love, all faded in the unequalled happiness of that hour, nor ever returned to cloud the life which Mary's devotion rendered henceforth blessed.

This is no fiction, reader, no exaggerated picture; some, who peruse this, will testify out of the depth of their hearts how, in respect and admiration, they have watched Mary fulfilling the promise of her beautiful sympathy and love. She has never wavered in the path she chose to tread; she has never cast one lingering look at all she resigned in giving herself to him. Joyous, tender, happy, devoted, she has seemed always to regard her husband as the source of all her happiness; and, when the music of children's voices has been heard within their dwelling, not even her motherly love for those dear faces whose sparkling eyes could meet and return her gaze, has ever been known to defraud their father of a thought, or a smile, or the slightest portion of her accustomed care.

No, dear Mary! Years have passed since she laid her wreath on his knee; the roses so carefully preserved, have long withered; but the truth and love which accompanied the gift, are fresh and bright as then: rendering her, as her proud husband says, almost equal even while on earth, to those Angels among whom, in Heaven, he shall see her—SEE her, at last, no longer blind!—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE VALUE OF TIME.—Says a French exchange:—There is an honest citizen residing in the street Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, who enjoys an income of 25,000 francs and has a wife and four children. He has six clocks in his sitting-room, which mark the days, the months, and the years, besides the hours and minutes. The first of those clocks began to run at the time of the old gentleman's birth, and marked the other day, 54 years, 8 months, and 14 days. The second is for the wife. The third is allotted to the eldest daughter, who yesterday reached the age of 21 years and 17 days. The fourth, fifth, and sixth clocks mark the ages of the other children. The object of those clocks is to indicate at each hour of the day to the person for whom they run, how rapidly time flies, and how fast the stream of life flows toward eternity. It is a great moral lesson mechanically demonstrated.

EXPERIMENT.—Those who rail at poetry and refinement as superflous ingredients in every-day happiness, little know what main props they seek to undermine. These will abide when even principles waver. Manly delicacy is as necessary in family life as manly rectitude; and womanly tact as womanly virtue. There is much happiness wrecked from the absence of the one as from the absence of the other. Those who neglect the varnishes of life, commit an insidious sin towards themselves; and these lie in the mind and not in the purse.

PAPER FROM WOOD.—We recently announced that the *Ledger* was being printed on paper made principally from straw, under a patent which proposed to make it from any fibrous vegetable substance. We are now writing upon foolscap paper of a very fine quality, made from *wood*, at Lee, Massachusetts, by Patner and Smith. These experiments in paper-making are made necessary by the scarcity and high price of cotton and linen rags, which have advanced so much that newspapers can scarcely afford to be published at their former rates, the cost being so heavy. If wood, straw and other fibrous substances, of a cheaper price, can be made to supply the deficiency of rags, every branch of the printing business will be relieved of an onerous expense, and some of our farmers will receive handsome prices for that which now is, comparatively speaking, of but little value to them.—*Ledger.*

Miscellaneous.

Memory Quickened in Drowning.

The following circumstance, vouched for as true, is one among many instances in which the memory has received a remarkable quickening in apparent drowning. Such facts are incontestible; the solution has never been satisfactorily given:

"Some years since, A held a bond of B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. At its maturity he found that he had put it away so carefully that he was unable to find it. Every search was fruitless. He He only knew that it had not been paid or traded away. In this dilemma, he called on B. relating the circumstance of its disappearance, and proposed a receipt as offset to the bond, or rather indemnifying bond against its collection if ever found.

"To his great surprise, B not only refused to meet the terms of difficulty, but positively denied owing him anything and strongly intimated the presence of a fradulent design on the part of A. Without legal proof, and, therefore, without redress, he had to endure both the loss of his money and the suspicion of a dishonorable intention in urging the claim. Several years passed away without any change in the nature of the case, or its facts, as above given, when one afternoon while bathing in ——river, A, either from inability to swim, or cramp, or some other cause, was discovered to be drowning. He had sunk and risen several times, and was floating away under the water, when he was seized and drawn to the shore. The usual remedies were applied to resuscitate him, and although there were signs of life, there was no appearance of consciousness. He was taken home in a state of exhaustion, and remained so for some days.

"On the first return of strength to walk, he left his bed, went to his book case, took out a book, opened it, and handed his long lost bond to a friend who was present. He then informed him that when drowning and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, in a moment, there stood out distinctly before his hand, as a picture, every act of his life, from the hour of childhood to the hour of sinking beneath the water, and among them the circumstance of his putting the bond in the book; the book itself and the place in which he had put it in the book case. It is needless to say that he recovered his own with usury.

"There is no doubt that this remarkable quickening of memory results from the process which in such cases is going on—the extinguishment of life. It is somewhat analagous to the breaking in of the light of another world, which in so many well attested cases of death bed scenes, enables the departing spirit, even before it has absolutely left its clay tenement, to hold and exult in the glories of the future state. Is it not a fair inference, that when the soul shakes off the clogs and encumbrances of the body, it will possess capacities for enjoyment of which on on earth it was unsusceptible?

"As regards the memory, it will be observed by most persons, how readily in life we forget that which we do not desire to remember, and in this way we get rid of much unhappiness. Can we do this after death? This is an important and practical question."—*Cist's Advertiser.*

Woman's Rights.

THE FAMOUS HORSE TAMER.

Among the amusing episodes of the existing state of things, is that a lady, described as being a person of strictly feminine manners—Madam Isabel—is appointed, by the special recommendation of the Emperor, to superintend the *manege* of the cavalry. This lady, it appears, in addition to a sort of intuitive knowledge of the points of a horse, has made herself so perfectly acquainted with the *morale* of the animal, that by aid of some very simple mechanical contrivance she is able in the course of some fifteen or twenty lessons, to bring into the most lamb-like subjection horses whose restive character has bid defiance to every known military art. She has just returned from St. Petersburg, where, for the last two years, she has been superintending the Czar's cavalry, an office which she left to the great regret of the Emperor, of whom she has brought away many substantial tokens of approbation. She only resigned when war was declared. She is now being employed in the regiment of Guides, where her progress is said to be wonderful. She has the art of imparting her knowledge with such ease and facility, that she has no need to take an active part in the necessary arrangements; and her manners are so charming and unpretending, that Captain Queprette, the Captain Instructor of Cavalry, and Colonel Fleury, Colonel of the Guides, yield to and carry out her suggestions without any injury to their *amour propre*. It is impossible to describe the slight machinary employed; but the principle on which Madame Isabel founds all her system is, suavity and gentleness, no violence.

From our Files of English Papers.

LONDON, July 28, 1854.

COMMITTAL FOR NOT TAKING AN OATH.

Lord CONGLETON wished to call attention to the case of a lady who had been committed by Mr. Justice Wrightman for refusing, from conscientious scruples, to take an oath. He wished to know whether a judge had no other alternative than to commit in such a case. He also wished to know whether the measure which the noble and learned Lord had brought into that House would remedy this evil.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said as the law stood, if a witness refused to be sworn, he committed a contempt of court, and a judge had no other alternative than to commit him to prison. The bill, however, which their Lordships had passed, and which he hoped would soon become the law of the land, would completely remedy this evil, as it provided that any person who had a conscientious scruple to take an oath, might make a solemn declaration. (Hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL hoped that measure would become law. In the case referred to, if the party refused to take an oath from conscientious scruples, he should only have imprisoned her for ten minutes.

The Youthful Offenders' Bill, the Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill, and some other measures, were passed through committee.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

The Bill was read a third time.

On the motion that the Bill do pass,

The Earl of HARROWBY proposed amendments to extend the hours during which public house may remain open on Sundays from between one and two in the day to between one and half-past two, and from six and ten in the evening to beween five and eleven in summer and between five and ten in winter, in accordance with the notice given by the noble Earl on the previous day.

Lord REDESDALE considered that while 300,000 personswent out every Sunday upon pleasure excursions, it would be difficult to interfere with the means of providing them with refreshments. Their object should be to combine as far as possible consideration for the necessary requirements of these people with regard for public order. There was, however, this difficulty in dealing with the matter—that while in the large towns from which the excurtionists proceeded in the morning, and to which they returned probably late at night, the hour of ten or eleven o'clock might be too late to allow refreshments to be supplied to them, it might be altogether too late in the country.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved his first amendment, that five o'clock be substituted for six as the hour at which public houses might open in the afternoon.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed a very decided objection to the motion. As the bill was originally introduced, the hours were from six to nine in the evening, subsequently a compromise was entered into with the consent of all parties, and the hour for closing was extended from nine to ten, and in that shape the bill was passed by the Commons, and sent up to their Lordships. Now, it was proposed to extend the period by three hours altogether—that was from six to nine, to five to eleven, which would give six consecutive hours, during which these public houses might remain open every Sunday evening, so that the positive restriction which would be gained, as compared with the existing law, after all the exertions which had been made, was two hours and a half—viz., from half-past two till five. He trusted that their Lordships would not sanction any such change in the bill—at least before they saw the very important evidence which had been taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons. For himself, he must say that nothing would give him greater pain than that, by introducing these amendments, their Lordships should defeat the whole object of the bill as introduced into the other House, and that it should be said the House of Lords had less consideration for the wishes of the people than the House of Commons.

The Bishop of LONDON knew that the best possible effects had followed from the change in the law which he had been instrumental in carrying some years ago, whereby public houses were kept closed until one o'clock on Sunday morning, and he believed it was the experience of the great social benefits which had resulted from the change, which had been the cause of so many petitions being presented in favor of the further restriction proposed by this bill. He considered that four hours on the Sunday evening was quite sufficient to allow persons to resort to public houses and places of amusement. There was no hardship in the case; on the contrary, the restriction would compel those who frequented such places to spend more time at home with their wives and families. As they diminished the hours for drinking in public houses, the more they would increase the comforts of the people, and of the working classes especially. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE urged that recreation was necessary for the health of the people, and the Sunday was the only day upon which, as a general rule, they could avail themselves of the means offered them for obtaining it. While they were permitted to obtain that recreation in the most innocent way possible, he could conceive nothing more absurd or unjust than to deny them that refreshment of which they stood in need. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be supposed, that, because public houses were open an hour or so longer, people would remain in them if they did not require refreshment. It had been said that travellers had a right to be supplied with refreshments on the Sunday; but the whole grievance turned upon the want of a definition of the word "traveller;" and the inconvenience of these restrictions would be still experienced as it was now by persons who were at a distance from their homes, and who, according to the decision of some magistrates, were not to be considered as travellers.

Their Lordships divided—

For the Clause as it stood...	24
For the Amendment.....	15
Majority	9

Six o'clock consequently remains as the hour at which public houses may open on the Sunday evening.

The amendment, extending the hours for public houses remaining open at noon from 1 to 2, to 1 to half-past two, was agreed to. Some other amendments were introduced during the absence of strangers, but what they were could not be ascertained, and the bill passed.

The Reformatory School (Scotland) Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Exemption Bill, and the Common, &c., Rights (Ordnance) Bill, the Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland) Bill, the Highways Public Health Bill, and the Public Libraries Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Laying a Submarine Telegraph to Connect Europe and Africa.

On the 21st inst., was performed the ceremony of inaugurating the laying down of the cable of the submarine telegraph, which is to unite Europe to Africa, and no doubt to India. The Persian with the cable, 110 English miles in length, weighing nearly 900 tons left Genoa the night before at a quarter past ten, following the steam frigate *La Constituzione* on which had embarked his Royal Highness Prince Carignan, the French Ambassador, Duc de Guiche; the English Minister, and other public functionaries. The steamers *Malfattano* and *Tripoli*, which had been by the Government placed at the service of the Director-in-chief, Mr. John Brett, had preceded the two above mentioned steamers some time before. At half-past four a. m., anchor was cast at about 400 yards from the spot fixed on to receive the end of the cable, an exceedingly lovely spot at the mouth of the river La Magra, on a recess of a small promontory called St. Croce, opposite the mountains of Carrara, 3 miles distant from Levici and twelve from Spezzia. The moment the *Persian* arrived were begun the preliminary operations for sinking the cable. At about half-past eight all was ready, and a boat with about 450 yards of cable approached the place where part of the company were already standing, and the remainder with the Prince soon came. At exactly 9, the Prince took the cable and accomplished the ceremony of laying it down, the two war steamers firing a salute of 21 guns each. That was all; not a word was pronounced, nor any other preparation whatever made. Count Bonelli, the director-in-chief of the land telegraph, had the previous night met with a serious accident. No more than nine persons besides the official *cortege* were present at the ceremony. The direct line from the bay of Santa Croce, where the cable is fixed, to Cape Corse, is 75 English miles. The cable will be cut at Cape Corse, and laid down again on the other side of the island, at the strait of Bonifacio, to unite Corsica to Sardinia. The length is about ten miles, and with the courses by land in those two islands and the sea-line, from St. Croce to Cagliari, there will be a complete line of about 600 miles. Next month of September this line will be extended by another cable of 150 miles in length to Bona in Algiers.

First of August in England.

A great Anti-Slavery Conference was held at Manchester, England, on the 1st inst. Strong resolutions were adopted for the immediate and total abolition of slavery and the slave trade, deprecating the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, urging emancipation there as the best means for frustrating the same, &c. George Thompson was the prominent speaker. "Prince John" was *not* present. Further particulars hereafter.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Increase in the Strength of the Nation.

In 1821 the number of males in Great Britain under 20 years of age and the number above 20 was nearly equal. The increase in the young population (under 20) since 1821 has been rather more than 2,500,000; the increase in the adult population (above 20) has been more than 4,000,000. The males at the soldier's age of 20 to 40 amounted to 1,966,664 in 1821, and to 3,193,496 in 1851; the increase in the 30 years is equivalent in number to a vast army of more than 1,200,000 men. While the population under 20 increased 37 per cent., the population between 20 and 40 increased 60 per cent. Assuming, as may be fairly assumed, that the population under the age of 10 years, and the great bulk of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly sustained by the industry of the population living in the middle period of life, extending from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will be found that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the middle age sustained 4,355,166 children and old persons, or 68 per cent of their number; while in 1851 only 5,797,295 ineffectives by age [57 per cent,] were sustained by 10,082,296 of effective population. Tested by these facts, the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.—*Census Report.*

Scotland Under-Peopled.

Allowing for the coldness of the northern climate, as well as for the necessary sterility of the hills, on the one hand, and on the other, for the salubrity of the air, for the energy of the inhabitants, for the mineral wealth, for the adaptation of the country, covered by water-power in its mountain streams, to furnish healthy sites of manufactures and towns of various kinds, the conclusion appears to be inevitable, that Scotland is under-peopled, and that its resources have not yet been developed to the same extent as the resources of England.—*Census Report.*

The building for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 is of stone externally, and the contract was taken by Messrs. Goldsmid & Co., at 11,327,000f. M. Viel is the architect. There will be two wings, which will cost 6,000,000f. more, and various temporary buildings. The main structure is a parallelogram in three spans, about 820 feet long, and 354 feet broad. The width of the centre span is 157 feet, and the height in the centre 108 feet. The gallery will stand over the whole width of the side divisions, about 79 feet.—*The Builder.*

House of Commons.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CANADA BILL.

August 4th.

The House met at noon.

Mr. Peel moved the second reading of the Legislative Council Canada Bill. He described it as a proposition for enabling the Legislature of Canada to alter the fundamental state of the Legislative Council, and to obtain, or to change, the organization of that body as the Legislature might deem fit. The measure fully expressed the public opinion of the people of Canada, and was entirely approved of by Lord Elgin, the Governor General of the province—Sir J. Pakington objected to the measure on two grounds—first, because it sanctioned institutions of an extremely democratic character; and, secondly, on account of the manner in which it had been brought under the consideration of the Parliament. He had given notice to move as an amendment, that it should be read a second time that day three months; but as it would be absurd to suppose that the thirty or thirty five members present represented the House of Commons, he should not press it.—Mr. Adderley, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Grey, Mr. V. Smith and Lord J. Russell having expressed their approval of of the measure, Mr. F. Scott moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was adjourned until six o'clock accordingly.

On re-assembling, the debate on the Legislative Council Canada Bill was resumed by Mr. Biggs, who supported the bill, believing that a more, stringent measure would have the effect of separating the colony from the mother country.—The amendment was then negatived without a divison and the bill was read a second time.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T H Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr Alfred Whipper.
" William H Martin.
" William Flamer.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H J Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg,
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary. Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Prescott, C. E.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

To Correspondents.

Much that is written us, is illegible;—please write plainly.

☞ We have been *directed* to say that the Rev. J. B. Smith is not an authorized agent for this paper.

The young friend who wrote us from Chatham, is informed that we have just been supplied with a boy; his letter, we are sorry to say, came too late; though we doubt not he might be able to get employment in a printing office in this city,—we shall hold him in remembrance.

DR. E. P. CHRISTIAN.—The young man is still at work in this office. He has written to his friends frequently, and will visit them soon.

The friend who wrote us from Suffolk Co., L. I., presumes too much on our forbearance. He must have known when he *ordered* the *Freeman*, that he would be at the expense of the postage; neither can we be so accommodating as to send papers free of charge to friends, just long enough *to publish their contributions in writing*, and then stop them; we do not believe newspapers were designed for that,—at all events, the *Freeman* is not. We are always pleased to have our friends write; but how long will the *Freeman* live at that rate? If gentlemen do not know what they do, and *order* the paper, we have no right to suppose so, so we invariably send the paper when told to, but, to have us humour their whims, is something we must decline, especially, as we are left to pay their postage.

Camp Meeting.

The congregation of the Richmond Street 2nd Wesleyan Chapel, will hold a meeting in the Woods, 1¾ miles north-west of Yorkville, beginning to-day and to continue over Sabbath.

A Visit to Niagara, C. W.

Having a leisure moment, and wishing to introduce the *Freeman* to the good citizens of this thriving little town, we stepped on board of the beautiful steamer *Peerless*, on the 16th, and in a very few hours found ourselves enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Warner Johnson. Having made our errand known, the friends came nobly forward, both white and colored; and we now give our readers the gratifying assurance, that so far as Niagara "is concerned," the paper has nothing to fear. Mr. Resin Williams, a well-known and enterprising farmer of that District, and to whom we shall ere long refer in connection with other voluntary donors in Canada, to the paper, since its commencement, had been actively engaged canvassing for names, and from him we received additions to the subscription list, including the most influential gentlemen in the town.

On Thursday evening, at a meeting of colored citizens, held in the Baptist Church, which was necessarily small, as our people make but an inconsiderable part of the population, a Tea Meeting, for the *Freeman*, was unanimously resolved upon, and the names below are of members to the Toronto "*Union.*"

Niagara is a beautifully situated town, very healthy, and rapidly rising into importance. The colored citizens are prosperous—nearly every family possessing a homestead—there is no prejudice. Lots can be had on reasonable terms, and tradesmen, laborers, &c., are in active demand. Niagara, Bronte, and other towns and villages near Toronto, offer great inducements just now to men of small capital, or to those who prefer pure air, cheap rents, and abundance of labor, to the unhealthy atmosphere, and uncertain chances of a large city.

Members of the "UNION" in Niagara:—Robert Gains, Warner Johnson, Wm. H. Scott, Rev. Francis Lacey, George Washington, James Lewis, Rebecca Washington, Margaret Merrick, Sarah Scott, Mary Harvey, Priscilla Harvey, Martha J. Beale, Clara Johnson. *

Personal.

For the past few weeks, Toronto has been visited by a number of our brethren of the States, mostly ministers. Not long since, the A. M. E. Conference was in session here, from which cause, there was for the time, a large accession of clerical talent. We regret that absence from the city prevented a full account of the very interesting meetings held by them; but, late as is this period, we may say, for the information of our readers abroad, Bishops Quinn and Payne, and the clergymen by whom they were surrounded, made a most favorable impression on the minds of our citizens. The evidences of progress in the ministry of that connexion, are unmistakeable. The past week, Elder Richard Vaughn, of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and Elder Adam Driver, of the Israel Methodist Church of the same city, were on a collecting visit, mainly, but also looking out the beauty of the country.—From their report to their fellow-citizens, we hope much, both to themselves and to Canada. *

THE FEMALE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE; OR, HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of the work now in Press, with the above title, by Mrs. Traill, to be found in another column. Judging from the high commendation of it, made by the *Old Countryman*—from Mrs. Traill's known reputation as an author—and from the matter it is designed to contain, it will be found to be a valuable "*guide*" to the emigrant, and a very important addition to English literature.

☞ In answer to several inquiries, we are able to announce that Mr. Bovell Hope, has many cleared farms to be rented or sold, and many thousand acres of Wild Land in every part of the Upper Province.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen an account in Frederick Douglass' paper, of a visit of his to that ever-memorable place which has been productive of so much strife and discord, on the part of the colored people of this country, I mean the Dawn. After giving a glowing description of that part of Canada through which he passed, which he might have long since seen with advantage to our people, had he condescended to have visited it sooner, he goes on to tell about what he, Mr. J. Scoble and father Henson did. Among other things he tells us how father Henson was treated, and has the impudence to show a disposition to enter into the controversy, in justification of those against whom we have had to contend so many years for our right. This subject has been sufficiently irritating to us, without insult being added to injury, at the hands of a foreigner, who knows nothing of our grievances in his matter, only so far as he is informed by designing parties, who desire to enlist him in a crusade against the colored people in this country; and he seems willing enough to do their dirty work for filthy lucre sake. "He, father Henson, was treated, *everywhere*, with marked respect," says Mr. Douglass. Does Mr. Douglass mean to tell us that the Dawn is *everywhere*. Father Henson, no doubt, commands a certain kind of respect at the Dawn, growing out of the pecuniary position he has acquired there by his agency in its affairs. But Mr. Douglass needs not think to palm off that kind of respect for that acquired by those whose acts flash light all around them, so that every body may see that their doings are open and honest, without suspicions, and who command respect at home and abroad.

Mr. Douglass speaks as if the people of Dawn represented all Canada. He also informs us that "father Henson" was appointed President of the day; and this, with other trifles of the day, he parades before the public, as proof against the justice of the complaints made by the coloured people of this Province agains: "father Henson" and other managers of the Dawn. From what I have before witnessed of Mr. Scoble, I am led to believe that he concerted the plan of the presidency of the day, for the very use Mr. Douglass is now making of it. I remember father Henson went to England to beg more money for the Dawn, in addition to the large sums already collected and squandered. A rumour followed him, which made it necessary for him to return, accompanied by Mr. Scoble, to find out its truth or falsity. There seemed to be, however, a stronger desire on the part of certain ones to make it appear false than to get at the real facts of the case. Mr. J. C. Brown, for some cause or other, was suspected as the principal author of the said rumour; through him then, an opportunity offered to get the resemblance of a public expression against the charges made, on this side, and so let them go to England, and lull the misgivings of the good people there, who were ready to give, if all was right. About that time the North American Convention assembled in Toronto; but how to get the matter before that body, required some skill and tact to be used, for it was not likely that the Convention would formally take the matter up. But Mr. Scoble, who seemed to have charge of it, was equal to the task. Henry Bibb, who, doubtless, was privy to the whole plan, which I have reason to believe was previously concocted, was by a move of that party appointed President of the Convention. The next move was from the same party, by which power was given him to appoint a Committee to nominate officers to the Convention. Then comes the sequel of Mr. Scoble's manœuvres. Messrs. Scoble, Henson and others, equally available for carrying out the desired object, were appointed a Nominating Committee; hence, among the names, that Committee reported for the acceptance or rejection of the Convention, was Mr. J. C. Brown. Then a motion from the same party, to take each name separately, which was done, and as soon as Mr. Brown's name came up, Mr Scoble, who was one of the leading members of the Committee, and who must have had as much to do with putting Mr. Brown's name on the list as any other member of the Committee, opposed his election as an officer of the Convention, in a set speech, as the author of the charges against Mr. Henson, shewing clearly that it was all a preconcerted scheme to drag Mr. Brown's name before the Convention, to have it rejected, that it might go to England, and so clear the way for a revival of the "begging" scheme of the Dawn. Until the £6,250, or, $25,000, which was acknowledged in 1847, at the Drummondsville Convention, to have been collected for the Dawn, is satisfactorily accounted for, Mr. Douglass may prate about respect, this way, and that, but it will all go for nothing among honest and straight-forward people. I, with many others, hoped that after a process of begging and raising large sums of money had been carried on without the consent and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the colored people of this country, after so many years of disgraceful operations, without the least benefit accruing to those for whose advantage it was pretended to have been set on foot, that it would have been suffered to remain in its defunct state. But it seems that is not to be the case, according to the following, from *F. Douglass' Paper:*

"Mr. Scoble is now making special efforts to render the Dawn practically, what it was intended to be, by its early patrons."

Hence, Mr. John Scoble wants his assistance to neutralize the just opposition on the part of the colored people of this Province, to a revival of the begging scheme of the Dawn, which is believed to be more speculative than philanthropic; also, to prevent them from giving a free and independent expression of their feelings and opinions upon all matters affecting their interest; for which services, doubtless, he is to have a fair remuneration. Hence, for this purpose, Mr. J. Scoble has been pleased to make an open attack upon the *Freeman*, a paper established by the colored people as the organ through which they may convey their opinions of matters and things in general.

Why did not the self-constituted managers of the Dawn make it what its early patrons intended it should be, while they were obtaining £6,250 or $25,000—a school, "accessible to such of our people as escape from Slavery into Canada?" The answer is obvious—a portion of them were too intent upon their own gain, an opportunity for which presented itself in that ill-fated concern. But that sentence is calculated, and perhaps intended by Mr. D. to create a false impression abroad, that the colored people in Canada were shut out from the schools in this Province, of which there are many provided by law, which in this glorious country knows no difference on account of complexion? The same may be said with regard to the other places of learning; for instance, there are several colored youths in the Upper Canada College, who are looked upon with special favour by their excellent teachers, in the various branches of learning, on account of their proficiency in their studies.

This, Mr. Freeman, is only a glance at the designs of Messrs. Scoble, Douglass and others, on the colored people. In my next, the Lord willing, I shall enter into a more thorough investigation of their designs; therefore, I shall call this No. 1.

Yours, respectfully,

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Toronto, Aug, 15th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN,—I will, as I intended to do, give your readers some of the matters of the Dawn Celebration. It was given out some days beforehand, by Josiah Henson, in Chatham, and the people were told that Mr. Scoble would submit the plan of the Dawn Institute. Before this announcement of Mr. Scoble's, I was taken very ill, and not expected to live; the people of Dawn on hearing it, became quite uneasy; so a number visited town, and said that if I would come out they would bring a carriage down for me. Mr. Scoble, Mr. Geo. Cary, and myself and daughter started about the same time. I saw them when they crossed the bridge: it may be that they did not see me; but it did appear to me that they did not want to. When I arrived there, it was circulated in the neighbourhood that I was not able to come out nor write out. At 10 o'clock, being near the time of day to begin, several persons said that if I spoke there that day, I would be *put in jail!* However, the people assembled, and after appointing Josiah Henson, Chairman, Mr. Frederick Douglass addressthe audience for about two hours. Mr. Scoble followed. He attempted to get up the feeling of the meeting by clapping his hands, but there was no response. At this time dinner came: I proposed to my friends as the day was getting short, and myself being quite unwell, that I thought it advisable to leave for Chatham; the friends thought as soon as I left, Mr. Scoble would bring his question forward. Finally, about 5 o'clock, the Rev. Wm. King got up and addressed the audience in one of his animated strains, and said much to the purpose: during the time of recess, which followed, there was a gentleman called on Mr. Scoble to read a notice to the audience, that there would be a service in the evening, at 7 o'clock; this he refused to do, stating his reason, the colored people were all prejudiced against him, and he would have nothing to do with them. Mr. Douglass made a second appearance on the stage, and commenced trying to raise the old dim coals. I asked my friends what was the matter, as I had been to many a fine meeting in Dawn; what caused the appearance of this one to be so dim? They said that the people doubted their veracity. By this time Douglass was near getting through his second heat, now rubbed and curried off, but no purse won.

A little past 6 o'clock, Mr. Scoble ascended the platform; he tells us of his new scheme he intends to adopt for educating the children; he considers the property of Dawn as much the *white* man's, as he does the colored man's. He had promised the Trustees, that so far as he could, he would carry out the spirit and letter in good faith; this he now repudiates *in toto*,—stating that he only brought the plan forward, but it was not for their approval or disapproval. After stepping back from the front of the platform, stated that he had submitted all except a *secret*, which was not for them to know. Perceiving him though, I arose, and asked the Chairman if I would be permitted to make a few remarks. He replied, I could *not*, unless I would confine myself to the question of the Emancipation of the West Indies. George Cary, to my great surprise, had some sparks of humanity left in him, he cried to let Mr. Brown say whatever he *thought best*. I commenced by saying, as there were broad axes cutting out large abolition chips, they might not think hard of seeing a tomahawk or hatchet cutting at a small knot; I further stated to my friend Douglass, that I thought his memory was very short—that he should have his alphabet close by him, as he did not state on that platform the correct duration of abolitionism; that he had stated that it was in 1829, when the first abolitionist came out. To correct that mistake, I stated that there were *three* came out nine years before that; the three went into Texas to look out a location for the colored people of the western country. J. C. Brown being one of the party, he considers himself an evidence. I then went on to show Mr. Scoble that he was not proposing to carry out the objects for which the Dawn was intended; and I, as a Trustee of the Dawn, would not submit to any proposition advanced by him. I then gave an opportunity to any person or persons to ask me any question they might feel disposed to ask me. Josiah Henson, ever ready to attack his adversary, but not wise enough, said he would prove to the congregation, the false representations I had made respecting my being appointed a Trustee at London, some 14 years ago, of the Dawn Institute; for he was prepared to say, that my name was not called in that Convention. He called on George Johnson, to know where he received his appointment, for he stated he did not know, unless it was at London. From this statement, I replied to the audience, that I could prove that Josiah Henson was guilty of the most gross falsehoods of any person on that ground; that he had gone to England about three years ago; that he was sent there as the tried, faithful servant of the Dawn Institute; he there printed and published a book, expecting these lies would gain him great profit; he stated in that book, that he had colonized seven thousand souls to Dawn. I called upon the audience to record the fact, if they knew of three he ever had moved into Dawn, excepting of his own family, and if so, they would please to stand on their feet; but none arose, and the Rev. Chairman took his seat, and if he has since arisen, I do not know, for I left about that time. When I arose to answer Mr. Henson, Mr. Scoble rose up, as if to entangle me; Mr. Myers told him that no gentleman would act so, and that he considered him no gentleman, and to take his seat.

I informed the people that I was in possession of written documents of the doings of the public of Dawn for many years, and I should give the public the benefit of those doings. This, and other matter, to be continued.

Yours, respectfully,

J. C. BROWN.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. M. A. SHADD:

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty to send you a few more names for the *Provincial Freeman*. This paper is of much benefit to the cause of Emancipation, especially among the pro-slavery party-men. What I wish to say is this: Whenever I get into an argument with those crazy-headed bull dogs, as I have to call them, for they act more like them than than they do like human beings, I throw out a copy of your paper, and tell them that a colored man publishes such a paper in Canada, and that the fugitives are better off in a cold climate, than in a warm one under slavery, from their own words, &c.

May the Lord bless you, brother Shadd!

Yours truly, for the Slave,

C. S. DEPP.

Niles, Michigan, July 30, 1854.

REMARKS.

Friend Depp has our sincere thanks for the great interest he takes in the success of the *Freeman*, and also for his faithful exposition of the views of the fugitives; may others do likewise!

As our friend is under a misapprehension when addressing us, as *are* many besides, a mistake occasioned, no doubt, by the habit we have of using initials, we would simply correct, for the future, our error, by giving, here, the name in full, (Mary A. Shadd) as we do not like the Mr. and Esq., by which we are so often addressed.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Public Meeting.

A called Meeting of the colored citizens of Toronto, was held in the Richmond Street Chapel, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., to take into consideration the speech of Rev. Mr. Dall, delivered by him on the 1st. of August in Massachusetts, U. S.

Mr. Basil Rankin, was appointnd Chairman for the evening, and Josephus R. Brown, Secretary.

After the reading of the speech, by the Secretary, Mr. Resin Williams, of this city, Mr. T. Smallwood, Rev. Samuel Lewis, and others, then addressed the Meeting, in a forcible manner, taking exceptions to the speech of Mr. Dall, as being false in many particulars, and unfair towards the colored people.

Mr. Phillips took slight exceptions to the general tone, respecting Mr. Dall, but after a reply from Mr. Smallwood, and further remarks by Mr. Samuel Lewis, who was at the time Chairman, explaining Mr. Dall's knowledge of the Patrick Snead Meeting; and also from Mr. Williams, he, with the assembly, united in passing unanimously the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the statements of Mr. Dall, in his speech in Massachusetts, U. S., with regard to the disposition of the old colored settlers, in this Province, towards the newly arrived fugitives, is a serious reflection on their character; and his statements about the Snead affair is false, and has a tendency to make differences between us.

Resolved, That the attempt of Mr. Dall to divide us into two classes in Canada, by calling attention to us as free and fugitive, is a wanton invasion of our kindred and social ties.

Resolved, That we are one people; our interests in those Provinces are the same, and that we will resist any and every attempt to sow discord amongst us.

Voted—That the Minutes of this Meeting be sent to the *Provincial Freeman* for publication.

On motion, the Meeting adjourned.

BASIL RANKIN,
Chairman.
J. R. BROWN,
Secretary.

REMARKS.

By way of correction to a statement made by us in our last, respecting the donors to the Patrick Snead Fund, we would state, that Mr Samuel Lewis, referred to in the preceding Minutes, and 30 years a resident, gave £1 10s.; and Mr. Resin Williams, also alluded to, gave £1 5s., a resident more than 20 years; others gave smaller sums. *

The War in the Baltic.

Invasion of the Crimea by the Anglo-French and Turkish Army, of between 80,000 *and* 100,000 *men.*

The *Times* says—We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations and surmises on the movements of the Allied armies in the East. About the time we write, if not on this very day; a force made up of English, French, and Turks, and amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 men will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights commanding the harbour of Sabastapol. The preparations have been some time in progress, and the rumoured visit of Generals Brown, Canrobert to the Circassion coast, with 500 men, was really to secure a landing on the Crimea. It is then with the greatest satisfaction that we now announce an enterprise corresponding to the dignity and resources of the two great western powers, England and France, and so far justifying the confidence of Turkey. A fortnight will probably elapse before any tidings of the result can arrive, but at an earlier date we shall learn from the East that all the disposable forces have embarked for the neighbourhood of Sabastapol. It is possible that the attack may degenerate into a blockade; and, if we only persevere, we must ultimately starve out the garrison of this proud fortress; but we hope to report an end to the affair long before it comes to that pass; and with the forces at our disposal, there is no reason why every stone and every plank in the fort should not be at the mercy of the allied armies in a very few weeks or even days. We may then if we please hold the Crimea against the Russians as long as it may answer our purpose to retain a material guarantee.

Narrow Escape of the Czar from being Captured by an English War Steamer.

The *Times*, in a leading article, gives an interesting statement of an incident which might easily have been turned to account in the capture of the Emperor Nicholas and part of the imperial family. An English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston had ventured so near to Cronstadt that a Russian steamer put out to sea with the intention of cutting her off. A war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief, and soon obtained such a position that the yacht was saved. This being accomplished, the commander of the English steamer put her head around, although the little Russian steamer could easily have been captured had he known that on board of this Russian vessel were the Emperor Nicholas his son, the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess, his wife, and the Russian Admiral.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Western Powers have formally rejected the Russian proposals and made their own, which will likely form the subject of conference at Vienna; but it is improbable that Russia will accept them.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

Markets Active.—Canonade of the Aland Islands.—The Turks advancing on Bucharest.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The *Baltic* arrived on Saturday at 4 P. M.

Cotton firm. Flour in good request, but rather heavy. Western 32s, Ohio 34s. Wheat advanced 2d, Corn 1s. Lard firm at 50s. Rice dull. Pork do. Beef much wanted. Consols closed at 92¾ a 92⅞.

THE EASTERN WAR.—It is confirmed that the expedition against the Crimea and Sebastopol had left Varna. Nothing certain in regard to Boomersand has been received, except that it is about to be bombarded, and the Aland Island taken.

The steamer *Uldinlueorgia*, from Sebastapol, destroyed three Turkish Merchantmen, and chased the English steamer *Cyclops*, which vessel had left her guns on shore to carry a large cargo of stones.

The Turkish Army are advancing cautiously on Bucharest.

The Russian rear-guard was about half way between Bucharest and Barco on the 3rd.

The Turkish Army had not entered Bucharest.

It is said that retrograde movements are being made in Moldavia.

It is reported, that according to an agreement between the Porte and the Austrian Envoy, that the Turks will not enter Bucharest, and that the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians.

Omer Pacha has promised that Wallachia shall not be made the theatre of military events.

It is rumoured, but not credited, that twelve vessels of war had cannonaded the Aland Islands for several hours, and the French were in occupation of them.

Omer Pacha has asked for provisions and lodgment for 12,000, and rations for 20,000 outside its walls.

The British steamer *Fury* entered Sabastapol in the night, and remained until morning. She was fired at with both shot and shell, but suffered no damage.

The Cholera in the English camp at Varna was decreasing.

SPAIN.—The barricade had been taken down in Madrid.

It was reported that an armed mob had forbidden Christiana to leave without the payment of a large sum of money.

Some of the wealthy inhabitants were leaving Barcelona fearing insurrection and cholera.

ENGLAND.—The payment of £500,000 on account of exchange bonds tending to increase the pressure in monetary affairs on Tuesday.

Bombay dates are to July 1st. They speak of a disposition towards peace with the Count of Ava.

The Dutch expedition against Borneo, was successful.

The Corvette *Summatra* had been destroyed by fire.

The Archduke Constantine narrowly escaped drowning at Cronstadt, by the upsetting of a boat.

Denmark has given in her complete adherence to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Turkish fleet had sailed for Varna.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.

Laird Pacha has granted an amnesty:—he has abolished the corn monopoly which had belonged to the government.

The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, will resist to the last—and since the fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt, he is more determined than ever.

Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Kroonpoinez try all they can to prevail on the Emperor to change his policy. Their efforts are of no avail.

The old Russian party has, as yet, the preponderence.

Arrival of the "Asia."

The steamer *Asia* arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 12th—three days later.

Cotton declined 1s. 8d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

McHenry quotes western flour, 31 a 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s a 33s; White Corn, 32s a 34s; yellow, 33s a 35s.

Pork declining. Lard heavy, Money active. Consols 93½ a 93⅝.

Manchester trade unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow advanced 1s.

The Russians are evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia.

Expeditionary troops have arrived at Terrekab, the Isthmus joining the Crimea to the main land.

3000 French troops landed near Boomersund.

The Russians had abandoned eight cannons.

The large ships of the fleet were at Wetsund. The Bombardment was expected to take place on the 8th prox.

A despatch from Bucharest says that the Russian regiments are already retreating across the Pruth. The rear guard of the Russians, consisting of 7 regiments of the Cyrrs and Cossacks, were not two miles distant from Bucharest. About all that was expected from Austria, is the occupation of the Principalities as a neutral power.

A perfect understanding exists between the Western Powers and Austria, regarding the nature of the guarantees which Russia shall give concerning the future peace of Europe.

The Turkish Government is once more in the market for a loan.

There were 36,000 Turks and French in the Dobrudscha, but no English.

Heavy guns and bombshells have arrived at Varna for the expedition against Sebastopol. The latter point were making great preparations to receive them.

The cholera has disappeared from Constantinople.

There is great disturbance in the north of China, and the rebels threaten Canton.

Several battles have been fought among the Chinese and many killed, in consequence of an attempt to levy a tax to support the Imperialists in the Chinese rebellion.

Greytown affairs are unchanged.

The inhabitants of Navy Bay, the Kingston *Journal* says, were shaking in their shoes, through fear that England and France might retaliate on them.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—August 11.—Wheat, per 70 lbs., white Genesee and Philadelphia, 10s. a 11s. 6d.; Baltimore, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 9d.

The village Squire sows, reaps and garners golden harvests; the parish Clergyman sighs, as his casting vote cuts down his already meagre salary.

The unpaid seamstress be-gems with tears the fairy festal robe; proud beauty floats in it through the ball-room, like a thing of air.

Church spires point, with tapering fingers, to the rich man's heaven; Penitence, in rags, tearful and alterless, meekly stays its timid foot at the threshold.

United States.

From the Louisville Journal.

Acquitted Murders in Kentucky.

There have been scores of notorious cases of murder and acquittal in this city and this State.

There was the case of Kunz, who killed Schaeffer. Kunz, hearing that Schaeffer had spoken lightly of a member of his family, went to his coffee-house and cursed him. Schaeffer picked up a small stick and went around the counter as if to strike Kunz, whereupon the latter thurst a deadly weapon into his breast and killed him. He was tried and discharged without punishment.

There was the case of Delph, who killed his uncle, Rueben Liter. Delph armed himself deliberately, and went to the upper market house to meet Liter. He met him, sought a quarrel with him, and shot him dead on the spot. The quarrel was about a prostitute. Delph was tried and acquitted by a jury.

There was the case of Croxton, who killed Hawthorn. Hawthorn was in a coffee-house, sitting in a chair, drunk and asleep. Croxton struck him on the head in that condition with a brick-bat, and killed him. He was acquitted by a jury.

There was the case of Peters, who killed Baker. In Natchez, a long time before, Baker, in a fight had wounded Peters and made him a cripple. Peters being thus disabled, Baker supported him. The latter, after about a year became very poor, and discontinued his bounty. Thereupon, Peters pursued him to this city, rode in the night in a hack to his house, sent the hackman to inform him that a gentleman and friend wished to see him on business, and when Baker came out and stood in the window of the hack, shot him dead instantly. Peters was acquitted by the jury, and lived here for some years afterwards—long enough indeed to murder, or to try to murder a prostitute, upon whose bounty he subsisted.

There was the case of the Pendergrasts, who killed Buchanan, a school-master. The elder Pendergrast, with two of his sons and a negro, went to Buchanan's school house with loaded guns and killed him, without giving him a chance for his life. The jury gave a verdict of acquittal.

There was the case of Shelby, who killed Horine in Lexington. The two dined at the same public table, and, upon Horine's going into the street, Shelby demanded of him why he had looked at him in such a manner at the table. Horine answered that he was not aware of having looked at him in any unusual manner. Shelby said—"You did, and if you ever do it again, I will blow your brains out. I don't know who you are." Horine responded—"I know you, and suppose a man may look at you, if your name is Shelby." At that, Shelby struck him with his fist, and, without any return of the blow, and without any display of a weapon by Horine, for he was unarmed, Shelby shot him dead. Shelby was indicted, but the jury found no verdict against him.

There was the case of Harly Daniel, of Mt. Sterling, who killed Clifton Thompson. Daniel and Thompson were lawyers, and brothers-in-law. Thompson made some imputation upon Daniel in open court. Daniel drew a pistol and shot him dead in presence of judge and jury! Thompson had a pistol in his pocket, but did not draw it. Daniel was acquitted by a jury!

Does the *Louisville Journal* publish this list to serve as a palliation of its own errors, in defending and approving the Hardin county Jury, which acquitted WARD? Whether or not this be its intention, the effect will be to call public attention to a state of society, without a parallel, or the approximation to a parallel, in all the world's history. Will it be believed that in any one State, in the great Confederacy, wherein the daily boast is, that laws are respected and the rights of the humblest citizen regarded, will it be believed that in the State of Kentucky, the home of all honor and chivalry, the laws are more contemned, and the lives of honest men less protected, than in the most barbarous nations of the East?—Such a state of things appal, while it disgusts, and we shrink from the consideration of a code of morals like that exposed by these facts, as from the details of a savage massacre, or the particulars of an outrage upon some female innocence:

> "Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a Summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder!"

It was time that the people and the press from one extremity of the land to the other knew how much of guilt and horror was concealed behind that spacious vaunty of Kentucky Chivalry! It need some crime darker, more brutal and less pardonable than all preceding it, to attract the alarmed attention of the world to such a condition of society. Why, a man's life in Kentucky, is not worth the calling together of a jury; the forms of law, in cases of murder, are mere mockery and children's sport, there, in the centre of boasted refinement and luxury. "The dark and bloody ground" is not yet washed white; the old reputation of crime and guilt should still attach to it.

Let this list of murder unavenged by justice be circulated far and wide; let the public voice, speaking out of the public sense, stigmatize it as it deserves, the State that can approve and sustain such a condition of public morals. Then there may grow out of this WARD case the only good possible to result from flagrant guilt—the correction and abolishing of that monstrous wrong, the legalization of murder. God knows it is time.—*Buffalo Democrat.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Maryland *Colonization Herald* says:—"The slave trade *direct* from Africa to the United States has been for some time suspended, but *indirect*, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avowal of one of the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa, the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the last forty years, assured us, in 1838, that *the United States was his best market*, through the west end of Cuba and Texas. Upon our expressing doubt as to his statement, he offered to produce his correspondence with citizens of Florida, Louisiania and Arkansas, and other States direct. We declined knowing any more of the matter. It was enough to have recently seen the harbor of Sierra Leone filled with condemned American bottoms, built in Baltimore, the names and persons of the contractors but two well known to us.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

CLOSE WORK.—The Niagara Falls *Iris*, of yesterday, says that a slave escaping from servitude arrived in that village, on Tuesday evening, and reached the ferry just in time to get into the little boat as it was preparing to start for the Canada side. His master was on the same train in pursuit, and reached the ferry only in time to see his chattel midway across the foaming waters of Niagara. We learn that the slave was last seen by his master at Cleveland; yet, although both were on the same trains, the slave succeeded in eluding his vigilance, and placing himself beyond pursuit.

The Methodist Church South.

☞ Some of the religious societies whose houses of publication are located in northern cities, have been converted into anti-slavery propagandism. In tracts of a purely religious character, abolition sentiments are interpolated and diffused through the South. This characteristic achievement of Yankee cunning has suggested to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, the necessity of the establishment of a Book Concern, which, being the control of the southern men, will be made an instrument for the diffusion of a sound southern sentiment. The administrative talent of Smith, Early and Ralston, affords a sufficient guaranty that the scheme, if undertaken, will be successfully carried out. One instance of triumphant experiment would induce imitation, and ultimately all the religious communities of the South would become the efficient champions of southern interests.—*Southern Argus.*

A Fair Fugitive.

The editor of the *Vermont Tribune* gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just been passed through Vermont to Canada. He says:—

"She is twenty years of age, tall, well informed, and of far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist Church, and a daughter of her Master! Yes, she was running away from her own father, Ruffia Gilchrist of Easton, Md., because he sold her to a South Carolinian for $1.100. This ruffian had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and but for his daughter's shrewdness and heroism would now have been fingering the price of blood. Charlotte, the fugitive ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, by a mode we dare not tell lest it should involve him in trouble.—Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia brought on a fever, from the effects of which she had not recovered when here at St. Albans; from Philadelphia to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, and then, to avoid some bloodhound southerners who were on her track, she turned her steps this way, avoiding her pursuers with consummate address, and finding excellent friends all the way, good accommodations on the U. R. R, with money given her here, she went on her way to the only land where she could breathe free. God protect and guide her!

ACCIDENT—SLAVES IN KANSAS.—A despatch in the Platte *Argus*, dated at Kansas on the 21st of July, says that some time in the afternoon of the previous day, Judge Walderman, in the pursuit of a runaway negro when attempting to dismount from his horse, discharged his gun, and eight buck and sixteen goose shot penetrated his body. He died the same night.

Provincial.

Slanderers of Canada.

Our paper of the 20th of May recorded, with approbation, the spirited way in which arrangements were made to celebrate the Queen's Birth Day at St. Catharines. The *Constitutional* announced, and we believe in sincerity, that such a celebration would well become "the most populous and wealthy town in the old Niagara District, pre-eminently the scene of many glorious struggles in defence of that Throne and Crown Britons always feel proud to rally round!!" Well, indeed, did St. Catharines respond to this appeal! Assured of this we read with surprise a communication from thence of some scribbler who signs himself "*Victor.*" Men of St. Catharines, where is the man who will endorse the trash and slanders about you and your Town, which we almost blush to reprint?

"Openly and undisguisedly, liberty, independence of the mother country, annexation to the United States, is talked in the streets and canvassed in the quiet rooms.—Concession after concession has been granted to her Canadian subjects, but like children tasting sweets, these subjects want more. They want to be freemen in the widest sense of the word—to be placed on a political and commercial level with their neighbours across the Lake and River. The Reciprocity Treaty, just confirmed, gives great satisfaction—as well it might, since it allows Canada to launch her products into our markets to her infinite convenience and profit—but even this measure has only augmented the dissatisfaction at any restraint to their prosperity. Canada must be free, and will be ere five more years are numbered. No Parliamentary tactics, no Ashburton diplomacy can stay the tide of feeling now clamoring for republicanism, and the good-natured Queen must lose her heretofore loyally tax paying Canadian subjects. It is enough to know that Yankees are everywhere throughout these Provinces—that the people recognize them as good authority, and worthy of imitation, to be assured that the next treaty will legislate this part of the universe into the arms of Brother Jonathan—always providing that fugitive slaves shall remain unmolested, for Canada swears a bitter oath that these poor exiles shall never be harmed again."

"Liberty—independence—clamoring for republicanism!!" No Briton wrote these words—no honest American will adopt them. It is an infamous and unmitigated slander. Never was liberty in its highest and holiest sense more prostituted than in Canada, by a section of its Press, hallooed on by the leading journals of Upper Canada! We have *too much* liberty!!

The anonymous assassin of *character* plies his unholy trade unchecked Every coarse epithet which can be found or invented is used to vilipend and insult the man who does not belong to the PARTY to which the "Penny-a-liner," gives his *present* adhesion.

The ragged male vagabonds who infest the streets have "liberty" to curse and no one chides—the half-naked female is forced to steal the firewood for their precarious meal, because the bread-winner's wage is spent on untaxed whiskey—the trading politician who has not yet got his price, has "liberty" to write and speak, and lead you to infer that *he* is the most sinless of all God's creatures, and that every one else is a "chiseller," a "swindler," a "lying humbug"—*Old Countryman.*

Great Conflagration in Chatham.

About 12 o'clock last night, the cry of fire resounded in all parts of our town, and on proceeding to the spot, we observed the tannery of Mr. John Smith enveloped in one sheet of flame; from thence it extended to the wooden buildings in front, occupied by Mr. Smith as a saddler shop, and by Messrs. Smith & Co., as merchants, which were in a few minutes reduced to a heap of burning ruins. The extensive warehouse and storehouse in rear of Messrs. W. & W. Eberts' shop soon caught, and from thence the fire rapidly spread to the latter building, to save which every effort was made to no purpose.

On the left, the large brick building of Messrs. Eberts & Robinson, occupied by those gentlemen. and by Mr. John E. Brooke, on the ground floor as general merchants, by Messrs. McLean & Duck, as a law office, and by the *Kent Advertiser* printing establishment, was also in a few minutes reduced to ashes, scarcely allowing the occupants time to remove any part of their goods.—From this, the flames swept with fearful and irresistible rapidity through the several wooden buildings adjacent, and by the unremitting exertions of the firemen they were finally stayed at the house of Messrs. Smith & Lambert, merchant tailors. The south end of the bridge caught fire from the tannery, from which the flames in a few minutes rolled across the river, causing the total destruction of this work.

Fortunately the night was calm, scarcely a breath of air moving, otherwise it is impossible to estimate the extent of the destruction which would have ensued. As near as we can ascertain, the estimated losses of the several parties are as follows: Messrs. W. and W. Eberts, £10,000, insurance £4000: the Corporation, from the destruction of the bridge, £1000, insurance £500; Smith & Co., £1000, fully insured; John Smith, £750, no insurance; Messrs. Eberts & Robinson £7500, insurance £3500; John E. Brooke, £4000, insurance £1200: Messrs. McLean & Duck's law office, no insurance: Thomas Ireland's printing establishment, £400, no insurance. The losses of the parties occupying the shops west of Messrs. Eberts & Robinson's, we have not ascertained, but they must be considerable.

This is the most destructive calamity with which our town has ever been visited. In fact, King St., this morning, is laid in smoking ruins. There is no doubt at all, but it is the work of an incendiary, the flames could not have otherwise caught where they did.—*Chatham Planet.*

COLLISION ON THE G. W. RAILROAD.—Yesterday a freight train and the regular passenger train came into collision on the eastern division of the Great Western railway. No lives lost; locomotives badly injured. Mismanagement somewhere.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn with regret that the whole block of stores, storehouses, &c., on the Main Street, Chatham, is now one mass of smouldering ruins. The splendid bridge across the Thames is also destroyed. The fire took place early this morning. Loss immense No further particulars.—*Middlesex Prototype, July 16.*

HONESTY AND GRATITUDE.—On Monday morning a young lad picked up on Princess Street, an old handkerchief with £20 in bank bills rolled up in it The boy made enquiries, and at length found the owner, in the shape of a long-faced looking Yankee farmer, residing not many miles from Mill Creek, who, on receiving the parcel, put his hand in his pocket and presented the honest little fellow with one penny! Very liberal, very.—*Kingston Herald.*

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to 11	3	
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

New Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL of ELGIN and KINKARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS,

Price, Two Shilings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,

Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.

Fashionable Hatter

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6.45 a.m.
" London at	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 p.m
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p.m.
" London at	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4 00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2 30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4 00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4 00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10 30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3 25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3 40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10 30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12 25 a.m.
" London at	3 35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8 00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls. Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.

Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Rverson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.

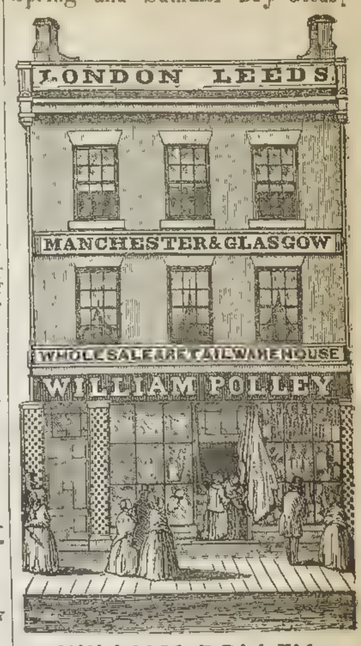
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes,) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West Church Street,

Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight,

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN,

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North

Poetry.

Anti-Slavery Song.

The Pilgrims are launched on the wil Winter main,
The wild dark or the foam madly tossing;
The compass is light, but as clouds they sustain;
They've left the long lines of tyranny's sceptre and chain,
It is Liberty's sea they are crossing.
Loo, brings their cry o'er the stormy wave,
"Freedom, death, or bondage
Freedom, or ocean our grave

Borne high on the breath of the soft Summer gale,
The slave ship is proudly careering,
What signals of despair and what voices of wail!
What anguish and sadness betoken that fair sail,
To hopeless captivity steering!
Hark! hark! from the black-hold the stifled cry,
"Freedom! death or freedom!"
Hear how it rings the sky!

In the darkness and rain of the chill Autumn night
The slave from the cane-field is striding;
Through hunger and hardship he urges his flight,
No bloodhounds affright him, nor bloodhounds affright,
By the North-star his weary feet guiding.
Help! help! for him! answer his eager cry,
"Freedom! freedom! freedom!"
The morn that rescue is nigh.

Up! up with your banners to honor the brave!
Over your forefather's tombs be they flying!
And hail to the hero, though black and a slave,
Who shrinks from oppression, but fears not the grave,
And throws off his fetters by dying.
Join, join in the shout that he flings on high,
"Freedom! death or freedom!"
Join, 'twas your forefathers' cry!

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.		Sterling	POUNDS. Currency.		Sterling.
£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.		£.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 4½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 11½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 1	"	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge :—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ARTICLE II.

For the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ARTICLE III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. c'y.

ARTICLE. IV.

The Female Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ARTICLE V.

The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ARTICLE VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ARTICLE IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern Free States. At any point, however, they may be dragged back by the Courts and upon almost summary process, sent back to endless misery and woe. Even the ordinary rights are always insecure in case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to them. Hence during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal, liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. BOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ. J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley Esq M P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq. M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
J.. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T G Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Parvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pattey, Esq	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
Sir E. Armitage	5	0	0
Z. Armitage, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.,	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander,	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge,	1	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burley,	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq,	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
Rev. George Clayton,	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
Mr. Crofton,	1	0	0
H. Christian, Esq.	1	0	0
JohnCropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
FrancisFynlayson, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Friend,	1	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes,	1	0	0
Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs,	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P.,	2	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Johnsen,	0	10	0
— Johnson, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Inglis,	1	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E Lewis Esq	1	0	0
A. Livingston, Esq.	1	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDuall, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. — McCullen,	1	0	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	3	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
W. Nickson, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Proudfoot,	1	1	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
J Playfair, Esq.	1	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq M. P.	5	5	0
W. R. Paton, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Dr. Roberton,	1	0	0
Mr. Russell,	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers,	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
H. Sheldon, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.,	1	0	0
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq.,	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.,	1	1	0
Mrs. Spittae,	0	10	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
J. B. Tod, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
W. Turner, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	0	0
T. G.,	1	1	0
J. Unitt, Esq.,	1	0	0
— Wilcocks, Esq.,	1	1	0
Mr. B. Wilson,	0	10	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
Mr. Bignole,	1	0	0
Mrs. Delwyn,	0	10	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
J. Wigham, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunferlime,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BASSET,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every hour of Literature taught, there shall be one hour of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The articles manufactured shall be such that their products will find a ready sale for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DESIGN AND OBJECT

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, at any time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and Social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character;* and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Tribune his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the str

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 24.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect" exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

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THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and most expeditious style, with accuracy and despatch. They would respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on their predecessor, Mr. STEPHENS, his former partner; to whom the Office will continue to maintain the character which it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES
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SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

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IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

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Poetry.

Up and be Doing.

Up and be doing! aye, be resigned,
Ne'er so dejected and pale;
Man with an intellect—man with a mind!
What does your sorrow avail?
Fear in the bosom and tears in the eye
Never drive evils away:
Manfully struggle, earnestly try,
Up and be doing to-day!

Up and be doing! gaols way be won
By persons of every sphere;
Deeds of affliction and love may be done
Every day in the year.
Onward! whilst science is shedding her stores,
And light from her portals is streaming;
Upward! the lark that at heaven's gate soars
A lay of thanksgiving is hymning!

Up and be doing! win a great name,
Purchase broad lands of your own;
Steep is the eminence leading to fame,
Thorny the path to renown.
Thorny and steep the one may be climbed,
The other as easily trod,
By him who with wisdom his actions has timed,
Who centres his trust upon God.

Up and be doing! murmurs and sighs,
Drive them uncourteously hence;
Search after knowledge—learn to be wise,
Think of your shillings and pence.
Poetry, fiction, and day-dreams of bliss—
All very well in their way—
Are not the right tools for a workshop like this
Up and be doing to-day!

Literature.

John Bunyan.

In the edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature," we have [says the Dublin *Nation*] a short biography of Bunyan, which in a few pages presents that quaint old worthy as a breathing figure. The strength, humour, grace of style, liberty of tone, keenness of perception, and thorough relish for the subject manifest in the writing of this little memoir, indicate plainly enough the owner of the signature, T. B. M., by whom the "Encyclopædia" has been in this case enriched.

Mr. Macaulay represents vividly the boy, John Bunyan, born tinker, with a powerful imagination and keen sensibility, excited by religious terrors, growing up to a tormented youth. Of the depravity and profligacy commonly attributed to him, on his own testimony, as characteristic of his tinker days, so far as such words have a real meaning in our own ears, he is here proved guiltless. His four chief sins were dancing, ringing the bells of the parish church, playing at tip-cat, and reading the history of Sir Bevis, of Southampton. Another sin, indeed, is named, which appears somewhat more real to us, but his habit of swearing was cured by one reproof. "A rector of the school of Laud," Mr. Macaulay observes, "would have held such a young man up to the whole parish as a model. But Bunyan's notions of good and evil had been learned in a very different school; and he was made miserable by the conflict between his tastes and his scruples."

At seventeen Bunyan enlisted in the Parliamentary army, and served during the campaign of 1645. Then it was that his imagination became stored with those impressions of the pomp and circumstance of war, which furnished afterwards so many of his illustrations, and supplied him with his Great-heart, his Captain Boanerges, and his Captain Credence. The campaign over, he went home and married. And then his fancy again became the prey of the religious excitement and fanaticism prevalent; and his terrors, temptations, and self-accusations bordered on insanity. As he grew older, reason strengthened, and a spirit of sound sense got vigour enough to subdue, or nearly to subdue, the wildness of these fantasies. He joined a Baptist Society at Bedford and after a time began to preach; yet we are told it was long before he ceased to be tormented with an impulse which urged him to utter words of horrible impiety in the pulpit.

With the Restoration there came persecution of Dissenters, and Bunyan's well-known imprisonment in Bedford jail lasted, with some intervals, during twelve years. He was told that if he would give up preaching he would be set free, but not even his strong domestic affections tempted him from the path that seemed to him the path of duty. He had several small children, and among them a blind daughter, whom he loved with peculiar tenderness. "He could not, he said, bear even to let the wind blow on her; and now she must suffer cold and hunger; she must beg; she must be beaten; 'yet,' he added, 'I must, I must do it.'"

That he studied during the imprisonment the Bible and the Book of Martyrs, and that he there began to write, all the world knows In his first writings he had not found his whole power, but at last he began the "Pilgrim's Progress," a work of which Mr. Macaulay thus strikingly relates both the history and character:—

"Before he left his prison he had begun the book which has made his name immortal. The history of that book is remarkable. The author was, as he tells us, writing a treatise, in which he had occasion to speak of the stages of the Christian progress. He compared that progress, as many others had compared it, to a pilgrimage. Soon his quick wit discovered innumerable points of similarity which had escaped his predecessors. Images came crowding on his mind faster than he could put them into words, quagmires and pits, steep hills, dark and horrible glens, soft vales, sunny pastures, a gloomy castle, of which the court yard was strewn with the skulls and bones of murdered prisoners, a town of bustle and splendour, like London on the Lord Mayor's day, and the narrow path, straight as a rule could make it, running on up hill, and down hill, through city and through wilderness, to the Black River and the Shining Gate. He had found out, as most people would have said, by accident, as he would, doubtless, have said, by the guidance of Providence, where his powers lay. He had no suspicion, indeed, that he was producing a masterpiece. He could not guess what place his allegory would occupy in English literature; for of English literature he knew nothing. Those who suppose him to have studied the Fairy Queen might easily be confuted, if this were the proper place for a detailed examination of the passages in which the two allegories have been thought to resemble each other. The only work of fiction with which he could compare his Pilgrim was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. He would have thought it a sin to borrow any time from the serious business of his life, from his expositions his controversies, and his lace tags, for the purpose of amusing himself, with what he considered merely as a trifle. It was only, he assures us, at spare moments that he returned to the House Beautiful, the Delectable Mountains, and the Enchanted Ground. He had no assistance. Nobody but himself saw a line until the whole was complete. He then consulted his pious friends. Some were pleased; others were much scandalised. It was a vain story, a mere romance, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors, sometimes fighting with monsters, and sometimes regaled by fair ladies in stately palaces. The loose, atheistical wits at Will's might write such stuff to divert the painted Jezebels of the court; but did it become a minister of the Gospel to copy the evil passions of the world? There had been a time when the cant of such fools would have made Bunyan miserable. But that time was passed, and his mind was now in a firm and healthy state. He saw that, in employing fiction to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself; and he determined to print.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" stole silently into the world. Not a single copy of the first edition is known to be in existence.—The year of publication has not been ascertained. It is probable that, during some months the little volume circulated only among poor and obscure sectarians. But soon the irresistible charm of a book which gratified the imagination of the reader with all the action and scenery of a fairy tale, which exercised his ingenuity by setting him to discover a multitude of curious analogies, which interested his feelings for human beings frail like himself, and struggling with temptation from within and from without, which every moment drew a smile from him by some stroke of quaint yet simply pleasantry, and nevertheless left on his mind a sentiment of reverence for God and of sympathy for man, began to produce its effect. In puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded, that effect was such as no work of genius, though it were superior to the Iliad, to Don Quixote, or to Othello, can ever produce on a mind accustomed to indulge in literary luxury. In 1678 came forth a second edition with additions; and then the demand became immense. In the four following years the book was reprinted six times. The eighth edition, which contains the last improvements made by the author, was published in 1682, the ninth in 1684, the tenth in 1685. The help of the engraver had early been called in; and tens of thousands of children looked with terror and delight on execrable copper plates, which represented Christian thrusting his sword into Apollyon, or writhing in the grasp of Giant Despair. In Scotland, and some of the colonies, the pilgrim was even more popular than in his native country. Bunyan has told us, with very pardonable vanity, that in New England his dream was the daily subject of the conversation of thousands and was thought worthy to appear in the most superb binding. He had numerous admirers in Holland, and among the Huguenots of France. With the pleasures, however, he experienced some of the pains of eminence. Knavish booksellers put forth volumes of trash under his name, and envious scribblers maintained it to be impossible that the poor ignorant thinker should really be the author of the book which was called his.

He took the best way to confound both those who counterfeited him and those who slandered him. He continued to work the gold-field which he had discovered, and to draw from it new treasures, not indeed with quite such ease and in quite such abundance as when the precious soil was still virgin, but yet with success which left all competition far behind. In 1684 appeared the second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress." It was soon followed by the "Holy War," which if the "Pilgrim's Progress" did not exist, would be the best allegory that ever was written.

The fame of Bunyan during his life, and during the century which followed his death was indeed great, but was almost entirely confined to religious females of the middle and lower classes. Very seldom was he during that time mentioned with respect by any writer of any great literary eminence. Young coupled his prose with the poetry of the wretched D'Urfey. In the "Spiritual Quixote," the adventures of Christian are ranked with those of Jack the Giant Killer, and John Hickathrift. Cowper ventured to praise the great allegorist, but did not venture to name him. It is a significant circumstance, that, till a recent period, all the numerous editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" were evidently meant for the cottage and the servant's hall. The paper, the printing, the plates, were all of the meanest description. In general, when the educated minority and the common people differ about the merit of a book, the opinion of the educated minority finally prevails. The "Pilgrim's Progress" is perhaps the only book about which, after lapse of a hundred years, the educated minority has come over to the opinion of the common people.

Miscellaneous.

Employment of Women in France.

I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments open to females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine-tenths of the retail shops in Paris, are kept by women. I do not remember a *cafe* or *estaminet* in the city, the counter of which is not presided at by a woman. The box offices of all the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box-openers and audience-seaters are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted to them, but even in groceries, hardware stores, wood-yards, fruit stores, butcheries, etc., etc. In all these places the book-keeper is a woman, fenced in and separated from the rest by a frame-work of glass.—The ticket sellers at the railroad stations are principally women. I have the pleasure of purchasing a seat daily of a good-looking young person of about twenty-four years.—From appearances, I should say she was engaged to the conductor of the four o'clock train. Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange, every afternoon, after Bourse hours, and more numbers of the *Presse* and the *Mousquetaire* are disposed of by women than men. I never yet saw a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges of the city, there are as many portresses as porters; and a landlord would prefer to take, for his service, a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses where one person only is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus-conductors submit their way-bills, at the transfer offices, to women, for inspection and ratification. Women book you for a seat in the diligence. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorenci, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. Without multiplying instances, you will see what a number of avenues are open to females here, which in America are closed. At home, nearly all the situations obtainable by them are either menial, or involve subordination. Women are either servants, clerks, operatives, waiters, or type-setters. The foreman is rarely a woman, if I may be allowed the expression. Here, however, women hold positions of authority, responsibility and consideration, in the various employments of overseers and book-keepers, and even as heads of establishments. It has not been found that the weakness of the sex causes the empire to be any the less energetically asserted, or obedience to be less promptly rendered. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street-sweepers contains an equal number of male and females. There are female chiffoniers and old clo' women. A complete establishment of a fruit or vegetable pedlar consist of a small cart, a man to shout and sell, and a *woman and a dog harnessed into straps*, to drag. In the country, women labour in the fields, and thrash and winnow in the barns. I might say that, from a motive of pity, I employ an old grandmother to weed an alley, tend a strawberry bed and hawthorn grove, in which I take an unnatural interest—considering that they grow on land not my own. American women were not born for such occupations as these; but I think there are many employments yet monopolized by men to which their labour might be usefully and conveniently diverted.—*Paris Correspondent New York Times.*

The Faroe Isles.

The climate of Faroe is much more genial and mild than would be supposed from its latitude, and far less severe in winter than many places in a southern latitude on the continent of Europe. The curlew and some other birds winter here, while they are not found on the continent, at this season, as far north as Hamburgh. The summer neither here nor in Iceland, is hot, though there are some warm days in July and August. While grain is never grown in Iceland, here they cultivate barley and oats, at a height of from two to six hundred feet above the level of the sea. Grass grows at an elevation of two thousand feet, but a little above that vegetation ceases and the land is a desert. Sometimes a violent wind occurs, that will roll up the grassy turf like a side of sole leather; and in this way the top of some hills get entirely denuded, the turf being carried out into the sea—trees do not grow here; these islands resembling, in that respect, Iceland, and the groups of Shetland add Orkney. Thunder here, as in Iceland, is heard in winter, but seldom in summer. There are a few lakes in the islands; Leinumvatu, in Stromoe, being one of the largest. It is in a sombre, melancholy-looking valley, and resembles some of the small lakes in the highlands of Scotland. As in all mountainous and peat districts, there are plenty of springs of fresh water.

The spoken language of the Faroese resembles that of the Icelanders, but the people have not the same literary taste and love of history. Their written language is the Danish. Originally settled from Norway by piratical cruisers, and about the time of the settlement of Iceland, the history of the islands has much in common with the more northern land. They paid tribute or were expected to, to the reigning chief of Norway; but the latter was very unfortunate in his collection of it. The deputy or collector sent out for this purpose seldom returned, and was rarely or never seen in Norway again. Some, attracted by the independent bearing of the people, took wives from among the fair Faroese, and settled permanently; thus paying a very direct and unmistakeable compliment to a brave and independent and republican people. Others declared themselves firm and incorruptible, and determined to execute their trust. Marriage is a most excellent institution; and all the Norwegian collectors who took brides from among the Faroe maidens found it no doubt, particularly to their advantage, and at the same time, in accordance with the good wishes and prosperity of the islanders themselves. Those who would not accept wives on such fair terms were never heard of again. Their bones were buried at low tide; the king of Norway kept sending his deputies to Faroe and they and their ships disappeared one after another, till finally none of his majesty's subjects would undertake the voyage. At last, Karl Maere, a celebrated pirate, offered his services; he left Norway, and arrived at Thorshaven in safety. He commenced collecting the tribute, and succeeded until he was himself compelled to pay a capitation tax. He was decapitated, and his companions returned without the money. Had the "wanderer" in Iceland been favored with the office of collector, he migh perhaps have visited Faroe; and in that case, he probably would not much longer have continued a *wandering bachelor.*

The Vice of Lying.

Lying, is a mean and cowardly quality, and altogether unbecoming a person of honor.—Aristotle lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth; and Plutarch calls lying the vice of a slave.

Lying in discourse is a disagreement between the speech and the mind of the speaker, when one thing is declared and another meant, and words are no image of thoughts. Hence it will follow, that he who mistakes a falsity for truth is no liar in reporting his judgment; and, on the other side, he that relates a matter which he believes to be false is guilty of lying, though he speaks the truth. A lie is to be measured by the conscience of him that speaks, and not by the truth of the proposition.

Lying is a breach of the articles of social commerce, and an invasion upon the fundamental rights of society.

Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and dissolves the cement of society. Like gun powder, it is all noise and smoke; it darkens the air disturbs the sight, and blows up as far as it reaches.—Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence; and more than that we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make the past ages insignificant, and almost confine our knowledge to our five senses. We must travel by the compass or by the stars—forsaking the way would only misguide us.—*Pearls of Great Price.*

Chinese Currency—The Canton Mint and the Pillar Dollar.

Those who are best acquainted with the trade of the East, best know the singular preference which the Chinese people have always shown and continue to show for the old Carolus pillar dollar. In this passion, they have defied all principle of self-interest and of intrinsic value. In vain it has been shown that the modern Mexican dollar is to the full of equal value, that it contains as much pure silver, that so far as coinage goes, it is a more perfect manufacture—in spite of all, the Chinese have to this day persisted in receiving the Carolus pillar dollar at 10, 15, and even 20 per cent higher value than the Mexican dollar, and the same proportion, or even greater, than British silver or Indian rupees. At Shanghai, at one period last year, the Carolus dollar, the intrinsic value of which is $1,01, was worth $1,86.—This preference of the Chinese for this special coin, has led to its being collected from every other part of the world for that market. The countries in the Mediterranean where this coin formerly was the chief currency, have been almost entirely swept of it for the East. The difficulty therefore, which has attended the trade of China has been, that with a constantly increasing demand for this coin, the market of supply was rapidly becoming exhausted.

At length, however, the ingenuity of the Chinese seems to have discovered a solution to this growing and increasing difficulty. A mint has been established at Canton for coining Carolus pillar dollars of a date of 1778. And although, no doubt, in one respect it is a fraud to coin a foreign coin of the last century and of a king long since gathered to his fathers, yet in respect to real intrinsic quality there is no fraud. In every respect the Chinese Carolus pillar dollar is as much like the real dollar of Carolus the III, as those dollars are like each other. In intrinsic quality they are precisely the same. It is true the keen eye of the China Schroff is alive to the distinction, and we understand they only take them at ten per cent. discount upon the real ancient dollar.—The difference however, is likely soon to disappear, and it is probable that the mint will prove the solution of all the currency difficulties of the East, and will lead to different coins being accepted at their real intrinsic value in pure silver, in place of the arbitrary rates which they now command. If so, the Canton mint will exercise a powerful influence over the whole financial transactions of the East.—*Buffalo Paper.*

The Purchase of Cuba.

The tameness with which Northern presses and politicians receive the proposition to purchase Cuba, at a cost of from one to three hundred millions of dollars, at the moment when the South would not consent that the British Provinces should come into the Union without charge to the public treasury, is amazing! It is coolly proposed to buy an Island filled with savage negroes, and more savage Spanish masters, all speaking a different language, and all professing a different religion from our own, at a cost greater than that of the American Revolution; and the domineering slave interest, in the same breath, with unparalleled impudence and effrontery, declare external hostility to the peaceable annexation of a free, homogeneous people, although it should not cost the Federal Government a dollar. Are we a free Republic, or are we the bond slaves of the three hundred and seventy-five thousand lordly negro-drivers of the South?

Some Northern men, even Anti-Slavery men, have spoken of the acquisition of Cuba as desirable, on the ground that it will bring the Spanish system of slavery under the humanizing influences of our higher civilization.

This, in our judgment, is a great mistake. With the exception that a constant stream of barbarism has been pouring into Cuba, from the Coast of Africa, which has kept down the standard of negro civilization, we regard the laws of that Island as far more favorable to the slave than those of our Southern States.

In Cuba, every slave has the privilege of emancipating himself, by paying a price which does not depend upon the selfish exactions of the masters; but it is either a fixed price, or else is fixed in each case by disinterested appraisers. The consequence is, that emancipations are constantly going on, and the free people of color are becoming enlightened, cultivated and wealthy. In no part of the United States do they occupy the high social position which they enjoy in Cuba.

Is it not certain, that in the event of annexation, these humane, legal, and social regulations will be overturned, and that the intolerant spirit which pervades Mississippi and Georgia will be substituted.

But another invincible objection, with every honorable and humane man, must be the impulse which will be given to the slave trade between our shores and those of Cuba. No man can pretend that a traffic in Christian negroes and mulatoes is a whit better than that which is carried on from the Coast of Africa to Cuba, in ignorant savages. Indeed, provided the latter were legalized, and the natives were not encouraged to go to war to make slaves, we are clearly of opinion, that it is less criminal than the infamous domestic trade. The latter, equally with the former, disregards all the most sacred and endearing ties of family, of parent and child, and of husband and wife. None but the vilest demagogues in politics, or hypocrites in religion, will deny a fact so notorious: and unless the Christian people of the United States are willing to see a three-fold augmentation of this infernal traffic, they should never listen to the proposition of annexing Cuba, while slavery continues there and here in its present form.

Demagogues will pretend that the annexation of Cuba will stop the African slave trade; and in this way they hope to satisfy the consciences of Northern men. But do we not see the champions of slavery demanding the revival of the African slave trade even for this Continent? And, although some of them scruple a little on this point, because they fear that its odium may injure more practicable and pressing schemes, will they not, after acquiring Cuba, demand the continuance of the African slave trade, which already exists, as indispensable? They are endeavoring to acquire the Amazon Valley, for the purpose of carrying slavery to it; and with such a demand for slaves as will follow, it is the height of credulity to believe that the conscience of the ruling class in the South will higgle at the idea of reviving all the horrors of the slave trade, against which all the good men of this country and of England have contended for seventy years, and which is now nearly destroyed.—*National Era.*

The Slave Decrees at Havana.

We published on Monday a despatch from Charleston, S. C., announcing the approval by the Spanish Goverment of the Captain General's course in the Black Warrior affair, and likewise stating that the Captain General had issued new regulations concerning the negroes. The New York, Charleston and New Orleans papers have since contained correspondence in relation to the matter, setting forth the contemplated and actual changes at length. We are compelled, in consequence of our limited space, to content ourselves with a brief abstract.

The preamble to the decree denies the existence of a compact with Great Britain by which Spain is bound to emancipate the slaves of Cuba. It declares that it is time to make the life of the Creole bondman more sweet than that of the white labourer of Europe, and proclaims that the slave trade must and shall be stopped. The decree then orders, "*without prejudice to other higher measures, the approbation of which I wait from her Majesty,*"—that the following regulations shall be of force after the first of August next. 1. That within one month from the landing of negroes the authorities shall have power to search suspected estates for them, and muster and examine the negroes as they think proper. 2. The local authorities shall each year form lists of the negroes,—the masters to give notice of any reduction or increase, giving the birth, and name of the person from whom they come. 3. All negroes found and not registered to be seized and declared free; if newly imported, the holders to be subject to the fines imposed on abbettors of the traffic; if not newly imported, they be fined fifty dollars for every negro not registered. 4. Civil authorities failing to give information of landings are to be deprived of their offices. 5. Captains of Partidos failing to capture negroes landed in their jurisdiction shall lose their offices. 6. Persons, great or small, occupied in the traffic in slaves, to be expelled from the Island for two years.—*Phil. Register.*

"DELTA," who is travelling through the Southern Atlantic States on business, writes to *The Whig Press*, Middleton, N. Y., from Charlotte, N. C., May 17th, as follows:

"While at Winnsborough, N. C., about two o'clock on Sunday morning, I was awakened by the cry of suffering, and soon learned the cause. Immediately underneath my window, a negro was receiving the lashes of his master. He was stripped entirely naked, and his master was flogging him with a harness trace. The night watch had found him asleep in a back yard of the hotel, and therefore concluded he was there intending to commit burglary; his master was called and the whipping commenced to make him confess. At no time during the inquisition was ever more cruelty displayed; his feet were fastened to the ground, and his body stretched over an outside market stall, and the lash fell with an unsparing hand. His back was literally pounded to a jelly, and at every stroke the blood oozed out and trickled to the ground, and his simple tale was, "Massa, I wasn't going to do anything." For one hour and a half this cruel treatment was continued, till the victim begged that they would take a gun and kill him, and fainted from pure exhaustion; then it was discontinued, and in the morning I heard them say he received 277 lashes. There were some scenes connected with this punishment too revolting to write, much more to be believed;—therefore, I refrain from writing more upon the subject. Sufficeit to say, it reminded me forcibly of one of the scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor."

From the National Era.

What Becomes of the Free Colored People?

It cannot be denied that the ratio of their increase has fallen far below that of the whites or the slaves. In the earlier years of the Republic it was greater than that of any other class, in consequence of emancipations; gradually the supply from that source was stopped, and their increase was about equal to that of the whites. At length it fell below, not only the whites, but the slaves; and now it is little more than one-third the ratio of the other classes, with a downward tendency.

It has been argued, from this state of things, that Slavery is the only condition in which the negro thrives, and that to liberate him is to annihilate him. This is the philosophy of the friends of Slavery, and the example of the Detroit *Free Press* shows that the Northern men are in some instances disposed to give it countenance. We dissent entirely from this gloomy philosophy, and proceed to set forth reasons for believing that it has no foundation to rest on, but the unjust prejudices which have been engendered in the atmosphere of Slavery. We also propose to answer the question with which our article is headed, by pointing out the whereabouts of the missing free colored people.

In the first place, if it were true that the tyranny of law and custom in this country has tended to impoverish and depress the free colored people, the fact is by no means attributable to the race, but to the tyranny. They are not only proscribed by law, North and South, but the weight of prejudice against them more imperiously than law has assigned them an inferior station, and denied them the privilege of pursuing the most honorable occupations. In the slave States, the slaveholders look upon them with suspicion, and nothing but necessity could induce them to give employment to the despised race. We understand that within a few years the demand for labor has been so great in some sections as to overcome prejudice, and there has been a consequent improvement in the condition of the free colored population. In the free States, strong prejudice exists among the white laboring class against the colored people, and they are often denied employment on this account. These depressing circumstances doubtless have operated injuriously upon them, and prevented as rapid increase as would otherwise have taken place. But they are insufficient to account for the great falling off in the ratio of increase, and in some of the States the actual diminution of their numbers. This decrease is most conspicuous in the opposite extremes of the Union. New England and New York show a gradual falling off. The middle western, and southern States, except Louisiana, exhibit more or

less gain. The latter, however, shows the remarkable and sudden falling off, in the last ten years, of thirty-one per cent! Up to 1840, the free colored population of Louisiana had grown rapidly, showing a decennial increase of from thirty-eight to sixty per cent. The sudden declension is the more remarkable from the fact that Louisiana is the only Southern State whose laws affecting this class of the population are tinctured with the least grain of humanity. In Louisiana, free colored persons are allowed to testify in their courts of justice; and the municipal authorities of New Orleans, where they reside for the most part, makes a provision for the education of their children. Is it not most singular that under such circumstances they show a declension amounting to nearly one-third of their numbers, while in Virginia, in spite of the most rigorous and inhuman laws, they have increased eight per cent?

In New England and New York, also, the people of color are regarded with more favor than anywhere else in the Union, and yet they have actually declined in numbers in ten years. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other free States, on the other hand, where they meet with less favor, their numbers are on the increase.

Those who maintain that Slavery is the only proper condition of the negro, and who insist that freedom is destructive of his existence, may argue, from the state of facts to which we have called attention, that the cruel persecution and proscription to which the free people of color are subject in the middle and southern States, are the cause of their increase, while the humanity with which they are regarded in New England and Louisiana is fatal to their existence!

But we will undertake to assign a more rational and probable cause for this anomalous state of things, and which will explain the reason of the apparent diminution of the free colored population.

In all the slaveholding States, and in several of the free, the elective franchise, and other privileges of citizenship, are confined to free white men. But this question naturally arises in a mixed free population, composed of whites and mulattoes of all shades, viz: *Who are white?* Superficial thinkers, inexperienced in the practical workings of the black codes, may imagine that no such question could ever arise; but Southern legislators and judges are better informed on this point, as we will proceed to show. We have not had time to make a thorough examination of the Statutes and Reports of all the slave States in reference to this point, but we cannot doubt that in each there must exist a legal definition, either legislative or judicial, upon the terms white and mulatto. Cases must needs occasionally present themselves, which give rise to a doubt about the class to which an individual belongs, and hence the necessity for a legal definition. But, in the limited examination which we have been able to give the subject, we have only found such legal definitions in four of the slave States. They are as follows:

"Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so, every such person who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood shall in like manner be deemed a mulatto." *Tate's (Virgiana) Digest, p.* 843.

"All negroes, mulattoes, Indians, and all persons of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors, to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, *whether bond or free*, shall be taken and deemed to be incapable in law to be witnesses in any case whatsoever, except for and against each other."—*Clay's (Alabama) Digest, p.* 600.

"All free mulattoes, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancester of each generation may have been a white person, shall come within the provisions of this act."—*Rev. Statutes of North Carolina, Vol.* 1, *p.* 589.

"Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so, every such person who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood, shall in like manner be deemed a mulatto."—*Statutes of Mississippi, p.* 157.

In the case of Virginia, if we mistake not, the definition of a mulatto has been made on the authority of legal decisions. In the other case, the Legislature has settled the question. We may assume, on these premises, *that the general and common law of the South defines a man of color to be one who has one-fourth or more African blood in him; and that a man with less than one-fourth of African blood is to be reckoned a white man*, and invested with all the rights and privileges of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Where two races of men are thrown together in greatly different proportions, it must necessarily follow that a commingling will seem to destroy the lesser, when in fact it is only absorbed. The compound race will exhibit the characteristics of predominant element, while the less numerous race will seem to disappear. It is on this principle that the Anglo-Saxon race has aborbed, first the Danes and then the Normans, notwithstanding that the latter were successively conquerors of the former. Moorish blood is largely infused into the veins of the Spaniards and Portuguese, traces of which are still observable, but not in a sufficient degree to destroy the predominant Caucasian element. The Jews have in all ages been a peculiar people, bound together by a feeling of nationality, of religious conviction, and spiritual pride and intolerance, which has never had a parallel in the history of mankind. They have always been as remarkable for thrift and the love of money, as for the tenacity with which they have held to their religion. They have undergone great persecutions in former ages, and hundreds of thousands of them have been swept from the earth by the hand of tyranny. Still, their persecutions will not account for the fact that they have not multiplied in any degree commensurate with the ordinary natural increase of mankind. If they had so much as doubled once in a century, from the time of their dispersion to the present day, they would now far out-number the whole population of the world; or if they had increased during the last two centuries in the ordinary ratio of the increase of the species, they would exceed the population of the United States,—perhaps twice told. But, notwithstanding their intelligence, industry, and thrift, they are now less numerous than they were two thousand years ago. What is the necessary inference from these well-known facts? Is it not evident that, in spite of their pride of race and religion, they have for the most part been absorbed or amalgamated with the people among whom they have sojourned?

We have called attention to these historical facts, to show that where races of men are mingled in different proportions, the less numerous will seem wholly to disappear, and the compound will of necessity carry the predominant characteristics of the more numerous race. The admixture of the whites and blacks in this country forms no exception to the rule. The first result of commingling European and African blood shows clearly-defined traces of the latter. The second, in which the white and half-breed come together, leaves fainter traces of the African; while in the third, when the whole blood of white is mixed with the mulatto, having only one-fourth African in it, the issue will scarcely be distinguishable from that of white persons, and will have but one-eighth of African blood. Such persons, when free, have only to change their residence and name, to be recognised as white; and we have shown, above, that the laws of the slaveholding States regard them as such. In the free States, where no legal necessity exists for defining the difference between white and colored, there is still less impediment to the ascent of the inferior race in the social scale.

Every Southern man's experience will furnish him with examples in illustration of the principles here laid down.

We have called attention to the fact, that in New England, New York, and Louisiana, where the free colored people find most favor, they are on the decline; while in other sections less humane and just to them, they are multiplying. It is clear to us that these facts are dependent upon each other. Where there is a spirit of kindness and humanity to the people of color, and yet with a superincumbent weight of prejudice resting upon them, there will be a disposition to release individuals from the weight of it. Social ties often become stronger than the prejudice of race, and respectable men, with scarcely a trace of the African in them, will cease to be regarded as such.

It is to be observed, also, that the takers of the census would naturally omit, from kindness, or favor, or inadvertence, to place many men on the colored list, particularly in the more Northern States; and in this way thousands are withdrawn from the proscribed class.

We have already extended this article to unwonted limits, and feel admonished of the propriety of bringing it to a close. We have, nevertheless, other observations, which we are prompted to add, but which we must dispense with for the present.

Facts of Slavery.

POLITICAL POWER OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.—The following table, prepared by the editor of *The Philadelphia Register*, gives in brief space some idea of the preponderance of political power which has been exercised by the slaveholders since this Government went into operation. It must be borne in mind that these 291 offices have not only been given to the southern States, which are and always have been greatly inferior in population to the free States; but they have been given in nearly every instance to *a class* of the people of the South, the *slaveholders* themselves. No other class of southern people stands much chance for power or influence. Three hundred thousand men, more or less, have ever since the first President was chosen, but more particularly within the last thirty or forty years, controlled absolutely the Government. The offices which they have not themselves filled, they have given the meanest men that could be found in the northern States. Look particularly at the office of President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, which are of very great consequence in controlling the legislation of Congress. Here are the "figures:"

	South.	North
Presidents	8	6
Secretaries of State	14	8
Judges of Supreme Court	18	14
Attorney Generals	16	8
Speakers of House of Repre'tives.	24	11
Secretaries of War	10	12
Postmasters-General	5	11
Secretaries of the Navy	10	12
Secretaries of the Treasury	7	14
Vice-Presidents	5	8
Presidents of the Senate	50	11
Ministers and Charge d'Affairs.		
Great Britain	9	10
France	16	8
Spain	14	7
Russia	8	9
Portugal	8	6
Sweden	4	5
Prussia	1	7
Austria	2	8
Netherlands	5	7
Ghent (to negotiate a treaty)	2	3
Turkey	3	1
Belgium, Two Sicilies and Sardinia	9	6
Mexico	3	4
Columbia	4	1
Buenos Ayres	5	1
Chili	6	1
Brazil	2	1
American Charges d'Affairs	14	11
Panama	2	1
Total	291	203

Boston Commonwealth.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Jamaica.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Jamaica, held in the Court House, Port Maria, the following resolutions were passed, unanimously:—

"Resolved, That this meeting, composed of loyal subjects, of every class and color, and without distinction of creed, rejoices in the fact that England has taken the lead among the nations of the earth, in exerting her philanthropy and power for the destruction of the monstrous wrongs of slavery and the slave trade in her own dominions.

That, having *gained for herself so much glory* in the progress she has already made in raising thousands of the descendants of Africa to the rights of humanity, England cannot, consistently or rightly, relax her praiseworthy efforts to extend the same blessing to bondmen in every part of the world, and especially to those illegally deprived of their freedom in certain countries which stand in close commercial relations with Great Britain.'

Sneaking vice, wrapped in the labelled cloak of Piety, finds "open sesame;" shrinking Conscientiousness, jostled rudely aside, weeps in secret its fancied unworthiness.

Colored Emigration Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854,—8, p.m

The Colored Emigration Convention closed its labours to-night, after a session of three days. About one hundred delegates from the States and Canada were present. The Rev. W. C. Monroe of Michigan, acted as President. The Convention adopted a platform favourable to the segregation of the colored race, to establish a Board of Commissioners, and reported a plan for issuing a quarterly periodical, to be called *The Colored American Quarterly.*

ANTHONY BURNS.—The case of Anthony Burns is not yet fully decided, as far as his personal freedom is concerned. Negotiations for his purchase have been going on for several weeks, and when the matter is definitely settled, a new and interesting chapter will be added to the annals of the "peculiar institution" From what we learn, we judge that several of the officers who were quite active in his rendition, are now equally earnest that he should become free. His recent correspondence with them is said to be calculated to make them more than ever desirous that he should be redeemed.—*Transcript.*

ALL MEN FREE AND EQUAL.—On the Fourth of July it is customary to read publicly the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are born free and equal. On the late Fourth of July a practical illustration of this maxim was given at the House in Stewart county, Georgia, in conformity with the following announcement. Is this Mr. Toombs, the United States Senator of that name?

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold on the first Tuesday in July next, at the Court-house door of Stewart county, between ninety and one hundred NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, &c. These negroes are all very likely, and between forty and fifty of the number are men and boys. Sold as the property of Henry J. Pope, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Stewart county, for the benefit of heirs and creditors Terms of sale—a credit (with interest) until 25th December next.

ROBERT TOOMBS,
Administrator of Henry J. Pope, dec'd.

Republicanism in Buenos Ayres.

The Constitution recently formed in Buenos Ayres, resembles in many respects our republicanism system, and in some respects, surpasses ours. Personal rights are better protected than in the U. States, as will be seen by the following extracts from the "general Declarations" in her constitution.

All the inhabitants of the State have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their lives, reputation, liberty, security and property. No one shall be deprived of them except in conformity with the laws.

All the inhabitants of the State are equal before the law, and this whether penal, perceptive, permissive, or defensive, must be one and the same for all.

All may publish, by the Press, their ideas and opinions, in subjection to the specific law.

The right of pacific meeting, and of individual or collective retition to all the authorities, are secured to all the inhabitants of the State. The form of these shall be regulated by a specific law.

No law shall have a retroactive force.

Every inhabitant of the State is entitled to leave it when he thinks proper, taking with him his property, provided he observe the regulations of the Police, and respect the rights of others.

Epistolary correspondence is inviolable. He who violates it becomes guilty of a personal attack. The law shall determine in what cases, and with what formalities it may be performed.

The laws are ratified which declare all free born, which prohibit the traffic of slaves, the confiscation of property, tortures, cruel punishments, excessive infamy, rights of primogeniture and entail.

The house of a citizen is an inviolable asylum, and shall only be entered in virtue of a written order of a competent Judge or authority.

No inhabitant of the State shall be punished for a crime, without a previous legal trial and sentence.

The private actions of men that in no way affect public order, nor prejudice a third party, are exclusively reserved for God, and exempted from the authority of the Magistrate.

Liberty of labor, industry and commerce, is a right of every inhabitant of the State, provided always it do not offend or prejudice public morality.

The Executive poor in the State shall never be invested with Extraordinary Powers.

Prisons are made for the security, and not for the mortification of prisoners. All unnecessary rigor shall render responsible those who exercise it.

All property is inviolable, except in the case of appropriation for objects of public utility, in the form and with the requisites which shall be established by a specific law.

Primary education at least, shall be defrayed by the Public Treasury.

Municipal government shall be established throughout the whole State. The form electing the members of the municipality, the attributes and obligations of these corporate bodies, as also what concerns their rents and jurisdiction, shall be determined by a specific law.

The State of Buenos Ayres shall not be reunited with the General Congress, except on the basis of a federal form of Government, and with the reservation of revising and freely accepting the general Constitution that may be adopted.

Foreign Items.

Paris is being rapidly emptied of the *beau monde.* Jonathan is now its principal inhabitant.

The shop-keepers in Paris do not like the idea of closing their *boutiques* on Sunday, albeit the archbishop is doing his best to bring them into the measure.

"Charles Napier" is a great favourite with the Swedes. Even the students of Upsala, their celebrated university, chartered a steamer to carry them down to the fleet, to shake hands with him. All the choristers of the Capital are practising "Rule Brittania," but, as yet, have not succeeded in making it go.

Now is the time to ship to Constantinople and its adjacent ports. An American ham is worth five dollars, a six cent bottle of ale is worth 50 cents, a small cheese of two pounds brings two dollars, and everything else in proportion. A steamer adapted to carrying freight would make the fortune of its owner at a single voyage to the Bosphorus.

The young Empress of Austria is very handsome, very accomplished, and quite a poetess. Her father was a clever man, but her uncle is the celebrated personage who was the protector of Lola Montez.

The Queen of England, at her recent visit to the French ambassador, who gave a grand *fete* which owed its splendour to the unusual circumstance of her presence, danced four quadrilles in the course of the evening. Poor Mary, Queen of Scots, was denounced for her love of dancing when she was but 18! Victoria the mother of many children, is quite adored by her subjects, because she dances often and well.

The Tubular iron bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, the commencement of which is already announced, is to be under the direction of Mr. Stephenson, and will cost seven millions of dollars.

The number of self-supporting day schools in England is 30,524; number of scholars, 721,396. The aided public schools are, 15,518; number of scholars, 1,422.982.

Forty-five new planets have been discovered since 1608.

The King of Portugal is about to visit England.

We can form some notion of where specie is tending, from the fact, that already 225,000 sovereigns have been sent to the British army in Turkey, and $25,000 in silver coin.

Seventy-one iron steamers are now in progress of building in the river Clyde, between Gourock and Glasgow, a distance of three miles. This beats New York all hollow.

The Queen of England was present at the launch of the Prince Albert, a ship-of-war of four thousand tons. The bottle of wine which she was to break against the stern, was suspended by a line from the rails at the bow, but her Majesty made two attempts before she succeeded in babtising the "Prince." She laughed heartily at her blunder. A merry creature is this Victoria, and good.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Prospects of a Bonaparte Pope.

Louis Napoleon's cousin, Prince Lucian Bonaparte, second son of the Prince de Canino, has taken orders, and donned priestly vestments. On this subject the Glasgow *Commonwealth* remarks:—"The present Pope is in a very bad state of health. He is becoming very dropsical, and is already frequently unfit for such portions of his pontifical duties as involve much physicial fatigue. No wonder, then, that in the present extraordinary state of Europe, when so much depends on the man who may chance to occupy the papal chair, various parties are looking forward anxiously to the time when the decease of the present Pope will occasion a new election. Among these parties Louis Napoleon is naturally one of the most interested. His position in Europe, and at all events, his designs on Italy, will be materially affected by the situation of the papacy during the coming year. * * * * As this line of Bonapartes (Canino) have the double qualification of being Bonapartes and naturalized Italians, it is probable from it that a Bonaparte candidate for the papacy would be most easily procured. The Prince of Canino is, we should suppose, too old himself to enter on the ecclesiastical career—but one of his sons would be of about the proper age to answer all required purposes. This we offer but as a guess—the rumor, as we have heard it, simply being that Louis Napoleon is about to start one of his relatives on a course of ecclesiastical promotion, which, if the fortunes of the family last, might lead in the end to the papacy. Whether he could get him cardinalized in time for the next election would depend on circumstances, but even the election after that might not be too late. Looking at the present position of the Bonaparte family, the prospect of a Bonaparte Pope any time within the next thirty years is something in which Europe might well, even now, feel an interest—and even should the present rumor not be authentic, the possibility which it points to is curious enough to deserve consideration."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Escape of the Czar.

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought—what would Omar Pacha in his fez cap have thought—what would the allied troops have thought—and finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, if, about this time, the Czar of all the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command of Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them! Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards the last few weeks. The facts are these:—A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston, with Lord Clarence Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture. The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war-steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war steamers—the one under English the other under Russian colors. Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that little steamer contained—could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, been saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or the other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship, and of every soul on board of her had been the inevitable consequence. As it was, he saw nothing before him but a little trumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders which certainly had been issued, to the effect that no English ship, upon the mere heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was, and that when the English captain gave his orders for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty to which he had been entrusted. Little did he suppose at the moment, that he had lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man. The English nation venerates the name of Lord Nelson for the sake of certain little affairs in which he was engaged off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, at Copenhagen, at Trafalgar and elsewhere, but not all these wonderful, important, and heroic achievements combined, would have had such an important influence on the history of the world as the capture of that little Russian steamer. It was given to the captain of a small steamer to change the face of all Europe in ten minutes, well employed, but in pure innocence he missed the chance.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William H. Martin.
" William Flamer.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. R. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
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" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
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" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
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" John Hufield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. E.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Awakeners and the Awakened.

The *Son of Temperance*, a paper devoted, it says, to the Temperance question; but so far as its readers can discover, to politics, &c., has had a sudden awakening on the *colored* question. The zeal of young converts is often more intense, though seldom so lasting, than the rational proceedings of men of more experience, and who have been moved by the intrinsic merits of the cause; we fear this is the case with the *Son*. The *Planet*—Larwill's organ, the *Kent Advertiser*, and it, are harmoniously tuning their harps to a strain introduced by Mr. Douglass, in his Chatham speech. When commendation of anti-slavery speeches comes from such quarters, we know what to expect. Mr. Douglass alludes to the "laziness and impudence of some negroes in Canada"—says the *Son*—the *Planet* has thought of the same. The *Son* did the same a few weeks ago. Douglass told them what they should *all* do, in such a manner as to insult the self-respect of the colored people; but no matter, the *Son* and *Planet* are in extacies; *all* the negroes should walk straight. Do all the whites—have they not their proportion of impudent; or in the language of Mr. Douglass, "insolent" people among them? Yes, but you blacks should *all* remember to be well behaved; especially as you have privileges, &c. So should all the Irish, English, Dutch, Canadians, &c., that go to the United States for privileges; but do they? We deplore improper conduct on the part of colored people, as much as you do, Messrs. *Son, Planet*, Douglass, and the rest of you; but we are not blind to the fact that your remarks individually, and jointly, from the disjointed editorials of the *Son*, to the great speech in question, are alike gratuitous, and insulting to the colored people of Canada. Your professions of *interest* will go for naught, unless couched in terms bearing less the impress of the arrogant dictator. Why what is "this Canada" coming to?

Colored Hotel.—Mrs. Stowe with Colonizationists, &c.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *City Item*, says:—"I have a news item for you! Wm. B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, William H. Burroughs, of the Irving, and Coleman and Stetson of the Astor House, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings and erect upon the site a fine hotel, of brown stone. Now for the gist of the matter. *This hotel is intended solely for the colored people of the United States.* It will be leased to colored men, and none but colored men and women will be allowed to board there. An establishment of this kind has long been wanted in this city."—*Liberator.*

We find the above going the rounds of the anti-slavery press, without remark. We see also, another choice *morceau* circulating, which is in like manner honorably exempt from comment. Mrs. Stowe is to receive articles from the abolition ladies of France, to establish a Bazaar, the proceeds of which will be used to settle Emancipated Slaves in Liberia

The men who declaim, on First of August occasions, on the beauties of British freedom, are about to establish a negro pew hotel—a house *solely* for the colored people. While colored people have inferior boarding houses leased without conditions, whites may by accident or design become acquainted with them,—they (the colored people) may possibly urge their equal claims to other hotels, but at once make a *fine* palace *solely* for them, and Mr. Greeley and the rest of the friends will not be annoyed by their clamors *for justice.*

This is the sugar-plum principle for an abused child, certainly. Black schools,—Black hotels,—Black grave-yards, are all approvingly permitted and endowed by Greeley and the preservers of the colored *race*; and what anti-slavery papers of note, in the United States, can be found to sound the alarm? A few years ago, and their columns would have been in a light blaze. Henry Clay, and other dead and living embodiments of pro-slavery, did not talk in vain, when they prophesied the final triumph of their nefarious purposes, against the colored man. Who so ready to do their work now as the men and women who make the welkin ring, at other times, with professions of love of *equality* (?) without regard to races? Are Mrs Stowe's colonization movements to go on without rebuke from "the sentinels on the watch-tower?" If so, the colored people should be true to their humanity, at least, and protest before God against such false philanthropy. Why not settle Emancipated slaves in Canada, Mrs. Stowe? Why make the *experiment* of having them "try" their freedom so far away from the land of their birth? Is not America dear to you? Where are the *Liberator* and other old journals? But we fear, with Mr. Burchel, that their great interest is all "fudge."

Starving Fugitive Slaves.

"A colored man in Canada, named Rice, publishes an appeal to American Abolitionists, for assistance for the numerous fugitive slaves in that portion of her Majesty's dominions. They are said to be in a starving and deplorable condition."

We find the foregoing set forth in several newspapers, as a striking instance of the thriftlessness of the negro in a state of freedom. We think it ought not to be deemed surprising that men and women who have toiled for others all their lives should find themselves destitute on emerging from their condition of thraldom. They should certainly be aided and sustained for a time at least; and not until their offspring, under the most favorable circumstances for the development of their powers, fail to provide for their own wants, should their destitute condition be pointed out as proof of incapacity. —*National Era.*

The man Rice, alluded to, is not colored, neither are the fugitives in or near Amherstburg in a "starving and deplorable condition," so the well meant vindication of them in their supposed necessitous condition by the *Era* is unnecessary. Rice is a white man and one who has neither the confidence of the fugitives nor of the whites to any extent—his notorious lying and begging operations have been frequently protested against by fugitives and colored people generally in this country; but like much else against our people here, they cannot get a hearing, because those who could set the matter right have plans of their own against, though in the name of the fugitives to carry out. 5,000 circulars were issued a year or two since by this same Rice, setting forth the great destitution of the colored people; but not realizing his expectations, by reason of measures taken to defeat them, he is doing the same again. Colchester, Amherstburg, and the country around the theatre of his operations, have an industrious self-supporting colored population. Labor is abundant, and they get pay; besides many are land-owners. Such a startling account of their condition will be received with indignation by the people.

Personal.

The friends of Judson Curtis are informed that he is living in Bronte, Canada West, where he is doing a good business at wagon-making.

Lots at Bronte.

To persons who may wish to purchase lots in a thriving seaport town, we would say that rare opportunities are offered to obtain half-acre lots at from $40 to $50 each.—Bronte is a beautiful place, 28 miles from Toronto, and industrious persons of good character are sure of patronage.

☞ The Rev. Wm. P. Newman will take subscriptions to this paper while on his way to the West.

Notice.

The Directors of the *Provincial Freeman Association* are requested to meet at their usual place, on Wednesday, September 6th, at half-past 7 o'clock.

J. H. HILL, *Secretary.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR MADAM,—It is amusing to observe, from time to time, some of our timid colored friends (or rather would be, if the wind would seem to them to blow in favor of the enterprises you have in hand,) getting into a panic and raising a hue-and-cry about the course the Conductors and Proprietors of your Journal feel it their duty to pursue, with regard to certain parties, and their movements, both on this and the other side of the lake. Why, Madam, are you not in a country which allows you the freedom of speech? "But oh!" say those sensitive ones, "you must not say anything against the doings of any of the anti-Slavery people," no matter what those doings may be, or however injurious to the interests you support. "They are our friends," say they, and "we cannot afford to lose them." Now, I am ready to admit, that it is always desirable to retain *true* frends, but those who profess to be, and, at the same time show by their works that they are not, do not merit a consideration as such, much less that you should pay them homage, in accordance with the wish of those among us, who, like themselves, are doing the *Freeman* all the harm they can, But, from what I know of the sentiments of our people generally, in regard to your course, I have good reasons to believe that their labours are in vain. They affect to be very indignant, because you have made use of your British right to speak of the movements of Mr. Douglass and others, in a way worthy of the confidence of those whose cause you advocate, and of those who feel an interest in its success. But why, I ask, should not their doings be examined? We, in this country, canvass the acts of our public men, from the lowest to the highest in office; and are we to be told that the obnoxious course pursued by Mr. Douglass in matters in which we are deeply interested, must not only not be resisted, but must not be spoken of but in terms of approbation? I am proud to behold the independent manner in which you conduct the *Freeman*. You have a duty to perform to the colored people in particular, and to humanity in general; and they do not like the commendable way in which your are doing it, because it conflicts with some of their designs.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES WENTWORTH, *Jun.*

Hamilton, C. W., Aug. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—I wish to correct, as far as possible, false impressions which may have been made respecting the prevalence of prejudice towards colored people in St. Catharines. A short time since, the proceedings of a meeting of colored people, expressive of indignation against developments of prejudice about certain hotels here, were published in the *Freeman*; the same appeared in the semi-weekly *Post* of St. Catharines; also a statement of facts by "A Citizen." The latter was copied more recently into the *New York Spectator*, headed "Prejudice in Canada." The facts in the case were correctly quoted in the *Spectator*, but with an important omission, which was unfair. The Citizen, whom I well know, states that those cases of indignity and insult to colored people BY NO MEANS INDICATED BRITISH FEELING, nor did they indicate enlightened American feeling—that the like was seldom known anywhere on the American continent, and that if the people of St. Catharines could tolerate such outrages, they were entitled to have a missionary of civilization sent them. This part being omitted by the *Spectator*, the impression would naturally be made that we are an ill-bred people, and that barbarism is here in the ascendant, and that prejudice is even worse in Canada than in the United States. Now, to put the matter in the right light, let me say that prejudice, dwelling as it does, in dark and little minds, is here the exception, not the rule. Prejudice is an intruder on earth, having come up from hell, by WAY OF THE UNITED STATES. It is not indigineous to the soil, nor of native Canadian growth.—Happily the evil complained of has been remedied at the St. Catharines House, which is the leading hotel of the place, and the keeper of "the American" will have to follow suit or run down.

Unfortunately these inn-keepers were not well posted up, in regard to the progress of Anti-Slavery, and the wonderful change that has taken place in the treatment of colored people on both sides of the national line. No reasonable white man would object to their riding in public conveyances. The few who do object are usually of low and mean standing, and are more likely to be rogues, if fairly tested, than honest or honorable men. Our beautiful village has, of late, been cursed by the presence of some of this class, who have broken into stores at midnight to plunder. Some of them are likely to find a home for a while in the Penitentiary at Kingston. If rascality was all banished from the land, there would be no such thing as complexional prejudice to annoy the colored people or those who befriend them.

Those who are the subjects of a hurtful and hateful prejudice, are the chaff, and not the wheat; the rubbish, not the substance of humanity. Such should be pitied, not courted; the compassion of God is extended to them, and why not ours? For one, I sincerely pity them. Should God give them their desires, and at their death, exempt them from the consequences of prejudice, they must be candidates for annihilation; for if they ascend up into heaven, they will find Africans there, such as Cyprian, Origin, Tertullian, and St. Augustine; if they go down to hell, they will find Africans there. Pray where will they go? To show that *colourphobia* is a hell born concomitant of slavery, and nothing else, I wish to state a fact or two to the point:

There lived in Toronto, for many years, a good old man—a shoemaker—by name of Matthew B. Truss—many of your Toronto readers know him well—he came from Staunton, Va., was much annoyed there by prejudice. The Presbyterians in Staunton built a large house of worship. They were slaveholders, of course, or supporters of

slavery. They constructed it so as to exclude the colored people entirely from the white congregation, and box them up in a dark gallery, to which they had access from the outside; a "stern plank wall was to hide them from the view of the minister and people. This was explained to Mr. Truss, by the head workman, while the building was in progress. Having subscribed towards the house, he went home, cleverly fired up with indignation—mused over the matter, and soon produced the following lines:—

My brother, and I, and several more,
Did labor hard you know,
To build a place, which I disgrace,
If I my face do show.

Last Sabbath day, I went to church,
Myself to satisfy;
I heard a voice, but saw no man,
And a good reason why.

Early and late, they did debate,
For to divise a plan;
To take me there, the truth to hear,
Which God revealed to man.

My face to see, they'd not agree,
In a place so nice and clean;
In God's whole book, they all may look,
The like was never seen.

On right and left, and just before,
There was a stern plank wall,
That hid my face from his good grace,
Who essayed to preach to all

I won't go there, the truth to hear,
And like a mole sit blind,
Since I've been told, by some so bold,
Christ died for all mankind.

Adieu! adieu! I say adieu!
I bid you a long farewell;
I'll go to the net that Wesley set,
Where none are doomed to hell.

It takes in all, both great and small,
To hear and see are free;
That is the place, of God's True Grace,
The only rest for me.

The old man's poetry soon became current among the young people—greatly amused them, and had the effect of striking down the "stern plank wall" in front, so that the sable worshippers, by stretching their necks, could see over.

Yours truly,
H. Wilson.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Madam,—I know of no way at the present, whereby I can do more to interest yourself, and, I trust, your readers, than by calling your attention to a book of poems which is about to be issued from the pen of the gifted Miss Frances E. Watkins, late of Baltimore, but now of this State.

In order that you may have some idea of the ability of the young authoress, as well as the quality and nature of her productions, I now take this occasion to forward you a piece of her prose, and also a piece of her poetry, hoping that you will give them a place in the columns of your paper, as specimens of her style, &c. In making this demand upon your liberality, I feel quite sure that every unbiased and liberal-minded reader of your paper, who may carefully peruse the articles referred to, will accord to the authoress high intellectual culture, and much merit in the adaptation of her thoughts and faculties to subjects of vital importance; especially will the reader feel proud of the gems of the authoress, when he shall have taken into account the fact that she is herself of the down-trodden class—in complexion and proscription—and for the obtainment of their rights she is devoting her time and improving her talents.

The various subjects of which the book will be composed will treat on Christianity, Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and other kindred reforms; and most admirably, I think, has she proved herself capable of judging of what kind of material is best suited to reach the heart.

It may not be amiss to state, here, that Miss W. has been constantly engaged as *School Teacher and Seamstress* during the time of writing the *book*, and consequently has only had the privilege for study of such leisure hours as fall to the lot of those in her calling. But according to the judgment of several able critics who have examined the manuscript, I think I may take the liberty to predict that it will rank as high, if not higher, than any production of the kind ever published in this country by a colored person. It will not be large, but what there will be of it will be all heart: and it is to be hoped that sufficient encouragement will be shown to the writer, to induce her to make still further progress in the cultivation of her own mind, whereby she will be enabled to accomplish great good in the advocacy of the rights of her fellow creatures.

But I have said enough, and will now introduce Miss W.'s articles, as referred to.

Yours truly,
W. S.

Philadelphia, July, 1854.

Christianity.

by miss frances ellen watkins.

Christianity is a system claiming God for its author, and the welfare of man for its object. It is a system so unform, exalted and pure, that the loftiest intellects have acknowledged its influence, and acquiesced in the justness of its claims. Genius has bent from its erratic course to gather fire from her altars, and pathos from the agony of Gethsemane, and the sufferings of Calvary. Learning has brought her richest pearls, and rarest gems to lay at her feet, while she bent from her lofty heights to bow at the lowly cross. Poetry has culled her fairest flowers, and wreathed her softest leaves to bind her Author's "bleeding brow." Philosophy and science have paused amid their speculative researches and wondrous revelations, to gain knowledge from her teachings, and wisdom from her precepts. Christianity has changed the moral aspect of countries. Idolatrous temples have crumbled at her touch, and guilt owned its deformity at her presence.

At her presence fetters have been broken and men have risen, redeemed from dust and freed from chains. She has nerved up woman's frail and sinking heart for high and holy deeds. She has cheered the prisoner in his cell, and strengthened the martyr at the stake. She has stood by the bed of the dying, and unveiled the glories of eternal life, while she gilded the darkness of the tomb with the glory of the resurrection. Envy has been rebuked by her contented look, and fretful impatience by her gentle and resigned manner. She has bent over the form of lovely childhood, and suffered it to have a place in the Redeemer's arms. She has been the staff of decrepit age, and the joy of manhood in its strength. The worn and weary have rested their fainting heads upon her bosom, and gathered strength from her words, and courage from her counsels. To man, guilty, fallen and degraded man, she shows a "fountain drawn from Emanuel's veins," there she bids him wash and be clean. She points him to "Mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to an innumerable company of angels, to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant," and bids us rise from the degradation of sin, renew our nature and join with them. She draws a pattern so excellent and pure, that we might shrink from it discouraged did she not bring with her a promise from the lips of Jehovah that He would give power to the faint and might to those who have no strength."

History may bring her pondrous records, Philosophy her abstruse speculations; literature her elegance with the toils of the pen, and the labours of the pencil, but they are idle tales compared to the truths of Christianity. They may enlighten the understanding, cultivate the intellect, give scope to the imagination, and refine the sensibilities, but they open not to our dim eyes and longing vision, the land of crystal founts and deathless flowers. Philosophy searches earth; religion opens heaven. Philosophy strives to reconcile us to death; but our pure religion triumphs over it. Philosophy doubts and trembles at the portals of eternity, religion lifts the veil and shows us pearly gates and golden streets lit by the Redeemer's smile, and irradiated by his countenance. Philosophy treads mid the pathway of stars, and stands a delighted listener to the music of the spheres, but religion gazes on the glorious palaces of God, while the songs of the redeemed, and the harpings of the blood-washed fall on her ravished ear. Philosophy has her place, religion her exalted sphere, one of importance here, the other of infinite, and vital importance here and hereafter.

Died of Starvation.

They forc'd him into prison,
Because he begged for bread:—
"My wife is starving—dying!"
In vain the poor man plead.

They forc'd him into prison—
Strong bars enclosed the walls;
While the rich and proud were feasting
Within their sumptuous halls!

He'd striven long with anguish,—
He had wrestled with despair,
But his weary heart was breaking,
'Neath its crushing load of care.

And he prayed then, in that prison,—
"Oh, let me seek my wife!"
For he knew that want was feeding
On the remnant of her life.

That night his wife lay moaning,
Upon her bed in pain;
Hunger gnawing at her vitals,—
Fever scorching through her brain.

She wondered at his tarrying,
He was not wont to stay:
'Mid hunger pain and watching,
The moments wan'd away.

Sadly crouching by the embers,
Her famished children lay,
And she long'd to gaze upon them
As her spirit passed away.

But the embers were too feeble,
She could not see each face.
So she threw her arms around them;—
'Twas their mother's last embrace.

They loosed him from the prison,
Like a felon from his chain,
Though his strength was hunger bitten,
He sought his home again.

Just as her spirit linger'd,
On Time's receding shore,—
She heard his welcome footsteps
Reach the threshold of the door.

He was faint and spirit-broken,
But rousing from despair,
He clasp'd her icy fingers,
As she breath'd her dying prayer.

With a gentle smile and blessing,
Her spirit wing'd its flight—
As the morn in all its glory,
Bath'd the world in dazzling light.

There was weeping, bitter weeping,
In the chamber of the dead,
For the stricken husband knew.
She had died for want of bread.

Frances Ellen Watkins.

Summary.

In the United States Senate, July 31st, Mr. Summer asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; the question was taken and lost, yeas 10, nays 35. In the House on the Friday preceding, a proposition to the same effect was brought forward, and lost; yeas 45, nays 120.

The Platte County Self-defensive Association is the name of an organization lately formed in Missouri for the purpose of preventing the settlement of the adjacent parts of Kansas with Northerners.

Numerous fires have occurred lately in different parts of the States, by which many acres of wood land have been burnt over, extensive swamps and fields of grass laid waste, rendering, in some cases where the wind was high, the greatest exertions necessary in order to prevent the destruction of buildings. The continuance of dry weather has caused vegetation to be so combustible that it is ready to blaze on coming in contact with but a spark.

Many accidents occur in using camphene, most of them no doubt the consequence of carelessness; but there being so many more in proportion than with oil, candles, and the like that it would seem that no matter how useful it may be in public buildings, it should be banished entirely from families. Among the many accidents that we have seen noticed during the last month, the greatest number injured at once was in Cincinnatti a few days ago, where, by the explosion of one lamp, seven persons were injured; three of them—children—died in a few hours.

A great destruction of property in the Eastern Townships, C. E., has been caused by fire lately.

A fire is raging now in the woods near London, C. W.

This city was visited yesterday with a violent storm of wind and rain, just enough of the latter to revive the drooping vegetation, which had began to look quite parched, and restore to something like the proper shape, the lengthened visages of those who fate decides shall walk the pave, instead of the green sward, during the heat; but the wind gave free scope to the dust, which has been rolling so lazity in the rear of vehicles for some time past, sending it forward in a cloud, so dense as to render eye-sight and breathing apparatus for the time superfluous.

Mrs. Douglass, who was recently confined in the common jail of Norfolk, Va., for giving to youths of dark complexion moral and religious instruction, has recently published a "Personal Narrative," from which it appears she is a native of the South—no "abolitionist"—and that her pupils were the children of free colored persons.

Coal in South-Western New York.—G. L. Colegrove recently purchased in Troupsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., 2,004 acres of land at $10 per acre, and has since fortunately discovered on his new possessions coal and iron mines, and plaster richer than that at Cayuga. He receives from the State $5,000 bounty as the first discoverer of coal in New York. He has been offered and refused $50,000 for his property. The mines seem to be excellent and inexhaustible, and the extent of his good fortune and that of the State remains to be ascertained. Mr. Colegrove's mines are only about 6½ miles from the New York and Erie Railroad.—*Binghamton Republican.*

On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of a call from J. H. Phipps, Esq., the Secretary and Manager of the British American Friendly Society, who is now making a tour through Western Canada on business connected with the Institution. His engagements were of such a pressing nature that they precluded him from making any stay, to bring the object and advantages of the Society before the inhabitants of Niagara, as he would like to have done. He has just returned from visiting New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where he informs us it is in a most properous state, many of the leading men both among the clergy and laity having become members. We are happy to hear this, because we believe the more the principles of the institution are known the better they will be appreciated. The Society is progressing rapidly in Upper Canada among all classes of the people. A better investment for a man's money cannot be found.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Melancholy Accident.—We are sorry to learn that a melancholy casualty occurred near the Cedars on the 21st instant. We are informed that about 4 p. m., a canoe was manned from the village of Cedars to convery Toussiant Lasparnole and Francois Deparrois to their barge, then in the Beauharnois Canal. A dense fog rendered the navigation towards the intricate channel very difficult at the time; the men, unfortunately, got astray, and the canoe was soon among the rapids and got upset. All immediately clung to the bottom of it, and in this way continued to float upwards of eight miles over all the Cedars, Splitrock, and Caskades Rapids, until they arrived at some islands opposite the village of St. Clement. Here a boy, named Pierre Paquette, swam to one of the islands and saved himself. His uncle, Martin Sauve, Toussiant Lasparnole, and Francois Deparrois, above mentioned, were compelled, from sheer exhaustion, to let go their frail support, and were drowned, one after the other, but not until every effort was made by the boy Paquette to succour them in their dreadful situation. They leave behind them families to mourn their loss; two of the unfortunate men being fathers of five young children, who, with their mothers, are thrown destitute on the world.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Attempt to Bury a Child Alive.

The most intense excitement has been created and prevails in the ancient city of Verulam (St. Alban's), and the adjoining vicinities, in consequence of a most diabolical attempt to murder a child, by burying it alive, under circumstances of the most cold blooded atrocity. From the most diligent inquiries it appears that a man named Michael Burke, and a female, whose name cannot be ascertained, had been employed for some days past in the neighbourhood of Barnet, South Mims, and St. Alban's. At the last mentioned place he was engaged at hay-making on a a farm near the town, at which time they had a child with them. A few days since the workmen in an adjoining field were alarmed by the dreadful screams of the child, and one of the party hastening to acertain the cause, Burke and the woman fled with the greatest precipitation. This conduct on their part excited the curiosity of the whole of the work-people, who on going to the spot that Burke had so hastily quitted, were horrified at seeing a newly made grave, and the unfortunate child, who is supposed to be the illegitimate offspring of the female, alive, but partially covered with earth; and had they not arrived so opportunely, a few shovelsfull more of the earth would, at least for a time, have concealed their unoffending and innocent victim and all traces of their diabolical crime together. The poor child was immediately extricated and removed to the workhouse, and information of the attempted murder having been given to Mr. H. Wilson, of the St. Alban's constabulary, he, with several of the workmen, set off in chase of the monsters, but were unsuccessful. Information of the inhuman circumstances having been forwarded to the metropolitan police, the most active officers were immediately dispatched in pursuit. Burke is belonging to Mayo—height about five feet seven inches, thin pale visage and no whiskers, dressed in velveteen coat and corduroy trousers; the woman with whom he travelled and cohabited is about five feet four inches in height, full breasted, and much pitted with the small pox. It is intended to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department to offer a reward for the apprehension of the barbarous monsters.—*London Globe.*

Arrival of the "Europa."

Halifax, Aug, 30, 1854.

The steamer *Europa* arrived here this afternoon, and brings Liverpool dates of the 19th,—one week later.

Breadstuffs.—There has been a decline of 3d on wheat, and an advance of 1s a 1s 6d on corn.

Political news unimportant.

Allies were investing Boomersund.

The Crimea expedition had not sailed.

Other affairs unaltered.

MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 0d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 33s 9d to 35s.—Wheat,—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 0d to 8s 4d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 50s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 34s to 35s 0d Hay—per ton 90s to 110s. Straw—per ton 60s to 62s. Cordwood—per cord 22s 6d to 25s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 0s 0d. to 0s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 0d to 0d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 4d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1s. Turkeys; each, 5s to 5s 6¾d. Geese; each, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Ducks per couple, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Fowls; per pair 1s to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 0s. to 4s 0d Turnips: per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 6s 6d to 7s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 0d; Coal; per ton 32s to 35s.

London.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beet per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½ d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street.

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental.

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 80, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kinkardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,

Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cossrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.	Nth Gwilliambury	100	acres
10 " 5th "	" "	200	"
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9 " 11th "	North Orillia	50	"
14 " 3rd "	Tay	100	"
15 " 11th "	Nottawasaga	100	"
11 " 12th "	"	200	"
16 " 10th "	"	200	"
17 " 10th "	"	200	"
East ½ 9 " 9th "	Medonte	100	"
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th "	"	50	"

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½, a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W., EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!

WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes,) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto May 3, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;

Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;

Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;

Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;

N. C. Love Druggist, Yonge Street,

W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,

Jno. Haworth, Druggist Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1 00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 45 a.m.
" London at	11 05 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4 00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p.m.
" London at	10 55 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4 00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2 30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10 30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12 25 p.m.
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1 10 "
" Hamilton at	3 10 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12 25 a.m.
" London at	3 35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8 00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7 05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigna, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

INFORMATION is wanted concerning the whereabouts of HENRY THOMPSON, a *coloured man*, who visited Detroit in February last, and has not since been heard of by his family, to whom it is a source of great solicitude. Such information will be thankfully received at this office.

Toronto, July 7, 1854. 16

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumbick, Point Pleasant Pa, and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

The Conquest of Greytown.

BY THE CABINET LAUREAT.

Well, our Government's been fighting
Down along the sea,
Where we found a nameless nation
For an enemy!
And we blazed away and won it—
That great victory.

Not a soldier stood before us,
Not a cannon's roar,
Save our own resistless thunder
Broke along the shore;
Surely was so great a battle
Never fought before.

Not a rampart rose around them,
On that sea-girt plain,
When our Eagle swept to conquest
Screaming o'er the main,
And our shot upon the city
Beat like autumn rain.

Far the frightened people hurried,
From the burning town,
And, beneath the tropic's forest,
Crouched in terror down;
But our Navy from the battle
Gathered great renown.

When our gallant tars in triumph
Issued from the fleet,
Reeling in their bloodless riot,
Through the silent street,
And our conquest of the city—
Greytown, was complete.

On the top-mast by the banner,
Screams our Eagle fierce,
Far above the heaving ocean,
"Io paen *–Pierce!*
Io-paen we have won it,
Glory be to Pierce."

Onward rolled the note of triumph,
Onward on the wave;
Breaking where the constant billows
Far-off regions lave;
And the nations owned the prowess
Of the free and brave.

'Twas a valiant deed and mighty,
As the world may see;
Worthy our heroic rulers—
That great victory:
They and Greytown are immortal,
In all history.

Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer.

Calendar for August.

The fields are all alive with sultry noise
Of labor's sounds, and insect's busy joys;
The reapers o'er their glittering sicles stoop,
Startling full oft the patridge covers up;
Some o'er the nestling scythe go bending on;
And shockens follow where their toils have gone,
Heaving the swaths that rustle in the sun.

Clarke's Shepherd's Calendar.

August, with us, is not the principal harvest month. The wheat and rye crops are gathered in July, we believe, in all the wheat-growing States. But the oats, barley, peas and beans, and some early fruits and vegetables, are harvested in August. The late meadow grass is also cut in this month, which closes up the hay-harvest, with the exception of the "aftermath," as the English call it, or as we usually term it, the "second crop."

"The "Mirror of the Months" likens August to "that brief, but perhaps best period of human life, when the promises of youth are either fulfilled or forgotten, and the fears and forethought, connected with decline have not yet grown strong enough to make themselves felt, and consequently when we have nothing to do but look around us, and be happy." For it is in this month that the year, "like a man at forty, has turned the corner of his existence; but like him, it may still fancy itself young, because it does not feel itself getting old. And perhaps there is no period like this, for encouraging and bringing to perfection that habit of tranquil enjoyment, in which all true happiness must mainly consist; with *pleasure* it has indeed little to do; but with *happiness* it is everything.

The great pressure of the season is over, and that is what the amiable writer whom we have quoted means, when he says "we have nothing to do but look around us and be happy." For in haying and early harvest, everybody is in motion—every available hand is pressed into the service. "Haydays" do not continue long, and they must be briskly improved. But now that the grass and rye and wheat fields are smoothly shorn and their contents heaped in generous profusion in the bays and on the scaffolds of the barn, the farmer breathes freer, and looks upon the labors of his hands with a pride and satisfaction never equalled, unless, perhaps at the close of the great Indian Corn Harvest.

But mere homely cares press, and we must attend to some of the duties which particularly claim attention in August.

SAVING GRASS SEEDS.—Sufficient attention is not given to the saving of seeds. It is not a difficult matter, even without the aid of a machine for the purpose, to gather all the clover seeds that may be wanted on a farm of common size. It may be taken from the second crop, and threshed and cleaned up as are other seeds. So with herd's grass—leave a square of a few rods where the heads are large, and where no weeds are intermixed with the grass, and at the proper time cut, thresh and clean it up. Every dollar saved in this and various other ways by the farmer, will give his cash account a favorable aspect at the end of the year. Indeed, a little pains will give the small farmer all the seeds he requires, of every kind, so that he need not expend a shilling in money for them. Also, carefully preserve all other seeds which will be needed for another year's use.

BUDDING.—Most persons now understand the process—we merely remind that the time has come to do it.

DITCHING AND MEADOW MUD.—August usually offers the most favorable season for ditching swamp lands, and for throwing out a supply of meadow mud. There is scarcely a farm but needs ditching somewhere. We can refer the reader to various tracts of land where their owners have been operating in a greater or less degree for ten years, in order to bring low places into the production of good grasses natural to upland. But they have failed up to this time, though they have toiled annually to accomplish the desired object. The hands have been active, while not a ray of scientific skill has guided their operations. The perusal of the single chapter of a good work on *Draining* would show them how futile are such efforts against the laws of nature.

Those who have not used meadow muck will be surprised to find what a rapacious absorbant it is. If thrown out now and left where it may drain, it will become quite light in the course of three or four months, and then may be hauled in the winter at a trifling expense.

RUTA BAGAS.—Give them a dressing of ashes or superphosphorate of lime just before hoeing, leaving a row occasionally without the fertilizer, that you may note the difference between them.

LAYING LANDS TO GRASS.—August, too is a most favorable season for this operation. This practice is now, generally, well understood. On lands naturally too moist for hoed crops, it is a pleasant and profitable way of bringing it back to yield good grass crops, to plow deeply, manure well, pulverize finely, and seed liberably; and if well done in this month the young crop will gain sufficient strength to resist the freezing of winter.

THE WHEAT CROP.—There is really no necessity for the farmer to pay out much cash for flour. The winter blue-stem and omes other kinds of wheat will flourish finely on most of our New England hills, provided it be properly put in, in August or September, the ground liberally enriched and limed.—An acre will ordinarily be sufficient to supply a family of eight or ten persons. Make an experiment on a fourth of an acre, you that doubt.

These are only a portion of the things which it is particularly proper to attend to in the fervid month of August.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—We find the following in an exchange paper; and as it is by no means the first time that we have heard of the croup by the same remedy, we have little doubt of its efficacy: "My wife and I were aroused about two o'clock this morning, by the struggles of our little boy, who was labouring under a violent attack of the croup. His breathing was so difficult as to arouse persons who slept beyond the hall. I hastily folded a towel, dipt it in cold water, and applied it to his throat and breast: I then folded a sheet to the proper size, wet it and rolled him up in it, and wrapped a blanket over that. He went to sleep in three minutes, and slept until five o'clock when he got up and was dressed, and went to play in three hours after the attack, and we were rejoiced at the curative powers of cold water."

THE POET CAMPBELL.—"It is well known," says Fraser, "that Campbell's own favourite poem was his 'Gertrude.' I once heard him say, 'I never like to see my name before the Pleasures of Hope; why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that, when young, I was always greeted among my friends as "Mr. Cambell, author of the Pleasures of Hope." "Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell author of the Pleasures of Hope." When I got married I was married as the author of the Pleasures of Hope; and when I became a father, my son was the son of the author of the Pleasures of Hope." A kind of grim smile, ill subdued we are afraid, stole over our features, when, standing beside the poet's grave, we read the inscription on his coffin: 'Thomas Campbell, L. L. D., author of the Pleasures of Hope, died June 15, 1844, aged 67.' The poet's dislike occurred to our memory: there was no getting the better of the thought."

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ARTICLE II.

For the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number o signatures to the Pledge.

ARTICLE III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. c'y.

ARTICLE. IV.

The Female Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ARTICLE V.

The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ARTICLE VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ARTICLE IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary horrors are always increased in the case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a reaction of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	3	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley. Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
J.. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Vaux, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowle, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr Gebhart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
Sir E Armitage	5	0	0
Z. Armitage, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.,	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander,	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq,	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge,	1	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burley,	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq,	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Becton, & Co.	5	0	0
Rev. George Clayton,	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
J Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
M. C. Son,	1	0	0
H. Christian Esq	1	0	0
JohnCropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
W. Duncan. Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
FrancisFynlayson, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Friend,	1	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes,	1	0	0
Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs,	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P,	2	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Johnsen,	0	10	0
— Johnson, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Inglis,	1	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
A. Living-ton, Esq.	1	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDuall, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. — McCullen,	1	0	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison	3	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
W. Nickson, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Proudfoot,	1	1	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
J. Playfair, Esq.	1	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq M. P.	5	5	0
W. R. Paton, Esq	3	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Dr. Roberton,	1	0	0
Mr. Russell,	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers,	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom. Esq.,	3	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
H. Sheldon, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.,	1	0	0
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq.,	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq,	1	1	0
Mrs. Spittac,	0	10	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
J. B. Tod, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
W. Turner, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	0	0
T G.,	1	1	0
J. Unitt Esq	1	0	0
— Wilcocks, Esq.,	1	1	0
Mr. B. Wilson,	0	10	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
Mr. Bignole,	1	0	0
Mrs. Delwyn,	0	10	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
J. Wigham, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1855, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics and artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper governmen

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. GUNNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

VOL. I.---NO. 25.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

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Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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Poetry.

From the National Era.

The Birth of Christ.

Wake, harp of Zion! wake, again,
The song that royal David woke.
O! sound, once more, that sacred strain,
Responsive to his master's stroke.
Why sleeps that harp in silence now,
Which oft the monarch minstrel strung?
Why on the willows drooping bough,
Stringless and broken is it hung?
Why swells no more the solemn song,
That rose from rapt Isaiah's strings,
And lingered fondly, and so long,
O'er Judea's land, on Memory's wings?
Those holy prophets' harps, the voice of God hath stilled,
Their foremost prophecy—Christ's coming—is fulfilled.

With prophets' lips, and prophets' fire,
Those mighty seers, in days of old,
Commission'd by the Eternal Sire,
That coming of the Christ foretold,
Behold! the Son of God appears;
And hark! on this auspicious morn,
The joyous tidings greet our ears—
"The Anointed One for you was born,"
"The Wonderful, the Counsellor—
The Mighty God, the Prince of Peace!"
O! may he crush the Fiend of War,
May his dominion still increase,
'Till every knee shall bend before his glorious throne
And earth's remotest bounds his gracious sceptre own.

While trembling shepherds, through night's cold,
See light celestial round them spring,
An angel speaks: Fear not. Behold!
Good tidings of great joy I bring;
For unto you is born, this day,
A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.*
Then winged these seraphic strains their way,
Far [illegible] with sweet accords
Glory to God in the highest! Peace
On earth, and toward all men good will.†
Those simple shepherds' [illegible]
Hope, love, and joy, their bosoms fill.
They dissolved therein, their Saviour's native sea,
And, in his manger-couch, the Lord of Glory greet.

Shout! shout! and clap thy hands, O, Earth!
Cry to that wondrous child, All Hail!
For true the Sire decreed his birth,
His saving power shall never fail.
Behold the Promised One of God!
Behold! now springs, from Jesse's Stem,
The vigorous, the verdant Rod,
The Branch‡—the Babe of Bethlehem!
All strife shall from his presence fly,
The leopard with the kid shall lie,
The lion by the fatling's side.
Unharmed, a little child the mingled herd shall lead,
Lion, like ox, eat straw, and bear with cow shall feed.§

Father of Mercy! speed the hour,
When every heart shall bow to Thee;
Destroy the despot's iron power,
And set the oppressed from bondage free.
Let not the outward tinctured skin
Annul the rights thy justice gave;
The immortal fire that burns within,
Lights up to heaven the humblest slave.
Permit not thy redeeming Book
To be perverted to the plot and
By men, who, through its spreading shoots,
To prove the guiltless stream have channel.

* St Luke i—1, 11, 14.
St Luke ii—10, 14, 14
† Isaiah ix—6.
‡ Isaiah xi—1.
§ Isaiah xi—6, 7

Literature.

From the Gospel Missionary.

Borneo.

A little volume, entitled "Letters from Sarawak," has just been published. It is just the sort of book which would delight and instruct our young readers. It is made up of eighteen letters, which Mrs. McDougall, the wife of the senior Missionary in Borneo, wrote to her son, a little boy whom she left to be educated in England. And this is Mrs. McDougall's description of the Mission-house:

"Papa had the jungle cleared from the hill on which our Mission-house was to be built, and then the top of the hill levelled for the foundation. Malays and Chinese were the labourers, but the Chinese, although they worked harder than the Malays, liked to do it their own way. They could not be persuaded to make use of wheelbarrows, but carried the earth from the hill in little baskets, slung over their shoulders, and as these baskets hold not a quarter as much as a wheelbarrow, and as they had to carry the earth some distance, their work was very slow. Nevertheless, in time the foundation was ready. Meanwhile, the timbers were squared and fitted by the Chinese carpenters, in a field near the Court House. A wooden house is joiners' work: all the great sleepers, as they called the foundation timbers, are fitted into one another, and the posts stand in them like the bottom and posts of a bed; so that all the skeleton of the house can be made, and laid by ready, and set up so quickly, that it seems to rise out of the earth like a fairy palace. Every evening I and my children used to walk up the hill, to see how the house progressed; we sat down on the great timbers, and drew the letters of the alphabet on the glistening white sand which covered the hill. Sometimes we took flowers, seeds, and cuttings of roses, and jessamines, or young fruit-trees, and planted about the house, that they might grow to a good size by the time the building was finished. The view is so lovely from thence, the winding river, the busy town, the pretty English Bungalows, with their fine background of jungle trees, and the blue mountains on either side, make as pleasant a medley of nature's repose and man's activity as can well be fancied."

When the Mission-house and Church were provided, a necessity arose for building a Hospital:—

"In August, 1850, there was a war at Sarebas, between the Chinese, who were friendly to the Dutch, and who were settled at Penancat, and the Montrado Chinese, (with the Dyaks of the country to help them,) who rebelled against the Dutch Government. The Montrados beat the Penancat Chinese, and they fled from the place, carrying with them their wives and children, and whatever goods and property they could cram into their boats. The boats were overladen, and many of them perished at sea, but some reached Tanjong Datu. On the 26th of August, 400 of these poor creatures arrived at Sarawak, saying there were 3,000 more starving on the sands at Datu, who would follow as soon as they could; and in course of time most of them did find their way up the river, though Papa and the magistrates in charge of the government, at Sarawak, did their best to persuade them to make a town at Santubong, the entrance of the Sarawak river, and settle there; but the gold workings up the river were too great a temptation to them, and every day brought boats full of Chinamen into the place. Our Rajah fed those poor people for months with rice, and gave them tools, that they might clear the ground, and make gardens in the jungle. At first, before they could build themselves houses, the whole place seemed upset by them,—many lived in their boats,—every shed and workshop in the town was full. Of course amongst such a number of people who had undergone many hardships, there was a great deal of sickness. Papa had so many patients, that he asked the Rajah to build a hospital, which he did, a temporary place at first, and afterwards the upper part of the fort was appropriated to this purpose. Our good Rajah supplies all the medicines for the inmates of the hospital, as well as for all the sick in the place; he allows them food, and a servant to wait on them; Papa is their doctor, and teaches the missionaries to assist him. The first day the hospital was opened, twenty beds were occupied. It will hold twenty-eight, and these have all been filled sometimes.

THE CHINESE SCHOOL.

It occurred to Papa, when all these Chinese strangers came to Sarawak, that some of them would be glad to have their children brought up with our seven little orphans. He went therefore to Aboo, the Chinese Magistrate, and offered to take ten children into our house, to be brought up as Christian children, baptized and educated for ten years.

The Chinese know something of the value of education, and were very glad to give them to us. I shall never forget sitting in the porch one morning, to receive my new family. Often neither parents nor children could speak any Malay; they walked up the steps leading a little boy or girl, nodded and smiled at me, then put the child's hand into mine, as much as to say, 'There, take it;' then I called one of my Chinese servants who would interpret to me in Malay, and made him tell the papa and mamma what I would do for their child, and how, if I took it, it must be really mine, until it was grown up. In this way we took Sunfoon, and Salion, Chinzu, Quafat, Assin, Umquue, Achim, boys; Achong, Mouch-moy, Poingzu, girls. None of them could speak any language except Chinese: when they came to us, it was necessary to have a Chinese servant always with them, to tell us what they said and wanted. Then the Chinese tailor, and Elizabeth and I, were all busy making them new clothes and musquito curtains. In the course of a week they were all clean and neat—their heads nicely shaved, with their long tail of hair plaited smoothly behind, and tied with red and black silk; wide blue cotton trousers fastened round their waits; and blue jackets, with little ball brass buttons. The girls dressed just like the boys, except that their jackets reached to the knee.

On Sunday they had white jackets to wear at church, and every evening to walk out in, and round wide straw hats fastened under the chin, with a string of beads, the colour of which tells which child it belongs to. These ten children soon learnt to talk Malay: then we took five more, and after that, one now and then, until our school numbered twenty-seven with our seven little orphans. I scarcely think twenty-seven English children would have been so soon and easily reduced to order as our little foreigners; their ages varied from eighteen months to twelve years, only six were girls, yet they were docile and obedient, and followed each other like a flock of sheep.

SCHOOL ON WEEK-DAY.

And now I will tell you how my children spend their day. They rise at half-past five, as soon as the day dawns: the little boys, with their towels and soap in their hands, go down to a little stream, about a hundred yards below the house in the jungle, and bathe. They have a servant with them, who sees that they wash themselves properly. The little girls bathe in Elizabeth's bath-room in the house. Then the great boys run to church, and when the bell in the porch gives them notice, they ring the church bell for early service. It goes for ten minutes, and then all the rest of the children, having eaten a great slice of cold rice pudding for their early breakfast, attend the short morning service. It takes about twenty minutes, when they sometimes have a walk, if I am with them, and the morning is not too hot; but more often they return home, and sit down to learn their lessons. By seven o'clock there is quite a buzzing of coming lessons down stairs at the long table of the school-room, which goes till half past eight, when the cook brings in an immense red earthen jar of boiled rice, and another smaller jar of fish, and vegetables curried; a pile of plates and spoons, and little tin mugs, and a teapot. The books are all cleared away, and two boys, (they all take it by turns,) set the breakfast, the plates and spoons all down on the table, and the tin mugs, and the children in their places before them. Elizabeth then comes in, and the two boys brings plates to be filled with rice, and have a proper quantity of curry juice, fish, and vegetables put over it. No one begins till all are served, then they sing a grace,—

'We thank the Lord that gives us food,
And all things else we have of good.'

A great clatter of spoons follows, and there used to be a great deal of talking, until I made a point of going down when I heard the grace sung, and sitting at the head of the table, when, if any little tongue began, I took up the plate, and threatened to remove it; once or twice I really took it away, and they soon learn that a good breakfast was better than empty talk. When all have finished, they repeat a thanksgiving grace, the fragments are collected on one plate for the dogs, and two boys sweep the room out for school.

From ten to one they are at lessons: the three eldest girls come up to me: the boys and the little ones have an English schoolmaster, and two Chinese masters, to teach them English and Chinese reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. At one they have some more rice pudding, and a little play. From two to four, lessons again, and the girls sewing,—half-past four, dinner, which is a repetition of the breakfast, only that they have sometimes fowls or pork curried, and sometimes eggs,—at five they go to Church for afternoon service, and when that is over, I give them a singing lesson to the harmonium, which they like very much; they have learnt many simple chants and hymns, and sing in good tune, now they have learnt some time, but the Chinese are not a musical people. The lessons over, they take a walk two and two, in the public road, and when they meet the Rajah or Captain Brooke, off go all the hats, and they all cry out, "Good evening, Sir." The Rajah takes the kindest interest in these children; he always stops to speak to them, and sometimes he comes to the house to hear them sing, at others he sends for them all to cross the river to his house, and gives them a feast of fruit and cakes, and lets them play in his garden; he is constantly making presents to the school, and gives the children all the rice they eat, which is not a little.

The Generous Planter.

The incident which is embodied in this true story occurred in Cincinnati some years since, and was then published, but so long a time has passed that few will remember it.

There is in Cincinnati a large class of freed colored persons who, having been emancipated in the South and South-west, have come up there to settle, and very many of them with the sole object in view of making enough money by their labour to redeem some near relation from bondage. We have known of remarkable instances of self-denial and patient labour that have finally been crowned with success, but we cannot recall one of which we have heard, that is so full of romantic interest as the one we are about to relate. Among the freed colored persons who were labouring to purchase the freedom of their enslaved friends, there was none so untiring in efforts as Susan Wilson, the heroine of this story. She was up early and late; and although her occupation was a very laborious one and not very profitable, yet by unceasing toil, and the most rigid self-denial, she managed to lay by a considerable sum of money towards the purchase of her husband, who was still in slavery. Susan had been set free by the death of her mistress, whose favourite personal attendant she had been. The lady had owned but few slaves, and they were all in her own employ, so that they had always been comparatively comfortable. She had left Susan with her children free, but without making any provision for their support—thus showing that she thought the boon of freedom, even in a state of destitution, a sufficient restitution for years of unpaid labour which she had exacted from her slaves. Whatever Susan thought of the justice of her mistress, she was not slow to avail herself of her freedom; and after long and anxious consultation with her husband, it was agreed that she should make her way to a free State with her three small children, and by her labour endeavour to buy him.

Ben, her husband, was an excellent carpenter, and lived with his master, very near Susan's mistress. He was an excellent slave, and always cherished the thought that he would one day be free. There did not seem a very bright prospect for this, when he saw his poor wife with her three little children set out upon their journey to a land of freedom. His heart almost failed him, but still he said to himself, "They must go. If they cannot do anything for me, they will do far better for themselves in a free State than they can possibly do here, where they will not be thought even as good as slaves." And so they parted. She came to Cincinnati, and had been there about two years, labouring as a washerwoman, when my story commences. Her oldest child, Harry, was a fine stout boy of 11 years; Susan the next, was a delicate, sickly child of nine; and the youngest was a little boy of five.—They were none of them old enough to be of much asistance to their mother; yet so great was their interest in the object for which she was labouring, that all were willing and anxious to contribute something to their father's freedom. Harry could do most. He was, in fact, very useful in bringing and carrying the clothes, fetching water, making fires, and everything of the kind that he could do. Then there was a large boarding-house in the neighbourhood where Susan not only got washing from the boarders, but almost enough broken victuals for the support of her family—thus saving both money and time.

So great was her exertion that a number of charitable ladies kindly undertook, not only to supply the children with clothes, but made them up for them. Thus the poor woman's earnings were almost all hoarded up for the purchase of her husband.

The children too were as self-denying as their mother. If any kind lady or gentleman gave them a small piece of money for a little service, instead of buying candy or cakes, as most children do, it was brought home and put in a mug where their earnings were kept. Harry, during the season of blackberries, was able to earn a great deal of money. His berries were always fresh and nice-looking, and he had as many customers as he could supply. It would be impossible to tell all the little acts of self-denial by which the poor children strove to aid in the purchase of their father.

To show how they all felt about it, we must relate one little incident.

One day a lady who was pleased with the frank, good natured face of Ned, the youngest boy, called him in and gave him an orange. This was so nice that it created a desire for more. A few days afterwards, he had a small piece of money given him, and instead of taking it home to put in the mug, he bought two oranges with it. He no sooner had them in his possession than he felt he had done something that his mother and brother and sister would not think very well of. So, instead of running home delighted to show them, he came in softly, and going straight to his mother, said, "good gentleman give me money; I give it to man in shop; he give me two oranges." His mother looked sorrowfully at him, and told him she was sorry he had forgot his poor father who was a slave. And the other children said, "O! shame Ned! to buy oranges with the money for daddy's freedom!"—They would not touch a bit of them; and poor little Ned, with tears in his eyes, sat down in the corner and ate up his oranges by himself, and he was very glad when the last mouthful was gone. He said to his mother that he would never buy any more oranges, but would bring the money home for his father.

One day, Harry had been gone to the boarding-house longer than usual for the fragments for their dinner. Presently they saw him coming with a large bundle of clothes, as many as he could carry; he came panting in, full of important information.

"Oh, mother!" he cried, "there are so many strangers at Mrs. G.'s, and you'll get all the washing for them, for a good gentleman who sent you these says he will ask them.—And he was so kind to me, and I told him all how you were at work for father's freedom, and put all your money in a box, and how we put all the money we can save in a little mug; and he gave me a whole quarter to put in, and he is coming here, and I am going to show him it's the largest piece we have got yet."

Thus he ran on to his mother, full of his good news, and none of them observed that a gentleman had followed him home, and was now standing near the door in a thoughtful mood.

Susan was the first to observe him, and how her heart sunk within her when she discovered the well-known face of her husband's master! He did not know her and was surprised at her agitation. She sank down on the floor, and was unable to speak. She had not heard one word from her husband since she had left him; and in two years what might not have happened? The Cholera had been very fatal in the South, and he might be dead!

"Ah, master!" at last she cried, my poor husband, Ben, is he alive?

"Ben? what Ben? I don't know who your husband is."

"Oh, Master, Ben Wilson, your carpenter."

The gentleman was very much agitated, for he had not expected to find his carpenter's wife and children here. But he hastened to relieve the poor woman's anxiety.

"What!" said he, "is my carpenter, Ben, your husband? Oh, yes, he's alive and well, and as honest and faithful a fellow as he ever was."

"Thank God!" said the poor woman; "if he's alive I know he's good."

The slaveholder sat down on the only chair the house afforded, and the poor creatures crowded around him, beseeching him in the most piteous manner to sell the husband and father to them.

"Oh! master, see, I have got almost all the money;" and bringing her box of hoarded savings, she put it down at his feet.

"See!" cried the children, "here is all ours too!" and in his haste, little Ned upset the mug, and all the pennies and half-dimes rolled over the floor in every direction.

"Oh, master!" cried the poor wife. "won't you be willing to sell Ben? I know I have not got enough yet; for," she added proudly, "I know Ben is worth a good price."

"Isn't there *almost* enough?" said little Susan.

"Do please let dady be free!" said little Ned.

The planter was speechless. He was deeply touched by the scene before him. He had a heart and it was touched. He had always believed that when slaves were freed they became lazy and improvident, living by begging and stealth; but there he saw the most untiring industry and rigid economy in a poor woman and three little children, whom he would have supposed scarce able to support themselves, saving a sum of money that seemed almost incredible. We know just how much he was surprised; for we have seen in all its force this fixed belief of slaveholders, that free colored people are not able to take care of themselves. He sat looking pale and sad.

"Is master sick?" said Susan.

"Yes, good woman," said he, "sick of myself, sick of slavery, sick of everything."

Poor Susan was bewildered; but the planter, with great effort, calmly added:

"Susan, your husband has been worth more to me than all the money in that box. I have no right to any of it; keep it for yourselves. Your husband is free from this moment. May you be as happy as you deserve to be."

He then darted from the house.

Oh, how happy was that mother and children. The mother fervently thanked God for his goodness, and the children danced over the floor, knocking over the poor dinner which was set out on the washbench into the tub of suds. Harry looked a little sober at this catastrophe; but he quickly remembered the change, and cried, "Never mind; now we can buy more dinner, can't we, mother?"

When their joy somewhat subsided, they had a nice, comfortable dinner, and there was an orange purchased for the poor, sick little Susan.

But let us leave this happy family, and follow the planter. Having seen his injustice to one of his slaves, he was not long in perceiving that he had been unjust to all. He had inherited his slaves from his father, who was a simple minded, good natured man, and had never heard a word of the wrongs of slavery. Even when he went to the North, to one of the universities to be educated, he did not hear whispered a word of disapprobation. But he married at the North, and his wife could never be brought to like slavery. Her uneasiness first awakened in him a suspicion that all was not right. He encouraged her in her efforts to enlighten their slaves, and render their condition more tolerable. He was not very far from a right state of mind when he came to Cincinnati, and it only needed the unexpected meeting with the wife and children of his most valued slave, whose labour had already paid his master his marked value twenty times over—working as slaves never work, and denying themselves of every comfort of life, that they might purchase his freedom.

It was enough. He was convinced, and at once decided on his further course. He immediately returned home, and as soon as he reached his plantation, he declared to all his slaves that they were free. They gave the best evidence that he had been a good master to them by many of them remaining on his place as free labourers, and his rich reward was in witnessing their happiness and contentment.

Among the most joyous was Ben, who soon set out to join his family; and we leave our readers to imagine their meeting, and the comfort they enjoyed as the reward of their labour and self-denial.—*Friend of Youth.*

THE PRESS.

"It is a power beneath whose raps thrones must crumble into fragments, despots fall, manacles break, and tyranny die! It is the PRESS! Yes, the moral power of the press is already the great co-working COMPANION with the gospel of Christ! Before this instrument, as to its IDEA, was invented by the immortal Faustus, what was the condition of the world, so far as its Christian character was concerned? Let the ignorance, cruelty, bloodshed, and gloom of the dark ages send back the answer. Where *then*, I ask, was the Bible? It was not seen by the millions of our race! Its written manuscripts, here and there a copy, were with the Pope, the Bishop, the Priest, shut out from the light of day in some cloister's dark recess or vault. It was the strong arm of the Press that tore away the bolts and bars of its prison, demolished its doors, snatched it from its secret and silent tomb, and flung it to the hearth of the cottager, to the poor widow in her solitude, to the lonely orphan, to the prisoner in his dungeon, flung it to the world, as the world's richest treasure! The Press! that mighty engine of power and light, tyrants feared, fastened upon it a tyrant's chain, and denied or restrained its liberty. But in Young America and Old England it has broken loose. It is unchained, and before its awful power tyrants at this moment tremble and their thrones shake. It flings out its sheets by millions, and showers them over the globe. The water, the steam—yes, the lightenings of heaven—the electric power that moves the globe, have lent it their aid! I had almost said the Creator had lent it his own omnipresence in the telegraphic dispatch! It has its millions of eyes, and beholds all things that are done under heaven, and its millions of tongues, to speak alike to the cottager and king, and it speaks without fear! It is in motion, and beneath its tread the globe shakes to its centre, the moral elements are set in motion, and tyrants may as well presume to arrest the globe in its mighty course around the sun, as attempt to arrest the advancing power of the press. It proclaims alike to the world the statesman's magnanimity and greatness, the orator's eloquence, the scholar's fame, the poet's inspiration, the philanthropist's deeds in the prisoner's cell, the hero's victories in fields of war, the oppressor's wrongs, the christian's triumph, and the villain's defeat. It looks abroad with equal eye on thrones and hamlets, on the rich and poor, summons all alike to its TREMENDOUS BAR, holds them in its grasp for trial, condemns or acquits, and proclaims its verdict to the world."—*Dr. Dod on Spiritualism.*

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Discoveries in Naples.

The extraordinary amount of antiquarian treasures constantly brought to light in the classical sites of the modern kingdom of the Two Sicilies would keep the British archæological world in a state of excitement almost dangerous. The antiquarian of the north is a much more excitable creature than his brother of the south. Here, writes a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, you will observe a group of curious artists at an excavation in Pompeii with as much stoic placidity as if as the workmen were digging for potatoes instead of art objects 2,000 years old. The finding of a bronze, terra cotta, or marble statue, produces no flutter among the lookers-on. They are used to such things, and a sort of unexpressed contempt illustrates the old proverb. Within the last few days another public bath house has been discovered in Pompeii. Nothing beyond the *frigidarium* is at present cleared, but there is every reason to believe that the building in question is more extensive than that containing the circular bath, discovered in 1824, with its six entrances, vestibule, aturium, &c. Signor Abbate, who painted the Roman interior of the Crystal Palace, is employed in making drawings of the portions of this building already laid open. In connection with Pompeii, a glass has been discovered about the size of a crown piece, which leads one to suppose it to be a magnifying lens. Now, it has been said that the ancients were not aware of this power; and the invention is given to Gallio by some, to a Dutchman, in 1621, by others; while the compound microscope is attributed to one Fontana, in the seventeenth century. But without a magnifying glass, how did the Greeks and Romans work those fine gems which the human eye is unable to read without the assistance of a glass? There is one in the Naples Royal Collection for example, the legend of which it is impossible to make out without the aid of a magnifying power. The remarkable fact is that the glass in question was found with a stone ready cut and polished for engraving thereon, which stone is now also to be seen in the Museum at Naples. It would appear, therefore, that a worker of gems possessed and used this instrument.

Hindoo Belief.

In a recent address before a meeting in this city, Rev. Dr. Duff made some interesting revelations in reference to the physical philosophy which is laid down in the sacred books of the Hindoos. They believe, for example, that there arises from the centre of the earth an immense mountain six hundred thousand miles in height, its lower base being one hundred and twenty thousand miles in breadth, and the upper part two hundred and fifty thousand miles across. Upon its upper surface are the habitations of the gods, and beneath the overhanging cliffs grow huge trees of every species. The largest of these trees shades a territorial extent of seven thousand miles. The apples which it bears are as large as elephants, and when they fall off and decay, there flows forth a river of juice, which is endowed with such virtue that any one who drinks from it will receive the boon of perpetual youth, and the sands which form its beds become pure gold upon being dried. The Hindoos have another curious belief concerning Cape Cormorin, which is a vast mass of granite rock rising abruptly from the Southern extremity of India. Their sacred books declare that many thousand years ago a mighty king ruled the country, and at the approaching marriage of his daughter, immense quantities of rice were cooked with which to make merry. The bridegroom, however, not appearing in due season, the bride became impatient, and cursed the rice, which was immediately changed into rock. Dr. Duff also remarked, among other stories of this kind, that the religion of the Hindoos would never allow them to touch a dead body, and consequently they could know nothing of their own physical structure from actual observation. Hence their original medical works are revealed by inspiration, and a plan of the inner organs of the human body, as thus revealed, is given in one of their sacred books. This plan places nearly all the organs, each of which is the seat of some faculty, feeling, emotion or desire, in the body. The lowermost one is shaped like a small tortoise; then comes a serpent; next a circle with a flower in it. This last is the seat of one of the gods, and above it are successive figures, in each of which a god is supposed to rest when he pays them a visit. Covetousness, stupidity and sleep, are represented among other emotions—the whole number of organs amounting to eighty-six. The organ which occupies the head is with them the king of birds, although with us it is of no great repute, and would probably be considered by most as an appropriate climax to the whole. It is the figure of a goose.

BALZAC AND THE THIEF.—A few nights ago, as one of our most distinguished authors, M. de Balzac, was lying awake in bed, he saw a man enter his room cautiously and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep. "Why do you laugh, sir?" asked the thief. "I am laughing, my good fellow," said M. de B, "to think what pains you are taking, and what a risk you run, in hope of finding money by night in a desk, where the lawful owner can never find any by day!" The thief "evacuated Flanders" at once.—*Paris Paper.*

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The Governor of this vast country, Sir Geo. Simpson, returned to Lachine on the 20th July, from a tour of inspection of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments in the interior of Rupert's Land. We are glad to learn that, throughout, the country was found to be healthy, prosperous, and tranquil, and civilization is making wide and rapid strides among the natives, many of whom, in various parts of the country, are partially abandoning hunting, and directing their attention to the cultivation of the soil, with the most happy results, both as to their physicial comfort and mental advancement. The Red River settlement—which now contains a population of 8,000 souls—presents, we are told, a picture of abundance, happiness and contentment, but rarely to met with in communities, whose nearer proximity to the great centres of civilization affords them many advantages not possessed by their brethren at the outposts. If, however, they are deprived of some of the luxuries of a high state of civilization, they have most of the comforts of life at their command, and are free from many of the wants and temptations of a more artificial state of society. It is from this flourishing settlement that we may look for the ultimate extension of the blessings of religion, morality and civilization, throughout the wide spread but thinly inhabited north-western section of the continent, and here, we are informed, the Roman Catholic and Church of England Bishops, as well as the Scottish Presbyterian pastor (the Rev. John Black) are indefatigable in their exertions to instruct and educate in their respective flocks, and promote their temporal as well as their spiritual interests. Nor is it to be supposed the Wesleyans would be behind their fellow-labourers in this extensive—and, from what we learn, far from barren—field of missionary labor. We accordingly find that Sir George Simpson, on the 12th July, met the Rev. John Ryerson and several missionaries of his church, with their families, near the height of land between Lake Superior and Winnepeg, on their way to Hudson's Bay, all in good health and spirits, and full of hope and zeal in the cause, for which they are ready "to spend and be spent." The season has been unusually moist in the territory north of the Sault Ste. Marie, beyond which point the cholera had not yet extended, but at and in the neighborhood of which we regret to learn, the pestilence was making fearful ravages. We also regret, although we cannot say we are disappointed, for hopes on the subject have long departed—to find Sir George Simpson obtained no additional information respecting Sir John Franklin. No intelligence had been received at Red River, or elsewhere, from Dr. Rae, or the other expeditions in the Arctic Seas, nor do we understand there is the slightest hope entertained, in any part of the country bordering on those seas, of any further light being thrown upon the fate of the gallant but ill-fated explorers.—*Montreal Herald.*

Increase in Rates of Travel, &c.

A convention was held in New York, on Tuesday, composed of representatives of the roads connecting the Atlantic coast with the west. The New York Central, Hudson River, and New York and Erie, and the Hudson Steamboat Company, each had deputations present, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Pennsylvania roads.

The result of the consultations of this convention, involve a general advance of charges on freights and passengers, and a reduction of speed and amount of service. The New York Central feels abundantly able, under the overpowering strength which it secured from the legislature of that state, a year ago last winter, to withstand any hostility which may be excited by any of these measures, and the league between the great routes will effectually exclude any idea of competition.

Through fares from New York to Buffalo are to be advanced on the 1st September to $8, and to $9 during the winter seasons. Freights to be advanced about 10 per cent. at present, with a further advance hereafter. There is also to be an entire discontinuance of the system of runners and western agents, which will be an immense saving to all the roads. The system of free passes has been materially abridged by resolution, and its entire abolition submitted to the consideration of the presidents of the various roads.

A uniform classification of freights on all the four great lines, has been adopted, and the charges equalized. It was found, upon comparison with other freight, that the mail service was performed at a cheaper rate than any other branch of service, and steps are to be taken to obtain a commensurate increase of compensation. The mail compensation was estimated to be 25 per cent, cheaper than the lowest grade of freight. The specific reduction of speed and service will be settled between the Central and Erie roads. The action of this convention, says the *Times*, must result in a large saving of running expenses to the roads, and a considerable increase of the gross earnings. The agreements of the convention, strictly adhered to, would add half a million of dollars to the net earnings of both the Erie and Central Roads. *Detroit Inquirer.*

Brutality of the Russians.

A correspondent writes from Bucharest, on the 30th July, to the Vienna *Lloyd*: "You can form no idea of the brutality of the Russians to their *proteges*. On their flying retreat they have taken every description of cattle and provisions they could find, and have carried off with them all those instrumental in maintaining security and order, leaving this poor land in the greatest misery. The people remain quiet and orderly, rejoicing that those northern guests are at last obliged to leave us. I say 'obliged.' General Adlerberg, as I learn from the best instructed sources, arrived at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff with a despatch from his Majesty the Czar, commanding the Prince to employ every strategetical means to drive the Ottomans from Wallachian ground. Gortschakoff explained to the General the impossibility of fulfilling the imperial mandate. Adlerberg arrived at Fratesti at the time that Gortschakoff was drawing up his plan of retreat. At this interview a rancorous and violent discussion took place between the two Generals of the Czar. In the presence of his aides-de-camp, Adlerberg upbraided the Prince with an endless neglect of his duty, and even intimated that he was guilty of cowardice. The Prince, like most Russian officers, is very irritable, would hear no more, but said that Adlerberg being the courier of the Czar, his duty was to deliver his despatches, and receive the answer; further, he had no business in the camp. To this Adlerberg, who is more of the courtier than the warrior, answered tranquilly that he would rather be 'a conscientious and faithful courier, than a beaten and retreating General.' In the course of the altercation, personalities and invectives were freely exchanged. By the interposition of an officer in high command, the two generals were apparently reconciled."

From the Cleveland Leader.

Anti-Slavery Doings in Salem—Release of a Slave—Exciting Scene.

Messrs. Editors:—The Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held in Salem, Columbiana county, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The attendance was large, filling the Church on the first and last days, and the Great Tent of the Society on Sunday. * * * * *

Just before the adjournment of the meeting, a telegraphic despatch was received, stating that a slave girl was on her way in the train that left Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.

All the Abolitionists, of every stripe, forthwith resolved themselves into a Committee of Vigilance, and the determination was unanimous, that no slave should pass through that town without an attempt for his deliverance. Of course, the person claimed was *not* a slave, having become legally emancipated by touching Free Soil, with the consent of her master.

But the question was, how to secure the right of the slave to herself, which had been thus unintentionally restored to her. As there was no time for legal measures of a formal character, the entire Convention, accompanied (I should judge) by the chief of the population of the town, repaired to the station, where they were addressed from the platform of the railway (converted, for the nonce, into an Anti-Slavery platform) until the train arrived.

Then a self-appointed Committee of men of eminent gravity, entered the car in which the party was, and the first inquiry was made of the slave (who was found to be a child of ten or twelve years) by a colored man, as to who she was, and where going! The mistress promptly replied for her chattel, that it was none of his business.

A white gentleman then inquired if the girl were a slave: to which the mistress readily answered that she was. The colored man then asked the child if she wished to be free, to which she replied *yes*. Then the girl was taken up boldly by the men present and carried out upon the platform!

The mistress showed very good fight, and called her husband, who gave all the assistance that the most eloquent swearing and loud outcries of *murder* could afford.

After the freedom of the child had been secured, the master and mistress expressed their willingness to execute free papers, provided she could be restored to them.

This was held for further advisement. Finally, the train moved off, amid loud cheers on the part of the crowd.

Thus by a prompt and decisive action, the critical moment was seized, and a child free by the laws of Nature and Ohio, was saved from being carried back to a life of Slavery. Being a slender age, she could not be regarded as competent to decide whether she should remain or go back; and her self-appointed guardians only did what the plainest principles of humanity and law dictated for the salvation of an innocent child from so dreadful a fate.

An Eye Witness.

From the American Missionary.

Fugitives in Canada.

Rev. C. C. Foote, Agent of the Refugee Home Society, has sent us an appeal in behalf of this class of our fellow-men, which he requests us to publish. We are compelled to abridge it.

Boxes of clothing that are designed as an answer to this appeal, should not be sent to New York, but directly to him, marked "C. C. Foote, care of Horace Hallock, Detroit, Michigan."

Detroit, July, 1854.

Will you allow me space in the *Missionary* for a few statements in behalf of the *Refugees in Canada?* It is believed by those best acquainted with the facts, that arrivals from the South have been greatly increased during the past spring and present summer. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness the arrival of from one to a dozen. There is almost every possible condition among these new-comers. To-day a man from South Carolina, who has been in Canada one month, called upon me to aid him out of distress caused by sickness. This man writes a fair, legible hand, has got up a Sabbath-school, and is about starting a class in music. He is highly intelligent, and appears to be a devoted Christian. Men and women of superior intelligence and worth are often found here, whose plight is caused less from their own hardships, than the *dreaded doom of their offspring!* Here are also to be found multitudes in the profoundest ignorance of well-nigh all things save the *love of liberty!* These poor creatures are thrown upon the shore of Canada with almost none to care for them. They cannot all find work at once. If they have a little money, they are soon fleeced out of it by the exorbitant exactions of the boarding houses. * * * * * The terrible sufferings and privations often endured by fugitives in their flight, render them vulnerable to disease; hence there are always more or less upon the sick-list. At the present time there is an unusual amount of sickness in and about Windsor and Sandwich, and consequently of suffering. * * * * * * * A brother in Massachusetts sent us an excellent letter last spring, containing five dollars, with a request that we would inform him of the use made of it. This letter, with an answer to the inquiry, was placed in the hands of Henry Bibb, to be published in the *Voice of the Fugitive*; but Mr Bibb went immediately thereafter to a sick bed, from which death has since relieved him, and the letter, with the brother's name, was *lost*. With the hope of this statement falling under his eye, it is here inserted.

The last box of clothing received here was a *royal one* from the ladies of Chicago. It was distributed by my hands. And could these "Dorcases" have seen the happy faces of many a shivering man, woman, and child, as these warm garments were placed in their hands, they would have felt themselves amply repaid for their labors. In the spring my friends in Troy sent me several barrels of provisions, which were a great help to the settlers in the woods. I find not the least difficulty, but great pleasure in these distributions, and hope they may be greatly multiplied during the coming fall and winter. Such garments and bedding as are needed in any family are needed here—new, or comparatively so, and plain.

As much of my time is spent in the service of the refugees, it will be a pleasure to correspond with all persons solicitous for their welfare.

C. C. Foote.

Barbadoes.—The cholera in Barbadoes has swept off 16,817 persons, according to the *data* of the most recent accounts. It had nearly disappeared from Bridgetown, but still prevailed in the interior of the island.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, August 11.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The Earl of Clarendon, in laying upon the table despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, which had arrived so recently that they had not been included among the papers already presented to their Lordships, observed that, as it had often been his painful duty to call attention to the negligent manner in which the Treaties between Spain and this country, with reference to the Slave-trade, had been carried out, he had now great satisfaction in stating that since the appointment of the last Captain-General of Cuba, a marked improvement in the mode of executing the Treaties had been apparent; regulations of the most useful kind had not only been adopted, but carried into effect; a system for the registration of slaves had been established throughout the island; and all officials who were found to be connected with the traffic in slaves were immediately removed. The Consul-General stated that, under orders that had been issued, he understood that nearly all the most recently imported Africans had been released from slavery, and that the officer who was employed by the Spanish Government in this service had displayed great energy and activity in the performance of his duty, by tracing and following up the negroes brought over, and releasing them. The despatch stated, "I have no hesitation in acquainting your Lordship that these energetic measures cannot fail to have a most salutary effect, and that the Government are determined to enforce the observance of the Treaties."

Second Common Law Procedure Bill.—The Commons' Amendments to this Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed, also the Customs Bill.

Adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

Saturday, August 12.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday with the accustomed formalities. The seats in the House of Lords were taken possession of by a host of brilliantly-attired ladies. Several illustrious Orientals, in the gorgeous costume of the East, were present in different parts of the House. At the special request of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness the Maharajah Dulcep Singh was accommodated with a place on the woolsack directly facing the Throne. In the gallery, to the left of the throne, were His Royal Highness Goolam Mahmood, His Royal Highness Ferose Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg. In the same gallery, towards the further end, were Suleiman Pasha Iskander Bey, and several officers of the Egyptian army. Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to France, was also present. Among the diplomatic body, were the Turkish, Austrian, Prussian, and Neapolitan Ministers, all in full parti-coloured costume, and glittering with decorations. Among them, in plain dress, was Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States.

About half-past one, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. Prayers were then read by one of the Bishops, and were observed by the illustrious Orientals with a becoming appearance of reverence and respect. About two o'clock the Earl of Aberdeen arrived, and remained in the House till the guns warned him of Her Majesty's approach. Precisely at a quarter past two the procession entered the House, the Earl of Aberdeen carrying the sword of state, the Marquess of Lansdowne the crown, and the Marquess of Winchester the cap of maintenance. Her Majesty entered accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by several ladies of her court. According to the etiquette of the occasion, the whole of the persons assembled rose on the entrance of the Queen. On taking her place on the Throne, Her Majesty twice or thrice intimated in the ordinary mode—a gracious inclination of the head—that they should be seated; but, as the sign was not understood, Her Majesty requested the Earl of Aberdeen to announce to them her pleasure that they should be seated. Then came a pause of several minutes—a pause, indeed, of rather unseemly length—the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod having been directed to summon the Lower House, and the Commons apparently not being quite ready to attend the summons. At last, however, the Speaker appeared at the bar, accompanied by several Members of the Commons, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. I Butt being of the number. The Speaker then addressed Her Majesty very nearly in the following terms:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the last Bill of supply for the service of the year.

"In reviewing the labours of the past Session, we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of the public expenditure connected with the revenue departments which have hitherto been exempt from Parliamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the public services.

"In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavoured to impose an effectual check on bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and we venture to hope that the Act lately passed, which clearly defines these offences, applies to them an adequate punishment, and places election expenses under efficient control, will prove successful in repressing a practice which is alike demoralising to the elector and subversive of the integrity of representative institutions.

"We have given the most attentive consideration to a measure for the just government and extension of the University of Oxford, by which certain oaths now required to be taken by students have been abrogated—provision made for the establishment of private halls, and enlarged powers given both to the University and its colleges. We have every confidence that these enactments will be received by that learned body in the spirit in which they have been framed, and that they will be able to extend the benefits of academical education to classes of the community who, from their circumstances or religious opinions, have hitherto been precluded from the enjoyment of this privilege.

"Various other measures have been submitted to us, but it has been found impossible to mature them during the Session, as the progress of our legislation has been interrupted by the commencment of a War which, notwithstanding your Majesty's unremitting endeavours to maintain peace, has been pressed upon us by the unwarrantable aggression of Russia on the Turkish empire.

"Deploring most deeply the necessity of such contest, we recognize the inperative duty of protecting an old and faithful ally from oppression, and vindicating the rights of nations.

"And we believe it well becomes the character and honour of this great empire, adhering to the faith of Treaties, to frustrate, if possible, the designs of a Monarch, whose ambition, if uncontrolled, would endanger the security of every nation in Europe.

"Entertaining these views, your faithful Commons have cheerfully, and without hesitation, placed at the disposal of your Majesty whatever supplies have been requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable War, thus enabling your Majesty to send forth fleets and armies complete beyond all former precedent in discipline and equipment.

"The efforts of your Majesty to strengthen the army and aid the cause of Turkey have been cordially seconded by the Emperor of the French, and the joint forces of England and France, their ancient hostility converted into generous emulation, now threaten the coasts and harbours of Russia, to the most distant extremity of her vast dominions.

"The issue of this eventful struggle is in the hands of an over-ruling Providence. Confident in the justice of our cause, we look forward with hope to the successful termination, acknowledging, with the deepest gratitude, that, while War, with all its horrors, is raging abroad, your Majesty's subjects, under your Majesty's well-ordered and beneficent rule, are enjoying the blessings of uninterrupted tranquillity at home.

"I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to a Bill for the appropriating of the sum voted for the service of the year."

The Royal Assent having been given to the Bill, as also to the Customs Bill, and to the Russian Government Securities Bill,

The Lord Chancellor advanced, and on bended knee presented her Majesty with the following speech, which Her Majesty read in a clear distinct voice:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the War in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting supplies for the public service, demands my warmest thanks; and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the War, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the War has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the Session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of Foreign Vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to Merchant Shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvement you have made in the forms of procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measures you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire, that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm or increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that, under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was Her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued till Thursday, the 19th of October, and that Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SLAVE TRADE.

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Mr. Hume called attention to the report of the last Session on the Slave Trade, and urged renewed application for the fulfilment of the Treaties with Spain for a total suppression of the trade to Cuba, the only place, he said, where slaves were now carried. He acknowledged that everything had been done by her Majesty's Government that could be done with the Government of Spain, but all efforts were defeated by the venality of the Cuban authorities, countenanced by members of the Royal Family of Spain, who were connected with the trade.

Lord J. Russell, said, it was, no doubt, much to be lamented, after what had been done by Great Britain, France, the United States, the maritime powers of Europe, and lately by Brazil, to extinguish the Slave Trade, that it should still be carried on under the protection of Spain at Cuba. Measures, however, had been taken of a most stringent nature for the liberation of all negroes recently brought into the island, and for the infliction of penalties upon offenders. If these measures and others of a similar kind were carried into full effect, in conjunction with a system of registration, the importation of slaves into Cuba would be prevented. Unfortunately, it was too true that the venality of official persons opposed obstacles, and it was notorious that Queen Christina derived a considerable profit from the traffic in slaves. A change had, however, taken place in the Government of Spain, and General Concha had been appointed Governor-General of Cuba. There was every disposition to put down this trade on the part of Her Majesty's Government, who would keep a watchful eye on the subject, and exert every effort to accomplish the great object of putting a total stop to this abominable traffic.

Sir G. Pechell recommended the employment of a strong naval force on the coast of Cuba, with screw steamers of small draught.

News by the "Europa."

THE WAR.

From Vienna, the 16th, it is telegraphed: "There is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning notified the Austrian Government, that as long as the Turks are in Wallachia the Russians will retain certain strategetic points in the Principalities. Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the federal army on a war footing."

THE BALTIC.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th August, the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomersund. At the same time a force of English and French marines landed south of the fortress The disembarcation was covered by war steamers, and was effected as the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. They then erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed theirs, and fell back on the main fortress. By the 12th the fortress was completely invested. On the 15th, the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort they took, after several hours' fighting,

The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

Reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed, by order of the French Admiral from the pulpits of all the churches, that the Russian sway on the islands had ceased.

THE DANUBE.

The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged.

The Russians continue to fortify all strategetic points as they advance.

The *London Daily News* contains a remarkable special correspondence, stating that the British troops in camp at Monastir, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for lack of food, and are discontented and almost disorganized. The *Times* correspondent partly confirms the statement.

Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take the command of the Southern army.

THE BLACK SEA.

As yet nothing has been done.

Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but embarcation is deferred on account of the cholera.

Important news from the East is not expected before the first week in September.

A Russian dispatch from Odessa, Aug. 6, says: "The allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklawa, Crimea."

At Sebastapol it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa for 24 hours. The result was unknown.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Reschid Pacha's son, at Constantinople, on the 10th inst.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol and was seen off Odessa, but they returned in safety.

ASIA.

On the 4th August, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Porte and Schamyl. The terms have not transpired. It is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the Porte should recognize the independence of Circassia; he in return offering the assistance of 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that General Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Ervan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid, with great slaughter, captured eight guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid.

Mercantile letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transports for a Hindoo British force which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Baza, mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present the Sultan with thirty millions of piastres, and 12,000 troops annually, while the war lasts.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French land force at Bomarsund is 12,000 strong—supported by the fleets.

Berlin, 16th.—The Vienna conference is expected to re-assemble next month.

Paris, 18th, Evening.—The following despatch has just been received; "Orders have been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turun Severin."

Odessa letters of the 7th, state that no real blockade exists either at Odessa or in the Sea of Azof.

Madrid, 16th.—The Jontas of Malga and Lerida refuse to recognize the new Goverment.

London, Saturday.—Fort Tzee and Fort Nottich at Aland have been taken—one by the French and the other by the English. The loss of the allies was small.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenue and Egyptian Tribute, has been opened at Paris and London at 6 per cent £3,000,000 at 80 now, and the balance 6 months hence at 85. The loan is already taken at 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

The last African mail brought intelligence that two American barks, detained for not having certificates from the New York Custom House, had been restored with costs, by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Gambia.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*, left Gambia on the 17th July for Cape de Verde.

Accounts of the potatoe disease in the north of Ireland, are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly.

Cholera was prevailing with considerable severity in Belfast.

The poor rates just struck for the requirements of the present year show an increase in the greater number of the Irish Unions.

FRANCE.

The Fete of St. Napoleon, on the 15th inst., passed off quietly.

Russian intrigue is said to be busy in the secret clubs.

President Pierce's message to the Senate, respecting Cuba, caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, but the succeeding mail restored confidence.

Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Biaraitz. They were at Bayonne on the fete day.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Wills Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev T H Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Wright.
" William Flamer.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr J W Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A B. Jones, London.
" Wm Hamilton, "
" Hiram Day, Chatham
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Clarke, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Hicks, "
" T W Stringer, Brixton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden
" A. R Green Cincinnati
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr Thos W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm Still, Philadelphia.
" J N Still, Brooklyn.
" J J Carey, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Rev. C. C. Foote's Begging Operations.

The abridgement of a letter from C. C. Foote—to be found in another column—which we copy from the *American Missionary*, is a very skilfully arranged and highly gilded bait, which, coming from such high authority, will, we suppose, be greedily swallowed, by those for whom it is intended. Mr. Foote, has just given enough of the truth—and in such a way—as to create a false impression and to awaken the sympathies and open the purses of those unacquainted with the true state of affairs. The intention to mislead is evident, from the fact that Mr. Foote is in a position enabling him to *know*, and *state* what he knows, if necessary. He begins by saying, "It is believed by those best acquainted with the facts, that arrivals from the South have been greatly increased during the past spring and present summer. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness the arrival of from one to a dozen. There is almost every possible condition among these new comers." Now, touching the first sentence which we have quoted, Mr. Foote, as a paid sentinel on duty, must know that a large proportion of the arrivals during the spring and summer, were of free persons, mostly from the middle and Western states, whole families moving in, bringing with them, in a majority of cases, not only the money, with which to purchase homes, but their household furniture. Do slaves just escaping from their masters carry with them such encumbrances? Again, the number of arrivals. It is true that the number is great, "greater than ever before," says every one; but, mainly of a class which before this year has been small, of free persons. On one day alone, in the spring, forty landed at Windsor, the majority of whom were from one county in Pennsylvania. Now, we ask,—How is it that Mr. Foote, residing in Windsor, almost within a "stone's throw" of the Ferry and Railroad Station, is not cognizant of these facts? This explains the meaning of the declaration that "There is almost every possible condition among these new comers," which is strictly true, though Mr. Foote could not have intended that it should be taken in a literal sense, else why place it under the head of an appeal in aid of *Refugees*, and immediately illustrate, by the case of a man in distress, while not a word is said of other *conditions*. Again, the "multitudes in the profoundest ignorance of well nigh all things, save the love of liberty," exist only in Mr. F.'s imagination, as can be easily proven by any one who has the time to make a tour of the country around. They will find them in general to be men and women of sound sense, who have been educated in the school of experience; but who, nevertheless, are well aware of the value of a "good education;" who prove the falsity of the statement by always evincing a firm opposition to begging in their name, and who are advancing as rapidly in wealth, and intelligence, according to their past and present opportunities, as their white neighbours. Most escaping from slavery to that point are from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Western slave states, where slavery exists in its mildest form, and where the intellect is not so much crushed as in some other localities.

Again, he says, "they cannot all find work." Facts, are contrary to the truth of this statement; for all that come directly from slavery, be it remembered, are not field hands, but among them are found some of the best mechanics in the west, for whom there is a constant demand. Colored mechanics! yes, Refugees, as Mr. Foote delights to call them, build houses, from the foundation to the last touch of the paint brush. Those accustomed to other employments, get work at all times. Even in winter, as much work can be got at chopping in the "Bush" as is applied for. On one occasion, in the spring of 1853, twenty-nine came over at once, just from slavery; they were immediately supplied with employment. During the succeeding summer, the wages for harvesting, for ten miles around Windsor, and on farms adjoining the land where live the "settlers in the woods," whom Mr. Foote mentions in connection with "several barrels of provisions," was $1 25c., per day, and board, in consequence of the great demand for labourers on the Railroad, then in course of construction. In the winter following, we had the pleasure of being in Windsor, where we availed ourselves of the opportunity which was largely presented to us of coming in contact with "the poor creatures." Board was then $2 25c. to $3. per week, and yet one man who came over in midwinter, assured us that he cleared more than $4 per week, just by sawing wood in Windsor and Sandwich, for he did not dare venture to Detroit. The only case of suffering—which was but slight—was that of a widow with two children, who came in the fall, and was in a poor state of health—her necessities were administered to, by her immediate neighbours.

The statement about the *royal* box of clothing, caps the climax. He says the last box of clothing received here was a *royal one*; also that he distributed it; but does not tell where. Yet, the announcement of help to settlers in the woods, after the box story, leads to the natural inference that it was distributed in Windsor. For although Mr. Foote dates from Detroit, Michigan, just opposite Windsor, in Canada,—though supposed to be living in Windsor,—he cannot mean that he is giving them away to the people of Detroit. Therefore, we pronounce the statement of Mr. Foote in regard to the "happy faces of many a shivering man, woman, and child," a sheer fabrication; for if there was any such distribution of clothing made, those who obtained it took care that it should not be known.

It is a well-known fact, that the inhabitants of Windsor have held meetings, and sent out remonstrances against just such beggars in their name, and in opposition to their wishes, as is Mr. Foote. Last November, a man from Chicago came to Windsor, and announced to the colored people that he had three tons of clothes sent by the Western women. The people called a meeting, to which the "friend" was invited, and there showed him by the unanimous voice of the house, that they wanted no gifts of the kind. Said Mr. C. Freeman, a man whose locks are "white with the frosts of many winters," when addressing him, "For God's sake, Sir, take them away; we have been already sufficiently cursed with such things;" which advice he followed, for not an article was left. By the "settlers in the woods," we presume that reference is made to the occupants of the *Refugees' Home*, partly the scene of Mr. Foote's operations. Now, about the settlers, we claim to have some knowledge, having lived for several months within two miles of, and coming in contact with, some of them every few days. In the first place, there are only about ten or a dozen families on the whole of the broad acres owned by the Society in Canada; and unless there has been additions lately, not so many, though immediately around them are men like themselves, formerly slaves, who have come in and purchased farms of from 40 to 170 acres; the most of them since the establishment of the *Home*, but who could not be induced to purchase on it, partly on account of the limited number of acres allowed them, and partly of the begging connected with it, which, if at all necessary, is rendered so by the fact that all of the occupants, with one or two exceptions, are either old men who have gone there because they feel that their days are nearly numbered, and therefore do not need much, or worthless young men. The "settlers in the woods" are, or were as lately as last April, habitual drinkers of intoxicating liquors,—which fact was known to C. C. Foote, Agent of the R. H. Society—although the Constitution requires that persons should be temperate in order to the holding of lots there. Mr. Mead, one of the wire-pullers in Detroit, some months ago, in conversation with a colored man from Windsor, to whom he communicated the intelligence that Mr. Foote was going

over to Canada to reside, said, "We have good property in Canada, and we want some one to take care of it." Only last week, we had occasion to notice something of the same nature as this "appeal," emanating from a person residing about eighteen miles from Windsor; but it did not rise to the dignity of an *appeal from the Agent of the R. H. Society*, endorsed by the *American Missionary*. In conclusion, we will give what may be considered as the dying testimony of one, for years an advocate of the "begging," whose house was a depot for the reception of "boxes of clothing," and who was an active member of the R. H. Society, if not until his death, at least until a short time before it occurred.

We refer to the late Henry Bibb, of Windsor, Editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, who, last February, in consequence of having received a visit from a gentleman from Michigan, that visited Canada for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statements of a man who had been in Michigan some time before, collecting funds in the name of the fugitives in Canada, were true, appointed a meeting in regard to the matter. He there, to the surprise of all present, took grounds against the begging, and said that it was not needed.

Mr. Freeman, the gentleman referred to in connection with the man from Chicago, arose, and said that he could not understand how it was that Mr. Bibb, who had before advocated the sending forth of Agents and reception of clothing, in opposition to the wishes of the people, should now express himself in that manner.

Mr. Bibb, in reply, said, that when he advocated the measure, he thought that it was necessary, and that Father Freeman must not blame him because his conversion did not take place before; but that he was now fully convinced that such doings were, and ever had been, unnecessary. "Whoever"—said he, elevating his hand—"undertakes it, may prosper for a while, but they will in the end have a fall." C.

NOTICE.

The Rev. M. M. Dillon, a Missionary from the Colonial Church and School Society, in England, having recently arrived in Canada, is desirous of addressing the colored residents of Toronto, and citizens generally, in the Methodist Chapel, on Sayer Street, (D. V.) at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant.

☞ Mr. Abraham McKinney is an authorised Agent for the *Provincial Freeman* for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Mr. McKinney's name should have been inserted last week, but was inadvertantly omitted.

Vegetarian Society.

A Convention of the Vegetarian Society assembled at Philadelphia, Aug. 30. After discussing the principles of Vegetarianism, and adopting resolutions, a grand banquet was partaken of by about 150 persons. It was served up in true vegetarian style, without "flesh or fish." Some highly interesting speeches were delivered, in response to the various sentiments.

Crops in Great Britain.

In England, the crops generally promise an abundant harvest. The potatoe disease has appeared in some counties.

In Wales the crops are luxuriant, with the exception of the potatoe, which is affected with blight.

The potatoe disease has appeared in some parts of Scotland, and is progressing rapidly. From the great breadth sown, it is feared that the loss will be very great.

Crops in the County of Limerick, Ireland, are all very promising. There are rumours of the spread of the potatoe disease in some of the other counties of Ireland to quite an alarming extent.

Health Items.

The cholera broke out at Fall River, Mass., last week, and nineteen deaths occurred in two hours.

There were fifty deaths from yellow fever at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, in five days of last week.

The yellow fever is raging in Savannah, Georgia.

At Marietta, Georgia, the typhus fever is now prevalent.

At Charleston, S. C., there were 20 deaths from yellow fever last week.

In Chicago, Ill., there were 37 deaths from cholera during the same time.

NOTICES.

The American Phrenological Journal, for September, is on our table. As usual, replete with matter highly interesting to the student of human nature.

The Little Pilgrim has arrived. "Little Pil." is always sure of a cordial welcome.

We have received a copy of the Sunday School Union Visitor, a neat little semi-monthly, published by C. L. Alford, Hillsdale, Michigan. It is devoted to the advocacy "of Education, Religion, and Morality," in their purity, judging from the large space occupied by Anti-Slavery and Temperance matter. It is only 50 cents per year. C.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Dear Madam,—A Rev. Gentleman, from Buffalo, called on me, last week, who is a member of the Board of Missions of the Freewill Baptist Denomination in the United States, to enquire into its Mission in Canada, of which the Rev. J. B. Smith is its Missionary, and for which, I am informed, he receives a salary of $500 a-year. That Gentleman is now of the opinion, and I entirely concur in the same, that there is no necessity for such a Mission in Canada,—the $500 paid for it, is as good us thrown away, or at most, it benefits no one but him who receives it. Mr. Smith has no regular missionary station or place to preach at. Most every person, colored or white, forms part either of a membership or congregational connexion with some one of the various Christian denominations in this highly favoured country. Hence it can but be seen, by the most superficial observer, that the field left for Mr. Smith's Missionary labours is very limited; in truth, there is none. I believe he preaches occasionally to some congregations; but if he did not, they would be well supplied by others; and from some of those, I understand, he receives remuneration for such services, in addition to the $500 a-year. If the Freewill Baptist Board of Missions of the States wish to spend five hundred dollars a year, for the improvement of the fugitives in this country, I beg leave to suggest, would it not be better to place it in the hands of a committee of trust-worthy persons, who would distribute it gratis and judiciously for the education of some of the fugitive youths in Canada, and so make them available for the improvement of others. The same rule might be advantageously applied to the large sums already collected, and those being now collected in various places, ostensively for the fugitives; for I am of the opinion it is the only way that it can be of substantial good to them. This opinion coincides with that expressed by the Rev. Gentleman above mentioned. There are plenty of good schools and colleges in this country, accessible to all, only the means is wanting to support them while there.

Another gentleman has called upon me this week also, who informed me that he was sent out from the Old Country by an Association in England, at the head of which is the Right Hon. the Countess of Gainsborough, for educational and missionary purposes. I hope that gentleman and his co-adjutors in their labours of love will not lay down any lines of distinction with regard to complexion in their school and missionary operations; but bring to their assistance as much as possible, the educational facilities already established in this country, in carrying out their benevolent designs.

Yours, &c,

Alpha.

Toronto, Sept. 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Madam,—We are continually asking, and very justly too, that we be regarded equal in the eyes of the law; that the proscriptive laws in regard to us should be abolished; that the *many* and various disabilities under which we labor be removed; and that we may have a fair track to run. This is all very well. But would it not be well, also, for us to remove *such* disabilities as we can, ourselves? Or, if we cannot remove the burthen from off us, but can get from under it, is not that equal to removing the burthen itself? Perhaps the abrogation of no law would so benefit the colored people of the Northern States or those living in the larger cities, as their removal from those cities to unoccupied lands in the different States; choosing, of course, locations most favorable to them. If there are those who are unwilling to cross the line from the cities of the Eastern and Middle States, a distance of a few hours' ride to Canada, if they *will* stay this side of a certain line in order to be nearer by, "to help the slave," why not, then, go to the Western States,—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.?

That the benefits resulting from our removal from cities to the country cannot be over estimated, there cannot be the least doubt, and that the burthen of city life is among the greatest we have to bear, and that it is a matter within our own entire control, is also without a doubt. Still the men who talk most and loudest, about "*equal rights, elevation,*" &c., whether black or white, seldom refer to the subject of our removal to more advantageous positions. The reasons may be that mere theoretical subjects are generally easier to be handled than practical ones, as the former but need to be dressed in eloquent language, while the latter need to be clothed in facts.

Yours, &c.,

J. N. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30th, 1854

Is Ours A Free Country.—A man named Graham was *suspected* in the interior of Kentucky, of causing a number of slaves to escape into Canada. He managed to escape; if caught summary punishment would have followed, for the planters believed him to be guilty, and that was enough.

A few days ago, Graham, (another man) of Preble county, Ohio, (the inventor of a new and valuable plow) visited Cynthiana while the Court was in session to sell it—Some scoundrel whispered that he was a "negro seducer." This settled the case. Neither his explanations nor remonstrances were heard. Not even his demand for trial, nor to produce witnesses against him or to let him produce witnesses for himself. *He was seized by the mob and more than a bushel of eggs thrown upon him.*

Nor was this all. The mob blacked his face with indelible ink, except a circle around his eyes, and then ordered him to leave the State as quickly as possible. He arrived in Cincinnati in a most deplorable condition.—*Cleve. Leader.*

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Capture of Bomarsund Confirmed.

New York, *Sept. 3rd—6, p.m.*

The steamer *Pacific*, Captain Nye, arrived at 3 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 23rd ult.

Flour—fair request; 6d. *a* 9d. decline on the barrel. Wheat declined 3d. *a* 4d.

Corn active for speculation; market 6d. lower.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

The surrender of Bomarsund is confirmed.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Austrian forces has actually entered the Principalities and Archangel is effectually blockaded.

All quiet in Spain.

Trade in Manchester quiet and buyers not disposed to make further contracts.

The ship *Shannon* bound from Glasgow to Montreal, was destroyed by fire on 3rd ult. Passengers, officers and crew all saved.

Bomarsund surrendered to the allied forces at 12,30 p. m. on the 16th.

Letters from Bomersund give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its wall was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses. The English loss was 1. French loss trilling. The enemy had 6 killed and 7 wounded. 2,000 prisoners were taken, and are to be sent to France on English ships. Among the prisoners are General Bodisco, the Governor, also Lieutenant-Governor of the Fortress. The bombardment lasted four days, one of the forts the "Zee," was blown up after it had capitulated, whether by the Russians or French remains as yet uncertain.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Admiralty confirming the above.

Letters from Jassy say that the Russians would cross the Pruth by the 1st of Sept.

The cholera was making awful havoc among the allied fleet. Latest advices put down the French loss by cholera at 700; the English 600. At latest accounts the health of the combined armies was improving. Gallipoli is nearly free from cholera.

The Russians suffered terribly in their retreat towards the Pruth. They take with them 24,000 sick

Prince Paskiewitch was to resume the principal command of the army in place of Gortschakoff, who was to have the chief direction of the troops about to enter Bessarabia.

The Prussian Government insists that negotiations between the Western powers and Russia be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refuses.

The Russian head quarters are at Ismail.

The Austrians have commenced crossing the frontiers of Turin and Swerin.

Arrival of the "Africa."

Engagement between the Russians and Turks.

BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

New York, Sept. 7, 1854.

The *Africa*, with three days later news, arrived at 7½ a. m.

In flour and wheat no new features.

It is reported at Paris that the Expedition to the Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Kars, in Asia, the Russians took 23,000 prisoners, and left 3,000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Adrianople and other places with great violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The Produce Magazine was saved. The fire was supposed to be the work of Greek incendiarism.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with a view, it is supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers.

The Austrian loan had all been taken.

The French Minister of War has applied to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, to act as nurses in the hospitals of the armies in Turkey.

Ralph Randolph Gurley is making an effort to raise $100,000, to be expended in establishing steam communication between the United States and Liberia. The plan has the sanction of leading and wealthy Colonizationists, who hope for aid from the Government, and flatter themselves that nothing but a line of steamers is needed to induce our free coloured population to emigrate to the paradise which has been provided for them. O the power of humbug!—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Fall of a Building.—Last Tuesday, a large granite building, five and a half stories high, in Broad Street, opposite the Court House, in the city of Boston, fell with a tremendous crash. It was occupied by a druggist. There were warning symptoms of the catastrophe, and all the inmates made their escape, excepting a young man, a little boy and a little girl—they were crushed beneath the ruins.

Cheap Travelling.—Some of the steamers, from Detroit to Cleveland, are charging only one shilling, York, for cabin fare, and six pence for a steerage passage.—*Prototype.*

Diabolical.—Three attempts have been made lately on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad to throw the train off the track. On one occasion a large stump was placed on the rail, when, the engine coming up, split it in twain, and threw it out of the way; in doing this, however, the cow-catcher was smashed up.—*St. Catherines Post.*

The total number of passengers conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom, in the year 1853, amounted to 102,286,660; the number in 1852, to 89,135,729. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted, in 1853 to £18,035,879, and, in 1852, to £15,710,554.

Numbers of active, intelligent young men from the townships surrounding Toronto, especially from Vaughan, are preparing to move to the West to settle on the Crown lands which are now open to the occupation of actual settlers. The price per acre varies from 7s. 6d. to 10s. The soil and climate are good, and promises a rich reward to the industrious pioneer.—*North American.*

Died,

At Rochester, N. Y., on the 23rd of August, of Cholera, William H. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In this city, on the 6th inst., at the residence of her parents, (Henry and Frances Franklin,) Sayer street, Elizabeth Franklin, aged 13 years and 2 months.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. } 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO.—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX

Toronto 31st August, 1854. 21

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

[illegible]

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.

Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental.

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

in the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best made cuts

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTANT.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854 19-1y

DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OF,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,

Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 13 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments or annual payments only ceasing at death, to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; board many of the restrictions, especially in reference to lapsed policies.*

Prospectus, Tables of proposal and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100 acres
10 " 5th "	" "	200 "
South ½ 8 " 14th "	Hungerford	100 "
East ½ 9 " 11th "	North Orillia	50 "
14 " 3rd "	Tay	100 "
15 " 11th "	Nottawasaga	100 "
11 " 12th "	"	200 "
16 " 10th "	"	200 "
17 " 10th "	"	200 "
East ½ 9 " 9th "	Medonte	100 "
S. E. ¼ 10 in 9th "	"	50 "

1854.] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the under mentioned Lines, as noted

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going West, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO, In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 21th, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C.W.,

EDWARD STACEY,

Grand Scribe.

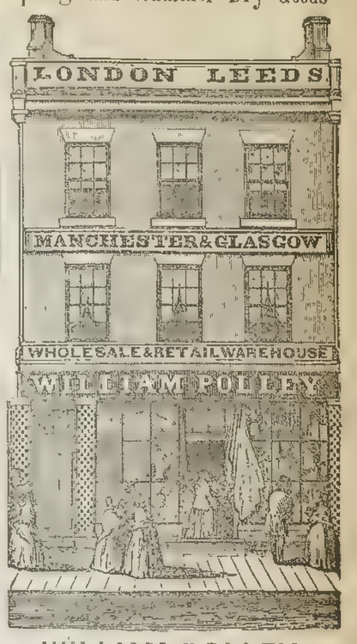
Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
Do Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Bracelet and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c &c

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Holands, Linens, Drills, Ganabrooms, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, }
Toronto, May 3, 1854. }

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Snapper & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
J. Lawrence, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,

Chairman.

Board of Health Office, }
July 19th, 1854. } 18

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1 10 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 15 a.m.
" London at	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4 10 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p.m.
" London at	10 55 "
" Hamilton at	2 15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4 10 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4 00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4 00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a m
" Hamilton at	12 25 p.m
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3 10 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10 30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12 25 a.m.
Arrives at Windsor	8 00 "

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigna, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.

Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

INFORMATION is wanted concerning the whereabouts of HENRY THOMPSON, a *colored man*, who visited Detroit in February last, and has not since been heard of by his family, to whom it is a source of great solicitude. Such information will be thankfully received at this office.

Toronto, July 7, 1854. 16

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumdick, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Poetry.

From the Detroit Free Democrat.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

[The London correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times*, in speaking of Gerald Massey, a new poet who has just come into favour in that city, says:—

"Another Burns has arisen in the person of Gerald Massey—the poet of labor—one who endeavors to raise the class he sprung from to the enjoyment of the amenities of independence and right—softens it to the enjoyment of domestic comfort; he is full of hope for the people. He should be given to the world in a cheap form, that every one may read him."

The following poem is from the pen of the above writer.]

High hopes that burn'd like stars sublime,
Go down i' the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em!
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow:
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The promised land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming!
Yet life bears in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming!
And freedom's tide come up alway,
Though we may strand in sorrow:
And our good bark, aground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years,
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears:
But our meek sufferance endeth!
The few shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow,
The powers of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling future glisten!
For, lo! our day bursts up the skies:
Lean out your souls and listen!
The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow:
Keep heart! who bear the cross to-day,
Shall wear the crown to-morrow.

O youth! flame earnest, still aspire,
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal!
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The Harvest comes to-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O, chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toil are twins: and aye
Joy suns the cloud of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day,
Brings victory to-morrow.

Temperance.

Temperance Fete.

On Monday the south side of the Thames was in a commotion in consequence of an invasion by the whole of the Temperance League, headed by Mr. G. Cruikshank, Mr. Gough, and the other leaders of the movement. The procession was upwards of a mile in length, and included every variety of vehicle, from the smart barouche and four to the humble market cart. Bands of music, banners, &c., were present in abundance, and the destination of the whole was the Surrey Gardens, where the annual *fete* was to take place. On the arrival of the procession at the gardens the members were addressed at some length by Mr. Gough, the principal topic being the new Temperance Crystal Palace, the prospectus of which has just been issued. Mr. Gough eloquently impressed upon his hearers the expediency of taking shares in the new undertaking, and argued for its success an immence accession of strength to the temperance cause. At the conclusion of the address, which was tremendously cheered, the company separated to enjoy the other amusements of the place, which went off with great *eclat*, especially the pyrotechnic *piece de circonstance* which had been especially got up for the occasion.—*British Banner*.

Rum and War.

The advent of British soldiers and sailors in Constantinople, has introduced some new features in the quaint streets of that oriental city. Among other things, English signs are constantly going up, not a few of which are amusingly Anglican. For instance, the sign "Grog Shop," actually painted out in full, may be seen over many doors. A correspondent of the *Traveller* thus refers to another curious sign in Galata:

I was most amused, however, with a somewhat ambitious looking sign I saw in Galata, upon which was written, *verbatim et literatim*, "Wines and spirits sold here, and divers kinds of Trunks." At first I wondered what connection there might be between the sale of 'trunks' and that of spirits, but soon my mind was enlightened on that point. The man who wrote the sentence was no Englishman, but probably a German, and it was intended to be "Divers kinds of *drunks*," (of course for 'drinks.') But how indisputably true! Wherever wines and spirits are sold, there are also sold 'divers kinds of drunks!'—Would that such miserable establishments might not follow in the train of British soldiers and sailors! The well known propensities of many of this class, however, hold out every inducement to the rum-seller to be always within call.—*Ex. Paper*.

Social Reform.

The Edinburgh *Review*, for July, has an article on Teetotalism and the Maine Liquor Law, principally occupied with the history of the legislative proceedings relating to the liquor trade in different States of the American Union, and the evidence which has been collected of the effect of this legislation upon the community. The writer is favorable to the suppression of intemperance by the law, but he remarks:

One caution, however, we will add. The working classes are now attracted to the tippling house by finding there (what they never find at home) both comfort and amusement; in the shape of well lighted rooms, newspapers, and social intercourse. Now all these things might be supplied without ale or gin. We would, therefore, urge upon the benevolent agitators who seek to suppress the ale-house and the gin places, the necessity of providing the poor with public reading rooms and coffee-houses, free libraries and museums, cheap concerts and exhibitons for winter seasons; and open parks, zoological gardens, and cricket grounds for summer. If, in the petitions for restrictive legislation, which they are now preparing, they would incorporate proposals for innocent recreation to the people, they would obtain a far more extensive support from those whom they desire to benefit, but who now too often regard all enactments tending to the promotion of public morality as the tyrannical interference of the rich with the amusements of the poor.—*Olive Branch*.

Operation of the New Liquor Law in Connecticut.

Two or three arrests under the new Liquor Law have been made in this city for drunkenness. One man, arrested last night, was put over the road to the tune of twenty dollars and costs. A Mrs. Lisbon was arrested yesterday for dealing the beverage to her customers, and in consequence of failure to deposit $20 in the Town Treasury, stands committed. Two seizures of liquor occurred yesterday. One Hugh Goodwin, an Irishman, and a Mrs. Andrew Mead, were the former proprietors of the "crathur," which now safely reposes under the argus eye of the law. When some forty bottles of porter were being taken from the premises of Goodwin, corner of Morocco Street and Congress Avenue, he very innocently remarked, that they were *stored for the use of a sick child just wained*, and that it was cruel to remove it under the circumstances!—*New Haven Palladium*.

Gerrit Smith.

In his address to consituents, on resigning his seat in Congress, Gerrit Smith says:

1. Some members of Congress are, either from age or other causes, too feeble to be compelled, unless in a case of absolute necessity, to leave their beds at such an unusual hour for leaving them.—2. At this sleepy hour few persons are in a state for the wise and safe transaction of important business. 3. As the friend of temperance, both my lips and example shall ever testify against any night-session of Congress, that is not called for by the clearest necessity. What if the majority had appointed the taking of the vote on the Nebraska question in a dram shop? Would you have had me present? I trust not. But, are you yet to learn that the scenes of Congress do not differ always in all respects from the scenes of a dram shop! I was present a part of the night-session, in which the final vote on the Nebraska Bill was taken; and I was convinced that Congress should avoid all unnecessary night-session, until Congress loves temperance more, and rum less. Never did I witness more gross drunkenness than I did on that occasion. I had to remain until 11 o'clock—for I had to remain and record my vote against the Pro-Slavery Bill. After that I hurried away, full of shame and sorrow. It so happened that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, sat by my side for an hour or more, during that evening of sad recollections. The drunkenness was perceived by him as well as by myself. I might rather say, it glared upon his observation, as well as upon my own. It was certainly, very polite and kind in him to tell me, as he did, in the course of our conversation respecting this disgraceful scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not relieve me of my deep mortification.

A Governor Caught.—Gov. Gorman is *ex-officio* Indian Agent for the Minnesota Indians. At a recent council with the Chippewas, the Governor threatened the Indians with the loss of their annuity if found drunk, and any Indian's portion thus forfeited was to be divided equally among the sober. Hole-in-the-dark, a distinguished orator remarked in reply, that it was just, but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, *who was a great man*, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him and divided, like the others, *for he got drunk very often*. The Governor must have felt rather streaked about that time.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Article II.

For the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number o signatures to the Pledge.

Article III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. c'y.

Article. IV.

The Female Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Article V.

The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Article VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Article VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Article VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Article IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Article X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Grimes, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq, and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C. Nixon, Esq.	5	5	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Gildart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
Sir E Armitage	5	0	0
Z. Armitage, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.,	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander,	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks Esq,	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge,	1	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burley,	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq,	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
Rev George Clayton,	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
Mr. Crofton,	1	0	0
H. Christian, Esq.	1	0	0
JohnCropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
FrancisFynlayson, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Friend.	1	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes,	1	0	0
Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs,	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M P,	2	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Johnsen,	0	10	0
— Johnson, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Inglis,	1	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
A. Livingston, Esq.	1	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq,	10	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDnall, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. — McCullen,	1	0	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	3	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
W. Nickson, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Proudfoot,	1	1	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
J. Playfair, Esq	1	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq M. P.	5	5	0
W. R. Paton, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Dr. Roberton,	1	0	0
Mr. Russell,	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers,	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
H. Sheldon, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.,	1	0	0
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq,	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq,	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.,	1	1	0
Mrs. Spittae,	0	10	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
J. B. Tod, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
W. Turner, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	0	0
T. G.,	1	1	0
J. Unitt, Esq.,	1	0	0
— Wilcocks, Esq.,	1	1	0
Mr. B. Wilson,	0	10	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
Mr. Bignole,	1	0	0
Mrs. Delwyn,	0	10	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
J. Wigham, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Penilleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunferlime,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the est of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 26.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854 2

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THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Poetry.

JERUSALEM.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Fair shines the moon, Jerusalem!
Upon the hills that wore
The glory once, their diadem,
Ere Judah's reign was o'er;
The stars on hallowed Olivet,
And over Zion burn,
But when shall rise, thy spendor set?
Thy majesty return?

The peaceful shades that wrap thee now
Thy desolation hide;
The moonlit beauty of thy brow
Restores thine ancient pride;
Yet there, where Rome thy Temple rent,
The dews of midnight wet
The marble dome of Omar's tent,
And Aksa's minaret.

Thy strength, Jerusalem, is o'er,
And broken are thy walls;
The harp of Israel sounds no more
In thy deserted halls.
But where thy Kings and Prophets trod,
Triumphant over Death,
Behold! the living soul of God—
The Christ of Nazareth!

The halo of his presence fills
Thy courts, thy ways of men;
His footsteps on thy holy hills
Are beautiful as then;
The prayer, whose bloody sweat betrayed
His human agony,
Still haunts the awful olive shade
Of old Gethsemane.

Woe unto thee, Jerusalem!
Slayer of Prophets thou,
That in thy fury stonest them
God sent, and sends thee now;—
Where thou, O Christ! with anguish spent,
Forgave thy foes, and died,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy souls is crucified!

They darken with the Christian name
The light that from thee beamed,
And by the hatred they proclaim
Thy spirit is blasphemed;
Unto thine ear the prayers they send
Were fit for Belial's reign,
And Moslem scimitars defend
The temple they profane.

Who shall rebuild Jerusalem?
Her scattered children bring
From Earth's far ends, and gather them
Beneath her shelting wing?
For Judah's sceptre broken lies,
And from his kingly stem
No new Messiah shall arise
For lost Jerusalem!

But let the wild ass on her hills
Its foal unfreighted lead,
And by the source of Kedron's rills
The desert adder breed;
For where the love of Christ has made
Its mansion in the heart,
He builds in pomp that will not fade,
Her heavenly counterpart.

How long, O Christ! shall men obscure
Thy holy charity—
How long the godless rites endure,
Which they bestow on thee?
Thou in whose soul of tenderness
The Father's mercy shone,
Who came, the sons of men to bless
By Truth and Love alone.

The suns of eighteen hundred years
Have seen thy reign expand,
And Morning, on her pathway, hears
Thy name in every land;
But where thy sacred steps were sent
The Father's will to bide,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy soul is crucified!

Literature.

Reason and Instinct.

BY C. W. ROGERS, M.D.

Reason is that faculty of the human mind which intentionally adapts means to ends, with a knowledge or belief, on the part of the actor, that the means employed will produce the ends desired.

As there are very many at the present day who affect to consider Reason and Instinct as attributes the same in kind, but differing in degree, I shall proceed to point out the distinctions embodied in the two terms, and endeavor to controvert an opinion so subversive of the dignity and exaltation of man—an opinion which, in the language of another, is the offspring of "that debasing philosophy, so common at this day, that looks upon man as little more than a somewhat improved orang."

"An instinct," says Paley, "is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction;" and to render the distinction between it and reason still more apparent, we may further define it as the unintentional adaptation of means to ends, *without* a knowledge or belief on the part of the animal, that the means employed will produce the ends desired. Those sentient powers constituting the *spirit*, the *essence* of the brute, whose spontaneous and unvarying manifestations we designate *Instinct*, and which act from *within*, are perfectly harmonious in design and accomplishment with those powers whose known activities we characterize as *Natural Laws*, and which act from *without upon* the brute; consequently, the brute, endowed with a feeble will, morally unaccountable, wholly unimaginative, and but partially reflective, lives strictly in accordance with the law within and with the law without, and neither does nor can do violence to one, the other, or to both these laws. From this negative character of his psychical endowments, the integrity or continuance of his life depends solely upon the co-ordinate and consentaneous activity of these two classes of powers, and both these classes being perfect in character, limited in extent and intensity, and in no wise conflicting with the laws of his mental organization, the brute continues in existence until the end of his creation has been accomplished, and then, if undomesticated, sinks into oblivion by a gradual and painless decay.

There is a sacred character to that mysterious something we call Life, which leads the most brutal of men to hold it in reverent regard, partly because its mystery is profoundly inexplicable, its origin involved in darkness, its problem unsolved, and apparently insoluble, its extinction a sinking into vacant obscurity, and the consequences of this extinction calamitous to its earthly embodiment; and partly because its very mystery would seem to declare it an undying principle, capable of a progressive development from high to higher, and created by an all-wise Father for spontaneous and unending happiness. Hence, we find that men in all ages have ascribed to brutes an immortal soul, and have considered their acts of instinctive reason as the results of a remembered faculty once their own in the past, or as a prescience of a nobler development to become their own in the future.

This deep respect for the sanctity of life, and this opinion of undying nature of its essence, have become the heir-looms of modern science; and we now find a belief in the existence of the souls of beasts a prominent clause in the creeds of the philosopher and natural historian. Says Prichard, with a depth of reverent feeling which must command the respect of all, "It is difficult to discover a valid argument that limits the possession of an immaterial principle to man. The phenomena of feeling, of desire, and aversion, of love and hatred, of fear and revenge, and the perception of external relations manifested in the life of brutes, imply, not only through the analogy which they display to the human faculties, but likewise from all that we can learn or conjecture of their particular nature, the superadded existence of a principle distinct from the mere mechanism of materiel bodies." Here, then, in man's own spiritual nature, is the foundation of the opinion that Reason is but Instinct of a larger growth. He began by ascribing a soul to the brute; how, then, could he deny to it the lesser attribute of reason?

But to return from this digression.

"There is a series of anatomical facts connected with this subject which seem to demonstrate that instinct is, in its essential nature, a different principle from reason. By comparing the faculties of different animals, we find that these two powers generally exist in a kind of inverse ratio to each other; the more perfectly organized animals possessing a larger share of reason, and those that are less so being more directed by instinct. Now, by observing the nervous systems of these animals respectively, we find that there is a gradation in the comparative size of the brain and nerves which corresponds to the state of their faculties In man, where reason exists in the greatest degree, and where instinct holds a subordidate place, the brain is the largest in comparison with the rest of the nervous system. In quadrupeds and birds the size of the brain decreases, while that of the spinal marrow and nerves increases; this comparative scale goes on through the amphibia and fish until we arrive at some of the insect tribes, which, although they possess a variety of organs and many elaborate functions, yet have very small and imperfect brains. And we observe that the faculties of reason and instinct bear a respective ratio to the comparative size of the brain and nerves. In quadrupeds we have decisive proof of the operation of instinct, although still with an evident portion of reason; in cold-blooded animals instinct very greatly predominates, and to this faculty we shall probably, upon mature reflection, refer many of the varied operations of insect tribes, their variety and perfection depending rather upon the variety and perfection of their organs of sense and motion than upon the nature of the principle which directs their actions."—*Bostock's Syst. Phys., pp.* 766, 767.

Many of the instinctive actions of the lower animals we may, therefore, regard as *automatic*, and not voluntary; since they are performed, not by the will acting through the medium of the brain and nervous system, but by the reflex action of the sensory ganglia responding to sensations excited by external or internal impressions. Here, then, is an explanation of the marvellous ability of birds and insects to remain for hours in the continued exercise of their organs of locomotion, being excited thereto either by the promptings of hunger, or of some other vague want of their natures, which seeks its own satisfaction by these long-continued exertions, which are as little fatiguing to them as are the consensual movements of our eyes and eyeslids to us.

But while the attribute of Reason is a characteristic of the mind of man alone, it is not possessed in an equal degree of power by all men. In this respect it differs widely from the instinct of animals, which are equally powerful in all members of the same species. The beaver builds his dam, and the bee and the wasp their nests and cells, in the same manner, of the same materials, and with the same readiness and skill that the first created beavers, bees, and wasps used and exercised when they first essayed to do the bidding of the blind impulses within. In all the time elapsing from their creation to the present day, they have improved in no respect, and the first attempt of the young is as perfect and as speedy in its accomplishment as the last attempt of its most aged living progenitor. Hence, we may infer that the Instinct of the brute is *perfect* and *unimprovable*, while the Reason of man is *imperfect*, and indefinitely *improvable*.

There is reason to believe that the means and improvements observable in the mentality of animals have been excited in them by the stimulous of the presence of man, (who is to them, as Bacon has observed, "instead of a God, or melior natural,") in accordance with and adaptiveness impressed upon them, *ab initio*, by the Creator, in order that they might be the more serviceable to man in their various subordinate capacities. But while we accord Reason to man and Instinct to the brute, we cannot but acknowledge that each is governed, to a measured extent, by the attribute of the other, As the instincts preside over the animal functions, which have for their object the preservation of the individual and continuance of the species, they are powerful in the brute, whose life is mere animation, and predominate over that small spark of reason which domestication or the fear of man has enkindled within. With man, however, the preservation of life, and the continuance of the species, are of secondary importance, as compared with that moral and intellectual advancement which is alone to solve the problem of his existence. But as all men have not an equal capacity for advancement in moral and intellectual strength, as they are not all equally human in the possession of this great attribute, reason, we furnish the occasion and the proof of the poet's lines:—

"Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires:
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that inspires."

From a consideration of these facts and arguments, we say that the lower orders of creation are, in their highest psychical manifestations, governed by *instinctive reason*, while we accord to man also a submission to the supremacy of Reason.

Having established one point, let us return to a closer consideration of our subject.

An act of reason consists essential in observation, comparison, and reflection.

It is evident that observation must be the first step in reasoning, since the mind must be supplied with images, or personified ideas, before it can act inductively. The ideas thus gained form the basis of general language, or the language of observation. Observation furnishes us with a knowledge of the qualities of objects, and the consideration of these qualities leads us to a knowledge of the abstract, the essential. In order to comprehend and to enlarge this latter knowledge, the mind must be under the dominance of a controlling will, which, by closing the avenues of sense, will enable it to acquire the power of acting from notions, instead of from mere images. Without this power thus gained by a systematic training or education, the mind cannot long act upon the abstract without returning at short intervals to rest upon the concrete.

Before material things can be acted upon by our minds, they must come within the range of our senses, in order that we may take cognizance of their properties, and learn of their reality by comparison. Thus with ideas. No matter how abstruse, subtle, or immaterial they in their nature may be, they must still be presented in such a manner that the mind is able to perceive in them that relation to the material or to other ideas of the abstract, which will bring them within its comprehension by comparison, or they remain for ever dormant, or so faintly shadowed within as to elude the grasp, and defy the powers of expression.

But while the great basis of our knowledge thus rests upon observation and comparison, its superstructure may safely be said to be reared by reflection. As in paintings by the old masters, long-continued study alone enables us to perceive their beauties, to catch all their inspiration, and to conceive all their suggestions: so in the works by the Divine Master, that repeated *mental* observation and comparison which constitutes reflection, coupled with an ability for long-continued and protracted abstraction, will alone enable us to perceive the truth which underlies all our knowledge, to look beyond the thing that *seems* to that which *is*, to look through nature up to nature's God. While there is this intimate connection between perception and reason, the former may exist as the only attribute of an individual mind, though, from the nature of the latter, the converse cannot be true. As an instance of the perceptive powers possessed in their highest degree of activity and strength, unaccompanied by any trace of the reasoning faculty, we may instance the daughter of Addison, the celebrated English essayist of the last century. So perfect were her powers of observation and retention, that nothing escaped either, and yet she was a perfect idiot, incapable of tracing the least connection between the most apparent cause and its most simple and obvious effect.

Instances are very numerous of the possession of the faculty of reason, or, in this connection, of abstract thought, greater in activity than the accompanying perceptive powers; but no instances are on record in which the former were perfect in their action while the latter were either remarkably deficient or wholly wanting; and for an obvious reason: it would be impossible to adapt means to ends, to compare facts with each other, or mental impressions with external things, or to induce inferences from facts, or to perform such other offices as fall within the province of reason, without the ability to perceive the means, to notice and collect the facts, and to observe those external things whereby originate our mental impressions. Hence we perceive the necessity of an equal balance between the powers of observation and reflection, since only that man's mind is well balanced, and his ability to reason the most perfect, whose perceptive and reasoning powers are relatively equal in size, strength, and activity, so that observation is instantaneous, reasoning is quick and certain, and the results speedily attained and instantly practicable.

Temperance.

The Drunkard's Child.

Did you ever see a drunkard's child? He knows no comforts; home has no charms for him, for there is no one to care for him there, no one to sympathise with him; no heart to beat in harmony with his; nothing but curses, quarrels, and discords; bereft of everything that could stimulate morality, or elevate the youthful aspirations of that child. Can he be good? Can he glorify his Maker by an upright and consistant life? Can he possibly be anything but a drunkard's child? With him the present is dark and comfortless; this world has no charms for him, and the future is still more dreary. No! there is no hope; he is and must be a drunkard's child. His parents' example is either stamped on his mind as right, or his mind is so biassed by constant intercourse with intemperance, that the evil is divested of its horrors. His passions begin to develop themselves; and under such tutorage, aided by the power of Satan, how can he but be lost? What hope for him? The power of rumsellers on earth, and of Satan from Hell, are combined to drag that poor child down to regions of darkness.

These, sir, are some of my thoughts, when I meet, as I often do, a drunkard's child. O, if intemperance extended no further than to those who drink the fiery poisons—if it did not hand down diseased constitutions, and thus fasten its deadly fangs upon the children, subjecting them, for the fathers' sin, to a life of misery, suffering, and pain, then it could almost be endured. But it stops not till having piled the sod upon the parents' grave, it sends forth the children to feed on inherited vices, or to be confined to a prison home, or it may be an alms-house or hospital to die.

I once had a poor sick child under my care. The physician, after mature examination, pronounced his disease to be the result of parental drunkenness and debauchery. O, what an inheritance for the poor child! Disease, suffering, death. The sleepless hours of night, passed with that sick child, made me often wish and offer a fervent prayer to God that we might have a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

I never meet one of those children of the Drunkard, but I want to take him to the nearest rum seller, and showing the sorrow-stricken child as a witness that will appear against him before the Great Tribunal in the settlement of his final account, plead with him for the sake of suffering humanity to stop his work of iniquity and death. But they are deaf to all such entreaties, and dead to all remonstrances, giving fearful evidence that they are in league with the fiends of darkness. Thank heaven, however, that their work is nearly done, for the Maine Law is soon to be the *Main Law* for this city and the world.—*N. Y. Alliance.*

Wine Drinking in Italy.

In regard to temperance I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Southern Italy, and of the wine growing countries generally, enjoy a reputation beyond their deserts. It is true that it is very rare to see a man absolutely drunk, but it is not uncommon to see those who have drank more than is good for them. But even when excess is avoided, the constant use of wine in considerable quantities, is unfavourable both to health and good morals; to health from the febrile and inflammatory state of the system to which it leads, and to good morals from the irritability of temper and quarrelsome spirit which it induces. If the proportion of cases of stabbing brought to the Roman hospitals, which occur in or near wine-shops, could be known, I have no question it would furnish a strong fact wherewith to point the exhortations of the temperance lecturer. There is an added temptation to drink abundantly of wine, from the nature of the usual food of the common people. This being principally vegetable, does not, especially in cold weather, supply waste of nervous energy, but leaves, even when the appetite is satisfied, a certain dull and indefinable craving, like being filled but not fed. Wine relieves this sense of flatness and inertness by the momentary glow and fillip it gives to the languid blood; but the relief thus derived is like the heat of a fire of thorns, and there is thus a constant inducement to repeat and increase the remedy. If the common people of Rome and its neighbourhood would eat more meat, and drink less wine, there is little question that their health and morals would be the better for the change.—*Hillard's six months in Italy*

Miscellaneous.

A Short Story.

Dickens tells the following story of an American sea-captain:—

In his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as being one entirely new, and you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either.

Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain being a man of original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "jump overboard, and marry the man that jumps after you." The young lady struck with the idea, and being fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready and manned, in case of accident.

Accordingly, the next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea, head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers got out again, she says to the captain, "what am I to do now, they are so wet?" Says the captain, "Take the dry one!" And the young lady did, and married him.

The Nutmeg Tree.

This tree is found in great perfection at Bird's Valley and El Dorado Canon. Trees are found here from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, and full of the fruit, which is contained in a covering like the coating of the English walnut. Before ripe it is soft and quite stringent; but when mature, the covering opens and the nutmeg drops. The berry or nut ripens at various periods. Upon the same tree may be seen ripe and green fruit. The ripe nutmeg is of the same form, and is as fully aromatic as the fruit of Sumatra. The foliage is like the pine or the hemlock, each leaf having, however, a sharp briar or thorn upon it. The fruit grows in clusters, similar to the cherry, and is indeed quite ornamental.

From the Philadelphia Dollar Weekly.

Punctuation.

The true character of a certain gentleman. He is an old and experienced MAN in vice and *wickedness* he is never FOUND in opposing the works of *iniquity* he takes DELIGHT in the downfall of his *neighbors* he never REJOICES in the prosperity of his fellow *creatures* he is always PLEASED when the poor are in *distress* he is always ready to ASSIST in destroying the peace and happiness of *society* he takes no PLEASURE in serving the *Lord* he is uncommonly DILIGENT in sowing discord among his friends and *acquaintances* he takes no PRIDE in laboring to promote the cause of *christianity* he has not been NEGLECTFUL in endeavoring to stigmatize all public *teachers* he strives HARD to build up Satan's *kingdom* he lends no AID for the support of the gospel among the *heathen* he contributes LARGELY to the friend of the evil *adversary* he pays no ATTENTION to good *advice* he gives great HEED to the *devil* he will not go to *Heaven* he will not go where he will receive a just recompence of reward.

[N. B.—If, in reading the above, you put a semicolon at the ends of every word in small capitals, the character of the person will appear that of a very good man; but, if you place the semicolon at the termination of the word in italics, and leave out the first mentioned, you will make him one of the worst of characters.]

The Greatest Steamer in the World.

The immense screw and paddle steamer, building by Scott Russel, at Millwall, England, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments, are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition. A railroad has been laid down the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows: Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; tonnage burden, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depths, 58 feet; power of engines, (screw paddle,) 2,600 horse. Her engines are in the course of construction, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength; the magnitude of her size enabling Mr. Brunel, the architect, to introduce many precautionary measures conducive to support and security. From her keel up to six feet above the water line is double, of a cellar construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia Bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being 60 feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.

The Value of Freedom.

The city article of the *Times* informs us, one day last week, that

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the BANK of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Rio Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value, according to the scale, £280,000. It is said to be of the finest water, and without flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who received his freedom as a reward."

Freedom is, we know, beyond all price, and we can scarcely be surprised at its having been changed at the comparatively moderate sum of £280,000 to a negro in Rio Janeiro. Nevertheless, as an article is worth only what it will fetch, and as slaves are to be had for a few pounds, we can hardly see the principle on which a negro who had found property worth £280,000 should have been mulcted of the whole, and then presented with that which he might have purchased any day for less than a two-thousandth part of the sum alluded to. The negro is, perhaps, perfectly satisfied. But we fancy that if we had fallen in with such a valuable "find," we should hardly have been content if somebody had walked up, taken possession of our treasure, and then informed us we were at liberty to go wherever we thought proper. It is evident that they manage these things in Rio Janeirio more summarily, if not altogether better, than in England.—*Punch.*

Fox and Pit.

Mr. Fox was totally unlike his great rival. Pitt was stately, taciturn, and of an austere temper, Fox was easy, social, and of a kindly disposition. Pitt was tall and grave, and entering the house carefully dressed, walked proudly to the head of the Treasury bench, and took his seat as dignified and dumb as a statue. Fox was burly and jovial, entered the House in a slouched hat and with a careless air, and as he approached the opposite benches, had a nod for this learned city member, and a joke for that wealthy knight of the shire, and sat down, as much at ease as if he were lounging in the back parlour of a country inn. Pitt, as the adage runs, could "speak a King's speech off-hand," so consecutive were his sentences; and his round, smooth periods delighted the aristocracy of all parties. Fox made the Lords of the Treasury quail, as he declaimed in piercing tones against ministerial corruption, while his friends shouted "hear, hear!" and applauded to the House shook.

Pitt's sentences were pompous and sonorious, and often "their sound revealed their own hallowness."

Fox uttered sturdy Anglo-Saxon sense; every word pregnant with meaning. Pitt was a thorough business man, and relied for success in debate upon careful preparation. Fox despised the drudgery of the office, and relied upon his intuitive perceptions and his robust strength. Pitt was the greater Secretary. Fox the greater Commoner. Pitt's oratory was like the frozen stalactites and pyramids which glitter around Niagara in mid-winter, stately, clear, and cold. Fox's like the vehement waters which sweep over its brink, and roar and boil in the abyss below. Pitt, in his great efforts, only erected himself more proudly, and uttered more full Johnsonion sentences, sprinkling his dignified but monotonous "state paper style" with pungent sarcasms, speaking as one having authority, and commanding that it might stand fast. Fox on such occasions reasoned from first principles, denouncing where he could not persuade, and reeling under his great thoughts, until his excited feeling rocked him like the ocean in the storm.

Pitt displayed the most rhetoric, and his mellow voice charmed like the notes of an organ. Fox displayed the most argument, and his shrill notes pierced like arrows. Pitt had an icy taste; Fox a fiery logic. Pitt had art; Fox nature. Pitt was dignified, cool, cautious. Fox manly, generous, brave. Pitt had a mind. Fox a soul. Pitt was a majestic automaton. Fox a living man. Pitt was a minister of the King. Fox the champion of the people. Both were the early advocates of Parliamentary Reform: but Pitt retreated while Fox advanced: and both joined in denouncing and abolishing the horrors of the passage. Both died the same year, and they sleep side by side in Westminster Abbey, their dust mingled with that of their mutual friend, Wilberforce; while over their tomb watches with eagle eye and extended arm the moulded form of Chatham.—*Stanton's Reforms and Reformers of England.*

Interesting from South America.

By a letter from John G. Willis, U. S. Consul at Loando, southwest coast of Africa, to a friend in Salem, we have some interesting information concerning an interior exploration of that portion of Africa, to the following effect:

On the first of June Dr. Livingston, of England, arrived at Loando, all the way from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of Africa. He started from one of the missions in the vicinity of the Cape, about twenty-seven months before, and had been given up for lost, as no news of him had been received. He describes the interior as very pleasant, and with a good climate, the land being high.

His route was north until he got into the altitude of Loando, when he shaped his course for that place. A short time after so doing he found the height of land was decreasing—so much so that in a few days he descended two thousand feet. His health was good until he commenced nearing the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. Up to the 7th of June (the date of the letter) he was confined to the house, but was improving every day.

Dr. Livingston brought to Loando twenty-seven negroes, who were given to him as a "guard" by one of the chiefs in the interior, and his intention is to return to the Cape by land—partly to endeavor to make further discoveries, and partly to return the negroes.

For many days he was in a forest, so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set the guard to work cutting down the trees, so that he could see the stars to take an observation. He started with many cattle, but lost all by flies. He was obliged for many days to live on the fruit of some of the trees, which fruit resembled the gourd. He has the latitude and longitude of every place of importance that he has seen; but as regards the country being a second edition of California or Australia, he does not say much.

He was attacked by wild beasts only once during the route. That encounter was with a lion, which, as soon as he got the doctor's arm between his teeth, was wounded by one of the guard. The lion immediately

left the doctor and attacked the guard, wounding one in the leg and another in the arm, but after his third spring he fell down and died.

Dr. Livingston was not much more fortunate in his intercourse with the natives, some of whom, as he approached the coast, took all his clothes, with the exception of a single very necessary garment; and he was obliged to use all his influence and make a great many promises, in order to retain that.

In the interior, where a white man had, probably, never been before, he was received by the different chiefs in great state, and was offered much hospitality. He speaks the language of the natives of the interior, which is entirely different from that of those about Loando.

It is understood that a report of his travels will be forwarded to the Geographical Society of London, as soon as an opportunity offers and the doctor is able to put his notes in a proper shape.—*Salem Register.*

From the National Era.

The Amalgamation of Races.

"The Southern States, since their earliest colonial history, have been peopled by two races, of different color and of different civilization. We hold them in bondage, because we are unwilling to amalgamate with them, and desire to keep our Teutonic blood pure and uncorrupted by any baser admixture, because we prefer that their untutored labor should be directed by the superior intelligence of our race to useful industry, rather than that they should be freed from all wholesome restraint, and left without coercion to pollute our blood and destroy our progress. It is not within our comprehension to divine the cause which has made the Ruler of Nations establish this order of things."

The above is a paragraph of the Hon. Mr. Preston's answer to Gerrit Smith's remarks upon Slavery, in the discussion on the Koszta question, on the 20th of December last. Mr. Preston was, no doubt, in earnest, when he uttered these sentiments; and yet, one acquainted with the true state of the case can hardly help believing that his language was purely ironical. Salvery perpetuated in the South, to preserve the pure Teutonic blood unmixed with the African race! And does not Mr. Preston know that it is this amalgamation of the two races, so rapidly progressing in the slave States, with its consequent moral degradation, that makes Slavery so abhorrent to all unprejudiced and correct minds? I have travelled more or less through all the slave States, with the exception of Florida and Texas, and have no hesitation in saying that there are 100 mulatto children born in the South, to one in the North, among the same number of blacks. In many places in the South, it is not even disreputable for white men of wealth, if not of standing, to keep colored mistresses, and raise families by them. Such a thing in unknown in the North. I have lived in one place, in Ohio, for fifty years, where, during all that time, there have been a number of colored persons; and in that fifty years I have heard of but three children with colored mothers and white fathers—that is, *mulattoes*. I do not, however, include in this estimate children of mulattoes married together, and having children of like color. There were some of these, but in every instance except a few more recent cases, these mulatto parents came from slave States. A few have married with each other here, but their parents were from the same fruitful source of amalgamation.

Again: I have known, in the county in which I have lived, at least six families of mulattoes brought here from slave States, by their white fathers and masters, with the avowed purpose of enabling them to obtain an education, which was prohibited in the South; and at this time, I know a colored lady here, the daughter of a late member of Congress from the South, of high standing and talent, and who for years, while in Congress, looked to that daughter for a supply of those articles of gentlemen's dress which few could furnish, so exquisite is her use of the needle.

If any one will travel from city to city in the South—from New Orleans to Baltimore, as I have done—he will be struck with the immense numbers of colored persons, of all shades, from the mulatto to the quarteroon, and even lighter, and the very few purely black young persons. In country places, amalgamation does not go on so rapidly and generally, though even on plantations you will occasionally find a planter living with his slaves, without any white woman, and raising children by them, as regularly as if legally married. These are facts which no one who is acquainted with the South can deny—and yet Slavery is relied on as the means of preserving the purity of the Teutonic blood, and preventing the amalgamation of the white and black races! With the known facts, of which Mr. Preston could not be ignorant, how could he expect any one to believe him? Slavery is the great amalgamator, which, if perpetuated a few centuries, will so mix the races in the Southern States, that purity of Teutonic blood will not be capable of determination in a vast portion of the people. Already there have been cases, as Mr. Preston must know, where mistakes have been made.* No trace of color led to these detections, but simply personal identity. If in one century the color of the races have been so mixed, as in many cases already to be incapable of determination, what will the next century produce in a race already so whitened? Those opposed to amalgamation should consider these facts when they at the same time advocate slavery. The result I do not predict, but it promises anything else but the perpetuation of Slavery, or the preservation of the pure Teutocic blood in the sunny South.

HUMANITAS.

* But a short time since, a whole family was apprehended in New Albany, directly across the Ohio from Mr. Preston's residence, and claimed as fugitives from labor, under the act of 1850, when all of them were so white as to defy detection in any other way than by a knowledge of their persons, and that they were held as slaves by some probably much darker-skinned slaveholder. The citizens of Louisville, aided, no doubt, by Mr. Preston himself, generously raised money to pay the owner for this family, and thus emancipated them.

A more melancholy case occurred since, in New Orleans, where a young man, of high prospects, married a beautiful, accomplished, and educated young lady, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of that city, and by the husband supposed to be the child of a white wife. On learning, through her nurses, perhaps, that she was the daughter of the father's colored mistress, he first killed her, and then took his own life. Such mistakes are frequent already in the South, and are increasing in the ratio of a purely arithmetical progression.

Miss Martineau on Kossuth.

The Kossuth and Sanders correspondence, to which I called your attention last week, has produced a magnificent letter, in the *Daily News*, from (I have no doubt) Miss Martineau, who employs the *nom de guerre* of a "A Republican." She exposes with the faithfulness of an Apostle the immorality of Kossuth's non-interference doctrine, and, with the skill of a true logician, she utterly demolishes his weak and insincere arguments.

"It is remarkable," says she, "that Kossuth does not appear to see as Mazzini does, that the owners of men can never be effectual champions of Human Freedom. * * * Now, M. Kossuth may write to the Americans that he will not recoguize any divisions, but not the less, publicly, do these divisions exist. He may say that he looks to the brotherhood of the whole people as an undivided body of sincere Republicans, but he will not make one man on earth forget that there is a whole race within the bounds of that Repuplic who are held in no brotherhood at all; and that some of these 'sincere Republicans,' while advocating the rights of free thought over brute obedience in Europe, are enforcing that 'brute obedience,' at all risks, in America. No; this infidelity to principle and truth is not the way to advance the cause of liberty anywhere, or under any circumstances. To perceive and tell the truth, and to sympathise with the genuine Republicans, instead of insulting by ignoring them, is the only way to serve the good cause either in Europe or America."

There is some good talk for you. I wonder how that precious Republican, Mr. Sanders, liked it. He is quite silent.

F. W. CHESSON.

—*Wesleyan.*

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an ice-berg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sound on earth than one of the families without a heart.

A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who that has ever experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather bury his wife than bury his love for her? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and faithful love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God. Love everybody and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love—to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic cultures, to give them warm hearts, ardent affection. Bind your whole families together with these strong cords. You cannot make them too numerous. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.

Dr. Edward Beecheer, in a lecture before the American Teachers's Institute, at its recent meeting at Providence, uttered a noble sentiment, which is thus reported by a correspondent of the *Post*. It conveys a lesson which every parent and every teacher should heed:—

"It is of the hightest importance to treat with respect the sense of justice in a child. In my experience as committeeman, I have often known the teacher to be wrong and the scholar to be right. I would say to the teacher, always respect the sense of justice in a pupil. It is better that a teacher should make twenty acknowledgments of error, before the whole school, than that the sense of justice in the smallest pupil should be outraged in a single instance."

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of Engand. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern anb eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each 16,601 have ten or more, and employ together 311,607 labourers; 170 farmers have above 60 laborers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

LONGEVITY.—A. Drew, Esq., of Durham. N. H., is now living, and enjoying as good health as usual, at the advanced age of 100 years and 5 months. His head is as free from grey hair as when but twenty years old. Mr. D. had a wife and two sisters: his wife died at the age of 95 years; one of the sisters is now living at the advanced age of 103 years, the other died at the age of 95. Mr. Drew lived with his wife 76 years, and has always enjoyed good health. For 76 years he did not fail to be present at the annual town meeting. Several inquiries was made as to his manner of living, from which we learn he has always been industrious, rose early in the morning, managed his own farming affairs, and meddled with no man's business but his own. What seems most remarkable is that two families connected by marriage should live to so advanced an age unless special care had been taken to preserve health.

A DEEP SPRING.—On Lake Prairie Iowa, there is a spring, the bottom of which no plummet has ever yet sounded. It has a *false* bottom about three feet from its surface, through which, if a heavy twenty, foot pole be thrust, it will sink under the sand composing this crust-like layer, and in a moment after its disappearance, will bound up again on the surface. An Indian legend has it, that on a quiet, full-moon night, the Great Spirit led the wicked ones of a certain tribe thither, and when they saw the glorious beauty of the crystal water, they thought to bathe themselves in the moon-kissed fountain, and therefore plunged into the spring, but sunk to rise no more. Ever afterwards, runs the story, the *manes* of these evil unfortunates have troubled the bottomless waters; and to this day they agitate the deceptive bosom of the beautiful though dangerous spring.

SINGULAR CALCULATION.—An English paper tells us that there is less risk of the loss of life in the battle-field, or in storming a fortress, than if a person worked in an undrained street, and slept in a crowded, ill-ventilated dwelling. The chance of life was, at the siege of Flushing, 550 to 1; the siege of Antwerp, 68 to 1; siege of Bajajos, 44 to 1; battle of Waterloo, 40 to 1; while Shop-keeping in Liverpool it has been found is 19 to 1; and Saw-making in Sheffield, 4 to 1!

PAPER FROM THE PLANTAIN.—We see it stated, on the authority of the Demerara *Royal Gazette*, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the articles at present used.

A distinguished physician of Paris, Dr. Robert de Lambelle, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence and restores the sufferer to life.

RYE AMONG CORN.—Those persons wishing to follow a crop of corn with rye, will find it a pleasant way to sow the seed on a flat hoeing, and harrow both ways between the rows with a suitable implement, or rake in, which may be done rapidly.

St. Peter's Church, Rome, will accommodate 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Petronia, Bologna, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,000; Notre Dame, 21,000.

Thackery, it is said, has again taken his place among the witty and humorous phalanx attached to our pleasant friend *Punch*, under the title of "Bashi-Bazouk."

The Portland *State of Maine* says:—A heavy item to bear down the price of flour, is the splendid wheat crop of Canada. It is calculated that the surplus, for export, will be twelve millions of bushels, five millions more than last year. The crop in the United States at the south and west promises well, and will be much larger than last year.

EXTRAORDINARY PISTOL.—The London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes thus: "I have just been shown a rifle pistol, invented by an English gentleman, residing at Ratisbon, and which is destined to make as great a revolution in that arm as the Minie rifle in musketry. It can kill at 500 yards. Last week it was tested before experienced officers at Woolwich, and completely stood the trial. Since then it has been exhibited to Prince Albert, and from my own observation, I can vouch for the efficiency of this extraordinary weapon. It is easily charged, and has sights regulated at 200, 300, 400, yards. It is, besides, light and beautiful—Only fancy a revolver of this description with six or eight barrels, a good marksman, and an adversary a quarter of a mile off. The whole depends on the rifle grove."

WHAT IT COST TO STOP THE PAPER.—One of our subscribers stopped his paper for six months, last year, because we advertised so much. In the meantime, his farm was advertised for non-payment of taxes, and sold. On discovering the difficulty, it cost him one or two days' travel with horse and buggy, and ten per cent. of the taxes, to say nothing of the vexation, to redeem it. How much did he gain by stopping his paper? He came back and subscribed again.—*Ogdensburg Sentinel.*

WHAT LONDON IS.—London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal-green to Turnhamgreen, (ten miles), from Kentish-town to Brixton, (7 miles), whose houses are said to number upwards of 200,000, and to occupy twenty square miles of ground, has a population of not less than 2,000,000 of souls. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000 lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of beer annually, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is £7,000,000 a-year, and it pays for the luxuries it imports at least £12,000,000 a-year, duty alone. It has 537 churches, 207 Dissenting places of worship, upwards of 5,000 public-houses, and sixteen theatres.

CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Captain General of Cuba has paid Don Manuel Christobl De Searjas the sum of $1,284 for apprehending in the Mariel district 174 newly landed negroes—being at the rate of $10 each for males, $6 for females, and $3 for children. This payment will doubtless have a beneficial effect in assisting the suppression of the slave trade.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A letter from one of the Ministers of the King of these islands, addressed to a naval officer, dated September 9th, states that Mr. Judd, Minister of Finance, was dismissed from office, partly in consequence of his having been detected in speculations, which had brought down upon him the indignation of the people; but the more immediate cause of his dismissal was the conclusive evidence against him of a negotiation which he had carried on for the sale of the islands, King and all, to a speculator of New York, for five millions of dollars.

"MORE CHINESE.—Captain Folger, of the barque George E. Webster, from Hong Kong, reports that there were fifteen ships and barques bound for this port, in ballast and with passengers, at that port. They would bring about 10,000 Chinese. One ship, the B. Horsmugee, had over 2,000 on board. Old ships, sold here some time since for $4,000 and $5,000, were sold at that place for $50,000, and loading with passengers for California."—*San Francisco Eve. Journal.*

NEW EXPLOSIVE POWER.—A keg of yeast was brought in yesterday, from Albany, by the National Express Company, whose office is in Place d'Armes. The keg, which was very strongly made and iron-bound, was placed on end among other freight in the office. It had not been long in this position when it suddenly (to the no small astonishment of the clerks and messengers) exploded, scattering its contents in every direction, and driving the keg through the ceiling, breaking in its course a four-inch scantling. The laths and plaster were cut out by the keg as clearly as if by a cannon shot. Had the explosion taken place while the keg was being handled, the consequences might have been serious.—*Montreal Herald.*

To Correspondents.

We receive very many communications which we would like to answer, but can not for want of time.

The P. O. address of "REV. W. J. YOUNG," is Chatham, C. W.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Crown Lands.

For the purpose of supplying, as far as we can, at present, information respecting the location, terms of settlement, &c., of *Crown Lands*, in good localities, extracts have been made from the *Official Gazette*, in the present number of this paper. We would like to give direct intelligence of the lands in Kent and that section of the Province, and hope to be able to do so in a few days. In the absence of some interesting particulars, we hope to give in future, we can say from what we know to be reliable information, that Crown Lands have been sold, near Chatham, within the past week, to parties hereabouts. There are excellent lands within a few hours' travel of this city also, that can be had by paying from £3 15s. to £5 down, and the balance in 9 years, with interest. Besides the great quantity of land to be sold at Chatham in October next, for taxes, there are many thousands of acres in possession of Land Agents in this city, as elsewhere in the Province. Seven thousand acres located in the county of Simcoe, may now be had by *one* purchaser, if desirable, at £1 an acre, to be paid for in three instalments. Should there be any difficulty about getting Crown Lands from the agents, in any particular district,—as at Chatham, for instance, it would be well to bear in mind that emigrants are fast settling the lands in every part of the Upper Province, and that at Sarnia, Goderich, and other thriving towns, agents reside, to whom they can apply. Should the names of the parties wishing to purchase be sent to this office, together with the name of the district to be settled, with a statement of the sum they can command for present payment, &c., measures will at once be taken to secure to them a homestead. Colored emigrants make application for lands to agents west, and in many instances they receive for their answer, there are *no* lands to dispose of, when, at the same time, other foreigners can, and do, effect a purchase without difficulty. Such a state of things should be remedied. Many worthy families who could pay an instalment, are thus deprived of a home, at the caprice of some petty official who has no higher motive for such disregard of his duties, than the desire to settle the country with a "homogeneous" population; a fruitful source of vice and crime is thus created by indirectly reducing to the level of paupers, with, in their case, no hope of a speedy change in their pecuniary condition, the very men who, under ordinary circumstances, make useful subjects. We hope the attention of those in high authority will be called to this subject, and in the meantime, that discouragements met at Chatham, in their attempts to get Crown Lands, will not deter them from making immediate application at Toronto and other places, either individually or by an agent of their own. Why not select a person of known shrewdness and honesty as an agent or agents, to attend to settling emigrants? A small percentage from each purchaser would be amply sufficient to support a person who would devote his time to the business, now that so many desire land. Should this suggestion meet with favor, we will cheerfully refer our people to at least two men of well-known ability and integrity, whose services they might secure.

Church of England Mission to the Colored People of Canada.

Having seen an announcement in the city papers, that the Rev. M. M. Dillon, recently from England, and formerly a resident of Jamaica, W. I., was here by appointment of the Colonial Church and School Society of the Church of England, on a special mission to the "negroes," and having learned more directly that a meeting would be held by the Rev. gentleman at the Sayer Street Chapel, we attended, and also sought by another and less public interview, to ascertain the special objects to be accomplished. And here, before any further palaver, we might as well confess it, that notwithstanding the independent character of the *Freeman* on religious subjects, so far as our private opinion is concerned, we *went* to the meeting, *at least*, prepossessed in favor of a Church of England Mission that would include persons without regard to color, and one without the name of color as to our mind a desideratum for the Provinces. The Rev. gentleman stated his plan and intentions, with great force, precision and clearness, though we trust to be pardoned, if we give the impression on others as well as on ourselves, as to other features in the manner of the same. A greater display of haughtiness, a more thorough contempt for the opinions of the parties to be *attended* to, who, after all, had the work *to do*, we do not ever remember to have seen depicted by countenance or gesture; certainly not under like circumstances. We were sorry for that, for whether habitual or intentional, it does not tend to render too tractable those to be "trained," in any case, and especially in this. The particular object, so far as we then and there ascertained, was, by aid of a Normal School, to *train* preachers and teachers among the colored people, who might in the Providence of God desire to carry Christianity to AFRICA, at the same time, that a religious, though not sectarian, education is to be given to them, and such whites as might be induced to go.

The audience were told of the great people connected with the work—of the colored women, and the "merchant teacher" who had offered up their future lives on this African altar (?)—that, after all, the colored men here *must* do the work—an anecdote about the power of prayer on some slaveholders was also told, which, though we do not design to be incredulous or irreverent, did appear to us, from the current opinion of a slaveholder's conscience, to be a pocket impression only. After a few questions and *some* speeches from the audience, a show of *hands*—heads not being necessary, as before implied, was made.

To further carry out the intention, the *Normal School* is to be opened at Toronto or some other point, as the nucleus of extensive operations.

In a private interview we were emboldened to make, from a general invitation given to those who desired to get at facts, we were told to our surprise, after reading the "Occasional paper" entitled, "*Mission to the Free Colored Population of Canada,*" and after a statement to the contrary at the meeting, that it was *not* a mission to the colored people in this instance—that there was no desire *particularly* to have people become teachers for Africa. That the colored people could not be expected to know what was best for them in their present state—that the prejudice in the schools *here* made a school of the sort necessary. That as their origin was African (?) they here and in Africa, and elsewhere, had African sympathies generally.

Her Majesty, the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the Duchess of Sutherland, are said to be interested; which they no doubt are, in the Colonial Society generally; but we look in vain for their countenance, particularly to the "Colored Mission" in the *paper circulated among the Colored people.* And here allow us to state that the Report of the Church and School Society, a book put into our hands by Mr. Dillon, and which he informs us, it seems, has no connexion with the "Colored" Mission, does not contain information on the point likely to advance the Canada scheme. We think our people should not be ready to show hands even, upon any matter vitally affecting them, without first understanding it. And in this particular instance, we would say to our people West, as well as here, move cautiously in the matter, as you may do something now, you will see cause to regret in after years. The little book circulated here, was denied by the Rev. gentleman to us—so it seems there are either books for *two* classes, or there is not an *understanding* between master and man. Should the plan meet the views of our people, and, really, as we understand it, we hope it will not, keep your children and selves away from the "Colored" African School, and the plan must fall.

We shall examine this subject more fully next week, and give such copious extracts from the *big* book, and other matter, as will, we think, convince our readers that not only will this mission not be wanted by Canadians, but that Mr. Dillon's former field of labors is in much greater need of his efforts.

The time for receiving petitions for private or local bills at the ensuing session of parliament, will expire on the *twentieth of September* for the House of Assembly, and on the *tenth of October* for the Legislative Council.

From the A. M. E. Recorder.

Our General Agent.

What has become of Rev. William H. Jones, our Travelling General Agent? We have seen and heard nothing from him since July 4th. He was at that time in the city of Buffalo, from which point he sent us a communication, in which he said to us, "You shall hear from me weekly, hereafter."

This language to us was most cheering. We hastened to lay his correspondence before the people, particularly our regular subscribers. We felt it to be due to them; and also we deemed it to be doing, at the same time, an act of justice to our brother the Agent. But we are now somewhat mortified at being under the necessity of saying, that although more than a whole month has passed away since that time, we have heard nothing from our good brother Jones.

In addition to all this, we have further to say, that we have not received a penny by way of subscription, or otherwise, from our agent, toward the support of the paper or any other department of the Book Concern, since the Philadelphia Annual Conference in May last.

We may further add, upon the authority of the committee, that they did not receive, at that time, all the moneys which were in his hands, due to the Concern, according to his own showing. This, however, we pass by, with a bare statement of the fact, without attaching blame to brother Jones, more than the committee, until we have heard his own version of that matter. We are certainly unwilling to find fault with the Agent; and if we could, we would avoid so doing. But otherwise, what are we to do? How can we avoid the matter, and at the same time be ourselves justified in the eyes of the community?

If the people are paying to him the amount of their subscriptions in advance, they are looking for us to send them the paper. But we cannot send them the paper, until the agent sends to us their names, and the amount of their subscriptions that they have paid to him, to enable us to issue our publication. More than this, unless we receive the necessary aid, we must discontinue our issues. The agent knows this to be true. And he knows more than this—he knows that it is to his agency that we look for our means of support for the paper, in the direction of gathering funds toward defraying the necessary expense of publication. He knows the agency to be the principal channel through which we expect our aid to come. And with all this information, he knows that we have not received a single dollar from him towards the re-publication of the paper, though we have published three numbers, at a considerable expense, as he must know.

In the name of the Committee, we most respectfully request that the General Agent will have the goodness to let us hear from him; and that he will forward to us, forthwith, whatever moneys may be in his hands for us, as we stand in need of them. Send us your means, brother, and the paper shall go on, if they are sufficient to support it—otherwise, without means, ready means, to pay as we go, we shall have to suspend the paper, as we will make no attempt again to involve the concern in additional indebtedness in this particular direction.

The Committee mean and intend no unkindness towards the Agent; neither do they wish, by anything that they have said in this article, to destroy public confidence in him. They only wish to let him and the subscribers know the peculiar situation of the Editor and

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

REMARKS.

It will be seen by the above extract from the *A. M. E. Recorder*, that Rev. W. A. Jones, their chief agent, has not reported up to that time since May last. The patrons of that paper are not the only ones who have just cause of complaint against Mr. Jones.

It would be quite as satisfactory to us to receive sums due this establishment from him, and which should have been paid long ago.

Mr. Jones entered into an understanding with us to act as agent for this paper; but did not, it seems, feel bound by the moral obligations resting upon him, to make returns, as he proposed to do—in fact, *would* not settle with us at all. Such conduct on the part of agents is calculated to destroy any enterprise, whether intended or not. We suppose him to be superintending some building operations, at present, in the west, as he signified his intention to do so. In addition to other matters, there is a debt of several pounds due this office from him, besides the amount of his shares, that would be very opportune just now.

The extracts below, from the correspondence of an English exchange, is well worthy the attention of many of our friends in the States, who are desirous of bettering their condition, but are detained from coming to Canada from the "mistaken notions" which they have acquired in regard to the state of affairs here:—

"I would that our friends in England, some of whom make their continental tours almost annually, would make a tour through Canada, especially Western Canada, once in their life time. They are little aware of the excellent country that lies within a fortnight's journey of their own goodly land. I have travelled as extensively, as attention to my other duties would allow, since I came to Canada, and all I see only goes to excite my gratitude to the Giver of all good for having put such an excellent country under the British authority.

"Hundreds in Canada who are now blessed with abundance of this world's goods can well remember when they had but little to call their own. Persons who are of sober industrious habits, cannot fail, with the blessing of God, to attain to a respectable and honourable position in society. Many are the times I have wished that a few hundreds of the hard-working, ill-paid, and poorly fed sons of toil, whom I have seen in my fatherland, were scattered through this province; for here, thank God, we have enough and to spare, and we will give all who come a hearty welcome.

I am certain that there are many mistaken notions in England respecting Canada. You suppose that in summer we are almost burned with heat, while in winter we are almost frozen to death; but I assure you that neither the heat of summer nor the intense cold of winter, is so bad to endure as you would at first imagine. By dressing according to the climate, both seasons are much more pleasant than I anticipated. The changes in the weather are frequently most extreme, and remarkably sudden; but persons are not, generally speaking, much affected thereby, if they are regular in their manner of living, and abstain from those things which are injurious to health. The heat of summer has great effect upon weakly children; but there are not so many cases of death among children as there used to be.

The country, at present, is in a state of great prosperity, and great demands are made for persons of all classes, but more particularly mechanics of all descriptions and agricultural labourers. The rate of wages is indeed enormous; the man with his pick and shovel can earn his 5s. 7½d. per day, and will not strike a blow under that sum; bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters, and joiners, are all receiving 10s., and some of them even more per day; other trades receive remuneration in an equal proportionate manner.

I must, however, admit that, in the cities, the rate at which almost every article sells is a drawback upon those whose incomes are below the above, such, for instance, as clerks in stores, &c., and some ministers of the Gospel; the majority, however, of all classes receive an increase of salary when the prices of household requisites rose. As a matter of course, people live cheapest in the country, where the comforts of life are equally abundant, but the religious privileges are fewer, as in all countries this must be the case, than in cities.

Provincial Exhibition.

A correspondent of a city cotemporary in reference to the approaching Exhibition, at London, commencing on the 28th instant, says:—

"The grounds selected are extensive and admirably adapted for the purpose. They are situated a little to the North of the business part of the town, and comprise twenty-eight acres of land with such a gentle declivity as will prevent water from collecting thereon. A stream runs through the northern portion of the enclosure, and a dam of very large dimensions has been constructed, well suited for boating purposes. The banks of this lake, as it may be called, are planted with trees, thus securing a cool retreat for those who are tired with the business part of the Show. The Grounds are enclosed with a fence, ten feet in height, which is to be ornamented with flags and evergreens. The principal entrance will be through a lofty arch on Sarnia Street, in front of which, in the grounds, will be a fountain jetting up its cooling water, refreshing the dusty traveller by its very appearance.

"The Floral Hall will stand at the South side of the field, and the Committee are resolved to make it one every way befitting the interesting occasion. Other buildings are contemplated for the reception of Furniture and other goods, while along the East side of the enclosure a row of sheds is ready for cattle, &c. Large saloons too will be built for the accommodation of visitors, where the Committee will secure order and regularity, a large number of special Constables having been appointed for this purpose. Bands of music will be located in different places through the grounds, and the best musicians in the United States and in Canada are expected to be present. The town Council have granted $1,000 to the Fire Brigade, so that they may make a creditable appearance and entertain their guests from other places hospitably. A grand torch-light procession is to come off on the first evening of the Exhibition, and in this it is expected that the Firemen from Hamilton and other places will join. The Inn-keepers are making great preparations to accommodate, but in case there should be a deficit of room in London, the Committee have arranged with the Great Western Railroad to carry passengers, for a small charge to Ingorsoll, Woodstock, and the neighbouring towns, to stop over night. Concerts are to come off on the second and third evenings, and these are to be under the management of a skilful musician, who is instructed to spare no expense in making them of the first quality. It is said that certain gentlemen have contributed no less than $1,000 to get up a Mammoth Ball, to take place the last night of the Exhibition, in a spacious Room on York Street, granted for the occasion by E. Leonard, Esq., and which will doubtless be one of the grandest events on this interesting occasion. Another large subscription is in the hands of the Committee, to be expended in procuring Daguerreotype views of the prize cattle, and of different articles in the exhibition to be sent to the London *Illustrated News.*

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A Meeting among the Colored People—Rev. M. M. Dillon's Special Mission—Colored Normal School—The grand object to train Teachers for Africa.

TORONTO, Sept. 13, 1854.

DEAR MADAM,—Being on a visit to your city, I last evening attended the meeting called by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and held, as announced in the Sayer Street Chapel. I went, as I suppose was the case with the large number out, anticipating something new, and in that was not disappointed. After giving his ideas of Religion, Mr Dillon informed us that he was sent out from England, by the Colonial Church and School Society on a special Mission to the Colored People; that he intended establishing a Normal School where Teachers would be trained, so that a constant supply could be on hand, at all times, for any station necessary but more especially for the purpose of carrying light to the benighted millions in Africa; that although a Mission to the Colored People, Whites would not be excluded from the Normal School, nor from others that might be established. He stated also, that the plan had originated with himself, and that he intended carrying it out regardless of the *opinions* of the *few*. (They being the Colored People I suppose.) But that the work of our elevation belonged to ourselves, for that the white man could not do it.

Now although having been told very distinctly, that our opinions, though averse to the movement would not be regarded, —*we* at the same time having the work to do,—I shall venture to give my opinion for the benefit of my brethren. In the first place, I would like to know why a

special Mission is necessary, why not come as *Missionary* to *Canadians*? For in those localities where Missionaries are most needed, the whites stand as much in need of religious instruction as the colored, and where churches and ministers are numerous, the colored people are as well cared for as their white brethren. But, as before stated, Mr. Dillon told us that there would be no complexional features; and yet it was a Colored Mission, how these two points can be reconciled, remains to be explained.

Secondly, the Normal School. Is there not a Normal School already established here, at which colored students will be admitted with pleasure, if qualified to pass the slight examination necessary? The fact is known to all; and also that there are always vacancies.

The common schools also are open to all, in the large towns, and wherever the large towns takes the precedence in matters of the kind, the smaller ones generally follow suit. So far from being needed, the establishment of a Normal School, of the kind proposed, would be a positive injury; for the term colored, prefixed to either church or school, tends to produce prejudice against color, the very state of affairs that missionary labors should obviate. Finally, the idea of educating teachers, and raising up a ministry, whose attention will be constantly directed to Africa as the field most needing laborers, is in my opinion as preposterous, as is the coming of Mr. Dillon from the West Indies, where, according to the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society, with which he is connected, a copy of which has been handed me by a friend—the number of Missionary laborers should be greatly increased, instead of diminished,—on a Mission to the Free Colored Population in Canada, who receive religious instruction in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

JAMES WENTWORTH, Jr.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

The Queen Christina Expelled—Her Property Confiscated—Boomersund Abandoned.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13th

The *Niagara* arrived last night. Flour 3s. lower on the week; Wheat 1s. a 1s. 3d. lower; Corn lower. Consols 95¼; money easier.

Bomarsund dismantled and abandoned.

Queen Christina has been expelled and her property confiscated.

The *Niagara's* dates are Liverpool 2nd. Harvest remarkably fine, and tendency of all kinds of breadstuffs strongly downwards.

Bomarsund has been abandoned by the allies, who have also destroyed the fortification as well as those of Hago.

No other political news of importance.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A telegraph dated New York yesterday, states that Her Majesty the Queen has ratified the Fishery Treaty, and orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of fisheries.

NEW YORK, September 12.

The Empire City, bringing late news from China arrived to day. The Revolutionists were in possession of two large towns near Whampoa, and were hourly expected to attack Canton. A portion of the U. S. surveying squadron were moored off the factories, designed to protect American interests.

The Mandarins had stopped the export of rice. Several Chinese merchants had moved out of the city. Large bodies of Imperialist troops were stationed outside the walls.

From Panama, dates are to the 2nd. The Railroad was progressing slowly owing to heavy rains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Franklin* has been seized by order of the Government for a violation of the neutrality laws, in fitting out an expedition against Venezuela. The *Catherine Augusta*, which sailed recently, will also be seized.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.

Accounts reach us daily of the effects of the late dreadful storm both on sea and land. The barque *Maria* and the brig *Savanilla*, both of Boston, have been spoken, both dismantled and in distress. The deaths by fever in that city reached 17; no abatement at Savannah, and the city presents a desolate appearance—even the drug stores are closing, all others having closed. Doctors are all lying ill, and physician have been called in from the country.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

The *Union* publishes a proclamation from the President, announcing the Queen's acceptance of the reciprocity treaty.

The Slave Trade.

The Maryland Colonization *Herald* says:—"The slave trade *direct*, from Africa to the United States, has been for some time suspended, but *indirect*, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avowal of one of the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa, the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the past forty years, assured us in 1838 that the *United States was his best market*, through the west end of Cuba and Texas. Upon our expressing doubt as to his statements, he offered to produce his correspondence with citizens of Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, and other States direct. We declined knowing any more of the matter. It was enough to have recently seen the harbor of Sierra Leone filled with condemned American bottoms, built in Baltimore, the names and persons of the contractors but too well known to us."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock P.M., this day, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Honorable L. V. Sicotte, speedily appeared at the bar. The Honorable L. V. Sicotte, informed his Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the customary Parliamentary privilegs. After which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following:

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly which has taken place under the Statute which came into operation for the first time on the occasion of the recent general election, will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed for the due representation in parliament of all interests in the Province.

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the Session, which is now commencing.

The Imperial Parliament, advancing with accelerated speed in the course of liberal Colonial Policy which it has followed of late years, has recently passed two Acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character.

One of the Acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crown in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as Parliamentary Government and Ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the constitutions of countries, where the Legislative bodies consist of two Elective Chambers. In order, however, to give to this inportant branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable that it should possess, some changes in its constitution seems to be imperatively required; and the difficulty to which I have referred, will I trust be surmounted by your wisdom, and by the patriotism of the members of that honorable body.

The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the history of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the province. It is most desirable, in the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late election, and their opinions upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust therefore that you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seigniorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of Seigniors and censitair.—You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensable condition to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection, which in a neighboring Country is afforded by judical tribunals.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which since its introduction has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada; and also of extending to the former section of the Province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. On these and other subjects of importance measures will be submitted for your deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I will direct the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you: and I rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing Tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect Raw Materials employed in ship building and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you the copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between her Majesty and the Government of the United States, for the adjustment of various questions affecting the mutual interests of her Majesty's subjects in British North America on the one hand, and of the citizens of the United States on the other, and I recommend to your consideration the propriety of amending the Act passed in 1849 for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the provisions of this Treaty.

The Government and the Congress of the United States have evinced a liberal and friendly disposition in dealing with this subject, and I trust that they will be met by a corresponding spirit by the Provincial Legislatures.

The removal of duties on the importation of the natural products of Canada, into the markets of the United States, will, it may be hoped, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so remarkable a degree in this Province.

The New Ministry.

The Ministry having been beaten, Mr. Hincks in a speech notified the House that he, in conjunction with his colleagues, had tendered their resignation, which had been accepted.

On Monday, the 11th, a new ministry was formed, the members from Lower Canada remaining the same as before. The Upper Canadian Members have been replaced, as follows:—

UPPER CANADIANS.

Sir Allan Mc Nab,	President of the Council
Wm Cayley,	Inspector General
John A M Donald,	Attorney General West
Henry Smith,	Solicitor General
Robert Spence,	Postmaster General
John Ross,	Speaker L. C.

LOWER CANADIANS.

A N Morin,	Commis. Crown Lands
E P Taché,	Receiver General
J au Chabot,	Commis. Public Works
L T Drummond,	Attorney General
P J O Chauveau,	Provincial Secretary
Dunbar Ross,	Secretary

Provincial.

Confederation of the Provinces.

The following is from the *Journal de Quebec*:—

"It is reported that there is to be a confederation of the Provinces almost immediately, and they say that the session will last but a few days—that all the important measures of legislation will be set aside to give place to this new and all-important question, that Sir Edmund Head carries in the folds of his robe, in the shape of an imperial despatch, this question of peace or war.

"It is possible that there may be the question of confederation in some colonial document emanating from the Executives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Parliament may indeed be called on to express its opinion upon this important transformation, but this cannot be to the exclusion of the legislation loudly demanded by our people.

"When they begin to occupy themselves seriously about this confederation, we shall discuss the question."

It is a very remarkable fact, that the exports of Canadian lumber and breadstuffs to the United States exceed those to Great Britian. Hitherto Upper Canada has been the granary of the Province, and the Districts bordering on the Ottawa, the sources of the vast lumbering trade of the country. The boundless forests of Lower Canada, have, however, never been worked, for want of means of transit from the tributaries of the river Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic. This great desideratum will now be supplied by the Grand Trunk Railway, which opens out the finest forests of mast trees so much wanted, with an abundant supply of water power to drive the saw mills during the open season. The section of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond to Quebec and St. Thomas runs through the Eastern Townships for 140 miles, called the Midland Counties, the finest agricultural and grazing parts of Canada, capable of rearing any quantity of cattle, and destined at no long period to supply the navies of Great Britain with salt provisions, and the soap boilers and candle manufacturers with tallow.

The rapid development of the resources of Canada, has already unquestionably been materially felt in Liverpool. The Dock Committee has never yet been able to furnish sufficient accommodation for the timber trade, and the demand for this accommodation has greatly enhanced the fortunes of Lords Derby and Sefton, as well as the Marquis of Salisbury, and every possessor of property in and around Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the shores of the Mersey. A galvanic impetus will be equally felt ere long by the proprietors of Cheshire Salt Works, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire Manufacturers, furnishing a practical answer to Mr. Cobden and others who have so tauntingly asked "Of what use are our Colonies? Why spend any more money on them?" Henceforth, perhaps, British America may be excepted, and receive more consideration than it has been the fashion to bestow on this portion of the British empire.

Capitalists know that in Canada and the lower Provinces, British law prevails under Constitutional Government, and what the Legislature has once sanctioned, as regards Provincial Bonds, will never be repudiated by the Ministry of the day, whatever changes may arise, from time to time, under the varying phases of local politics.—*Liverpool Courier.*

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE EMIGRANT.—"An emigrant," whose letter is published in the *North Devon Journal*, gives an account of his preference for the Canadas, although he gets good bedding, good boarding, and civility cheap, in the States. Travel has made him acquainted with Dutch, Swiss, and Germans. He says he earns a dollar per day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Labourers can get 30*l*, with board, &c. "Workers alone must come out, then, and they can get something worth working for, and not merely be toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night to keep his house over his head, and not always able to do that. Labor of every kind is in great request in Canada. I believe it to be just as good there as in the tates—I can speak with certainty of Canada. Masons can get two dollars per day, and when I was there they could not be had for money. Painters of the lowest order can get 7s. 6d, and grainers and letterers 10s. Labourers through the harvest can command 5s per day. In short, working men of any trade and grade may find employment here. Bear the fact in mind, ye struggling, suffering ones, twice as much to be earned here in less hours, and food very much cheaper."

Amount of trafic on the Great Western Railway for the week ending Sept. 8th—£4,931 1½.d

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life in Hamilton.

We (Hamilton *Gazette*, Sept. 14th,) regret to have to record the destruction by fire of the large Foundry in this city, owned by Messrs. Question and Fisher, together with the greater calamity of the death of one of our gallant band of firemen. The fire broke out on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, in the Machine shop, and spread rapidly,—this is the more singular, as the watchman had left only about 20 minutes before that time. The Brigade was early on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the main building. About four o'clock the fire showed some symptoms of spreading and an Engine Company, No. 3, was taken to the rear, and No. 4 left in the front, with orders not to go into the alley way, as the wall was in a very dangerous state. Some of the members notwithstanding the orders, returned within the alley, and the wall falling caught 4 persons before they could escape. Three were immediately got out, one of whom was badly hurt.—The other one, William Henry Woods, was caught about the centre of the alley and must have been instantly killed,—the men were, however compelled to leave him until the next wall fell, which came down in a short time after. It was about two hours before he was got out when the body presented a most frightful appearance. The deceased was a First Lieutenant of No. 4 Engine Company, and was endeared to all who knew him, by his kind and gentle behaviour.

An inquest was held on the remains, when the following verdict was returned: "That William Henry Woods came to his death in consequence of the falling of the wall upon him, while engaged as a fireman, said building being on fire, and owned by Messrs. McQuesten & Fisher.—The cause of the fire, the Jurors have been unable to ascertain."

In addition to the above, the Hamilton Evening *Journal* gives the following particulars:—

The loss is estimated at between £3,000 and £4,000, upon which, we understand, there is an insurance of about £2,000. An inquest was held in the forenoon on the body of the unfortunate young man. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited that could throw any light on the origin of the fire. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Since the above was written, one of the three wounded (Lawrence Powers) has breathed his last. He was a member of Fire Company No. 4. Woods was First Lieut. of the same company.

MAN OVERBOARD.—Joseph Wiggins, captain of the schooner *Hebe*, reports that he left Toronto at 11 o'clock p. m., on the 6th instant, en route for Darlington, and that he had a new hand on board by the name of William Kerns, for the purpose of assisting to load and unload cordwood, and that sometime during the night, said Kerns became missing. It is not known by any one on board how the accident occurred, but it was conjectured that, having occasion to go on deck, and being unacquainted with the vessel, he unfortunately missed his way, and fell overboard, and was drowned.—*Bowmanville Star.*

Great Western Railway.

The Directors of this Company have now placed, day and night, watchmen at every concession along the line, to keep off cattle. This must involve a very considerable expense, as nearly 800 persons must be employed in herding, if the same compliment is engaged to the west that is here, and eastward to the Falls, yet, notwithstanding all this, the slaughter of pigs is as great as ever; scarcely an engine comes in but the cow-catcher appears as if it had been cleaning up the offal of a slaughter-house, and one day last week, being at the depot, when a train arrived, we heard the engine-driver boast that "this had been a good trip; he had killed three cows near London, on the downward trip, and a sow and ten pigs on returning from the Falls." The great reason why these animals trespass on the road, is in search of water, and if the company could turn the springs that run along their line, to the upper side and outside, the cattle, then, having plenty of water, might soon forget the lake and their old haunts, and would not attack the fences as they now do; as it is, however, there is every day a very serious loss of valuable stock and property, not to say anything of the danger to the trains. The only remedy that appears possible at present, is to kill the whole of the old stock off. One man to every mile of the road will do very little to keep the track clear—pigs will creep in almost everywhere —*Spectator.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of MINTO, in the County of WELLINGTON, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to ANDREW GEDDES Esqr. at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Six-pence per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous: the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years: a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con.1 (127); 78 (80); 8 (146); 9 to 42 inc. about 100 acres each.

2nd Con 1 (113); 2 (59), 9 (85); 10 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

3rd Con. 1 (113); 2 (99); 10 (24); 11 (66); 12 (106); 13 (146); 14 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

4th Con. 1 (113); 2 (100); 3 (170); 4 (129); 5 (88); 6 (55); 14 (86); 15 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

5th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 6 inc. (100 each); 7 (98); 15 (24); 16 (66); 17 (106); 18 [146] 19 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

6th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 7 inc. (100 each); 8 (168); 9 (130); 10 (82); 11 (62); 19 (85); 20 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

7th Con 1 (113); 2 to 9 inc (100 each), 10 (90); 11 [100]; 12 [99], 20 [25]; 21 [67]; 22 [107]; 23 [147]; 24 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

8th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 and 12 [100 each]; 13 [171]; 14 [130]; 15 [94]; 16 [54]; 24 [96]; 26 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

9th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each]. 10 [91]; 11 to 14 inc. [100 each], 15 [105]; 16 [100]; 17 [98]; 25 [25]; 26 [66]; 27 [108]; 28 [148]; 29 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

10th Con 4 to 17 inc. [about 100 each, 18 [167]; 19 [126]; 20 [84]; 21 [48]; 29 [87]; 30 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

11th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each], 30 [28]; 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]; 34 to 42 inc about 100 each.

12th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each]; 23 [163]; 24 [123]; 25 [82]; 26 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.

13th Con 4 [100]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85], 9 to 27 inc (about 100 each); 35 [31]; 36 [72]; 37 [112]; 38 [152]; 39 to 42 inc about 100 each

14th Con 4 to 7 inc [100 each]; 8 [66], 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 11 to 27 inc [100 each]; 28 [162]; 29 [121]; 30 [78], 31 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.

15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [33]; 41 [74]; 42 [115].

16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158], 34 [118]; 35 [79]; 36 [40].

17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.

18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [165]; 39 [125]; 40 [84]; 41 [53].

Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each]; 17 [186].

Con C 55 [12]; 56 [58], 57 to 115 inc [about 100 each], 116 [75].

Con D 58 [39]; 59 [75]; 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each] 111 [53]; 112 [98], 113 [100]; 114 [82].

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Victoria 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 114.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 123.
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 129.
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 120.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 9th says:—"We understand that Lord Elgin is now in possession of his Commission as Governor of India."

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£
0	0	1½	equal to 0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	" 0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3½	" 0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	" 0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6½	" 0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	" 0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	" 0	7	8	10	1	"	7
0	0	10	" 0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11½	" 0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	" 0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1½	" 0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	" 1	0	14	12	0	"	12
					15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2½	" 1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	" 2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8½	" 3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	" 4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	" 5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3½	" 6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6½	" 7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	" 8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11½	" 9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	" 10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4½	" 11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	" 12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	" 13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	" 14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	" 15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5½	" 16	0	1095	0	0	"	900
1	0	8½	" 17	0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11½	" 18	0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1½	" 19	0	4866	13	4	"	4000
1	4	4	£1	0 0	8305	6	8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Puwer-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1854.

FLOUR—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 36s 3d to 37s 6d. Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 0d to 7s. 1d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 50s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 24s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 0s 0d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 4d to 3s 9d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s — Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 33s 0d to 35s 0d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 34s to 35s 0d Hay—per ton 100s to 120s. Straw—per ton 60s to 62s. Cordwood—per cord 22s 6d to 25s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 0s 0d. to 0s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 5d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 0d to 0d. Fresh Butter; 0s to 1s 2d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1s. Turkeys; each, 5s to 5s 6d. Geese; each, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Ducks per couple, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Fowls; per pair 1s to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 6s 6d to 7s. 6d Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 0d; Coal; per ton 32s 6d to 35s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	6	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	a	0	0
Pork do	0	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

Died,

In this city, on the 10th instant, of Pulmonary Consumption, James McLoughlin, Printer, aged 24 years.

New Advertisements.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854. 4

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

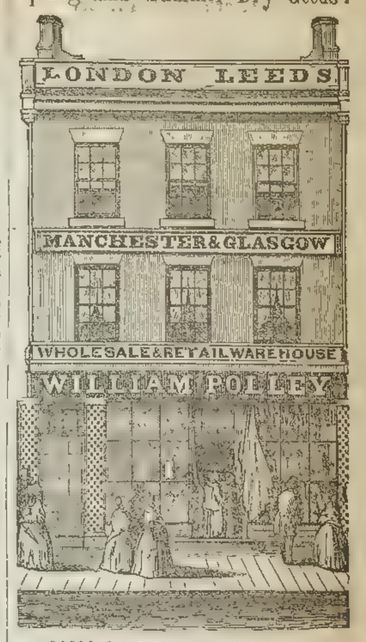
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Elbit Setts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes.) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White C

Poetry.

A Farmer's Wife I'll be.

BY N. STONE.

AIR - *The bonnie brier bush.*

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me;
If e'er I marry in my life a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life,—I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed the chickens and I love to milk the cows,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plough;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me;
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be

I love to see the orchards, where the golden apples grow;
I love to walk in meadows where bright streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
Midst dusty walls and dusty streets to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields and shady woods, and sunny skies for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle here in by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition, or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as a theme of Great Britain, to clerk its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN, JOHN JONES, J. D. BONNER, J. MCCUNE SMITH, } *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shattesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the desitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
R. C. L Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
JohnCropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
S. M. Peto, Esq. M. P.	5	5	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
Messrs J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
W Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq	5	0	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir E Armitage	5	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq,	5	0	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	3	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq,	2	6	6
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
C. Anderson, Esq	2	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	2	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P.,	2	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
W. R. Paton, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDuall, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.: Wilson Armistead, Esq; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq; H. Christian, Esq, Samuel Brooks, Esq; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq; Francis Fynlayson, Esq; Isaac Hudson, jun, Esq; C. Hindley, Esq, M. P., J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Jonnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq; W. Nickson, Esq; R. A. Macfie, Esq; Rev — McCullen, J. B. Tod, Esq; J Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	1	0
Small Sums,	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	17	6
Collection at Islington	0	10	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	7	14	6
Collection at Brighton	12	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	10	11	1½
Collection at Lewes,	12	11	5
" Sandwich,	1	10	0
" Seaford,	6	0	0
" Kimbolton,	2	0	0
" Manchester,	3	3	4½
" Pendleton,	14	18	4½
" Hull,	19	5	0
" Birmingham,	8	0	1
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	14	2	6
" Birkenhead,	4	4	0
" Liverpool,	7	7	0
" Glasgow,	26	13	0
" Ditto,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	2	16	4
" Upper Clapton,	14	12	10
" Stroud,	21	5	0½
" Dalkeith,	3	3	0½
" Ryde,	5	8	6
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	1	0	0
" Edinburgh,	9	9	7
" Dunferlime,	13	0	0
" Dundee,	1	19	1
" Montrose,	9	17	7
" Kendal,	5	6	6½
" Stowmarket,	17	0	4½
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	8	16	0
	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞NO SECOND PRICE.☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. } 18

Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at - - - 7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at - - - 10 50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F. 1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at - - - 6 45 a.m.
" London at - - - 11.05 "
" Hamilton at - - - 2 15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F. 4.00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at - - - 6 30 p.m.
" London at - - - 10 55 "
" Hamilton at - - - 2 15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 4 00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4 00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4 00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at - - - 12 25 p.m.
" London at - - - 3 25 "
Arrives at Windsor - - - 7.15 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) 1 10 "
" Hamilton at - - - 3 40 "
Arrives at London - - - 7.30 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at 10 30 p.m.
" Hamilton at - - - 12 25 a.m.
" London at - - - 3 35 "
Arrives at Windsor - - - 8 00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7 05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to

C. J. BRIDGES.
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

DR. CADWELL,
OCCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

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SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 27.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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Business Directory.

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No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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PUNCTUALITY ! !

BROWN & FLAMER,

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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854 2

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., &c. Axe less than number

Also by the Retail. New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also forshaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

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F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

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REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Poetry.

The Beleaguered City.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I have heard in some old marvellous tale,
Some legend strange and vague,
That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Prague.

Beside the Moldan's rushing stream,
With the wan moon overhead,
There stood as in an awful dream;
The army of the dead

White as a sea-fog, landward bound,
The spectral camp was seen,
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,
The River flowed between.

No other voice or sound was there,
No drum, nor sentry's pace:
The mist-like banners clasped the air,
As clouds with clouds embraced.

But when the cathedral bell
Proclaimed the morning prayer,
The white pavilions rose and fell
On the alarmed air.

Down the broad valley fast and far
The troubled army fled;
Up rose the glorious morning-star,
The ghastly host was dead

I have read in the marvellous heart of man,
That strange and mystic scroll,
That an army of phantoms vast and wan
Beleaguer the human soul.

Encamped beside Life's rushing stream,
In fancy's misty light,
Gigantic shapes and shadows gleam
Portentious through the night.

Upon its midnight battle-ground
The spectral camp is seen;
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,
Flows the river of life between.

No other voice or sound is there,
In the army of the grave;
No other challenge breaks the air,
But the rushing of Life's wave.

And when the solemn and deep church bell
Entreats the soul to pray
The midnight phantoms feel the spell,
The shadows sweep away.

Down the broad Vale of Tears afar
The spectral camp is fled,
Faith shineth as a morning star,
Our ghastly fears are dead.

Biographical Sketch of Thorwaldsen.

Seventeen hundred and seventy was not a remarkable year in the general annals of Europe. Whitfield died; Lord North was made Prime Minister; Marie Antoinette first displayed at Versailles the grace and brilliance which inspired the well known rhapsody of Burke. Of the great events that were preparing on both sides of the Atlantic, politicians saw little or nothing; but in the history of genius it stands recorded as the birth-year of Thorwaldsen; and the lovers of art, in ages yet remote, will look back to it with veneration and love.

Thorwaldsen's father was a wood-carver; his mother, the daughter of a country vicar. In the records of early Scandinavian voyages, his father's name has been traced to one of those hardy mariners whose claims to the original discovery of America, after having been forgotten for centuries, have been so successfully revived in our own day; and Thorwaldsen was a decendant of the first American that was ever born of European parents on the western shores of the Atlantic. His childhood was a rough one, of which he never loved to speak. His father worked in the navy-yard, spent his little earnings as fast as he got them; was good-hearted, kind, and indulgent; and this is about all that is known of him. His mother had been very beautiful, but poverty and its hard struggles had deprived her early of her personal charms. Neither of them lived to see their son's triumph.

Two or three anecdotes of his early days have been preserved. One day he went out with another boy to steal apples, and had clambered, with the help of his companion, to the top of the fence, when they were discovered. His companion ran away, without troubling himself about Thorwaldsen, who fell and struck his chin against the fence, inflicting a wound that left its traces there to the day of his death.

Another time he had got on the top of the sentry-box near the equestrian statue in the great square of Copenhagen. Here, too, his companions got off safely, while he was carried to the guard-house, and his parents publicly reprimanded for their son's trangression.

In art, he got his first lessons from his father, who quickly taught him all he knew. At eleven he began to attend the evening drawing-school at the Academy of Art. His father and mother taught him to read, and this was all the direct instruction that he ever received. At seventeen he won his first prize at the Academy, a small silver medal, and his parents, who had scarcely forgotten the public reprimand he had drawn down upon them, now had the satisfaction of seeing his name honorably mentioned in the newspapers.

Two years afterwards, he gained a second prize, and warmly encouraged to devote himself exclusively to art. Abildgaard, an historial painter, and one of the Professors at the Academy, took particular pains to give a right direction to his studies; and some young artists, whose acquaintance he formed, set him upon a course of reading, which laid the first sure foundations of a more general culture.

Every year the Academy gave a gold medal to the successful competitor in the department of sculpture. Thorwaldsen was persuaded by his friends to try for it. The candidates on these occasions are shut up, each by himself, in a room, where they receive their subject and prepare their designs, without any chance of assistance. When Thorwaldsen found himself alone, with the verse of Scripture that was to furnish his subject before him, he was so terrified by the fear of failing, that he tried to made his escape by a back staircase. Fortunately for art, one of the Professors met him on his way, and succeeded in persuading him to return. He went back, won the prize, and with it a new protector, Count Reventlow, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The subject was, "Heliodorus driven from the temple."

His next prize, which he gained after another interval of two years, brought with it the right to travel three years on a pension. Instead, however, of going at once, he remained four years longer in Copenhagen, on an annual stipend, studying the languages and science, and preparing himself to perform his part worthily. Both his patrons found him abundant employment. When the time for starting came, his heart failed him; and here again we have to thank his friends for urging him to the second great and decisive step in his career. War was raging on land and sea, and it was no easy matter to get to Italy. The frigate *Thetis*, however, was bound to the Mediterranean; and Reventlow secured him a passage in her. He bade his father and friends adieu, but did not dare to say good-bye to his mother, who could not bring herself to look upon a separation which her heart told her must be final. So, without telling her that he was actually going, he put a small box of ducats into her hands, and stole away. It was the 13th of August, 1796.

Fraught with gales and the daily danger of falling in with enemies, the passage was a long and adventurous one, giving him a glimpse of Spanish life at Malaga, and of Moorish at Tripoli. All the officers took a great liking to him; and the captain and chaplain tried hard, but vainly, to get him to take advantage of his leisure and learn Italian. But this he would not do; and when the hour of separation came, he was so unwilling to separate himself from his countrymen that he would fain have given up his travelling pension and returned with them to Copenhagen. But his friends were too true to listen to him; and embarking, with many tears, in a small coaster that was going from Malta to Palermo, he went first to Sicily, thence to Naples, where he staid a month, and at last to Rome, which he reached on the 8th of March, 1797; a day to which he used to look back, when his fame was at its height, as the true day of his birth.

There was already a celebrated Dane at Rome, the antiquarian Zoega, of which Heeren makes pleasant mention in his autobiography. Thorwaldsen brought him letters, and was received kindly. The advice and criticisms of the old man were of great service to him; but Zoega did not fully comprehead the character of his young countryman, and soon wearied him with his rigorous style of criticism, which genius will never submit to unless it finds its merit is appreciated. As for Thorwaldsen, he felt, to borrow his own expression, that the snow had melted away from his eyes. For the first time, he knew himself and his own powers, and resolutely set himself to cultivate them. He studied hard, not drawing and modelling only, but pursuing the other studies to which Zoega had directed his attention, and which he now felt he must master before he could be perfectly at home in his art. Three years he toiled day and night resolutely. Many were the statues he set up and finished, and when he had done all he could to them, either destroyed or mutilated, as yet unworthy to be seen. His compositions on paper were still more numerous, some of them finished drawings, but the greater part sketches of subjects and studies from the life. His ideal rose with his power of execution; and these years were a kind of struggle to reveal himself, which still ended in the consciousness of something more to be revealed.

Meanwhile, time had been gliding by him, and the term of his pension was almost expired. He now resolved to do something which should prove to his country that her bounty had not been injudiciously bestowed. His mind was already richly stored with mythology, and from this treasure-house of sculpture he chose the Hero of the Golden Fleece on his triumphant return. It was finished in April, 1801. But when it was all done, he became dissatisfied and destroyed it. He was not discouraged. The subject had taken a strong hold of his imagination, and after a short interval he came back to it again.

This time, however, instead of confining himself to the size of life, he chose the heroic size, the natural proportions of heroes and demi-gods. It was completed in January, 1803, and immediately attracted that attention which, in Rome, is given only to works of unquestionable merit.

And now, he was to go home. His pension had expired, his means were exhausted, he had neither hopes nor commissions. He packed up his small stock, leaving his statue to be sent to Denmark by the first opportunity, and was only waiting for his travelling companion, a German artist, to enter the carriage, when his companion came to tell him he must wait another day. The trunk was carried up stairs again, and Thorwaldsen went to take another look at his Jason. While he was standing before it, a cicerone came in, with a rich English traveller who had heard it spoken of, and wished to see it. "How much would it cost to put it in marble?" asked the visitor, whose intelligent eye was instantly struck by its merit. It was the first time Thorwaldsen had ever heard this welcome question. "Six hundred sequins," said he. "Six hundred sequins is not enough; I will give you eight hundred, and advance you a sum to begin with." The name of the visitor, which, as that of Luman Reed of our own city, should be written in letters of gold, was Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasius."

It is not our intention to follow Thorwaldsen minutely through the rest of his career—still a struggle for many years, not for existence, but for supremacy, and then a triumph, such as no artist ever had before. The struggle for supremacy was long, and not free from bitterness. Canova was at the height of his fame, and in the full possession of his eminent powers. A firm band of disciples and admirers was gathered around him, many of whom were bound to him, also, by the ties of gratitude. Naturally large-minded, and of noble instincts, he used generously the immense fortune and influence which he had won by the successful cultivation of his arts. But his love of glory had grown with possession, and he could ill brook a rival in the field which he had been accustomed to look upon as his own. It was long before his partisans would acknowledge the claims of the young competitor, equally unwelcome as a Protestant and a foreigner. But statue after statue came from his hands, with a rapidity and growing perfection which compelled them to treat him with respect. At first they contented themselves with dividing the field; and as Thorwaldsen had already manifested his predilection for bas-relief, they spoke of that as his peculiar and unquestionable province—Thorwaldsen for bas-relief, Canova for statues. But at last they were constrained to acknowledge that he could make statues too. In 1811, he was appointed Professor in the Academy of St. Luke, and shortly afterwards made his great bas-relief of the [illegible] spread his fame over Europe. Commissions, honors, and titles poured in upon him from every quarter. Kings and Emperors came to visit [illegible]; and in the visits which [illegible] Austria, and Poland, he was treated with the attention reserved for the highest rank. He made three visits to Denmark. On the first, he was received with every mark of respect, and apartments prepared for him in the Academy of Art, where he was constantly surrounded by all the eminent men of the country. On the second, a frigate was put under his orders, and was sent for him to Leghorn. And when she arrived the whole city poured forth to meet him. Cannons were fired, bells rung, banners displayed, and his carriage dragged in triumph by the [illegible] of men who contended for the honor [illegible]. He had resolved to [illegible] and the building that was to receive them, under the name of the Thorwaldsen Museum, was begun [illegible] visit. His return to Rome [illegible] triumphal receptions; and at Rome, at the [illegible] a large band of friends met him with a solemn welcome at the Milvian bridge.

Yet, he was still the same [illegible] man, in the midst of all the honors, working about as he had always done, and living in the same apartments that he had occupied at the first dawn of his fortunes. In these latter years he had sought his subjects chiefly in Scriptures, and modelled, among many other things, a series of bas-reliefs from scenes in the life of Christ. Though still strong and without any symptoms of intellectual decay, he knew that the end was approaching, and looked calmly from the height of an ambition more than gratified, towards the mysteries of the future [illegible] his final repose [illegible] where [illegible] he passed through the court, was seen to fix a calm and thoughtful look upon the elevated spot in the centre, which he had chosen for his burial-place. And there his ashes rest, with all the records of his greatness around him. Happy man, who, living for a great and noble end, consecrated the fruits of his labors to the glory of his country! Happy country, which fostered so kindly the genius of her son, and freely bestowed in life those honors which are so often coldly reserved for the grave!

Miscellaneous.

Man's Sphere.

BY MRS. SWISSHELM.

We are glad to see that woman are repaying the immense debt of gratitude our sex owes to mankind, for the very great pains which have been taken to define woman's sphere. "One of the strong-minded" addressed the editor of *Putnam*, in the September number, and in return for a late article in that magazine on "women and the woman's movement," defines the proper sphere of man. The male geographer assumes that man is the best judge of what is proper in women, and *vice versa*, she improves upon the suggestions by marking some outlines of a man's sphere. It is so very common for each man, in defining woman's sphere, to say what he should like his wife to do, and what to leave undone, that she retaliates by saying what she should like her husband to do, and what to refrain from doing. She knows a man who works in wood, and as she would not like to have her husband so employed, concludes that worsted work is out of man's sphere, and expects that all men will avoid contact with [illegible] wool, in order to make themselves worthy of this distinction. It is no matter that the wife of the worsted worker may fully approve his employment; his sex is to be elevated to the dignity ours has already obtained, of being required to make themselves generally agreeable to the other sex, and particularly conform to the taste of each individual of it.

It is this that has so long been demanded of woman. It is not enough that she please her own husband, fathers or brothers, but every scribbler and stump orator in the community demands that the entire sex conform their actions to his taste. This lady writer complains, with the same show of reason, that many men engage in occupations which she should disapprove, and requires them all to consult her wishes about what is proper to be done.

As Nature has specially ordained woman for the gentler offices of the world's work, so insist that no woman shall do anything else—except menial drudgery, and she replies by saying:

"It requires but a glance at the masculine man to perceive, that though he does not combine in himself all human excellences, he is strong and brave and far-seeing. It is evident, therefore, that all men of all times, whatever be their individual characteristics or tendencies, whatever the measure of their capacities, ought to be engaged in such labors either bodily or mental, as are suited to the Herculean powers of their sex. There must be no doffing the lion's skin to spin with Omphale. 'Nature pardons no mistakes.' She has formed the male man to do the hard work and the hard thinking of the world, and whenever he forsakes his proper business, the interests of society must suffer in consequence.

"It is undeniable that there are multitudes of men (weak-minded men) who condescend to light and easy pursuits, far more suitable to the delicate perceptions, the instinctive tact, and aptness for retail which characterise woman. This is a growing evil and needs to be checked. Instead of 'fulfilling their mission,' by performing the onerous tasks that are too heavy and exhausting for the delicate constitution of woman, and unsuited to her higher nature, men have undertaken a great variety of manufactures requiring neither strength of muscle nor vigor of intellect. They have condescended to petty shop-keeping, to the vending of laces, and ribbons, and dolls' heads. Fancy the sinewy arm, and strong hand of a man deploying webbs of gauzy texture before the eyes of lady customers,—and worse yet, with 'large brain,' capable of I know not what generalizations' deducting the cent a yard, 'because it is you!'

"An hour ago, I dismissed from my door a stalwart youth, equipped for the battle of life, with a small tin trunk full of various colored buttons. Fy on him! Is not the Hoosac yet to be tunnelled—the North Pole to be reached—the Pacific railroad and Atlantic telegraph yet to be constructed—perpetual motion and the quadrature of the circle to be arrived at? If these things are too high for him, let him chop wood, become the 'chambermaid of cattle,' or vindicate his growing beard in some way. 'We feel it to be our duty' to warn the public against the dangerous example of these pedestrian sellers of buttons and sowing silk. To be sure it is a very harmless thing when only now and then an unsexed masculine takes a fancy to so small a business, but suppose any considerable number of men should forsake their 'proper sphere' to engage in such pursuits; in short, (for our reason and rhetoric may as well jump at once to the customary climax,) we should not like to have 'our husband' peddle buttons, and therefore it is unbecoming for any man to do so.

"Perhaps [illegible] of woman, by [illegible] have [illegible] of [illegible] schools, as never those schools exist. Now, if there is a man, in one of our fair States, that does not know that the *peculiar, especial* business of all women, at all ages, and under all circumstances, is the care of children, 'to mould the rising generation,' to train up the future men of our Republic in the way they should go, that man must be extremely ignorant. Of course, he does not 'take the papers.' But women, even the mothers of the children, are shut out from all legitimate influence over the public schools. We ought not to submit to this. The next thing, we shall find the nursery itself invaded, and men will take the very pap-spoon and bib from our hands. If the 'men' are really sincere when they say that our especial mission is to mould the characters and form the minds and manners of the young, we may hope to live to see the dawn of the day when their expaced 'judgment' shall slowly bring them to the conclusion, that, if woman is to train and educate the future men of the Republic, it is necessary for her to have the legal and pecuniary means of doing so. But our feminine impulsiveness is such that we can hardly refrain from goading on the deliberate sex a little, on this subject.

"'We are willing that a *man* should dabble in ink and write books so long as he doing so does not involve the *wife's* comfort,' but let his books always be of the masculine order—vigorous—original—humorous—profound. Dreams, and fancies, and reveries, though beautiful as the fringes of the morning cloud, and sparkling as the early dew, are not for him. Shallowness of thought, and inconsequential arguments are unpardonable in the strong-minded sex. We cannot forgive the man that is so unwise as to offer to the reading public, weak and worthless trash. He had better follow the plough, stand at the anvil, or even sit and lean his 'large brain' against the wall, like poor Mr. Jellyby."

KEEPING A GOOD LOOK-OUT.—An Irish brick-layer was one day brought to the Edinburgh infirmary severely injured from a fall from a house-top. The medical man in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident occurred. "Two o'clock, yer honor," was the reply. On being asked how he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered, "Because I saw the people at dinner, through a window, as I was coming down."

From the Philadelphia Merchant, Aug. 19th.

The Merchant.

The following little morceau, which we came across accidentally the other day, is perfect in its way. It contains the whole of the life history of thousands in a nutshell; and it is as good as a whole volume of morality. How many may be found all over the land whose entire existence from the age of twenty till dusky death snatches them away, is made up of

"Tare and tret,
Box and net,"

through toil and sweat, forgetting, or rather never thinking that life's lease seems not quite so long as the sun; and that it has conditions and claims relating to a higher sphere of action and a nobler state of being; conditions and claims that cannot be avoided nor neglected without robbing our present existance of much of its loveliness, and the beauty and grandeur of its proportions.

It is not quite enough that the books in the *counting-room* of business life are balanced. The sharp, shrewd, hard-dealing money-maker may set himself down in the splendid parlor of his princely mansion, and say, "Thank God, I am even with the world and owe it nothing!" There may be *some One Else* whose books don't show quite as fair as his, having been kept on different principles and different views of the *true* and the *right*. The ledger book on High may not balance with the ledger book below, showing that "there is more in heaven," if not on earth, "than is dreamed of in his philosophy." But ponder well the lesson conveyed in the following lines:—

Tare and tret,
Box and net,
Box and hogshead, dry and wet,
Rotten and [illegible],
Of every grade,
Wholesale, retail, will you trade?

Goods for sale,
Rod or bale,
Ell or quarter, yard or nail,
Every dye,
Will you buy?
None can sell as cheap as I.

Time's a-flying away
While [illegible]
And [illegible]
Of [illegible]
Here [illegible]
Cash [illegible]

Bye and bye
He will die—
But the ledger book on high
Shall unfold
How he sold,
How he got and used his gold!

Is the Human Stature Diminishing?

It is a very common opinion, that in early ages of the world, men in general possessed superior physical properties, and were of greater size than they are at present; and this notion of diminished stature and strength seems to have been just as prevalent in ancient times as at present. Pliny observes of the human height, that "the whole race of mankind is daily becoming smaller;" an alarming prospect if it had been true. Homer more than once makes a very disparaging comparison between his own degenerate contemporaries and the heroes of the Trojan war. But all the facts and circumstances which can be brought forward on this subject, tend to convince us, that the human form has not degenerated and that men of the present age are of the same stature as in the beginning of the world. In the first place, though we read both in sacred and profane history of giants, yet they were at the time when they lived, esteemed as wonders and far above the ordinary proportions of mankind. All the remains of the human body (as bones, and particularly the teeth) which have been found unchanged in the most ancient urns and burial places, demonstrate this point clearly. The oldest coffin in the world is that found in the great pyramid of Egypt; and Mr. Greaves observes that this sarcophagus hardly exceeds the size of our ordinary coffins, being scarcely six feet and a-half long. From looking also at the height of mummies which have been brought to this country, we must conclude that those who inhabited Egypt two or three thousand years ago were not superior in size to the present inhabitants of that country. Lastly, all the facts, which can be collected from ancient works of art, from armor, as helmets and brestplates, or from buildings designed for the abode and accomodation of men, concur in strengthening the proofs against any decay in nature. That man has not degenerated in stature in consequence of the effects of civilization is clear; because the inhabitants of savage countries, as the natives of America, Africa, Australia, or South Sea Islands, do not exceed us in size.—*Scottish Guardian.*

THE MAJOR'S LAST.—Major M——e, of Washington, who is very fond of a good joke, perpetrated one the other night, by which several were victimized, but it was good, notwithstanding: "Speaking of the voracity of sharks," said the Major, "when the steamer *Baltic* was lying near Alexandria, some too years since, the steward lost overboard a silver ladle of considerable value. Nearly a year subsequent a shark was captured near the mouth of the Potomac, and on being opened, what do you think was found in him?" "The silver ladle, of course," we replied, quite unsuspectingly. "No," said the Major, "his maw."

Such is Life.

From the local column of the St. Louis *Intelligencer* the following item is translated:—

"SUCH IS LIFE!"—One day last week, early in the morning, that miserable conveyance, which takes the poor friendless dead to the City Cemetry, at the City's expence, halted in front of a house in a street of the southern part of the city. The driver alighted from the waggon, entered the house, but appeared again soon after, carrying, in company with another alike disinterested looking, man a coffin made of rough boards. The coffin was placed on the waggon, and it moved slowly over the deserted streets towards the cemetery.

"Not one followed the wagon with a sorry look—not one stood at her grave with a feeling heart, when the earth fell upon the coffin; and yet, this coffin contained the corpse of a lady, who once was adored by hundreds—who once was honored, extolled and envied in society—who could command riches, and who, but a few years ago, before she trod the shores of this continent, could expect a happy and contented old age.

This lady was Rosa Neschemi, the daughter of an immensely wealthy Polish Nobleman. In early youth she was taken to the Imperial Court of Austria, where, in her 18th year, she was married to a French Nobleman, who was also very rich. Rosa Neschemi lived many long and happy years, partly upon the possessions of her husband, partly travelling through Germany, Spain, Italy, and England, and gave birth to three sons, who received the best education and upon whom the eyes of the parents rested with great pride.

"But then, the July Revolution at Paris came, Rosa's husband took a considerable and active part in it, and on the 28th he fell from the effect of three shots which he received. His name is still honored with a place on the column in the Place de la Bastille.

Of the sons, the eldest one, an exceedingly gifted young man, was surpassingly successful in Spain, and was, at that time private secretary to King Ferdinand. After the King's death, he removed to a village in the neighborhood of Valencia, where it is believed, he fell a prey to the dagger of an assassin.

"The second son, who had joined himself to the ministers of the church, was an especial favourite of Pope Gregory. He died also soon after that event.

"The third son, yet very young, remained with his mother, who found an asylum in Switzerland, whither she carried the remnants of her ruined fortune. In his sixteenth year he left his mother and came to America. In New Orleans he soon found employment and earned much money. Bad associations, and his own inclination to dissipation, led him to deviate from the proper path, and some five years ago, he grasped at the last and most contemptible means to save his credit, he persuaded his old mother to cross the ocean. She could not refuse the prayer of her only son, and arrived.

She succeeded in bringing with her $600,000, which sum was spent by her son in a very short time. About a year ago he ended his career in New Orleans, being employed as a deputy sheriff, he killed a Creole by stabbing him. He escaped to California, and his old mother to whom New Orleans naturally became a place of extreme hatred, turned her steps toward St. Louis.

One day last week, early in the morning, the miserable city hearse conveyed the remains of *Rosa Neschemi* to the last unwaptfor resting place? *Such is life!*

SINGULAR FACT IN DEATH STATISTICS.—It appears that the total number of deaths in the cholera year (1849) for all England and Wales, was 440,839; but in 1850, the number of deaths fell to 368,995, "being not only 71,844 less than in the cholera year, but even less than the number of deaths of the year preceding that of the cholora, by as many as 30,832. * * If we take the deaths of the two years together which preceded the cholera, and strikes the mean, and treat the year of the cholera, and the compensating year that follows, in the same manner, we shall find that the four years present nearly the same average. * * So that in reality, it is found, when the aggregate of the four years is taken, either for the whole of England, or for the metropolis only, that no greater number of people died in those years because of the cholera intervening, than if the cholera had not visited us.—[Dr. Granville, in the Medical Times and Gazette.

BE INDUSTRIOUS.—We do not mean here the industry of the hands alone; but the perseverance in whatever we undertake, that is the sure precursor of ultimate success. Never allow the mind or the body to stagnate; activity is necessary to the health of both. Always have some worthy end in view, in whatever you undertake; remembering that to fail with good intentions, is more honorable than success in a evil cause.

A DREAM INTERPRETED.—A bashful Yokel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day, when she alone was at home. After settling the merits of the weather Miss said, looking slyly into his face, "I dreamed of you last night!"

"Did you! why now!"

"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me!"

"Why now! What did you dream your mother said?"

"*Oh I dreamed she wasn't at home!*"

A light now dawned on Yokel's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack—perhaps Yokel's whip, and perhaps not, but about a month more, and they were twain. &c.

Agricultural.

Summer and Winter Food of Cows.

The editor of the American *Agriculturist* has recently visited the farm of S. B. Halliday, near Providence, R. I. His farm contains 130 acres, part of which is used as a market garden. Of course, land cultivated in this way needs thorough manuring, and a large number of cows are kept "constantly manufacturing milk for the city and fertilizers for the farm." The cows are soiled—in other words, fed with green food in the stables during the summer months. The following method is adopted:

Mr. H. feeds his cows, begining in the spring with green rye till the stalks get quite hard and never after this, if necessary by cutting them up short. The rye is continued till clover is ready, which forms the next food. Clover is followed by green millett, which for this purpose, is sown early as possible in the spring. Corn sown in drills at intervals of 10 to 15 days—follows millett, and continues till frost, when millett or oats is again resorted to, and used till the ground freezes up.

The winter food of his cows consists of cut corn stalks, roots, oil meal and shorts. The daily food of each cow is 2 quarts of oil meal, 4 quarts of shorts, half a bushel of turnips and carriots, and as much cut corn stalks as she will eat. He says that from considerable experince and observation, he is satisfied that no root contributes so much to the quantity as the turnips, while carrots do not add much to the quantity, but greatly enriches the quality. He is quite certain that oil-cake is the best milk-yielding food. He says that in feeding turnips, long-continued practice has proved, beyond a doubt, that a little dry hay, or any dry food, given to a cow just before milking, will entirely prevent any turnip flavor from being communicated to the milk.

Turn Your Fence Posts.—It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all those posts solid which had been inverted from the way in which they originally grew, while all those which had been set as they grew were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down therefore, seems a specific against decay.

Saving Grass Seeds.

Many farmers neglect to save their own grass seeds because it needs attention at a time when they are most busy with their grain and hay; but if farmers generally would make it a point to save seed for their own use, they would find their account in it, both in prime cost, and in not being imposed upon by buying foul seed from another man's farm, who had no interest in keeping their land free from weeds.

Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass is among the first to ripen, and will be ready to cut from the 20th of June to the first of July, according to location and soil. This should be either reaped or cradled and immediately put in compact shocks, to stand a couple of weeks. The stubble may then be mowed and hayed, taking care not to disturb the shocks. When dry, the shocks should be moved very carefully to the barn for storage, as the seed shells out easily.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass comes in season for harvest about with timothy. The best method of gathering the seed of this grass is by stripping the heads by hand; the process is rather slow, but no other way will bring the seed in good condition, as it is too light and chaffy to be threshed and winnowed. At the price for which it sells in market, even this slow way pays well.

Meadow Fescue.

Meadow Fescue (English Blue Grass) is ripe early in July, and having a tolerable heavy seed, can be cut by the cradle or sickle, and when dry, threshed and winnowed carefully to separate the chaff.

Foul Meadow Grass.

Foul Meadow Grass ripens its seed in the last of July. We consider this as the best grass that can be raised for meadow swails and marsh lands. It is fine, nutritious, and yields a great burden; and, like a good natured wife—will bear a good deal of neglect without spoiling. When in head this grass nearly resembles red top, and is often mistaken for it. The seed is very fine and sells at a high price—as much by the bushel as clover seed, though much lighter.

Timothy Seed.

Timothy Seed ripens in July, and as it is contained in strong heads, is very easily harvested and got out, either by reaping, cradling, or with such a machine as Wagoner's clover harvester, simply taking off the heads. We wish to bespeak the attention of farmers generally to saving the best seeds of these leading grasses.—*Ohio Cul.*

From the National Era.

Letter from Canton.

Canton, China, June 20, 1854.

While the Nebraska bill and the war in Europe are absorbing the attention of your readers, events on this side of the world may possess but little interest. The rebellion is, of course, the main topic here. A short account of its origin and progress may not be out of place, as an introduction to my letter. In 1850, numerous bands of robbers in Canton and Kwang-si Provinces united under Hung-tai-tsiuen, as Emperor, with the title of Tien-teh, who appointed six generals and ministers, with the title of Kings. After several engagements at various places, Yung-ngan-fu, in Kwang-si fell into their hands, on the 27th August, 1851. Here the Emperor had established his court, coined money, &c.

In making their escape from this city, when surrounded by Imperialists, many rebels were killed, and Tien-teh taken captive, sent to Peking, and executed, in June, 1852. After this, the insurgents proceeded in a north-east direction, and about the end of June took Tsiuen-chau-fu, and in July Tsu-chau-hien, in Hunan Province. They then attacked the capital of Hanan, but were repulsed; and proceeding northward, took Yok-chau-fu, near the end of 1852. The capture of this important city, situated at the junction of the outlet of the great lake with the Yang-tsz-kiang, was the commencement of that series of unparalleled successes which attended the descent of the Yang-tsz-kiang for three hundred miles, and ended in the fall of Nanking on the 21st of March, 1853. During the summer and fall of this year, the rebels advanced northward, with various success, until they had several very important cities on the Grand Canal and in the Province of Chili, in which Peking is situated, but were driven back again by the Imperial forces, who regained possession of the cities in Chili Province, and two or three cities on the northern portion of the Grand Canal.

According to latest reliable accounts, the insurgents had possession of three provincial capitals, and of parts of five Provinces on both sides the Yang-tsz-kiang. The territory which they control contains about forty millions of inhabitants, and some of the richest soil of the Empire. They have three armies in the field, one in Shan-tung Province, which has met with great reverses, one in Ngan-hwai, and one in Huuan. Hung-siu-tsiuen seems to be the chief, since the death of Tien-teh, and he is styled Tai-ping-wong. This man is a native of Canton Province, and spent several months in 1846 with Rev. I. J. Roberts, an American Baptist Missionary, stationed in this city. From him was obtained the knowledge of the Bible, which gave origin to the religious element of the insurrection.

Very different views are entertained here, as elsewhere, as to what is to be hoped for mankind from this feature of this wonderful movement. On the one hand, much good is expected to result from the distribution of the Bible among the rebel forces, and from the opposition to idolatry, opium smoking, and other vices. On the other hand, the leaders of the insurrection seem to use Bible truth as a foundation for their own pretended revelations from Heaven, and it is said that neither the cause of humanity nor religion can be advanced by a mixture of error and truth, which teaches men to murder their fellow-beings, and that death on the battle-field is a sure passport to endless bliss. The philanthropist, however, will look upon this and all the commotions which now agitate the world, with the earnest hope that the unseen hand of Him who controls the destinies of nations, may cause to result therefrom relielf both to those who are oppressed by tyrants, and those who are bound down by chains of ignorance and superstition.

In Canton all is quiet, and the Government exercises great vigilance. At several places in the Province, local disturbances, unconnected with the rebellion, have taken place. Near Whampoa, several villages have been at war with each other, because of some old feud between two families, or clans. Many persons have been killed, and one village of three thousand inhabitants destroyed, the families taking refuge in Whampoa. The American steamer *Vincennes* has come to that place, for the protection of American interests there and in Canton.

It has been rumored that the Russian fleet in the Pacific were about to attack Hong Kong; in consequence of which, the authorities have been fortifying Victoria, enrolling volunteers, &c. Russian ships of war may, however, find enough to do elsewhere.

Pirates are very numerous in the China sea, and frequent accounts are received of their plundering junks and trading boats. Sometimes they attack the larger vessels of foreign nations.

Mr. McLane has gone to Nanking, and we expect to hear the result of his visit by the next steamer from Shanghai.

K.

Our Foreign Policy in St. Domingo.

There seems to be no longer any room to doubt that the administration have determined to recognize the independance and sovereignty of the Spanish end of the island of Hayti, which has been for the last eight or ten years in a state of revolt against the Imperial Government. This step will raise to questions for the consideration of the American people of no ordinary gravity. The first is, have we a sufficient pretext for lending our countenance and sanction to the revolting Dominicans, to the probable prejudice of our relations with Hayti? And the other is, are we prepared to abandon the narrow and intolerant policy which we have hitherto observed towards governments conducted by Africans and their descendants? We have little to apprehend, it is true, from the ill-will of the Haytian Emperor. He might embarrass the commerce which has grown up with his subjects, now eighth in point of importance to us among the nations of the earth; but the loss would fall upon a limited number of merchants, who might not, perhaps, be able to lift the voice of complaint above the big bass drum with which the State always drowns the clamour of individual suffering. One thing, however, is clear: that it is impossible for that island to be occupied by two governments in harmony with each other. The existence of a divided sovereignty there, has always been the curse of its inhabitants ever since it has been known to civilized man. Columbus found the aboriginal tribes quarrelling with each other; his successors in the East always quarrelled with the French, who colonized the West; and when the Europeans were driven out, about half a century ago, the negroes of the two extremities took up the quarrel and have kept it alive ever since, with the exception of the period of the union under Boyer, which, but for European meddlers, would have been permanent. The proclamation of religious toleration to all sects and denominations of Christians, by the Haytians, was taken advantage of by designing people to induce a revolt from that union, which, under one pretence or another, has been sustained up to the present time. This disunion is a calamity to both extremities of the island, and we should be sorry to see the United States do anything to perpetuate it.

As to the other point, our views are well known. We are not aware of any good reason for refusing to recognize any government that has an independent existence, whatever may be the complexion or character of its people, nor for neglecting to avail ourselves of any commercial advantages which may properly be obtained from them by treaty or otherwise. We would as soon negotiate with Hayti, which takes annually, in our own vessels, between two and three millions of dollars worth of our produce, as with Austria, or Italy, or Spain, that take from us no more, if as much. But such has not been the policy of the country. All black governments have been placed under the ban of the nation; and the Government of Liberia, which was established mainly at the expense and under the auspices of the American people, a government which has proved unexpectedly successful, and which enjoys the general sympathy of the nation, has found no prominent politician in the country, not even its most illustrious friend, Mr. Clay, willing to ask for it the courtesies ordinarily extended to civilized nations.

We are not aware that the political sentiment of the country has recently undergone any change favourable to a relaxation of the rule which has hitherto prevailed upon this subject. What, then, is to be done with the proposition, which will undoubtedly be made at the next Congress, for the recognition of St. Domingo? It is pretended we know, by those who are most directly interested in securing an American protectorate for the Dominican government, that the revolters and their rulers are mostly white people; but that is an error too easily exploded to prevail long. We doubt if any unprejudiced witness can be produced who will testify that there are five hundred whites in all Dominica. In the public service there is not a single white man or an individual who would have been recognized as a citizen under the rules laid down by Messrs. Clayton and Webster during their administrations of the State Department. We give to-day the genealogy of the leading members of the government, including the Congress that is expected to ratify the treaty which Mr. and Mrs. Cazneau are negotiating. It will be seen that they are all blacks or mixed blood.

This statement, with the note accompanying it, has been furnished us by one who resided many years in St. Domingo, and has held one of the highest offices under its government. We have no doubt of its substantial accuracy. It is readily susceptible of demonstration, we believe, that the general proportion of whites to coloured people in both extremities of the island is about the same. The fact that the Spaniards have less of the prejudice against intermarriage with blacks than any other European colonists in St. Domingo, has resulted in producing one distinction, which doubtless exists between the population of the East and West. The Haytians are a nation of blacks, with a large infusion of mulattoes, the Dominicans are a nation of mulattoes with a large infusion of blacks. The proportion of whites in both are about the same. And how should it be otherwise? When Toussiant took possession of St. Domingo, in 1800, the Spaniards emigrated in large numbers to neighboring islands and to South America. There have been two very extensive emigrations from there since, while there has never been any considerable emigration to the east part of the island, except of Haytians from the west. If they have white people in St. Domingo, when did they go or how did they get there?

But this is all a pretence. There are motives for desiring our government to lend its countenance to the Dominican revolters which are not disclosed. It is necessary for the accomplishment of what is proposed to pretend that the Dominicans are white, and are claiming our protection against the persecutions of their black neighbors. In due time that pretence will be exploded and the true state of the case exposed. Then what shall we do? Shall we abandon our policy with regard to African governments, or shall we adhere to it? Shall we recognise the Dominican as a government *de facto*, and with it the Haytian and Liberian; or shall we make a discrimination in favor of the Dominicans; or shall we have nothing to do with any of them? These are questions which the people, who are soon to choose their representatives in the next Congress, may as well turn over in their minds.—*Evening Post.*

Genealogy of the Political Authorities of St. Domingo.

Pedro Santana, President of the Republic. His father was an old resident of Hincke, and was a mulatto and slave of Don Miguel de La Cayo. In 1801 they went to reside in the Province of Seybo. The Minister Miguel Bartedo; mulatto on his father's side.

The Minister Aba al Fau and his brothers are mulattoes; his mother was natural daugher of Mr. Justamente, by a mulatto woman. He had her educated as a legitimate child.

General Antonio Duverger, one of the most famous of the Dominican generals, is a mulatto, born at Mirbalais, and of Haytian descent.

Messed Marcano, a general of division and member of Congress, is from Margarita (South America.) His mistress is now residing in that place. She endeavored to make him return, but was unsuccessful. He is a mulatto.

General Moreno, black, now in command of the village of Baya Monte Plata.

General Aranjo, black; he commands the peninsula of Samana; his father was a Haytian.

Gen. Romejio del Castillio, mulatto, from both lines. He has a child and seven nephews in Havana who bear the name of Gusman. They have abandoned their legitimate name of Galico.

General Juan Rosa, commandant of Seybo. Mulatto.

General Bernadino, chief of a squadron of cavalry of Seybo. Black. He commenced his services in the capacity of a servant to Santana.

General J. Esteban Aybar, who was sent on a mission to Europe, and who was afterwards minister of war, is a mulatto. His family, on the father's side, endeavoured to prevent the marriage between M. Juan Antonio, his father, with Masico, his mother, on account of colored blood, as in those days they were quite particular upon this point; but as it was found that Masico held a higher rank than J. Antonio, the marriage was assented to.

General Ramon Meya, a mulatto from both lines. His uncle, Jose M. Meya, now alive, is sufficient evidence of the fact.

General Juan Evangelista Baptista, who is in command at Azua, is descendant of an African on his mother's side; her name is Mainena.

Bonaventura Baez, founder of the political existence of the Dominicans, is a descendant of African blood in both lines. His mother is dead; she was a slave to his father. He is now residing at St. Thomas, and his complexion is that of a dark mulatto. He was formerly President of the Republic.

General Pedro Florentine, black.

General Santiago Suaro, commandant of the Southern Frontier, is a colored man.

General Sarzedo, the political chief of the province of Sentiago on the Northern frontier, in 1845, is a mulatto both on the father's and mother's side.

General Mejias, coloured.

General Gomez, coloured.

General Ramon Vido, mulatto. He was minister of war in 1849.

General Pedro Mena, African blood on both father's and mother's side.

General Contrera, African blood, both lines. His father, named Canito, is alive, and resides there.

General Fransica Sanchez, a Sambo; his father is black and his mother a mulattress.

General Jacinto Concha and his brothers are all mixed bloods—white on their father's and mulattoes on their mother's side. She is well known to be the daughter of Fio Jacinto Lopez, whose parents are almost black, and who resided in the village of Seybo. They are well known by all the inhabitants of that place.

General of the Navy, J. Alezandro Acarto, mulatto. His mother was a mulatto and his mother's mother was a negress and a slave of Justo Manti.

General Sandeavar, now commandant of the Place of Llanas Ariebo; mulatto, was born and brought up in that place, where all his relations, who are mulattoes and blacks, reside.

General Francisco Sosa, mulatto by both lines. He resides at Los Llanas. His family are composed of mulattoes and blacks.

Colonel Nicolas Patricino, de Azua. His father, Jose Patricion, was formerly a slave of Don Miguel de la Atalaya. He is of the same house with Santana.

Colonel Bruno Betance, mulatto, son of Marricento Betance, a slave of the family of Betance, which migrated to Porto Rico in 1801, where they now reside.

The Colonel of Police Pattin, mulatto, from both lines.

Colonel Santiago Basora, African slave of Don Jose Basora, which family migrated to Porto Rico in 1822.

Colonel Balantin Sanchez, commandant of the town of St. Juan, is of African origin.

Colonel T. N. Ravelo, mulatto, African blood on mother's side. She is daughter of Fio Jose Losreyes, who is now living.

Colonel Juan Contrera, commandant of Banico, black.

Colonel Martin de Bargas, of African origin.

Colonel Andres Grera, of African origin.

Colonel Serverio Rio, black.

Colonel Ariseto, African blood in both lines.

Colonel Florentino, black,

Colonel Manuel Bautista, black.

Colonel Telefora who resides at Port au Platte, is mulatto in both lines.

Colonel Pepe Gomes, of the family of Gomes of St. Domingo, is a mulatto from his mother's side.

Colonel Juan Ruis, black, son of a master carpenter, Josa Ruis, a black man.

Colonel Torivio Mayon, director of the hospital, is a coloured man.

Colonel Eusevia Pereira, commandant of the Place of St. Christopher, is a mulatto from both lines.

Members of the Congress of Revision, 1854.

Domingo Pichardo and his relations. All mulattoes, decendants of Africa by their grandmothers. The first Pichardo a white man, in the last century, was curate of Santingo. He became the father of a son by one of his servants, a negro woman. Senor Seresera, Auditor of the Court of St. Domingo, had by one of his negro women a daughter. Pichardo educated her in a good education and then married them to each other. Hence came the Pichardos of Santiago, who have made so much noise in the world.

Benigno Roxas. From Stantiago, a mulatto of the same descent with the Pichardos and Seresera, for all these gentlemen derive their appellation from the house in which their fathers were born.

Antonia Cambrez, coloured.

Felez Mercenario, a mulatto on the father's side.

Teleforo Ojio, a mulatto by both father's and mother's side. His family are in Macalbo, mulatto butchers, living in a quarter called El Empedrado.

Felipe Perdemo and Mateo his brother, mulattoes born in the district of Santa Barbara; children of Senor Perdomo and a mulatto lady of the family of Las Lunas.

T. B. Dobelas, a mulatto by both lines. His mother, a coloured woman, was called Mamiere ——

F. M. Castro, *alias* Del Monte, a mulatto.

T. Espayar, a mulatto, a descendant of the Espayars of Caimao Osbo.

Tejera, a mulatto; his paternal uncle, who was called Senor Rafael a shoemaker by trade, lived in the *Calle de las Plateros*

T. R. Bernal, a mulatto; son or nephew of Tio Melchior Bernal, who was partly a physican. This latter had a brother, a very dark man. From these Bernals came all those who now figure in St. Domnigo as Cabrals and Bernals—all of them mulattoes.

Note—To prove clearly that the people of the eastern part of Hayti are mulattoes and negroes, nothing is required but to recall to mind the events of its history, beginning with the year 1795, when St. Domingo was ceded to France. At this epoch all the gentry emigrated to Porto Rico and Cuba. All their families embarked in the ships of war which were sent by the King of Spain, and were anchored in the Bay of Ocoa until the last person who wished to embark was received. Again, in 1801, others who had remained embarked. In 1821, when this part of the Island became independent under Don Jose Nunez do Cazeres, all the chiefs and their familes emigrated, and with them many Catalans, being all that were left of the white Europeans.

In 1822, when the President Jean Pierro Boyer, took possession, Don Jose Nunez and his family departed, and every white Creole followed and settled on the Main.

It is not to be doubted that on the four occasions, on which the emigration of the whites from St. Domingo took place, the number must have been considerable. What is very certain, and evident to any impartial person, is, that all those who figure now in that country, figured also until the year 1843.

This could not have been the case, had not been negroes and mullattoes, since then the whites, not being citizens of Hayti, could not obtain offices of any kind, for which reason the negroes and mulatoes of St. Domingo, as well as of the other towns, were placed in all the civil and military posts, taking the pre-eminence and prerogatives which the whites who emigrated had enjoyed.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

The Rev. S. R. Ward delivered an interesting Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Castle Inn, Woodford, Essex, on Friday the 21st July ult., Stephen Bourne, Esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica and British Guiana, presiding. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and much sympathy was excited by the appeals of Mr. Ward. The object of the meeting was to promote the formation of a local Anti-Slavery Society, to co-operate with the *Ladies' Free-labour Association* at Walthamstow, the members of which are working single-handed, and would be glad of a little assistance from the gentlemen of the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Ward gave especial prominence to the fact, that those who consume slave-labour produce are parties thus far to keeping up slavery; and enjoined those who professed anti-slavery sentiments to act consistently, by abstaining, as far as lies in their power, from consuming articles the product of slave-labour. He also showed how, by developing the resources of our East and West-India Colonies, and by promoting the cultivation of cotton there, in Africa, Australia, and elsewhere, and thus augmenting the supply of free-labour staples, slave-holders would eventually be thrust out of the markets of the world by the more successful enterprises of free-labour.

Mr. Chamerovizow, Secretary of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, also addressed the meeting. He pointed out in what manner the system of slavery reacted on the people of this country, as, to wit, in the case of the law relating to coloured seamen, and indicated the course which the American church has observed in abstaining from taking action against slaveholders. He also referred to the various instrumentalities that might be employed, to break down the system, amongst which, he stated that the religious bodies in this country might become the most powerful, by remonstrating with their American co-religionists who either uphold slave-holding or do not speak against it, and by refusing to receive such into church-fellowship. This course, he observed, would awaken a sentiment in the American churches against Slavery, which it was to be regretted does not exist.

Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference.

An Anti-Slavery Conference was held in the *Athenæum*, Manchester, on Tuesday the 1st August ult., in commemoration of West-India Emancipation, having been convened by the *Anti-Slavery and India-Reform League*.

The object of the Conference, as set forth in the Circular, was, "not merely to celebrate the overthrow of the foul system of bondage that once disgraced the British colonies, and to remonstrate the improved and improving condition of the emancipated negro; but also to consider the present aspect of the Slavery question in those civilized countries in which the colored race are still held in subjection; and to decide as to the best instrumentalities that can be employed by the British anti-slavery party for the abolition of Slavery and the slave-trade. * * * Among the subjects that will be considered by the Conference, and upon which suitable Resolutions will be proposed, are the following:—

"1. The result of West-India Emancipation.

"2. The present political and religious aspects of the Slavery Question in the United States, with especial reference to the Nebraska Bill, the contemplated seizure of Cuba, and other territory, and the more recent action of the Fugitive Slave-law.

"3. The charges preferred against the American Abolitionists.

"4. The movement for the dissolution of the Union, and other instrumentalities for the overthrow of Slavery, which are employed in America.

"5. British co-operation with American Abolitionists."

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Conference assembled in the Athenæum at ten in the morning. The proceedings commenced at half-past ten. Abraham Watkin, Esq., J. P., was apointed President; Professor Scott, President of Airedale College, Vice-President; the Rev. W. Parker, and Mr. T. W. Chesson, Secretaries. The following gentlemen, among many others, were present: George Thompson, Esq.; Parker Pillsbury, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. Wm. Wells Brown; the Revs. S. R. Ward, Canada; Wm. Guest, Leeds; T. P. Ham, Bristol; S. A. Steinthal, Bridgewater; W. H. Bonner, Birkenhead; J. G. Rogers, Ashton-under-Lyne; John Curwen, Plaistow; Francis Bishop, Liverpool; G. B. Bubier, Salford; W. R. Thorburn, Bury; J. H. Hutton, B A., Manchester; Dr. Beard, Raynor, Wesleyan Minister; H. Christopherson, Bowdon; F. Howarth, Bury; W. Whitlegge, Manchester; Dr M'Kerrow, Manchester; Henry King, Esq., Rochdale; John Kingsley, Esq.; Mr. North, a fugitive slave from South Carolina; and Mr. W. P. Powell, a colored gentleman of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

After a short introductory speech of the Chairman, letters were read from the following friends of the cause who were unable, for various reasons, to attend the sittings of the Conference: The Earl of Carlisle; the Bishop of Oxford; Miss Harriet Martineau; Dr. Nichol, Glasgow; James Haughton, Esq., Dublin; James Bell, Esq., M.P.; Edward Baines, Esq., Leeds; Rev. Dr. Campbell; Rev. Dr. Urwick; P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq.; Mayor of Bolton; Dr. Dick, Dundee; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; and John Cropper, Esq., Liverpool.

The following letter was also submitted from L. A. Chamerovzow, on behalf of the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*:—

"27, New Broad Street, 28th July, 1854

"To the Secretaries of the *Anti-Slavery and India-Reform League*—

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, informing me that an Anti-Slavery Conference is to be held in Manchester on the 1st August, and inviting me, and any other friend of the cause, to attend.

"In reply, I beg, on behalf of the committee, to convey to you an expression of their sympathy with the objects of the Conference, and of their cordial wishes for its success; but I am to inform you, that, owing to my approaching departure on a continental anti slavery mission, and to some other cause, it will not be convenient to send a deputation to Manchester on the present occasion. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours very obediently,

"L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William Flamer.
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z H Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Colas, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

The Mission to the Colored People Again.

After the most thorough examination of the objects and aims of "the Colonial Church and School Society," as set forth in its Seventeenth Annual Report,—the branch of the Colonial Church and School Society to be especially assigned to the work of evangelizing the "Colored Settlers," and the further and still *more* special work, if possible, in connection with the same, of training up preachers and teachers among the Colored people, to carry civilization to Africa, as declared in a public meeting, in this city, by those appointed to the work, we are prepared to give an "opinion," for the benefit, entertainment and satisfaction of many of our readers, and probably the dissatisfaction of here and there a "sore head," who cannot bear that anything should be said, or an idea entertained, different from what is "created" for their "use," by those too, whose presence, complexion, and authoritative manner inspire the utmost fear in the timid souls. With the objects of the Church and School Society, in the general, we are well pleased—at least it should, in our humble judgment, have the same hold on the general consideration, as any other missionary organization, apart from its sectarian character, and in the details of its operations among the various classes in these provinces, we see much to commend in the catholic spirit displayed. The labors of Mr. W. Wood, at Nanticoke, spoken of on page 23, of the Report, prove that.—The good Missionary shows that no "branch," *colored*, for the purpose of benefiting the colored people, is needed. We give, here, two extracts from the page referred to, in confirmation of our position:—

ESCAPED SLAVE.

"In this shantie I also found a once poor slave lately arrived from the Southern States. In making his escape, he had suffered incredible hardships, crossing into Canada during the severity of winter, with but scanty clothing, his feet and hands were badly frozen.

"Called on Walker, a coloured man, with whom I had a very refreshing and edifying conversation. I found him deeply experienced in divine things, he explained his view of Christian perfection, which was simply a completeness in Christ, who was made unto him, wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption; that, being in Christ, there was to him no condemnation; that the righteousness of Christ covered him, and His blood washed his heart clean, so that he was perfect in Christ, which perfection admitted of progress: as to the sanctifying process within, he still felt his need of a continual washing in the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. I asked him to pray with me, and for me, which he did most earnestly and fervently, and with a flow of language and sentiment such as I have seldom heard."

INFIDELITY.

"A stranger called on me. Sorry to find that he was an infidel, and did not believe that our Saviour was really crucified or died, but only in appearance; so also with John the Baptist, did not believe, that his head was literally cut off, but rather that John's head was raised to honor: and thus he turned the whole of Scripture from its simplicity into a figurative mystery."

We repeat, again, a Mission of the Colonial Church and School Society, of the Church of England, we cannot conscientiously have any objection to, that we would not have against a Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian mission, and yet, against this "branch" mission, we entirely object.—First, because the assumptions upon which it is founded are wrong, and not as are the facts, though made by persons who, as their names and lives give assurance, are of the most disinterested benevolence. The "address," to be found on page 20 of the Report, and which we here give in full, though dictated evidently by a spirit of philanthropy, does *injustice* to the white citizens of these provinces generally, by charging them with a prejudice equal to Yankees of New York and Boston—does *injustice* to the colored people, by consigning them to a pit of degradation, without exception, so deep, that, if true, the instrumentalities as well as instruments detailed by them for the work of "raising them out," will not, can not, in the nature of the case effect it.

It is further a contradiction to the well-known fact, that apart from such special efforts, colored people have religious opportunities, to the extent at least that the whites have, and which are afforded them by other denominations. There are the Free Church Missions to all, Baptist Missions, Methodist Missions, &c. In the Report, which we are now considering, Mr. W. Wood speaks in this wise of a colored man, showing that he enjoyed religious opportunities previous to the visit of Mr. W:—

COLORED POPULATION.

"Called to see a colored man, living in a shantie, and was surprised to find him an experienced Christian, with an extensive acquaintance with revealed truth, and the Scriptures generally, and possessing an enlarged and cultivated mind. We conversed for some time upon Divine things, during which he related to me his experience: how he was first seriously impressed and how the good work advanced, until he obtained a comfortable and happy assurance of the salvation of his soul; and now, he said his practice always was to make a reckoning with himself every night, and not to sleep until he could say, all was right. After prayer, I departed, feeling how far superior the situation of this man was to that of one surrounded with luxury, but void of his high and heavenly prospects."

It defers to the opinions of Southern planters, as to the effect on the American mind made by the great address of the women of Great Britain against slavery, and as to the efforts to be used for those they would gladly again make their slaves; and proposes a mode of operations from such deceptive, though specious dictation, calculated to draw lines of distinction completely between the white and colored population:—

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN CANADA.

March, 1852,

It was urged, in some instances, on the promoters of the Adaress to the Women of the United States for the Abolition of Slavery, that their movement had not a practical character, and that it was deficient in real effort and self-denial,

The present appeal is open to no such reply. We take the liberty to lay before you the state of the people of color in Her Majesty's Canadian possessions, and entreat you to co-operate in an immediate and extensive plan to raise their moral and social condition.

Their number, we believe, may be estimated at about 25,000, consisting almost entirely of fugitive slaves, and increasing at the rate of, at least, 2,000 every year. They are in the lowest state of ignorance of religion, and even of scenlar knowledge; and, according to accounts that have been received, utterly neglected by all around them; and, though permitted to live in freedom, to a great extent, it is to be feared, are as much the victums of popular prejudice as their brethren in Boston or New York.

Yet all experience in the West Indies, and in the southern States of America, proves them to be a docile, affectionate, and reclaimable race. They are our brethren in the sight of God, and our brethren too as living under the same Government. The obligation to make great exertions in their behalf surely is manifest, and we cannot believe, that there are any to whom we appeal who will not joyfully and fruitfully acknowledge the responsibility.

It is proposed to form a branch of the "Colonial Church and School Society," to be specially assigned to the work of evangelizing the colored settlers. The undertaking will require the establishment of three Schools, with a Master and a Mistress for each, and two European Clerical Agents, who shall itinerate as Missionaries among the people, and preach to them the "word of life."

Funds to the extent of £1,500 or £2,000 in the first year, and from 1,000 to 1,500 in subsequent years, will be adequate to the purpose. It is a small demand for so great a result.

A movement such as this is the necessary and becoming consequence of the movement in favor of negro emancipation. No one will deny that it is a Christian duty; and few who have any knowledge of the history and general position of slavery will question the benefits to arise out of it. We have been credibly informed, on the authority of persons conversant with the views and feelings of the southern planters, that the spectacle of a large body of the negro race, elevated in social and religious condition, and walking like Christian men in the light of the Gospel, would do more to tranquilize their fears, and effect a general, if not an universal, manumission, than any plan yet devised in England or America.

We invite, and earnestly entreat, your co-operation, in full faith that the blessing of God will rest on a work begun in such a spirit and for such an end.

Shaftesbury, Carlisle | Edward Buxton, Arthur Kinnaird.

JAMAICA.

Your Committee have for some time been urged to commence missions in this important but impoverished Island, and have before them applications for aid to establish Schools in the Blue Mountain and Pemberton Valleys, on the northern and Southern coast, and to the support of a much-needed mission, by contributing a small grant towards the maintenance of a Clergyman, in the vicinity of the capital.

The Rev. F. H. Almon conveys his appeal to your Committee in a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"I am induced to ask the aid of your Society in behalf of a mission, established by the Bishop of Jamaica in the western district of Kingston, where spiritual destitution painfully prevails.

"The western part of the town and the suburban villages, contain a population of some thousands. There is no Church or resident Clergyman in the district, no free-school for the children, and habits of profligacy, idleness, and irreligion lamentably abound. To prove that I am drawing a faithful picture of the sad condition in which immortal souls are living without God, and dying without hope, I adduce the following extract from the letter of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rector of Kingston:—'Knowing as I do the spiritual destitution and moral degradation, of a large portion of the lower class of the inhabitants, who never enter any place of Divine Worship, and to whom, from the limited staff of the clergy regular and efficient religious instruction cannot be administered, I am ready to remove any difficulty, that may be in the way of your commencing your Mission under certain conditions,' &c."

Mr. Almon, adopting the language of the Society, continues,—

"I cordially believe, that religious error can best be met by a distinct declaration of the total corruption of our nature, justification by grace through faith alone, and the necessity of a vital change of heart in all who show by their conversation in the world, that they have not passed from death unto life."

The Rev. W. Stearn, a faithful and zealous Clergyman at Fonthill, in the Blue Mountain Valley, has received from the Committee the promise of a Schoolmaster.

His statements exhibit the spiritual condition of the great mass of the poor of the island as being most degraded, and they contain so many urgent entreaties for aid, that the Committee felt it to be an imperative duty to render assistance in a case of so distressing a nature. It is hoped also, that a Corresponding Committee will, ere long, be formed, and the peculiar destitution of Jamaica will draw forth liberal contributions from some at least who were once interested in its wealth and former prosperity. He says,—

"Unless something is done for us by the British Government, the civil and religious institutions of the country must be abandoned. But He who rules above has the hearts of all men in His hand, and all events are under His control.

"So little money can now be collected from the people, that many Dissenters have closed their schools and chapels, or placed them in improper hands; and Clergymen of the Church of England, I hear, have serious thoughts of leaving too, some on the plea of sickness, and others on account of the fearful state of the country.

But God's purposes must be fufilled with or without the usual means employed. And if He has a work for them to do, the instruments will doubtless be provided; but the means are ours, and we are bound to use them.

"This, my dear Sir, is a heathen country, with a Christian name, and we must act accordingly.

"I do not speak from hearsay, but from twenty years' experience, when I tell you, that England must find the men, and England must find the means to pay them for many years to come, or, humanly speaking, Jamaica's doom is sealed. Thousands upon thousands, and thousands yet again, have been withdrawn from poor Jamaica to enrich my own dear native country, and withdrawn by men who thinking of themselves alone, left us nothing but the offspring of their vices, and the misery that their sins entailed upon us is now increased so fearfully by our own, that *we cannot help ourselves*, although that is an object to be aimed at by all.

"*Feb.*, 7, 1853.—I was given to understand by one of the magistrates of the parish, a few days ago, that if better agents were not found within twelve months, our schools would be abandoned.

"The Roman Catholics are carrying everything before them in Kingston; at least, amongst the lower orders. Humanly speaking an effort must be made to check their progress, *now or never*.

"Caution, prudence, and Christian firmness will be more required than ever now, for I cannot get rid if the presentiment, that the final struggle between light and darkness is close at hand."

From Pemberton Valley, Port Maria, an applicant writes as follows:—

"The two Townships, in behalf of which the application is made, contains a population of 2,000, not more than fifteen or twenty of whom are white people. The Parish Church at Port Maria is seven miles off; the Retreat Church it seven miles in the opposite direction, with very bad roads to both places.

"The number of children is about 200, of whom half might be expected to attend the school at its commencement. There is a house on the property, with 7 acres of land advantageously situated, in almost every respect, for a free residence, and upon which a school-house could readily be put up, as there is plenty of hardwood which would be furnished gratis on the spot. The school-house might then be used for Divine Service.

"The Proprietors of Pemberton Valley propose to give £30 per annum—to give the house as a free residence, together with seven acres of land. What the Proprietors of two neighbouring estates, the House of Assembly, and the Vestry may do, I have not yet ascertained."

DOMINICA.

In reference to Dominica, your Committee are still anxious to render assistance to the labours of the Rev. M. M. Dillon, the Rector of Roseau, and to testify their sympathy with him in the arduous undertaking wherein he has been so greatly blessed. They grieve to learn, that only *one* Protestant clergyman is found in an island so densely populated,—where, too, the Church of Rome has its Vicar-Apostolic, twelve priests, and numberless inferior emissaries.

They desire also to express their obligations to Mr. Dillon, for aiding the Society at home by advocating its cause on several important occasions, and rendering it essential service.

We further object to this "branch," as affording opportunity to those who might manage or mismanage it, to engraft upon it, features akin to Yankee colonization. In fact, we have been told, as before said, by the Missionary in charge, that it will offer facilities for training up preachers and teachers for Africa; a feature of the plan that never occurred to the pious mind of the Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird; but which the Rev. Mr. Dillon informs us, originated with himself; and which, with the other objects, is to be carried out by co-operation of a Mr Sunmer and other gentlemen in New York. What has the Colonial Church and School Society to do with men in Yankeedom? Are not Englishmen sufficient to carry on the "pious" work of their societies without intermeddling by men in the States, especially work designed for the colored people? We confess to a fear of some bad design, whether seen by the Missionary in this case or not. White men have no schools for training men for Africa as the "great" object, and yet seldom can a school be got up for colored people, but their fatherland must be attended to—they are suddenly and all of them, to become teachers and preachers, and such like. We are Americans, and cannot in common reason be supposed to have other than a common interest in Africa,—we should do something else besides teach, preach, and be servants; and as the schools of the Province, of every grade, are open to us in every locality where the whites are not either stupidly besotted with rum and ignorance, or where Yankee interests have not superceded British, we should be permitted to go without threats or persuasion to those established or to be established, especially that we may have the opportunity of learning how much we are needed away from home. If colored men are to be trained to teach and preach, why not let them decide without suggestions from this one or that, as to the field of future operations? Or why may they not labor in Canada, after having "served their time."

If the teachers are not yet prepared for Africa, it would be vastly better to establish the Normals Schools in Africa at once, and train natives to the work at home, and suffer colored Americans to help make up the future of this continent; but that would not be "advisable." By this new plan, by the time the training is over, the public mind will probably be formed to further African schemes. It occurred to us, that Jamaica and Demarara, &c., being nearer home, might have served as trial fields to the future colored missionaries; but we were told that they are well supplied with teachers, preachers, &c. However, the above extracts from pages 67 and 68, will, we think, satisfy any candid mind that there is nothing so revolting in a true picture of the colored people of Canada, as drawn by men now struggling to elevate the West Indians, and they cannot fail to convince them of the importance of missionary efforts that will have in view the welfare of the country in which they may operate, as well as countries thousands of miles off.

Yellow Fever.

The fever is still raging in Savannah, Georgia, all the hotels and principal business places are closed.

In Charleston, S. C., the number of deaths by the yellow fever, for the week ending Sept. 13th, was 57.

A fugitive slave was seized in a street in Chicago, one day last week, by three men, his cries brought assistance, when the men were arrested.

The men by the last account, were undergoing an examination. They are charged with assaulting, with a deadly weapon. The testimony so far shows that they seized the man without any legal authority; and on his escaping fired a pistol at him. Notice has been given by the prosecution that after this charge is finished, they will be prosecuted for Kidnapping and creating a riot.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The Colored Citizens of Toronto, met in general meeting at the second Wesleyan Church, Richmond St., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20th, 1854.

Wilson R. Abbott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. Wm. P. Newman appointed Secretary.

After prayer by Bro. Robinson, the object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, who called upon the Secretary to read from the "Seventeenth Annual Report of the Colonial Church and School Society" which reading showed that the object of Rev. Mr. Dillon's Mission to this country is to establish a separate school, or school's for the colored people.

It was voted, that a Committee of five be appointed, to draft resolutions for another meeting respecting the said Mission.

Rev. Wm. P. Newman, Mr. Adolphus Juda Wilson, R. Abbott, Esq., Rev. Mr. Johnson, were then appointed.

Voted, that W. R. Abbott be a Committee to wait on Mr. Dillon, invite him to attend the next meeting of the colored citizens.

Voted, that we adjourn to meet at the Sayer St. Chapel, on Monday evening of next month, at 7½ o'clock.

W. R. Abbott, Chairman.
Wm. P. Newman, Secretary.

Colportage in Canada West.

Upper Canada Tract Society.
Toronto, September 4th, 1854

Before and at the Twenty-second Anniversary of this Society, held on the 6th of June, the history of its past operations, its present condition, and the relation it sustains to Evangelical Christianity, were carefully considered.

In view of the success which God has vouchsafed to the limited efforts made, and the small amount of agency thus far employed by this society, and of the success of *Colportage* as employed by the American Tract Society, in this Province; in view of the wants of our population as revealed by Colporteur labour, showing great destitution of Religious Knowledge in our country, the prevalence of Romanism and other erroneous systems of Religion, and great indifference to education and spiritual Religion among nominal Protestants, and the wide-spread diffusion of a *corrupt* and *destructive Literature*; and in view of the fact that the progress of our country is far more rapid than the increase of means for its Evangelization, we are convinced that Providence calls upon this society to go forward and enlarge its operations, so as to meet the wants of this Province, believing as we do that Sabbath Observance, the Bible Cause, Sunday Schools, Temperance, and other good objects and religious enterprises will here, will be effectually promoted. The employment of Colporteurs for a term of years, including the 40,000 Germans west of this city. The history of Colportage in the United States warrants these expectations.

We are grateful to the American Tract Society for having begun vigorously to extend the work of Colportage among us, and for their willingness to render us any assistance in their power by transferring to us men now in their employ, and supplying us with such assistance as we need to start this benevolent work. If this much needed enterprise is prosecuted by us, with the facilities now enjoyed, it promises great good to this City, as the *head-quarters* of its operations. Canada West has the ability, and Toronto a large share of that ability; to sustain it. The Committee can do but little without the warm-hearted and liberal co-operation of our citizens in making a vigorous effort here—such an effort as shall give us the confidence of all disposed to aid such a work, and secure their co-operation.

We are doing what we can by securing the services of a General Agent, and we take much pleasure in commending to your Christian confidence and personal regard, the Rev. Yates Hickey, who has just commenced an effort in Toronto, for *this Society*, and whose efficient labors as Superintendent of Colportage, in connection with the Rochester Agency for Western New York and Canada, and whose prominent relation to the American Tract Society will add value to his services in behalf of this Institution.

This is a work of *faith* and *prayer* and benevolence, and while only devoted Christian men are to be employed in carrying it forward, it is a matter of *personal interest* to every Canadian, and may be made a means of good to all.

As it is proposed to make Toronto the seat of operations for the Province, special effort and large subscriptions will be expected in this city from Christians and all who want to see Canada blessed by this simple but effective agency. To make the duty of every one more plain, we would further state that, in addition to three Colporteurs employed by this Society, and two by the Kingston Society, the American Tract Society have some *twenty* who are *Canadians*, and who may be transferred to us so soon as the funds are raised to warrant this Society in undertaking what all must see is its own appropriate work.

Funds are now needed to purchase publications from the London and American Tract Societies, for the use of Colporteurs, and will be needed from year to year, to pay their salaries, for books and tracts granted to the destitute, and the various and large expenses inseperable from an extended benevolent enterprize.

Since Providence has prepared the way by raising up men and providing to our hand all other needed instrumentality, *money* is all that is now required to give full success. Shall Toronto allow this opportunity to pass unimproved? Shall the large resources in the hands of many here be unavailable for such an object? We trust that Christians and philanthropists will say, with one voice, "The means shall be furnished."

Documents explaining the work may be had at the Depository, 67, Young Street; and all who wish to volunteer their encouragement can do so by placing their funds at the disposal of the Committee, leaving their donations at the same place. £5 constitutes a member for life, and £50 pay a Colporteur's salary one year. Any person or persons paying this amount may have the Quarterly Report of a Colporteur for their information and encouragement.

JAS. RICHARDSON, *President.*
A. T. McCORD,
A. WICKSON, M. A., } *Secretaries.*
In behalf of the Committee.

Frost.—Frost was experienced during two evenings lately, in the neighborhood of Bytown, and the leaves of potatoes have suffered from its influence.—*Colonist.*

The Ottawa *Citizen* states that several buildings have lately been destroyed by fire in the neighborhood of the Chats, under circumstances which leave little doubt of their being the work of incendiaries. An Orange Lodge was first destroyed some weeks ago, and since then two Roman Catholic churches were also destroyed.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEWS IMPORTANT!!

New York, Sept. 21, 1854.

The *Arabia* arrived at 5.15. Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Flour advanced 1s. on the week—western 28s. 6d. Wheat 3d. White corn declined 6d. Beef firm. Pork dull. Bacon and Lard firm. Tallow declined 1s.

The War.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that by this time the allies may have landed on the Crimea, and we shall soon hear of important events.

The Turks are taking the offensive vigorously in Bessarabia, and Schamyl has commenced operations in earnest, having arrested the tide of Russian success beyond the Caucasus.

The Sebastopol expedition will consist of 25,000 each, French and English, and 20,000 Turks.

Austria does not consider the refusal of Russia a *causus belli*.

Late advices from St. Domingo, report the fever to be raging to an alarming extent, but more especially among the shipping.

A rumor has roached the city that Seignora Stiffoneni died recently of cholera in the city of Mexico.

Nothing of moment from the Baltic.

The fire engines at Odessa have been ordered to be destroyed by the Russians.

General Bebutoff has evacuated Bayaziel, and blown up the fortress.

A Constantinople despatch says, Schamyl has surprised the Russian army in Georgia, and destroyed 200 villas.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, and the Rifle and other regiments have left Constantinople for Varna.

Lord Raglan would embark at Varna in the *Carradoc* on the 2nd, and the expedition was to embark at Baltschik.

The troops are represented as being very enthusiastic.

The French troops in the Baltic are to return to France.

Austria still perseveres in supporting the guarantees from Russia, and will await the result of operations against Sebastopol.

The Russians are making preparations to burn the cities of Odessa, Reni, Brailog, Galatz, and Ismael, should they be forced to abandon them.

Russia rejects the proposition of the Four Powers.

Vienna, Thursday.

The *Trinden Blat* has advices from Galatz of the 1st, according to which a number of French and English gun-boats entered the Sulina mouth of the Danube on the 31st August. Another flotilla of gun-boats will enter the Kaila mouth.

The *Fulton*, with General Baraguay D'Hilliers and suite on board, arrived here last night.

All the Boomarsund forts have been destroyed, and the troops remain among the Islands.

The Russian forces in Asia had fallen back as far as Erwine.

Russian agents disguised as Bedouins have been arrested at Damascus.

From Athens we learn that the King positively refuses any indemnification to Turkey.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.

It is reported that a serious rebellion has broken out in the Pashaliks of Karienta

From the camp at Bologne, we have a flood of accounts of the manœuvres before the Emperor and Prince Albert.

Mr. Soule is charged by French and Spanish papers at conniving against the tranquility of Spain. It is said he is identified in a cabal against General Esparteres, and to be connected with sundry recent attempts at insurrection.

The London *Times'* correspondent thinks that the proof against him is so strong that he will not venture back to Madrid.

The weather has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Proceedings against Archdeacons Wilberforce and Denison.—We are able to announce, that both these Archdeacons are now on the point of being brought before the proper tribunals, for their Romish teaching. The honor of vindicating the faith and Protestant doctrine of the Church of England will devolve upon the two venerable Archbishops of either province. The Archbishop of York, at the instance of the Rev. John Jarratt, Vicar of North Cave, in the East Riding, has determined to send the charge against Archdeacon Wilberforce to his Provincial Court; and, in consequence of Lord Auckland, the present Bishop of Bath and Wells, having refused to send the complaint against Archdeacon Denison to the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury, the Primate, at the instance of the Rev. oseph Ditcher, Vicar of South Brent, Somerset, has issued a Commission of Inquiry on the subject of the charge against the Archdeacon of Taunton.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of Minto, in the County of Wellington, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to Andrew Geddes, Esqr. at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Six-pence per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous: the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years: a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each. 36, 114.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each 36, 123.
4th do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each. 36, 119.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do 36, 129.
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do 1 to 10, 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 33 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160
11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182, 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122, 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143, 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Pence. Currency. £.	s.	d.	Sterling.	s.	d.	Pounds. Currency. £.	s.	d.	Sterling. £.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to 1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	" 2
0	0	3¾	"	0	3	3	13	0	" 3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	" 4
0	0	6¼	"	0	5	6	1	8	" 5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	" 6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	" 7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	" 8
0	0	11¼	"	0	9	10	19	0	" 9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	" 10
0	1	1¾	"	0	11	13	7	8	" 11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	" 12
						15	16	4	" 13
0	1	2½	"	1	0	17	0	8	" 14
0	2	5¼	"	2	0	18	5	0	" 15
0	3	8¼	"	3	0	19	9	4	" 16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	" 17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	" 18
0	7	3¾	"	6	0	23	2	4	" 19
0	8	6½	"	7	0	24	6	8	" 20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	" 100
0	10	11¼	"	9	0	243	6	8	" 200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	" 300
0	13	4¾	"	11	0	486	13	4	" 400
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	" 500
0	15	10¼	"	13	0	730	0	0	" 600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	" 700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	" 800
0	19	5¾	"	16	0	1095	0	0	" 900
1	0	8½	"	17	0	1216	13	4	" 1000
1	1	11¼	"	18	0	2433	6	8	" 2000
1	3	1¾	"	19	0	4866	13	4	" 4000
1	4	4	£1	0	0	8305	6	8	" 5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 36s 3d to 37s 6d. Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 0d to 7s. 1d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 50s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 24s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 0s 0d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 4d to 3s 9d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 33s 0d to 35s 0d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 34s to 35s 0d Hay—per ton 100s to 120s. Straw—per ton 60s to 62s. Cordwood—per cord 22s 6d to 25s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 0s 0d. to 0s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 5d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 0d to 0d. Fresh Butter; 0s to 1s 2d.—

Chatham.
Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	6	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	a	0	0
Pork do	0	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

London.
(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

Died,

In London, C. W., on the evening of the 17th inst., Rev. Thomas H. Thompson, of Vienna, C. W.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. Cary, *City Baths*, Front St.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Queen & Richmond,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. A. O. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,
where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

SOIREE.

THE Grand United Order of ODD FELLOWS, will (D. V.) give a SOIREE in the St. Lawrence Hall, *on Wednesday Evening, October 11th*, for the benefit of the Victoria Lodge.

Like other Benevolent Societies, we take the liberty of asking a share of public patronage. Full particulars will be given in hand bills.

Wm. E. Wieks, N. G.
Chas. Freeman, P. S.
Toronto, Sept. 23rd, 1854. 27

C. G. HENDERSON, & CO.,
CENTRAL BOOOK STORE.

A GOOD BOOK FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. —Now ready—"OUR FOLKS AT HOME."—A new Book for Youth, of superior excellence—its pages afford great amusement, much instruction and useful knowledge to all young readers who delight in the happiness of "Our Folks at Home." Parents who desire to foster in the hearts of their offspring a genuine Love of Home and its enjoyments, will readily appreciate the aim of its author. Illustrated with ten fine wood engravings, from new drawings, richly bound in cloth, gilt, price 75 cents.

"There is scarcely a boy or girl in the country who will not derive pleasure and profit from this very entertaining and very excellent book. We heartily commend it to the notice of parents as a work which must exert an important influence over the minds of the young, in giving thought a right direction, and creating more salutary impressions. All the stories and all the suggestions of the volume are useful and wholesome. The little tares are blended gracefully, while each admits of a separate application, although possessing a distinct interest. The engravings are very good, indeed, and the getting up of the volume is tasteful in the extreme. Every family should own a copy of the work."

Sold by the Booksellers generally, in the United States and the Canadas

C. G. HENDERSON & Co., Publishers,
Fifth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
27 3w.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W
September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,
Three years old; short horns, with black tops.
—also,—
A SMALL RED HEIFER,
About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.
ROBT. LENNOX.
Toronto, 31st August, 1854. 4

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!
OR,
HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.
BY
Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

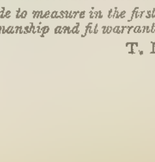
Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.
August 10th, 1854. 23

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST*,
TORONTO,

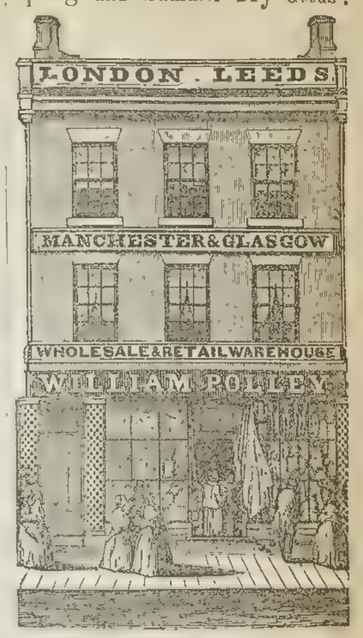
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

FRESH ARRIVALS!
Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of
FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Comprising the latest and most approved styles in
Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Bareges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes.) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.
Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.
JOHN HALL.
St. Catharines, C. W.,
Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST*,
(opposite Toronto street,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOY

Poetry.

THE WEEDER.

"The servant earnestly desireth the shadow."—JOB.

"The morn is [illegible]
At the [illegible]
Ah, [illegible]
O God! [illegible] send that shadow quick,
Which [illegible] speedily.

"For me the [illegible] and burden of the day,
And a [illegible] master who doth show no lenity;
For him [illegible] square-lands stretch far away,
With groves of cool serenity.

"Above his meadows into golden air,
The rounded knoll uplifts its green protuberance,
And ripening harvests wave and toss their hair,
In golden-tressed exuberance.

"There are cool woodlands, in whose dusk arcades
The very noonday seems of twilight emulous;
No heat wins there, but, in the silent glades,
The silent dews hang tremulous.

"There the tall tulip crests the glorious scene,
The stately monarch of those sylvan palaces;
And its strong arms, like priests in ferial green,
Lift up their golden chalices.

"Through the [illegible] leaves [illegible] sunbeams sift,
And pleasant shades are over the sward distributed,
There worms may crawl, there thistle down may drift,
And I—I am prohibited.

"I faint with toil; yet keep my faith to all,
Though none save God regardeth me observantly,
Father!" she cried, "when will that shadow fall,
For which I pine so fervently?"

Then came a shadow; but 'twas icy cold,
As of some swart, dread angel o'er her hovering;
It wreathed around her with voluminous fold,
And wrapped her in its covering.

Chill though it was, she hailed it with a smile;
And, worn by years and grief and long infirmity,
Lay down beneath it, slept a little while,
And wakened in eternity.

—Putnam's Magazine for Sept.

The Farmer.

Who makes this barren earth
A paradise of wealth,
And fills each humble hearth
With plenty, life, and health?
Oh! I would have you know,
They are the men of toil—
The men who reap and sow—
The tillers of the soil.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING it to be necessary of measures to further or promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Peace, Freedom, and a Reformation, not based [illegible] compromising duty now resting upon us to avert a crisis maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing classes of the [illegible] complexion in church and state, for the purpose of [illegible] ourselves [illegible] of [illegible] power in their associated capacity, as members of this Union, [illegible] to the capacity assigned them by [illegible] and to raise a moral sentiment among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country ages of the most insidious impositions, reflections and designs of many of the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counseling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Laws in British America, unless those of darker hue, become hewers of wood and drawers of water to those of whiter complexion. 3rd. To use all in our power to remove the system of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly as subjects of Great Britain, to check [illegible] [illegible] in America, [illegible] [illegible] and getting rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a means of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, & Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. M'CUNE SMITH,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The [illegible] fund shall be thirty thousand [illegible].

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and with out making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and weari-some journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 30.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH

HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto

References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

D. FARRAR, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

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LONDON, C.W.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c, &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY ! !

J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware: Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.

F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

From the Bristol (England) Temperance Herald.

The Two Bridges.

A DREAM.

Very lately I saw, in a wonderful dream,
Two bridges thrown over a rapid stream:
In the channel between each rocky shore,
The waters rushed down with a hideous roar.
These bridges were called, by the voice of the nation,
TEETOTAL, the first, and the last, MODERATION,
And both, in my dream, were examined with care,
For of diverse materials, and structures they were;
While I narrowly marked the vast crowds as they passed
Over both of those bridges, the first and the last

The former was built all of stone, in huge blocks.
And had for foundation immoveable rocks;
The road was fine gravel, the pathway was wide,
And a parapet wall was raised up on each side.
No toll-gate was there, for the passage was free,
No work for 'Rebecca' at all could I see,
And safely the passenger passed in high glee.
I heard them all sing, as they passed the wide river,
'Teetotal's the bridge—teetotal for ever!'

But words cannot utter the doleful relation,
Of all that I saw of the bridge Moderation,
Of all that I heard in my marvellous dream,
And of thousands who perished while crossing the stream.

This bridge, though by many declared to be good;
Nay, *the best*—was constructed entirely of wood;
For, on piles standing upright, the pathway was made,
With planks long and smooth, horizontally laid;
But I saw with surprise, though the stream was so wide,
There was no palisado raised up on each side,
To prevent any passenger, passing that way,
From plunging down headlong, grim death's certain prey.

And much did I wonder to mark in my dream,
That the path crossing over this terrible stream,
Only right in the middle was perfectly level;
For the planks, on each side, downward sloped in a bevel;
And the nearer they verged to the farthermost shore,
Their outermost edges shelved downward the more.

Now, strange to relate, though this dangerous bridge
Had nowhere an inch of parapet ridge,
And the sides were so shelving and slippery too,
Yet multitudes daily this path would pursue,
Notwithstanding they paid a tremendous high toll,
And risked the destruction of body and soul.

It is true, you might cross by the bridge Moderation,
This roaring, wide river, without perturbation,
And only have daily a trifle to pay,
If you kept to the middle and narrow pathway;
And therefore 'twas held in the highest esteem,
As the very best way to pass over the stream.

But, alas! I beheld, and my heart was appalled,
Though the middle pathway was so highly extolled;
So that no one, AT FIRST, from its track would decline,
And every one thought he could keep the right line;
Yet the bridge, as I learned, was so strangely enchanted,
And travellers, by demons, so fearfully haunted,
That although they commenced at a moderate rate,
And paid a small toll at the entrance-gate,
Yet many would quickly and heedlessly stray
To the smooth sloping path, and a higher toll-pay;
For toll-men in numbers were ranged on each side,
Where the giddy were noticed to slip or to slide:
And, though strange it may seem, yet the payment increased,
As the hope of escaping destruction was least,
Till they paid altogether, I happened to hear,
In hard sterling cash, FIFTY MILLIONS a year!

While I stood by this river, both bridges in view,
This bridge Moderation, and Teetotal too,
And marked the crowds passing, I saw with affright,
(For though 'twas a dream, 'twas a terrible sight,)
That while by Teetotal great multitudes crossed
Safely over the river—not one being lost;
From the bridge Moderation—from each shelving side,
That fearfully hung o'er the perilous tide—
Many thousands, while heedless or frantic, were hurdled
To the dreadful abyss, and the nethermost world.

Now, shuddering with horror, I thought in my dream,
That, turning away from this terrible stream,
I saw near the chasm, where this dark river runs,
A gray-headed father addressing his sons.
'Look—look, my dear boys,' with emotion he cried,
'At the bridge Moderation, so long and so wide,
With its slippery planks, shelving down on each side.
But mark, I entreat you, that narrow pathway,
So level and smooth, and so little to pay,
'Tis a dangerous road. My dear children, beware,
For death and destruction lurk secretly there.
If once on that bridge a sixpence you spend,
Your joyful beginning may fearfully end.
Now look at TEETOTAL—that bridge of renown,
For its fame is re-echoed from city to town,
And its friends are now marching with banners unfurled,
Proclaiming its praise to the end of the world.
Then join in their ranks, sign the pledge, my dear boys,
And seize the delight the teetotaller enjoys;
For surely your heart with delight will o'erflow,
If God on your efforts his blessing bestow,
And one fellow-creature be rescued from woe:
At first being rescued from vile degradation,
And afterwards saved with a gospel salvation,
Then trust in *Him* only, seek *His* promised aid,
And boldly press onward, by nothing dismayed.'

The father thus spake, and was joyful to find
His sons were determined, and all of one mind,
In shunning instanter, without hesitation,
As deceitful and dangerous, the bridge Moderation:
But, in shouting 'Tee-total forever!' they broke
The spell of my dream, and I quickly awoke.
Resolved not to lose such a lesson,—no, never,—
I joined in the cry of 'TEETOTAL FOREVER!'

WHEN YOU SHOULD TAKE YOUR HAT.—Young man, a word. We want to tell you when you should take your hat and be off And mind what we offer. It is:

When you are asked to take a drink.

When you find out that you are courting an extravagant or slovenly girl.

When you find yourself in doubtful company.

When you discover that your expenses run ahead of your income

When you are abusing the confidence of your friends.

When you think you are a great deal wiser than older and more experienced people than yourself.

Miscellaneous.

BIG THUNDER; Or, the Belvidere Chief.

BY L. A. ALFORD.

Who can look upon the scattered and wasting condition of the western Indians, without commisseration? A strange feeling characterizes the mind of the enquirer, and the question almost involuntarily arises "who did sin," these nations or those that preceded them that they should waste away before the Anglo Saxon, as snow before the morning sun. No nation possessed more sagacity—more real courage than did the red men of the west; nor could any class of warriors be found that so well understood the various routes through the country, as did the Indians.

Their terrific war shouts, midnight mode of attack, and their facilities for surprise, were by no means minor considerations; yet with all these advantages they have wasted away before the Pale faces until scarce a remnant is left.

There have been undoubtedly cruel murders committed by the white people, but no less by the savages. Whole families have from time to time, and we should say hundreds of American families have been wantonly butchered by these western tribes, but still they have increased and advanced, while their enemies have been driven back farther and farther, until now they have reached a point, beyond which there is no more territory.

If an attempt towards civilization has in any case been secured, they have as steadily diminished as those who have fought their way through, to conquer or die, in the field of battle.

We opine, that there must have been the most barbarous and unprovoked wars among themselves far back in their history; and that the blood of thousands of innocents has cried from the ground for vengeance upon them; and the cry has been heard and the extermination of the entire Indian race will be the ultimate result. Our conjectures may all be wrong; but with a few reasons, and we will leave the reader in possession of at least the key to these conjectures.

In almost every section of the western states there are evident traces of Indian battle grounds; and in many of the mounds, the bones of hundreds and thousands of warriors have been exhumed. Upon these mounds, trees of two or three centuries growth are waving their luxuriant foliage, which but too plainly declares the blood stained history of Indian heroes.

Throughout many parts of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin these evident traces of massacres and blood-shed are visible; but perhaps in no part of the western states, do these mounds present a more remarkable, and mournful appearance than about Belvidere.

Here the mighty, of the Indian warriors lived, fought, and died. Here mound rises in the vicinity of mound, and though held less sacred, as the repository of the dead, than the graves of those of our own kindred, yet a kind of sacredness, surrounds these cemeteries which almost forbids the white man in molesting them.

A half a century ago, and Big Thunder, the Belvidere chief, lived in his glory and his pride. All the vast west were his hunting grounds, and Squaw Prairie his home.

The Winebago tribe, extended from the head waters of lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, and were indeed a formidable tribe; skilful in war, and mighty in battle The long line of ancestors, of which Big Thunder could boast, had lived only to be honored in peace, feared in war, and lamented in death.

He was a descendant of Oshkosh, a celebrated chief who bravely fought, and fell at the battle of Butte Des Mortz; and though Big Thunder was but a child at the time, yet the fire of war burned in his bosom and lit up a blaze against the Sioux, which they could never effectually stifle.

Long previous to any American settlement upon the Rock River, Big Thunder dwelt with his tribe during the rigors of winter along its heavy timbered course, and when the bland months of returning spring began to vivify and refresh the earth with natures verdant green, the chief and his tribe repaired to the beautiful prairie lands, to enjoy cool and refreshing location.

Big Thunder had married a daughter of Red Wing, and for years had been associated with the chiefs of the tribe in all their wars and their victories. Waupun a Sioux chief, had made an assault, upon a detached portion of the tribe under the jurisdiction of the Belvidere chief, and a general massacre had been determined. Big Thunder rallied all his forces and advanced upon one side of Rock River, while Waupun descended on the opposite side, ready for battle. Little could be done, unless by crossing the river, and this each of the warriors performed during the dense darkness of night, and attempted to assault their opponents, just at the break of day; but to the surprize of each, they were at as great a distance from the anticipated massacre as at the previous night.

No sooner had Waupun discovered the mistake, than he became engrossed in the idea of making an assault upon the unprotected village camp of Big Thunder, and if possible put to route the whole tribe. In this he was successful; for before Big Thunder understood the new plot, the tents, cabins, and wigwams, of the venerable Belvidere chief were in ashes, and his squaw and little ones taken, and the warriors had fled.

This was distressing intelligence to Big Thunder, who raved in all the wild and savage gesticulations of his tribe, and tried to invoke the hot displeasure of some imaginary deity upon the base, and heartless chief of the Sioux nation.

Red Wing pacified the Chief, by informing him that the course the marauding party had gone could be easily intercepted, and perhaps the prisoners might be recaptured and restored to their friends. With this, all the warriors agreed, and hastened upon their ponies with all possible speed to the anticipated field of slaughter.

When the last rays of the Sun were lighting up the western horizon, by their lingering tints of vermillion, Big Thunder and his warriors found evident signs of the retreating Sioux, and from certain evidences knew that the party were the captors, led by Waupun.

After a general council of war, it was thought best to proceed at once, and if possible surprise the retreating Sioux before the light of another day.

This kind of warfare has ever been a characteristic of the Indian; and just before day is the hour if any, of their attack—so on this occasion.

After their council had assembled and the facts fully known, it was decided that the ponies should be left in the care of a few of their number, and that their warriors should proceed with their guns, their bows and arrows, and their war clubs, to the scene of anticipated slaughter and blood.

Sometime after midnight, Big Thunder discovered through the sparsely timbered forest, at an immense distance, the fire of the retreating victors.

No sooner did he discover it than he shouted "meno me-go-she-wa-gen-e-to-go," —see there the conquerors war-dance: and sure enough, he was right.

When any of the Indian tribes, make an advance upon a neighbouring tribe, and are successful in capturing any prisoners they usually have a war dance, as soon as they are safe from their opponents, and not unfrequently murder the prisoners outright; and sometimes in a cruel and barbarous manner, and this Big Thunder feared would be the course that would be pursued by the victorious Waupun.

With the greatest possible stillness and speed, Big Thunder advanced upon the victorious Sioux, and as they were regaling themselves in the triumphs of war an almost unearthly shout from Big Thunders warriors affrighted and put to flight their enemies.

Every weapon of death that each possessed was successfully used and a bold encounter ensued, but eventually the banner of victory waved over the Winebago warriors; and the Sioux were routed.

Big Thunder hurried to that part of the camp where the war-dance had been instituted, to ascertain if possible the condition of the prisoners; but alas! Algonah, Big Thunder's squaw, had been sacrificed and slain; and not a prisoner remained to herald the terrible news of their slaughter.

With a mournful tread the warriors bore the lifeless body of the affectionate Algonah to the prairie at Belvidere, where, with much mourning, her remains were deposited.

The prarie was for this reason called Squaw Prairie, which name it still bears

Big Thunder took up his residence here and lived many years after with his tribe, believing, as he often said, that the Winebagos would yet be triumphant, over all their enemies, and drive every white man from their lawful hunting grounds, and their prairie homes. But quite different from this has been their history.

Big Thunder's time to die came, and he summoned his chiefs to his cabin, to give them his last charge.

He ordered that his grave should be made of puncheons, nicely split and dressed, from the trunks of the forest trees, and elevated three or four feet above the surface of the mound. He then ordered, that his head should be made fast, in an upright position with his face towards Squaw prairie. A basket of fruit was to be deposited in his lap, his feet and legs only to be covered with earth, and thus they were to let him remain till the great battle should be fought between the Winebagoes, and the white invaders.

In the midst of this eventful battle, and just as his warriors were gaining the day, Big Thunder would shout from his grave, "Victory! Victory! to the Winebagos."

Big Thunder was buried in his chosen spot, on a beautiful eminence, on Squaw Prairie, in all the pomp, and in the exact manner he had ordained.

Time's wheels rolled rapidly on, the white men, like a flood, filled up the western prairies; the last claim that the tribe of the Belvidere chief held, to western gardens, had been disposed of, and all had gone. The beautiful city of Belvidere rose among the mounds of Squaw Prairie: a splendid Court house now stands within a few feet of his grave.

One after one, the bones of the warrior disappeared—the skull of Big Thunder is now in possession of a gentleman in the City of Detroit; others are in various parts of the United States, the puncheons consisting his grave, are clawed to the ground, and the busy hum of business shows the vanity of the prophecy of the Belvidere Chief.

A BRAVE BRITISH SOLDIER.—The Special Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Varna, says:—Captain Burke, of the 88th Regiment, has been pained and annoyed by the publication, in one of your contemporaries, of a letter purporting to have been written by his late gallant and lamented brother. Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than thirty three wounds upon it. The Russians had taked his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper, who went with him, fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leaped on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword, the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in a line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near, he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone; but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from a dragoon as he went by nearly severed his head from his body, and he fell dead, covered with bayonet-wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet holes. The sapper who was with him stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wound and the effect of his exertions."

From Lamertine's History of Turkey.

PICTURE OF ABDUL MEDJID.

"After having crossed the desert hills which separate Constantinople from Flammour, we leaped from our horses at the bottom of a narrow valley on the bank of a stream, at a wooded-road crossing, formed by three or four tracks traced on the wet sand. We were conducted to the left by the shaded path towards an opening, at the bottom of which we perceived a small, square house, with a flat roof, pierced by a single window—a house much resembling that of a poor curate of our villages in the South of France; a staircase of three steps arose from the side of the path to an exterior railing round the house. Beautiful fruit trees planted in the garden, in front of the cottage, threw their shades upon it. Five or six willows, which have given their name to the valley, hung their branches over the roof. Before the steps an imperceptible jet of water, which did not rise above the heads of the jasemines, tumbled with a melancholy sound as it fell back into a basin, surrounded with stones, and which served as a reservoir for watering the vegetable garden in front, to which access was had by five or six steps of descent.

"A Turkish gardener inhabited it in his little cabin, at twenty steps' distance from the kiosk of his Sultan. The gardener and his children went and came at will, spade and water-pot in hand, through the little alleys traversed by the Sultan, as if in their own little property, and a thousand miles from *Padisha*. They paid no attention to us; it was, nevertheless, the favorite kiosk of the Sultan, the place of leisure and study of the Master of Asia, Africa, and a part of Europe, from Babylon to the Danube, and from Thebes to Belgrade. We were at his door, and we might well have believed ourselves at the door of a poor recluse, living retired from the world, on an acre of paternal soil, in face of a little valley, on the edge of a forest.

"ABDUL MEDJID had not yet arrived. The peasant keeper of the lodge opened to us a wooden gate, directed us to pass, and, conducting us by the garden, brought us before the door of the kiosk. The door was open to admit the fresh air, the breeze or the sound of the murmuring water as it fell into the basin. In passing, we cast a hasty glance into the lodge. It was simply an empty hall, of four walls painted in oil, of a gray color, a pavement in mosaic of stones from the brook, a bench (divan,) covered with white cotton cloth, around the room; a large window, half masked by the enormous trunk of one of the willows; a little basin, murmuring under the drops of a jet of water in the centre of the mosaic floor,—no furniture, no ornaments; the cottage was embellished by its isolation, its murmuring waters and shade. Mussulmans born in the mountains and valleys of Asia, children of shepherds, have brought with them men into their palaces, the remembrance, the images, and the passions of their wild, natural country life; they love it the more for its simplicity, and do not exaggerate it.

"A woman, a horse, a gun, a spring, a tree, and you have the five stages of the Paradise of a child of Othman. * * * * * * On entering the kiosk, I looked for the Sultan. He was standing nearly half hidden by the shade between the window and the wall, at the angle of the room the least lighted."

"The Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is a young man of six or seven and twenty years, but of an appearance a little older than his years. His carriage is elevated, elegant, fine. He carries his head with that gracious ease and nobility which the length of neck gives to the bust of the Alexander the younger. His features regular, his forehead high, eyes blue, brows arched like the Circassian race, nose straight, lips finely formed and half open; chin, that base of character in the human face, firm and well set. The general impression is imposing and attractive; you realize that you are in the presence of a man who prefers to be loved than to be feared. There is timidity and modesty in the look, melancholy in the mouth, and precocious lassitude in the bearing; you see a man who has thought and suffered before his time. But that which outweights all is a grave and meditative sensibility. One would say that the man carries something heavy and holy in his thoughts, as of a nation, and feels the weight and boliness of his burden. No youth, no lightness in his expression. It is the statue of a youthful Pontiff, rather than that of a young Sovereign. His face inspires a certain softening of the heart. You think, in spite of yourself, there is a man devoted to supreme power, who is youthful, handsome, all powerful, who will be great without doubt; but never free, never divested of care, never happy. He will be pitied and loved, because in his greatness he sees visibly his responsibility. It is permitted to every man in his empire to be happy except himself. The throne took him from his cradle. His costume was simple—plain—almost a mourning; a surtout of dark cloth to his knees, neck uncovered, pantaloons of dark cloth in large folds over patent leather boots, a sabre without ornament, with a large hilt. His features alone would have betrayed him to a crowd. I felt moved, attracted, softened, by the melancholy air in majesty.

"While I spoke with him, he turned the hilt of his sabre several times, at the same time that he half supported himself upon it; he blushed and looked down like a maiden in her virtue.

"We followed him to the examination he was about to make of his military youths."

"What a destiny—perhaps the only one in history, said I on leaving with my friends, is that of this young man whom we have just seen—to witness the work of regeneration of a nation.

"How many prayers for him, and in how many languages, are raised at the end of each day, which he thus devotes to his many duties.

"How many there are who invoke the Master of kinds and nations, that he will be pleased to direct the union of Europe to the East—the Mussulman to the Christian world, in that tolerance and unity as they are evidently united in heart. It is not sufficient, said we, that he should be good and great—he must be King; it is not all sufficient to be good, great, sovereign and young—he must be understood, loved, seconded by the age in which he lives. Abdul Medjid is all these. May heaven bless in him the forty millions of people, the continents, the seas, the isles, the mountains, the rivers, which depend upon him."

Leigh Hunt and Thomas Carlyle.

The following characteristic story of these two "intelligent gladiators" is related in "A New Spirit of the Age:"

Leigh Hunt and Carlyle were once present among a small party of equally well known men. It chanced that the conversation rested with these two, both first-rate talkers, and the others sat well pleased to listen. Leigh Hunt had said something about the islands of the Blest, or El Dorado, or the Millennium, and was flowing on in his bright and hopeful way, when Carlyle dropt some heavy tree-trunk across Hunt's pleasant stream, and banked it up with philosophical doubts and objections at every interval of the speaker's joyous progress. But the unmitigated Hunt never ceased his overflowing anticipations, nor the saturnine Carlyle his infinite demurs to those finite flourishings. The listners laughed and applauded by turns; and had now fairly pitted them against each other, as the philosopher of Hopefulness and of the Unhopeful. The contest continued with all that ready wit and philosophy, that mixture of pleasantry and profundity, that extensive knowledge of books and character, with their ready application in argument or illustration, and that perfect ease and good nature, which distinguished each of these men. The opponents were so well matched, that it was quite clear the contest would never come to an end. But the night was far advanced, and the party broke up. They all sallied forth; and leaving the close room, the candles and the argument behind them, suddenly found themselves in presence of a most brilliant star-light night. They all looked up. "Now," thought Hunt, "Carlyle's done for!—he can have no answer to that!" "There!" shouted Hunt, "look up there! look at that glorious harmony, that sings with infinite voices an eternal song of hope in the soul of man." Carlyle looked up. They all remained silent to hear what he would say. They began to think he was silenced at last—he was a mortal man. But out of that silence came a few low-toned words, in a broad Scotch accent. And who, on earth, could have anticipated what the voice said? "Eh! it's a *sad* sight!"—— Hunt sat down on a stone step. They all laughed—then looked very thoughtful. Had the finite measured itself with infinity, instead of surrendering itself up to the influence? Again they laughed—then bade each other good night, and betook themselves homeward with slow and serious pace. There might be some reason for sadness, too. That brilliant firmament probably contained infinite worlds, each full of struggling and suffering beings—of beings who had to die—for life in the stars implies that those bright worlds will also be full of graves: but all that life, like ours, knowing not whence it came, nor whither it goeth, and the brilliant Universe in its great Movement having, perhaps, no more certain knowlege of itself, nor of its ultimate destination, than hath one of the suffering specks that compose this small spot we inherit.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF A THRUSH.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day, at a slate quarry, belonging to a friend, from whom I have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of a quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first, she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but she still would not quit her chosen locality; she soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that at the notice the workmen retired to safe positions.

In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this, narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to visit the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed the wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rocks could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterwards when the bell was rung she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was, probably saying to herself—"No, no, gentlemen, I'm not to be roused off my eggs merely for your amusement."—*Cor. London Dispatch.*

THE CZAR AS A MILITARY MAN.—People will remember that Nicholas, when at Varna, prudently kept his steamer out of the reach of the Turkish guns. Marshal Diebitch undertook the command on condition that neither the Czar nor his brother should remain in Turkey. Since then Nicholas has yielded to the conviction that he is not able to conduct a war, and so he has contented himself with commanding at reviews, and this he does with delight and fanaticism. He identifies himself with such manœuvres so well, that he takes them for actual engagements. He takes off his helmet once and cries out, "Boys, God for us; into the fire!" Another time he gives his aid-de-camp an order to carry, and forgetting that there was no danger, he says, "Fight your way through; care not for your family, I will provide for them." Obliged to surrender St. Petersburg, he puts in this clause in the capitulation, that "The winter palace and Imporial family shall be preserved; if not, he will fight to the last drop of his blood!!" * * * * At night he gives orders that the alarm shall not be sounded before 8 o'clock in the morning, yet to send him reports every hour. He wraps himself up in his cloak, and slumbers. The General who has to send reports has them all in readiness, and goes to bed, ordering a paper to be taken every hour from his table and carried to the Emperor. Once the Czar killed a great many horses in searching for the enemy, whom he could not meet with. He calls the commander of the detachment, and says to him, "Why did I not see you—were you afraid?" "I have neither cavalry nor artillery. I must keep in the forest," answered the General. The Czar arrested him, and the General who succeeded him, in order to avvoid the same fate, drove the division before the eyes of the Czar, suffered himself to be beaten, but escaped the anger of His Majesty. And such an Emperor is to conquer the world!

CRONSTADT.—The following description of Cronstadt, given in a Berlin journal, although incomplete, may not be uninteresting at the present moment:—"Cronstadt is situated on the island of Kosline, at the eastern corner of the Finland Gulf. The island, about one and a-half English miles long and proportionately narrow, is close to the mouth of the Neva, and may be regarded as the port of St. Petersburg, whence it is distant about eighteen miles (English). The town, which owes its foundation to Peter the Great, contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is intersected by the Peter and Catherine canals. On the northern side of the island stands the powerful Alexander ramparts, constructed of solid granite blocks and armed with heaviest guns. On the southern flank of this is the harbour, the channel to which is defended by the cititel, erected on a rocky foundation, and on the opposite side by the Kronslot fortress. Properly speaking, there exist three harbours for ships of war within the island, with docks, arsenals, building yards, and soforth. A fourth and smaller barbour for mercantile vessels likewise exists within the defences. The old Menschikoff palace has long been converted into a foundry, arsenal, and school for pilots. The Marine Hospital is arranged for 2,600 patients. In order to diminish dangers that may occur from fire, all wooden constructions have been pulled down, and all superfluous stores removed."

PEELING AND BOILING POTATOES.—The loss of the most nutritious portion of the potatoe is incurred by peeling off the rind and parts directly underneath, as in those the nitrogenized matter (but no starch) chiefly reside, which are dissolved by cold water and coagulated by water while boiling. If potatoes, therefore, are thrown into cold water, and heated, much of their nitrogenized principle will be extracted before the water reaches the point of ebullition; whereas, if it be made to boil before they are introduced, the coagulation will cause the matters to be retained within the tissue of the vegetables lying contiguous to the rind.

The best way to cook potatoes is to steam them; an old iron pot, with a close lid and a little water will do the business.

The Baltic.

The corn magazines had been mostly removed to Tirasopol. The arrival of the allied fleet was expected daily.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in a Frankford journal, announces that the inhabitants were afraid of a new bombardment, as for two days previously ships of the line belonging to the enemy were cruising in the vicinity of the port.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* throws a doubt upon the announcement that the entire Baltic fleet will be at Cherbourg next month. Without being altogether destitute of foundation, the report is at least premature. No further decision has yet been come to, and the London Government is still hesitating. The squadron is, indeed, recalled, but what it then is to do the *Moniteur de la Flotte* thinks they will not leave the Baltic till they are actually forced to do so by the frosts, and that, inasmuch as the frosts sometimes set in very late, the steamers may possibly stay yet a long time. So long as an English ship remains in the enemy's waters there will be a French vessel, says the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, to share the danger.

The *Moniteur* contains a full account of the destruction of Bomarsund, in a letter dated Ledsund, 5th inst:—"The Governments of England and France, judging from the nature of the reports addressed to them that the presence of the army in this quarter was no longer necessary, came to the resolution of blowing up the fortifications and of evacuating the country. Despatches to that effect arrived at Bomarsund on the 28th August, and measures were instantly taken to carry out the orders received from Paris and London. General Niel, of the Engineers, who so ably directed the siege operations, in concert with Lieut.-Colonel Jourjon, of the same corps, gave the necessary directions to destroy the fortications. On 31st August the great tower of Presto was blown up, and its destruction was complete and instantaneous. On the spot where the menacing lines of this huge construction seemed a few days before to defy our armies, nothing is visible to-day but a shapeless heap of ruins. The other towers were likewise destroyed, but the blowing up the great fortress required more time and labor. During three days no one was allowed to enter it, in order not to interfere with the works of the engineers. On the 2nd of September, a short time before the explosion, I inspected it a second time in company with Lt.-Col. Rochebouet, of the artillery, and some ingineer officers. It was a curious and terrible sight. The great court-yard was silent and deserted. A few soldiers were on duty keeping watch on the powder. Twenty mine chambers were placed in the casemates, divided into equal zones, and a match, 2,000 yards in length, circulated in every direction, extending to the different cavities where powder had been lodged. In passing through the courts and mined casemates, every one took care not to touch the match with their feet, as the slightest shock might have set fire to it. After a minute inspection we retired. The drums beat to arms to warn every one off. At 7 o'clock the engineers lighted the match, and then ran off to a place of safety. The smoke was seen to advance by degrees, and shortly after was heard a terrible explosion, followed by others equally terrific. A black and dense smoke, from the midst of which were showered heaps of stones, darkened the atmosphere, and spread itself over the port and surrounding woods. A vast crowd witnessed this gloomy and magnificent spectacle. The inhabitants, from every part of the island and all the soldiers of the expeditionary corps covered the heights around the fortress. Towards night the explosion was followed by a conflagration which illuminated the entire Bay of Lumpar. For several successive days the smoke was seen to issue from the ruins. All those operations have been completely successful, without the loss of a single man, or without causing any injury to the dwellings or property of the inhabitants. Immediately after the troops were embarked in the greatest order."

The Stockholm papers announce that an allied force has landed at Uriensborg, near Swenborg (Helsingfors), erected batteries, and destroyed a large division of Russian gun-boats, which the enemy thought were safe in the harbor. The town was set on fire.

How to keep gathered Fruit and Flowers always fresh.

A friend has informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum-arabic in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved, which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance at a pin hole, the labour will be all lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with objects which do much elevate the mind, refine the taste, and purify the heart.—*Scientific American.*

Alexander Dumas.

Alexander Dumas has just received from an admirer in Russia the most precious talisman known in Europe—a fragment of a hanged man's rope. This talisman was formerly, according to his own story, the most unlucky thing alive; but no sooner was he in possession of the rope than his uncle died, and left him a large fortune, by which he was enabled to marry a lady with whom he was in love, and who had just given him an heiress, the image of herself. Learning that Dumas was sick, poor, sore of his fourteen hours of labor a day, he determined to cut him off a piece of his rope in endeavour to reinstate him in the good graces of the blind goddess. The way the Russian himself came into possession of the rope was singular. The father of the lady with whom he was in love was governor of a city, and upon his daughter's imploring him to obtain for her a suicide's rope, he summoned the warden of the political prisons, and acquainted him with the young lady's desire. The warden said that there was certainly a great deal of hanging and suicide going on, but it was usually done with an old cravat or a pocket handkerchief, not in a state to be presented to a lady. Besides, the superstition is explicit—the instrument of suspension must be a rope. The Governor told him to pretend to drop a rope in the way of the prisoners, some one of whom would, doubtless, put the occasion to profit. This direction was followed, and the young lady was soon is possession of an elegant new rope, from which had dangled an enemy of the State. She sent it to her lover, who was soon enabled by it to marry her. The piece sent to Dumas is three inches long. He says he hopes it will have an effect upon the quarter's subscription to the *Mousquetaire*, for if it does not he shall throw it into the fire.—*Paris Corr. of N. Y. Times.*

The Brazilian Slave-Trade.

It appears, by returns laid before Parliament, from the Slave-trade correspondence with foreign powers, annually printed by Government, from the evidence taken before Mr. Hume's Committee on Slave-trade treaties, in the Session 1853, as well as from trustworthy information derived from unofficial sources,—that the importation of slaves from Africa into the Empire of Brazil, which, previously to the year 1850, ranged from 25,000 to 70,000 annually, has, since that period, entirely ceased; and that there is also reason to believe that a very general change of opinion on the subject of the Slave-trade has taken place among the native Brazilian population. The Legislature of Brazil, in the session of 1850, passed severe laws against parties carrying on traffic in slaves between Africa and Brazil, and at the same time voted a large sum of money for the purpose of establishing a suppression squadron on the coasts of the Empire. It further appears that the Executive Government of Brazil seem to have honestly, zealously, and to the best of its ability, carried out the intentions of the Brazilian Legislature in these enactments, by driving away or prosecuting the most notorious among the importers of slaves, by releasing slaves when found on board slave-ships on the coast, and by taking measures for the encouragement of free immigration from Europe.

Destruction of Greytown.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:—

"The destruction of Greytown by the American Republic is characterized in all circles here as an unmitigated outrage, which is only redeemed from the contempt due to its meanness by its wickedness. The despots of civilized Europe, it is currently said, have too much self-respect for such a cowardly exhibition of vandalism, more like the incendiary licentiousness of bullies and freebooters, that the tempered wrath of superior power. Such is a simple translation of the language which American citizens abroad are mortified to hear in all the highways, cafes and saloons of Europe."

Mat. Minnis, a mulatto, who, for several years, was a newspaper carrier in the *Journal* office and *Democrat* office, has written a cool, saucy letter to us, announcing his 'safe arrival in Chatham,' in Canada. He belonged to Mrs. Virden in Louisville, and worked in our office until some three or four weeks ago, when she took him away, and made an engagement, we learn, at the *Journal* office. She supposed he was there to work, but, on the contrary, we are informed that he loafed about the city for a few days, and then made off to Canada.—*Louisville Democrat.*

To Correspondents.

A Chatham correspondent wishes us to publish a letter—on which he neglects to pay the postage—relative to a person who has defrauded him, and whom he has got a warrant out against. The proper course, to pursue, in such cases, is to write or send a telegraphic despatch to the Police Office here.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith. Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. R. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Secrer, "
" George Carey, Dresden
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Barton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Interest in the 'Freeman' increasing.

It gives us pleasure to be enabled to inform our readers of the increasing interest being manifested in the *Freeman*. The General Agent is now West, and from accounts received, seems to be quite successful.

The citizens of Brantford lately organized a *Provincial Union*, and the Ladies held a Tea Meeting, which was quite profitable although at the time, numbers of the inhabitants were attending the Exhibition at London. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Ladies of Brantford, for their zeal in the good cause; and we have reason to hope, that their sisters in other towns will show themselves equally worthy of commendation.

At London, and other places, *Unions* have been formed, and Tea Meetings, &c., will be held. But we look for a more extended statement, at an early period, which has been delayed by the indisposition of the Agent.

Our friends in the City, too, are awake to the importance of the matter, of which they have lately given evidence, in the shape of a collection and subscription List—which is extending as a voluntary donation to the *Freeman*.

The sum collected at the Public Meeting held in Sayer-street Chapel, last week, £2 11s., was handed in by W. R. Abbott, Esq., a few days afterward, the receipt of which should have been acknowledged last week. C.

From the National Era.

Slaves Liberated.—The Rev. T. D. Herndon, his wife and two sisters, have liberated forty-eight slaves, who will be sent to Liberia in November. They will be accompanied by eight free colored persons, who are connected to them by marriage, and by seven other slaves similarly connected, who will be liberated by different persons, to accompany those of Mr. Herndon. Mr. Thaddeus Herndon will also send out a family of eight slaves at the same time, if the requisite amount of money is raised for the purpose. Their owners are unable to give them anything besides their freedom and an outfit, and the Colonization Society has undertaken to raise the means of sending them to Liberia.

In order to meet the emergency, the Secretary, Mr. McLain, sent to 426 of his friends a statement of the case, with a call upon them for ten dollars each, by which means he proposed to raise the requisite amount of 4,260 dollars. We learn that more than three hundred have responded handsomely. G.

Why not take the 4,260 dollars, which are so readily forthcoming, and purchase some of the rich land in "this Canada," for the fifty-six persons, instead of spending it in paying their passage across the ocean, to a country where each individual is liable to, at least, six months' sickness, by way of getting inured to the climate, and should he be provided for during that time, will have nothing to begin the world with, but a ruined constitution; thus clearly throwing away 26 years of time, and worse than throwing away nearly four thousand dollars.

Supposing those people to be divided into families of four persons each, the sum first mentioned would pay their passage to Canada, purchase 100 acres of good land, cash down, and build a comfortable log house thereon, for each family, besides furnishing them with six months' provision, to say nothing of the capital stock of health possessed with which to begin life, for its importance to settlers in a new country cannot be estimated.

We wonder that the suggestive and prophetic G., who tells us so learnedly what becomes of us through all the different stages of "ascent" up to the one where we merge into the "Great Anglo-Saxon" mass, and who gives such elaborately-written articles on our "manifest destiny," does not call the attention of the friends who always respond handsomely when a "cargo of blacks" is about to be shipped to Africa, to this great northern field for their benevolent operations.

But we had forgotten that G. thinks that "manifest destiny" points to our final establishment somewhere in or bordering on the tropical regions; and if that will be a "fact," of course we will not suppose him to be so daring as to be found working against destiny.

At last, though, there is one part of the subject upon which we would like to be enlightened; it is this: After having arrived, it is said, at such a state of perfection, that we can and do take a position among the whites—although there are still a few drops of African blood in our veins,—"manifest destiny" ceases at once to impel us towards the tropics; we are immediately invested with the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" in any part of the earth, and the natural qualifications necessary to maintaining it. Now, why manifest destiny is so arbitrary as to restrict all of the shades from jet black "up" to the one that ranks with the Anglo-Saxon, to one belt around the earth, while the last one, although not white, is allowed to be a participant in all of the rights, in all the earth, is hard for "common minds" to comprehend. We are strongly inclined to fall out with "destiny" entirely, because it seems disposed to be partial.

Why persons who, with their ancesters for several generations, have been born in northern climates, and who are as nearly related to the European, as the African, should be impelled manifestly, towards the warm countries as their proper home, and why the African element, although the lesser, should exert such a controlling influence, until the grade is reached where the last thin layer of white paint causes the scale to preponderate on the other side, at the same time scattering manifest destiny to the winds, are questions which we hope some of the wise ones will answer.

Upon after consideration of what we have said, we have come to the conclusion that there may be more in the "destiny" than had been dreamed of in our "philosophy." It may, indeed, be something of the kind which is impelling the administration at Washington to wish to obtain possession of Cuba, Hayti, and other tropical islands, and to make such world renowned military achievements as that lately witnessed at Greytown, all of which places are said to be "manifestly" part and parcel of the great Republic.

In consideration of these facts, which do indeed seem to give the doctrine of manifest destiny some claim to consideration, we would advise those who, like Henry A. Wise, are so concerned about the purity of Anglo-Saxon blood, so anxious that it shall not become contaminated, to look up the census reports, and otherwise institute a careful inquiry, to ascertain whether their Southern brethren, although ranking with the whites, should not properly be given their true place among the coloured people; for, if not, how can "manifest destiny," which impels towards the tropic, have any effect on them. C.

We differ from our correspondent in regard to the two Conventions, we do not think that they, and especially the one held in Rochester, are exhibitions of the good effects of the law referred to; such assemblies always furnish time for the delivery of stereotyped speeches, and the display of oratorical powers; but as yet there has been no practical benefit derived from them, directly, their indirect effect on the people has been to cause them to lose confidence in the power possessed by those who generally act a conspicuous part in the grave deliberations of such assemblages, to aid in their elevation otherwise than as individuals. Having been so often told that plans for their good would be forthcoming, and having witnessed the adjournment of Convention after Convention, each like its predecessor, leaving no evidence of its having taken place, except strings of wordy resolutions, the good people at last determined to let the Conventions take care of themselves, and each one furnish his own plan, which at last is the true course.

The Cleaveland Convention was held so recently, that sufficient time has scarcely elapsed to warrant us in talking of its effect, but from the fact that a great many of the "wise heads," and "eloquent orators," who figured there, have acted a prominent part in those formerly held, we do not think that it either will leave any mark.

The "Great Rochester Convention" was held, and every body said, "now at least we shall see something practical, for here is the talent of our men concentrated;" at last we shall have possession of something to give us an impetus forward. "The plan, the perfection of practicality, the ultimatum, was produced, and exhibited before their wondering eyes, and continued in existence until a few months since when it suddenly disappeared, having melted into air, "thin air." C.

Correspondence.

Good growing out of Evil—Filmorism.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor.—While conversing with some friends, who have felt the effects of the working of that most attrocious and fiendish act, of the Congress of the U. S. A., known as the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, or, by way of derision, Filmore's Law of 1850, I have been induced to pen the following, to show what some people think and say of it.

I need not attempt to give an elucidation of this monstrous act, presented to the people in the garb of law, because its intentions and workings are already too well known to the public. It has been argued on one hand, that the fugitive slave law of 1850 has manifestly done a great deal of harm to the Colored people of the free states, to those who were born there, as well as fugitives from slavery who had taken shelter among them, as a shield or safeguard against the baneful missiles of the malicious slaveholders. And again, it has been said, that this same law has truly done, and is yet doing, much good to both the above named classes of colored people in the free states. Being guided by reason, I draw my conclusion from the two extremes.

I shall first call the attention of the public to a few of the most prominent evils resulting directly from this act. Previous to the passage of the fugitive slave law, many slaves becoming tired of their cruel taskmasters at their homes in the south, as Shadrick, Jerry, McQuery, Bibb, and many others have done, choosing rather to suffer the affliction of providing for themselves, as freemen, at the north, than to enjoy the privilege of having a master to provide for them, at the south, a country which is argued to be so congenial and befitting to the colored race, have left their homes, the place of their nativity, and many of them their wives, their sons, and their daughters, whom they so dearly loved as their all, and sought an asylum under the government of the so-called free states. I have said so-called free states, because they are not free states, properly speaking. In Ohio and Pennsylvania the colored people are denied the right of suffrage, as is the case also in a majority of the others, and, until as late as the year 1848, they were denied their oaths in the Court of Common Pleas in the state of Ohio. Shame on such free states as those really are! "The land of the free, and the home of the brave," so say American patriots, and so they would have the world to believe. But "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been read too much in England, France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries, for them to believe such futile and false reports of vain boasted American freedom. The States of Indiana and Illinois have gone still further in infamy and disgrace to the American flag, to prove that they are not free states, for both of them have respectively passed stringent laws, even forbidding the immigration of colored people into them.

Many slaves, after escaping from southern bondage, had married wives, and purchased homes, and were making a respectable living, at the head of prosperous and loving little families, reposing in deep tranquility, and useful members in society, at the north; when lo! to their utter surprise and dissatisfaction, they read Filmore's law, giving to their masters the power of hunting, recapturing, and returning back into hopeless bondage, as many as they could trail up with their blood-bounds of the south, and with their worse than blood-hounds, the negro hunters of the north.

A multitude of such instances have occurred, some of which are too monstrous for pen to describe. A glance at the public newspapers of the day will tell you some of the horrors of the workings of this most detestable act of the Congress of the United States, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, in a land of boasted freedom and equality, under the brilliant rays of the preaching of the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ. I learn, with the deepest regret, too, that Mr. Filmore was at one time considered a staunch abolitionist, and a true friend to the colored people of New York; but now, behold him, you colored people of N. Y., and confess that Millard Filmore is not the man that you were looking for, and what is still more painful yet to record, comes from responsible colored men of N. Y., who assure me that it was principally through the aid of colored men, that Mr. Filmore first rose into public life, and they themselves were once his supporters. One more instance stated, and I shall leave this portion of the subject.

Filmore's law, as it is termed by the way of derision, does not only cast its baneful and deleterious influence on the fugitive, but on the free inhabitants, both black and white. Many instances have occurred in which free colored men, who never have been slaves, have been arrested on charge of being fugitives. The case of William Freeman, of Indianopilis, Indiana, is a sufficient evidence to all intelligent, and philanthropic people. But Indiana is not alone in this particular. James Watkins, a young colored man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and an intimate acquaintance of mine, was arrested in September, 1853, on charge of being a fugitive from labour at the south, and it is most clearly known that Mr. Watkins never was a slave. The free white citizens of the north also feel the evil bearings of this tyrannical and oppressive law; because, regardless of what their minds, their consciences, and their religion may be, as respects the colored people, they are in common with the colored people, called upon to aid in the execution of this most unholy and worse than heathenish law, or suffer the penalty thereof—imprisonment, with heavy fine.

Having now briefly noticed some of the many evils, directly issuing from Mr. Filmore's law of 1850, I next solicit your attention to the good that is argued to have grown, and is yet growing out of this evil-intended act. It is a well known fact that previous to the passage of the fugitive slave bill of 1850, the colored people, in general, in the States, were opposed to emigrating to Canada; this fact the colored people of Canada themselves authenticate. I find it a common expression among the colored people of Canada, that Filmore's law has done more good than harm, especially to fugitives, by forcing them out of the free states, where they had been remaining some of them a number of years, in menial occupations, in consequence of prejudice and oppression, into Canada, where they were obliged to engage in honorable and independent pursuits, farming, &c., through which means they have purchased homes, and are becoming wealthy and respectable tillers of the soil, and manufacturers of the products therefrom. The fact is admitted on both sides of the water, by friends and foes, that the passage of this nefarious bill has awakened the spirits and energies of the colored people throughout the entire length and breadth of the States, from Maine to Texas, and from the great northern Lakes to the Mexican Gulf, is heard the cries, the uplifted voices of the Colored people, as the voice of one man, "We must do something for our future elevation, and our lasting welfare;" they are all crying with one accord, "We must make an issue, create an event." It has not only aroused the fugitive up out of the nominally free states into Her Majesty's domains—the land of freedom and equal rights, where no man is known by his color, and where they are now enjoying their inalienable rights—in Canada; but it has aroused the Colored people as a mass throughout the United States; so much so, that not quite three years had elapsed after the passage of Filmore's law, before the colored people called a National Convention, to consider the wrongs imposed upon them by the oppresive laws of the United States; this Convention met in the City of Rochester, N. Y., July the 6th, 1853, then and there to deliberate on the wrongs imposed upon them, and the best means of ameliorating their condition, by uniting themselves together in a great National Council, and forming a National League. This was the first time that the colored people of the United States of America ever assembled themselves together in a National Convention, to consult their common good. These are some of the good things growing out of evil—Filmorism; and it has not stopped there, for not many months had been suffered to pass by the sons of oppression, before another call was issued, signed by Dr. Martin, R. Delaney, Rev. Wm. Webb, Rev. A. R. Green, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and others, for a National Emigration Convention, held in Cleaveland, Ohio, in August, 1854; the time of meeting was agreed to be the 24th day of August. The time arrived, and the convention met, and I am happy to say, as a member (from Ohio) of that memoriable body, that the spirit of (forced) enterprize and emigration was thoroughly evinced: for not only were the free states represented, but glorious to tell, a number of the Slave States had become acquainted with the horrors of the fugitive slave law, and caught the fire of the spirit of emigration, to shun the ghastly missiles thrown from Millard Filmore's act, and the slave power in general so that the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Louisiana, four slave holding states, sent delegates as their representatives in the great National Emigration Convention. Hence, it is seen that some good at last is growing out of the most detestable and wicked law that can be recorded in the annals of crime. Another good this law is effecting, after giving fugitives homes in Canada, is this; it is making the body of colored people stronger in Canada, in a free country under the protection of the British flag, where they enjoy the privilege denied them in the states, of uniting themselves as citizens, under one common law of equality, which is the only true basis of elevation and permanent independence known to any race or people. You will perceive that I have not mentioned the colored inhabitants of the U. S., with the title of "Citizens," as some incoherently might deem proper. No, and God forbid that I should be guilty of publishing to the world such a monstrous falsity as that; because they are not citizens in the States, but slaves to the whites, by law or prejudice, and aliens at home, and strangers to the common wealth of their nativity! I have said that the fugitive law had done good, in pushing colored emigration into Canada, and I believe that this fact is not unfounded, for the emigration of colored people from the U. S. into Canada, has increased with such rapidity, since the passage of the fugitive slave act of 1850, that the inhabitants of Canada, by the way of distinction, and in hatred of that law, unrivalled for wickedness in histories of heathen or papal enactments, call the emigrants of this day or since 1850, "Filmore's Emigrants." Much more might be said yet, with propriety, and I sometimes think that too much cannot be said and done explanatory of this shameful act, now disgracing the Statutes of the United States of America, and degrading her in the estimation of every free and enlightened nation on the globe. But of its wickedness entire, and the depth and weight of misery and woe it has caused, God only knows, and eternity will reveal.

Wesley W. Tate.

By Telegraph.

Loss of the Steamer "Arctic."

New York, October 11.

The steamer *Arctic* was lost off Cape Race on the 27th September. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 persons known to be saved. Eighteen have arrived here. Capt. Luce, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are amongst the lost.

The propeller's fate is unknown; Capt. Wall, of the *Huron*, states however, that on the morning of the 30th, he discovered a singular looking vessel in the distance, which may have been the wreck of the propellor.

Halifax, 11th.—No advices of the missing boats of the *Arctic*.

The following statement of the loss of the *Arctic*, by Mr. Balham, the 2nd officer, appeared in an extra on Tuesday. Mr. B. and the other officers and crew saved in the two boats arrived at Broad Cove, and reached here on Tuesday. On Wednesday, 27th, noon, Cape Race, bearing N. W., 65 miles, running in a very thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about 60 ft. abaft the cutwater, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, 2 below the water, one of which was about 5½ feet in length and 1½ wide, leaving the whole cutwater of the iron steamer clear through the *Arctic's* side. So dense was the fog, that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The helm was put hard a starboard, the engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The iron steamer seemed to be sinking bow first. Captain Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley left the *Arctic* in charge of the starboard boat. On lowering the port, the Captain exclaimed, "Hoist up that boat again, Mr. Balham," and beckoned me to go to him; on doing so, he told me to go over the bow to ascertain what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned—upon informing him of the fact, he gave orders to get sail up to try and get them round about, to endeavour to stop the leak; which was promptly done, but to no advantage whatever. So much of the bow and iron was broken off the other steamer projecting that the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's sides. The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's side, and pillows and matresses passed down to him to try if possible to force them in; but the leak was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be got in, and every effort to stop the leak proved unavailing. Capt. Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officers boat and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one who caught hold of the rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the Chief Engineer said could not be done. In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least three feet of water in the ship, fore and aft. By this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts in assisting the deck pumps going, and in lightening the ship, for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside,—which was found to be useless; and numbers of them got into the boats, which were still hanging to the davits. In forty-five minutes after the collision, I came up from the fore-hold and informed the captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beam, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be the fate of the Ship when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then told me to see to the boats. On going to those in the port side, I found them completely filled with men, women, and children, and no possibility of getting near them; and immediately went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat; and asked the Captain what were his intentions. He replied that "the ship's fate should be his." I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned an answer that he should share his fate. It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the *Arctic*; and the lady, daughter and son of Mr. E. K. Collins were put on board a boat; in the act of lowering which, one of the tackles gave way, and all except one lady, who clung to a sailor holding fast to a boat were precipitated into the sea and lost. I then jumped into a boat and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackle and fall astern. I did so—and at the same time about 20 persons I suppose jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered on the other side and lightened her of part of her load—leaving 19 in her and 26 in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was covered with human beings who had fallen or jumped overboard, to whom it was impossible to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boats crew whether they were willing to be governed by me—which was unanimously assented to and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then 60 miles south of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for 40 hours, with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea which I took to be heaving from the southwards and in a thick fog which lasted all the time, we reached Broad Cove, some 12 miles north of Cape Race. We then proceeded by land to Renews, which place we reached on Friday last. There obtained and took charge of a small schooner which was hired by the Purser and myself, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck or the boats. We cruised around in a strong gale of wind from the North East but discovered no trace of the ship or boats. I sent word to Captain Leith of the *City of Philadelphia* steamer and informed him of the catastrophe, and I am informed he sent off two vessels which he had employed about his own ship. Mr. Allan Goddrick, of Renews, also sent away a vessel on Saturday evening. It is with the greatest regret that I have to report that no trace of the *Arctic* or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood of the disaster, it is not impossible that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however, is left in my mind as to the total loss of the *Arctic*.

(Signed) Wm. Balham,
2nd Officer, *Arctic.*

Additional about the "Arctic."

Halifax, October 11.

We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst. The French screw steamer *Vesta* arrived at St. Johns, on the 4th, with her fore mast and bow shattered to pieces, she being the vessel that came in collision with the ill-fated *Arctic*. She had on board 31 of the *Artic's* crew, which she picked up at the time of the accident. The *Vesta* lost 13 of her passengers. Three of the *Arctic's* boats have not been heard of; but being life-boats, it is supposed they may have been picked up by passenger ships. Vessels which were sent in search of the boats returned without finding the slightest trace of them. All the passengers and crew saved, as advised yesterday, left here for Boston yesterday in the *Europa*.

Boston, 11th.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from New York, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning, that a vessel loaded with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with 40 persons picked up from one of the missing boats of the *Arctic*.

Arrival of the "Union."

New York, Oct 11, 1854.

The steamer *Union* has arrived, and brings London dates to the 27th September. The *Washington* arrived out 23rd. *Europa* same day.

The frigate *Sandacond* left Southampton for the Baltic on 27th.

The *Baltic* arrived out on the 27th Sept. "Everything going on favourably for the Allies in the Sebastopol expedition.

The actual landing place was 20 miles south of Eupatoria, only 30 miles from Sebastopol. The allies marched on the latter place on 18th of Sept. A general engagement was expected before Sebastopol on 20th.

The Tartar population of the Crimea sympathize with the expedition. Menschikoff advanced with troops to Burluk on the River Alma—there to give battle to the allies. It

is reported that the Russians had re-entered the Drobudscha with 60,000 men, and would try Varna.

The British Government ordered the bombardment of Revel, before the Baltic fleets return home.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders to dispatch 70,000 troops, with corresponding artillery, to take part in the war in the East. Austrian General Hess entered Bucharest, 22nd inst. Emperor of Austria telegraphed him to make no impediment in the operations of the Allies.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, October 11.

The *Europa* arrived at this port with 3 days later dates than the *Union*.

No tidings of an engagement yet between the allies and Russians in the Crimea.

Public anxiety at Liverpool was at its highest pitch when the *Europa* sailed. News of an engagement was being looked for at any moment.

The allies have sent a force into the Sea of Azoph to intercept Russian transports.

Appointment of the New Governor.

From the London (England) Official Gazette.

Downing-street, Sept. 19.

"The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and of the Islands of Prince Edward; and Governor General of all the Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward."

Downing-street, Sept. 19.

"The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

"Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knt, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the colony of Van Diemen's Land."

LABOUR IN CANADA.—The *Westmeath Guardian*, speaking of the scarcity of harvest labourers, announces that two shillings a day had been refused by reapers, and so high as 2s. 4d. given 1 and adds, "We have no doubt many a fine stalwart fellow now hard wrought on American railways would gladly wish himself once more in our streets to ask and obtain such ample remuneration for his day's work." This journal cannot be aware that labourers in Canada can and do earn from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. a day, and in harvest time they had their board in addition. If 25,000 farm labourers, dress-makers, domestic servants, &c., were to land at Toronto to-morrow, they would find employment for years at from 3s. 9d. to 5s. a day. Canada has *good* wild lands enough to give one million Immigrants ten acres each! *Upon this fact the Government of Canada ought to act!*—*Old Countryman.*

THE TEN THOUSAND JOB.—JUDGMENT RENDERED.—Judgment was given yesterday in the Court of Chancery, on the case of Paterson et al vs. Bowes. Mr. Chancellor Blake and Vice Chancellors Esten and Sprague delivered their opinions at length; with perfect unanimity agreeing in finding for the Plaintiffs, and ordering the Defendant to refund to the City Treasury his profits on the job with interest, and to pay the costs of the suit.—*Globe.*

FIRE IN COAL.—A fire broke out in the large pile of coal in Messrs. T. & W. Molson's yard, St. Mary's Street, on Sunday, apparently originating in spontaneous combustion. Water was poured on it from hydrants four or five hours, but did not, it seems, effectually reach and quench the fire, and it was found necessary yesterday to commence the removal of the coal, in order to get at the seat of the combustion.—*Montreal Herald.*

GOLD IN CANADA.—We learn from Three Rivers that the party who left there some time since to "prospect" on the St. Maurice, have returned with the gratifying intelligence that the same stratification prevails as in California and report favourably of the mining capabilities of the District of St. Francis. They brought to Three Rivers a specimen of the St. Maurice gold dust, and the formation of a company for mining purposes is spoken of. So far as a company is concerned, we view with pleasure this news. With means at their disposal, and machinery, and tools suitable for the working of the mines, they may be made to pay; but for individuals to crowd to the gold diggings in the hope to make a fortune nothing can be more foolish. However, we scarcely think there is much danger of this, the people have had some experience—many of our citizens having returned from California considerably poorer than they went. Out of the many gold-seekers who left Canada for California, we have not heard of a single instance of one making a fortune, much less a competency.—*Sun.*

In Lord Elgin's journey hence to Quebec, he was welcomed by the people and authorities of all towns where the boat touched. Some of the towns were prettily decorated on the occasion, and Brighton was illuminated. As his Excellency landed at the place, tar barrels, &c., were set on fire, as a token of welcome to the Governor General. At Cobourg, Belleville, Brighton, and Kingston, addresses were presented to him. The addresses were highly complimentary, but were of a non-political character, parties of all political shades having subscribed to them. His Excellency's replies were in his usual good taste.

The St. John, N.B. *Courier* of the 30th ult. says:—"We understand that it is very probable that a short Session of the Legislature will be held immediately, to take into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty. It was supposed that it might have been possible to secure the benefits of the Treaty by the action of the Government; but as it appears by the way Mr. Secretary Guthrie reads the Treaty, that the President cannot issue his proclamation until Legislative assent is given by each of the Provinces affected, it may become necessary that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should legislate speedily or otherwise to allow our citizens to lose some one or two hundred thousand pounds which they might gain by the new trade."

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

The Adjourned Meeting of the Colored citizens of Toronto met, according to adjournment, at Sayer Street Chapel, September 25th, 1854.

W. R. Abbott, Chairman, called the Meeting to order, and stated its object. After prayer by Mr. Baker, the Secretary, Rev. W. P. Newman, read the Minutes of the last Meeting; after which, the Business Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

"Your Committee, to whom was submitted the business of drafting resolutions for this Meeting, beg leave to report, as follows:

"Whereas, the '*Colonial Church and School Society*' have sent out Missionaries and Teachers to this country, for the purpose of '*Evangelizing the Colored Settlers*" by the means of Normal Schools, for us, as a *distinct class*. And, whereas, the said effort is to be made, because of a *misconception* of our true condition, as Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this country, where *no distinction is made on account of color*, we deem it a duty to ourselves, and to our white fellow-citizens, to say, that the Report which gave rise to the before-named mission, as published in the 'Seventeenth Annual Report of the Colonial Church and School Society,' is entirely *untrue*; and especially that part of it that says, that '*They*—we the colored people of Canada—*are in the* LOWEST *state of ignorance of* RELIGION, *and even of secular knowledge; and according to accounts that have been received, utterly neglected by all around them*; and, *though permitted to live in freedom, to a great extent, it is to be feared are as much the victims of Popular Prejudice as their brethren in BOSTON AND NEW YORK.*"

"And whereas, the 'Colonial Church and School Society' *has been credibly informed, on the authority of persons conversant with the views and feelings of the SOUTHERN PLANTERS that the spectacle of a large body of the NEGRO RACE, elevated in a social and religious condition, and WALKING LIKE CHRISTIAN MEN in the light of the Gospel, would do more to TRANQUILIZE THEIR FEARS, and is effective general, if not an universal manumission. THAN ANY PLAN yet devised in England or America*; it seems proper that we should express our opinion, and say that *OUR EXPERIENCE TEACHES US, that just the opposite result would be true*; for it is a notorious fact, that the more the *NEGRO RACE* on this continent have "*walked like*' *CHRISTIAN MEN, in the light of the Gospel*,' would do more to *TRANQUILIZE THEIR FEARS*,' and is effective general, if not an universal manumission. THAN ANY PLAN yet devised in England or America;' it seems proper that we should express our opinion, and say that *OUR EXPERIENCE TEACHES US, that just the opposite result would be true*; for it is a notorious fact, that the more the *NEGRO RACE* on this continent have *'walked like' CHRISTIAN MEN, in the light of the Gospel,'* the *LESS* have slaveholders' *fears* been *TRANQUILIZED*; hence the internal scheme of Colonization, &c., &c.; and it is especially true, that the more the Negro race, who are slaves, and those who are nominally free, in slave States, 'have walked like Christian men,' the more have they been oppressed; and hence the legal regulations, in nearly every slave State, to prevent them *FROM 'walking like Christian men* in the light of the Gospel,' the use of the Scriptures and other Religious means."

"We recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions, by this Meeting, to wit:

"1. *Resolved*.—That we assure our friends in England, and especially the 'Colonial Church and School Society,' that we are truly grateful for their sympathy with, and regard for us as an exiled and wronged people; and that we can but hope that their efforts for our good may be directed otherwise than through *Normal Schools* of which there is *no need*, in this country, since such schools here, are open to us, in common with all other citizens."

"2. *Resolved*,—That, should such schools be opened, and efforts made by the 'Colonial Church and School Society,' contrary to our expressed wish and interest, we cannot, consistently, and *will not, as colored citizens*, give them our support."

"3. *Resolved*,—That we caution our people throughout the Province to be careful, as to how they give their influence and support to institutions and efforts, whether established and made by friend or foe—*white* or *black*—that tend to make *distinction on account of color*, and to destroy the foundation of our liberties."

Committee:

W. R. NEWMAN, W. R. ABBOTT,
R. M. JOHNSON, A. H. JUDAH,
THOS. SMALLWOOD

The report being received, on motion for its adoption, an animated discussion sprung up between Messrs. Harris, Lewis, Judah, and Smallwood, and the Revs. Messrs. Dillon, Johnson, and Newman. The Preamble and Resolutions were sustained, with much charity towards the Mission referred to, and also with great ability by their advocates.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Geo. Cary, but voted down by a large majority; after which the Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, with much enthusiasm.

"4. *Resolved*,—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*, and that other newspapers friendly to our interest, be requested to publish the same."

"5. *Resolved*,—That 30 copies of the *Provincial Freeman*, containing the doings of this Meeting, be taken by the Chairman, who shall be a Committee to forward the same to friends in different parts of the country, and that a collection be taken up at our next Meeting to pay for the same."

The business of the meeting being over, the Chairman stated that he held in his hand an amendment to be moved by Mr. Larwill, to the resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, which he would call on the Secretary to read; and after which, the hoped the Meeting would take some action. The Secretary read as follows:—

"That all the words after "That," in the twelfth paragraph be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:—"This House will gladly show a liberal spirit and friendly disposition towards the United States, for their generous conduct in legislating upon the matter; and that in proof of such disposition on their part, the Provincial Legislature will hereafter exact from Negro immigrants a poll tax equal in amount to that now imposed upon other foreigners; and will not incorporate any associations for the special benefit of men of color, as a class, will discourage the promotion of any institution, the object and end whereof would be a junction with the Abolitionists of the Northern States, to bring about a severance of the American Union."

The Committee tendered their most cordial thanks to Angus Morrison, Esq., for a copy of the above amendment, which reading produced no little *sensation, indignation, &c.* After some severe strictures respecting Larwill and his position, a Committee of seven was appointed, namely, Revs. Messrs. Newman, Johnson, Harper, and Young; and Messrs. Abbott, Smallwood, Cary, to prepare business for another meeting, to be called by the Committee, respecting Larwill's Amendment.

The Meeting then adjourned.

W. R. ABBOTT, *Chairman.*
W. P. NEWMAN, *Secretary.*

Toronto, Sept. 25th, 1854.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of MINTO, in the County of WELLINGTON, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to ANDREW GEDDES, Esq., at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Sixpence, per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 114.
7th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 123
8 h do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 119
9th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 129.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36 110
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 13 [127); 78 (80); 8 (146); 9 to 42 inc. about 100 acres each.
2nd Con 1 (113); 2 (59); 9 (85); 10 to 42 inc. about 100 each
3rd Con. 1 (113); 2 (99); 10 (24); 11 (66); 12 (106); 13 (146); 14 to 42 inc. about 100 each
4th Con. 1 (113); 2 (100); 3 (170); 4 (129); 5 (88); 6 (55); 14 (86); 15 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
5th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 6 inc. (100 each); 7 (98); 15 (24); 16 (66); 17 (106); 18 [146] 19 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
6th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 7 inc. (100 each); 8 (168); 9 (130); 10 (82); 11 (62); 19 (85); 20 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
7th Con 1 (113), 2 to 9 inc (100 each), 10 (90); 11 [100]; 12 [99], 20 [25], 21 [67], 22 [107], 23 [147], 24 to 42 inc. about 100 each
8th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 and 12 [100 each]; 13 [171] 14 [130], 15 [94]; 16 [54]; 24 [86]; 25 to 42 inc. about 100 each
9th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 to 14 inc. [100 each], 15 [105]; 16 [100]; 17 [98], 25 [25]; 26 [66]; 27 [108]; 28 [148]; 29 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
10th Con 4 to 17 inc. [about 100 each, 18 [167;] 19 [126]; 20 [84]; 21 [48]; 29 [87]; 30 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
11th Con 4 to 23 inc [about 100 each], 30 [28] 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]; 34 to 42 inc about 100 each.
12th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each]; 23 [163]; 24 [123]; 25 [82]; 26 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.
13th Con 4 [100]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85]; 9 to 27 inc (about 100 each), 35 [31], 36 [72]; 37 [112]; 38 [152], 39 to 42 inc about 100 each.
14th Con 4 to 7 inc [100 each] 8 [56], 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 11 to 27 inc [100 each], 28 [162], 29 [121]; 30 [78]; 31 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.
15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [33]; 41 [74]; 42 [115].
16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158]; 34 [118]; 35 [79]; 36 [40].
17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.
18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [165]; 39 [125]; 40 [84]; 41 [53]
Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each], 17 [78].
Con C 55 [12], 56 [58], 57 to 115 inc [about 100 each], 116 [75]
Con D 58 [39], 59 [75] 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each] 111 [53], 112 [98]; 113 [100]; 114 [82]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con.1 (127); 78 (80); 8 (146); 9 to 42 inc. about 100 acres each.
2nd Con 1 (113); 2 (59); 9 (85); 10 to 42 inc. about 100 each
3rd Con. 1 (113); 2 (99); 10 (24); 11 (66); 12 (106); 13 (146); 14 to 42 inc. about 100 each
4th Con. 1 (113); 2 (100); 3 (170); 4 (129); 5 (88); 6 (55); 14 (86); 15 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
5th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 6 inc. (100 each); 7 (98); 15 (24); 16 (66); 17 (106); 18 [146] 19 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
6th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 7 inc. (100 each); 8 (168); 9 (130); 10 (82); 11 (62); 19 (85); 20 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
7th Con 1 (113), 2 to 9 inc (100 each), 10 (90); 11 [100]; 12 [99], 20 [25], 21 [67], 22 [107], 23 [147], 24 to 42 inc. about 100 each
8th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 and 12 [100 each]; 13 [171] 14 [130], 15 [94]; 16 [54]; 24 [86]; 25 to 42 inc. about 100 each
9th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 to 14 inc. [100 each], 15 [105]; 16 [100]; 17 [98], 25 [25]; 26 [66]; 27 [108]; 28 [148]; 29 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
10th Con 4 to 17 inc. [about 100 each, 18 [167;] 19 [126]; 20 [84]; 21 [48]; 29 [87]; 30 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
11th Con 4 to 23 inc [about 100 each], 30 [28] 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]; 34 to 42 inc about 100 each.
12th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each]; 23 [163]; 24 [123]; 25 [82]; 26 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.
13th Con 4 [100]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85]; 9 to 27 inc (about 100 each), 35 [31], 36 [72]; 37 [112]; 38 [152], 39 to 42 inc about 100 each.
14th Con 4 to 7 inc [100 each] 8 [56], 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 11 to 27 inc [100 each], 28 [162], 29 [121]; 30 [78]; 31 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.
15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [33]; 41 [74]; 42 [115].
16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158]; 34 [118]; 35 [79]; 36 [40].
17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.
18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [165]; 39 [125]; 40 [84]; 41 [53]
Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each], 17 [78].
Con C 55 [12], 56 [58], 57 to 115 inc [about 100 each], 116 [75]
Con D 58 [39], 59 [75] 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each] 111 [53], 112 [98]; 113 [100]; 114 [82]

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
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The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do to 10,16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254. 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49, 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beet per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.				Sterling.		PENCE. Currency.				Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	0	0	6	equal to	0	5
0	0	2½	"	0	2	0	0	7½	"	0	6
0	0	3½	"	0	3	0	0	8½	"	0	7
0	0	5	"	0	4	0	0	9½	"	0	8
0	0	6½	"	0	5	0	0	10½	"	0	9
0	0	7½	"	0	6	0	0	11½	"	0	10
0	0	9	"	0	7	0	1	0½	"	0	11
0	0	10	"	0	8	0	1	1½	"	1	0
0	0	11½	"	0	9	0	1	2½	"	1	1
0	1	0½	"	0	10	0	1	3½	"	1	2
0	1	1½	"	0	11	0	1	4½	"	1	3
0	1	3	"	1	0	0	1	5½	"	1	4
0	1	2½	"	1	0	0	1	6½	"	1	5
0	2	5½	"	2	0	0	1	7½	"	1	6
0	3	8½	"	3	0	0	1	8½	"	1	7
0	4	10½	"	4	0	0	1	9½	"	1	8
0	5	1	"	5	0	0	1	10½	"	1	9
0	6	3	"	6	0	0	1	11½	"	1	10
0	7	3½	"	7	0	0	2	0½	"	1	11
0	8	6½	"	8	0	0	2	1½	"	1	12
0	9	9	"	9	0	0	2	2½	"	1	13
0	10	11½	"	10	0	0	2	3½	"	1	14
0	12	2	"	11	0	0	2	4½	"	1	15
0	13	4½	"	12	0	0	2	5½	"	1	16
0	14	7½	"	13	0	0	2	6½	"	1	17
0	15	10½	"	14	0	0	2	7½	"	1	18
0	17	1	"	15	0	0	2	8½	"	1	19
0	18	3	"	16	0	0	2	9½	"	1	20
0	19	5½	"	17	0	0	2	10½	"	1	21
1	0	8½	"	18	0	0	2	11½	"	1	22
1	1	11½	"	19	0	0	3	0½	"	1	23
1	3	1½	"	£1	0	0	3	1½	"	1	24
1	4	4				0	3	2½	"	1	25
						0	3	3½	"	1	26
						0	3	4½	"	1	27
						0	3	5½	"	1	28
						0	3	6½	"	1	29
						0	3	7½	"	1	30
						0	3	8½	"	1	31
						0	3	9½	"	1	32
						0	3	10½	"	1	33
						0	3	11½	"	1	34
						0	4	0½	"	1	35
						0	4	1½	"	1	36
						0	4	2½	"	1	37
						0	4	3½	"	1	38
						0	4	4½	"	1	39
						0	4	5½	"	1	40
						0	4	6½	"	1	41
						0	4	7½	"	1	42
						0	4	8½	"	1	43
						0	4	9½	"	1	44
						0	4	10½	"	1	45
						0	4	11½	"	1	46
						0	5	0½	"	1	47
						0	5	1½	"	1	48
						0	5	2½	"	1	49
						0	5	3½	"	1	50
						0	5	4½	"	1	51
						0	5	5½	"	1	52
						0	5	6½	"	1	53
						0	5	7½	"	1	54
						0	5	8½	"	1	55
						0	5	9½	"	1	56
						0	5	10½	"	1	57
						0	5	11½	"	1	58
						0	6	0½	"	1	59
						0	6	1½	"	1	60

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (13 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 12, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	33	9	a	36	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	31	3	a	33	9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6	4	a	6	7
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	37	6	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	25	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	3	a	2	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	9
Timothy Seed—per bus 58 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	a	90	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	a	62	0
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Pork—at the hog, per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	9	a	0	10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	9	a	0	0
Turkeys—each	0	0	a	0	0
Geese—each	0	0	a	0	0
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	2	6	a	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10	a	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	0	0	a	0	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	7
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	0
Coal—per ton	32	6	a	35	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—lb loaf	0	0	a	0	7

CHATHAM

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	6	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	a	0	0
Pork do	0	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

New Advertisements.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada

Poetry.

October.

BY BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath!
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow weak, and the weak suns grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.
Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age, released from care,
Journeying in long serenity away.
In such a bright late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and brooks,
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices, ever nigh;
And when my last sand twinkled in the glass
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

Observations

ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASKING OF BUTTER.

We have been favored by the Hon. Adam Fergusson with a printed copy of the following directions for making and preserving Butter, as the result of numerous enquiries into the practices adopted in Ireland, and of the experience of several extensive curers in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland. Although printed several years ago, the observations will not be found devoid of interest at the present time, and in many respects applicable to this, or as it should be, very important department of Canadian farming. Such as possess good soils for pasturage, will find it greatly to their advantage to pay stricter attention to the breeding and rearing of cattle and the improvement of their dairy products.

1st. The milk-house or dairy should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and clean; and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or anything likely to impart a strong or bad smell, should be kept therein. In short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which must be kept sweet and clean.

2nd. The milk, when brought in from the cows, should be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer, and, when cool, put into sweet well-seasoned oaken cogs, keelers, or milk-pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off the cream, which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.

3rd. The churns, whether plunge or barrel, should be made of the best well-seasoned white oak; and, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great attention should be paid to the washing, drying, and airing, of the churns, immediately after use, otherwise they are sure to contract a sour and unwholesome smell, which must injure the quality of the Butter.

4th. The Butter, immediately after being churned, should be thrown into fresh spring water, where it should remain for one hour at least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth washing, some fine salt should be put into the water, which will rise the color of the Butter, and purge away any milk that may remain among it. Before salting, it is very essential that no milk or water be left, otherwise a strong smell and unpleasant taste will be the certain consequence.

5th. The Butter thus prepared should be immediately salted. The proportions of salt may be from one and one-fourth to one and one-half ounce of Scotch salt for the pound of Butter; or, of the best stoved rock or bay salt, one ounce for the pound But when Butter is not intended to be kept through the winter and spring, or for any long period, the quantities of salt above recommended may be somewhat reduced, the Curer exercising his own judgment in doing so.

N. B.—In Ireland, the use of salt and saltpetre, is recommended, in proportions of one ounce of stoved rock or bay salt, and one-fifth of an ounce of saltpetre to the Aberdeen pound.

6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a making of Butter uncured to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two together. This mode invariably injures the flavor of the whole, and renders it of too soft a quality ever afterwards to get firm. This applies to Curers who are the producers of the Butter; but as the greatest quantity of the Butter in this country is collected and cured by merchants, they are particularly cautioned against the too common practice of throwing the fresh Butter together, and retaining it in that state for days, until they have collected what they consider a sufficient quantity to commence curing: the Butter treated in that manner is invariably found inferior to what is salted shortly after churning. Should, however, there not be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a package when cured, the quality of the Butter may in a great measure be preserved, by giving it a partial salting, and covering it over with a clean linen cloth, dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country dealers who are in the habit of sending carts through the districts where they reside, to collect the Butter, should endeavor to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the Butter, that is churned upon the day that it is called for.

7th. When the Butter is cured, it should be tramped firm into the firkin with a round wooded tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the crose, and then covered over with a little of the purest salt,—sufficient room being merely left for the head of the cask, which must be well secured, to exclude air, and to prevent the pickle from getting out.

RECIPES, &c.

A lump of wet saleratus applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling.

How to Make Good Tea.—If men can be induced to build rain-water cisterns by recommending rain-water for tea, then some good may arise from tea-drinking. I have no doubt that rain-water is far more healthy, and when properly filtrated, is as pure as the running spring. Then why is it not more used? In numerous places, a supply of water could be had from the roofs of farm buildings, at one half the expense that it is obtained at from deep wells. I hope every tea-drinker in the country will become perfectly convinced that good tea can only be made from rain-water, and then cisterns will become fashionable.

Weight of Eggs.—The average weight of a newly laid egg is about 3¼ oz.; the white generally weighs 1¾ oz.; the yolk 1⅛ oz.; and the shell and skin ¾ oz.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at east two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq.: John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Burton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq; Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq; Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq. Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme: J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Cross-field, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M. P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D. Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.: Wilson Armistead, Esq; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq., G. Beaumont, Esq; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley, J. Wigham, Esq., Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States. the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shal be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. All. 13 officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a prémium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not base: on complectional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants to come and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British form of Government. 3rd. As Americans, unless those of darker hue become "cyphers of worse than Hindoo caste of water" to those (with a complexion) who do not. To use in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a means of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording, and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Advertisements.

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Mrs. Higgins informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

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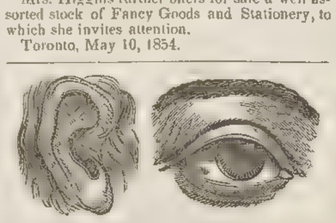
Toronto, May 10, 1854.



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OCCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
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Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
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☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

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Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

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F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at		7 00	a.m.
" Galt { Departure		8 30	"
" Galt { Arrival		10 20	"
" Hamilton at		10.50	"
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		1.00	p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at		7.45	a.m.
" London at		11.50	"
" Hamilton at		3 00	p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		4.45	"

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at		6 30	p.m.
" London at		11.00	"
" Hamilton at		2 05	a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		3.50	a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		10.30	a.m.
" Hamilton at		12.20	p.m.
" London at		3.30	"
Arrives at Windsor		7.45	"

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		2 00	"
" Galt { Departure		4.15	"
" Galt { Arrival		5.50	"
" Hamilton at		4.15	"
Arrives at London		7 35	"

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at		11.00	p.m.
" Hamilton at		1.00	p.m.
" London at		4 20	"
Arrives at Windsor		8 45	"

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

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Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 31.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

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Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

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F. PARSONS,
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St. Catharines, Canada West. 16

Poetry.

Cold Water.

BY HORACE S. RUMSEY.

Oh wine let bacchanalians sing,
Which maddens, stupefies the brain,
Which doth unnumbered horrors bring,
Piercing the heart with sorest pain;
But the pearly dew
We offer you
Contains no hidden, deadly bane.

Of water pure, as it bubbles up,
Or sparkles in the laughing rill,
Drain o'er and o'er the refreshing cup;
It giveth strength to nerve and will;
'Tis happy makes
Him who partakes,
Who spurns the liquid of the still.

Ho! quaff ye of the mountain stream,
Or from the fountain gushing free;
Then heavenly sweet will be each dream,
Your days shall all glide joyously;
The rosy blush
The cheek shall flush;
Crowned with ripe years your lives shall be.

Cold water, we thy praises sing,
Thou blessed gift of worth untold,
The cooling draught from well or spring,
Best beverage for young and old!
Where'er is seen
Thy silver sheen,
Hygeia's friend may we behold.

Oh! when will man thy virtues learn,
Forsake the maddening damning bowl,
The venomed draught for ever spurn,
Which kills the body and the soul?
When we shall gain
The Law of Maine,
The waves of sorrow back shall roll.

Ho! brothers, rouse ye, every one!
Let us one solid phalanx form,
And with our ballot, Paxhain gun,
King Alcohol's *strong* castle storm.
Its fiery wall
Shall riven fall,
If true the army of Reform.

[*Kenona, Steuben co., N. Y.*

Literature.

A Rainy Day in Town.

Some cynical person has remarked that people are given to talk most about what they least understand—an observation, by the way, which although it has passed into a maxim pretty generally current, is, like most of the dicta of your sarcastic philosophers, true only in a limited sense. It is strikingly true, however, with regard to John Bull and his numerous family whenever their talk is about the weather. John, from his insular position, is more exposed to the 'skiey influences,' as fine writers call the changes of the weather, than any of his neighbors; and being a personage whose business, and whose pleasures too, lie very much out of doors, he would be glad to know, were it possible, how to manage his movements so as to escape the foul and enjoy the fair. Hence it is that the weather, and its probable state at some not very distant or closely impending period, is a universal topic with honest John. It is a question in which he has a personal interest, and one often of greater moment than any other which a mere casual acquaintance could discuss with him. A Frenchman or a German, an Italian or a Spaniard, may, it is true, be equally interested in the weather—but then he is seldom, if ever, in the same uncertainty respecting it. With a wind from any point but the west or south-west, your continental friend does not fear getting drenched to the skin; but John knows from awkward experience, that he has no cause for solid reliance upon any wind that blows; and that rain may come to him, and does come to him at times, from all points of the compass. So he is ever on his guard against it, and prophesies concerning its advent and departure—not very often, it must be confessed, with the happiest result—thus shewing that though he talks so much about it, he understands it very little indeed. But he is not content with talking only—if he were, he wouldn't be John Bull. He arms himself against foul weather, as he would against any other enemy; and has contrived no end of munitions and fortifications against the assaults which the clouds are for ever preparing or discharging upon his devoted head. If, on the one hand, he is annoyed by water, he is on the other, defiant in 'waterproof.' Run your eye down the columns of his morning paper, and see what a prodigious store of bulwarks he has prepared against the storm. Read the list of gallant defenders, with the immortal Macintosh at their head, who have levied contributions from the resources of universal nature for the purpose of keeping the hostile moisture on the safe side of John's waistcoat—from coats of four ounces, 'warranted to keep out twelve hours' rain,' to coats of twice as many capes, which would laugh at a monsoon—and from idrotobolic hats, which keep his bald pate dry, and ventilate it at the same time, to gutta-percha soles that don't know, and won't be prevailed upon, under any circumstances, to know, what it is to be damp. Think of voluminous folds of vulcanised caout-chouc and gutta-perchified cloth—of rugs and railway wrappers—of paletots, bequemes, bear-skins, pea-coats, Chesterfields, Codringtons, Whitney Overs, Derby coats, Melton, Mowbrays, Wellington sacs and wrap-rascals—to say nothing of the millions of umbrellas, of which everybody has one to use and two to lend: think of all these, and a thousand more of the same sort, and say if John Bull be not tolerably well provided against yonder black cloud.

Come, we are not going to be afraid of a rainy day, at anyrate, though we do prefer the sunshine; and it is well we are not, for it is coming down in torrents just now, and we must be off to the office to our daily task, let it come as it may. Jonas, our volatile neighbour in the 'two-pair back,' has just declared, in our hearing, to his wife, that this is a 'delectable swizzle,' and no mistake. We know what that man means, well enough. But Jonas's wife has tied a comforter round his chin, and he is off, and we must follow close at his heels, 'swizzle' as it will, or else lose a character for punctuality, which will never do. The street-door slams us out. Wheew! but it is a soaker! What a clatter the big drops make upon the strained silk!—we could spare such hydraulic music. The sky is one dull sheet of lead; the nearest houses appear as if veiled in a gauze dress, and the further ones are behind a wet blanket, and won't appear at all. All London is just now under the douche, and undergoing a course of dydropathic treatment. Much good may it do thee, thou dear old wilderness of brick: thy alimentary canal has long been out of order. Drink, old Babylon! Drink, and forget thy filthiness, and show thy countless offspring a clean face when the morrow's sun lights up thy forest of tall towers. In the meantime, though, this is but a sorry joke. Slippety, sloppety, squash! Concern that loose paving-stone! and an ovation to the man of genius who invented gaiters, by which we are spared an involuntarily 'futz.' What is that? 'Clickety, clackety, skrsh!' Pattens, by all that is poetical! 'O the days when we were young!' as the poet says, when pattens were the genteel thing—when comfortable dowagers went waddling abroad exalted on iron rings, and with their heads buried in calashes shaped like a gentleman's cab, only not quite so big. Ah, those were the days! What a rush of tender recollections comes with the clatter of that single pair of pattens! It seem an age since we last heard that once familiar sound; and it seems, too, as though we had entered a new world since that sound was of everyday occurrence. But we must not indulge in these pensive recollections. Swizh!—p-r-r-r-r-r-p! whirr!—no indeed!—if this isn't enough to swill all sentiment out of a fellow. 'Halloo! Conductor, stop that bus!

'Full inside, sir, plenty of room outside, sir!'

'Not a doubt of it; but I'm outside already!'

No admission for gentlemen in distress. Never mind—we shall be sure to find an omnibus in the City Road that will take us in. Really, this is the very sort of a day to turn into a night; and were it not for the despotism of Business, that genius of modern activities, who rules us, as he rules all his subjects, with an iron sceptre, we should be tempted to follow the example of an eccentric artist of the last century, and by turning back to our home once more, and by simply closing the window-shutters, lighting candles, and poking up the fire, transform this drenching morning into a cheerful evening. But that won't do either, lest we fall into a practice that will entail upon us rainy days of a still less endurable complexion. Sweeper Jack, yonder, is of the same way of thinking: he has scraped his crossing as clean as he can with his worn-out broom-stump; but his function is no sinecure this morning, as new puddles are forming every minute in the track which his daily sweepings have hollowed out. He cannot afford to lose his morning coppers; and though he is wet through to the skin, and has been for this hour past, he will not quit his post till his last regular patron has gone by on his way to the city. He holds out a hand, sodden, like a washerwoman's, for his customary half-penny, and deposits it in one of his Bluchers, lying high and dry under the shelter of a doorway—a piece of practical economy that, because he finds it cheaper to subject the soles of his bare feet to the mud and slush of the season, than it would be to submit the soles of leather to the same destructive ordeal. Sweeper Jack is not much worse off on such a day as this than the whole tribe of peripatetic traders whom the sky serves for a roof every day in the year, and who prefer the risk of drowning abroad to the certainty of starving at home. 'Eels! live eels!' cries one; and we can fancy them swimming at their ease in the broad basket in which they are borne aloft. The soles, haddocks, and cod are travelling once more in their own element, and the salesmen are particularly lively, knowing, by experience, that a drenching day, when economical housewives don't care to plunge over the way or round the corner to the butcher's, is not unfavorable to their trade. Ten to one that we find a cod's head and shoulders on the table when we return to dinner at five. Charley Coster's cart looks remarkably fresh and green this morning; but that poor 'moke' of his is evidently depressed in spirits, and, after the manner of his kind, lowers his head and bends back his ears in silent deprecation of the extra weight of moisture he has to drag through the miry streets. Yonder is a potato-steamer, which the prudent proprietor has moored snugly under a covered archway: his little tin funnel is fizzing away amongst a group of boys and lads driven there for shelter from the storm. He has got his steam up early to-day—foul weather acting invariably as an impetus to his peculiar commerce: a hot buttered potato for a half-penny, with salt *a discretion*, as the French say, is too good a bargain to go far a-begging on such a morning as this. Another wandering son of commerce, who profits especially when the clouds are dropping fatness, is that umbrella hawker, who stands there at the corner, roofed in under a monster-dome of gingham, from which he utters ever and anon in a cavernous voice: 'A good um'rella for sixpence! Sixpence for a good um'rella! A silk un for a shilling!' You will not see him driving business in that fashion when the sky is without a cloud; you might as well look for a rainbow. He gets his living by rainy days; and if he could regulate the calendar in his own way, 'twere but little hay that would be made while the sun shone, and Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens might shut up shop. But of all the gainers by the liberality of Jupiter Pluvius, the cabmen are the most active and the most exemplary. Now is the very carnival of cabs; and every driver assumes an air of increased importance, and sways his whip with authority, as though he were chief monarch of a wet world, which in some sort he is. But there is not a single cab on the stand. The stand itself is washed away—all the disjecta from the nose-bags, every wisp of hay and straw of fodder, is floated off the stones; the very waterman has disappeared, and taken for the nonce to burnishing pewter-pots in the back-slums of the Pig and Whistle—his tubs alone are the only vestiges which are left to proclaim the fact, that four-and-twenty vehicles, all of a row, have their home and resting-place on that deserted spot. Caby is abroad surring up the mud in every highway and byway of universal London; and Cabby's horse, under the impetus of unlimited whipcord, is straining every nerve to compensate for the idleness of yesterday, and to devour as many miles, measured by sixpences, as will satisfy, if that be possible, the expectations of his owner.

But now we emerge upon the City Road, and hear the welcome syllables, 'Room for one,' from the conductor of a favorite omnibus. With a foot on the step we look in upon a not very inviting spectacle: ten stout gentlemen, each with a dripping umbrella, and one stouter dame, two single Niobes rolled into one, with a weeping umbrella and a plethoric bundle to boot—all packed together almost as tight as Turkey figs in a drum, in a locomotive vapour-bath reeking and steaming at every pore. It is impossible to pass up the centre, and so we are jammed into the corner next to the conductor, who, enveloped in oil-skin, considerably bars the pelting drops from our face by exposing to them his own broad back. We commence a conversation by observing, as a sort of leading remark, that such a drencher as this is a capital day for omnibuses. 'Why, you must be making quite a fortune to-day.'

'Hexcuse me, sir,' says he, 'but that ere's a wery vulgar herror. People thinks, because they finds the buses full when they wants to go to town of a wet day, that the wet weather is best for the trade. 'Tain't no sich thing. We goes to town this mornin', for instance, full; but we shall come back empty well-nigh, and shan't do nothing to speak of afore gentlemen has done their business and comes back in the evening. Buses that runs along the business-lines does tolerable well perhaps; but I'm bound to say, that them as goes north and south don't do half a average trade sich a day as this. No, sir—fine weather is best for buses, if I know anything about it. People walks out in fine weather to enjoy theirselves, and gits tired, and rides home; or they rides out for pleasure, and to call upon their friends, or they rides a-shopping, and brings home their bargains; but when sich weather as this shuts people within doors, of course they can't ride in buses.'

There was no denying the force of the conductor's logic, backed as it was by a long experience—and we sat corrected.

Here our *vis-a-vis*, the stout dame with the bundle, stops the omnibus, and stumbling hastily into the muddy road, drops some halfpence into the conductor's hand.

'What's this, marm?'

'Why, the fare—threepence to be sure.'

'Threepence ain't the fare, and this ain't threepence. D'ye call that a penny? 'tis only a half-penny as ha' been run over.'

'O dear me! are you sure it's not a penny? it's big enough. I thought your fare threepence.'

Conductor opens the door and shews the printed table of fares. 'You see, marm, its fourpence. I want three half-pence more.'

'O dear, I wonder if I've got any more.'

Niobe lays her bundle on the step, and dives into her pocket. First dive, fishes up an enormous pincushion, red on one side and green on the other; dive the second, a pocket handkerchief and a ball of worsted; dive the third, a nutmeg-grater, a nutmeg half consumed, a piece of ginger, and an end of wax-candle, which shews signs of being on terms of the closest intimacy with a skein of thread; dive the fourth, half of a crumpled newspaper and lump of gingerbread.

'Come, be alive, marm,' says the conductor; 'we can't be waiting here all day.'

'O dear me, how it does rain! Don't be in a hurry, my good man—I feel the money now,' and, sure enough, dive the fifth produces, together with a handful of ends of string, reels of coloured cotton, and a tin snuff-box, a couple of penny-pieces. The fare is paid—bang goes the door, and on we roll towards the Bank.

The city wears rather a blank appearance. It is busy, as it always is, with the working-bees of commerce, but the drones are absent, and of pleasure-takers there are none to be seen. Greatcoated figures flit hurriedly backwards and forwards beneath their hoisted umbrellas; and the indispensable business of the day is done in spite of the unceasing tempest that pours from morn to night. But retail trade is almost at a stand-still. That immense standing-army whose lives are passed in the service of the ladies, experience, it may well be, a welcome intermission of their labours. The shop-walker may rest his weary shanks, and the shop-talker may give his tongue a holiday. Drapers' assistants have no goods to drape, and may assist one another in the laborious occupation of doing nothing. Now and then the shopkeeper walks to his front door, and, with one hand in his pocket, while he rubs his smooth-shaven chin with the other, casts an appealing look upwards to the leaden sky. He sees no symptoms of a pause in the pattering storm; so he retires, and buries himself in his back-parlour, where, with his nose every now and then between the leaves of his bad-debt book, he falls to making out fresh bills for stale and long-forgotten accounts. We mourn for our old friends the book-stalls, which lie all day long under a pall—a pall of dilapidated floor-cloth, which no man stops to lift and look beneath. The search after knowledge may be carried on under some difficulties, but not under such a sousing shower-bath as this. It has actually washed away the apple-woman from the herbstones, which are known to be as waterproof as Macintosh himself; and it has driven the orange-girls off the pavement to the shelter of covered courts and theatrical piazzas.

But if the rain has dispersed a whole host of professionals, it has at least brought some new ones upon the scene. Here comes a characteristic establishment, vamped up for special use on a rainy day. It is nothing less than an ostensible father of a family, with six impromptu children, all born to him this identical morning—children whose father was humbug, and whose mother was a promising ten hours' rain He, unfortunate man, informs you as plainly as the cleverest pantomime can tell the tale, that he is an unsuccessful tradesman who has seen better days, and that these six forlorn infants, all clad in neat white pinafores, but paddling with naked feet on the cold wet stones, are the motherless children of his dear departed wife, who has left him in sickness and poverty to be the sole guardian of their tender years. As an evidence that he has brought them up in the right way, they are singing, as lustily as they can bawl, a pious hymn to a sacred tune, to which he himself groans a deplorable bass in a deplorable voice—holding out his hand the while as a modest appeal in behalf of his innocent orphans. If you are prudent, you will not be in a hurry to tax your sympathies. You may feel quite at your ease, and rest assured that this unhappy family, which shews so pathetically amidst the driving storm, owes its very existence to this dismal day, and to nothing else. Had the sun shone brightly this morning, each of these motherless infants had remained in charge of its own maternal parent, or passed the day in raking the mud of Westminster; and the demure, sorrow-stricken father himself, had been off chalking the pavement, shamming the cripple, doing the deplorable 'fake,' or cadging in some ingenious way on his own private account, among the gullible population of some other district. We know the rascal well enough; but he contrives to sneak on the safe side of the law, and laughs at exposure. If you want to help him to a debauch of gin, bestow your charity, but not otherwise.

Such a day as this is a dead loss to a multitude of out-of-door professionals, not a few of whom will have to put up with short-commons, as the result of such an inhospitable sky. It is not very pleasant to think what becomes of a host which numbers so many thousands of needy individuals at such an untoward time, when they cannot be abroad, and when it would be of no use if they could, because their friends and patrons the public are snug at home. Where are the poor music-grinders? Where that solid phalanx of Italian piano-players? Where those gangs of supple acrobats and street-jugglers? Where that battalion of 'needy knife-grinders?' Where the travelling-tinkers, swinging their sooty incense beneath our noses? Where the hawkers of fruits, of nuts, and sweet stuff? Where the bands of children with their bunches of lavender? Where those merry little tender German tinder-merchants? Where the street-stationer, with his creamy note-paper? Where the violet-girls, with their sweet-smelling posies? And where that vast and indiscriminate crowd that hangs perpetually upon the skirts of business or of pleasure and, like Lazarus from the rich man's table, supply their daily necessities from the abundance and the superfluities of their more fortunate brethren? In what cheerless homes, what wretched slums and corners, what dark and unwholesome dens, do they lurk in hunger, cold, and bodily discomfort, while the relentless rain shuts them out from the chance of earning an honest penny? Truly, a rainy day in London has its dismal aspect within doors as well as without.

The animal creation, which always sympathises in the pains and pleasures of us humans, shew their aversion to rainy weather, when it is excessive, in a manner not to be mistaken. We cannot pretend to decide whether the horse pulls a long face at a rain-storm, his face being never of the shortest; but his eye is sadder than usual when he is soaked with a shower. Donkey shows his dislike to heavy rain by invariably getting out of it when he can, and by his unwillingness to face the driving blast when upon duty. Dog is, in wet London streets, invariably dragule-tailed and down-cast, and out of heart. His post is too often, on these occasions, outside his master's door, on the step of which he may be seen sitting, his muddy tail between his legs, and his woebegone face confronting the public, upon whom he turns an appealing, lack-lustre eye, telling how much he would prefer sleeping curled up by the kitchen-fire to standing sentry in company with the scraper. Puss shews her sense of cleanliness and comfort by keeping within doors; though our old 'Stalker' is an exception to the general rule, preferring to sit on the outside of the window-sill, where, erecting every hair in his black coat till they bristle up 'like quills upon the fretful porcupine,' he gathers a vast amount of electricity and moisture besides, and is always the cleaner and the livelier for the process, which he doubtless knows to be good for his constitution.

The London populace had an idea that the weather is always favourable to her Majesty, it having very rarely happened that the sun has refused to shine when the Queen has chosen to shew herself to her subjects. The clouds are not however, always loyal. Such a day as we have been describing kept the royal party from visiting Powers-court on the last eve of September, when a storm of rain, which even Irishman acknowledged to be a drencher, deluged the county Wicklow, and dissipated the popular delusion on the subject of 'Queen's days.' Time was (when we were not so thoughtful as we are now) when we entertained a notion that it would have been an agreeable and convenient arrangement of such moist phenomena, if all the rain, hail, and snow, of Mother Earth stands in continual need, had been predestinated to fall after sunset, and the hours of daylight had been left to the uninterrupted pursuits and enjoyments of mankind. We are grown wiser now, and see that it is better ordered. In that case, we should have lost for ever the moral effect of a rainy day; and the stock of undeniable blessings to our mental and spiritual nature which spring out of little crosses and disappointments, would have been diminished so much in amount, through the lack of a little gentle moral discipline, that, bad as the world seems now, it would have been infinitely worse, and perhaps hardly bearable for living in. Therefore, with your leave, good reader, we will be reconciled to the wet weather; and when it rains, let it rain, without grumbling, merely donning our gaiters, indueing our waterproof soles, buttoning up our coats, hoisting our umbrellas, and setting about our business cheerfully and industriously, which, as everybody knows who knows anything, is the best way of providing against a rainy day.

African Literature.

From the New York Evening Post.

The present number of *Putnam's Magazine* opens with a valuable contribution to American history in the 'Life of the Swedish Count Stedingk,' an accomplished and brave ally in our revolutionary struggle. The publication of articles like this, and Cooper's history of 'Old Ironsides,' materially increases the reputation of *Putnam* among others than the usual run of magazine readers. Another contribution of a similar character, though more generally entertaining, is the one entitled, 'African Proverbial Philosophy.' It contains an account of the geography and natural history of Yoruba, an out-of-the-way country in the west of Africa, in addition to a philological discussion of its language and literature, such as it has. It so happens that the literature of Yoruba consists solely of proverbs. 'Yet,' says the writer in *Putnam*, 'nothing tests the natural quickness and keenness of a nation more than its proverbs; and tried by this test, the Yorubas are triumphant.' A curious collection of Yoruba aphorisms, with parallels from the shrewd sayings of civilized nations, is included in the essay—as follows:—

1. PRACTICAL PROVERBS.

He runs away from the sword, and hides himself in the scabbard. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.

The stirrup is the father of the saddle. C'est le premier pas qui coute.

He who has no cross-bow but his eye-brow, will never kill anything. Barking dogs never bite.

If your stomach is not strong, do not eat cock-roaches. Moderation.

If one cannot build a house, he builds a shed. Half a loaf, &c.

One lock does not know the wards of another.

The bald-headed person does not care for a razor.

The thread is quite accustomed to follow the path of the needle.

The sword shows no respect for its maker. Bad actions return to plague the inventor.

The sole of the foot is exposed to all the filth of the road. Evil communications, &c.

The pot-lid is always badly off: the pot gets the sweet, the lid gets the steam.

Without powder, a gun is only a rod.

When the man on stilts falls, another gets the bamboo (stilt)—*i. e.*, Pride shall have a fall.

The pestle and the mortar have no quarrel between them—*i. e.*, they are only instruments of another.

The covetous man, not content with gathering the fruit of the tree, took an axe and cut it down. The goose with the golden egg.

I almost killed a bird, said the fowler. Almost never made a stew, was the reply. Almost takes away half.

It is only the water which is spilt; the calebash is not broken: that all is not lost.

He chokes me like ekuru. Said of a tedious person. Ekuru is a very dry cake;—the remainder biscuit.

He who waits for chance will have to wait a year.

God made different creatures differently. The original has a jingle to it, like many men many minds.

Want of consideration and forethought made six brothers pawn themselves for six dollars

A one-sided story is always right. Ear, hear the other side, before you decide.

He who marries a beauty marries trouble.

Though a man may miss other things, he never misses his mouth.

We wake, and find marks on the palm of our hands, but we know not who made them, we wake, and find an old debt, and cannot remember how we incurred it.

If the poor man's rafter does not reach the roof in the morning it will reach it in the evening. This refers to a traditional poor man who advised splicing two rafters in raising a house: and whose advice was at first despised, and finally followed.—See Eccl. ix. 5.

The bill-hook cut the forest, but with no profit to itself; the bill-hook cleared the road with no profit to itself; then it was broken, a ring was put on its handle, and it was still kept at work. Sic vos non vobis.

3. PROVERBS DRAWN FROM NATURE.

The dawn comes twice to no man.

To-day is the elder brother of to-morrow, and a copious dew is the elder brother of the rain.

One day's rain makes up for many day's drought. It never rains but it pours.

When the rain beat upon the parrot, the woodcock rejoiced, thinking that his red tail was spoiled, but the rain only increased its beauty.

The sprout of the iroko tree must be plucked while it is yet tender. As the twig is bent, &c.

The parasite vine claims a relationship with every tree.

To be trodden upon here, to be trodden upon there, is the fate of the palm-nut in the road.

Unless the tree falls, one will never get at the branches.

No one should ask the fish what happens in the plain, nor the rat of what happens in the water.

It was the *death* of the fish which introduced it to the palace.

The rat said, I am less angry with the man who killed me, than with him who dashed me on the ground afterwards. Adding insult to injury.

The *ajao* is neither rat nor bird. Said of persons who are 'neither one thing nor the other'—'neither fish, flesh, nor good red-herring.'

When the hawk hovers the poultry look uneasy.

It is easy to cut up a dead elephant.

If you abuse the *etin*, you give the *axe* the headache. *i. e.*, Persons feel slights cast upon their relatives;—these being two birds of the same genus.

Conquer the *agable*, you must conquer the *arobi*. Two insects always found together.

The veranda in the house of a tortoise will not accommodate a guest. The veranda being the projecting part of the shell. Said of inhospitable persons.

When the fox dies, no fowl mourns; for the fox rears no chickens.

When the fish is killed, his tail is inserted in his own mouth. Applied to one who suffers for his own misdeeds.

When the fire burns in the fields, the flakes fly to the town.

The crow was going to Ibara; a breeze sprung up behind. This will help me famously, said the crow.

He is a fool who cannot lift an ant and yet tries to lift an elephant. Strain at a gnat, &c.

3. PROVERBS SHOWING A FEELING FOR NATURAL BEAUTY.

Behind and before, the butterfly praises God; yet, when touched, it crumbles like a cinder.

Heaven and earth are two large calabashes, which, when shut together, can never be opened.

There is no market in which the dove with the prominent breast has not traded,—alluding to the shape of the cowries used as money.

Twinkling, twinkling, twinkling stars: like so many chickens behind the moon.

The mock-bird says—I sing 200 songs in the morning, 200 at noon, and 200 in the afternoon; and yet I sing many frolicsome notes for my own amusement.

The proverbs abound in evidences of observation of animal peculiarities. We also find striking descriptive phrases, such as *Se-orum*, the setting sun, when it appears like a globe. *Enkawen*, the flickering appearance of a rarefied atmosphere under sunshine, supposed to proceed from an underground fire made by the tortoise to kill the trees by burning the roots.

4. COMMERCIAL PROVERBS.

The trader never confesses that he has sold all, his goods, but, when asked, will only say, Trade is a little better.—Proverbs xx. 14.

The palm of the hand never deceives one. A bird in the hand, &c.

Men think the poor man is not as wise as the rich, for they say if he were wise, why is he poor? Can Wall street devise a more ingenious defence?

He is as persuasive as a seller of cakes. Sam Slick can say nothing more to the point.

The borrower, who does not pay, gets no more money lent him.

He runs into debt, who cuts up a pigeon to sell by retail.

A man walks freely before his defamer, when he knows that the latter has not twenty cowries in his pocket. Quite a new modification of the 'vacuus cantabit' philosophy!

A gift is a gift and a purchase is a purchase, but no one will thank you for 'I sold it very cheap.'

Aje—god of money—often passed by the first caravan that arrives, and loads the last with blessings. The race is not to the swift, &c.

Inordinate gain makes a hole in the pocket. He earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes. —Haggai i. 6.

5. PROVERBS OF COMPASSION.

The wicked man would not treat his own child as he treats those of others.

A slave is not a block of wood—*bit.*, child of a tree.—When a slave dies, his mother hears nothing of it; yet the slave, too, was once a child in his mother's house.

Birth does not differ from birth; as the freeman was born, so was the slave.

The *aro*—a sort of cripple—is the porter at the gate of the gods. They also serve, who only stand and wait.

6. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PROVERBS.

All mankind are related to one another.

He who does not love his neighbor acts maliciously.

Anger does nobody good: patience is the best of dispositions. Anger draws arrows from the quiver; patience draws kola-nuts from the bag.

A cutting word is as tough as a bow-string: a cutting word cannot be healed, though a wound may.

The okum—a reptile—has 200 hands and 200 feet, and yet acts gently.

Covetousness is the mother of unsatisfied desire.

Consideration is the first-born, calculation the next, wisdom the third.

A bribe blinds the judge's eyes, for bribes never speak the truth.

He who has committed a secret action, supposes himself the subject of all conversation.

He who despises another despises himself. Contempt should never be shown to a fellow-man.

Wherever a man goes to dwell, his character goes with him.

He is to be feared who sends you on a message, not he to whom you are sent.

Leave the battle to God, and rest your head upon your hand.

TEMPER.—Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs than a dull, passive child, and if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil, by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble, whenever the trouble has arisen from no ill conduct on his part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand, as much as possible, all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow, the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely; unhappiness the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and, worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness—ill temper.—*Education of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.*

Liberia.

We see by a late number of the New York "Colonization Journal" that there have been numerous deaths recently among the ruling men of the Republic. Among them we find the names of the following: Hon. Hillory Teage, Dr. James Brown, W. W. Davis, of the House of Representatives, Chief Justice Benedict, and last but not least, the celebrated Zion Harris, formerly of Tennessee.

It would seem from such announcements that even after years of acclimation, the emigrants do not attain to advanced life in their new homes, but that the "confessedly unhealthy" climate is fatal sooner or later to the American negro.

That the enervating atmosphere and vertical sun of Africa do not promote high civilization or give great promise of the future of Liberia may be gathered from the despondent reflections of the writer who sketches the history of the departed in the Liberia "Herald." He remarks:

"The AGED are warned of approaching dissolution, and are admonished to work earnestly and faithfully while they are permitted to work—to do all they can toward the establishments, perpetuity and success of the institutions of Liberia, while time is allotted to them—ere the shades of darkness gather around them, when no man can work; ere death approach with his withering influence and paralyze their energies.

"The YOUNG are also most loudly and solemnly called upon to consider the duties and responsibilities that must soon devolve upon them as citizens of this Republic. Oh, that they would be admonished! How painful is the reflection that there are but comparatively few of the young of Liberia who seem to give the future of their country a moment's thought. They seem to live and act as though the present upholders of the Goverment were to live forever, notwithstanding the many solemn evidence they have to the contrary. O, young men and young women of Liberia, arise from your lethargy, shake off your puerile notions and practices! It is high time to bestir yourselves, to be men and women! Let the brave achivements and noble deeds of fathers rouse you to effort. Let the future glory that awaits your country kindle within you an honorable ambition andurge you onward.—*Olive Branch.*

The Territorial Negotiations with St. Domingo.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY OF IT IN JAMAICA.

The United States may desire to purchase a slice of the dominican territories, and to establish themselves on the eastern portion of St Domingo. That they "have formally demanded the cession," and will attempt to enforce such a demand by means of vessels which had arrived at Santa Domingo, we can hardly believe, notwithstanding the late affair of Greytown. It would seem absurd to expect that any such attempt at forcible possession could succeed, or be winked at by France and England, and we therefore incline to the belief that negotiations is intended to be resorted to by the Commodore of the squadron which has visited Santo Domingo. The account goes on to say that messengers had been despatched to Port au Prince by the French and British consuls, conveying information of what was going on to the Emperor.

If, as some think, the Dominican government has entered into an arrangement with the American Government, for the cession of the port and territory in question, and the vessels which have arrived at Santo Domingo have been sent to take possession of the same in consequence of such cession, then the prospect is that Hayti and Santo Domingo will be embroiled in a war. Hayti will not certainly permit the Dominicans to alienate any portion of the territory which she claims to be entitled to, and to establish upon the soil of Santo Domingo those who may become very troublesome neighbours, and a veritable thorn in her side. She may, for certain purposes, have consented to the continuance of a republic, such as now exists, and been dissuaded from engaging or continuing in what might be considered an intestine war. France and England may have been anxious to prevent the Haytians and Dominicans from quarrelling and fighting about the mode of government which should prevail, or who should rule over the entire island.

When, however, the question comes to be, whether the government of the United States shall possess itself of a portion of the island, and so lay the foundation for disturbances with the present possessors, which may lead to future injustice and wrong, and, perhaps to an assumption of its sovereignty, we can conceive that they will be ready to assist the Haytian government in preventing the Dominicans from ceding territory to which Hayti has a claim. France, particularly, is very unlikely to permit any arrangement between the Dominicans and the United States, which shall at any future period open the door to the possession of her ancient colony by America, and we may look for a very determined protest from her and Great Britain against this new mode.—The principle of non-intervention by which our own country is governed may prevent any measures being taken beyond this, and, perhaps, the prevention, by force, if necessary, of American aid to the Dominicans in any struggle which may take place between them and the Haytians, in consequence of the attempted cession of Samana.

The question between the two governments, which at present exist in Santo Domingo, will be purely one of right or title to the property or territory proposed to be ceded to the Americans. The Dominicans claim that territory as theirs, and as in their possession. The Haytians also claim it, and maintain that the possession of the Dominicans is an usurped one. They have never abandoned their right, and, finding that the property is about to change hands, and to be transferred to a third party, they put in their claim, and will assert it by force. The Haytians have another and very forcible reason for endeavouring to prevent the transfer of the territory in question. It is, that by such transfer, strangers are introduced into the country whose presence is certain to prove dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Admitting that the Dominicans have the possession of the territory in dispute, and that the Haytians are willing, for the sake of preserving peace, to permit them to retain that possession, they clearly can have no right to transfer it to a third party, and introduce into the country those who are likely to become the enemies of the Haytians. And if they attempt to do so, the latter will be justified in using force, in the endeavour to prevent conduct which is certain to prove highly injurious to them, as a people. We shall, no doubt, soon have more certain information from Hayti respecting the visit of the United States frigate Columbia to Santo Domingo, and of the proceedings consequent thereon.

A PARSON'S OPINION.—Parson Brownlow, who ministers to, and enlightens the people of Knoxville, Tennessee, in the capacity both of preacher and editor, says in his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*,

"The true hearted citizens of East Tennessee, and property holders, ought to enter into a league, and whip, black, and ride on a rail, irrespective of age, calling, or family associations, every preacher, citizen or traveller, who dares to utter one word in opposition to slavery, or who is found in possession of an abolition document. These are our sentiments, and we are willing and ready to help others to carry them out."

Return of William Wells Brown.

In reference to the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Syracuse *Chronicle* says—

Mr. W. W. Brown (not Box Brown as is generally supposed) has just returned from England, where he has been a resident for the last five years. He went out a fugitive slave; but his freedom was purchased by some friends abroad, and he returns his own master. After he had given a history of the progress of feeling in favor of freedom in Europe, he was asked what was the state of public prejudice abroad on the subject of color. The question brought out a long historical statement, the effect of which was to show that the prejudice which exists here against the black race is not on account of their color, as is generally supposed, but on account of their degradation, as a class, arising from the fact that they are an enslaved race. In other words, slavery degrades, not only those who are enslaved, but the whole race; and, color being the distinguishing badge of the race, the prejudice lies against all who have the mark, not because of their color, but because their color shows that they belong to a degraded race.

Mr. Brown stated that he had two daughters who were very desirous to be well educated. In this country he had tried, in vain, to get them in a good school. He was everywhere told that they could be received only in the schools for colored children, which were not of a character to answer their wants. When he was abroad, and found that he could not safely return on account of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he sent for his family, and, to his surprise, found that the feeling against color did not exist in England. His daughters were admitted without question to the best schools of England, and were readily employed as teachers, in which business they were now engaged. One of these, who desired to perfect herself in the languages, went to Paris, and was admitted without question to the best schools of that city; and both were now leading teachers, by the side of native born Saxons, with white children of the middle classes for their pupils.

We might add to this statement a fact which we have from a lawyer residing on the island of Jamaica, that the better class of blacks in that island send their sons to Oxford to be educated in the most celebrated University of the world, and that they are received as the sons of other gentlemen are received, and after completing the college course, study the professions and take their places in the courts and in the colonial legislature with other educated and intelligent gentlemen. This friend said that if he was called on to point out some of the most courtly, scholastic, refined, intelligent and eloquent men with whom he was acquainted he should be obliged to name two or three black men that he met daily in the courts of the island that had long been his place of residence.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A few days since, the Cincinnati *Gazette* published a statement that two slaves, a father and son, claimed by Henry Sumptall, of Jefferson County, Ky., had made their escape from their master. That paper further relates that the fugitives were pursued to that city, and were apprehended near Cumminville. The pursuers chased them to College Hill, where George, the boy was captured. Harvey, the father, took to the woods, and escaped, and it was supposed that he had fled to Canada, by the Underground Railroad. But it seems he did not venture to take passage by this line, but concealed himself in a house in Newtown, about ten miles from the city. On Wednesday, one of his colored pretended friends gave information to the officers, who suddenly visited the house on Wednesday evening, and arrested him, and brought him to this city, and lodged him in the county jail. He was examined before the United States Commissioner, Pendery, yesterday afternoon, and was remanded back to his owners. His arrest has produced much excitement among the colored people of our city.

From the Worcester Spy.

A Canadian Doughface.

"So it seems the dough-faces do not all vegetate between Mason and Dixon's and the Canadian line. They have at least one genuine specimen of these 'dirty dogs' in the Parliament of Canada. We do not know whether the species is peculiar to our Anglo-Saxon race or not. It is certain that it produces creatures of the kind with great facility, if the same cause is brought into operation, namely, commercial interests. Our dough-faces stand like dumb dogs before the Southern slaveholders, because they are afraid they would not purchase pork, corn, brogans, and calico, from the North, for their negroes, if they (the dough-faces) were to be manly and independent in their politics. And this Mr. Larwell, M.P., overflowing with gratitude to our government, for receiving the privilege of selling their pine logs and ponies to us, proposes to eat Southern dirt, by taxing fugitive slaves as they enter Victoria's dominions. Mr. Larwill has evidently studied the philosophy of United States politics; he knows that we are governed by an oligarchy of slaveholders; and, acting in the light of that knowledge, he insults the spirit of freedom, as it prevails at the North, and bows to the spirit of slavery which prevails at the South, because he is well aware that it constitutes the spirit and power of our government. We hope the fugitive slaves of Kent district will soon be strong enough, politically, to reward Mr. Larwill for his obsequious scoundrelism."

A Lackey to Larwill.

To our unbounded *merveille* (it looks genteel to sport a French word now and then) the member for our Provincial Kent has found one approbator amongst the editorial staff of Canada. The boss of the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, with a zeal and *fancy*, worthy of a more generous cause, endorseth the negrophobia of neighbour Larwill, and lustily shouteth to TRIUMPHE, as that gritty gent coucheth his grey goose quill against luckless Sambo Squash!

After the following pestilent fashion does Larwill's literary lackey prate:—

"It is the honest, industrious, hard-working, God-fearing old-countrymen that we would have chartered associations formed to purchase land for, and give it at rates and upon terms which they would be able to repay—not the lazy, vicious, uneducated, and commonly criminal negro. More than eleven thousand of them are said to have settled in the Upper Province within the last few years, and we dare say Mr. Larwill has ample reasons for making the amendment he is to propose. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots, and just as impossible is it for a runaway negro in nine cases out of ten to settle down and become a useful if not intellegent member of society. This the records of crime abundantly attest."

Upon this string of hard vocables we have one or two observations to make.

PRIMO. Because it is right and orthodox to aid white visaged emigrants in acquiring land, is it *consequently* sinful to extend a cognate assistance to bipeds of a darker complexion? Charity, we all admit, begins at home. Is the *Advertiser* prepared to affirm that it should end there?

SECUNDO. Does our confrere seriously believe that the "lazy" and the "vicious" will make strenuous exertions to reach the elevated platform of freedom?

TERTIO. Granting that "the Ethiopian cannot change his skin," does it follow that he must have a soul to match that skin?

QUARTO. Whatever "the records of crime abundantly attest" in other lands, we point blank affirm that in Canada the "runaway negro" generally settles down and becomes an intelligent member of society. Some black sheep unquestionably may be found in the ranks of our colored subjects, but considering their antecedents, these exceptions are wonderfully few and far between.

Trusting that the *Commercial Advertiser* will be speedily brought to a sense of sin in having borne false witness against his swart neighbours, and that he will make a suitable palinode, we heartily bid him farewell!—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Correction does much, but encouragment does more. Encouragment after censure is as the sun after a shower.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith. Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, " "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shrove, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R Green, Cincinnati
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary. Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Subscriptions.

Now is the time to send in your subscriptions, friends. Those that subscribed for six months will, we are confident, not need a second appeal, and our yearly subscribers will, we hope, never fail to speak a good word in behalf of the *Freeman* whenever it is in their power. The crops have been abundant, in spite of the drought, wages have been, and are still good, and last, though not least, the Reciprocity Treaty will give a fresh impetus to all kinds of business, so that no one need hesitate on the score of hard times; for everybody does, and will live in spite of the times, and no man ever yet found himself any poorer at the end of the year from having taken a good newspaper. Then send in the names, friends.

To every one who gets us four cash yearly subscribers, we will send one copy for the same period. Or all persons getting us five cash subscriptions are entitled to the amount for one.

C.

YANKEES IN CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament have passed an act granting to aliens the right to purchase and convey lands in the Queen's Provinces to the extent of four hundred acres each. The Government has put large tracts of land into market at $1 to $1 25 per acre. No reservations respecting minerals have been made, and the Yankees, are prospecting on the North shore of Lake Superior for copper and iron, and some rich openings have been discovered.—*Free West (Chicago,) Sept.* 21.

We have frequently called the attention of the colored people in the States, to the fact that there are thousands of acres of good land to be procured here, cheap, and now we see a Western Editor directing the attention of his Yankee brethren to the same subject. We would ask our colored friends in the States if it does not show that there are great advantages to be obtained by becoming land holders in Canada, apart from personal liberty, when Yankees from the "Great West" come over here to "prospect." Golden opportunities are now before them, which will not occur again, while they are quietly waiting for better times, in a country were land is high, and every thing else in proportion, and which is of the most importance, they are not acknowledged as citizens. Kansas and Nebrasca, it is said, hold out great inducements. Just the same as did California which is now all but in name, a slave state. By reference to the "Sale of Crown Lands," in our advertising columns, it will be perceived that a mistake has been made in the article above noticed, both as regards the number of acres and the price. Not more than 200 acres to actual settlers is one of the conditions of purchase, and the price generally not less than $1 50 per acre.

C.

The Maddern Family.

A Brass Band composed of four females, assisted by their father and two young brothers, has been entertaining our citizens this week. The novelty of female performers on such instruments, will, no doubt, as here, secure to them full houses on their tour.

We have received the 7th number of of *Canadian Independent*, a religious Journal, published semi-monthly, in London, C. W., under the sanction of the Congregational Union of Canada, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Editor. Judging from the tone of the present number, the intention is while advancing the interest of its own denomination, to exercise a Christian liberality towards all others.

C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALPA, OR THE CHRONICLES OF A CLAY FARM. Published by Danforth, Hawley & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

This is a humorous and graphic account of bringing a "worn-out clay farm" to a high state of cultivation, by draining and other improved modes of culture. Illustrated and accompanied by two prize essays on draining.

RIGHT OF THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS, *with an Introduction to the Canadian Edition.* George B. Cheever, D. D. Toronto: Maclear & Co., King St. East.

A question is here brought forward, which will certainly be decided upon in the affirmative by all christians. The subject is thoroughly examined in its different bearings, and is well worthy of an attentive perusal.

DISTURNELL'S TRAVELLERS GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Philadelphia. For sale by the principal booksellers in United States and Canada.

It contains much useful information to the travelling public.

LIFE ILLUSTATED.

A handsome family newspaper, the first number just issued by Fowler & Wells, 308, Broadway, New York. The names of the enterprising publishers are a sufficient guarantee of what may be expected. The prospectus may be found in our advertising columns next week.

C.

Correspondence.

LONDON, C. W.

DEAR "C.,"—I take a spare moment to pay my respects to the "*Freeman*"—the first I have been able to use for some weeks, owing to constant travel, work, fatigue, &c. I have gained this point, after making Niagara, St. Catherines, Port Robinson, and Brantford, visits of longer or shorter duration, though with results highly satisfactory. The good people of the places mentioned are resolved on supporting the paper—nothing can exceed the interest shown by the women in its success—a hopeful sign, when one calls to remembrance the apathy of our females generally and especially in the great City of Toronto, until very recently. If there is any one thing that tends to intensify one's contempt for the *muslin* multitude, it is the nothingness the delicate creatures display when invited to aid in a work for the general good. You would be surprised at the pains they take to impress you with their "feebleness." They "would" probably *do something*, but would not for the world "join with others." Why? you ask. "Would have to associate with the circle. Goodness!" Must not think of helping without getting Mr. ——'s consent. Cant get the 'sense of it;'—he knows about it" —for he borrows neighbor ——'s paper; knows the enterprise will be well supported though—heard somebody say so." Young ladies who have no Mr. ——'s to think for them, really do not know, —they never read the newspapers; but it would be delightful to go to a tea-meeting: think they might make up some articles;—wonder if there will pe play allowed at the donation! What a set! I am constrained to say, however, that many worthy persons have been induced to take hold, and the object will not suffer because of the trifling character of many who are appealed to. The people of Brantford organized a Branch of the Union, held a tea-meeting, and gave the proceeds promptly to the paper. At this place, a grand affair will come off soon, of which your readers will hear in time. I would say just here, of the gathering at Brantford, that it was the first they ever held—was made entirely in *three* days, and that owing to the impossibility of getting a large place at that time, was on a small scale; but a fine affair will come off in the winter,—so say the citizens, when London Fairs, &c., shall have been over with. Too much credit cannot be given to the citizens, and especially the female members of the Union—of whom I must again speak—for their efforts. I went to Brantford with no favorable opinion of the character of the people, but I assure you I have been agreeably disappointed, for there appears to be the best understanding among the citizens, without regard to complexional differences. To be sure, here and there, an "enterprising American," with more brass than brains, is shown one; invariably some one who, having unfortunately emerged from *below* the under "crust," has not, from his very nature, been able to part company from his degrading instincts,—he does not like to see his colored brethren from the States; but I assure you, he does not have an influence in Brantford that any one need be disturbed about.

Brantford is beautifully located, and it and the surrounding country hold out stronger inducements to settlers than Kansas or Nebraska. I would say much about the country through which I have passed, but especially the fine section threaded by the Welland Canal; but must defer it until more leisure. However, the many lumber mills, fine farms, tasteful houses, &c., testify for the inhabitants much industry, taste, and enterprise. Speaking of saw mills, now that lumber is greatly needed, at Chatham, and by farmers and others through Kent, would it not pay some enterprising capitalist who might be disposed to the business, to buy up lumber from those mills, at their present rates, $9, $10, and $12 per thousand, and sell again further west, now that the article is so much needed, and at such high rates? The advantage of carriage by canal and railroad is great, and 25 per cent. might be safely realized, after deducting costs, though disposed of at a less rate than *at present* in Chatham. At Princeton, on the Great Western railway line, building material is to be had at a great reduction of the Chatham prices.

By this time, you have concluded to advise one to pay attention to subjects better understood, and to something within "her" sphere. So I think.

M. A. S.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR,—For some time past, I have been intending to ask permission for a small space in your paper, for the purpose of making a few inquiries, impressed as I am that you are in a position to furnish the desired information.

I am a subscriber to, and a reader of, your excellent paper, and have been since its first issue.

The regularity which has attended the publication of the *Provincial Freeman* since its first appearance, it having appeared, I believe, regularly each week since its establishment, should of itself prove a sufficient guarantee to induce the friends of the enterprise to rally around yours, as the only organ now published in Canada, devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the rights of the black population. Its usefulness as a source of information, is felt and acknowledged by not a few with whom I have, during its existence, had intercourse; and it does seem to me that, under proper and efficient management, the *Freeman* is destined to bring about a very healthy tone of public sentiment in favor of the class of persons whose cause it has espoused and so nobly vindicated. We, in this section of the Province, have noticed with peculiar interest the manner in which you have dealt with the renegade Larwill and his amendment to the speech from the throne. Our only surprise is that he met with such extreme leniency from the men upon whom he dared to heap such gross contumely.

His same Larwill, some few years ago, at a public meeting in the west, suggested a similar proposition to the consideration of Parliament, then assembled at Toronto; and now that he holds a seat in the House of Assembly, he doubtless thinks that he can offer his insults to a certain class of Her Majesty's loyal subjects with impunity; but we can tell him that he will find himself wofully mistaken. It is gratifying to us to know that public sentiment is too far in advance of him, to be influenced by men entertaining sentiments so low and debasing, and, at the same time, so unprincipled, and which are wholly at war with every principle of humanity.

But I find that I am digressing. I stated that I wished to make a few enquiries through your valuable journal; they are simply these: Can any information be furnished respecting the whereabouts of "Alpha" or "Cannuck," and others of your valuable correspondents, who have been silent so long? By the way, speaking of "Cannuck," I read with pleasure his communication respecting the Rev. S. R. Ward, the noble champion and defender of human rights. I was highly delighted with it, and consoled myself with the pleasing idea, that I would be greatly entertained with his frequent communications; but I regret to say, that I, with others, have been seriously disappointed; for we have seen nothing in your paper over that signature since. If "Cannuck" is among your subscribers, and this should meet his eye, as it doubtless will, he will at once learn the anxiety which we have, and the pleasure which we take, in this quarter, in perusing communications which emanate from his pen. "Cannuck" will excuse this freedom taken by an entire stranger, when he is informed that none but the purest of motives have thus prompted me to make the inquiry respecting him.

Hoping to be favored with something from his pen, at his earliest convenience,

I remain yours,

AN INQUIRER.

Cayuga Flats, C. W.,
Oct. 10th, 1854.

By Telegraph.

The Great War News.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

We received two despatches yesterday from New York, with further details by the *Baltic*, and we now publish all that has arrived relating to the contest in the Crimea. The accounts are confused, because they are telegraphic reports from New York of the telegraph reports in England. We have given elsewhere the result of the whole as we read the intelligence received.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Eight hours after *Europa* sailed, came official news of a great battle on Alma River, in the Crimea. Allies stormed Russian entrenchment after four hours' fighting. Anglo-French lost 2,800 killed and wounded. Russians lost 6,000!

Private despatches supply rest of news, viz.:—

That the Russians under Menschikoff rallied on River Ratskai on 23rd, and again gave battle to Allies—were again defeated, and driven to entrenchments behind Sebastopol, which was beseiged by sea and land.

Fort Constantine blew up. Other Forts stormed.

Russian fleet taken. Ships sunk.

Russians lost 18,000 killed and wounded. 22,000 prisoners.

Garrison capitulated and were made prisoners of war.

Shattered remains barracaded.

Inner harbor refused to surrender.

The following is a full account of the same incidents:—

The entrenched camp of Russian land forces on the heights of the Alma contained 50,000 men and numerous artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet after four hours hard fighting. No General Officer of the British was wounded.

Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person. General Thomas (French) thought to be fatally wounded, and Gen. Canrobert wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the plains of Kalantai lasted several hours and was very sanguinary, which ended in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol.

On the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and, after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm.

The Allies then bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships of the fleet were sunk. The others forts were cleared, one after another.

One hundred guns silenced, and 22,000 prisoners taken.

The loss of the Russians in dead and disabled is estimated at no less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone.

Mensch.koff threatened to fire the town and blow up the rest of the ships, if the allies would not grant him honorable capitulation. The Allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration.

The last despatch says Menschikoff surrendered and the British and French flags waved over Sebastopol!

Despatches state that the garrisons of Sebastopol were offered free withdrawal, but surrendered as prisoners of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is again ascertained that there are 50,000 Russians in the Dobrudscha and Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements. Omar Pacha was only waiting St. Arnaud's orders to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate the intention of a winter campaign.

The Russians are concentrating in the neighborhood of Ismail.

Details of Sebastopol news were not expected till the 6th.

The Turks were hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches to the sea coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on M. Drouyn De L' Huys to express his satisfaction at the success of the Allied Army.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says it is rumoured that a joint note has been sent by England and France to the Cabinet of Washington, requiring an explanation of the engagement entered into between the United States and Russia, especially of the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to have been made by the United States of Russian possessions in North America.

From the London Times.

Still Further by the "Baltic."

The Battle of Kalantai Plains.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies at the Alma on the 21st, we infer that their success amounted to not more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events, Prince Menschikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 22nd Sept. gave battle to the advanced forces on the Plains of Kalantai, on the River Rutcha, after a sanguinary engagement which lasted four hours. The Russian party in Vienna did not think that the Russian armies have met with signal adverses in the Crimea.

Accounts from Odessa say that several battles have taken place in which the artillery of the fleets shared. Prince Menschikoff has fallen back from Alma towards the heights of the Kalla, where he was joined by Gen. Chunitoff with 6,000 foot. On the 23rd there was a battle in which the Russian loss was very considerable. One General and two Colonels were killed. General Chunitoff was wounded. The publication of these despatches was to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

It was stated on the authority of German journals of Frankford that the English Cabinet had brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the negotiations for peace.

The St. Petersburgh *Journal* publishes a decree forbidding the exportation of corn to Austria.

From the London Times, Oct. 2nd.

The great and glorious news which was confidently anticipated when we last addressed our readers has not only justified but surpassed our expectations, and the *day* which had been set apart by the Crown and the nation for acknowledging the abundant natural gifts of Providence, has caught from the distant theatre of war the first shout of victory.

Despatches of the 23rd Sept. were received on Saturday by the Government from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, by way of Belgrade, stating that the entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked by the allied troops at 1 p.m., on the 20th, and carried by the bayonet in an hour and a half, with a loss of about 1,400 British troops killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French, the Russian army driven into full retreat.

In the course of yesterday a further despatch was received by the Duke of Newcastle, direct from Lord Raglan, confirming this intelligence, and stating that the heights above the Alma had been carried after a desperate battle, by the valor of the allied forces.

Lord Raglan estimates the main body of the enemy at from 45 to 50,000 infantry, and adds that 2 line Officers and 2 Generals were taken on this occasion by the English army. Thus far our intelligence is positive, and the battle of the Alma may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements of the two valiant armies which met and fought for the first time, side by side, on the field of battle; but this exploit, gallant and momentous as undoubtedly it is, seems to be already surpassed by the magnitude of its immediate consequences.

Despatches of a less certain and official character, but nevertheless of high probability, have been received by way of Vienna and Bucharest, stating that the fortress of Sebastopol itself surrendered on the 25th to the Allied Army, together with the vast stores of war it contained.

News by the Baltic.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Official despatches have been received from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Raglan, and Marshal St. Arnaud, confirming the account of the defeat of the Russians at the Alma. The English lost considerably, but no general officer wounded. French loss, 1,400.

As all other news dwindles into insignificance, when compared with such glorious achievements, we give place to extended accounts.

THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY.

When the news reached Constantinople it was ordered that the city should be illuminated for ten successive days. Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne, the dispatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cypher, then turned to his generals and said quietly "*Sebastopol est prise!*" The announcement was received with cheers and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to his army. He said:—"This news was probable. I have now the happiness to announce to you myself, and at the moment I speak, I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sebastopol."

At Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities the news was welcomed by the ringing of church-bells and by the display of flags.—At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma.

THE DANUBE.

The Turks are hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches on the sea coast.

SEBASTOPOL.

From our scanty materials we find it impossible to make anything like a connected account of the attack on Sebastopol. The dispatches published in the English papers abound in repetitions and contradictions.

A dispatch from Omar Pasha to the Turkish minister at Vienna is reported to state that "Sebastopol is taken with all its material and fleet. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but they preferred remaining prisoners of war. They surrendered on the 25th."

Vienna, October 1—The garrison of Sebastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war.

We have no trustworthy intelligence of what part the fleet played in the conflict—One account says that ten Russian ships of war were burned and sunk. Another says that the fleet surrendered and took no part in the fight. Yet another states that Fort Constantine blew up, or was blown up by shells from the English ships. And a statement is made which may have some foundation in truth, to the effect that the Russians were totally disheartened by their repeated defeats, and did not make the protracted resistance they might have done.—Their fearful loss (18,000), however, indicates a sufficiently brave defence.

Kiel, Monday—Admiral Perseval-Deschenes is leaving our harbour with the French fleet to join Admiral Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23rd. It is not probable that the allied fleets in the Baltic will undertake any attack this season.

Warsaw, Sept. 27.—It is confidently asserted that the Emperor Nicholas will come here early next month.

Vienna, Sunday—Additional.—Both Cracow and Olmutz have been made storeplaces for ammunition and arms, and every thing tends to show that Austria is preparing for a war with Russia, should the Frankfort Diet join with Prussia. Austria is resolved to enforce the four guarantees in common with the Western Powers, without either Prussia or the minor States.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA —ARRIVAL OF THE INVADING ARMY.

On Sept. 13, the formidable squadron of the allies came in sight of the spot selected for the landing of the main body of their army. All the ships were drawn up in lines and extended a front of nine miles. All eye and telescopes were turned toward the beach, but not a hostile uniform was visible. The signal to commence disembarkation was to be a gun from the *Agamemnon*, and every ship and boat's crew knew precisely the place they would have to occupy.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH.

A little after 7, a French boat, containing 15 or 16 men, pulled quietly to the beach, and landed her crew, who advanced a short distance and commenced digging a hole. Presently the anxious spectators from the ships saw a flag-staff raised, and the tricolor run up! Immediately the French Admiral fired a gun,—boats dashed out from every one of the French ships, and in two minutes they had landed 6,000 men! The French were thus the first to take possession of the Crimea. The instant the French had landed a regiment, a company was pushed on to reconnoitre, and skirmishers or pickets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessors deployed—extended front—and advanced in light marching order, *en Tirailleur*, spreading out like a fan, over the plains. It was interesting to observe their progress, and to note the rapid manner in which they appropriated the soil. In one hour after their first detachment had landed, 9,000 troops, of all arms, were on shore, and their advanced posts were scarcely discernable between three and four miles from the beach. The French had in all 24,000 men.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH—NARROW ESCAPE OF SIR GEORGE BROWN.

At 9 o'clock in the morning one black ball was run up to the mast head of the *Agmemnon*, and a gun fired. The signal meant; attend to the following orders: Division of boats assemble round ships to disembark infantry and artillery." No enemy had hitherto appeared in sight; but now the figure of a mounted Russian officer, followed by a few Cossacks, was distinctly seen on the heights. The Russian was within 1,000 yards, and through a glass his every motion could be watched. A letter says:—

The Russian rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently noting the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes with great calmness in a memorandum book. He wore a dark green frock coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same color, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough little steeds of his followers. There they were, 'the Cossacks,' at last! stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each Cossack carried a thick lance of some 15 feet in length and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us—now to the left—now to the rear of their officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, altogether. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of French on their right, not more than half a mile from them on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report

progress as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour within range of a minie rifle, and when the *Highflyer* stood in close to shore, while he was coolly making a sketch in his portfolio of our appearance, we all expected that they were going to drop a shell over himself and his little party. We were glad his expectations were not realized, if it were only on the chance of the sketch being tolerably good, so that the Czar might really see what our armada was like.

The Russian continued his sketching. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked too, and lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second was made out to be Quartermaster-General Airey. The scene was exciting. It was evident the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances towards the Englishmen.

Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing toward the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out the various spots to the Quarter-master-General. Suddenly they turn and slowly descend the hill; the gold sash disappears; the cocked hat is eclipsed; Cossacks and officers dismount and steal along by the side of their horses. They, too, are hid from sight for a short time, and on the brow of the cliffs appears a string of native carts. In about five minutes two or three puffs of smoke rose over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road to Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French line of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging among the rocks, made a dash at him when within a hundred yards. The general had to run, and was only saved by a volley from the fusileers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 4½ pounds of salt meat and 4½ pounds of biscuit as his rations for three days. Besides this he carried his great-coat strapped around his body, a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits, a change or two of linen, a forage cap, and in most instances a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, firelock and bayonet, cartouch-box, and 50 rounds of ball cartridge. Both officers and men were in capital spirits.

THE VERY LATEST—THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—8 o'clock a. m.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Several private despatches received here to-day, confirm the intelligence received from various quarters relative to the fall of Sebastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us, but an official despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., stating that advices from Prince Menschikoff of the 26th, make no mention of disastrous events, causes some anxiety here.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menschikoff's despatch to St. Petersburgh is doubtless dated the 20th, not the 26th, for his last despatch was eleven days *en route*.

The local papers publish the following: Five hours after the bombardment, Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in its ruins. Prince Menschikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the out harbor forts and vanquished the Russian fleet. Prince Menschikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

Constantinople advices of the 7th enable me to give you some further account of Schamyl's movements. Between the 26th of August and the 1st of September the Circassian chief entered the northern part of Georgia with 18,000 men, and advanced in the Kour. The centre, which he commanded in person, was at Achalgori on the 28th of August; the right wing, under the Emir Hassan Emin, was at Gori, on the Kour, at the same date; and the left wing, under Emir Chupli Emin, was at Mycht, a little to the north of Tiflis. The Russians were taken completely by surprise, and retreated after a very feeble resistance into the mountains. Schamyl carried off a great quantity of booty and made some prisoners of high rank. An important result of the *razzia* was, that the Russians were immediately obliged to relinquish all idea of conquest in Turkish Armenia. The Turkish Minister who has left Persia is said "to have received leave of absence," but at such a moment this is not probable. Ferhad Pasha (Stein) has been definitely appointed Quartermaster-General in Anasolia, instead of Kourchid Pasha (Guyon.)

Provincial Parliament.

In Parliament there is nothing of importance transpiring. Below is a synopsis of proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, October 16.

Mr. DORION, of Montreal introduced a Bill to amend the law in relation to Tavern Licenses, and more effectually to suppress intemperance.

Mr. BUREAU introduced a Bill to avoid doubts in respect to the charter of the Montreal and New York RailroadCompany.

Mr. DORION of Montreal introduced a Bill to incorporate the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

SIR A. McNAB said, in answer to Mr. Farrie, that the government had not yet made any arrangement with reference to the establishment of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, but they had the subject under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Larwill an address was ordered relative to the affairs of the Elgin Association.

Mr. BOWES introduced a bill to confer on the city of Toronto the possession of the Island opposite to it.

Mr. CAYLEY said, in answer to Mr. Holton, that the government did not intend for the present to alter the system of depositing money in the Bank of Upper Canada, but they did not pledge themselves not to make any alterations.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17.

The following Bills were read a second time: Whitby Incorporation Bill; Public Officers Seizures Bill; Quebec Friendly Society Bill; Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Bill; and Mason College Bill was passed through Committee.

To-night Mr. Attorney-General McDonald introduced the Clegry Reserves bill, and it was ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next. He explained that the bill creates two funds—one for Lower and the other for Upper Canada—all the assets of the Clergy Reserves accrued or to accrue, are transferred to them. The stipends now paid to the Clergy are secured to them during their lives, and sums now paid to Catholic and Methodist churches, are to be secured to them for such a term of years as the House may determine. Government at its option may commute the stipends by agreement with the Church bodies, not with the incumbents. When the principal amounts to a sum sufficient to pay commutations and secure a revenue adequate to defraying stipends not commuted, the balance is to be divided from year to year among the municipalities, according to population.

On motion of Sir Allan McNab, the House adjourned over till to-morrow, to mark its sense of the great victory gained by the allies over the Russians. The motion was carried amid loud cheers, clapping of hands, and shouts of "hurrah."

The Great Canadian Counterfeit Gang.

A month or two since we announced the arrest, in Canada, of a gang of seven persons engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit bank plates and dies on the most extensive scale. For a long period this gang has been quite successful in circulating their counterfeits upon the banks of the United States, and in some instances men have grown grey headed and wealthy in the business. We learn from a gentleman from Montreal that the gang arrested are to have their trial there on the 15th of the month. Among the number is True F. Young, who several years since was in custody in this city on a similar charge; there is also one of the Boney family; an old man of 60, named Heard, possessed of considerable wealth whose daughters signed the bills; also three men, named Bowers, Wilson and Gleason—the latter being an excellent engraver. The spoil obtained from them is probably the most extensive ever secured to the United States. There was no less than forty-seven bank plates, nearly all for counterfeits on banks in the United States. At the time of the arrest of these counterfeiters, an attempt was made by the officer and his posse to arrest a man by the name of Phelps charged with a number of daring bank forgeries. Phelps got the alarm and stationed himself in an upper room, to which there was but a narrow passageway. He was armed with two double barrelled guns, two revolvers, a bowie knife and a slung shot, and kept the officer at bay for six hours, when he was finally arrested; but on the way to prison, in the custody of three men he made his escape, and has not since been seen. Sheriff Clark arrested at Portland a day or two since, a man named Dunn, who had been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment for counterfeiting, but who managed to break jail and escape. He was taken back to his old quarters at Sherbrooke, Canada. It is to be hoped that by the breaking up of this great band, who, with others, for the last twenty or thirty years, from the Canada side, have flooded the United States with enormous quantities of counterfeit money, a blow has been given which will finally put an end to the business. —*Boston Traveller, Oct.* 4.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—The examination of the Normal and Model Schools, closing the last Session, came off during the last week, resulting, as they always do in higher appreciation of the benefits of the institution; the efficacy of the course of study, and the zeal and energy of the teachers. At the public examination on Thursday, gentlemen from the Sister Provinces were present, and expressed the great satisfaction it afforded them to see the result of the sessions study. The Governor General's Prize, a munificent donation, was awarded to Miss Robin on, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Rev. J. H. Robinson, of this city. The Model School examination was attended by a large number of delighted citizens. The sickness in the city during the last session, caused the operations of the school to be suspended for a considerable time, but notwithstanding that, the children answered promptly nearly every question put to them, exhibiting as the fruits of the labours of the past session, an amount of knowledge rarely possessed by persons so young.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of Tuesday, says:—"Ones, on the Niagara District Bank, Canada, have made their appearance in our city this morning:—fac-similes of genuine notes, coarser, a shade darker, and engraved signatures.

FORCE OF SAP.—Braddjick, a British physiologist, cut off the stem of a grape, five years old, and covered the wound with a piece of bladder, secured by cement and twine. The bladder, although at first drawn very close to the top of the shoot, soon began to stretch, and to raise a ball over the wound, feeling as hard as a cricket ball. In about 48 hours afterwards the force of the sap burst the bladder.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of MINTO, in the County of WELLINGTON, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to ANDREW GEDDES, Esqr. at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Sixpence, per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous: the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,	100	acres each.
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139, 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11¼	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1¾	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2¾	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5¼	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8¾	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3¾	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6¼	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¼	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4¾	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7¼	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5¾	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8¼	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11¼	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1¼	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4		£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0		0 0
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 19, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	33	9	*a*	34	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	31	3	*a*	33	9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6	4	*a*	6	8
" Spring	0	0	*a*	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	6	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	*a*	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	0	*a*	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	3	*a*	2	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	*a*	4	9
" Marrowfats	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	*a*	90	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	*a*	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	*a*	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	*a*	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	8	*a*	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	9	*a*	0	0
Turkeys—each	0	0	*a*	0	0
Geese—each	0	0	*a*	0	0
Ducks—per couple	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair	2	6	*a*	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	*a*	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	0	0	*a*	0	3
Onions—per bushel	6	3	*a*	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	0
Sheep Skins	2	6	*a*	3	1
Coal—per ton	32	6	*a*	35	9½
Hops—per lb	2	9	*a*	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	*a*	0	7

CHATHAM

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	6	0	*a*	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	*a*	0	0
Corn do	5	0	*a*	0	0
Barley do	5	0	*a*	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	*a*	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	*a*	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	*a*	0	0
Pork do	0	0	*a*	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	*a*	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	*a*	0	0

New Advertisements.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. CARY, *City Baths*, Front St.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

GREAT WESTERN

DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

No. 69½, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and

WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES

Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,

On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.

☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.** ☜

J. P. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG."

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Clouks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms; and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT,
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appr ize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

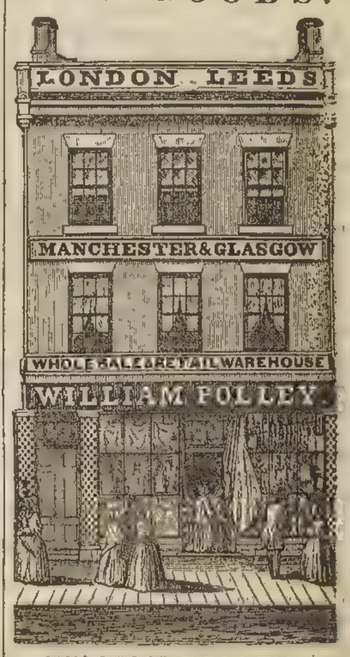
ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

60, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocade SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Muffiers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinets, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named. ☜

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, 60, King Street East. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

**IN THE PRESS.

Poetry.

Children Going to Rest.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The day is gone. The sun hath said
Farewell, with silent tongue,
And laid him on his western bed,
With golden curtains hung
But, ere we little children creep
All tired with play to pleasant sleep,
We'll take our leave with kisses bright,
And bid the baby dear—Good night

Good night, ye blessed stars that keep
Your watch around our rest—
And birds that fold the way to sleep,
Within your quiet nest.
Good night, green trees, beneath whose shade
Our pretty wild-flower wreaths are made—
And singing brook and blossom bright,
And every lovely thing—Good night.

Mother! we turn to thee the last
Sweet words we still would say;
See! your kind hand in ours is fast—
Please come and hear us pray.
Yes, see us on our pillow laid,
And then, at midnight's darkest shade,
The whisners of our dreams shall be
Of angel visitants and thee.

Hartford, Conn., May 31st, 1854.

Miscellaneous.

Making Faces at a Witness.

One of the "smartest" lawyers in one of the New England States has an unfortunate infirmity of the muscles of his countenance, and the convulsive movements or twitches of his ponderous eyebrows, nose, and the parts adjacent thereto, are almost frightful to persons unacquainted with the gentleman, and with this peculiarity of his physiognomy It happened on one occasion, during a trial in which Squire H. was engaged, that a buxom matron was placed in a witness stand. The good lady was one of the class who are not afraid to look about them, and withal, understand the use of their tongues. Squire H. was observing her attentively while the junior counsel conducted the examination. The lady proceeded, with great volubility, in her narrative of what somebody did and said in the house, in reference to something in dispute between the parties litigant.

At length she caught the eye of Squire H., and, reddened with anger, she stopped, but at the suggestion of the examining attorney proceeded. But she soon observed the legal gentleman's visage turned towards her again, and the eternal grimace of the unconscious lawyer upset her temper.

She stopped, looked furiously at Squire H., gave her head a toss, fanned herself violently a minute, and then proceeded with her testimony.

Again, on looking round at Squire H., she caught him at it, and her anger rose almost to the boiling point. She shook her fan at him, and looked as if "she would eat him up." His honor the judge at length requested her to go on with her narative. The indignant witness drew herself up as stiff as a whalebone, and snapped out—

"Please yer honor, I *can't*, as long as that ugly man sits there *a making faces at me.*"

The gravity of the bench, bar, jury-box, and spectators' gallery, was all upset in a promiscuous heap, and everybody but Squire H. thought it a capital joke—on the face of it.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FATTENING TURKEYS.—A "Poultry Raiser" gives the following:—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted, that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I have recently made an experiment and must say the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood, were also, at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their mixed meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

VALUE OF BIRDS.—Many years ago the coffee plants in the island of Madagascar were attacked by a garkle, a well-known bird on the African coast. The garkle is an insect feeder, but, having used up the supply, it betook itself in pure necessity to coffee. An edict was speedily issued and carried into effect for the annihilation of garkles, and every bird on the island was destroyed. All went on very well for a year or two; when, lo and behold! the insect and their larvæ, having the field to themselves, began to make sad havoc on the coffee. What was to be done? There was no alternative but that of bringing back the garkle which was in due season imported.

RECIPES, &c.

TO CLEAN HEAD AND CLOTHES BRUSHES.—Put a table-spoonful of pearlash into a pint of boiling water. Having fastened a bit of sponge to the end of a stick, dip it into the solution, and wash the brush with it, carefully going in among the bristles. Next pour over it some clean hot water, and let it lie a little while. Then drain it, wipe it with a cloth, and dry it before the fire.

HOW TO PETRIFY WOOD.—Take equal qualities of rock alum, white vinegar, calx and pebble-powder. Mix all together, and when the effervescence subsides, throw in the wood or other porous substance, and let it soak for four or five days, when the petrefaction will be complete.

TEST FOR SOUND EGGS.—The larger end of a newly laid egg feels cold when placed against the tongue. A newly laid egg, also, appears semi-transparent when placed between the eye and a strong light, and has a small and preceptible division of the skin from the shell, which division is filled with air or gas. If an egg shakes it is sure to be stale.

Cedar chests are best to keep flannels, for cloth moths are never found in them. Red cedar chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, &c, to keep out moths.

Satisfaction can nowhere be placed but in a just sense of our own integrity, without regard to the opinions of others.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case, will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDRICK DOUGLASS, JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN, JOHN JONES, J. D. BONNER, J. MCCUNE SMITH, } *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the co

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Alioned American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which, renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now, trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number;

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq: John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq: Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq; Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme; J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq: each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M. P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq, M P; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq. (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignold; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev.— McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	30	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. All. 13 officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom; and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart, if we plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of a whiter complexion. 3rd. To aid in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly as it is the case of Great Britain, to close its progress in America by all legitimate means, and 5th To encourage rising generations in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to adhere to sound principles, and to use our ability to promote its circulation in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curr'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being

Advertisements.

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Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	7.45 a.m
" London at	11.50 "
" Hamilton at	3.00 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.45 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6.30 p.m.
" London at	11.00 "
" Hamilton at	2.05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	3.50 a.m.

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GOING WEST.

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Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.20 p.m.
" London at	3.30 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	2.00 "
" Galt { Departure	4.15 "
" Galt { Arrival	5.50 "
" Hamilton at	4.15 "
Arrives at London	7.35 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	11.00 p.m.
" Hamilton at	1.00 p.m.
" London at	4.20 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.45 "

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Provincial Freeman.

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"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. { NUMBER 32.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an Independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Poetry.

This World is Full of Beauty.

There lives a voice within me, a guest angel of my heart,
And its sweet lispings win me, till the tears a trembling start;
Up evermore it springeth, like some magic melody,
And evermore it singeth this sweet song of songs to me:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Night's starry tendernesses dower with glory evermore,
Morn's budding, bright, melodious hour comes sweetly as of yore;
But there be million hearts accurst, where no sweet sunbursts shine,
And there be million hearts athirst for Love's immortal wine:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

If faith, and hope, and kindness pass'd, as coin, 'twixt heart and heart,
How, thro' the eye's tear-blindness, should the sudden soul upstart!
The dreary, dim, and desolate, should wear a sunny bloom,
And Love should spring from buried Hate, like flowers o'er Winter's tomb:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

With truth, our utter'd language, Angels might talk with men,
And God-illumined earth should see the Golden Age again:
The burden'd heart shall soar in mirth like Mi ns young prophet-lark,
An. Mi ry s last tear wept on earth, quench H ls last cunning spark:
For this world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Lo! plenty ripens round us, yet awakes the cry for bread,
The millions still are toiling, crush'd, and clad in rags, unfed;
While sunny hills and valleys richly blush with fruit and grain,
But the paupers in the palace rob their toiling fellow-men:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Dear God! what hosts are trampled 'mid this killing crush for gold!
What noble hearts are sapp'd of love! what spirits lose life's hold!
Yet a merry world it might be, opulent for all, and aye,
With its lands that ask for labour, and its wealth that wastes away:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

The leaf-tongues of the forest, and the flow'r-lips of the sky,—
The happy birds that hymn their raptures in the ear of God—
The summer wind that bringeth music over land and sea,
Have each a voice that singeth this sweet song of songs to me:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

—*Gerald Massey's Poems and Ballads.*

Literature.

Things as they are in America.

CANADA-WEST TO MICHIGAN.

Six-and-thirty years ago, when machinery had dealt a death-blow to the profession of the handloom-weaver, one of the many victims of that disastrous improvement was a sturdy little man, whom I remember to have seen driving his shuttle in a humble workshop in a small town on the banks of the Tweed. Instead of repining, or continuing the vain attempt to wring a subsistence out of his exploded craft, this capital specimen of an indomitable Scot sold his loom, paid his debts, and with wife and children sailed for America. Arriving in pretty nearly a penniless condition, he made his way, as I had heard, to the London district of Canada, where he settled and was still living.

While I remained in London, I made inquiries respecting the present position of this exiled victim of the power-loom, and was glad to learn that it was highly respectable. Curious to see what actual progress he had made, I paid a visit to his residence, which was situated six or seven miles distant. Although vastly improved in worldly circumstances, I found him living in the same log-hut, which he had reared on his arrival in the country, upwards of thirty years ago. His settlement, which was situated down one of the concessions or cross roads leading from the main thoroughfare, was bounded by rail-fences, in which a rude gateway admitted me to an orchard fronting the house, near which were barns, and other buildings, wholly of wood. My appearance created quite a sensation in the establishment, and there was a rush to the door to receive and give me a hearty welcome. In a minute, I was in the interior, seated before a huge fire of blazing fagots on the hearth, over which hung several pots sending a savoury steam up the chimney. The patriarch of the household, eighty years of age, but as full of spirit as ever, sat in an arm-chair on one side, while the mother of the family seated herself opposite. A daughter acted as a maiden-of-all-work, and hung about listening to enquiries respecting the country whence the family had emigrated long before she was born. As if signalled by an electric-telegraph several tall and stout sons made their appearance from their respective dwellings in the neighbourhood. The old man's story, which he dealt out along with jocular reminiscences of "auld langsyne," had in it nothing singular, but was nevertheless valuable, as offering an example of what any earnest-minded and self-denying man may do in the western world.

'When I came to the spot,' said he, 'there was not a house for miles around—London was not built. The country was all forest. I helped to make the concession-road which you came by, for which service government gave me a grant of some land. It was dreadful hard work at first, and as the children were young, I had to do everything myself. Before I procured a horse, I had to carry grain on my back for miles to be ground. But having good health, I never complained. It won't do to sit down and cry. Push ahead, and keep on never minding, is here the great doctrine. As the family grew up, I could take things easier, and now can look about me at some improvements. I have a capital, farm of one hundred acres, cleared, and under crop. It is intended for my younger son, when I am gone. My three elder sons have each a good farm of the same size. We are now a kind of clan, with plenty of everything—horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry.'

'And no want of apples,' said I, glancing upwards at the numerous festoons of dried fruit which hung from the ceiling.

'O yes, that orchard at the door is of my own planting, and it is very productive. No want of puddings, I can tell you, for we also make our own sugar; and, in fact, we scarcely need to buy anything. Very different from the days when I was on the loom, and the good-wife had to contrive how to make both ends meet.'

'And had you remained in that situation,' I observed, 'these sons of yours would probably have been daylabourers at twelve shillings a week. That is the wages now going in your old neighbourhood.'

'You hear that, lads,' said the old man. 'You see how thankful you should be for your mercies. It was a blessed thing I came away.'

'I suppose your sons are doing very well with their farms; they are probably good ploughmen?'

'No doubt of it; and one of them, who has a turn for mechanics, has made a machine for peeling apples.'

'That must be curious; I should like to see it.'

Immediately, there was brought from a recess an ingenious piece of mechanism, not unlike an old-fashioned spinning-wheel. An apple having been stuck on the point of the spindle, and a curved knife being held to it, it was stripped of its skin by a few turns of the wheel; and another machine with equal speed, took from it the core. I was much amused with these devices for peeling fruit on a great scale, but afterwards found that such apple-machines were common all over the States. It was finally explained to me, that the object of these operations was to prepare apples for winter use. Being cut in pieces, strung together on threads, and hung up in a warm kitchen, the apples will keep sound all winter; and though a little shrivelled and dried in appearance, they make as good puddings as if they had been freshly peeled. So far as I am aware, this method of preserving apples for culinary purposes is not known or practiced in England.

It must be owned, that the general aspect of affairs in and about the emigrants dwelling was not of that refined character which one might reasonably have looked for after so many years of laborious and successful industry. But if things were somewhat Robinson Crusoeish, the circumstances is explained by original habits, though chiefly by the spare capital having been expended in extending the family possessions. In short, it would have been easy for the aged proprietor to have built a fine mansion for himself; but he preferred, he said, seeing his family settled comfortably; although be doubtless carried his principles in this respect a little too far.

There was much lamentation at the shortness of my stay; and when I departed, the whole household stood around the door to see me drive off, which it required some dexterity to accomplish without doing damage to several families of black pigs—genuine Hampshire brocks, as I took them to be—which were strolling about in the diligent pursuit of apples and other windfalls.

I made some other visits in the neighborhood of London, and should have been glad to have made more had time permitted; but a sudden snap of extremely cold weather and a slight fall of snow, admonished me that it was time to hasten southwards. Accordingly, I made up my mind to do so, on reaching Detroit in Michigan, for which I now prepared to set out in a conveyance similar to the one that had brought me to the place. My design was to proceed from London to Chatham, a town on the lower part of the Thames, whence there are steamers to Detroit; but some information respecting the badness of the roads deterred me from the attempt, and I ultimately adopted the route to Sarnia, a small port on the St. Clair river, near the foot of Lake Huron. After all, I imagine I gained nothing by this arrangement, so far as comfort in travelling is concerned. The distance was sixty miles, which were promised to be performed in twelve hours, but were not, in reality, done in less than sixteen. Already I had obtained some knowledge of the Canadian roads, and now completed this branch of my education. In one or two places I have spoken of toll-bars, and from this it may, perhaps, be supposed that the roads are generally macadamised, and tolerably good. They are so in the neighbourhood of large towns, but as soon as tolls disappear, the traveller begins to observe a strange falling off in the quality of the thoroughfares. Any attempt at laying down broken stones to form a hard basis seems not to be thought of; the natural surface, be it sand or clay, is left to take its chance; and vehicles go ploughing along, as if struggling across a rough and newly-ploughed field. After rains, the case is dismal: the wheels sink to nearly the axles; and in spite of inconceivable toil, the poor horses are unable to make more than two or three miles an hour. Where the ground is swampy, and there would be a risk of sinking utterly out of sight, trees are laid across the path; and over these *corduroyed* parts of the road, the carriage goes securely, but bumpingly, in a very unpleasant way. The best thoroughfares of all, are the *plank*-roads; which I had never heard of till I reached Canada. These are stretches of road covered with a flooring of thick deals laid on joisting; the deals being smooth, as from the saw, and the whole laid so evenly, that carriages are drawn over them in beautiful style. These plank-roads are usually joint stock undertakings, or belong to municipalities, and are established by act of the provincial parliament, with power to erect turnpike-gates and exact tolls. The appearance of these toll-bars is hailed with inexpressible delight by the traveller, for he knows that on reaching them there is an end, for ten or twelve miles at least, of the jolts and jumbles with which he has for some time been afflicted. With such practical experience of Canadian roads, one can easily understand the longing for snow in winter, when the sleighs are driven along with the velocity of the wind; for then only is extended intercourse conducted with anything like pleasure. Railways, of course, will now change all this, and render travelling as easy in Canada as it is in England; at the same time opening up and developing the resources of the country to an extent that could not otherwise have been anticipated.

With this short explanation, the reader will imagine he sees a two-horse vehicle, open in front, in which are seated two travellers wrapped in woollen plaids, their knees shrouded in a thick buffalo-skin, and thick shawls wrapped around their necks; before them is the driver, a young man in a rough jacket, with coarse boots drawn with studied slovenliness over his trousers, so that these voluminous garments stick out all round in a singularly free-and-easy way. The air is cold; a thin coating of snow has fallen, and partially conceals the treacherous ruts; the sides of the roads are in places fenced with zigzag rails; but in others there is no fence at all, and the thoroughfare is bounded on both sides for miles by thick tangled forests, composed of beech, maple, oak, and other hardwood trees now greatly stripped of their leaves, and amidst which the pines and other evergreens tower in dark masses, affording an agreeable relief to the eye Leaving the town of London in early morning, the wagon thus goes on its way: at first smartly and encouragingly; then more moderately, with sundry admonitory jerks; and lastly, it stumbles on in a very alarming manner, the horses now getting into a trot, then lapsing to a walk, and always meandering from side to side, to seek out good bits wherever they can be found. Canadian horses, however have immense spirit; and as you may rest assured they will get through some way or other, there is nothing to fear. We had at anyrate a whole day before us, and the novelty of the scene was so exhilarating, that if no fresh fall of snow occurred, there was little cause for disquietude.

During this protracted day's ride, I had an opportunity of seeing a tract of country of comparatively recent settlement. There were no towns and few villages on the road. At intervals of one or two miles, in the midst of clearings, we passed solitary houses, which as usual were of wood, sometimes neatly constructed and painted, and sometimes only log-huts, of recent erection. Occasionally, there were inns, adjoining which might be seen a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop. The greater part of the land seemed to be of good quality, and well adapted for cultivation. At one of the inns where we stopped, we learned that much of the district had been settled a number of years ago by half-pay officers, who, after clearing portions of their properties, and otherwise exhausting their means, got disheartened, and left the place. Those who could not sell their farms, let them to new and more hardy settlers, and these continued in possession till they had realised enough of money to become purchasers; and as such they were doing well—so true is it, that none but those who will work with their own hands, and for a time dismiss all delicacy of living, can expect to thrive as settlers in this new country. On the road we overtook one of this toiling class. He told us, he had been a rural labourer in the south of England, on the property of Lord ———, where his wages were 8s. per week. On coming to Canada, he first hired himself to a farmer, and having saved a little, rented one of the abandoned clearings, which last year he had been able to buy, and now, as he said, he was in comfortable circumstances. His latest acquisition was a cow, which he highly appreciated for the sake of milk for his family. I was much pleased with the manly way in which this industrious person mentioned these particulars. In England, he would probably have talked in an embarrassed, 'if you please,' fashion. Transferred to a country where he was called on to act an independant part, he spoke without timidity, but also without rudeness; and if not what is ordinarily called a gentleman, he at least behaved like one.

Towards evening, the roads were terrible. A thaw having come on and softened the mud, the horses slipped at every step, and at length one of them fell: when again set on its legs, the poor creature was found to have lost a shoe—a misfortune that caused some detention at the next blacksmith's forge, and left us in the dark still fifteen miles from Sarnia. There was only one spark of hope At a certain distance, we had the promise of coming to a plank-road. Yet the plank-road seemed to recede as we advanced. Sometimes we were told it was four miles off; then it would be as far as five miles; and in despair of reaching it at all, we had arranged to stop for the night at the first inn we came to, when suddenly a joyful sound struck our ear: the horses had got their feet on the planks. In a minute, we were bowling along at the rate of ten miles an hour, and reached our destination without any further misadventure. As we drove up to the door of the hotel, a few twinkling stars afforded just sufficient light to show the broad surface of the river St. Clair, the western boundary of Canada.

Sarnia, as seen next morning, is a thriving little town situated on the St. Clair, about a mile below the point where it issues from Lake Huron, and carrying on some trade in shipping. The view across the river, which is half a mile wide, shews us the coast of Michigan, low and lined with trees, with a neat white-painted town, having a steam-vessel moored at the quay. In this steamer, which crossed to Sarnia for passengers, we descended the St. Clair, the voyage occupied five hours to Detroit. In the course of the trip, the vessel touched frequently at places on both sides of the river.

The sail down the St. Clair was very charming. On the Canadian shore, there was pointed out a long series of small clearings with cottages, forming a settlement of Indians, protected by the British government; and Melville Island, in the lower part of the river, is devoted exclusively to the same object. These Indians, partially civilized, were spoken of as not making any marked progress; and a clergyman, who is charged with their supervision and instruction, stated to me that they were lessening in numbers, and would ultimately be extinct as a race. I believe this opinion corresponds with the general experience concerning the Indian tribes, when brought within the operation of ordinary social arrangements.

On the Michigan side, several pretty little towns were touched at, which shewed marks of growing traffic. Abjoining Lake St. Clair, the banks on both shores become exceedingly low, with long marshy spots on which nothing is seen but small hillocks of mud and rushes, forming the dwellings of musk-rats. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the vessel came in sight of Detroit, a large and handsomely built city, situated on a gentle slope rising from the right bank of the river; and I stepped ashore in the United States.

In quitting the British possessions in America, a few words may be permitted. Imperfect as had been my means of observation, I think I am entitled to say, that in almost all quarters there prevails a very decided spirit of improvement—a steady progress towards a great and prosperous condition. The advance is very remarkable in Western Canada, which cannot, in point of general appearance, be distinguished from the neighbouring parts of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; and it is my belief, that, aided by the various railways already opened or in course of construction, this portion of British America will not be a whit behind any of the more northern parts of the Union.

The Violets of Literature.

First among these sweet flowers of our literary spring-time, let the literature for children be named. What a moral the mere name conveys! The idea of books for children, written to suit their capacity and suit their natures, is a familiar idea to us; but less than a century since, it was a novelty, charming from its mouves, but uncertain of acceptance. Poetry sang its songs for them; and every mother that had heard of Watts, caught his sweet strains, and breathed them gently forth with the sacred words of "Our Father who art in heaven." Then came short and humble stories—rose leaves with dewdrops. And then, books, and finally magazines and papers—all for the children. How complete is the provision now! No literature is so full and perfect Its aim, indeed, is not wide, or its means vast; but taking its scope and purpose, we can find nothing better or fuller done. Sometimes there are injudicious tales—frightful things—that come back in cradle dreams and work up the black midnight into horrid phantoms; but bad books there are none.

But not alone for children is literature discharging its offices. Manifold is its work and multiplied its instruments. Here are the insane with their literature—the blind with their printing press. Victims of misfortune but sacred to Providence, they engage the sympathies of benevolent minds, and mercy reaches them through human hands. The sentiment of spirit, immortal spirit, is uppermost in every kind movement, and while paysical nature in their cases is cared for, the higher and nobler self is yet more tenderly regarded. What a comfort for their weary hours! What joy in this long, deep, silent sorrow! Earth can do but little for them, but how watchful is Heaven? The most beautiful things of earth are always connected with those of Heaven in some way or other. Had we no sky where would be the dew—the gorgeous cloud—the token-rainbow? It requires a firmament, with stars and sun, to give us these; and so if we had no Christanity, the afflicted children of life would languish on in bitter loneliness and share only the companionship of grief.

A few ascending steps in the scale of intellectual beneficence, and we see the poor brought within reach of literature. Not the parish visitor or the womanly angel of tenderness alone visits their lowly roofs. Wisdom and consolation go forth, hand in hand, to seek them, and with words of chosen love they are cheered in the midst of toil and privation. They are taught to rise—to gain strength by reconciliation with Providence; and a divine panapoly is furnished with which the battle of the world may be fought bravely and well. And thus it appears that there is a principle of extension in all goodness. None can confine it within narrow boundaries. Spread abroad it must by the laws of its own nature exalting, purifying, and blessing all.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE SOURCE OF THE GANGES.—The glacier, thickly studded with enormous loose rocks and earth, is about a mile in width, and extends upwards of many miles towards an immense mountain covered with perpetual snow down to its base, and its glittering summit piercing the very skies, rising 21,000 feet above the level of the sea. The chasm in the glacier, through which the sacred stream rushes forth into the light of day, is named the Cow's Mouth, and is held in the deepest reverence by all Hindoos; and the regions of eternal frost in its vicinity are the scenes of many of their most sacred mysteries. The Ganges enters the world no puny stream, but bursts forth from its icy womb a river thirty or forty yards in breadth, of great depth, and very rapid. Extensive as my travels since this day have been through these beautiful mountains, and amidst all the splendid scenery I have looked on, I can recal none so strikingly magnificent as the glacier of the Ganges.—*Markham's Shooting in the Himalayas.*

Agricultural.

Seasonable Advice to Farmers.

During the past harvest it has been a very general remark that wheat sowed early, escaped most of the evils which befell, and in a great measure destroyed, that which was sown late. It has also been remarked that the Mediterranean wheat in a great measure escaped the ravages of insects. In view of these facts, we deem the following advice of the *Ohio Cultivator* seasonable and appropriate, and we commend it to the consideration of our farmers:

SOW YOUR WHEAT EARLY.—In view of the experience of late years with the weevil and Hessian fly, our farmers should be admonished of the importance of getting in their winter wheat early. It generally happens that the ravages of insects, as well as other plagues, have their day, and then for a time disappear. The surest protection against the wheat midge seems to be in a hardy variety of grain and an early ripening of the crop. For this purpose no variety of wheat has succeeded so well as the Mediterranean, both against the midge and fly—the latter on account of its strong stalk, by which it is kept from falling even when pierced by the little trooper. With early sowing and warm land the white blue stem may still maintain its popularity, but when it comes to a choice between dark wheat or none, the farmer will shrewdly prefer the Mediterranean, even though it sells for sixpence less on the bushel.

Culture of Cranberry.

The culture of this fruit is beginning to demand some attention in Maine, but the best method of doing it among us is yet a problem to be solved by many experiments and much observation. We have two facts to start upon. The first is this: The cranberry is indigenous in, that is to say a native of, our low lands, growing naturally in many places from Kittery to Calais, and from Haryswell to Madawnsca. The second fact is this: On whatever soil it may be placed, a good supply of water is necessary to its growth and productiveness.

There are two other facts that should be remembered in regard to the culture of this fruit, namely, it has two enemies which often destroy the crop. One of them is a worm which attacks it about flowering time, and eats it so badly as to prevent any fruits from forming. The other is frost. Later spring frosts often kill the flowers and prevent fruit from forming, and early fall frosts injure fruit that has escaped the other enemies.

One more fact should be remembered, namely, in Massachusetts, it has been found that flowing the land from the time of gathering, say the middle of October till May, and if the worm comes, flow again, prevent his operation, and also the effect of late spring frosts, and occasional flowing in the fall when early frosts are expected, will prevent the injury which such frosts do the fruit.

We do not mean that the water should be laid on so as to put the vines under water "forty fathom," as a sailor would say, but sufficiently to keep the vines out of the way of the fly that lays the egg from which the worm comes. Mr. Leland, of Sherborn, Mass., as reported in the transactions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Societies for 1853, says: "To destroy the worms the vines were kept under water from spring to the first of July." This destroyed all the worms. When the water was taken off the vines grew vigorously, for the (succeeding) year, and a handsome crop was the result.

Mr. Flint, of North Reading, says: Flow from October to May, or until vegetation starts, then lower it down to the top of the vines, and keep it on them thus until the spring frosts are over, then let the vines fairly out of the water till the vines are grown, say the middle of August, then draw it off for ripening and milking.

Cranberries are raised on moist upland, sandy loams, but wet boggy land where you can lay the water on and off at your pleasure, is the best chance for them.—*Maine Farmer.*

From Miner's American Bee-keeper's Manual.

Fall Management.

The months of October and November are the season when the state of the apiary will require particular attention. The hives should be examined, and those not containing honey enough for its occupants to sustain them during the winter, must be fed. An ordinary swarm or family of bees, will consume from 15 to 20 pounds of honey, from October to May. If the winter be very mild, more than this quantity will be required; but not in an ordinary season. The apiarian should be able from practice, to know at once on raising the hives, whether the above quantity exists in them or not. Hives that have been occupied several years, will be as heavy without any honey, as others that have been used but one season, with from five to ten pounds; therefore, an allowance must be made for the weight of old combs, and bee-bread.

FEEDING BEES.

When it is ascertained what families are short of honey, measures should at once be taken to supply them, since the cost of feeding a family, is not one-tenth of its value. The month of October, should be selected for this purpose. If but one or two families out of ten or twelve, require feeding, it is best to feed those alone; but if there be a general scarcity or lightness of the hives, I recommend feeding the whole in the apiary, at the same time. I am aware that feeding bees is generally looked upon as one of the greatest difficulties attending their management; and rather than attempt it, many bee-keepers suffer their bees to perish. The difficulty is just as great as it is to carry a pail of feed to the pig-pen, and no greater. Do not understand me, by this comparison, that bees will take honey from a trough, as a pig would take meal and water. It only requires a little difference in tendering it to them, however.

Here is a feeder, with a cover to float on the surface of the honey, when put into it. The box may be as large as one chooses to make it. For an apiary of from two to twelve hives, it should be about 18 inches long, six inches in diameter, and four in depth. The float is made by slitting it with a fine saw, as many times as possible, to within an inch of the end; and the board is half an inch thick. The other end is secured by a clamp or bracket nailed across it. Open the interstices with a knife, by trimming off the edges of the channels made by the saw; then put a couple of little knobs or nails at each end, in the centre, to serve to raise and lower it; and the feeder is completed.

If honey be fed, it should be such as comes from the W. I. Islands, which is sold at about 62½ cents per gallon, of 12 pounds; or by the cask at 50 cents. If it be thick and candied, it should be heated to the boiling point, and a little water added to thin it. The only thing except honey, that can properly be fed to bees, is syrup made of sugar. This answers every purpose of honey, and may be made to cost from four to five cents per pound only. Sugar that sells for 5 cents per pound, mixed with sufficient water to make the syrup of the consistence of honey, will reduce the cost of a pound of it to about four and a half cents; and from five to ten pounds, will generally be sufficient for the most destitute family; which, at most, will not cost over 45 cents. Thus it may be seen, that for this trifling sum, and perhaps often for half the amount, a family of bees may be kept from famine. The method of preparing syrup from sugar, is to heat it over a fire, until it begins to boil, when it should be taken off, and let it stand half an hour for the scum to settle, and harden, in order to skim it off with facility; and when cool, turn it into the feeder, and put on the float, and set it before your bees. At first, they will hardly notice it, but a few drops should be placed about the feeder, to call their attention to it, and when they once get a fair scent of it, a gallon will be taken away in a few hours, and stored in the cells. This way of feeding, is when the whole colony are fed, rather than select here and there a family. Mild weather in October should be selected for this purpose, and all the food should be furnished that they may require during the winter; and a family will carry enough honey, or syrup into the hive in a single day, if not disturbed by other families, to suffice for several months. If it be desired to feed a single family, it must be done secretly, that other families may not be attracted; and for this purpose a small feeder is necessary. Take a small tin pan, six inches long, four wide, and one or two deep. Make a very light, wooden float, and perforate it full of holes, with a pointed iron heated red-hot. Fill the feeder with honey, or syrup, and place it in the chamber of the hive, scattering a little around, to attract the bees to it; at the same time rapping on the hive to cause the bees to ascend; or place it below, and shut them in until it is emptied. Families may be fed at any time during the winter when the sun shines, by having a temporary, or permanent glass door to the chamber, or super of the hive, that will admit the sun's rays pretty freely upon the division board, upon which the small feeder filled with honey should be placed. I once fed a very small family in this way, that had not a drop of honey in the fall. It was no trouble. Every day that the sun shone, the bees were up in the super in great numbers, even in the coldest weather; and in the following spring they increased rapidly in numbers, and soon filled the hive.

Some people are in the habit of merely mixing a little water with the sugar, and not heating it at all, and in this condition feed it to the bees. This is downright ruin to them. In a few days the water evaporates, and the sugar hardens in the cells, so that it is of no more use to the bees than so much flint stone, to say nothing of its destroying every cell that it hardens in for any further use. I recommend honey to be fed in the fall, if convenient, and syrup in the spring.

CHEAP LIGHT.—With respect to the electric light, the problem appears to be solved in Paris. We mentioned, a short time since, that it was in use to illuminate the works of Napoleon Docks, which were carried on by night as well as by day; and the apparatus was so complete that, for four months, the light has been steadily burning. Economy not its least recommendation, for the cost night has not been more than 38*l.*, while 800 men were employed, gives 4½ centimes, less than a halfpenny per man.—*Chamber's Journal for August.*

From the Liberator.

Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7th, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

My letters are too far apart to entitle me to the distinction of 'a correspondent;' and, indeed, were they more numerous, I fear they were not of a character to make the case much better.

I have not travelled a great deal of late, and so have not gathered up much in the way of material for letters. There is one subject, however, on which I feel a painful necessity to speak; and that is, upon the character of many who come from our country to Great Britain, in the name of anti-slavery, and, professedly, upon anti-slavery work. And the first thing for me to say is, that the anti-slavery cause has no worse foes, none more dangerous, than are many of these, especially when they come, as most of them do, in the character of ministers. Here in Scotland, much that passes current for anti-slavery is only hatred of Garrisonism, (as anti-slavery is called.) and the giving of contributions to these clerical pretenders, to aid fugitives in Canada, Vigilance Committees in New York, and to the 'Chaplin Fund'—if any body knows what that is at the present time. Now, that the two former of these objects are really worthy, if presented and advocated in good faith, no one will deny. But that so many men, clergymen, colored and white, or that any men, need come to this country for funds for these objects, is not so clear—probably is not true at all. That the fugitives in Canada may in many cases be extremely destitute, is likely. But I saw more of poverty and wretchedness, physical, mental and moral, in the single city of Manchester, than can be found among all the fugitives in Canada together. And there, too, I saw most excellent women, working their fingers off, almost, to aid the fugitives, who yet are refusing to help the anti-slavery cause at all, because such men as Pennington and others of the pro-slavery American church, have represented that movement as downright infidelity. I have several times had men bring me the words of this Pennington and others, sometimes written down, sometimes printed in books, affirming and declaring this stale slander; and giving this as their only reason for aiding Vigilance Committees and Canada fugitives, instead of helping the anti-slavery cause; and it seems to me time that this state of things should be revealed and rebuked.

At the very time when Dr. Pennington was in the New York Presbytery, advocating and voting for a resolution to stifle discussion on slavery, his own brother and his brother's two young sons were being pursued by kidnappers; were seized by them, and, without trial, were dragged off to slavery!! And he still continues in that body. Why should he not? The body is worthy of him; he is worthy of such a body.

But he comes to Great Britain as an Abolitionist. He hears Garrison and the anti-slavery cause defamed and reviled, by clergymen and others. He not only listens in silence, he not only does not rebuke the calumny, but he even joins, I am told in the slander. He gives it fresh currency. His color and clerical connection help him. The pompus D.D. at the end of his name adds weight to his false witness. He prevents or perverts the gifts that would be cheerfully laid on the altar of humanity, by representing things to be anti-slavery which are not, and runs away with the sympathies of a generous people, who really wish well to the cause of the slave. And he goes home to sit, not silently, but approvingly, in the bosom and brotherhood of one of the most thoroughly pro-slavery bodies this world of wickedness can furnish; a brother, in full communion, with a band and body that hold kidnapping no crime!—that would even kidnap his own brother before his face!—a body whose Doctors of Divinity not only own and drive, but actually breed and sell slaves, as do farmers colts and calves; a body, one of whose proudest Doctors of Divinity has just boastingly declared, glorying in his shame, *'that every Presbyterian holds slaves in the South who is able, and every one holds as many as is possible or profitable'!!*—a body, the members of which are selling the heathen they have made at home, by keeping them in ignorance, by statute law, of the Bible, and every book, and giving the money to send Bibles and missionaries to India and Madagascar—thus doing what the crucifiers of the Son of God did not dare to do, even in all their desperation of depravity; for though they could buy him of the *betraying* Judas for crucifixion, they did not dare put the price of him, when it was returned by the *repenting* Judas, into the treasury of the Lord, *'because it was the price of blood.'* American Presbyterianism has no such scruples. Into such a connection goes Dr. Pennington in his own country, and coolly sits, speaks and acts, in all matters of church jurisprudence; and prays and preaches, baptizes and administers sacraments, and does all other spiritual and worship-performing requirements, to the full and complete satisfaction of his slave-breeding, cradle-robbing and kidnapping brethren of the Presbyterian faith. And this is a man *to represent the anti-slavery cause of America in foreign lands;*—and this the man to brand and blast with false and foul charges of Infidelity, and even worse impeachments, the only body of men and women in the world who are earnestly and honestly labouring, night and day, through evil, if not good report, to overthrow a slave system the most dreadful that ever saw the sun; and this, not only to free the slaves, but to rescue the fair name of Christianity from being made the sport and scoff, the merriment and mockery of all the vile and truth-hating, the tyrannical and time-serving minions and emissaries of Satan, throughout the earth.

Nor is Pennington alone; others have done similar things; and many times I have been pointed to their testimony, to show that *'Garrison is an infidel, and that the American Society is now reduced to a mere handful of infidels and atheists, contemners of the Sabbath, marriage and the ministry,'* One of them used to melt his audience by declaring that he owed it all to the prayers of a pious, praying mother, that he himself had not been made a complete infidel, by the seductive wiles and influences of the Garrisonian abolitionists, while he laboured among them.

Now, not one of these men, so far as I can learn, ever pretended to be doing anything for the anti-slavery cause, by his mission abroad. It was all 'Fugitives in Canada,' or 'Vigilance Committees,' or 'Chaplain Funds,' or something that did not disturb the guilty slumbers of their church at home, or here, where that church is represented as the only true Christian church of the United States; is so represented by these very delegates themselves, who continue in it, and brand as infidels those who have gone out of it.

I have spoken of the condition of the fugitive in Canada, in contrast with the poor of Manchester; not that Manchester is worse than other English or American cities of similar size and business; nor yet because there is not need of aid for the poor fugitives, who, with only their bodies, and even these often sadly mutilated, have fled to Canada to be free. But there is no necessity that so many come to this country for that object. No important results have ever been reported of the labors of these men. There surely is no need that they represent such an object as anti-slavery, and thus pocket the gifts of those who really wish to aid the anti-slavery cause, and pervert them to other objects—and above all, there is no need that they join in the senseless lie, and even give it additional force by their clerical and pretended anti-slavery character, that the abolitionists are other than they pretend, and are only seeking the overthrow of the Church and the Bible, under a profession of anti-slavery.

What need there is of this mission at all, perhaps may be seen from the testimony of a witness who is himself a fugitive and a minister, and is now travelling in the United States. Recently, in Cincinnati, he said that there are now 35,000 fugitive slaves in Canada, mostly in a flourishing condition, owing to the high prices now paid for labor on the railways. In one town, he says there are seven hundred, who are rapidly acquiring property in land. In another town, there are 130 families of escaped slaves, who already own a tract of 9000 acres. And he further declares, that all the land now owned by fugitives in Canada West amounts to 25,000 acres. Similar testimonies have come from other sources. But these are not the facts that come to the British people through the men who are so fond of representing and asking aid for these Canada missions. One of these has now gone, and become a minister or missionary, in comfortable conditions, in the West Indies. Another, after a very successful tour in the way of collecting moneys, is soon to settle on a plantation also in the West Indies; and I could tell of others alike fortunate. How far such missions as theirs conduce to procuring parishes and plantations, on which to quarter, after a short service in such missions, is not for me, who do not know, to say. My testimony, however, is, *that in the real anti-slavery work, the compensations are a very different affair;* and, besides, the real abolitionist, whose heart and soul are wholly in his work, will not, it seems to me, readily turn aside to other and more seculiar objects. I think no pay, parish or plantation, could seduce him. Living and dying, he will be the slave's, and take his reward *in his work*, and after he has gone to his rest.

Yours, for such consecration

PARKER PILLSBURY.

The American Board and its Endorsers.

In every commercial community, the value of a good endorsement is well understood. It has saved many a tottering credit and bolstered up many a rotten character. It is not necessarily a bad thing in itself. The best names on 'Change would, probably, make no objections to having their paper voluntarily endorsed by almost anybody of a tolerable standing. Just as few of us would complain of our honest neighbour speaking a good word for our honesty and sufficiency. But it is not the best names that care the most about endorsements. They can stand alone. Probably neither Mr. Astor nor Mr. Girard ever thought the value of their notes of hand at all increased by having the name of anybody else on the back of them. The more anxious, as a general thing, and a man is to get endorsers and guarantees, the more doubtful is his standing. He must have somebody to lean upon, because he cannot stand by himself.

This application of the Christian doctrine, "Bear ye one another's burdens," is by no means confined to the "place where merchants most do congregate." It applies equally well to other Congregations, and to the burden of sin as well as to that of debt. Sinners of all grades are as desirous of finding some persons of a respectable standing to help them hold up the pack they are carrying on their shoulders, on their pilgrimmage from the City of Destruction, as failing traders are to get substantial persons to help them hold together their crumbling credit. And it behoves those to whom they apply to be as wary in the one case as the other; lest, peradventure, they enable a fradulent bankrupt to put off the evil day of his crash at the expense of honest tradesmen. In case any is taken in, in consequence of the faith given to the endorser, it is quite clear that the moral responsibility, to a yet greater extent than the pecuniary one, will rest with the guarantor of the bankrupt's character. And this, in matters of Morals as well as Money.

We have noticed more than once the action of the American Board of Commissioners for its Foreign Missions at its last Anniversary, and showed how the glorification of that campaign was hardly justified by its results. We refer our readers particularly to an editorial in the *Standard* of the 30th ultimo, for a full account of what the famous Treat Letter, a conformity with the recommendations of which has been claimed as such strong Anti-Slavery action, really amounts to. In lookingback at the antecedents of the Board, it is, perhaps, no wonder that even so small a favour as this should be thankfully received and put down in large figures on the credit side of its account. When we remember how the question of the admission of slaveholdimg Indians to the Mission Churches was put off from year to year; how the Missionaries had employed, and even owned, Slaves to assist them in tilling that portion of the Vineyard without censure; how insolently and in the true spirit of Slave-drivers they replied to the suggestions of the Secretary who had been sent to look into the matter; how they found no condemnation of Slavery by Christ, and a recognition and regulator of it by the Apostles; how they avowed that they had admitted Slaveholders to the Churches, and would again, and defied the Board to do anything about it; we may, perhaps, not be surprised that the Board should accept any concessions with gratitude. When we recollect how the Board, in 1848, virtually endorsed the action of the Missionaries, showing the distinction between Slavery and Slaveholding, and pointing out cases in which it was innocent and even laudible to hold slaves, and how they disclaimed the idea that slaveholding was incompatible with Church-membership; and how the Board, the next year, got down on their marrow-bones to the slaveholding Missionaries and their converts, and apologized for their interference with so delicate a question, and assured the world of "their undiminished confidence in those servants of Christ;" and how ingeniously they *shirked* the responsibility by taking the position that the Missionaries are not amenable to them, but to the Ecclesiastical Bodies with which they are connected, for their faith and conduct; in view of all these things, we think it rather surprising that the Board was not unanimous in its eagerness to co-operate with the Missionaries themselves in resenting an insulting interference with the affairs of their mission on the part of the Indian Nation.

It is certainly not at all strange that the Board should be looking about for good and sufficient endorsers in order to keep up its character in the eyes of the world. They have done this before, and had claimed, in 1845, Dr. Chalmers and the unanimous Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland as concurring with their position that slavery does not, in all cases, "involve individual guilt in such a manner that every person implicated in it can, on Scriptural grounds, be excluded from Christian fellowship!" This year, they have found great comfort in the words of encouragement held out to them (in ignorance, we are sure, of their history) by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Edward North Buxton, and other English persons of distinction and of evangelical tendencies. And they have manifested their satisfaction by electing them Honorary Members of the Corporation. Nothing can be more natural than this wish of the Board to get the countenance of English Christians of distinction. Nothing can be more consistent with their own whole career of life and conversation. But, we apprehend, nothing could well be more inconsistent than for those to whom this compliment is offered to accept it, in the shape in which it offers itself to them.

If we do not much misremember the language held by the Earl of Shaftesbury at the meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at which he presided, in 1853, he alluded to the support which Slavery received from the public sentiment of the religious public of America. We cannot lay our hands on his speech at this moment, but we are confident, from our recollection of it, that he was deeply impressed with the guilt of the professing Christians of America in this behalf.

Now, we feel assured that the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir Edward Buxton did not know when they said the things which incurred the approbation and gratitude of the A. B. C. F. M. that this body was verily the very embodiment of the Pro-Slavery Religious Public Opinion of America—Pro-Slavery Religion incarnated and standing up between the natural sympathies of simple Christians and their brethren in bonds. Yet their whole history proves this to be true. For successive years, at every Anniversary, the most important and exciting business was to smother or to postpone the consideration of its Relations with Slavery, which some impracticable and pragmatical member of Anti-Slavery tendencies would persist in bringing before it. The leading men, without exception, set their faces like flints against any agitation of the subject. When the could not hinder its being stirred, they have used all the craft and subtlety they were masters of to huddle it out of the way.

It has virtually proclaimed (see Report present to Meeting of 1845) that Slavery is no sin; that it is not the business of the Missionaries to meddle with it directly; and that the only hope of its Abolition is through "the influence of the Gospel, conveyed in a spirit of meekness and love!" Which is, being interpreted, conveyed so as not to disturb the equanimity or self-complacency of the masters. The Report which embodied these sentiments passed, not without opposition in debate, but without a dissenting voice when it came to a vote

We cannot recapitulate all the acts of the Board which identify it with the slaveholding and pro-slavery religion of the United States. Nor yet of the remarkable action of 1846, when the Board, with exemplary consistency, whatever may be thought of their Christian morality, refused to make polygamy a bar to admission to the Mission Churches. It is enough to say that the whole influence of the Board has been thrown into the pro-slavery scale, in every instance previous to this year, if its action this year be allowed to savour of any Anti-Slavery Grace. It is true, as we think Mr. Birney proved satisfactorily, that "the American Church is the Bulwark of American Slavery," and as the Rev. Albert Barnes affirmed, that there is no power out of the Church that could maintain Slavery, if the Church attacked it in earnest. In other words, Slavery is maintained by the wicked public sentiment of the Nation. The sentiment of the embodied Religious Sentiment of the Nation is the most fatal element of this Public Opinion. The American Board of Commissioners is the Representative Body, the Quintessence of this pro-slavery piety, which makes long prayers, kneeling on the prostrate bodies of three million slaves, and ready to receive their value into the treasury of the Lord. We trust that Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Edward Buxton, and the other distinguished Englishmen who have been invited to cast in their lot among them, will look well into the history of the Board for the last twenty years, will see what they have done and what they have left undone, before they consent to lend their voice and countenance to the men who have proved themselves, by their sins of omission and commission, to be the most insidious and virulent enemies that the American Slaves, and their friends, have had to encounter in their life-long conflict. Such an act would much more than counteract all that they can do at home for the slave, by encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of his deadliest enemies here.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Slavery and the Tract Society.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: A stale slander is revived in *The Manchester Examiner* (Eng.), and copied into your paper of yesterday, to the effect that J. J. Gurney's work on the "Habitual Exercise of Love to God" has been "mutilated" by an American Society. Please state the fact that the book was published here during the life of the author, and as the author prepared it for the press.

1. Does K. (who enjoys ample facilities for ascertaining the truth) mean to deny that the work in question *was* altered as charged by *The Manchester Examiner?*

2. Does he deny that it was altered in deference to the slaveholding interest and spirit in the United States?

3. Does he deny that such alterations was prompted and required by the American Tract Society?

4. Does he deny that it is the regular feature of that Society to exclude from its publications all matter likely to offend or alienate slaveholders?

5. Does he deny that alterations are made without giving the reader fair notice?

6. If he does *not* deny any of these points, what does his caveat amount to? Suppose Mr. Gurney were persuaded, or coaxed, or bullied, into his mutilating his own work in the manner asserted, would that circumstance efface the culpability of those who constrained him to do so.—*Editor Tribune.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, OCT: 28, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor "
" Thomas Keith. Paris, C. W
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Baxton.
" George Shrove, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Canandaigua.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brocville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Our readers, and the public at large, will bear with us, we trust, if we occasionally remind them that we are as ever desirous of increasing our subscription list; and will also dispose of the remaining Shares in the Press at the small sum of £2, or $8, each. For the past few weeks we were West;—where we hope to be, as requested, in a few days again,—getting subscriptions, assisting at tea-meetings, &c., for the object, and also forming, as directed, Branches to the Provincial Union. An *organization* was effected at Chatham, and by a combination of the ladies, a tea-meeting came off in the Town Hall, after but two days' preparation, which reflected great credit on the citizens. Gratifying remarks were made by Miss Simpson and Mr. H. C. Jackson. At Brantford, to which allusion has been made, an organization was made, and a tea-meeting held previously, addressed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Corry, and others,—the citizens taking hold of the matter in a manner worthy of them, and we have the fullest assurance from the officers and members of the Female Society, that the "Branch" shall be attended to. Immediately after the Brantford meeting, a society was formed in London, which numbers over 60 members of both sexes, and on the 20th, their tea-meeting was held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Londoners had been preparing for some days, so that their proceedings were on a more elaborate scale than those at the other places mentioned. The presence of the City Band and a well-prepared corps of influential speakers—arrangements impossible in the former meetings, from the brief time to work,—gave interest to the gathering. The speeches of the Revds. Messrs. Dent, Basfield, Steward, and Clarke, were earnestly listened to by the large audience, the one by Mr. Clark being thought, without disparagement to others, to be particularly effective. The ladies and gentlemen of London who got up the tea, were not behind their friends in Brantford and Chatham, in zeal for the success of the paper, and the permanency of the Union, which is regarded by all as the best organization ever attempted,—as anti-caste, anti-slavery, and thoroughly national in its spirit and design. We are fully impressed with the importance of this Union to British subjects of every class, and though it may work its way slowly, it will, nevertheless, surely commend itself to the people in the end. Of tea-meetings, too, we would remark, that though open to objections as conducted, when they are got up for no higher purpose than to "see and be seen," when accompanied with music, good speeches on excellent subjects, and managed by efficient persons, they form public entainments for promoting a good understanding among the people. We subjoin a list of contributions:

	£	s.	d.	$
Brantford,	4	18	9	=19 75
Chatham,	6	0	0	=24 00
London,	12	15	0	=51 00

REMARKS.

In the absence of replies to the questions propounded by "Many Inquirers," we would say that a highly interesting correspondence, on the subject of the "Dawn Institute," by the Rev. Dr. Burns, of this city, has just reached us, through the "Canadian Free Press," and we shall give place to it, and also to the remarks of the Editor in our next.

To all whom it may concern.

We are repeatedly questioned respecting the amount of foreign "aid and comfort" we have received for this paper; and well-wishers at home, thinking that our subscription and contribution list abroad, have attained to a great size, from the large amount of funds and long list of names we have published as collected by Mr. Ward, are disposed to work but indifferently here, though entertaining the best feelings towards it. Another and different class, ask us out of sheer curiosity, in season and out of season, the same question,—a third class have settled the point, and are acting accordingly.

As a matter of policy we should probably be silent on this subject; but as a matter of personal convenience, and in order to save some busy-bodies a deal of trouble, we have concluded to gratify all concerned.

We have English exchanges, but we *have not one English or other foreign subscriber, nor has one copper ever been collected abroad or been sent to America for this paper, to the best of our knowledge*, so that to the people of Canada and the few subscribers we have in the States, is the paper indebted alone for its support.

To one class of its enemies, this intelligence is no doubt gratifying—not so to another class, the busy-bodies referred to.

By them, their intention of stopping our "English" supply will be seen to be useless, particularly the Rev. gentleman who has "already" sent copies of the paper, and "letters," to the parties who have "subscribed so liberally to Mr. Ward for the paper." *We have never heard of such persons.*

BABY SHOW IN OHIO.—At the State Agricultural Fair, held at Springfield, Ohio, recently, one hundred and twenty-seven babies were offered as candidates for valuable prizes. A tent was appropriated for their use, and that of those having charge of the innocents. Ten women and six men were appointed judges The babies came from almost everywhere. Several counties, including Hamilton of Ohio, were well represented; and then there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We would publish the names, says one writer, but for the serious protests of the parents, who do not desire to let the world know that their babies entered for the prizes and did not get it. The judges, after a long session, awarded the prizes as follows:

First prize, a splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of William Romner, of Vienna, Clark County, aged 10 months.

Second prize, a service of silver plate, to the son of Wm. McDowell, of Fulton, Hamilton Co., Ohio, aged 13 months.

Third prize, a plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Canon, of Philadelphia.

Letters are said to have been received from Horace Greely, Fanny Fern and Lucretia Mott. The latter objected that coloured children were not admitted.

☞ It is remarkable that all the babies who received the prizes had, according to the report, no mothers.—*Ed. Standard.*

Yes, quite right, to admit black babies; but that would have been the last of them. At Agricultural Exhibitions and the like, in the States, the contributions of colored persons seldom get more than a passing notice; and when the prejudice extends to fruits and flowers, it is not probable that black babies would be viewed except as subjects for mirth. A case of the kind occurred at a Horticultural Exhibition, a few years since, in Pennsylvania. A colored man, having some very fine grapes, presented them for competition, and every one said they were the best there; but when the time for awarding premiums came, the judges decided to give none for grapes, "as the season had been so wet," a miserable subterfuge to avoid giving precedence to a colored man, even in so small a matter. The meanness of the thing was apparent, for the unfavorableness of the season furnished the proper time for testing skill. C.

Sebastopol.

The news received last week of the fall of Sebastopol, turns out to be untrue, and has been traced to the Paris Bourse. The reports of the battle of Alma, however, are confirmed by later arrivals; and as Sebastopol is now completely invested, there is no doubt that before many days official news of its capture will have arrived.

Correspondence.

The "Dawn Institute."

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM.—We hear a great deal about this Institute, which has excited our curiosity so much, that we are impelled, not for mere selfish satisfaction, but by a sense of duty, to present a few interrogations, desiring at the same time that some friend in possession of the necessary information may respond! Will some one be so kind? Who founded the "Dawn Institute"? Where were means procured? What was the object of that Institute? Is it carrying out the desired aim? Who were appointed to conduct, or take charge of it? Did they do justice to a confiding Public, or did they betray their trust? To whom does that Institution belong? Whose possession is it now in? What is it worth? How much land belongs to it? What improvements are there upon the premises? Who receives the proceeds of the farm—the various incomes at present? To what purpose are such incomes applied? How many students now in attendance? How many teachers employed? The salary of each? Has the Institution been progressing rapidly or has it receded since its founding? What is to be expected of its progress in the future? Shall parents point their laughing boys and smiling girls to that Institution, and tell them to make the preparatory steps, requisite to an entrance; for there must your collegiate career be spent, and from there must you receive your diplomas? Do the present affairs present any cheering or encouraging features to aspiring youths?

MANY INQUIRERS

"SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."

Having a little more blank upon this sheet, and also having become quite economical in many things—we wish to present a few other queries:—What gives persons the best right to emmigrate to, and settle in, a country that is already peopled? Can a nation make, *ex post facto* laws to deprive persons of citizenship, who become subjects according to her *then* established laws, without dishonoring herself? Does not *birth* in a country, give a person equitable citizenship in that country in which he was born? Then, when the colored people are deprived of a "permanent home in Canada," what is to become of those who were *born* in Canada? Will they be seperated as the "children of the south," from their grey-haired mothers and fathers, or will they become "exiles upon their native soil," and have to leave Canada too? What then gives right to citizenship? Does brightness of complexion give a better right than birth, and is all law, both human and divine, subservient to caste? Will the *Commercial Advertiser, Chatham Planet*, or other advocates of Mr. Larwill, answer us, in accordance with equity?

MANY INQUIRERS.

Provincial.

Appointments by the Governor General.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th Oct., 1854.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to compose a Provincial Committee, to take the necessary steps to ensure a fitting representation of the industry and resources of this Province at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION, to be held in PARIS, in the year 1855,—with power to appoint an Executive Committee and Local Committees throughout the Province, viz:

The Hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Knight,
" Augustin Norbert Morin,
" Etienne Paschal Tache,
" Lewis Thomas Drummond,
" Jean Chabot,
" John Ross,
" Pierre J. O. Chauveau,
" William Cayley,
" John Alexander Macdonald,
" Robert Spence,
" Francis Hincks,
" William B. Robinson,
" William H. Merritt,
" Malcolm Cameron,
" John H. Cameron,
" John Young,
" John Wilson,
" Samuel Crane,
" Thomas McKey,
" James Ferrier,
" Charles Wilson,
" Narcisse F. Belleau,
Dunbar Ross, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Henry Smith, Junr., Esquire, M. P. P.,
Joseph E. Turcotte, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Joseph C. Morrison, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Joseph Cauchon, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Francois, Lemieux, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Thomas Fortier, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Joseph C. Tache, Esquire, M. P. P.,
George E. Cartier, Esquire, M. P. P.,
John Egan, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Antoine Polette, Esquire, M. P. P.,
William Patrick, Esquire, M. P. P.,
George Crawford, Esquire, M. P. P.,
John Langton, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Alexander T. Galt, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Charles Alleyn, Esquire, M. P. P.,
William Rhodes, Esquire, M. P. P.,
William L. Felton, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Antoine A. Dorion, Esquire, M. P. P.,
George Brown, Esquire, M. P. P.,
James M. Ferres, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Charles J. Laberge, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Thomas E. Campbell, Esquire, C. B. of St. Hilaire,
Sir Cusack P. Roney, Knight,
Wolfred Nelson, Hugh Allan, Jacques Viger, Augustin Norbert Dumas, William E. Logan, William Evans, Alexander M. Delisle, Jean L. Beaudry, William Bristow, Damase Masson, William H. Fleet, Alfred Pinsonneault, Henry Bulmer, J. E. Coderre, and T. S. Hunt, of Montreal, Esquires.
Charles Panet, Joseph Legare, Henry John Noad, James Gillespie, James Gibb, Francois Xavier Garneau, Joseph Edmond De Blois, Edouard Glackemeyer, George Desbarats, I. E. Thibodeau, Laurent Tetu, Louis Bilodeau, William A. Holwell, Lewis Sleeper, Isaac R. Eckart, and J. B. Primeau, of Quebec, Esquires.
E. S. DeRottermund, of St. Cesaire, Esq.,
Pierre B. Dumoulin, of Three Rivers, Esq.,
Robert Nugent Watts, of Drummondville, Esquire,
Thomas C. Street, of Niagara Falls, Esq.,
Walter H. Dickson, of Niagara, Esq.,
Daniel Stuart, Richard Juson, William Craigie, Edward Cartwright, Thomas Distin, William Distin, and———Mc Questin, of Hamilton, Esquires,
John Gartshore, and James Coleman, of Dundas, Esquires,
John Waddell, of Chatham, Esquire,
Absalom Shade, of Galt, Esquire,
John Prince, of Park Farm, Sandwich, Esq.,
Edward W. Thompson, of Toronto Gore, Esquire,
George Buckland and Frederick Cumberland, of Toronto, Esquires,
Benjamin F. Davy, of Belleville, Esquire,
William Matthie, of Brockville, Esquire,
William S. Macdonald, of Gananoque Esq.,
Henry Ruttan, of Cobourg, Esquire,
Elias P. Smith, of Port Hope, Esquire,
Archibald J. McDonnell, and Andrew Dickson, of Kingston, Esquires,
David H. Ritchie, of Bayfield, Esquire, and
Chauncey H. Peck, of Prescott, Esquire.

Sir J. Franklin Starved to Death.

LETTER FROM DR. RAE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21st, 1854.

The *Herald* of this morning has the following:—"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current that the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and their ships had been discovered, we immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's House at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of a dispatch received by him yesterday, from Dr. Rae, who has been absent on the coast since the 1st of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via Red River settlement. After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeded to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's party, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the great Fish River, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some who had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions. This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites and had found their remains, came from another band who had obtained the details from them. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in the possession of the whites; among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K.C. B." while others have crests on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of them have been sent down. This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Report of the Directors at the meeting last Friday, Sept. 27th, present the following facts:—There are now 240 miles open to traffic. The Railway may be said to be entirely open throughout to traffic since 27th January only, and the gross receipts from that date to July 31st amounted to £150, 105. 11s. 8d. currency, which, less working expenses, £67,310 7s. 8d., leaving a nett revenue of £82,795 4s applicable to payment of interest on bonds and debentures, and also to a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the shares for the before mentioned 6 months. The traffic on this line is rapidly increasing both for local and through business, as far as passengers are concerned. The through goods traffic from the State of New York to the State of Michigan can hardly experience much alteration until the winter prevents the navigation of Lake Erie. The gradual augmentation of traffic is shown by recent returns. For the week ending—

Sept. 8,	£1931	or £20 10s	per mile per week.	
" 15,	6141	" 25 12s	"	
" 23,	7439	" 30 18s	"	
" 29,	8541	" 35 12s	"	

Exclusive of an extra traffic during the last mentioned week, owing to the Agricultural Exhibition at London, C. W., which amounted to £3,320 or £13 8s per mile per week, and for the current week not yet expired the receipts for passengers and freight will exceed £10,000.—*Reform Banner.*

A Maniac at Large.

On Wednesday evening, a strange looking personage was found wandering on the Guelph road near the first toll gate, and brought into the village; an able-bodied man, apparently about 52 years of age, with no clothing but a shirt, trousers, and boots. He could give no account of himself,—did not even know his own name. He was in a famishing condition, and devoured whatever food was given him. Although quite peaceable in his demeanour while here, there were marks on his wrists and ankles where he had been bound with ropes. He was kept all night, and allowed to wander away on Thursday morning. It seems evident the man had escaped from confinement, and although he appeared quite harmless, may be subject to intervals of a condition in which he becomes dangerous to himself and others. We much question the propriety of permitting such a person to go at large. He ought to have been sent to the county gaol and advertised.—*Fergus Freeholder.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case of some interest to the travelling public was tried at Brantford, before Chief Justice Robinson. We copy from a local paper:—

Dr. Bowie, *vs.* The Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railway. This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the company as Common Carriers, for the loss of Goods. The defence set up was, that the goods had arrived at the place of destination, and were then consumed by fire, and that therefore the company was not liable for them as Common Carriers. The learned Judge in charging the Jury, said that the Plaintiff had succeeded in proving his case, so as to entitle him to recover, and that Defendants were guilty of negligence in not giving the Plaintiff notice after the arrival of the goods, which was part of their duty as common carriers. Verdict for Plaintiff, £69 3s. damages."—*North American.*

HER MAJESTY.—This steamer, built by Mr. Denney of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, for Captain Thomas Dick, has now been out between eighty and ninety days, on her voyage to Quebec, and we grieve to say that there are no hopes of her safety. She was built for the Niagara and Toronto route, nearly 200 feet long and between 300 and 400 tons burthen. She was of iron, of the strongest construction, and of that model which is considered to combine the greatest speed with safety. Her builder went in her as far as Cork, and describes her as having behaved well during the passage. She had a crew of twenty on board, picked men, and Mr. Denny will not believe that the greatest storm which ever blew caused her to founder; he thinks that she must have been destroyed by fire. She had coal for 13 days consumption on board, which would have brought her to Newfoundland, if not to Quebec. We are happy to find that the enterprising owners was fully insured and suffers no loss, save of the services of the vessel, which are required on the route.—*Globe.*

Occurrences at Niagara Falls.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* furnishes the following:—During the latter part of last week, the clothing of three boys was discovered on the Canada bank of the river, near the water, opposite the "Niagara Falls pleasure grounds." It is supposed that the boys, while bathing, were drowned. Appearances indicate that the garments belonged to poor Irish lads. A German in the employ of the Central Railroad, was killed on Tuesday afternoon, between the Falls and suspension bridge, by being run over by a train on the Canandaigua Road. His own carelessness was the cause of the accident.

Farmers' Joint Stock Bank.—Mr. W. B. Phipps, the manager of this Bank, in a communication to the *Globe* of yesterday, says:—

I have been connected with the Bank for eighteen years, twelve under the old company and six under the new, and during that long period there never has been a single business hour that a person has not been at our counter prepared to redeem the notes in gold or silver. And now our office, in the most central and conspicuous place in Toronto, opposite the Post Office, is open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., two hours longer than the other Banks for the same purpose. Our notes are redeemed in Wall street upon the same terms as all other Canadian money, and at Buffalo upon more favorable ones.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, October 25.

Last night the Clergy Reserves Bill, on the motion for its second reading, was discussed till midnight. A good deal of acrimony was displayed, but there was nothing new in the arguments used.

Mr. Gamble moved an amendment to the effect, that to secularize the Reserves would be a violation of public faith, and acquired rights by the Churches of England and Scotland, and other denominations, and that the bill ought to be rejected.

This montion only found twelve supporters, viz:—Bowes, Crawford, Gamble, Larwill, Murney, O'Farrell, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Shaw, Stevenson, and Yielding.

Mr. Powell's amendment, to refer the question to the people for a direct vote, was declared to be out of order, the rules of the House not providing for such a motion.

The main motion for the second reading was then carried.

As the yeas were called, the hour was exactly midnight, and the gas went out.

Mr. Murney said that was a bad omen!

It was proposed to go into committee on Friday next, provided the Attorney-General East did not desire to go on with the seignorial bill.

To-night, the Attorney-General West introduced a bill to amend the Hamilton and Toronto Railroad Company's Charter.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, a committee was appointed on the expediency of establishing the Banks founded on farming stock security.

Timothy Brodeur took the oath and seat.

The House is discussing a motion of Mr. Merritt, for a committee on Banking, as the report leaves.

Remarkable Fact.—The report of the N. Y. Prison Association states that of 1200 complaints examined and nearly 2000 persons spoken to in our city prisons during six months, only one was recognised, who had up to his arrest, abstained entirely from intoxication drink. Will not those people who think slightly of temperance efforts make a note of this? And will they point out a cheaper or more effective way of arresting crime and misery?—*N. Y. Organ.*

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Washington.

New York, Oct. 25, 1854.

The *Washington* arrived this morning from Liverpool.

No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma.

The English loss was 2,000 men killed and wounded.

Marshal St. Arnaud died from natural causes. Gen. Canrobert is the chief of the French forces

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through in their flight. They left about six hundred wounded behind them.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.

The allies had made no attack on Sebastopol up to the 3rd. They still occupied Balaklava.

The bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 5th October.

The Russians had sunk 7 ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor.

Sebastopol was completely invested, and a body of 500 French and Turks was to have left Varna on the 28th.

One hundred Russians, when escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been taken prisoners; Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

Paris, Tuesday.

A despatch from Vienna states that a despatch from Menschikoff, received that day, announces that the allies had established themselves at Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, and that no attack had been made on Sebastopol up to October 3rd.

Bucharest, Oct. 5.

6,000 of the allies had taken possession of Cape Chersonese. There was a great concentration of Turkish troops at Matchin. Omar Pacha begins his operations against the Russians immediately.

Berlin, Tuesday.

According to official despatches, no attack upon Sebastopol had taken place up to the 30th ultimo.

The garrison of Anapa, before reported, burned by the Russians, 15,000 strong, was on the way to Sebastopol. By telegraph from Vienna, Monday evening: On the 29th of September, between 120 and 130 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava.

Memel has been nearly destroyed by fire.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 6th and the *Pacific* on the 11th.

Additional by the Washington.

The official report of the battle of the Alma by Lord Raglan was published on the 9th. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 306 rank and file killed; 73 officers, and 95 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file wounded, and 18 missing.

The Russians were completely routed.

Private despatches mention that great demoralization prevailed in Sebastopol.

The allies have destroyed an aqueduct which supplied the fortress.

Eight thousand cavalry had been landed in the Crimea.

The inhabitants of Odessa have given a pledge that they would burn the place rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Allies.

After the battle of the Alma the carriage of Menschikoff was taken, together with his private correspondence and 50,000 francs, by the French.

The loss by the burning of Memel is stated at £2,000,000 sterling.

From Poland a great movement is in operation along the whole line.

The Russian guard were marching towards Warsaw.

The troops of the Kingdom of Poland were directed on the Austrian frontier.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Oct. 25.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool, 17th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Washington*.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 12th instant, with the intelligence of the loss of the *Artic*, the announcement of which created a profound sensation.

The steamer *Arabia* was telegraphed off Holyhead on Saturday, 14th.

THE WAR.

Although the English papers are full of interesting details of operations on the Crimea, they contain nothing new of a decisive character.

The besiegers had up to the latest date made no impression on Sebastopol, although they had closely invested it on the south and east, and their guns were playing on the walls.

Menschikoff held the field in the north, and was in daily expectation of being joined by Osten Sacken and Gortschakoff, who were at Perekop.

It is confirmed that Menschikoff had sunk 7 line of battle ships at the entrance of Sebastopol, as a blockade to the harbor.

Energetic notes from France and England have caused Prussia to express a willingness to act with Austria.

Details of Niagara's News.

Boston, Oct. 26.

The *Niagara* reached her dock at 11 o'clock this morning.

It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted on batteries around Sebastopol on the 4th.

The place was completely invested on the south side.

All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea.

Two French and one English regiment from Malta occupied Pirands.

The allies' trenches were within 1,600 yards of the wall, and all ready. They mounted fifty guns.

Osten-Sacken had been at Peolkupe since the 2nd, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff by the 14th.

The Paris *Moniteur* estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000; and the allies 90,000, including seamen.

The Turks bayoneted all the wounded Russians.

On the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took the chief command of the allied army.

Gen. Canrobert is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactician, doubtful.

It is almost certain that no operations will now be attempted in the Baltic.

ASIA.

Schamyl has been defeated by Alderonitoff, who again threatens Kars.

Paris, Friday.

A private telegraph despatch from Vienna, 14th, announces that according to a despatch from Lord Raglan, that the siege works were sufficiently advanced that they could open their fires on the 15th.

The recent famous lie about the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse, and the Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with the utmost serverity the guilty parties.

The liabilities of James McHenry & Co. are called £500,000.

Russian Fleet shut up in Sebastopol.—17 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes or brigs, 82 vessels, and 12 steamers—in all 108 sail, mounting 2200 guns of every description. This certainly is an imposing force. It is well commanded. The crews are expert at gunnery, and gifted with that passive courage peculiar to Russian soldiers, who die at their post. Nevertheless, in no respect can the Russian naval force be compared with the combined squadron in the Black Sea.

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,		100	acres each.
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do	
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
11th	do to 10, 16 to 35		do	do	
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession	A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do	B	11 to 40	do	do
do	C	1 to 33	do about	90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36.		
3d Con	1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160
	11, 123; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.

5th do	1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 137
12th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 140
13th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 146
14th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 146
15th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 151
16th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 150
17th do	1 to 35	inc do		36, 157
18th do	1 to 35	inc from 67 to 80	acres	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,		100	acres each.
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do	
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
11th	do to 10, 16 to 35		do	do	
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do	

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession	A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do	B	11 to 40	do	do
do	C	1 to 33	do about	90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36.		
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6th Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
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8th Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
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12th Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £.
PENCE.		POUNDS.	
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¼	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4¾	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10¼	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5¾	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¼	" 18 0	2133 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1¾	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to 11	3
Masons,	0 0	10	0
Stone-cutters,	0 0	10	0
Joiners	0 0	8	9
Carpenters,	0 0	8	9
Tinsmiths,	0 0	6	3
Painters,	0 0	7	6
Hatters,	0 0	7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0	7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0	8	4
Tailors, Male,	0 0	6	3
" Female,	0 0	2	6
Shoemakers,	0 0	7	6
Upholsterers	0 0	7	6
Coopers,	0 0	6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0	3	9
Day Laborers	0 0	5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6	1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0	2	6
Railway Laborers,	6 0	6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0	0	0
Servant Men,	70 0	0	0
Servant Boys,	35 0	0	0
Carters, per load,	1 3	1	10½

MARKETS.

Toronto, October 25, 1854.

	s	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	33	9	*a*	36	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	31	3	*a*	33	9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6	4	*a*	7	6
" Spring	0	0	*a*	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	*a*	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	0	*a*	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	3	*a*	2	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	*a*	4	9
" Marrowfats	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	*a*	90	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	*a*	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	*a*	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	*a*	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	8	*a*	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	9	*a*	0	0
Turkeys—each	0	0	*a*	0	0
Geese—each	0	0	*a*	0	0
Ducks—per couple	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair	2	6	*a*	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	*a*	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	0	0	*a*	0	3
Onions—per bushel	0	3	*a*	0	0

New Advertisements.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea. M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—
W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P FOY, & Dr. HAYES, BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA, SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT WESTERN
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
No. 69½, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and
WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE

LIKENESSES

Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.

☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.** ☜
J. P. WILLIAMS.
Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

Published Weekly, at $2 a Year.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw s Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

Will contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

Respectfully announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

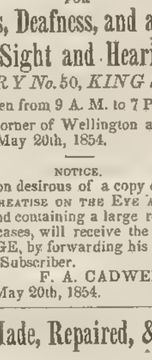
All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



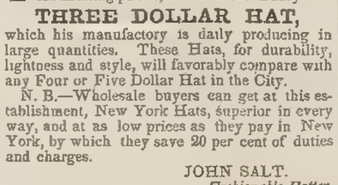
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

Would respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment, on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with, which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL. M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass, he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

WANTED,

From Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. Cary, *City Baths*, Front St.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

Samuel Heakes again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.,

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W
September, 1854.

N B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

Respectfully informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

John Hawke begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

OF THE

VICTORIA REFORM BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

OF THE

TOWN OF CHATHAM,

For Social Relief.

Organized, January 3, 1853.

ARTICLE I

Title of Society.—Candidates for Membership.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of "THE VICTORIA REFORM SOCIETY OF CHATHAM, FOR SOCIAL RELIEF."

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful at any time to admit into the Society any person or persons who are addicted to intoxication, or have a plurality of living husbands.

SEC. 3. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society, who shall be under the age of sixteen years, or over forty-five, or who shall keep a brothel, or who is affected with any disorder or sickness, inconsistent with ordinary health, or may, in all probability become a charge to the Society.

SEC. 4. Every person making application for membership, must be recommended by a member of the Society, at any one of the meetings, and the name or names of such persons shall be handed over to the Board of Directors, to any meeting, when she shall be balloted for, (provided that her balloting shall not be contrary to any of the articles of the society) and if a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall vote in her favor, she shall be duly elected.

SEC. 5. Any person so approved of, shall not be considered a member until she shall come forward within three months from the date of her election, sign the Constitution, and pay in the initiation fee. But previous to such candidate signing the Constitution, if any member shall state to the Society what a majority of the members present deem a sufficient objection, she shall not be admitted.

SEC. 6. Whenever the Board of Directors shall report unfavorably on the case of a candidate for membership, it shall be their duty to state their reasons thereof—provided a motion to this effect is offered, and carried by a majority of the members then present.

SEC. 7. Each candidate for membership shall, before she signs the Constitution, assent to the following questions:—

Quest. 1. Will you, Mrs. J. A. O., promise to demean yourself as a faithful and orderly member of this Society?

Quest. 2. Will you keep its secrets inviolably, endeavor to increase its members, and extend its influence, by all just and honorable means?

Quest. 3. Will you act with honesty and impartiality in whatever office or station to which you may be elected in this Society?

ARTICLE II.

Of Initiation Fees and Weekly Dues.

SECTION 1. Each member, on her admission, shall pay to the Society, as an initiation fee, such a sum as they shall from time to time think proper to fix upon; and the further sum of *seven pence half-penny* monthly.

SEC. 2. A member may pay up her dues at any regular meeting; but if she neglects to do so for the space of six months, and shall after that time receive two special notices from the Secretary, her name shall be taken from the books of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

Benefits.

SECTION 1. Each member shall, at the time of signing the Constitution, or as soon after as is convenient, receive a certificate of her membership, signed by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to receive relief from this Society, until she has been a member one year, and has paid up all her dues; then, if sickness should prevent her from following her profession, trade, or usual employment, and she shall have been sick one week, she shall receive *Five Shillings* per week, for the space of three months, provided that her sickness shall continue so long: after the expiration of said three months, she shall receive *two shillings and six pence* per week, for the further space of three months; and if her sickness should still continue, the Society may grant her such a sum weekly, as they may think proper, the state of the funds being considered.

SEC. 3. If any person, having been a member of this Society, for two years, and paid up all her dues for that time, should be removed by death, it shall be the duty of this Society to inter her decently in the burial ground of her profession; and for this purpose, a sum of money not exceeding *Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings*, shall be constitutionally drawn from the funds of the Society, to be appropriated to that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, consisting of thirteen members and a Clergyman.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be held annually on the first Monday in February; the candidates must be permanent residents of the Town of Chatham.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Committee of Nomination, consisting of five persons appointed at least six weeks previous to the election; it shall be the duty of said Committee to report at the next meeting ensuing that of their appointment, two several lists of candidates for the several offices of the Society, for the ensuing year: this Committee shall be selected from among the members of the Society.

SEC. 4. If there should occur an equality of votes for two candidates for the same office, the President shall in such case, designate the person elected.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in any of the offices of the Society, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the President, on the fact being made known to her, to call a meeting of the Society, as soon as it is convenient, for the purpose of filling the vacancy, by an election, to be conducted in the same manner as that of the regular election.

ARTICLE V.

The Duty of the President and Vice-President.

SECTION 1. The President shall preserve order and decorum in the meetings of the Society; decide on the constitutionality of all motions offered; sign all draughts upon the Treasurer, when constitutionally made out. She shall have power to call extra meetings, when she may think it expedient, or at the request of five members of the Society; and perform all other duties appertaining to her office as President.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall exercise the powers and duties of the President in her absence.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretaries.

SECTION 1. The Secretaries shall receive all dues and fees paid in at the regular and extra meetings of the Society, and deposit the same with the Treasurer, always taking her receipt. She shall keep the following books, viz: First, a book containing the Bye-laws of the Society, written in a plain hand to which each member, on being admitted shall signs her name; second, a book containing an account with each member, giving credit for all payment of dues, with the date of each payment annexed thereto; third, a roll book, with a list of the members in regular columns, in which credit shall be given for payments made; fourth, a minute book, containing a fair and correct account of the transactions of each meeting; fifth, an account with the Treasurer, charging her with all monies, and giving credit for all draughts upon the Treasurer, constitutionally authorized; her books shall determine all disputes that may arise respecting the payment of dues; she shall read the Minutes of the former meeting of the Society; also, of the Board of Directors; also, reports of Sub-committees; and give two special notices to each member whose arrears shall be over six months.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Secretary shall give notice of all Special Meetings of the Society, and call over the roll at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and minute down the proceedings thereof; and perform the duties of the Secretary in the meetings of the Society during her absence.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall, previous to entering on the duties of her office, give a good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of her trust, in a bond to the President and Board of Directors, in such a sum as the Board of Directors shall demand; which bond shall be deposited with the President, she giving a receipt to the Board of Directors for the same. The Treasurer shall receive all monies collected for the Society; for which she shall give her receipts to the Secretary; she shall pay all draughts made upon her, on behalf of the Society, which draughts must be signed by the President of the Board of Directors, the President and Secretary, provided such draughts shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, unless it is expressly authorized by a majority of the Society, at some extra meeting called for that purpose; she shall keep an exact account with the Society, giving credit for all monies received and charging all draughts paid by her, which book shall be opened to the inspection of the Board of Directors, or any Committee that may be appointed for that purpose. She shall report every three months the amount of money in the Treasury. She shall collect all interests, dividends on stock, and all other proceeds arising from the disposition of the funds of the Society; all bills, bonds and papers that may in any way appertain to the department of the Treasurer, shall remain in her custody.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors, of whom seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, shall meet as often and at such times as they shall think proper, or their business shall require, which shall be at least once a month; they shall repeat at each meeting of the Society, their Minutes and decision on the case of candidates for membership; they shall see that all members entitled to benefits are promptly assisted, and that no frauds are practised on the Society; they shall recommend to the Society the best mode to invest the surplus funds of the Society. All drafts for benefits shall emanate from the Board of Directors, to which their President shall sign her name; it shall be their peculiar province, to watch over the interests of the Society and its money concerns; to recommend such regulations as to counteract all attempts to impose on the Society.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall keep a book, in which they shall take receipts from the persons to whom they administered benefits; they shall also report to the society, at each regular meeting, the number of sick members, that receive benefits.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Meetings.

SECTION 1. Regular meetings of this Society shall be held in the afternoon of the first Monday in each month.

SEC. 2. Twenty members shall be necessary to form a quorum, for the purpose of taking a vote on ordinary business; but twelve members being present, shall be a number sufficient to commence the business of a Regular meeting.

ARTICLE X.

Of Expelling Members.

SECTION 1. If any member shall apply for relief to this Society, or shall receive benefits, when she was able to follow her profession, trade or occupation, or did actually follow the same, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be convicted in a Court of Justice, of any crime or misdemeanor, tending to injure the character of the Society, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. If any member shall refuse to come to order in the meetings of the Society, when so ordered, three times by the President or chair, she shall (if a vote passes to this effect,) be fined a sum not less than *fifteen shillings*; and if she shall refuse to pay such fine, within a reasonable time, she shall be expelled: Provided always, that no member, shall be expelled in any other manner, than by a vote taken at an extra meeting, called especially to consider her case; excepting the case, wherein a member shall have been twice specially notified by the Secretary to pay up her arrears over six months, and refuses to do so.

ARTICLE XI.

Chaplain.

SECTION 1. The Chaplain shall visit sick members, and give such admonition or consolation as he may think necessary, and attend at the funerals of deceased members of the Society, and inter them decently.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Each member when speaking, shall stand and address the Chair, and shall not speak more than three times on any subject, unless called on by the President, or a majority of the members present.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be so imprudent as to wrangle during the time of meeting, they shall be dismissed, and shall not be permitted to meet again until proper satisfaction be given to the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Should any member refuse to serve in any office of the Society, after she has given her consent, and is legally elected, she shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five shillings*.

SEC. 4. No member of this Society shall be entitled to any relief, on account of any disease that she has imprudently brought upon herself.

SEC. 5. Any who shall be guilty of calling any other member of the Society by any improper name or names, or who shall refuse to pay her just and lawful debts, or who shall go to law with any of the members of this Society, without first complaining to the Society; for such violation, she shall forfeit, for the use of this Society, the sum of *One pound five shillings*, or forfeit her standing in this Society.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall be permitted to leave the house in time of meeting on business, without permission from the President, under a less fine than *seven pence half-penny*.

SEC. 7. If any member by non-attendance at any of the stated meetings shall cause the book to be opened again, to receive her dues, she shall be fined *three pence half-penny*.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All motions for By-laws, their repeal or amendment, shall be presented to the Society, and handed over to the Board of Directors in writing, who shall report their opinion thereon to the Society, as soon as opportunity serves, not to go over one month.

SEC. 2. No By-laws shall be passed, repealed or amended, except three-fourths of the members present shall vote for the same, and that a special meeting, called expressly for the same, and that at least one month's previous notice of the same shall be given.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Society to pass any motion contrary to these By-laws not repugnant to the plain letter of this Constitution, to keep order at any meeting for the evening while they are together.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. In case of complaint being made to the President, of the immoral conduct of any member, she shall appoint a committee of five persons, to try the accused person, and the accused and accuser shall be brought face to face, and in case of her being found, guilty, she shall for the first offence be reproved by the President; for the second offence she shall pay a fine of *fifteen shillings*, and for the third offence she shall be expelled from the Society.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION 1. In order to secure the continuance of this Society, we are determined to support it while twelve persons remain as members, who will pay in their regular dues, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

SEC. 2. Members of the Society moving from Chatham, within the Province, shall be entitled to half their funds remaining, provided always, that there are no outstanding dues.

SECT. 3. To further promote the object of this Society, a Sewing circle shall be formed in connection therewith.

H. CORDELIA HANDSBROW, *President.*
MRS. BAILY, *Vice-President.*
MRS. CHARLOTTE HUNTON, *Treasurer.*
———, *Secretary.*
MRS. MARY HUNTON, *Marshal.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principle of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on compassionate considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to avert, as plans now maturing to carry one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing cases on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to fill as a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to carry the cause of the country at all times, and to instil principles, reflect on such measures of many in the United States and elsewhere, who would carry out a policy tending to make formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" to the latter as our highest ambition; or to segregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s, 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BANNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations as also subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law.—On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some effete prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq., R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., J. G. Barclay, Esq., W. Baxter, Esq.: John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq; Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq., D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq Edward Edwards, Esq., Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq., J T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme. J. Nisbet, Esq. C Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq Messrs G.o. Smith and Sons: Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Duplop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq.; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M. P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq; A Friend, per Mr Sawyer; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	2	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Daikeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Advertisements.

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at		7.00 a.m.
" Galt	Departure	8.30 "
	Arrival	10.20 "
" Hamilton at		10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		1.00 p.m

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at		7.45 a.m.
" London at		11.50 "
" Hamilton at		3.00 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		4.45 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at		6.30 p.m.
" London at		11.00 "
" Hamilton at		2.05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		3.50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at		12.20 p.m.
" London at		3.30 "
Arrives at Windsor		7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		2.00 "
" Galt	Departure	4.15 "
	Arrival	5.50 "
" Hamilton at		4.15 "
Arrives at London		7.35 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at		11.00 p.m.
" Hamilton at		1.00 p.m.
" London at		4.20 "
Arrives at Windsor		8.45 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton at 7.00 a.m; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES.
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1854. 21

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

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THE WESTERN STATES,

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At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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HUGH C. BAKER,

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DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854. { NUMBER 33.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

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Late of Philadelphia,

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.

F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.

St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

TO AUTUMN.

BY KEATS.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bo-om friend of the maturing sun,
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft beneath thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granery floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,
Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while the hook
Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers;
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook:
Or by a cider press with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ah, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,—
While barred clouds bloom the soft dying day,
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnat mourns
Among the river sallows, borne aloft,
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full grown lambs bleat loud from hilly bourns.
Hedge-crickets sing; and now, with treble soft,
The red-breast whistles from a garden croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Miscellaneous.

Make your Girls Independent.

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

Everybody in New England knows exactly what to do with a boy. Give him as a matter of course, the best education you can afford, and whether he is poor or rich, prepare him for some business, some regular useful business in life, so that whatever be the turn of Fortune's Wheel, he may be independent. A good education and a profession or trade, without property, is enough for him—enough to place him beyond the charities of a cold world, enough to give him hope and courage and assurance of success in life.

But what is to become of the daughter? Do we consider this question sufficiently? Is not all New England grossly negligent on this point? Does the public voice answer this question satisfactorily?

Let us examine the matter fairly. You have a daughter of sixteen, in a family of half a dozen children. You have a small property, a comfortable home, a farm perhaps, are tolerably "well off," worth perhaps eight or ten thousand dollars. You are still a young man, at least not so very old, that you need necessarily die for some years yet Suppose this young lady has progressed as well as most girls, in her studies. She can read and write respectably, has cyphered as far as square root, can read French a little, though she cannot speak a sentence of it correctly. She can play on the piano, so that a person of common discernment can distinguish her Old Hundred from the Battle of Prague, but has developed no very decided taste for music. Still she is intelligent, active, and promising. Suppose she were, some pleasant morning, to propose the question directly to you, and ask a serious reply, "What do you intend I shall do when my education is finished?" What answer would you make, which should satisfy both you and herself? The probability, perhaps, is, that within ten or twelve years, she may marry; for that is the fate of a majority of ladies. Still, I think, you would not like to answer her reasonable question by such a suggestion, because such a probability is, after all, a vague uncertainty, and you would be quite unwilling a child of yours should make marriage a matter of necessity, or even of calculation. No, you could not say to her that she has but one chance in life, and that of such a nature, that she cannot seek to avail herself of it.

Can you say to her deliberately, that you have a home which shall always be hers, also that you have means to maintain her, and that she need take no thought for the future? This is practically, what most fathers are saying to their daughters, but frequently, with less regard to truth than they profess. Your own life is uncertain. Your business enterprises may fail. Is it safe to risk the welfare of others entirely on your own continued prosperity? Besides, is there enough in the subordinate duties which usually fall to the share of a daughter in a family, to fill up the aspiring of human nature, to develop the faculties of the soul? Look at the course of life of grown up daughters in the families about you. They are usually regarded by the mother as children in all matters pertaining to the household. They do not take a share even of the responsibility of the family. If required to do a share of the work, they do it as a disagreeable task, to which a life of ease is far preferable. In the duties of wife and mother, there is enough to occupy the heart, and exercise the intellect of an educated woman; but the mere drudgery of housework, the cooking and mending and scrubbing, especially in a subordinate position, have in them nothing peculiarly attractive or ennobling to anybody. Usually, however, the daughter is not a working bee in the hive. She is better educated than her mother, perhaps, and not half so good a housekeeper, and so she naturally takes to fashion and light literature, receives calls and returns them, dusts the parlor for her share of the housework, works worsted cats and dogs for intellectual discipline, and wears a stylish bonnet to church by way of morals and religion. Without a definite object, how can she be expected to rise early in the morning, or to take an active interest in the affairs of life.

But the question recurs, what better can be done? What shall be done that our daughters may have courage to look the future calmly in the face, and feel that their position is in some measure dependent upon their own exertions?

A definite hope for the future, can alone make a rational being happy. *Give every child, then, male or female, an education for some business.* The discipline of acquiring it will be, in itself, salutary, and the consciousness of possessing it will at all times give dignity and independence to the character. Whatever your position in society, educate your daughter for some business in life, educate her according to your means and condition, and according to her tastes and capacity. The "sphere of woman," which has been always reduced far below the hemisphere which all accord to her as a right, includes, certainly, the whole range of *teaching*—in letters, in science, in music and drawing, and whatever else is learned in our schools. "Woman's Mission" surely is *to teach*, and the demand for female instructors, of a high order, is by no means supplied. Academies and high schools are now paying salaries of five hundred and a thousand dollars to college graduates, as mere temporary teachers, and would be glad to exchange them for well qualified females, who would enter upon their duties with some probability of permanency. Then there are the thousands of district schools, which are fast changing from the hands of college boys, to the "milder influences" of the gentle sex. If your daughter has a decided taste for music, or any ornamental acquirement, assist her to appreciate the gift which Heaven has offered her. Make her excel in something which the world deems excellent, and her superior attainment will always command respect, and the means of honorable subsistence.

But there are many who cannot afford the means, thus to qualify their daughters for teachers. What shall they do? I answer, believe that labor is honorable, and teach them a trade, or manual occupation of some kind. I have never chanced to live in any place, where dressmakers and milliners did not keep the ladies of the village in complete subjection, dealing out their favors of dress-fitting and bonnet-trimming as if they were pearls and diamonds. I venture to say, sir, to you who are reading this paper, that you can build a forty-foot barn in less time, than your wife and daughters can procure their winter hats. Teach every young lady to cut and make her own dresses. and if you go further, and educate her to the trade, her support in life is secured. The printing offices, the counting-rooms or shops, the manufacturing establishments of various kinds, are furnishing respectable employment for females, and gradually the "era of freedom" for woman's labor and talent, is enlarging everywhere in New England. The means of education have not yet been supplied to boys and girls alike. Even Boston, I believe, which affords to every boy, at the public cost, a four years' course in a Latin or High school, gives to girls as an equivalent, only one additional year in the grammar schools.

New England has her colleges—her Harvards, her Yales, her Dartmouths, for the boys, but nothing of the kind for girls. But these wants will soon be met.—Horace Mann, whose opinion is entitled in this matter to higher authority, perhaps, than any other individual in this country, has accepted the Presidency of a college in Ohio, where the sexes enjoy equal advantages of instruction.

The want of the means to give to girls, at the public expense, the same thorough and systematic education as boys are receiving at our colleges, is the great defect in our New England system of instruction. Notwithstanding this want of opportunity for education, a great share of our best writing of a literary character, both in books and magazines, is from the pens of ladies, and he who doubts the capacity of the better-half of creation, for any literary labor, deserves to have his ears pulled by Fanny Fern, and to be classed among slave-catchers in Mrs. Stowe's next edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Education for all, according to the capacity of each, is the true law of love and of progress.*

Exeter, N. H., Sept., 1854.

New England Farmer.

A Miracle of Art.

There is on exhibition in Paris one of the most remarkable pieces of masterwork which the union of art and science has ever produced. It consists of a picture of about three feet square. This picture is made up of colors admirable for their beauty and boldness, but there is no *subject*. The most experienced eye can detect nothing but disjointed and half-formed approximations towards a coherent design. The most able artist sees there only the finest colors, but no one can tell what they are intended to represent. In the middle of the picture, which is horizontally placed, is a mirror formed by a copper cylinder covered by a perfectly polished coating of silver. This mirror is usualy veiled. So far there is little remarkable, and the greatest amateurs in painting would hardly consent to spend five francs on such an apparently profitless study. But it is impossible not to feel a glow of admiration when, on uncovering the mirror, there is presented upon it, in the brightest reflected rays, the whole scene of the Crucifixion. The partial coloring then takes a character of incontestible superiority, and presents to the astonished spectator a picture composed of six most perfect figures, depicted with a degree of boldness such as the master painters alone knew how to impart to the subject which it was their glory to represent.—*Boston Transcript.*

Beau Brummel.

Our London correspondent gives us the following account of Beau Brummel: The story of Brummel, had the people been so astute as to seize its leading points, is amusing as a romance. The audacious insolence with which he trampled down the haughtiest of the high nobility of England was splendid—because successful. His grandfather kept a small confectionary shop in Bury street, St. James's, London, and let lodgings. The first Lord Liverpool, then almost obscure, lodged in his house. took his son as a secretary, got him office under Lord North, and allowed him to feather his nest so well that, on his death, in 1794, there was sixty-five thousand pounds to divide among two sons and a daughter. George, the second was educated at Eton, and dressed so well; while early in his teens, that the prefix of "Beau" was then put to his name. In Oxford he affected to be exclusive, and on his father's death, in 1794, at the age of sixteen, was presented with a cornetcy in the tenth Hussars, by the Prince of Wales, colonel of that regiment. Henceforth he was the Prince's constant companion. In two years he was a captain, and then—threw up his commission, and set up as a gentleman at large. This was before he was twenty-one, and the only reason assigned was that the regiment was ordered to Manchester, which he considered decidedly vulgar.

He started as an independent gentleman, on thirty thousand pounds—a small sum for carrying on such a profession—ridiculously small for one whose wardrobe cost him eight thousand pounds a year, and who entertained fashion, and even royalty at his table. No man dressed better; simply, but richly, with elegance and taste. In this he eclipsed his much-puffed successor, D'Orsay, whose showy attire made him look like what he was—a tailor's walking advertisement. The Prince of Wales, whose wardrobe has cost one hundred thousand pounds, was Brummel's greatest rival, until corpulence, which he hated, destroyed all his reasonable pretentions to the throne of dandyism. Simplicity, of the most studied kind, was Brummel's great system.

He mixed and visited in the first circles, for he was young, handsome, satirical, and the fashion. He rode well, and was a good shot, but affected to despise Melton and the pheasants, on the plea that they were too troublesome. His great reform was in the neckcloth, which then was a sort of white muslin padding. He introduced the moderate use of starch, which gave the necessary stiffness. and dispensed with the pad. He was curious in his tie: if the cravat did not glide into it at the first touch, he would throw it aside and try another. His valet, who was met with a heap of these rumpled neckcloths on his arms, solemnly said, "These are our failures."

The Prince of Wales quarrelled with him, after nearly twenty years' intimacy. The story runs that, in the Prince's drawing-room, he said, "Wales ring the bell," which was done; and when the servant came in, the Prince said, "Order Mr. Brummel's carriage." The beau denied this, and attributed the quarrel to something he had said about Mrs. Fitzherbert's stoutness. This was about 1811. Brummel continued king of fashion, though he had quarrelled with the Prince. But he took to gaming. In 1814, he lost all he had, and ten thousand pounds more; raised what money he could, and retreated to Calais; attributed his bad luck to his having parted with "a lucky sixpence," which, he maintained, Rothschild must have got possession of; was supported in his exile by his brother and sister; was so liberal, when his remittances came, that the beggars called him "*Le Roi de Calais*"; was made British Consul at Caen, on the mediation of Wellington with George IV.; was removed, without compensation, when that consulate was abolished; lost his senses; spent his last hours in a hospital for lunatic mendicants; and died March 2, 1840.

There, in a nutshell, is the true history of Brummel.—*New York Sunday Times.*

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

(From the Crimea Correspondence of the London Times.)

Full particulars of the Fighting—Desperate Valour of the English—Terrible Slaughter—Gallantry of the French—Shocking Spectacle—Scene after the Combat—The Dying and the Dead.

Nearly Ten Thousand Slain!

The brunt fell on the Light Division, more especially on the 7th, 23rd and 33rd regiments, and on the left brigade of the 2nd division, so far as heavy loss is concerned; but the Guards and Highlanders crowned the labors of their fellow soldiers by a grand charge, which appalled the Russians reserves, already shaken by the fire of the guns of Captain Turner's battery, and ploughed by the shot of the French guns which enfiladed them from the heights. The Guards lost many men; many officers are wounded in the three battalions, and there is scarcely one of them who has not had escapes perfectly miraculous.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH.

It so happened that twice or thrice during the action the French were so hardly pressed that they sent urgent messages to us for aid, and our guns were directed with such good effect on a mass of infantry which threatened their left, that they were relieved from all embarrassment, and enabled to gain a position from which they rendered us material aid in return, by directing their guns against the Russian reserves above the battery. The battle of the Alma was perfect in all respects except one—the cavalry arm was inoperative. The Russian cavalry covered itself with disgrace. It never gave our horse a chance of a charge, and the nature of the ground forbade our attempting a demonstration against a very superior force manoeuvering in a higher position. The Russians, indeed, barely covered the retreat, and our squadrons, were too weak to try a dash at them.

Ours it was to face steadily the fire of tremendous batteries; to advance with a rush, steadily and sure, and resistless as the swell of the ocean, against a wall of fire and solid masses of infantry; to struggle on, at one time overwhelmed by crushing volleys of grape and musketry, at another disorganized, by round shot winning the ground from death at every pace; to form tranquilly and readily when thrown into momentary disorder, and at last to hail victory to our colors by the never-failing British bayonet. It is said that several French officers have declared, since they viewed the ground, that they thought their men would not have been able to carry the position as we did. General Canrobert, in a moment of enthusiasm, exclaimed to one of our Generals at the close of the day, "All I would ask of fortune now is that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks, I could then die happy!" On the other hand, the French had to scale the sides of steep ravines covered with dense masses of infantry, supported by clouds of skirmishers; they had to clamber up rocky steeps defended by swarms of sharpshooters; they had to gain a most difficult position with quickness and alacity. Delay would have proved fatal; slowness of movements would have lost us the battle. for without the French on the heights on our right we must have been driven across the Alma, as they would have been swept into the valley had we failed in carrying our batteries. Their energetic movement, their rapid flame-like spread from crag to crag, their ceaseless fusillade of the deadly rifle, were all astonishing, and paralyzed the enemy completely. We, perhaps, could never have made such a rapid advance, or have got over so much ground in the same time

THE REGIMENTS THAT SUFFERED MOST.

The loss fell principally on the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, and on the 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments, which formed the right brigade of the 2d division. In fact, these regiments were directly exposed to the tremendous fire of the principal earth-work battery, and came under range almost the moment the advance was sounded. The Rifles got over the stream in such loose order that they were wonderfully preserved, in spite of the tremendous storm of shot which rattled over them. Colonel Lawrence had his horse killed under him. Major Norcott's charger received no less than five mortal wounds. When the 7th got out of the stream, Col. Yeo found himself and his men at once under range of the battery before they could form, and were obliged to advance pell mell against the guns. Poor Monck and Hare soon fell. The colors were lost for a time, for thrice did the enemy's shot strike down the officers who carried them; but Captain Pearson, Aide-de Camp to Sir G. Brown, passed the last poor fellow who bore them, and was enabled to restore them to the gallant Colonel. They are torn to pieces with shot. The 33d, which crossed the stream the first, headed by Colonel Blake, were mowed down by round after round of shot and case. The Major (Gough) Captain Fitzgerald, Lieutenants Wallis and Worthington, Ensigns Sirce and Greenwood. fell wounded in a few moments; Lieutenant Montagu was killed on the spot.

BRAVERY OF THE 23RD REGIMENT.

The 23rd, which was between the 7th and 33rd, pushed on in advance, and were received by a fearful fire of rifles and musketry, grape and canister. Encouraged by the example of their Brigadier Codrington, and headed by their gallant old General, Sir George Brown, the noble brigade rushed up the steep, every moment diminishing their numbers and strewing the ground with the dead and dying. It was right in front of the battery that the 23d received their severest losses. While the 1st brigade of the Light Division was charging up the hill on one side of it, the left or 2d brigade of the 2d (Sir De L. Evan's) divisions was charging the enemy close to them, and was exposed to a similar fire, and met with similar losses. The 30th, 55th, and 95th left long lines of dead behind them, and just as they came to the battery a sheet of lead passed through them like a sword. They were utterly broken up It was necessary to retire to reform; and the Bussians, seeing their retreat, leaped out of the embrasures and breastworks, and actually charged them down the hill with the bayonet.

But few exchanges of the steel were made. probably not more than half a dozen bayonet wounds were inflicted, and bitterly did the enemy repent his temerity. The shattered regiments re-formed, and cheered on by their indefatigable brigadier, Pennefather, whose courage never shone more conspicuously than on this day, they drove the enemy like a heard of sheep up the hill to the shelter of their earthworks, and then sent them flying beyond the hill, pursued by remorseless volleys of Minie balls, while Brigadier-General Codrington's noble brigade dealt the same vengeance on their opponents. The advance of the Guards was as grand in its calm and order as any sight ever witnessed on the battle-field.

A STIRRING SCENE.

Little more than 14,000 of our infantry were actually engaged with the enemy. Two divisions never fired a shot. The victory was won by the Guards, Highlanders, Light and Second divisions, opposed to at least 20,000 Russians, and the number of the French who disposed of the other 20,000 of the Russian army was in like proportion with the bulk of their army. The critical moment was at the advance of the first division, and that advance was a sight never to be forgotten. As they marched up the hill, the lines of the black bear-skins were barely wavering; they were nearly as straight as on a parade, and the Light division complained, that the men of the Guards were loosing time in dressing up as if on parade ground, when they should have been supporting the regiments exposed to such crushing fire. While the Guards were running up they fell fast, and at last the Duke, anxious at the loss of one regiment, seemed inclined to retire his men only for a moment to reform, but was diverted from doing so by the advice of Sir Colin Campbell. They continued their advance, therefore, swallowed up in smoke, and rent through every instant by shot, and, after a momentary check, rushed into the battery. The Grenadiers and Scotch Fusiliers contended eagerly for the honor of being first in, and still more eagerly for the honor of capturing the beautiful brass gun.

A DREADFUL SIGHT—NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DEAD BODIES.

It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as possible, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often brought to a standstill by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwich Park in fair time are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of the Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of more than 3,000 of their foes.

HOW LONG THE FIGHT LASTED.

When Lord Raglan and his staff and the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill, the troops cheered them with a thrilling effect—a shout of victory—which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills. Our men had indeed done their work well, for the action which commenced at 1 25 on our part, was over about 4 p.m. In fact, the actual close continuous fighting did not last two hours.

THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of four battalions, and each battalion may be said to be 650 strong. The soldiers were mostly stout strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 17th for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a hole for the reception of a tuft, feather, or plume; others wore simply a white, linen, foraging, cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats with brass buttons, and bearing the number of the regiment. These coats fitted loosely, were gathered in at the back by a small strap and button; descending to the ankles, and seemed stout comfortable garments, though the cloth was coarse in texture; the trousers of course blue stuff, were thrust inside a pair of Wellington boots, open at the top, to admit of their being comfortably tucked down; the boots were stout, well made, and serviceable.

THEIR POWERS OF ENDURANCE.

The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his hand, wipe the horid masses from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hill towards the water. Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places; few of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered; possibly, they have been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence.

SICKENING INCIDENTS.

As our men were passing by, two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succor as he lay in agony on the field; be this as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage that always takes place on a battle field. One villain with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up to a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th Regiment, and, before we could say a word, discharged his rifle right through the wretched creature's brains. Colonel Yeo rode at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army flushed with victory and animated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks—most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives, mistresses, or mothers or sisters, inside their coats. The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knee, and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all those poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them. The groans, the yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men. As many of our wounded as could be possibly picked up ere darkness set in were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital tents. Many of the others were provided with blankets and covered as they lay in their blood. The bandsmen of the regiments worked in the most cheerful and indefatigable manner, hour after hour, searching out and carrying off our wounded.

SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE.

Long after night had closed, faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots where friendship directed the steps of some officer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the Pillage yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitudes of some of the dead were awful One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists or anatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the waterside. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream.

BEFORE AND AFTER DEATH.

Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligent-looking men. Death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed so peacefully.

The soldiers are all shaven cleanly on the chin and cheek; only the moustache is left, and the hair is cropped as close to the head as possible. The latter is a very convenient mode of wearing the hair in these parts of the world. The officers (those of superior rank excepted) are barely distinguishable from the men, so far as uniform is concerned, but the generals wore sashes and gold epaulettes. The subalterns wore merely a lace shoulder-strap instead of the cloth one of the privates. Most of them spoke French; and the entreaties of the wounded to be taken along with us, as the officers moved up the hill, were touching in the extreme.

THE PRISONERS.

The poor fellows had a notion that our men would murder them if the eye of the officer was removed from them. An old General who sat smiling and bowing on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his snuff box. This, I believe has, since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had no General to direct them. The officers displayed great gallantry and the men fought with a dogged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in *elan* and dash. Our loss is 2,199 killed and wounded; of the French, between 1,300 and 1,400. The enemy have lost upwards of 6,000. Had we had but a little brigade of cavalry more, we might have converted the retreat into an utter rout, and taken some 5,000 prisoners' guns and standards, as trophies of our victory. The troops bivouacked on the field, not far from the scene of their triumphs. The Rifles (2d battalion) were sent in front as usual. The cavalry videttes scoured the country and fell back at nightfall on their main bodies in advance of the Rifles. The tents of Lord Raglan's head-quarters were pitched on a flat close to the bridge, and to the left of the hill on which were lying the bulk of the killed and wounded.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD'S LAST OFFICAL DESPATCH ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY OF THE ALMA.—THE MARSHAL'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The *Moniteur* contains the following official despatch, addressed by Marechal de St. Arnaud to the Emperor—the last, unfortunately, which the Marechal was destined to write:—

FIELD OF BATTLE, ALMA, Sept. 21.

SIRE,—The cannon of your Majesty has spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

"The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces, and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the

Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowded with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army counted 40,000 bayonets, from all the points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia 6,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied, the Russians could count our men man by man, from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubbanach.

* * * Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the large village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. Then, Sire, commenced a real battle along all the line—a battle with its episodes of brilliant feats of valor. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers; they have not degenerated; they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half-past 4 the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the boyonet, to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur,*" which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left, the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted.

The English attacked the Russian position in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, Sire, I had had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harrassed, and the ammunition of our artillery was exhausted. At 6 o'clock in the evening, we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menchikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocket-book and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it tomorrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralized, while the allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm.

I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provision from the fleet. The English have had 1,500 men put *hors de combat.* The Duke of Cambridge is well. His division and that of Sir Geo Brown were superb. I have to regret 1,200 men *hors de combat,* 3 officers killed, 64 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1,033 wounded. Gen. Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honor of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. Gen. Thomason, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5,000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies to one French. The Russian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness.

MARECHAL A. DE SAINT ARNAUD."

ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers!—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy decendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskawa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

Head-quarters at Alma.—Battle field at Alma, Sept. 22, 1854.

Monsieur le Ministre,—My official report gives an account to your excellency of the details of the splendid day of the 20th, but I cannot allow the courier to start without saying a few words about our brave soldiers.

The soldiers of Friedland and the Austerlitz are still under our colours, Monsieur le Marechal; this the battle of Alma has proved. There is the same glow, the same brilliant courage. Everything can be done with such men when they have been inspired with confidence. The allied armies have carried positions truly formidable. In going over them yesterday, I recognized all the advantages they possessed for offering resistance; and indeed, if the English and French had held them, the Russians could never have taken them.

Now that everything is more calm, and that the accounts brought in by the deserters and prisoners are more precise, we can probe the enemy's wounds.

The loss of the Russians is considerable. The diserters affirm it to have been above 6,000. The army is disheartened. In the evening of the 20th it had split in two. Prince Menschikoff, with the left wing, marched on Batche Serai; the right wing proceeded to Belbek. But they were without provisions, their wounded encumbered them, the road is strewed with them. This splendid success, Monsieur le Ministre, adds a glorious page to our military history, and gives to the army a moral force equivalent to 20,000 more men.

The Russian have left on the field of battle 10,000 knapsacks, and more than 5,000 muskets. It was a regular rout. Prince Menschikoff and his generals were very vain-boasting in their camp I now occupy, on the morning of the 20th. I think they have somewhat changed their tone. The Russian general had demanded at Alma provision for three weeks; I have an idea he will have stopped the convoy on its way!

Your excellency will be able to judge if there is much prospect for the Russians. In three days I shall be before Sebastopol, and shall be able to tell your excellency all that is real about that place. The moral courage and spirit of the army are admirable.

The vessels going to Varna for reinforcements of troops of all arms, left here on the 18th. They will reach me at Belbek before the end of the month.

My health is as usual. It has sustained damage amid suffering, crisis, and duty. All that does not prevent me keeping the saddle 12 hours on the day of battle. But my strength will not give.

Adieu, Monsieur le Marechal; I shall write to your excellency when I am before Sebastopol.

Receive, &c.,

MARSHAL A. DE SAINT ARNAUD.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

THEIR LOSS PUT DOWN AT BUT 2,000!

Marshal Paskiewitch issued a bulletin on the 3rd, at Warsaw, giving the Russian version of the battle of the Alma. The loss of the allies is reported to have far exceeded that of Prince Menschikoff. The Russian loss is put down at 2,000, (the English say 6,000!) and on the whole the Warsaw despatch is made to read pretty much as if the victory was altogether on the side of the Russians, instead of against them.

The carriage of Prince Menschikoff, with his private correspondence, was taken by the French, together with 50,000f. After the battle, the Russians burnt all the villages they passed through.

Menschikoff, (an English account says,) was suffering severely from illness during the hottest of the battle,—so much so that he had to be supported. One account says he is badly wounded in the feet,—another in the hands.

Among the wounded on the British side, was Sir C. Newton, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. He was shot in the leg and fell. When down, the Russians are said to have brutally fired upon him and beat him with their muskets, and nothing would have prevented his brains being beaten out on the spot, but the thickness of his helmet or cap. He had eleven wounds on his body, but at last accounts he was still living.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith. Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary. Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

The *Globe*, in speaking of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, which by "evil communications" has been tempted to stray from the path of Christian duty, but which, we rejoice to learn, no longer sees men as "trees walking," says:

A convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Buffalo in June last, in which a duly accredited representative from Toronto, took his seat. At the beginning of the session, Mr. Holland, the Toronto delegate, very properly presented the following resolution:—

"That the various Associations represented in this Convention recognize the Christian sentiment, 'in Christ Jesus there is neither bond nor free,' and therefore cordially invite all Christian young men, of whatever degree or condition in life, to an equal participation in the advantages these associations are calculated to afford."

Mild as the wording of this resolution was, however, its aim was too apparent to meet with sympathy even in a *Christian* association, and it was "referred to the Business Committee," in other words, nothing farther was heard of it. At a meeting of the Toronto association, shortly after the return of their delegate, a motion was made by one of the members:—

"That this Association deeply regret that the Convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of the United States and British Provinces, held in Buffalo, should have shrinked from discussing, in open Convention, the resolution submitted by one of its delegates, and farther that it should have tacitly rejected that resolution, the spirit of which was so decidedly in harmony with the dictates of the Gospel."

At the meeting referred to, this resolution was rejected by a majority of three, and a motion passed approving of a union with the United States Associations without any reference to the question. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, this subject again came up, and a free discussion ensued, which resulted in the following resolution being adopted:—

"That this Association desires emphatically to reiterate the sentiments embodied in the resolution proposed by its delegate at the Convention held in Buffalo in June last, and would convey to the General Committee of the Atliance that if the sentiment of the said resolution be not recognized in the formation of its constitution, this Association cannot continue in said alliance."

Why any difference of opinion on this question should obtain amongst our young men, it is difficult to imagine. Friendly discussions, however, always tend to good, and we doubt not that in the present instance, the minds of some may have received influences which will eventuate in much good to the cause of truth and freedom. We are happy to find that the Young Men's Association of Toronto, to which we wish great prosperity, has cleared itself of all mystification on the great question of human freedom, and that its members are determined, so far as their influence extends, not to countenance the time-serving policy of the larger portion of those Associations in the neighboring land which are nominally Christian, but which, in too many instances, ignore the very first principles of Christianity.

The above is a warning to Canadians to be careful as to how they form alliances with *Christians* across the line, lest the Christianity in Canada be brought to the deplorable condition of the spurious article current over there.

That whited sepulchre, the American Tract Society, has lately—though we hope not successfully—been trying to get a foothold here; and no pains will be spared to gain an entrance and spread their noxious sentiments, quietly and insidiously, but none the less surely, whenever occasion offers. Canadian Christians occupy a position which peculiarly enables them to hold and disseminate sterling Christian truths. Outside of the influence of, and holding a position above pro-slavery churches, the only way they can exercise an influence for good, is by forming no connection with any church or association which does not by word and action "remember those in bonds as bound with them; for if they love not their brother whom they have seen, how can they love God whom they have not seen?"

S.

The Frankfort, Ky. *Yeoman* thus describes the funeral of the Rev. London Ferrill, of Lexington, who was born a slave in Virginia, and moved to that City more than thirty years since. He was Pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church there, and had succeeded in building up a Church numbering more than eighteen hundred members. He had baptized more than five thousand persons during the course of his ministerial labors.

S.

We were in Lexington on Sunday last, and witnessed the funeral procession of the Rev. London Ferrill, a colored minister of the Gospel, whose death we announced in our last issue, with the prediction that his remains would be followed to the grave by a large number of his colored brethren. We were right in that supposition, as the following estimate will show.

Putting the number as low as possible, we judge there were between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons in the procession; composed of about twelve hundred men, and the rest woman; a thousand of whom were walking four abreast. The rest were riding in sixty-odd carriages, and twenty or thirty were on horseback. Such a number of persons, paying their last tribute of respect to the dead, we have not seen since the burial of Henry Clay: and we have no doubt the regret of those who accompanied the corps of Brother Ferrill (as he was familiarly called by all who knew him) to the grave, was equally as heart-felt as that of the great number of mourners who followed to their resting place the earthly remains of the illustrious statesman.

Negroes were there from all the adjoining counties, and Sunday last will be a day, the remembrance of which will never be obliterated from their memory.

The procession reached from the First Colored Baptist Church to the Cemetery, a distance of fifteen or sixteen squares.

A respectable colored man, named Henry F. Smith, while passing up Centre Street, on his way to Church, last Monday evening, was attacked by three ruffians, named Irwin, Breslau, and Malone, who pursued him to his own house, where, after being struck with a board, by Irwin, with such force as to break it, and stabbed three times with a large knife, by Malone, he fell, overpowered. His wife cried "murder," which caused a number of persons to collect, who detained the assailants until information was conveyed to the nearest police station. Sergeant McCaffrey, and officers Henderson and Kealy hastened to the spot and arrested the offenders. Irwin and Breslau are cab drivers, and Malone has been but a few days out of the Penitentiary.

From a letter under date of October 25th, received from Richmond, Virginia, by a gentleman in this city, we have been permitted to note the following circumstance:—A colored young man and woman being about to get married, and meeting with strong opposition to their wishes from the girl's mother and stepfather, attempted to elope, but were intercepted. On an examination of the matter, the girl was found to be of full age, and they were accordingly married.

The affair having thus terminated contrary to the wishes of the opponents, Mr. Reuben West, the stepfather became so exasperated, that he took advantage of the fact that the young man, Mr. Smith, had visited the city of Philadelphia about a year previous, and had him arrested, under the law prohibiting colored persons from residing in Virginia, after having visited a free State. Mr. Smith was obliged to leave, and last week started for Boston. The parties, we are informed, are all well known by persons in Toronto; and should West ever show his face here, he will be treated with the scorn he so richly merits.

A Correspondent of the *Sun* sends the following to that paper, in response to an item in it, a few days since:

"Don Pedro Blanco sold to parties in Florida, in 1836, fifty Africans, which were landed on the Western coast of Florida. The parties are some of them at this time living in this city. The contract was for 200; only 50 were landed."

Correspondence.

A Visit to Her Majestys Dominions.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR MADAM:

It may be interesting to some of the readers of your valuable Journal, to hear the expressed opinion of one upon his first visit to Her Majesty's Dominions; also to know that *Canadian* interest is not entirely forgotten here in the far "West," in that the *Provincial Freeman* is read and appreciated here. After having heard, and read, so much *pro.* and *con.*, concerning the Province of Canada, I at last resolved to know for myself the truth of the problem, by crossing over the water. After long meditation the scheme was matured for the journey, and on the 29th of August I arrived in Canada, and commenced my first journey in a foreign land.

After a complete survey of nature's works, the Niagara Falls! and the adjacent curiosities, such as the Suspension Bridge, Lundy's Lane Battle Ground, with its Egyptian like towers, for the accommodation of visitors who wish to get a perfect view of the spot, on which was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles said to have occurred during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, I took the E. & O. R. R., and wended my way with great speed down to the town of Niagara. There I found the Royal Mail Steamer "Peerless," and after a few very pleasant hours sailing, I found myself safely landed at the Toronto wharf. Stepping ashore I found plenty of Hacks and Cabs in readiness to convey passengers to any part of the City; but of course, I only engaged one. It being late in the evening, and a little rainy too, when I arrived, I concluded to remain in doors until the morning should arrive. The next morning came, and I started out to see and learn whatever I could about the first City that I ever had visited in Canada. Among other places that I visited, I shall mention that to the office of the *Provincial Freeman*, and being highly delighted with my very polite reception from the Lady in the Chair, I was constrained to enrol my name on the list of yearly subscribers to *Our* Organ, the *Provincial Freeman*. I would not be doing justice to myself, and the citizens on Toronto, without saying something about their manners, because I was kindly received and treated with the utmost politeness during my short stay in that city. Toronto is also, most undoubtedly, a rich City and well worthy of a visit while in Her Majesty's Dominions.

After leaving Toronto, in my course to the West, I visited Hamilton, and spent a short time with her very enterprising inhabitants. Hamilton, I must say, if not as rich as Toronto, certainly presents the appearance of a greater commercial City. From Hamilton I steered my course to Chatham, (regret that I did not stop in London), and there was kindly received by mine host, Mr. D., by whom I was treated with all the affection of a brother. The next day after my arrival in Chatham, I was invited by my worthy friend Mr. D., to participate in a little hunting excursion, and being accommodated with a gun and the other little *necessaries*, we began our excursion to the Bush. We had not travelled far before we came up with a small body of the Aborigines, who were enjoying themselves, as if perfectly at home. But as our business was with the other aborigines, the four-footed and more nutritious ones, we passed on the other side. I cannot speak of the result of our excursion at present, any more than to say that it was a fine one. Before I left Chatham finally, I visited the principal buildings therein; among which, I only have time to speak of the Market-house. I make this remark, simply because I have heard so many expressions, such as "if you go to Canada, you will starve, freeze to death, &c." But I can impartially say, that the market did not present any such dreary aspect as above quoted, at all. I truly concede that Chatham is well termed the "Eden" of Canada. Here my mind became thoroughly convinced of the fact that there is a field for Colored men to labor in, a long way this side of Liberia.

I must remark, in conclusion, that, in short, Canada is, in my opinion, the Colored man's Home in America. I will also state that today I received my first number of the *Provincial Freeman*, by mail, and read it with pleasure; it was dear to me as gold; yet I was constrained to share the joy with my friends in inviting them to the perusal of its columns. After which many questions were asked by those who had only heard of the paper. What paper is it? Where is it published? Who is Editor? Are you a subscriber? &c. My answer is: Yes, I am a subscriber, and hope ere long, to see many of the young gents of this City engaged in the same enterprise. Success to Canada, and prosperity to the circulation of the *Freeman*—may it be read by every Colored inhabitant of this Continent, until the Rev. Samuel R. Ward shall have accomplished his design without another mission to England.

WESLEY W. TATE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1854.

We infer from the concluding sentence of the above correspondence, that the writer erroneously supposes that the mission of Mr. Ward, to England, was for the purpose of establishing this paper on a permanent basis. We will therefore just refer him to an article in our last issue, under the head of—"To all whom it may concern."

S.

United States.

The New Congress.

The following table exhibits the result of the Congressional elections in the eleven States which have voted, compared with the present Congress:

	New Congress. Admin.	Opp.	Present Congress. Admin.	Opp.
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	2	—	2	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Maine	1	5	3	3
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Missouri	1	6	3	4
Pennsylvania	5	20	16	9
Ohio	—	21	12	9
Indiana	2	9	1	10
Iowa	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.	6	—	6	—
Total	21	65	47	39

Administration majority in the present Congress, 8; opposition majority in the new Congress, 44. Loss to the Administration, 52.

In the above table we have conceded the election of Fuller in the 6th district of Maine, though it is not improbable that Milliken may receive the certificate on account of fatal informalities down in Aroostook.

But it is of not so much consequence that the Administration is in a minority in these States; we want to know how slavery and the slave power stands, compared with Freedom and the free power. So we are obliged to place the six Missouri Whigs with the 21 Administration men, giving Slavery 27, and leaving Freedom only 59—a majority of only 32.

One hundred and forty-eight members are yet to be chosen—74 from Free States, and 74 from Slave States. In the contest upon slavery it is not safe to rely upon any Southern member for a vote on the right side, so we may add 74 to the 27 already chosen, and yield the slaveholders 101 members without further remark. A full House consists of 234 members, a majority being 118. The only question, then, is, can the slaveholders get 17 more members from the free States yet to elect? These States are the following:

States.	Members.	States.	Members.
New Hampshire	3	Illinois	9
Massachusetts	11	Michigan	4
Rhode Island	2	Wisconsin	3
Connecticut	4		—
New York	33	Total	74
New Jersey	5		

We cannot see where the seventeen pro-slavery men are to come from. There may be one in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, three or four in New York, one or two in Illinois, and one or two in New Jersey—but at the utmost here is only *ten.* This calculation renders it close work, but we believe that Freedom is bound to succeed.—*Boston Telegraph.*

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Bloodhounds at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

A few days since, while passing down Tenth street, from Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Smithsonian Institute, before reaching the canal, I was overtaken and passed by a large dog, (which I afterward learned was a bloodhound,) with his nose on the scent close to the ground. As he hastily ran along, he dragged, by means of a rope tied around his neck, a two-legged creature, apparently in pursuit of some game, and who, but for some after developments, might have passed in the world's great eye for a man.

Naturally feeling a little interested in the object of their pursuit, as my steps quickened, my eyes followed them about a square, when the dog taking a sudden turn to the right, run between two high piles of boards in a lumberyard at the canal's bank, jerking the attached appendage with him. As I approached a few steps more nearly, I heard the most hideous and heart-rending screams of a child, and fearing one of the several children whom I saw on the bank fishing had fallen therein, I hastened to the spot for his rescue. But my fears had not been for the worst; for here, almost under the stars and stripes of a nation's flag, which so boasts of her freedom, was I an eye witness to a scene heart-rending, appalling and terrific in the extreme. For there saw I a man of the South, as he had made his appearance through the hatchway of a small vessel, jerking after him, in a rude and heartless manner, the game, (one of God's children,) a well-formed lad with a three-fold lighter skin than the man-hunter's black soul, whose countenance, although disfigured with fright, terror and tears, bespoke a mind, sympathies and affections. Of these, the tyrannical fiend and man of the South proved destitute and void, by his grasping the stronger specimen of *humanity* by the ankles, and, with a swing of his whole person, bringing him over his right shoulder, uttering, in a loud and earnest voice, as he placed him there: G—d d—m you, I'll learn you to run away! I'll show you who you run away from!"—and thus they passed from the vessel up the street, followed by the hound whose acute scent was for the present dispensed with. 'Great God!' I could but exclaim, as I gazed on the children, and thought what a scene for the young and tender hearts of American free-born children.

That I might not write my first impressions, and with a heart wildly palpitating with indignation, I have delayed giving you the above for some days, during which time I have been induced, from witnessing this scene, to read through Mrs Stowe's world-renowned *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* At a former time, I had laid it aside unperused, believing that a high sense of honor and humanity breathed in the hearts of our southern brethren, as well as of those with whom it has been my pleasure to dwell, and, therefore, I was prejudiced against the work, and doubted its truthfulness. I have now given to you a scene acted in the metropolis of our nation consonant with those described in that work. Although I would not have otherwise than witnessed it, I trust a similar one may never again be mine to record. Publish it, then, to prove the truth of the writer just named to our American people. Scenes like these should be kept before them, and when occurring, made to them as 'familiar in their mouths as household words.'

PARTICULIER.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Poliock's majority for Governor reaches 36,200. The Prohibitory Liquor law is defeated by about 3,000 majority.

The Chicago Common Council have contracted for an iron tunnel under the river.

The Jamaica Mission is established for the emancipated people of the Island of Jamaica. It has six principal stations, and four out-stations. There are connected with it seven ordained missionaries and eight churches. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Olds have been compelled by ill health to leave their labors for a short season. At the time they left, there was a work of grace of much more than ordinary power going forward at Mr. Richardson's station. In the midst of this work his health failed, and he was compelled to leave it. There is very great demand in Jamaica for an increased number of teachers. The scholars on the list of the schools under the care of the mission numbered 716. Although it is feared that, like the children of Israel when brought out of bondage, comparatively few of those who were adults when emancipated will enter the heavenly Canaan, yet there are among them many excellent exhibitions of Christian character; and it is confidently hoped that many of the young may, by the blessing of God, be saved and trained for usefulness. It is to save these especially that the mission asks for an increase of laborers.—*Report of the A. M. Society for Sept.*

Provincial.

From the Canadian Free Press.

The Dawn Institute.

We beg to call public attention to a letter from the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, in reference to the past history and present position of the Dawn Institute, which appears in our columns to-day. It is high time that both the Canadian and British public should be enlightened as to the real state of affairs in that locality. We have repeatedly heard expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to the place, from respectable parties, anxious for the elevation of the coloured inhabitants of this Province; but have never until now been furnished with anything definite enough to place before the public. Of late, it was reported that the British Anti-Slavery Society had adopted this coloured Institute, and deputed Mr. Scoble, a leading English Abolitionist, to superintend a thorough revolutionizing of the establishment; but it would seem from Dr. Burns' letter, that as yet, there are no symptoms of new life and vigour. Our columns are open to any parties officially connected with the concern, should they wish to answer Dr. Burns' queries, or to furnish any explanation on the subject. We have no other object in consenting to the publication of the Dr.'s notes of his visit and impressions, than the development of truth and the benefit of the coloured people. The prosperous state of things at Buxton, is doubtless owing to the prudent and energetic management of the Rev. Mr. King; and it may be that the failure, ruin, and decay at Dawn, may be attributed to the want of some such presiding mind there. If things are about to be arranged *de novo* at the latter place, we cannot but think that it is due to the public generally, that some statements in reference to the past history and present posture of its affairs should be made. It is only just that the past contributors to this benevolent enterprise should be informed what has become of their money; and every lover of his country will be interested in details respecting what is now becoming an important and numerous class of immigrants. If there have been any unfortunate investments, or if confidence has just reposed in persons who have proved incompetent and untrustworthy, it is the better course to state frankly the facts of the case, as they are sure to be properly appreciated by all intelligent and right-minded individuals. The land appertaining to the Dawn Institute must now be somewhat valuable; and for our own part, it will give us much pleasure should the Institute be speedily made something, "beyond a nonentity." Though Dawn and Buxton are in pretty close proximity, there is abundent scope for the benevelent operations of both among the refugees from slavery that have made their way to that section of Canada.

A Visit to the Dawn Institute, Dresden.

LONDON, C. W., Oct. 20th, 1854.

MR EDITOR,—The proper name or title of the "Dawn Institute" is the "American Educational Institute, at Dawn, C. W." It originated some sixteen years ago or thereby, in a benevolent desire on the part of a few Christian philanthropists to benefit the physical and moral condition of the colored refugees from slavery in the States. Its objects were,—the settlement of families of of refugees on land; the training of them to habits of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry; and the supplying of them with the means of Elementary Education. Nor were their aims of a high missionary character overlooked. The motive was the very best, and those who first acted upon it were influenced by disinterested benevolence.

Perhaps the man who stands most prominent in the undertaking is the late James F. Fuller, of London, a member of the Society of Friends. Circumstances having brought that gentleman to the States, the condition and prospects of the colored men could not fail to engage his attention; and on a visit he paid to Canada, generally, and to Toronto in particular, he ascertained the numbers of immigrants from slavery to Canada, and the probability of a rapid increase. Consulting with friends in that city, and among others, with Mr. Hiram Wilson, now of St. Catharines,—whose attention had also been called to the subject,—the idea of a local settlement and an educational institution was suggested and immediately acted on. Mr. Fuller went to England soon after, and experienced no difficulty in collecting funds for a scheme so benevolent. Very soon the sum of seventeen hundred and three dollars was by him put at the service of the friends of the undertaking. Two hundred acres of excellent land were purchased in the Township of Dawn; and soon after one hundred more were added, at a cost altogether of about 1,200 dollars. The property was invested in six Trustees, three colored and three white men, Mr. Fuller being one of the latter. With the exception of this last gentleman, all the Trustees are, I am informed, still alive.

Under the charge of these Trustees, various measures were taken to carry out the objects of the undertaking, and various appeals have from time to time been made to the public in Britain, in the United States, and in Canada. The erection of a saw mill, and of houses for boarding and educating young persons of both sexes, and in general the prosecution of the original design of the scheme, as an "American Educational Institute," have been from time to time held out to the public; and it is to be presumed with perfect integrity, as the specific end in view. To what extent these appeals have been successful it is difficult to say, as no accounts of receipts and expenditure have ever been published. My impression is, from all that I have heard and seen, that from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars have from first to last been collected on behalf of the Institution.

In the summer of 1853, being in the neighborhood, I paid a transient visit to Dawn, and it was on my way from that place I had an interview with you, when you were so kind as to say that if I had any notes of my visit which might be thought interesting to lay before the public, the *Free Press* was at my service. I did not at that time embrace your offer, because my information was scarcely in a suitable matured state. Last week I repeated my visit in company with two friends, and our examination of the premises was more minute than my former inspection had been. The result I now beg to lay before the public through your pages.

On Sabbath last I was engaged in opening our new church at Wallaceburgh, and on Monday forenoon we came up to Dresden, 12 miles up the East branch of the Sydenham river, formerly known as the Bear Creek; the country on both sides beautiful, and the land rich, and in some places well cultivated and cleared. Dresden is a village of three or four hundred inhabitants, I should think. It is situated on the south side of the Sydenham, and steamers and other vessels of considerable size come up to it. The grounds of the "Institute" are in the immediate vicinity. They lie compact, forming an oblong square, with a road in the centre. The cultivation seemed pretty fair, and the number of families, occupants or tenants, was said to be some six or eight. A small wooden building, used as a female school, was pointed out to me; but I was told that this was a government erection, and not properly a part of the Institute. The school had been dismissed for the day, but I learned that the number of pupils of both sexes was about twenty, and they were taught by a female.

On enquiring for the "brick house" of two stories originally intended for a boys' academy and boarding-house, and the walls of which I had seen last year, I was told that some five years ago it had been unroofed by a storm; that it had never been repaired; and that after remaining in a dilapidated state for years, and the occasional resting-place of cattle or pigs, it had become somewhat dangerous to passers-by, and was not many months ago taken entirely down. It was represented, moreover, to me that the selection of a site had been unfortunate, and that from want of proper foundations, and a drain, the house was not considered healthy. For about a year, however, prior to the unroofing, a considerable number of young colored persons had been boarded in it, and a school of about sixty pupils kept by Mr. W. P. Newman, and another gentleman of color whose name I did not learn. The American "Free Mission Society" had then the charge of it by delegation from the Trustees, and these were said to be the real "sunny days" of the Institution. Five years had elaped since that time, and I could not hear of a single pupil, and assuredly none were lingering amid the ruins of those classic halls.

My attention was specially directed to the "saw-mill." My first information of this erection was obtained in August, 1847, (if I am not mistaken,) from a colored gentleman who came to Toronto to collect money for its erection and furnishing. He had previously been in Boston, New England, and had received largely of the liberality of the merchant princes of that city. The "race" and the "water course" were prominent in his descriptive appeals, but I felt not a little surprised to find that the mill went by steam, and was never meant to run in any other way. There is however, a ditch dug through part of the grounds, but this has no connexion with the mill, and seems to be of private interest. The mill, like other erections around, was in a state of dilapidation, and for twelve months had run none. The reason given me by one of the former occupants was the badness of the steam-engine, but still the mill had run for four years, and might have been kept going, had it not been let to a third sub-tenant, who had become bankrupt, and gone off to the States.

Betwixt the saw-mill and the road, on the the left hand as you approach Dresden, stands, and upon the Institution grounds, the remains of a two-story wooden house with doors open, windows all broken, and the whole a melancholy picture of desolation. What may this be? I enquired. In reply an interesting history was given me of a benevolent lady from the States,—the name could not be remembered,—who, a good many years ago, had got the house erected by means of money provided by herself, with the intention of making it for girls what the "brick house" was meant for boys. It had been finished, and for a season so appropriated. The scheme, however, like all the other schemes, failed; and the worthy lady left the place with the view of transferring her services to Monrovia in Africa, but died on her way out. This was all I could learn of the matter. The house appears to have stood in its present state for years, and my friends and I felt saddened at the scene.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the facts of this case; and you will do a valuable service to the community by bringing the matter before a discerning public. The questions that arise are: What have become of the many thousands of dollars raised in Britain and America for the "Dawn Institute?" Where are the "Annual Reports of its progress and transactions?" Have any audited accounts been printed? Why are the buildings in such a state? Where is the proof that the "American Educational Institute, at Dawn, C. W.," is anything beyond a nonentity?—A multitude of such questions may be asked; but I refrain. Let us have information on these points; and, in the meantime, let no more money be given to an object which has, up to this time, been a signal failure.

The day following the one on which I made this visit to Dawn, I spent at the coloured settlement at Buxton; there, I need scarcely say, everything was reversed. One hundred and fifty familes dwelling in peace, and in great prosperity; a school where the languages are taught, with 100 scholars; a church, where an interesting and well dressed company of Christian worshippers assembled to hear the word of life;

stores on the temperance principle reared, filled, clean, and comfortable; a regular post office established; and all this of yesterday, as compared with Dawn. Whence the difference? And as for money matters, Buxton can scarcely be said to have cost the public anything.

Mr. Editor, I am happy that you have offered your columns for the discussion of this question. In the meantime, let me solicit of the honorable member for London that he will keep his eye on any movements that may be made in Parliament for "incorporating" this trust, and resist them manfully. I know that the honorable member for Lambton will lend him all his weight; and I rather think that the member for Kent will keep clear of all *black concerns*. Only let him add a little clause to his "amendment," and move for a committee to "call for persons and papers" from Dawn as well as from Buxton.

Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

ROBT. BURNS.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Dreadful Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY KILLED.

Through the kindness of W. O. Ruggles, we are able to give the particulars of the most heart-rending and terrible railway disaster that ever occurred in America. He says:—

A few minutes after 2 p. m. yesterday, we left Niaraga Falls with three first class and two 2nd class passenger cars, one express and one baggage car. After leaving Hamilton we were detained about midnight between Hamilton and London, by a freight engine being on the track. After a delay of an hour we we started and reached London, about 6 hours behind time, about 3 miles West of London, the cylinder head of our engine burst, which delayed us two hours. We backed down to London, took a new engine and started again for Windsor, about one o'clock, and about 13 miles west of Chatham, on the Baptust Creek Flats, going about 20 miles an hour, we came in collision with a gravel train of 15 cars backing east; the collision was frightful. Our locomotive was completely thrown over to the right, the express car thrown over, and crushing the 1st and 2nd class cars into mere splinters, demolishing the next, and making a wreck of the third car, and driving into the end of the fourth; the passengers in the last cars escaped unhurt or with slight bruises; almost the entire load of the 2nd class cars were killed or wounded, some cut completely in two, others with mangled heads and bodies, and without limbs. The screams and groans were awful. Every effort was made by the conductor and passengers to relieve the suffering, but notwithstanding all superhuman efforts to relieve them, all were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. Heaps of the dead and mangled were found in the ruins, piled together in all mangled shapes. One poor fellow was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side, fifteen feet from the ground. One of the strangest features of the accident is, that all the gravel cars were demolished and piled upon each other, with the tender of the engine stove in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro boy was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it being almost impossible to see lights. Where the blame belongs in this awful catastrophe, we know not; but there is gross and culpable negligence in the operation of the affairs of the road. The conductor of the gravel train says he was ordered out by the superintendent of the gravel pit.

We ought to mention that on the third car from the rear, we had no light at the time of the collision, and were in total darkness, nor had we anything but pieces of candles stuck in tubs at the time. Those had gone out at the time of the collision. We were 32 miles from Detroit and 13 from Chatham, the surrounding country for miles a vast swamp, and no aid or physicians at hand, which, with the denseness of the fog and frightful screams of the wounded for help and water, rendered it the most appalling scene imaginable. One man had six friends with him, all killed.

From the Detroit Daily Enquirer.

All accounts agree that the passenger train which came in contact with the gravel cars at the awful collision on Friday morning, was conducted with the greatest care and caution. A complication of accidents, and the delay to which it had been subjected at the Suspension Bridge, had caused it to be several hours behind time, and so great was the caution of its conductor and engineer, who knew the hazards of running off time, that much complaint was made by the passengers at what was deemed unnecessary timidity and dilatoriness.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, the well-known Irish patroit, was on the train and rendered efficient service after the distuster. His seat had originally been in the rear car, but finding the heat oppressive he passed into the forward first-class car, which was principally used by second-class passengers, their own cars being incapable of holding them all. He was in this car when the crash came, though he providentially escaped without much injury. From a long and interesting account furnished by him to the *Tribune*, we learn that he had been asleep about twenty minutes, when he was started by a deep, rumbling noise, like the sound of a heavy, spent wave as it subsides. On coming to a clearer consciousness, he distinctly heard the crashing and ripping of timbers all around him, mingled with the most fearful shrieks and groans and the noise of escaping steam. The floor under him was vibrating while he was crushed in the seat, the roof falling down immediately before him, striking him in the face with a large torn fragment. He made an instant effort to get clear from the ruins, but found his right foot caught beneath the seat and the broken floor. Upon making a second trial he succeeded in drawing out his leg, leaving the boot in the ruins, as if in a boot-jack. He succeeded in rearching the rear door, where he stumbled over the body of John Martin, the brakeman, at the end of the car. He had been at the brake at the time of the collision, and was flung back into the doorway of the car. On procuring a lamp, a little after, he found that Martin had both arms and both thighs broken—the former above the elbows. His head, too, appeared to have been dreadfully bruised, though no wound could be perceived. This noble fellow deserves especial mention. Upon going to him when the morning broke, and offering to remove him to a comfortable situation, he answered, "Never mind me—help those who are living, for I am done for." Somewhat later, upon bringing him a drink of water, he asked Meagher to turn him on his side a little more, so that he might die quietly.

Fires were immediately kindled by the passengers, which afforded light by which at a glance the awful wreck and havoc which had been made could be seen

The passenger engine and tender were lying at the foot of the embankment—some twenty feet high—bottom side upwards, smashed into fragments, with the smoke stack and iron portions embedded in the marsh, which at this point (Baptist Creek) stretched away on both sides of the road. The fire had been thrown completely out, and the hot cinders were smoking on the wet grass. The first baggage car was perfectly unhurt, but the second one was dashed into the first second-class, and with the latter formed an immense mass of splinters, wood work, iron work, bones, brains, mangled flesh, torn clothes, broken rifles, loaves of bread and other eatables, jumbled together as if a mine of gun-powder had blown them into this enormous heap of rubbish. The last second-class car had been right upon the roof of the forward first-class car more than half way in length. The weight of it had crushed in the fore part of the car beneath it, leaving the rest of it uninjured, though considerably shattered.

On both sides of the embankment, below these cars, were the wounded and dying—some of them flung out violently from the wreck, others having crawled down with broken legs, while yet others had been carried to the fires by the passengers. It is shocking even to think of the scene, as it would be utterly sickening to describe the various wounds and hideous mutilations inflicted upon the poor sufferers.

Boards were placed over the tops of the seats of the uninjured cars, and upon them the mutilated sufferers, whose wants were administered to by the passengers who escaped, until the arrival of the physicians who had been sent for. The remains of the dead were laid under canvass torn from the cars.

It appears from the evidence adduced at the Coroner's Jury, that 47 persons were killed on the spot, and one has since died, making a loss of 48. Fifty-one others were taken to Chatham severely wounded, and no return is made of a number who escaped with slight injuries. Of the killed, 24 were men, 15 women, and 9 children. Of those who were wounded, and taken to Chatham, there were twenty-four men, eleven women, and sixteen children.

There is nothing to relieve the first impressions, that the Conductor of the gravel train is largely responsible for this awful disaster. The engineer remonstrated against taking the main track upon the uncertainty as to the passage of the express train, but the conductor's orders were positive, and the result is known. The public will be satisfied that the most rigid and searching investigation into every incident connected with the collision will take place.

The following is a list of the dead up to Friday noon, as furnished by the Coroner:—

J. B. Bodfish, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michigan, had on person $27 29; P. Gallagher; a young woman, name unknown, had on fur gauntlets, gloves, and black silk bonnet with artificials; a man, name unknown; a woman, with dead infant, had on person two keys; a child; F. Robinson, per receipt in pocket, had $107 50 in gold, and $5 63 in silver; John Martin, brakeman on passenger train, had $5 and one key in pocket; R. Thornton (his wife badly injured); Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train, $2 40 in pocket; T. P. Swain, had watch on person, had lived 14 years in Chatham; a female, unknown, had on red dress, lace collar, and gloves; a young girl, named Mary Kingston, per papers on her person; a female, unknown, middle aged, had ear-rings; a young man, supposed to be John Davis; a boy about 10 years old, unknown; a boy about 11 years old, unknown; Irving Leslie, brakeman on gravel train; a middle aged woman, name unknown; Charles Robinson, per name in Bible, on his person had $53 in gold, and 35 cents in silver; a female child about 4 years old, unknown; a female child about 2 years old, unknown; a female unknown had a ring on finger; a man, unknown; Jacob Luscher, had a due-bill from Marshall, Mich., and $22 in money; Hollister Brace, elderly man, had $13 in bills, and $16 50 in coin; Nathaniel Oakes, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michgan; Cornelius Oakes, son of N. Oakes; Orilia Oakes, wife of N. Oakes; Phillip Barron, per papers found on his person; a female infant, unknown; a male child, unknown; —— O'Gidden, had $23 on his person, a female infant, unknown; an unknown woman, had straw bonnet and snuff-box; Ephraim C. Moore, blind man; an unknown man, had $20 65 on his person; an unknown female, with cuffs; an unknown man; a female child about 3 years old, unknown; Michael Fly, had $10 on his person; an unknown man; an unknown woman; a young girl, unknown, had $94 on her person; an unknown girl, about 15 years of age; Martha Bodfish, wife of J. B Bodfish; Daniel Oakes.

The Detroit *Advertiser* puts down the number of dead, up to Saturday morning, at fifty-eight.

LAUNCH.

Capt. Gaskin's new ship was launched on Saturday. The weather was all that could be desired, and every available point from which to see the noble vessel move off was occupied. A large company had also assembled on board the ship, on which was stationed the excellent band of the Canadian Rifles. The large number of vessels in harbor, at the wharves or anchored in the bay, with their bunting displayed in honour of the occasion, added much to the interest of the whole scene Shortly after three o'clock, the signal having been given to cut away, the ship moved off and glided rapidly into the water, receiving, as she started on the ways, the name of "Eliza Mary." Miss Gaskin performed the ceremony of christening. The launch was one of the most successful that we have witnessed in Kingston, and everybody was pleased with the events of the day.

The *Eliza Mary* is a full-rigged ship of about 900 tons measurement, and reflects much credit upon her builder, Mr. Thurston. We shall obtain and publish in another issue, the dimensions of this, the largest merchant vessel, ever built in Upper Canada.—*Kingston News.*

THE TOTAL CRIMEAN POPULATION is only 200,000—women and children, old men and boys, gypsies, deserters, aliens, convicts. Tartars, Jews, Greeks, Germans, monks, and serfs, all included.

The squadrons of France and England in the Chinese waters, are to proceed to Sitka to attack the Russian settlements.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	73 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about	100 acres each.
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about	100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 14h
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive, 100	acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34, 76.		

1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160
11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182, 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122, 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.
Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0		0 0
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 3, 1854.

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	33 9	*a*	36 3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	31 3	*a*	33 9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6 4	*a*	7 6
" Spring	0 0	*a*	0 0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38 9	*a*	40 0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50 0	*a*	0 0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24 0	*a*	26 3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0 0	*a*	0 0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4 0	*a*	4 4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2 ½	*a*	2 6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3 6	*a*	4 9
" Marrowfats	0 0	*a*	0 0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0 0	*a*	0 0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33 9	*a*	35 0
Hay—per ton	80 0	*a*	90 0
Straw—per ton	60 0	*a*	62 6
Cordwood—per cord	27 6	*a*	30 0
Beef—per 100 lbs	0 0	*a*	0 0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	0 0	*a*	0 0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55 9	*a*	62 6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0 6	*a*	0 7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0 4½	*a*	0 5
Lard—per lb	0 6	*a*	0 7
Tub Butter—per lb	0 8	*a*	1 0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1 0	*a*	0 0
Eggs—per dozen	0 9	*a*	0 0
Turkeys—each	0 0	*a*	0 0
Geese—each	0 0	*a*	0 0
Ducks—per couple	2 6	*a*	2 9
Fowls—per pair	2 6	*a*	3 0
Potatoes—per bushel	1 10	*a*	2 6
Turnips—per bushel	0 0	*a*	0 3
Onions—per bushel	6 3	*a*	0 0

New Advertisements.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the RT. REV. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:
Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors
Elected to serve during the present year:—
W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS S G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.
2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.
3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.
4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.
5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.
6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT WESTERN
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
No. 69½, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

PICTURES
Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and
WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES
Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.
☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.** ☜
J. P. WILLIAMS.
Toronto, Sept., 1854. 2-3m

PROSPECTUS.

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A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
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BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

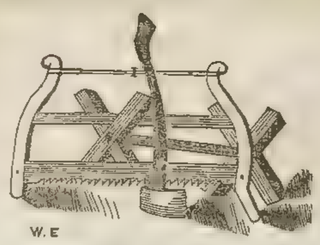
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."
ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch—Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.
M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the
Dress Making Department,
where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.
All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.
☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST
☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜
Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE
Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.
F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. CARY, *City Baths*, Front St.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Edith Mantles, &c. &c.
All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
September, 1854.
N B—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of
Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*
Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.
☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,
on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.
BRASS FITTINGS
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

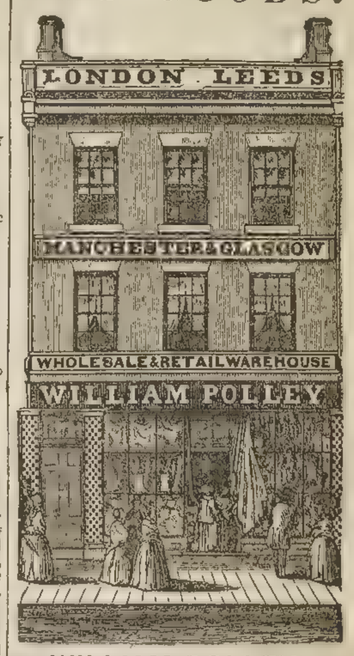
HATS! HATS! HATS!
LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary
THREE DOLLAR HAT,
which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.
JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3u

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of
French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,
With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all size—Wool Sleeves, Cuff, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c, &c
Excellent value in Flannels Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., &c.
Velvet

CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

OF THE

VICTORIA REFORM BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

OF THE

TOWN OF CHATHAM,

For Social Relief.

Organized, January 3, 1853.

ARTICLE I

Title of Society.—Candidates for Membership.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be known and established by the name of "THE VICTORIA REFORM SOCIETY OF CHATHAM, FOR SOCIAL RELIEF."

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful at any time to admit into the Society any person or persons who are addicted to intoxication, or have a plurality of living husbands.

SEC. 3. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society, who shall be under the age of sixteen years, or over forty five, or who shall keep a brothel, or who is affected with any disorder or sickness, inconsistent with ordinary health, or may, in all probability be come a charge to the Society.

SEC. 4. Every person making application for membership, must be recommended by a member of the Society, at any one of the meetings, and the name or names of such persons shall be handed over to the Board of Directors, to any meeting, when she shall be balloted for, (provided that her balloting shall not be contrary to any of the articles of the society) and if a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall vote in her favor, she shall be duly elected.

SEC. 5. Any person so approved of, shall not be considered a member until she shall come forward within three months from the date of her election, sign the Constitution, and pay in the initiation fee. But previous to such candidate signing the Constitution, if any member shall state to the Society what a majority of the members present deem a sufficient objection, she shall not be admitted.

SEC. 6. Whenever the Board of Directors shall report unfavorably on the case of a candidate for membership, it shall be their duty to state their reasons thereof—provided a motion to this effect is offered, and carried by a majority of the members then present.

SEC. 7. Each candidate for membership shall, before she signs the Constitution, assent to the following questions:—

Quest. 1. Will you, Mrs. J. A. Q., promise to demean yourself as a faithful and orderly member of this Society?

Quest. 2. Will you keep its secrets inviolably, endeavor to increase its members, and extend its influence, by all just and honorable means?

Quest. 3. Will you act with honesty and impartiality in whatever office or station to which you may be elected in this Society?

ARTICLE II.

Of Initiation Fees and Weekly Dues.

SECTION. 1. Each member, on her admission, shall pay to the Society, as an intiation fee, such a sum as they shall from time to time think proper to fix upon; and the further sum of *seven pence half-penny* monthly.

SEC. 2. A member may pay up her dues at any regular meeting, but if she neglects to do so for the space of six months, and shall after that time receive two special notices from the Secretary, her name shall be taken from the books of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

Benefits.

SECTION 1. Each member shall, at the time of signing the Constitution, or as soon after as is convenient, receive a certificate of her membership, signed by the President and Secretary.

SEC 2. No member shall be entitled to receive relief from this Society, until she has been a member one year, and has paid up all her dues; then, if sickness should prevent her from following her profession, trade, or usual employment, and she shall have been sick one week, she shall receive *Five Shillings* per week, for the space of three months, provided that her sickness shall continue so long; after the expiration of said three months, she shall receive *two shillings and six pence* per week, for the further space of three months; and if her sickness should still continue, the Society may grant her such a sum weekly, as they may think proper, the state of the funds being considered.

SEC. 3. If any person, having been a member of this Society, for two years, and paid up all her dues for that time, should be removed by death, it shall be the duty of this Society to inter her decently in the burial ground of her profession; and for this purpose, a sum of money not exceeding *Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings*, shall be constitutionally drawn from the funds of the Society, to be appropriated to that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, consisting of thirteen members and a Clergyman.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be held annually on the first Monday in February; the candidates must be permanent residents of the Town of Chatham.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Committee of Nomination, consisting of five persons appointed at least six weeks previous to the election; it shall be the duty of said Committee to report at the next meeting ensuing that of their appointment, two several lists of candidates for the several offices of the Society, for the ensuing year: this Committee shall be selected from among the members of the Society.

SEC. 4. If there should occur an equality of votes for two candidates for the same office, the President shall in such case, designate the person elected.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in any of the offices of the Society, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the President, on the fact being made known to her, to call a meeting of the Society, as soon as it is convenient, for the purpose of filling the vacancy, by an election, to be conducted in the same manner as that of the regular election.

ARTICLE V.

The Duty of the President and Vice-President.

SECTION 1. The President shall preserve order and decorum in the meetings of the Society; decide on the constitutionality of all motions offered; sign all draughts upon the Treasurer, when constitutionally made out. She shall have power to call extra meetings, when she may think it expedient, or at the request of five members of the Society; and perform all other duties appertaining to her office as President.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall exercise the powers and duties of the President in her absence.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretaries.

SECTION 1. The Secretaries shall receive all dues and fees paid in at the regular and extra meetings of the Society, and deposit the same with the Treasurer, always taking her receipt. She shall keep the following books, viz: First, a book containing the Bye-laws of the Society, written in a plain hand to which each member, on being admitted shall signs her name; second, a book containing an account with each member, giving credit for all payment of dues, with the date of each payment annexed thereto; third, a roll book, with a list of the members in regular columns, in which credit shall be given for payments made; fourth, a minute book, containing a fair and correct account of the transactions of each meeting; fifth, an account with the Treasurer, charging her with all monies, and giving credit for all draughts upon the Treasurer, constitutionally authorized; her books shall determine all disputes that may arise respecting the payment of dues; she shall read the Minutes of the former meeting of the Society; also, of the Board of Directors; also, reports of Sub-committees; and give two special notices to each member whose arrears shall be over six months.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Secretary shall give notice of all Special Meetings of the Society, and call over the roll at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and minute down the proceedings thereof; and perform the duties of the Secretary in the meetings of the Society during her absence.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall, previous to entering on the duties of her office, give a good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of her trust, in a bond to the President and Board of Directors, in such a sum as the Board of Directors shall demand; which bond shall be deposited with the President, she giving a receipt to the Board of Directors for the same. The Treasurer shall receive all monies collected for the Society; for which she shall give her receipts to the Secretary; she shall pay all draughts made upon her, on behalf of the Society, which draughts must be signed by the President of the Board of Directors, the President and Secretary, provided such draughts shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, unless it is expressly authorized by a majority of the Society, at some extra meeting called for that purpose; she shall keep an exact account with the Society, giving credit for all monies received and charging all draughts paid by her, which book shall be opened to the inspection of the Board of Directors, or any Committee that may be appointed for that purpose. She shall report every three months the amount of money in the Treasury. She shall collect all interests, dividends on stock, and all other proceeds arising from the disposition of the funds of the Society; all bills, bonds and papers that may in any way appertain to the department of the Treasurer, shall remain in her custody.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Board of Directors.

SECTION. 1. The Board of Directors, of whom seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, shall meet as often and at such times as they shall think proper, or their business shall require, which shall be at least once a month; they shall repeat at each meeting of the Society, their Minutes and decision on the case of candidates for membership; they shall see that all members entitled to benefits are promptly assisted, and that no frauds are practised on the Society; they shall recommend to the Society the best mode to invest the surplus funds of the Society. All draughts for benefits shall emanate from the Board of Directors, to which their President shall sign her name; it shall be their peculiar province, to watch over the interests of the Society and its money concerns; to recommend such regulations as to counteract all attempts to impose on the Society.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall keep a book, in which they shall take receipts from the persons to whom they administered benefits; they shall also report to the society, at each regular meeting, the number of sick members, that receive benefits.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Meetings.

SECTION 1. Regular meetings of this Society shall be held in the afternoon of the first Monday in each month.

SEC. 2. Twenty members shall be necessary to form a quorum, for the purpose of taking a vote on ordinary business; but twelve members being present, shall be a number sufficient to commence the business of a Regular meeting.

ARTICLE X.

Of Expelling Members.

SECTION 1. If any member shall apply for relief to this Society, or shall receive benefits, when she was able to follow her profession, trade or occupation, or did actually follow the same, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be convicted in a Court of Justice, of any crime or misdemeanor, tending to injure the character of the Society, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. If any member shall refuse to come to order in the meetings of the Society, when so ordered, three times by the President or chair, she shall (if a vote passes to this effect,) be fined a sum not less than *fifteen shillings*; and if she shall refuse to pay such fine, within a reasonable time, she shall be expelled: Provided always, that no member, shall be expelled in any other manner, than by a vote taken at an extra meeting, called especially to consider her case; excepting the case, wherein a member shall have been twice specially notified by the Secretary to pay up her arrears over six months, and refuses to do so.

ARTICLE XI.

Chaplain.

SECTION 1. The Chaplain shall visit sick members, and give such admonition or consolation as he may think necessary, and attend at the funerals of deceased members of the Society, and inter them decently.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Each member when speaking, shall stand and address the Chair, and shall not speak more than three times on any subject, unless called on by the President, or a majority of the members present.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be so imprudent as to wrangle during the time of meeting, they shall be dismissed, and shall not be permitted to meet again until proper satisfaction be given to the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Should any member refuse to serve in any office of the Society, after she has given her consent, and is legally elected, she shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five shillings*.

SEC. 4. No member of this Society shall be entitled to any relief, on account of any disease that she has imprudently brought upon herself.

SEC. 5. Any who shall be guilty of calling any other member of the Society by any improper name or names, or who shall refuse to pay her just and lawful debts, or who shall go to law with any of the members of this Society, without first complaining to the Society; for such violation, she shall forfeit, for the use of this Society, the sum of *One pound five shillings*, or forfeit her standing in this Society.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall be permitted to leave the house in time of meeting on business, without permission from the President, under a less fine than *seven pence half-penny*.

SEC. 7. If any member by non-attendance at any of the stated meetings shall cause the book to be opened again, to receive her dues, she shall be fined *three pence half-penny*.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All motions for By-laws, their repeal or amendment, shall be presented to the Society, and handed over to the Board of Directors in writing, who shall report their opinion thereon to the Society, as soon as opportunity serves, not to go over one month.

SEC. 2. No By-laws shall be passed, repealed or amended, except three-fourths of the members present shall vote for the same, and that a special meeting, called expressly for the same, and that at least one month's previous notice of the same shall be given.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Society to pass any motion contrary to these By-laws not repugnant to the plain letter of this Constitution, to keep order at any meeting for the evening while they are together.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. In case of complaint being made to the President, of the immoral conduct of any member, she shall appoint a committee of five persons, to try the accused person, and the accused and accuser shall be brought face to face, and in case of her being found guilty, she shall for the first offence be reproved by the President; for the second offence she shall pay a fine of *fifteen shillings*, and for the third offence she shall be expelled from the Society.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION 1. In order to secure the continuance of this Society, we are determined to support it while twelve persons remain as members, who will pay in their regular dues, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

SEC. 2. Members of the Society moving from Chatham, within the Province, shall be entitled to half their funds remaining, provided always, that there are no outstanding dues.

SECT. 3. To further promote the object of this Society, a Sewing circle shall be formed in connection the ewith.

H. CORDELIA HANDSBROW, *President.*
MRS. BAILY, *Vice-President.*
MRS. CHARLOTTE HUNTON, *Treasurer.*
———, *Secretary.*
MRS. MARY HUNTON, *Marshal.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Plea[s]:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of [illegible] to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Brotherhood not based on complexion—[illegible] imperative duty now resting upon us to throw the [illegible] arraying to array one class of Her Majesty's [illegible] against another—[illegible] of [illegible] 1st. To [illegible] Freedom [illegible] 2d. To encourage and support a Press, or those Press's, in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to warn the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for [illegible] herein to build, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition, or to angrily call themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Law; 3rd. Board America, unless those of darker line, [illegible] 4th. To [illegible] of white people in the United States. To aid in the power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts—6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures the Provincial Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curr'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on an assignment made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

9. The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars afterwards, shall [illegible] with two names to the President of the Society of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations, [illegible] and shall transmit all such donations to the Treasurer [illegible] said. They shall receive [illegible] per cent. on all such donations [illegible]

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him: and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Alienated American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may [illegible] at [illegible] to three thousand [illegible] of whom are located in the [illegible] Toronto, and other places along the Canada frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always inflicted in the case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States; (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men successfully, and honorably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Country—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIFFIN of St Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev, THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE Esq. REV. T. JAMES, REV J. C GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Stringe,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
[illegible]	2	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq; Samuel Morley, Esq., G[illegible] Esq J. T. Barry, Esq; Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq; [illegible] Barclay, Esq; W. Baker, Esq; John Cropper, Esq; E. W. Cropper, Esq; [illegible] Esq; Joseph Sturge, [illegible]	10	0	0
Ladies Emancipation Society, Edinburgh	5	0	0
[illegible]	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Moss; J. & D. Campbell; E. Vaux, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P. [illegible]	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R[illegible], Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq. Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. [illegible], Esq. M. J. Pierrepoint, Messrs. Cattle Brothers & Co. J. Cheetham, Esq. M.P.; Mrs. Casherton, C. Nassau, Esq; T. Wakefield, Esq. D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tregelles, Esq. Edward Edwards, Esq. Jacob Post, Esq; W. Forsters, Esq. William Edwards, Esq. Miss Jane Grubb, J. Brown, Esq. R. N. Power, Esq. F. W. Cobb, Esq. Joseph Cooper, Esq. W. Jetson, Esq. S. E. Ambrose, J. T. Barry, Esq. Provost Beveridge, Charles Beelon, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq. [illegible]tcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq. M.P: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq; Miss Hulme: J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady 'scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr M[illegible] J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq M. P. G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq. MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small Sums	1	5	0
C. [illegible], Esq	1	5	0
G. Purley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq, each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq. Mr S Berry; Mrs. W Cook; Mr. Smithe's. Rev J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq.; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley, J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyer; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith.; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; — Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson.; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Advertisements.

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows.

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m
" Galt { Departure	8 30 "
" Galt { Arrival	10 20 "
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p m

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	7 15 a m.
" London at	11.50 "
" Hamilton at	3 00 p m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.45 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6 30 p m.
" London at	11.00 "
" Hamilton at	2 05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	3.50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight Trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.20 p.m.
" London at	3.30 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.15 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	2 00 "
" Galt { Departure	4 15 "
" Galt { Arrival	5 50 "
" Hamilton at	4.15 "
Arrives at London	7.35 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	11.00 p m.
" Hamilton at	1.00 p.m.
" London at	4.20 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.45 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES.
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1851. 21

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

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Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel; or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
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Toronto, March, 1854.

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VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854. { NUMBER 34.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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The Canadian Contributors are:

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ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. SHADD, Toronto, C. W.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

THE EARLY DEAD.

Weep for the early dead!
To ease the anguished heart of its wild pain,
Let the swift tears, like falling autumn rain,
In mournfulness be shed.

Weep for yourselves alone—
Not for a loved one, freed from sin and tears,
Shall bow henceforth through the eternal years,
Low at our Father's throne.

Weep for the love that gave
It genial sunlight to time's darkened way;
Fond and enduring, strengthening day by day,
Through suffering, to the grave!

Joy that the soul is free!
That the worn frame hath laid life's burden down;
That a fair, noble brow hath now its crown
Of immortality.

How beautiful is Death,
When round the fainting lips an angel's smile
Seems deepening with a holier light the while,
As ebbs the weary breath.

How blessed is life's close;
The heart by cares no longer is opprest,
And manhood's hands lie folded o'er the breast,
As with a child's repose.

The fair earth groweth dim—
Soon the white footsteps of the wintry storm
Stirring sere leaves above his sleeping form,
Shall hymn his requeim.

And Spring shall come again,
With sudden smile—prophet of glorious hours;
And Summer on her throne of blushing flowers,
Resume her charmed reign.

And yet he shall not wake!
The soul that shares Heaven's gladness far away,
Would ne'er reanimate the sleeping clay,
E'er for the mourner's sake.

Turn then in faith to heaven.
Think of that hour when those who part in pain,
By suffering sanctified, shall meet again,
Where endless rest is given.

Miscellaneous.

Mid-October Days.

BY HENRY WARD BRECHER.

At this season of the year great changes are wrought upon the face of nature in a few weeks, or even in a few days. Lenox, in the middle of September, stood in untarnished green. Grass and flowers were plump and succulent with copious juices. Here and there a coquette of a leaf displayed gay colours among its yet sober maple leaves. A shade of yellow, a bright streak of red, might be seen in single trees, as if nature, like an artist, was trying its colours to make sure of the right shades before laying them on the gorgeous canvass. Yet all these made no impressions on the vast front of the mountains around us, that still lay patiently, like mighty dromedaries camped down against the horizon—a caravan that shall never rise up to the voice of a driver, nor move, till He who formed them shall scatter them!

It is now mid-October. All things are changed. Of all the railroads near New York none can compare for beauty of scenery with the Housatonic from Newton up to Pittsfield, but especially from New Milford to Lenox.

The scenery now seemed enchanted. The Housatonic was the same. The skies the same. The mountain farms the same. But they had blossomed into resplendent colours from top to base. It seemed strange to see such majestic things, that seem always images of firmness and majesty, now tricked out with fairy pomp as if all the spirits of the air had revelled there, and hung their glowing scarfs on every leaf and bough.

Once more I am upon this serene hill-top. The air is very clear, very still, and very solemn, or rather, tenderly sad, in its brightness. It is not that moist spring air, full of the smell of wood, of the soil, and of vegation brought from the South. It is not that summer atmosphere, full of alternations of haze and fervent clearness, as if nature were brewing every day some influence for its myriad paths, and falling sometimes in showers, and sometimes with coercive heat upon root and leaf; and, like an universal task-master, was driving up the hours to accomplish the labours of the year. No! In these autumn days there is a sense of leisure and of meditation. The sun seems to look down upon the labours of its fiery hands with complacency. Be satisfied, O seasonable sun! Thou hast shaped an ample year, and art garnering up harvests which well may swell thy rejoicing heart with gracious gladness.

One who breaks off in the summer, and returns in autumn to the hills, needs almost to come to a new acquaintance with the most familiar things. It is another world, or it is the old world, a masquerading; and you halt, like one scrutinizing a distinguished friend, between the obvious dissemblance and the subtle likeness.

There stood two elms leaning their branches toward each other, forming a glorious arch of green. Now in faint yellow, they grow attenuated, and seem as if departing; fading out of sight, as trees do in twilight. Yonder, over against that young growth of birch and evergreen, stood all summer a perfect maple tree, rounded out on every side, thick with luxuriant foliage, and dark with greenness, save when the morning sun, streaming through it, sent transparency through its very heart. Now it is a tower of gorgeous red. So sober and solemn did it seem all summer that I should as soon have thought to see a prophet dancing at a peasant's holiday, as it disfigured to such intense gayety! Its fellows, too, the birches and the walnuts, burn from head to foot with fires that glow but never consume.

But these holiday hills! Have the evening clouds suffused with sun-set, dropt down fixed into solid forms? Have the rainbows that followed autumn storms faded upon the mountains and left their mantles there? Yet, with all their brilliancy, how modest do they seem—patient when bare, or burdened with winter; cheerful when flushed with summer green; and modest still when they lift up their wreathed and crowned heads on the resplendent days of autumn?

I stand alone upon the peaceful summit of this hill, and turn in every direction. The east is all aglow; the blue north flushes all her hills with radiance; the west stands in burnished armour: the southern hills buckle the zone of the horizon together with emeralds and rubies, such as were never set in the fabled girdle of the gods! Of gazing there cannot be enough. The hunger of the eyes grows by feeding.

Only the brotherhood of evergreen—the pine, the cedar, the spruce, and the hemlock—refuses to join this universal revel. They wear their sober green straight through fall and winter, as if they were set to keep open the path of summer through the whole year, and girdle all seasons together with a clasp of endless green. But in vain do they give solemn examples to the merry leaves that frolic with every breeze that runs sweet riot in the glowing shades. Gay leaves will not be counselled, but will die bright and laughing. But both together—the transfigured leaves of deciduous trees and the calm, unchangableness of ever green—how more beautiful are they than either alone! The solemn pine brings colour to the cheek of the beech, and the scarlet and golden maple rests gracefully upon the dark foliage of the million-figured pine.

All summer long these leaves have wrought their tasks. They have plied their laboratory, and then that old chemist, the sun, hath prepared all the juices of the trees. Now is their play-spell. Nature gives them a jubilee. It is a concert of colours for the eye. What a mighty chorus do they roll down the valleys, up the hill-sides, and over the mountains!

Before October we sought and found colours in single tones; in iris-winking dewdrops, in westward trooping clouds. But when the year, having wrought and finished her solid structures, unbends and consecrates the glad October months to fancy, then all hues that were before scattered in lurking flowers in clouds, upon plumed birds, and burnished insects, are set loose like a flood and poured abroad in the wild magnificence of Divine bounty. And the earth lifts up its head crowned as no monarch was ever crowned, and the seasons go forth toward winter, chanting to God a hymn of praise that may fitly carry with it the hearts of all men and bring forth in kindred joy the sympathetic spirits of the dead.

These are the days that one fain would be loose from the earth, and wander as a spirit, or lie bedded in some buoyant cloud, to float above the vast expanse, in the silence of the upper air. Now would we be voyagers, pursuing the seasons through all their latitudes, and no longer stand to wait their coming and going about our fixed habitations.—*Independent.*

The Tragedy of Life.

The correspondent of the London Art Journal, writing from Rome, and describing the studies of celebrated artists, thus portrays one whom the envious would not be likely to disparage:

"As yet fame and prosperity had attended the efforts of those artists whose studios we had visited. But a sad change was now to meet us as we picked our steps along an unutterably broken up, dirty lane, and then groped our way up a dark winding staircase to the next studio on our list. We were admitted with all the eagerness of that 'hope delayed which maketh the heart sick.' There was an anxious, wan look about the pretty woman (evidently the painter's wife) who received us, and then instantly withdrew. The rooms seemed cold and bare, even for Italian rooms: no carpet covered the brick floor, little furniture appeared anywhere, the only embellishments were several large fresh pictures in old frames, all unsold productions of a meritorious but neglected artist. He—a poor, thin, shrivelled, grey-haired man, sat painting in his little studio, dressed in a threadbare coat, and rose evidently startled and surprised at the entrance of visitors; it was easy to see that few came his way! A fine, spirited picture of the Campagna, with admirable groups of cattle and peasants in the foreground, drawn like Paul Potter, and excellently colored, stood on the easel. Had this poor man been the fashion, how much and how justly would his picture have been praised? I asked him if it was a commission: 'No, I never have any commissions now,' he replied, with a heavy sigh. 'Was he going to send it to the exhibition of the Royal Academy?' 'No, for he could not afford the expense, and he had no friend to insure even a tolerable place.' I felt quite touched, but only ventured to say that I warmly and sincerely admired the picture on his easel.

"A pale gleam of pleasure stole across his face, and then faded out like the flame of a wasted lamp. On the walls were beautiful sketches of landscapes and animals—one, a blood red sunset, with an old ruin darkening the foreground, I admired greatly. I ought to add that this poor neglected man is one of the best animal painters alive, after Landseer. He has engraved a series of etchings that prove his talent; and there is a great picture by him of men on horseback chasing a drove of wild bullocks, galloping down into the foreground, which is really admirable. But what matters all this? it is too late now; the iron has entered into his soul, and he is pining, old, and broken-hearted.

"In a corner of the studio was a lovely female face, just sketched in. 'I shall never finish that portrait, begun twenty years ago now,' and he sighed again. I understood the allusion: that picture was the representation of the face which had been his fate. When it was begun, he was a rising artist, received in the magnificent saloons of a certain wealthy Roman nobleman, on a footing equality with the rest of his professional brethren. The original of the head we were now looking at was a beautiful *model* who often sat to him, and whom he regarded with the lover's as well as the artist's eye. She was very good, very virtuous, sitting only for that fatal face which worked him such woe. At last he married the model: he was proud of his fair and honest wife, and in a moment of imprudent but pardonable enthusiasm, he took her with him to one of the great Roman nobleman's parties. Had she not been so surpassingly lovely, she might have passed unnoticed; but as it was, all eyes were bent upon her: a buzz went round the room of wonder and admiration, but with it there mingled gradually a whisper that the beauty had been a model.

"Both husband and wife were desired to withdraw, and from that day the painter's fate was sealed; no one employed him, no one received him; solitary and poor, he worked on, and children were born, and debts contracted, and misery gathered like a dark cloud around his household, until he became the poor, pinched, faded man whom I now saw. It was his beautiful wife who had opened the door and then quickly left us. Time had laid his heavy finger on her, too. We had no opportunity of seeing more of her, for she never showed herself again at our departure. What a world of wretchedness there is in all this, even as I write it; and yet every word is strictly, positively true.

Biography of Sir John Franklin.

The reported discovery of the remains of this illustrious navigator—whatever doubts may be thrown upon this credibility of the narrative—furnishes a suitable occasion for collecting the scanty details of his biography, which have thus far been communicated to the public. Sir John Franklin was born in 1786, and would accordingly have been 68 years of age had he survived to the present time. His native place was Spilsby, a small town in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the North Sea. From his earliest years he betrayed a certain boldness of disposition and love of adventure. His father endeavored to cure him of his sea-faring propensities, by permitting him to try the experiment of a voyage to Lisbon in a trading vessel. But this only produced the opposite effect. He was confirmed in his taste for the ocean, and would not be satisfied until he had procured the consent of his father to his entering the navy. He obtained a midshipman's warrant in his fourteenth year. His first service was in the frigate Polypheme, where he was distinguished for his youthful courage and energy. He was in the battle of Copenhagan in 1801, and two years after accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, during which he was shipwrecked on the coast of New-Holland. At a subsequent period, he was in the Bellerophon at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1814 he was a lieutenant in the Bedford, which brought the allied monarchs to England. He was concerned in the attack on New-Orleans, where he gained great credit by his bravery and skill. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent in the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. After the failure of the search for the North-West Passage by Capt. Ross, he received the commission in 1810, to undertake an expedition by land from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Copper Mine River, in conjunction with Richardson and Bach, to co-operate with Capt. Parry, who was to visit the region by water. On this expedition he followed the coast as far as Cape Turnagain, 68° 30 north latitude, and after incredible hardships, having been once rescued from death by the Indians, he returned to England in 1822. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and three years after undertook a second expedition to the Polar Sea, visiting the coast between Mackenzie River and the Copper Mine River. By the middle of Aug. 1827, he had reached the seventeenth degree of latitude, and the one hundred and fiftieth degree of longitude, but was compelled to return by the early setting in of extreme cold weather. In recognition of his merits on this expedition he received the order of knighthood from George the Fourth. In 1830 he commanded a ship of the line in the Mediterranean, and afterward was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, from which post he was recalled in March, 1843. Returning to England in the spring of 1845 he was entrusted with the command of the fatal expedition in which his life has fallen a sacrifice.

The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, in which the younger Ross had accomplished his expedition to the South Pole, were selected for the voyage, and two distinguished officers, captains Crozier and Fitzjames, were appointed as his companions. The expedition sailed on the 19th of May, 1845, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands on the 4th of July, and was seen for the last time in Mellville Bay, on the 26th of that month. It was not until after the return of Capt. Ross in 1849, who had been sent in search of the missing navigators, that general anxiety was felt for their safety. In 1850 an expedition was fitted out by Lady Franklin, and another by the British Government to seek the lost vessels. About the same time, our townsmen, Mr. Henry Grinnell, dispatched the two ships Advance and Rescue for the same purpose. The unsuccessful result of these expeditions is well known. During the past year a large fleet was sent out by the British Government, to make renewed search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Grinnell also despatched the Advance, under the command of Dr. Cane, on a similar errand. But all in vain. Before the announcement of this recent intelligence no further hope was cherished that the lives of the brave explorers had been preserved. Their names were some time since stricken from the Admirality list, and orders issued for the recall of the Expeditions.

SEBASTOPOL—Its Position and Strength.

Nearly due east of the Bosphorous, snugly placed in a deep indentation of the chalk hills of the Crimea, was planted, by the foresight of Catherine II., the important naval station of Sebastopol; which, hardly inferior in strength to Cronstadt, is of even greater consequence, as being the point whence have been destined to issue the Russian fleets that autocratic ambition would direct against his most coveted prize. The minarets of Stamboul may almost be descried from the rocky cliffs of this Russian port: and from the prevalence of easterly winds assisted also by the current that races through the narrow straits between Asia and Europe, it occupies such a position of ventage as would enable it to send forth its fleets whenever the moment appears opportune.

Such was what, without doubt, determined the intelligent Catherine in selecting a site for her principal naval nursery, and her successors have carefully followed her policy. It was from Sebastopol, it will be remembered, that the fleet sailed which destroyed the Turkish squadron lying in the harbor of Sinople. To Sebastopol the same fleet returned in triumph, and from thence, sheltered by the powerful batteries that guard the port, it has continued to defy the united strength of the French and English squadrons. It is somewhat extraordinary that in anticipation of a naval battle we should be compelled to seek for men-of-war under the guns of land batteries; it was not thus that navies had been used to contend for the dominion of the seas—but Russian sailors, it appears, can be brought to battle upon no other terms; and thence, as an important element in such a contest, we are obliged to consider the strength of the fortified ports to which they have fled for protection. Such, in the estimation of military men, are large odds against the Allies, and it may well be considered doubtful if an attack from sea upon Cronstadt will earn for any British admiral the fame of the conqueror of St. Jean d'Acre. The following is a very interesting and concise description of the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea, and there is every probability that by the next mail it will appear to have been the scene of a most desperate conflict.

Sebastopol, the famous stronghold of the Russians in the Black Sea, is one of the most modern creations in the rapidly growing empire of the Czar, its site until 1786 having been occupied by nothing more pretentious than a miserable village of Tartar huts, named Akhtier. The splendid natural advantages of its harbor for a first rate naval port, however, attracted the keen attention of Catherine II., and in 1780 the first stone of the new fortress and arsenal was laid, and from that period it has rapidly increased in strength and importance. Sebastopol is situated on the western coast of the peninsula of the Crimea, in an amphitheatre to the south of the harbor, extending along a point of land which separates the Bay Yujnaia-Bukhta, which forms the port, from Artillery Bay, a small indentation on the other side.

The town stands on a chalky stratum, which rises from a height of thirty feet at the extremity of the point to an elevation of one hundred and ninety feet above the sea in the upper part. This elevation, with the steep coast opposite, which also consists of a calcareous rock, perfectly defends the bay, which, from the summit of the heights, appears to lie at the bottom of a deep cavity, and, indeed, at a very short distance from the shore inland it is impossible to perceive the tops of the highest masts. The town is composed of parallel streets running up the steep acclivity, and is divided into quarters by a few transversed streets Near the extremity of the point of land stands the House built in 1786 for the reception of the Empress Catherine II.

Behind are situated the admiralty, the arsenal and the houses of the naval officials, while higher up are the dwellings of the inhabitants of the town, the market and the Greek Church, besides which there is a Russian Church for the use of the sailors belonging to the Black Sea fleet. The seamen's hospitals and barracks of the garrison, built a short distance from the former, compose a suburb. Outside the town, towards Artillery bay, are the quarters of the artillery corps, a few private houses, the quarrantine station, and scattered here and there upon the shore opposite the roadstead, the country houses and gardens of the officers of the dockyard and arsenal. The town of Sebastopol itself is not much above a mile in length, and is nowhere more than four hundred yards wide, but neither the regimental barracks, erected about a mile and a half from the upper part of the town, nor the hospitals are included within thiss pace.

The harbor, as being the most important feature of Sebastopol, and which, has been compared to that of Malta, merits a more minute description. The principal bay is about three miles and a half in depth with a width of three quarters of a mile and then narrowing to six hundred or seven hundred at the head. The average depth at as far as the ancient village of Akhtier, where the naval magazines now are, it is about nine fathoms, and from there diminishes gradually between the two ports to three fathoms. There is not a rock or shoal in the whole harbor, except opposite the Severnain Kossa, or northern point, where there is a small sand bank, which ships entering the bay have to avoid, and where the sailors find abundance of fish. At the further end of the port the water becomes gradually shallower, in the direction of Inkerman, and near the little river of Cyjugusen, is not more than a yard or a half in depth, with a muddy bottom.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by strong batteries placed at the extremities of the two points of land that form the bay. Besides these there is another fronting the town, and two more on the double point on which the town stands, with a redoubt higher up. One of these batteries, which is semi-circular, also defends Artillery bay. The large harbor, as well as the lesser, is perfectly protected from all winds by the chalk rocks which surround it, and which rise to a greater height more inland, so that it is only on the rare occurrence of a tempest from the west that any danger can be occasioned to the shipping in the bay. About a mile from the mouth of the grand port for vessels of war forms a sort of small arm, running in a southwest direction.

This arm, which the Tartars used to call Kartali-Kosb (Vulture bay) is now Yuuaia-Bukhta, or Southport. It is upwards of a mile and a half in length, with a width of four hundred yards at the entrance, and has a little narrow creek of about six hundred yards in length, in which ships can be laid up in ordinary with perfect safety. On the other side of the town, in Artillery bay, in a similar creek used to careen vessels of war, for the purpose of cleansing and scorching their bottoms. The sea worm *teredo navalis*, which pierces submerged wood, exists in large numbers in the Black Sea, especially along the shores of the Crimea, and in the harbor of Sebastopol. In less than two years, if a vessel is not copper-sheathed, these worms, pierce through the whole of the outer timbers. Hence it is found necessary to counteract their operations by careening the vessel every two years, and scorching the outside with pitch and juniper wood.

The situation of Sebastopol on dry soil, causes it to be extremely healthy, the air being tempered in summer by cooling winds, and softened in winter by the shelter of lofty hills to the north and east. The greatest heat in summer does not exceed twenty-six degrees of Reaumur, (77 1-2 F.) Land and sea breezes alternate successively, morning and evening, cooling the air.

Welcome to Wm. Wells Brown.

Great Meeting for the reception of Wm. Wells Brown, on his return from Europe, in Philadelphia, Brick Wesley Church, October 17th.

Arrangements having been made by the Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia for a public meeting in the Brick Wesley Church, it was crowded to its utmost capacity, with the friends of Mr. Brown, and the public generally, to extend to him the most cordial token of regard. The fact that he had so faithfully and nobly represented his enslaved countrymen, while in Europe, was too obvious, in the estimation of those who had assembled to welcome and greet him on his return, to admit of a shadow of doubt. During the five years that Mr. Brown had passed in Europe, his numerous friends, especially the coloured man, have great cause of satisfaction and gratication, in looking over his labours; as a lecturer, presenting the claims of his brethren in bonds; as an author, constantly using his pen in enlightening the British people on the monstrous iniquities of slavery, likewise contributing to the demands of literature and knowledge in other respects—two of his works having been published and creditably noticed by the press of Great Britain. As a father, he seems to have been remarkably successful in educating his daughters, fitting them to fill any literary position in life that their talents may entitle them to. Therefore, it was in view of Mr. Brown's fidelity and efficiency in the anti-slavery cause—his bravery in returning to the land of prejudice and oppression, to labour on, in pleading the cause of the down-trodden—that the great assemblage seemed to be led captive by him.

In opening the meeting, before Mr. Brown had been introduced, Mr. J. C. White, of the Vigilance Committee, briefly set forth the duties and requirements of the Committee, and hoped that something tangible would be done, on the present occasion, in favor of escaping fugitives, the number constantly claiming aid from the Committee being very great, &c. Mr. White then announced that Mr. Robert Purvis, Chairman of the Committee, would preside on the present occasion. On Mr. Garrison entering the church, the audience heartily cheered him, being evidenly highly delighted with his presence, and the assurance that he was to address them. On quiet being restored, the chairman introduced Mr. Brown, in a brief, though enthusiastic speech—heartily assuring him of the unwavering confidence his friends had reposed in him during his labours abroad, and the pleasure he felt, on behalf of the audience, of extending his right hand to give him a cordial *welcome home.*

Mr. Brown said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, on my return from Europe, a few weeks since, we encountered very rough weather for the season of the year. For several days the clouds obscured the sky, the wind blew, and the waves run mountains high, so that the captain was unable to ascertain the latitude in which he was, or the distance he had run. However, one morning the clouds cleared away, the sun appeared, and the waves ceased. The captain then came on deck, with glass in hand, to take the sun, and find out the longitude and the distance. We, the coloured people of this country, have been out upon an experimental voyage, and for more than two centuries we have been surrounded by the most boisterous weather, with clouds obscuring from our gaze the sun of freedom, and our bark in a leaky condition, seeking a safe harbor. Let us, my friends, stop and take the sun, and see where we are. Our fathers, torn from their native country, and brought to this, were made the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' We, their children, are following in their footsteps. It was said, seventy years ago, that Christianity would cause slavery to cease. The Gospel, it was said, would wipe out the stain from the escutcheon of the country; but behold the result. This nation started with half a million of slaves, and to-day there are more than three millions, and this increase, too, under the preaching of the American Gospel. My friends, how could it be otherwise? Look at the tendency of this Gospel, and the cause is obvious. From Andover down to the man who teaches Theology on his "own hook," the world has been taught that slavery is God-ordained. Moses Stuart was for more than 40 years preparing men to teach this most infamous doctrine. Go to the fashionable churches in our cities, and you will see that those who worship there believe what has been taught them by the 'Negro pew,' or the isolated gallery that you will there find. 'Slavery is the corner stone of our Republican Institutions,' said a church member. 'Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified Negro Slavery,' says another; and to-day, the cardinal principle of American religion is to teach man to enslave his fellow man. In politics as well as religion, we are denied our equality. What Court of Justice in the United States ever thinks of selecting coloured men as jurors? In Great Britain, if a foreigner is to be tried for an offence, one-half of his jury is drawn from amongst his own countrymen. Here, we are tried by men who are taught to hate us, and who never entertain the idea that we should have justice. The churches, schools, social circle, and all places where we should seek improvemnnt, are shut against us. One thing is certain, and that is, our own education and elevation is to be one of the main levers to overthrow the institution of slavery in these United States. Then let us be true to ourselves and to the cause of our enslaved countrymen. By all means let us prove that we are worthy co-operators with the noble band who are advocating our rights. I am glad, my friends, that you have given such an enthusiastic welcome to our staunch friend, Mr. Garrison, to-night. We need union in this contest with the monster slavery, especially when we see it not content with keeping the ground it formerly occupied, but now seeking to spread itself over soil heretofore consecrated to freedom. The eye of the viper is now on Hayti, that government of people who had shown themselves such worthy recipients of liberty. If the Dominican Republican attempts to give the American Government a foothold in St. Domingo, let us hope that the Emperor of Hayti will put a stop to it. And if he gets into a war with them, and this nation interferes, let not only our prayers, but our sympathy, and if needs be, let our arms speak for the Haytians. Your Vigilance Committee was formed for a high and grand purpose. What can be nobler than to help men and women who are escaping from the oppession of the Southern States of this confederacy? Then give of your abundance, that this association may be able to assist those who need their aid. You, no doubt, expect to hear from me something about Europe. (And here Mr. Brown narrated some of his experience abroad; showing that prejudice was unknown in Europe, and that every man was treated according to his merits and not according to complexion.) I might have remained abroad, said Mr. Brown, and kept out of the danger of the Fugitive Slave Law, for no colored person is safe, even though he may have been purchased, but I wanted to be here in the contest; I felt that duty called me home, and here I am. For the invitation which you extended to me, and the hearty welcome that you have given me, I am truly thankful to you. Before we separate to-night, let us renew our determination to devote our lives and our energies to the cause of human freedom. Let us ask ourselves what we are doing How many of us takes anti-slavery papers? Who of us takes the *Anti-Slavery Standard* or the *Liberator?* Friends, let us 'remember those in bonds as bound with them'"

While Mr. Brown was delivering his able and interesting speech, of which the above is but a brief synopsis, the audience manifested the warmest pleasure, which elicited frequent cheers, &c. On the conclusion of Mr. B.'s remarks, Mr. Garrison was introduced, as the great Pioneer and unflinching advocate of the coloured man's rights. The interest evinced by the audience throughout his remarks was quite manifest, and brought forth loud and frequent cheers. It is needless to say that his speech was one of great force and reason, carrying the obvious evidence to his hearers that his heart was on the present occasion, as in days past, deeply interested in the cause of the oppressed.

In conclusion, Mr. McKim offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the audience retired:

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the opportunity afforded by this meeting of greeting our friend Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, on his return to this country, and that we hereby avail ourselves of it to extend to him our heartiest assurances of welcome."

"Resolved, That our thanks are due to Mr. Brown for the zeal and fidelity with which he has advocated the cause of freedom and the interests of the coloured man in Great Britain, and that we are severally grateful to him for leaving a country where a black man labours under no disabilities, and where there is no prejudice against colour, to return to this land of slavery and labour for the disenthralment of his brethren from the hate of the white man, and the chains of the slaveholder."

"Resolved, That we are happy to have with us, on this occasion, our ever faithful friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the pioneer of freedom and the eloquent champion of the black man's rights, and that we take this occasion of renewing to him the expression of our affectionate regard and implicit confidence."

"Resolved, That the Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia, which has made its appeal to us this evening, is an organization in the highest degree deserving of support, and every opportunity should be taken by the friends of freedom to increase its efficiency."

Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1854. W. S.

From the New York Tribune.

The Dominican Project.

At last, we are enabled to furnish the public with intelligence of a somewhat positive character concerning the negotiations of Mr. Pierce's Commissioner in Dominica. We give in this paper the letters of two correspondents in that island, both of whom it is proper that we should vouch for as sure to be informed upon the subjects whereof they write, who represent opposite views of the slavery question in general, as well as of the real object contemplated by Mr. Cazneau's diplomacy. The one informs us that by dint of lavish bribes to the negro functionaries of the Dominican Government, the Commissioner has secured for the United States the right to establish naval and military depots in the northern part of the island, which includes, of course, the peninsula of Samana and the mountainous region, rich in metals, but very sparsely populated by herdsmen and woodcutters, known as the Department of the Cibao. The purpose of this acquisition, according to our correspondent, is to have a basis for warlike operations against the neighboring Spanish islands; the conquest of which, according to the intention of our negro-driving filibusters, is to be followed by the annexation, peaceable or forcible, of St. Domingo itself.

Our second letter contains the additional information that the treaty provides for the full recognition of Dominica by the American Government; and, while saying nothing of grants of territory for naval depots or fortified posts, lets us know that Americans are to be allowed to hold and cultivate land and work mines in that country without being required to become naturalized. In other words, they will enjoy all the advantages of citizenship, with others to which citizens cannot lay claim; and it is doubtless expected that the mines of the country, once so productive, but so long buried in forgetfulness, will attract theither a great crowd of adventurers, who may be used afterward not only against Cuba and Porto Rico, but for the subjugation of the present negro and mulatto proprietors of the island, and the introduction there of that peculiar institution, which our Southern philosophers extol as alone calculated to bless and elevate the negro. Our correspondent attempts to propitiate those whose weakness is supposed to be a love of the African, by representing this great speculation as particularly designed for his benefit; but this little dodge of sophism is rather too transparent. Nobody will be deluded by the idea that our surplus blacks will emigrate to the forests of mahogany or the mines of gold that form the now worthless treasures of the Cibao. It is possible that negroes may in time be carried there from this country, but not till after the law abolishing the slave trade has been abrogated. Nor, indeed, is it certain that the island will even then open a new market to our slave-breeders, for, ere that time, the question of reopening the traffic which Africa may have been settled contrary to their interests, and in favor of the free trade principles advocated by the slave-consuming States further South.

The first point to be settled by Congress in regard to this treaty will be on the recognition of the Dominican Government; and we trust the friends of freedom will then be prepared to take a decided position. There would seem to be no good reason why that Government should not be recognized; but there are others which have a prior right. Hayti, which, of all portions of America, was the first to follow our example by establishing her independence, and which has maintained it for half a century, certainly merits far more than Dominica that we should acknowledge her existence. Liberia, too, the only colony off this continent that we have ever founded, a successful experiment in republican government, and a most hopeful agent in the civilization of Africa, has claims upon us, which, common sense, seem quite imperative; and yet, we have never admitted her to international relations. The reason for this injustice is no doubt a plain one. Both these States are inhabited and administered by negroes; and, as we hold three or four millions of that race in brutal bondage, we cannot afford to receive individual members of it on equal terms as diplomatic agents or consuls. Hence it is that we have never recognized either Hayti or Liberia; but, if we are now to depart from our established policy, and to admit negro governments into fellowship, it will hardly do to extend that civility only to the youngest and least deserving of them, for the mere reasons that it is the one we mean first to plunder and overthrow.

It is time that the people of the North were fully aroused to the nature of the schemes for extending and strengthening the institution of slavery, in which it is proposed to involve them. It is vain to say that these schemes are imaginary, and exist only in the brains of fanatical alarmists. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, and the passage of the Nebraska Bill, all accomplished by the same restless, encroaching and insatiable power, must have passed from the memory of those who now seek to lull the public mind into repose and confidence, by crying peace, peace, when peace there is none. There is no enterprise too quixotic, no plot too monstrous, no outrage too audacious, no national wrong too dark, to be attempted when the perpetuation of slavery is its end.

It is an old saying, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but the recent history and legislation of this country should only serve to render its warning more solemn, and its wisdom more impressive.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Dominican Republic.

A correspondent in the Island of St. Domingo has been so kind as to communicate, through our columns, an authentic account of the relations between the Government of that Island and the American Commissioner. As the public has been in uncertainty whether the treaty alleged to have been negotiated annexed the Island unconditionally, or merely obtained the rights of deposit and of commercial intercourse, we can state, upon the authority of our correspondent, *that the treaty of annexation was defeated*, and that the only convention negotiated opens to our citizens a country represented to be rich in mineral and staple products.

Of the inducements to immigration and investment set forth in the letter, there can be no doubt. The acquisition of such a country by open and honorable purchase would do much to supply the want of certain staple productions, and this nothing but an unfortunate sectional question prevents us from effecting, while our commercial rivals, by fomenting our own feuds and the prejudices of the Spanish race against us, obtain a practical monopoly of all the advantages. Coffee lands at $3 per acre, equal to those of Cuba, are certainly a temptation to the purchaser. *The letter may be relied on as authentic, so far as it affirms facts.* The opinions expressed are, of course, those of the correspondent, in some instances, perhaps, adopted with an imperfect knowledge of events which have transpired, and which, if known, might have modified them.

SAN CHRISTOVAL, (*Dominican Republic.*) *September* 17, 1854.

The Dominican Congress has adjourned, and the member for this district has returned home with the intelligence that five colleagues were frightened out of the treaty almost concluded with the United States. He says the British Consul, Sir Robert Schomburg, told the members not to treat with the United States, or England and France would set the Haytien negroes upon them—or rather, he said, the negro army was forty thousand strong, and would not leave a drop of white blood on the Island, if European influence did not hold them back. Senor —— also said the Dominicans had agreed that our people should be free to hold lands and mines without losing in any degree their nationality, and also the Congress had, at the instance of the American Commissioner, Gen. Cazneau, placed the mining laws in a shape to give American workmen and capitalists the pick and rule of the mineral wealth of the Island. All Hayti is a pile of rich mines. Salt, sulphur, iron, copper, or gold, is found in almost every hill. What more than such concessions as these could Gen. Cazneau ask ar expect? He lives entirely among the Dominicans, and his house *is always so full of officers that he seems almost a member of the Government himself.* He knows the situation of the country, and he ought to be contented with having negotiated and made popular a treaty which gives to our citizens, all the benefits of a new California, without any trouble or expense to our Government.

There are some famous caverns near this place, and also a mountain of copper, which all strangers come to see, for it is only twenty miles from St. Domingo City. The British Consul's right-hand man is here now, only to look at the caves, as he says, but he is very busy telling the old woman who live by picking up gold dust after the rains, that the Americans are coming to make slaves of them, and that the colored people had better be left under Hayti than the cruel Yankees.

This town has had a taste of the Haytiens, and are in no hurry to have them for masters again. They saw the white women collected and tied together, and driven off in a long file by a heard of negroes, and no one ever knew their exact fate. The bravest of them provoked their savage masters to kill them at once, but some others were known to drag out their miserable lives under the whip, like ill-treated slaves, on the country patches of the negroes. No negro was responsible by negro law for the murder or maltreatment of even a mulatto, much less of a white person. The cruelties which the mixed bloods suffered in attempting to hide and protect some white families of San Christoval and Santo Domingo, are still recounted with horror by all colors, and both whites and blacks are afraid to have them come back again.

The British Consul's plan, to hoist the Haytien flag, will not work if the American Cabinet does its duty, and recognises the Dominican Republic. But what will it say to the fair seeming professions of friendship England is making? Or, will it shut its eyes, and refuse to see this impudent effort to negroize Eastern Hayti? It has redeemed itself from its African master by its own efforts, and the United States ought either to take it by the hand in good faith, or come out honestly and say it is willing to let the negroes take and keep and barbarize the whole West Indies.

It is said all through the island that General Cazneau demanded the cession of the bay and peninsula of Samana, but Senor ——, of the Dominican Senate, tells me that this is untrue, and that the report originated in the circumstance of the frigate Columbia going round there as soon as it had landed Gen. Cazneau, the American Commissioner, without communicating this intention to the authorities. Couriers were despatched by the local officers, with reports that the Columbia people were examining the coal and other mines, and said they should plant the American flag before they left.

The whole country was once offered to the United States, through the same Gen. Cazneau, when he was travelling on the island, and he refused to be the bearer of the proposition, and discouraged the Dominicans from making the offer, saying the United States would rather see them independent and prosperous members of the great family of American nations. This idea has got into their heads, and all the leading Dominicans are full of the American system and Pierce's inaugural, and now this gentleman does not seem to stand up to his own programme. *The Dominican Republic is willing to annex out and out, or it is willing, upon being recognised,* to give to our citizens all the benefits of an additional State to the Union, without any cost or responsibility whatever, and yet he hesitates and permits Congress to adjourn before he signs the treaty, *although it is one he has shaped out himself*, and is better than any other I have ever seen for American interests.

Land that is worth $40 or $50 an acre in Cuba, for coffee and sugar, can be had here for $3, and that in healthy and convenient situations; and mining lands equal to the best in the world can be had to work on shares on the easiest and most liberal terms. Our Government and our commissioners should hesitate to refuse these things to our people.

DUTCH SLAVERY.—Discussions have taken place, in the lower house of the Dutch parliament, respecting emancipation in the Dutch Colonies. Numerous petitions have come in for that purpose.

The number of slaves in the Dutch Colonies is about 53,000, namely, 39,000 in Surinam, 10,400 in Curagoa, and other West India Islands, and the remaining 3600 in the East India Colonies.

Great Excitement—Mobbing a Kidnapper.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 30.

Asa A. Buttman, the notorious kidnapper of Thomas Simms, and Anthony Burns was discovered "booked" at the American House, in this city yesterday, and was immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening a vigilance committee of citizens surrounded the hotel, and watched his movements. He flourished his pistol at them, and threatened to use it, whereupon a warrant was issued, and he was immediately arrested, and this forenoon brought before the Police Court, charged with having concealed weapons. The case was postponed two weeks, and he was required to give bonds for his appearance.

A large and excited crowd gathered around the Court Room, and it being evident that Buttman's life was in danger, Mr. Geo. Hoar, free soiler, and son of the venerable Samuel Hoar, who was driven out of South Carolina, moved to let the kidnapper go in safety out of the city.

The crowd gave way, and Buttman, accompanied by a strong guard, went to the depot followed by the populace, where the colored men fell upon him, and would undoubtedly have taken his life, but for the interference of Martin Stowell, Jas. A. Howland, Mr. Hoar, Rev. Mr. Higginson, and S. S Foster, all abolitionists.

Buttman was bustled into a carriage accompanied by Mr. Higginson, and thus escaped with his life. Mr. Higginson was considerably cut by the missiles thrown at the carriage, and Buttman was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, and kicked and beaten almost to death.

He promised never to visit Worcester again, and he probably will not. He is now out of harm's way.

Another Railway Accident.

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY PERSONS INJURED

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1854.

The Passenger Train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, broke the axletree of the engine near the Minnesota station. A horse jumped on the track, throwing off the train, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing and wounding from 30 to 40 first-class passengers.

CHINA.

Political affairs at Canton remain in a critical state; the dissaffection is spreading. The insurgents are in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Honam, opposite Canton, is threatened, and the latest accounts mention that the people are quietly maturing for an open revolt against the mandarins' authority. An attempt made to effect a compromise with the insurgents was not successful. Fighting was going on between the two parties at Shanghae, but the Imperialists appear to make little progress. Samqua, the late Taoutai, has been ordered to Pekin to answer some charges of the public censor. Lau has been appointed in his place. The news of the insurgents in the north is meagre. The latest *Pekin Gazette* is of the 28th June, but contains little news. At Foochow an extensive fire broke out and destroyed about 1,000 houses.

The Fortifier of Sebastopol.

Every one has heard of Sebastopol, but every one has not heard of Colonel Upton, for many years the chief engineer of that redoubtable fortification. Mr. Upton was the surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road, and resided at Daventry for many years. His name frequently appears in the parliamentary reports of the commissioners of the Holyhead road, between the year 1818 and 1826. All the greatest improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence; and Mr. Telford, who was the engineer of the Holyhead road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements, and took every opportunity of stating his opinion of him to the commissioners. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. Those frauds were discovered in the month of April, 1826, and on inquiry by a competent person employed, it was discovered that he had trespassed on the funds of the trustees to an amount exceeding £2,000. Evidence was taken at the time of the facts, and he was held to bail to appear at the July assizes following, to answer the charge. He appeared at the assizes, and answered when called on to plead. The trial did not come on the first day of the assize. He had been given to understand by his solicitor that he would be merely indicted for a fraud, but he obtained information he could not doubt that he would be indicted for forgery, and, if found guilty would probably be hanged. He slept at Northampton, got up about seven o'clock, said he was going to take a walk, and should return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again and it seemed, went that morning to London. By some means he got a recommendation to the Russian authorities in London, received the appointment of engineer, and was, in a few days, on his way to the Crimea. We have heard by what means he obtained his recommendation, but if we were to publish them it would implicate persons whose characters are unimpeached. As talents are much more highly prized in Russia than honesty, it is possible that his real character might have been given. Talents are the first thing required in that country, and the surest guarantee for honesty is the certainty of being hanged if you are detected in being otherwise. When Mr. Upton went to Sebastopol the harbour was in a very inefficient state, and in vain had several engineers endeavored to improve it. There was great difficulty in getting the water into it so as to admit large ships. He procured immense iron works at Birmingham, and by dint of science, labour, and expense, he made it what it is. The whole time of his residence in the Crimea he has been engaged in the fortifications in the Black Sea, and has been for some years the chief engineer at Sebastopol. The Emperor was so pleased with him that he gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and he was received at the palace at St. Petersburg. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds, he got upwards of £3,000 of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which did he repay. He held the post-office at Daventry for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly £300, which one of his sureties was obliged to pay. He died about a year ago, and has left a name more durable than the brass artillery he planted at Sebastopol.—*Northampton Herald.*

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

We translate for the *Inquirer* the following letter from the Italian journal, *Opinione*, published at Genoa:

"MESSINA, Sept. 1854.—This city has been afflicted in the most awful manner, 5,068 persons died from the 23rd to the 28th of August. On the 29th there was a complete slaughter; the general terror increased the number of victims. Of the 5,000 soldiers composing the garrison, 2,000 perished, and almost all the police. It is impossible to describe the desolate appearance of the city. Entire families have been destroyed. Of the family of Mr. Ruggieri, Sardinia consul, composed of twelve persons, not one survives. The shops are all closed, and their occupants have either fled or shut themselves up.

"There were not vehicles enough to carry the dead to the cemeteries, and the police were obliged to seek ox-waggons in the country. In a few days 13.000 persons have died. The sick were left without food, medical aid, or the solace of clerical attendance in their dying moments. The physicians, as well as the druggists and priests, all shamefully took to flight. Large numbers of galley prisoners, condemned to chains for life for capital crimes, were pardoned on condition of burying the dead. Such a spectacle has not been seen in any Italian city since the plagues of the "Middle Ages."

From a subsequent letter of Sept. 10, we see that the government had sent a steamboat with physicians, druggists, priests, provisions, &c., and that the disease had begun to decline.—*Phil. Inq.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Baxton.
" George Shreve, " "
" George Carey, Dresden
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

NOTICE.

M. A. Shadd, General Agent for this paper, is West on business connected with it. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania, before her return; will lecture by invitation, on the practicability of an *en masse* Emigration of Colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will also seek to extend the circulation of the *Provincial Freeman.* S.

Fears are often entertained and expressed by many colored persons in the States, when contemplating a removal to Canada, that in the event of their coming to this country they will find not only laws similar to those of the States, but that in cases of litigation between white and coloured persons, justice, if done them, will be as tardily meted out here, as even in the so-called Free States. The reason for such fears may perhaps be found in the fact, that the countries lie contiguous, are governed in a somewhat similar manner, and inhabited by a people of the same origin, as that where they now are It is therefore not very strange, that in contemplating a change, which, to superficia observers may appear trifling, many are led to hesitate, on such grounds; but that British law is in Canada administered without regard to complexional differences, was so clearly exemplified in the decision given in a case at the late Assizes, in Toronto, that we cannot forbear contrasting it with what would, without doubt, have been the result, under similar circumstances, in a court of *Justice* on the other side of the line. We refer to the case of Breslau, who is here sentenced with death for being found in the company of those who attempted to murder a colored man. That such a judgment would have been rendered in a Yankee Court, who will suppose for a moment. So far from such being the case, had he been the one who struck the blow, so long as the party assaulted recovered, a few years in prison would have been the extent of his punishment. But situated as was Breslau he would have been discharged from custody with *probably* a reprimand. S,

Prohibitory Law.

The motion for a second reading of the Prohibitory Liquor Law was carried on the 25th, by a large majority, 95 to 5. The objections offered against the Bill were about as forcible as those generally given by the advocates of a bad cause, and some of them quite as expressive of a strict regard for self-interest, at least.

The objections, generally, were akin to the standing argument of the rumseller—"If I do not sell, some one else will." One Member thought that if the liquor traffic was prohibited, opium would be used; others, that it would be evaded—that it would be procured under the plea of sickness, and the like. Mr. Hincks gave the House what will, no doubt, when coming from such high authority, be considered a proof positive of the possibility of its being evaded, in cases where the party possesses a greater love for the "*creature*," than regard for the law of the land, by relating for the benefit of law-loving citizens, an incident of his own experience in the matter. He, it seems, while travelling in a neighboring State, where a Prohibitory Law was in operation, had wilfully evaded it, by procuring "two bottles of wine, done up as medicine." So, of course, if Mr. Hincks could so easily evade the law, there is no doubt that others, after having the assurance of the fact from such a source, will, in the event of the passage of this law, which the honorable gentleman seemed to regard as similar, make the attempt.

The Member from Kent, Mr. Larwill, thought that a Prohibitory Law would have the effect to cause a diminution in the quantity of grain produced, which was known to be largely consumed in the manufacture of whiskey. Why that result should be an objectionable feature, is not clear; for if the falling off would be in proportion to the quantity now consumed in the manufacture of "whiskey," which is to be inferred, so far from being an argument against, it would be decidedly in favor of the law. For although minus the grain, we would be minus the whiskey, minus the records of the greater proportion of crime committed, and minus the infliction of such a *sensible* remark as that, from the *learned* Member, who evidently thinks that corn, barley, &c., were created for the special purpose of manufacturing his loved whiskey.

But such, it is almost needless to say, would not be the fact, the victims of intemperance would, after becoming sobered, resort to useful employments, with the prospect of being able to retain the fruit of their labours. They would become producers to the benefit, instead of consumers to the injury, of their fellow-subjects. S.

☞ The Grand Jury, in their presentment, on Saturday last, attributed a great proportion of the crime committed, to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, and recommended the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

There is a movement in Sonora calculated, if successful, to check the fever for annexation and fillibusterism. The following letter published in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Sept. 29, contains the best account received here of the terms of the memorial and its motives:—

LETTER FROM HERMOSILLO.—We translate the following letter to a person in New York from the German *Evening Gazette*:

On the report that it was probable that at no distant time negotiations would be opened between the United States and Mexico, for the annexation of a portion of Sonora, a number of persons of Hermosillo had met and addressed a note to the Mexican Government.

The purport of the note was that they petitioned Santa Anna to determine, and publish as the inflexible determination of the Mexican Government, that henceforth, for no consideration and under no circumstances, will any land be granted under treaty by Mexico to the United States, except under conditions that,—

1. Slavery shall never be tolerated in the territory granted.

2. All titles for land granted by Mexico, or Spain, though incomplete or possessory, or without boundaries clearly defined, shall be confirmed in fee simple, so that the claimant shall have all the land granted, provided that the claimant has not forfeited his title under the equitable rules of Mexican law.

3. Every person recognized as a citizen, no matter what his color or blood, shall be entitled to all the privileges of voting, eligibility to office, bearing witness in Court, and other political privileges enjoyed by the American citizens of the territory conveyed.

The citizens of Sonora are certainly possessed of a large share of credulity, if they are willing to enter into any treaty whatever with the American Government, be it ever so clearly defined, after its recent violation of one of its own, most solemn compacts, and that, too, against the remonstrances of a great proportion of the citizens.

Statesmen who frame, and Executives who place their signatures to documents, with the intention of rendering of no effect compacts which have been entered into with the understanding that they are unalterable, which of course cannot be repealed, and the letter of which clearly ratifies the understanding mutually agreed upon by all parties; they who thus deliberately violate pledges made to their own citizens, and which all have been taught to regard as sacred, will not hesitate to act in a similar, and if it suit their purpose, more summary manner, with a nation weak as is the Mexican, and which, too, is composed partly of the same people, who, the more effectually to crush and for the perpetuation of the crushing system extended over them, the Missouri compromise was trampled on.

S.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting article from the New York *Tribune*, on the "Dominican Project," and an editorial and correspondence from the Baltimore *Patriot*, giving a Southern view of the same subject, will no doubt be found equally interesting. The correspondent is evidently a *Young American* of the genuine go-a-head school, as Gen. Cazneau though generally considered prompt in forwarding schemes pertaining to Fillibusterism, is here charged with unnecessarily delaying important matters. S.

☞ The Oil Paintings for sale at No. 5, City Buildings, by M. Habisher, are said by connoisseurs, to be the best ever offered to the Toronto public. They are, indeed, productions of no ordinary merit, and only need being seen to be appreciated. The collection, though consisting partly of his own productions, contains some fine pieces from celebrated European masters. The moderate prices varying from £1 5s. to £100, will not be considered, when contemplating such masterpieces, evidently the fruit of many a weary day of toil. Our citizens will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase at the earliest date, as we understand the gentleman will remain but a few days in the City. S.

A man named McManus, while sitting in a house on Elizabeth Street, in a state of intoxication last week, fell into the fire, and was so badly burned, that he died on Tuesday.

The Canadian Almanac.

Before us is the Canadian Almanac, published by Maclear & Co. The large amount of statistical and other information, though necessarily in a very condensed form, makes it valuable as a book of reference. Price seven pence halfpenny.

Toronto Fall Assizes.

On Saturday, Nov. 4th, the prisoners found guilty at this Assizes, were brought before Mr. Justice Burns, to receive sentence. The following shows the crimes for which they were convicted, with the punishments awarded:

SENTENCES.

Jeremiah Leary—larceny—two calander months in gaol.
John Reid—attempted larceny—on month in gaol.
Jeremiah Webb—larceny—habit and repute—two years in the provincial penitentiary.
John Sommerville—obstructing Northern Railway—four calendar months in gaol, with hard labour.
Helen Healey—perjury—two years hard labour in the provincial penitentiary.
Patrick Gilfole—perjury—two years in provincial penitentiary.
Christopher Koch—larceny—two years in do. do.
Charlotte Brown—larceny—three months in gaol.
W. H. Brown—assault—four months in gaol.
Patrick Maher—assault—three months hard labor.
George D. Green—larceny—aggravated—two years in the provincial penitentiary.
John Lively—larceny—two years do. do.
Samuel Davis—assault—fine of £1 5s.
John Smith, carver—larceny—habit and repute, five years hard labour in the provincial penitentiary.
John Smith, carver (same person)—sheep-stealing; aggravated by previous sentence of death; commuted to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Ten years imprisonment, with hard labour, in the provincial penitentiary. This sentence to commence at the expiration of the first sentence—seventeen years in all.
John King—sheep stealing—three years do
George Brown Weir—sheep stealing—3 years do
George Brown Weir—second conviction—three years in the provincial penitentiary; to commence at the termination of the first sentence.
George Danby—sheep stealing, aggravated by previous conviction—seven years hard labour in the penitentiary.
John Nelson—sheep stealing—three years do do
Hugh McTamany—larceny, aggravated—three years hard labour in the penitentiary.
William Edward Reid—same charge—three years hard labour in the penitentiary.
Hugh McTamany—second conviction—two years hard labour; to commence at the end of the first sentence.
John Breslau—assault, with intent to murder. This was one of the three who assaulted Henry F. Smith, a colored man, while he was going to chapel on Monday night last. The principal perpetrators of the deed having unfortunately been admitted on bail during the sitting of the Court, had made their escape. Breslau being an accomplice, however, was convicted by the jury on the first count of the indictment—assault, with intent to murder.

The Judge addressing the prisoner, said: The sentence of the Court, if pronounced against you, would be that of death. I have no alternative—it does not rest with me. I regret exceedingly to be called upon to say a single word to you. [The young prisoner was very much affected, and cried excessively.] Your poor mother and sister came to me last evening. I told them I had no alternative. [Here the Judge could not refrain from tears, and the Court and the audience were deeply moved.] You got yourself into bad company. This is the consequence of keeping bad company. What surprises me very much is, that in a serious charge like this, the principal should have been admitted to bail while this Court was sitting. The principal one concerned in this charge is not forthcoming to answer for himself. You, to a certain extent, are implicated and made answerable by the law. For what he did you are the only one brought to answer. When you connect yourself with those who are desperadoes and bad characters, all have to partake of the same guilt, in the eye of the law. It does not rest with me. I am extremely sorry for your case and I represented to your aged mother and sister all that could be done. The commutation of the sentence, or what may be done with you, rests entirely in the hands of the Executive Government. It does not rest with the Court. We cannot alter it. The only power that can alter it is the Executive Government. To that Government you must apply. Therefore, we abstain from passing sentence, and simply on the present occasion record judgment of death.

The prisoner cried bitterly as he left the dock.

Martin Richard Kehoe—Murder.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner said—You have been convicted of murder. What have you to say, why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced?

PRISONER. I declare my innocence before that God in whose presence I stand. I know nothing at all of the crime which lies against me. What the medical men have testified to here is untrue. I call upon God Almighty to have mercy upon me, for I protest my innocence.

After stating to the prisoner that he had been convicted on testimony so undeniable, as to leave no doubt of his guilt, thereby having no room for hope that the government would interfere, and admonishing him to prepare for death, the Judge proceeded to pronounce the sentence as follows:

The sentence of the Court is—that you now be removed hence to the common gaol of these counties, and there be confined until Monday, the 4th day of December, and that on that day you be removed hence and be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner before leaving the dock said, I call God to witness that I am innocent of the charge. You have to appear before that God as well as I, and you will there see I have spoken the truth. These may be the last words I may have to say to your Lordship.

The Court was deeply moved during the delivery of the awful sentence.

Patrick Farely, James Purcell, Thomas Hagan, Reynolds McMullen, Patrick Grainey, conspiracy, £5 each, and in default be committed to gaol.

James Paul, James Watson, Rebecca Blunt, Julia Bonna, and Maria Kelly, discharged.

Mr. HAGARTY here stated that the foreman of the Grand Jury had a statement to submit. It seems that one of the tailors—not one of the five—said to him, "this is all your doings. I will remember you for it." He gave the name as Mr. Costello.

Mr. WARD having been put upon oath, said that Costello touched him upon the hand while sitting in the Grand Jury box and beckoned to him as if he wanted to say something. He. [Mr. Ward] leant over the box and Costello said,—your name is Ward. He [Mr. Ward] answered in the affirmative. Costello then said, "this is your [Ward's] doings; I will remember you for it."

A warrant was granted for the apprehension of Mr. Costello.

This closed the criminal business of the Court, and after taking up some civil cases, the Assizes were closed.

Correspondence.

For the "Provincial Freeman."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Provincal Freeman* "Association," held in Chatham, C. W., November 8th, 1854, on motion, Mr. H. C. Jackson was called to the Chair, and J. M. Jones appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, to wit, the objections on the part of the disaffected Shareholders. After mutual explanations, the meeting unanimously resolved to pay in their Instalments due.

H. C. JACKSON, *Chairman.*
J. M. JONES, *Secretary.*

Arrival of the Arabia.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE MARKETS STILL ADVANCING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced October 13th.

Omar Pacha had gone to the Crimea to a Council of War. His forces are expected to go to the Crimea.

Menschikoff has been partially reinforced.

Reports have been again circulated simultaneously in Vienna, Paris, and London of the fall of Sebastopol.

It is said that General Canrobert had notified the French Government that the allied position is impregnable, being defended by 80,000 men, with 200 guns, and could easily be held against 200,000 Russians.

In consequence of correspondence found in Menschikoff's effects captured at Alma, important arrests have been made at Varna.

Two small British steamers have been ordered to the sea of Azoph, to bombard the town of Kerlich.

Lord Radcliffe has succeeded in procuring a firman to suppress the trade in Circassian and Grecian slaves.

A large portion of the French Baltic fleet have returned to Cherbourg.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to the 6th November.

British papers publish a list of the privates killed and wounded at Alma.

The national subscription for the killed and wounded reached £6,000.

A Regiment of Women have been organized for nurses, to be immediately sent to Scutari.

FRANCE.—Nothing of political interest.

SPAIN.—The constitutional project has been abandoned.

VIENNA.—A private despatch from Bucharest of 15th announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th. Two hundred pieces of artillery are employed, and Sebastopol was not expected to hold out more than three or four days.

The German press everywhere give indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and Prussia.

Great anxiety prevailed at Berlin.

Thirty thousand Russians had crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha. The vanguard is at Babadach. Twelve thousand Russians, under Uschakoff, occupied the Danube ferries, near Toultsch.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The arrival from the East, which extends to the 3rd October, enable us to furnish the following narrative of the movements of the army before Sebastopol.—On the 28th Sept., the second, third and fourth divisions of the army were ordered at once to move up to the height above Sebastopol, where they encamped the first division remaining at Kadikoi, behind the port of Balaklava, for the protection of that important post, while the Light Division rested on the heights above the harbour, which it had occupied before the surrender of the fort. At the desire of Gen. Brown, the Light Division also moved forward on the following day, and now occupies a position in the line of the besieging army. The engineer and the artillery proceeded at once to land the siege train, and on the 29th some of the guns were already dragged on the heights and temporarily placed in a field about one mile in the rear of the position occupied by the troops. From this elevated encampment, which was occupied by our troops without any opposition on the part of the enemy, a view may be obtained of the whole port of Sebastopol, with its harbour, arsenals, ships and forts lying within a circle of three or four miles, at the foot of the vast armament which already threatens the devoted city. In the military harbour, the Russians had moored a three decker, so as to direct its fire up the ravine which descends to the arsenal and the docks. On the east of the town, however, and immediately in front of the British lines, a strong horseshoe redout has been constructed, which we do not find marked in any of the maps now before us, and this will be the point against which our attack must first be directed.

The Duke of Cambridge's division, consisting of the Guards and Highland Brigade, remained in the rear of the army near Balaklava until the 2nd of October, in order to cover the base of operations from the possibility of an attack. Meanwhile the roads and tracks through the hilly country south of Khutor Mackenzie by which the Allied armies made their flank march on Balaklava, have been broken up and put into a state of defence by the British forces. The right flank of the army is effectually covered by the defile leading into the valley of the Sehernaya, by that stream, and by the marshy ground about it; and so satisfied was Lord Raglan on the 1st of October of the strength of this position, that he caused the 1st division to advance to the right of the army, and to take up the position it will occupy during the siege.—*London Times.*

DISPOSITION OF THE BESIEGED ARMIES.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday, the 16th, contains the following article :—

The Minister of War has received from the General-in-Chief of the army in the East, despatches dated Oct. 3.

No fresh military operations had been effected since the taking of Balaklava. The two armies are established in an excellent military position, the English army drawing its *materiel* and provisions from Balaklava, and the French from two small bays to the north of Cape Chersonesus.

This position of the two armies has naturally determined their mode of distribution of the territory before the place of Sebastopol during the siege. The French army will have the left of the attack, from the sea to the southern fort. The English army will take the right, from the southern fort to the ruins of Inkermann.

Our army is divided into two corps—the first, under the orders of General Foley, and composed of the third and fourth divisions, will make the siege ;—the second, under the command of General Bosquet, and comprising the first and second divisions, will form the corps of observation. The Turkish division is placed in reserve according to circumstances.—The English army has made similar arrangements. A portion of its divisions will assist in the attacks against the place; the other part forming a corps of observation, will be united with the corps of General Bosquet.

These arrangements are of a nature to remove all doubt as to the result of the siege which is about to commence.

OMAR PACHA'S OPERATIONS.

The *Morning Chronicle* noticing that an impression appears to prevail that Omar Pacha will immediately assume the offensive in Bessarabia, says that it may perhaps be doubted whether such a movement is actually contemplated; but even if the Turkish commander should not cross the frontier, the menacing attitude which he assumes in its vicinity will be almost equally efficacious in detaining in compulsory inactivity a large Russian army of observation. It may be added that offensive operations on his part would at this moment be unavailing for the immediate purpose of effecting a diversion in favor of the allies, since any Russian force, designed for the relief of Sebastopol, must, ere this, have reach Perkop.

According to the statements of deserters, the spirits of the Russian army appear to be much depressed since its disasters upon the Alma, where it lost from 7000 to 8000 men.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE TO ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* thus writes :—I understand, from what appears excellent authority, that the talked-of visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England will take place in the course of the month of November, but I have not heard that the precise day is fixed. I understand that it is expected that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will return the visit about the middle of May next, when her Majesty will not only be able to see the French Exhibition, which will then be open but see Paris in all its glory, with the immense improvements now going on, in a state of completion. It is almost needless to say that this exchange of visits is of immense importance.—They must not be looked on simply as an exchange of civilities between the Sovereigns of two great countries. They are a great political event, and will do much to coment the alliance which has already been so cordially entered into between the people of both countries.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs active. Ohio flour 43s. Wheat advanced 1s. on the week. Corn advanced 1s. Western Canal flour at 38s.

Cotton unchanged. Lard advanced.

Consols 94¾.

Arrival of the America.

THE WAR.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9th.

The *America*, from Liverpool, on the 28th ult., arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock.

The Collins' steamer *Atlantic* arrived off Holyhead at noon on Wednesday 25th, but could not enter the Mersey until 3 o'clock.

The *St. Louis* sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th.

The London *Times* says, we are informed that Mr. Soule, the American Minister at Madrid, was refused admisssion to pass through France, from England to Spain.

The London *Morning Post*, announcing the acquisition of Samana, says it amounts virtually, if not actually, to the annexation of St. Domingo.

The acquisition by the United States of so important a point in the West Indies—a position threatening on either hand the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indian positions, cannot be received with indifference.

A letter from the Hague, of the 21st, mentioning the departure of Mr. Gibson for America, says, that he took with him the result of the conference of the American Ministers at Ostend.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol is not taken.

The latest advices show that 20 days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and their opening fire upon Sebastopol; both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 15th; on the 17th fire was commenced on the place both from land and sea. The bombardment was continued till night, the Russians lost 500 killed and wounded; Admiral Kornilrff was killed.

The Russian fortifications suffered very little on the 18th. The bombardment was resumed from the Allied batteries only.

When the mail left Constantinople 5 steamers had arrived at Balaklava with men wounded in repelling a great Sortee of 20,000 strong.

General Raglan and Canrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and requested the woman, children, and sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted upon the Hospitals.

So far as known the Russian army is concentrated upon the outer Belbec, and already numbers 45,000.

The allied army is divided into a scige army and army of observation.

On the 5th and 11th the garrison of Sebastopol made *sorties* and destroyed some small works.

On the evening of the 5th a convoy of 3,000 Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The allies now number 110,000 and 8,000 additional French are ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st and 5,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters of the 12th say that the Allies have 300 gun batteries, and after a few days fire, will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at 40,000 men.

Altogether the prospect of the speedy fall of Sebastopol is not so favourable to the allies.

General Menschikoff, who commanded at Sinope, is Commandant of Sebastopol. He has published an address saying he will defend it to the last, and any one is welcome to shoot him if he don't.

Advices from Constantinople to the 23rd say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, and that the English garrison of 500 men had retired with the loss of 1 gun. This is denied in the English papers.

An Allied force is sent under Gens. Bosque and Achmet Pacha to Perekop, to prevent the advance of the Russians.

Affairs look black between Prussia and Austria.

A great council of war was held at Vienna, the Emperor presided.

It is reported that Austria summoned Prussia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallacia.

The whole Austrian army was to be placed on a war footing on the 24th.

The garrison at Vienna has been ordered to be ready to march at 48 hours notice. Russia meantime continues to menace Austria.

The Czar has gone to Warsaw.

Little doubt is entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

PRUSSIA.

Austria had returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian Government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of the 30th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Fleet will leave the Baltic about the end of November, returning in squadrons to Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plymouth and Cork. Five floating batteries and 20 gun boats, drawing about four feet of water each are building in England for spring operations. An expedition is to be sent out next spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae will have the command.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has written a letter of condolence to Madame St. Arnaud and bestowing a pension of 20,000 francs upon her as a national recompense.

The whole camp of the south is to embark or east.

Mr. Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement and a clamor was being raised to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his recall.

Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of abdicating.

Calavera is in Paris.

The Legitimists are preparing for a movement. Austria has just concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists all railroads constructed and worked by the Government in Hungary and Bohemia.

The Company pays 200,000,000 francs, on which the Government guarantees 5 per cent.

CHINA.

CANTON, 9th Sept.

The city is still besieged and the distress of the besieged was great.

The insurgents yet hold Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 27th.

Messrs. Richardson & Co. report that flour had been in good consumptive demand until Friday the 27th when the advanced rates partly receded and limited business. Market, however, closed on the week with an advance of 2s. on flour and 6d. a 9d. on wheat. Indian corn continued in active demand, chiefly or the continent at 3s. a 4s. advance.

LATEST.

On the 21st the operations of the besiegers continued, and their fire was effectively answered.

TREBISOND, Oct. 9.

The Abasian Chiefs have refused to receive Schamyl's envoy. Harriff Pacha has consequently cut off all communication with the coast of Abasia.

PARIS, Friday night.

There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into the Dobrudscha; it is therefore doubted.

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 14th fixed the site of batteries which will destroy the Russian shipping. A Russian war steamer had been captured by the fleet.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains news of a victory over the Russians near Gurney. They lost their baggage and 30 guns, and a Russian General was killed.

Arrival of the New Governor at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.

The new Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, arrived at a little before 8 o'clock this morning, in the steamer *John Munn*, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Head and the Misses Heads, and Miss Murphy. The party were met on the wharf by the Commandant of the Garrison, by Col. Thorndyke, R. A., Lieut. Col. Irvine, A. D. C., and Capt. Hamilton, Military Secretary. Owing to the clearness of the night, the steamer arrived in port earlier than usual; notwithstanding the early hour, a considerable number of persons were on the wharf. No public demonstration was got up, from the day of the arrival of his Excellency not having been previously known.

Great Western Railroad Accident.

The following is the substance of the presentment of the Grand Jury to Chief Justice Macaulay, delivered in Chatham, on the 4th instant:

The Jurors having bestowed great care and attention on the melancholy circumstance which occurred at Baptiste Creek, about 15 miles West of Chatham, on Friday, October 17th, at about half past 5 in the morning, resulting from a collision between the Mail Express Train going West, and a Gravel or Ballast Train; and which involved a great sacrifice of human life, and leaving others wounded and mutilated, considers that from the unusually dense fog which then prevailed, common prudence on the part of the Conductor of the Gravel Train should have restrained him from venturing out of the siding until daylight, and correct information should have been obtained by the Conductor or the Engineer, respecting the Express Train being unavoidably delayed between London and Chatham.

The Jury further present that great blame is attached to the Conductor and Engineer, for venturing out in distinct violation of the rules laid down by the Great Western Railway for the guidance of the officers and employes. Had these rules and regulations been obeyed, the accident would not have happened.

The Jury also present that D. W. Twitchell, the Couductor, and Kettlewell, the Engineer, of the Locomotive *St. Lawrence*, employed at the Gravel pit, are guilty of manslaughter, they having, by reason of wilful negligence, caused the death of J. P. Bodfish, Nathaniel Oakes, and about fifty others.

They also present an opinion that no Gravel Train should be allowed to use the main track at night, and that proper watchmen should be appointed, as far as practicable, to keep the line clear, and give timely warning to Conductors of Gravel trains, if there is an impediment or hindrance on the Road.

In accordance with this presentment, Chief Justice Macaulay issued Bench Warrants for the apprehension of Twitchell and Kettlewell. The latter was actually apprehended and lodged in gaol, bail for his reappearance being refused.—*Spectator.*

☞ George Irwin, one of the persons connected with the attempted murder of the colored man Henry F. Smith, and who was bailed, but absconded, returned to this city—disguised in female attire—on Friday evening, and remained until four o'clock on Sunday morning, when John Malone, the other party implicated in the matter, also arrived in Toronto. About nine o'clock on the latter morning, the Police Magistrate got information of the return of the parties; but, although the utmost exertions were then, and still continue to be made, by the police authorities, no trace of their present whereabouts has yet been discovered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday se'night a coloured man of the name of S. G. Lightfoot, farmer, in the Township of West Flamboro,' while returning with his team from Hamilton, was stopped by five young men in Beasely's Hollow, and compelled, under fear of his life, to give up what money he had on his person, being about £5 currency. The parties were all armed—not less than three pistols having been presented at Lightfoot's head, when his money was demanded. He was accompanied on the occasion by his mother-in-law, but from the darkness of the night, it would be questionable whether either of them would be able to recognize the ruffians. On leaving they proceeded towards Hamilton, and undoubtedly belong to some gang of scoundrels with which this part of the Province would seem to be at present infested. Occurrences of this kind have hitherto been rare amongst us, and it is to be hoped the guilty parties will not escape the punishment they so justly merit.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 10, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	a	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8	3	a	8	6
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	6	a	4	8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	11	a	3	0
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	9
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	a	90	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	a	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25	0	a	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	8	a	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	9	a	0	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	a	4	0
Geese—each	2	6	a	3	0

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ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

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Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

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Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

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The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.
2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.
3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.
4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent
5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.
6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

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Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

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J. P. WILLIAMS.
Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m

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SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

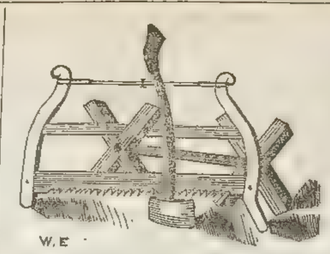
GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.



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This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto,
July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss SYKES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

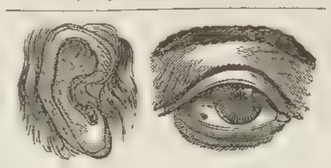
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. CARY, *City Baths*, Front St.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO-STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.,

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

'ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, AIR-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

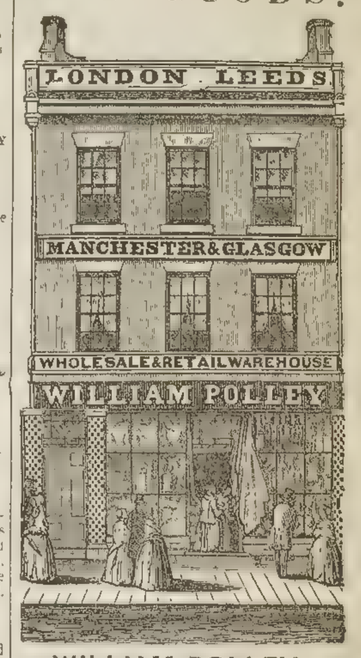
N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Broadel SILKS,
French Merinoes, Coburgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto. LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATINGL IBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three

Poetry.

Drat the Flies.

The sun was shining hotly on a fine September day,
When I heard an angry matron so bitterly inveigh
Against the tribe of insects that in autumn time arise;
She clenched her fists and stamped her feet, and cried, "Ah—drat them flies!

"There ain't no rest, nor quiet, nor comfort to be had
For them nasty filthy creatures; they're enough to drive one mad;
They settle on our noses; they whizzes in our eyes;
And they buzzwuzwuzzes in our ears: ah—drat them plaguey flies!

"There's not a safe that's safe from them; no apple room without,
And them vexatious wasps, which also is about,
And one can sting almost as bad as t'other when they tries,
Ay, through a cotton stocking, too! ah—drat them vicious flies!

"Them hojus big blue-bottles blows over all the meat,
To that degree that mutton can't be kept a day to eat;
They swarms in every pantry; and them of smaller size
Bespots and spatters everything: ah—drat them horrid flies!

"They sticks in treacle, jellies, preserves, and sweets and jams,
And they breeds their nits, and hoppers, and choppers in our hams,
They infests every cupboard; not a hole but where they pries,
No crink nor crank but they creeps through: ah—drat them crawly flies!

"They drownds theirselves in mikings, and gets into the tea,
In every sugar-basin there's always two or three;
We finds 'em in our puddins, we finds 'em in our pies,
I've no patience with the rebels: ah—drat them tiresome flies!

"They ferrets into wardrobes, and there they spiles the cloth,
For 'tis my firm opinion 'tis they that breeds the moth;
And tell me what you will, you won't persuade me otherwise;
No, get along with you, I say: ah—drat them noxous flies!

"I lays about fly-papers in every room in vain,
Catch hundreds and kill thousands, as many comes again;
Just like them Rooshian locurses, which also I despise;
I can't abear no insex: ah—drat all them nasty flies!"

RECIPES, &c.

How to Boil and Dress Maccaroni.—Put in an iron pot or stew-pan two quarts of water; let it boil; add two teaspoonsful of salt, one ounce of butter; then add one pound of maccaroni; boil till tender, let it be rather firm to the touch; it is then ready for use, either for soup, pudding, or to be dressed with cheese. Drain it into a cullender; put it back in the pan, add four ounces of cheese or more, a little butter; salt, and pepper; toss it well together and serve. It will be found light and nutritious, and well worthy the notice of vegetarians.

Pumpkin Pie.—Stew the pumpkin dry, and make it like squash pie, only season rather higher. In the country, where this real Yankee pie is prepared in perfection, ginger is always used with other spices. There, too, part cream instead of milk is mixed with the pumpkin, which gives it a richer flavor. Roll the paste rather thicker than for fruit pies, as there is but one crust. If the pie is large and deep, it will require to bake an hour in a brisk oven.

Apple Dumplings.—With a narrow knife or apple corer, take out the core of pared tart mellow apples, and fill the place of the core with sugar; roll out some plain light pie crust about two-thirds of an inch thick, and cut it into pieces of just sufficient size to roll the apple in. Enclose an apple in each piece, tying each in a thick piece of cloth well floured. Boil one hour without intermission. A better way is to cover each cloth with soft boiled rice, enclose the apple with this, and tie the cloth around snugly, and boil till the apple is tender.

Apple Snow.—Put twelve good tart apples in cold water, and set them over a slow fire; when soft, drain off the water, strip the skins of the apples, core them, and lay them in a deep dish. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth; put half a pound of powdered white sugar to the apples, beat them to stiff froth, and add the beaten eggs. Beat the whole to a stiff snow, then turn it into a dessert dish, and ornament it with myrtle or box.

To Make Tomato Tart.—Roll out your flour dough into very thin flakes, and place them on your bake plates; then cut your tomatoes into thin slices, and spread them over this dough thinly. Take two table-spoonfuls of good brown sugar, and one table spoonful of cinnamon bark; mix and spread over each plate of tomatoes; bake well, but not too rapidly, and you will have a tart fit for the palate of an epicure. The fruit should be fine.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Boil one pound of sweet potatoes, very tender, and press them, while hot, through a grater—the finer the better. To this, add half a dozen eggs, well beaten, three-quarters of a pound of fine sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, some grated nutmeg and lemon rind, and a glass of old brandy. Put a paste in the dish, and when the pudding is done, sprinkle the top with white sugar, finely pulverized. This is a dish fit to grace the table of an Apicins.

To Pickle Walnuts.—When they are in a condition to admit of their being easily perforated with a pin, they are fit to pickle. Gather the fruit fresh from the trees, and place them in very cold, strong brine; allow them to remain twelve or fourteen days. The brine should be previously well boiled and skimmed. Take a quantity of good sharp vinegar, sufficient to cover them, and put into it one whole pepper, some mustard cloves, and onions, ginger, garlic, and horse radish. The whole should be boiled, and poured over the walnuts. It requires from two to three months to pickle walnuts thoroughly; but when properly prepared, they are delicious, and very highly esteemed by most persons.

Importance of the Onion.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is so largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analysis, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent of gluten. It ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and grain of the east. It is not merely a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring, it is because experience has proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

Quick Digestion—Healthy Food.—Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight-ninths of nutritious matter it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy more than three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half, half an hour sooner than chickens. Roasted veal, pork and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of any articles of food.—*Scientific American.*

Apple Molasses and Apple Butter.

The juice of the sweet apple, it is probably well known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article, when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple or tart pies, to the best West India Molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to improve the flavor. Beet made with it, possesses a brisk and highly vapid flavor, which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make one barrel of molasses, costing in ordinary seasons about $5,50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing this article, says:

"I make a little cider; my apples are worth more fed to my hogs, than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences, that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house and boiled in brass, to the proper consistence; taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples used, and the richness of the new liquor. Four or four and a half are generally sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selections of apples, five barrels may be necessary, but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold, as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool and from thence into a new sweet barrel, put into a cool cellar, where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times."

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 7½ inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz.

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do [1 to 10, 16 to 35	do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34. 76.		

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d	do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;	
3d Con	1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

Wages in Canada.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3½	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6½	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11½	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1½	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8½	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3½	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6½	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11½	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11½	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1½	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	" £1 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexion, and ranks together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, & Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Fredrick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ord nary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period; but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shattesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted.

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq. John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R Spicer Esq., S Horman-Fisher, Esq; Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq; Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme: J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	5	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq. MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G., W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T Tyler, Esq; Mr S. Berry; Mrs. W Cook; Mr Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation),; Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq., Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Gedart; Z. Armitage, Esq: Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq, E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq; Anonymous; J Bain, Esq; Mrs. Fauconer; Mr Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq, Mr Bignole; E. Ball, Esq, M.P; Mr Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854. { NUMBER 35.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

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THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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F PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

Trust in God and Persevere.

Brother, is life's morning clouded?
Has the sunlight ceased to shine!
Is the earth in darkness shrouded?
Would'st thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother, let thy vision
Look above: see, see light is near,
Soon will come the next transition,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, has life's hope receded,
Hast thou sought its joys in vain?
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing at thy pain?
Cheer up; brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear;
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, all things round are calling
With united voice, "be strong!"
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yes, my brother, though life's trouble
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon 'twill banish like a bubble,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

He from His high throne in Heaven,
Watches every step you take;
He will see each fetter riven,
Which your foes in anger make;
Cheer up, brother, he has power
To dry up every tear,
And though darkest tempests lower,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, there's a quiet slumber,
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save;
Wait thou 'til life's quiet even,
Closes round thee, bright and clear,
And till called from earth to heaven,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Miscellaneous.

The Reformer of Turkey and his Gazette.

We do not read much in what are called the War-books; but in dipping into the volumes, we occasionally alight upon passages that have more than a transitory interest. In a work now before us, for instance, which gives an impromptu history of Islamism, commencing with the biography of Mohammed from his birth, we skip over with suspicion those portions that ought to have taken years to write instead of months or weeks, but give ourselves up with perfect faith to the off-hand sketches of existing things that are evidently drawn from personal observation. The author does not paint the Turks quite *en beau*; but he has confidence in the reality of the civilisation they are commencing, and looks with hope to their future. This civilisation, our readers know, is spick-and-span new, and some deny its title to the name of civilization at all. The last sultan, Mahmoud, and all his subjects, were semi-barbarians till the chief arrived at the calm and reflective middle age of man; at which point he seems to have been suddenly inspired with an ambition to imitate the refinement of Christian Europe. The slavery of the harem was discouraged, although the sultan did not dare to attempt to put it down. The number of captives for the market was diminished, and their consequently higher value told favourably on their treatment. A man looked at his purchased slave in the light of a round sum of money; more attention was paid to her health and comfort; jealousy demanded more in the way of confirmation than trifles light as air; even absolute misconduct did not seem to justify the master in condemning himself to so heavy a mulct, and recourse, therefore, was more rarely had to the ultimate measures hinted at in the verse of the poet—

There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the wave.

As Mahmoud rose in civilisation, he uncrossed his legs, got up from his carpet, and seated himself decently on a chair, like a Christian man. He rigged a table in his dining-room, covered it with a damask cloth, and overspread it with plate. His dishes and plates were of silver, his spoons of gold, and instead of his own unbelieving fingers, which he had hitherto used in dipping into the greasy pillaufs, he had orthodox knives and forks. Mahmoud drank champagne at his meals: this was in fact his favorite beverage, and he sipped away at it till he became as glorious as any king in Christendom. Poor Mahmoud! his barbarous admiration of the Franks could not distinguish between their virtues and their vices; and so he became not only tolerant and merciful, but drunken, and the reforming sultan is shrewdly suspected to have died at last of *delirium tremens*.

It was Mahmoud who began those reforms in the army, the result of which we can read in every newspaper; but we are more interested in another step in advance made by this lover of champagne—the establishment at Constantinople of a Gazette. 'This first Turkish newspaper,' says Mr. Neale, 'was called the *Taakvimi Veekai* or the *Tatler of Events*, and it was first issued to the public on Guy Faux Day 1831. No Guy in the streets of London ever attracted a greater portion of inquisitiveness than did the first Turkish press. I doubt whether the conspirator himself, when taken in the very act, with his lantern and matches, gave rise to more conversation, inquirers, suggestions, and execrations, than did this Turkish *Tatler*. Crowds assembled in the streets round any learned scribe who could spell its pages out to them; and the indignation of the old school knew no bounds at the fresh innovation of their long-inherent rights of exclusive ignorance and fanaticism—the padasha and the vizier must have gone mad to countenance such a scandal.' Curiosity, however, got the better of indignation. The most bigoted of the Turks slipped the atrocious article into their fathomless trousers, and carried it home with them to examine its contents in the secret recesses of the harem. These, however, were the learned men who could read; the others flocked to the public cafes and khatibs, where they could share the misdemeanour with a crowd of their own class, and employ the services of persons who possessed the necessary accomplishment. These individuals rose at once to the surface of society. The heavens raised coffee, pipes, and paras upon them; and as the solemn audience sat around, stroking their beards, and staring in amazement as the recital went on, a spectator might have fancied that he saw the Moslem mind awakening, rubbing its eyes to find out where it was, and blinking in the new light of morning.

The paper was a decided success; and not merely in Constantinople, but throughout a great part of the empire. This appears marvellous, but it is full of hope. The Turks parted with their literary prejudices with less struggle than the army did with their sack trousers; and in a singularly short time the circulation of the *Tatler* became immense. In out-of-the-way places, such as Alexandretta and Antioch, our author himself was indebted to its columns for news of what was doing in Europe. 'Some fair notion may be conceived of the varied instructive and amusing information the columns of this paper contained, when I state that through its medium ignorant bigoted old Turks, who had never travelled, even by a book, ten miles beyond the town of their birth, whose education had consisted entirely in being able just to read and write their language—the latter imperfectly enough—the patterns of whose huge sherwals, and turbans, and zennars had been perpetuated in the same family through twenty generations—whose pride was plentiful, and who never condescended to smile; even these hard-headed and harder-hearted men, were enabled to form some indistinct conception of railways and steamers, and of the immense advantage which they must eventually prove to the advancement of commerce and science. The project aerial ship was perfectly described, and constituted the theme of endless conversation Being a Frank, and, above all, an Englishman, I was allowed no peace of mind or tranquility, being supposed to possess perfect knowledge of the working and planning of so marvellous an invention. Day after day, week after week, the same incomparably dull old faces, all beard and inquisitiveness, preceded by the invariable pipe-bearer, followed by some half-score attendants and hangers-on, would be seen approaching the house, entering and taking precisely the same seat as yesterday, and recapitulating the same questions which, at the expiration of the first week, had been asked and responded to at least a dozen of times. Happily, the project exploded. The ship was a failure. The old Turks no longer looked nervously forward to the day when, turning out some fine morning, they would find the whole town gazing earnestly up into the air at Smith, and Brown, and Jones, and other adventurous travellers, who were ballooning it to Timbuctoo from the fabulous cities of Mexico. The *Tatler* explained to the Turks that the project was a failure, and then we were permitted some small peace of mind.' The great object accomplished by the *Tatler*, was forcing upon the Turks the knowledge that there exists other countries worthy of observation as well as their own. They began to doubt, while they read, whether they actually were, as they had hitherto believed themselves to be—a peculiar people, favoured, like the Israelites of old, with an especial patronage; and as the present war against a nation low down in refinement, brings them in friendly contact with the refined people of the West, it is not too much to hope that the change thus begun will go steadily on.

If we add that Mahmoud was a patron of art, and that pictures are now bought and hung up in Turkey—that he found a school of surgery—and that he opened asylums for lunatics, who are now treated as patients, instead of being venerated as saints or prophets—we have said enough to show that at least the point of the wedge has been inserted.

Prince Mentschikoff.

Our European correspondent has furnished us with some account of Prince Mentschikoff, the general who has played so important a part in the Turco-Russian struggle, and to whom the Czar has committed the defence of the Crimea.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff is a descendant of Alexander Mentschikoff, the famous favorite of Peter the Great, who, from being the apprentice of a baker, rose, by degrees, to the highest dignities of the Russian Empire; but, under the reign of Peter II., fell in disgrace, and was exiled to Siberia. The father of Prince Alexander Sergius recovered, by the favor of Paul I., the estates of the family, but is, for the rest, almost unknown to history. Prince Alexander Sergius himself was born in the memorable year of 1789, and entered the Russian army in 1805. Some time later, he was appointed attache to the Russian Legation at Vienna. During the campaigns from 1812 to 1815, he held the position of an adjutant of the Emperor Alexander, and rose, in that capacity, to the rank of general. After the pacification of Europe, he became a most ardent member of the party which favored the plans of the Greek *Hetæri*, the object of which was the enfranchisement of the Greeks from the Turkish yoke, and the restoration of the Byzantine empire, under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander. There can be no doubt that the Prince favored, at first, the plan in question; but the military revolutions in Naples, Piedmont, and Spain, had the effect of changing his views, or perhaps, rather, of inspiring him with hesitation. His ears became deaf to the most urgent representations in behalf of the Greeks. This induced Mentschikoff, together with Capodistrias, Strogonoff, and several other high Russian dignitaries, to resign their positions.

But on the death of the Emperor Alexander, and the succession of his brother Nicholas to the throne, Prince Mentschikoff was sent as ambassador plenipotentiary extraordinary to Persia, in order to attempt at inducing the Schah to enter into an alliance with Russia against Turkey. The Prince failed in accomplishing the object in view, because the Schah was by English emissaries led to believe that the affairs of Russia were in the greatest disorder, on account of the revolt of the troops, and that there was a fair chance of compelling the new Czar to submit to a disadvantageous peace. Therefore, instead of accepting the proffered alliance, the Schah declared war against Russia. But the result was, as is generally known, very unhappy for the Persian prince, and consequently quite the contrary to what he had been induced to anticipate.

Prince Mentschikoff, instead of returning to St. Petersburg, joined, without having, however, received any official appointment, the army which the Czar had sent against Persia. But, on the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1828, he was appointed commander of a corps, at the head of which he attacked Anapa, and compelled that important place to surrender, on the 23rd of June. From thence he was transferred, by the command of the Emperor, to the European theatre of the war, in order to cause the siege of Varna to be pursued with increased vigor. But the remarkable energy which he displayed at this place was of no long duration, on account of the severe wounds he received from a cannon ball, and which made him unfit for any further service during the war in question.

After the healing of his wounds he was appointed vice-admiral, and chief of the staff general of the fleet. To him, it is affirmed by good authority, much praise is due, for the increase of strength and efficiency which the Russian navy, since that time, has attained. In the year 1831, he was appointed Governor General of Finland; in 1834 he was made an admiral; and in 1836 he became minister of the navy; but on resigning that position, he returned to the discharge of his duties as Governor General of Finland, while at the same time directing his especial attention to the improvement and increase of the Baltic fleet of Russia.

Count Leiningen having succeeded in obtaining from Turkey some concessions demanded by Austria, and the French Ambassador at Constantinople having, by threatening that the French fleet was ready to proceed to the coast of Syria, compelled the Turkish Government to submit to certain demands relative to the "Holy Places," the Emperor of Russia deemed that the time was come when he ought to take a decisive step toward the ultimate aim which he had in view relative to Turkey. He resolved, therefore, to send an ambassador extraordinary, provided with very extensive powers and very large means, to the Turkish capital, in order, by persuasion, corruption, and menaces, to induce the Turkish Government to submit to conditions which the ambassador was to propose, and which, if accepted, would have conferred upon the the Czar the right of interfering, in certain respects, with the internal affairs of Turkey.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff was the person whom the Emperor Nicholas selected, as the most suitable of the Russian dignitaries, to proceed to Constantinople, to address to the Sultan personally the arrogant demand, which was intended to divest that Prince of a part of his sovereign right, in order to transfer the same to the Czar, who, as the ambassador was to mention distinctly, would view a refusal as a *casus belli*

Mentschikoff, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue—including one General, two Colonels, and two Commodores of ships-of-the-line, proceeded to Constantinople, where his arrival produced the greatest excitement among the Greek portion of the population. A great number of Greeks daily surrounded the palace where Mentschikoff had taken up his residence; and whenever he made his appearance in public, the Greeks received him with manifest signs of joy, and, as a token of their especial regard, uncovered their heads, which they use never to do, except during religious festivities. It appeared evident that this class of Turkish subjects were informed that the Prince was empowered by the Czar to demand their emancipation from the supremacy of the Sultan, at least with regard to everthing connected with the exercise of their religion.

The deportment of Menchikoff himself, during his short stay at Constantinople, was well calculated to prove his total want of all the qualities necessary to a Diplomatist, or that he had been sent by the Czar thither for the purpose of procuring him a pretext for attacking Turkey. He displayed so much pride and arrogance as to make himself ridiculous, instead of attaining the desired object of inspiring the Turks with fear for the power of his master. He seemed to forget, or not to understand, that every fault which he committed would eagerly be taken hold of by Lord Stratford Canning of Redcliffe, the English ambassador, in order to be used as means of inducing the Turkish Government the more obstinately to resist the conditions which he was come to impose upon it. His first visit to the Grand Vizier was attended with circumstances which must necessarily excite the national pride of every Turk. At another occasion, when he was expected at Kuru Tscheorne, the residence of the Grand Vizier, where he was to have an interview with many of the highest Turkish dignitaries, he was seen on board his magnificent steamer, passing the palace where he was expected, and landing at Besehilu Tasch, the residence of the Sultan himself as if he had forgotten the place which had been assigned to him by the Grand Vizier, but in reality to oblige the Sultan to admit him to a new audience, which he had been refused, on account of the alleged or real illness of that Prince. He did not hesitate in addressing some reproaches to the Sultan, and in giving him the advice "to consult all such persons who were able to inform him of the consequences which would follow upon his refusal to submit to the demands of the Czar." Having pronounced these words in a rather loud voice and with much vehemence, Mentschikoff returned to his steamer, but, instead of directing it to proceed back to Bujukdere, he ordered it to remain at anchor before the gates and windows of the imperial palace, as if wishing that the Sultan, while meditating what answer to return, should have within his sight a memento of the Russian fleet, which was but a few days sailing distant from Constantinople.

The whole conduct of Mentschikoff was of so provoking and insulting a character as to make it generally believed, especially by the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, that he had exceeded his instructions. After declaring that he could have no farther official communications with the Turkish Government, he nevertheless continued to communicate officially with the *Divan*; and after announcing the day on which he was to depart, he remained beyond that time still full twelve days, at Bujudere, on board of his steam frigate, which, indeed, during his whole stay at Constantinople, he made to play a very conspicuous part. The ambassadors of the other great European Powers, who had made several successful attempts at mediating between him and the Government of Turkey, adopted, meanwhile, new conditions of reconciliation, which, by the hands of one among themselves, the Austrian Charge d' Affaires, *von Kletzl*, then offered to Mentschikoff for acceptance. But he returned a prompt refusal, and in the night between the 21st and 22d of May, 1853, he departed from the shores of the Bosphorus.

If, as there are many reasons to suppose, he hastened by his pride and overbearing conduct the rupture between Russia and Turkey, he must ere this have perceived his folly, and deeply repented the share he took in causing the outbreak of a war, which has shown the vanity of all human calculations, at the same time as it must have had the effect of convincing himself how much he overrated the real power of his master. But justice seems to require that we make the remark, that the Turkish Government might perhaps have yielded to his arrogant demands, on account of the fright with which he inspired it, had not the English and French ambassadors, and especially the former, encouraged it to brave the fury of the Czar. Russian partisans have therefore, while acquitting the Emperor Nicholas of all blame, not hesitated in accusing Lord Stratford Redcliffe, and even Lord Palmerston, as responsible for the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey; asserting that, even after the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians, any farther hostilities might easily have been prevented, but for the machinations of those two English diplomatists. One of the advocates of the innocence of the Czar uses the following expressions: "Who will have to answer at the Supreme Tribunal for all the blood to be shed by Christian nations in this war? Not unhappy Turkey, she is *hors de cause*; not Russia, as we have proved by an examination of her interests, and of the continuous and premeditated policy of her rival; not even France, in spite of that personal policy which the national feeling will soon or late condemn. *The whole responsibility of this war must fall upon a few English statesmen—notably upon Lord Redcliffe and Lord Palmerston*, who, while they detest each other, have worked cordially together in driving their country to war." But much blame as is duly attached to the English Government, for the unscrupulous course of policy generally pursued by it, I think that the impartial historian will deem it justified in opposing the realization of the ambitious plans of the Czar relative to Turkey, and decide that the Emperor Nicholas, and the councellors whose advices he followed in invading the Danubian Principalities, are alone responsible for all the sufferings entailed upon humanity by the means of the war in question.

Prince Mentschikoff returned from Constantinople to St. Petersburgh, which city he entered in a very unostentatious way; hence the rumor was renewed, that he had exceeded his instructions, but subsequent events have afforded no confirmation of this having been the case. Be this as it will, he was at least visited with no visible signs of his master's displeasure. After a short stay at St. Petersburgh, he proceeded to Moscow and thence to the Crimea. He had been appointed Governor General of that Peninsula, and commander-in-chief of all the forces stationed there, including the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and the garrison of St. Sebastopol. From that place he directed the attack which, some months later, was made with so much success upon the Turkish squadron in the harbor of Sinope To the inquiry of the Czar, whether he deemed his forces sufficient to resist an attack of the combined English and French fleet, he is reported to have returned the answer, "I don't know whether we can conquer the French and English, but I know that we all, officers, soldiers, and sailors, are resolved to fight to the last man, for the honor of your majesty and of Russia." He has now ample opportunity of proving the sincerity of this assertion. More than sixty thousand enemies have landed on the Crimea, and we know now, with certainty, that Prince Mentschikoff has in the vicinity of the Alma river been defeated by the invading forces, under the command of the Marshall St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan.

What Family Government Is.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholic little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the village, and destined to the gallows. But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin and to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirement of the civil Magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God; without reference to whether it may or not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fitly chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you both intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do what you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him, who gave you your authority; who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

Agriculture in Japan.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, thus writes from on board the United States frigate *Powhattan*, while at anchor in the Bay of Yelodo. The agriculture of Japan must be as instructive to us Western nations, in many respects, as that of China:

"The region of country near this anchorage is exceedingly fertile, and the black, rich, soil, produces two crops annually; the wheat and barley are now almost ready to flower in same places. The rice fields are draining, will soon be ready to receive the shoots, for here all the rice is transplanted. Wheat and barley are drilled and not sown broad-cast, and the vigorous grain shows the care bestowed on it. During the time we have been in this bay the climate has been very pleasant, a good medium between too hot and too cold; snow resting on Mount Fusi and other high mountains, but never on the lowlands. This peak is considered about 14,000 feet high, and lies nearly due west of our ships, raising its symetrical cone far above every other point. The country is undulating in this vicinity, a succession of ravines, plataux, valleys, and ridges, affording room for the forest-lands as well as grain. Terraces are common, some of which have cost great labor to dig them down. Oak, chestnut, maple, pines, furs, and other trees, not recognized in their winter nakedness, are common but the abundance of the Camellia Japonican growing 40 or 50 feet high, and now lately covered with flowers, is the admiration of all. The Japanese furnished a large supply of them for the dinner table the other day. The white Japonica is not so common, only one or two trees having been met. The Pyrus Japonica is also common, and peaches are now in flower. I have seen two specimens of pine trees, the top of which were forced down and trained over a framework, leaving the trunk like the handle of an umbrella underneath this canopy of thirty feet width. The time spent on one was twenty—on the other, thirty years. A pine grafted on a fir was also shown me, and if this small village exhibits these horticultural curiosities, larger cities doubtless furnished greater rarities. Many of the pines and other trees covering the hills are planted, and we have met farmers putting out saplings on steep hills, which otherwise we would never have suspected were not natural growth. This shows the great cost of fuel and the care taken to keep up a supply."

ASSYRIAN DISOVERIES.—From an account of Assyrian researches and discoveries, in the last Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, made by Col. Rawlinson, we learn that the most recent, as well as the most important discovery, in an historical and geographical point of view, is that of another obelisk, in the south-east corner of the great mound of Nimrod, and erected by Shamasphula, the son of Shalombara. The date of the obelisk is about the beginning of the eighth century, B. C. The chronology of Assyria has received a valuable accession by the discovery of a record of one of the early kings, whose name is read Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later King of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-Pileser I, is shown to have flourished 418 years before the reign of Sennacherib. From letters more recently received, we learn that Col. Rawlinson has read the name of Semiramis on the statue of the god Nebo, dug up from the ruins of the palace of Nimrod. Semiramis appears, in a legend upon the statue, to have been really the wife of Pal, King of Assyria, the same as is mentioned in the book of Kings—the cotemporary of Menahem, King of Israel. This would place Semiramis 150 years before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curiously confirm the tradition recorded by Herodatus—that this queen preceded Nitocris, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, by five generations, equal to 150 years. A further very curious discovery, made by Col. Rawlinson, is, that the employment of the Babylonian cuneiform writing was continued down at least so late as the time of the Macedonian dominion in Asia,—the commencement of the third century before Christ.

From the Providence Daily Tribune.

The Black Swan—and so Forth.

Miss E. T. Greenfield is a woman of fame. She has sung in all the principal cities of our country, if we mistake not, within the last five or six years. Certainly, she has sung in most of the Northern cities, and in some of the cities of the old world also. She sings beautifully. Her voice is of great power and 'compass,' and surpassingly sweet, also. Probably we have not upon our soil another American-born lady so gifted in musical powers. True, we do not like and cannot appreciate the kind of singing with which Miss Greenfield favors her audiences. We don't like the screaming part; and, for our life and soul, we can't like it. But we have learnt, by patiently listening, that all this screaming and caterwauling is an effort to do something, and we will do Miss Greenfield the justice to say that she does it. She displays, in a remarkable degree, the almost superhuman power of a naturally powerful and well-educated voice. She sung in our city on Monday evening; and we are not sure that our people have listened to sweeter music than she gave us since Jenny Lind was here. Every body said it was good, and the lovers of screaming pronounced it heavenly. We guess it was earthly, but decidedly *up*. She sings to us again, her agent informs us, some of these days.

Well—Miss E. T. Greenfield is the 'Black Swan'—the Black Swan, as the boys would say, and nothing shorter. She is, in other words, a colored lady—or, if you please, a nigger—a female nigger woman, with African hair, eyes, lips, nose, &c. She is not the worse for that, but sings just as sweetly, and ought to be respected as highly, as though she were as white as a snow-flake, and as prettyas a Peacedale shawl. Why not?

But we don't like this Black Swan; and we happen to be in the mood to give our reasons for not liking her, if we can give them in our own way.

Miss Greenfield is African in blood, and was formerly a slave. She was born in Natchez, Mississippi. Her mistress carried her to Philadelphia, and dying, left her there in a state of freedom. Her musical talent was cultivated, and she became the wonder of the New World.

Does she remember her former state—the pit from which she was digged? Not a bit of it. Does she tune her sweet voice to sing of freedom? Seldom does she paint the sorrows of slavery—its cruelties, its tortures, its barbarities! We never heard of it. Does she sing to her own down-trodden race, or in any way try to elevate them? No.

She sings to the fashionables, and turns up her nigger nose to everything that does not smell of exclusiveness. She shuts her doors to the poor, and only asks patronage of wealth. She don't associate with niggers. While the Hutchinsons sing the songs of freedom, and charge twenty-five or twelve and a half cents for a single admission, she screeches from *Robert le Diable*, 'Robert, tol que j'aime.' Here and there she will squeeze in a 'Slave Song'—a sort of pathetic ballad, without any back-bone in it; or, likely enough, a song of freedom *in the abstract*, so delicately finished as to be mistaken for a dream. And for admission to the hall, she charges *fifty cents*. Just enough to let in the aristocracy, and keep out the slave's friends.

We don't deny that this is a fair business transaction. Miss Greenfield has a perfect right to charge fifty cents per ticket to her concerts, if she wants to. As a business affair, it is none of our business. But one can't help his thoughts; and we can't help thinking that if Miss Greenfield would try less to please the lovers of screeching, (who, after all, care little about her as they do for a last year's almanac), and more to interest and elevate her own race, and the common people of the white race, she would show a degree of sound sense which every body could applaud and nobody condemn. If she would charge twenty-five cents admission fee, and sing songs of freedom, she would have much larger audiences—could put more real music into her voice—please a class of people who are worth pleasing—help on the cause of freedom—and become a blessing to her own and all future generations.

But she won't do this; and we shall not waste much breath in urging her to. She likes 'high life,' and will continue to belittle herself in the estimation of all sensible people, by courting the applause of the aristocracy. We shall not cry about it. But it is our privilege to speak our thoughts on the subject—and we have *spoke 'em* If Miss Greenfield don't like it, we can't help it.

Bombardment of Petropaulowski by a Portion of the Allied Fleet.

The San Francisco *Herald* furnishes the following narrative of this affair:—

On Tuesday, the 3rd of October, a portion of the allied fleet, consisting of the French ship *Forte*, 60 guns, Admiral Des Pointes, the French frigate *Eurydice*, 30 guns, Captain A. La Grandiere, and the French brig of war *Obligado*, 18 guns. Captain Des Rosencourt, anchored off North Beach, and by them the news was brought of the bombardment of the Russian town of Petropaulowski, situated on the Western shore of Kamtschatka, by the above mentioned vessels, with the English vessels of war *President*, *Pique*, and steamer *Virago*, on the 1st of September. Petropaulowski is situated on a kind of inner bay, formed by a sand-bar running across the harbor, and behind this bar were anchored the Russian frigate *Aurora* and the armed transport *Dwina*. The allied fleet were unable to approach nearer than three miles to the city, in consequence of a strong current from the Northward.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PETROPAULOWSKI.

The *Echo du Pacifique* contains an account of the attack on Petropaulowski, which we translate.

On July 25th, the allied fleet, composed of the French vessels the *Forte*, *Urydice*, *Artemise*, *Obligado*, and the English vessels, the *President*, *Pique*, *Amphitrite* and *Virago* left Honolulu. On the 30th of July the *Amphirite* and *Artemise* were detached for San Francisco. August 28th, the fleet arrived within sight of the mountains about Petropaulowski. After a reconnoisance of the bay by the *Virago* the fleet moved up on the 29th with colors flying, in the following order: the *President*, the *Forte*, the *Pique*, the *Eurydice*. The *Virago* was placed by the side of the *President*, and the *Obligado* by the side of the *Forte*. At the moment of casting anchor, the four Russian batteries opened upon them. These four batteries were the battery on Schakoff Point, on the left of the entrance to the harbor; a battery on the point to the right; an uncovered battery of twelve guns on the tongue of land jutting out into the port near the entrance; and a battery on the peninsula, which protects the city on the West. This battery was placed on a low portion of the peninsula, over which the masts of four vessels in the bay, were discoverable. Three of these vessels were men-of-war, and one a merchant vessel.

It was then half-past four o'clock. The *Virago* advanced toward the peninsula, and opened a fire upon the Russian batteries. A battery of mortars near the town replied, but the bombs fell short, exploding high in the air. Lights were kept up in the vessels during the night to deceive the Russians, who maintained the fires at their batteries through the night. In the morning every preparation was made for a severe battle. The Schakoff battery contained 5 heavy guns, the uncovered battery containing 12 thirty-six pounders; the battery on the right was less dangerous, and protected by feeble fortifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannoneer of the *Pique* to dismount one of their guns; the shot struck the gun, dismounted it, and made it useless. The open battery was evidently the most dangerous, being protected by fascines 12 feet in diameter. The *Pique* was moored at the starboard of the *Virago* and the *President* was placed behind the steamer. The *Forte* took a position on the larboard of the *Virago*. Beyond the sand bank the Russian transport was visible, and three portholes of the *Aurora*. The *Virago* advanced to within cannon-shot of the light-house; the cannon was fired, and the ball fell near the steamer; the *Virago* replied with a bomb which struck the light-house.

At this time, a quarter after one, a small boat was despatched from the *Pique*, with the commander of that vessel to the *Forte*. The French Admiral with his aid-de-camp and surgeon, went to the *President*. Admiral Price had just been mortally wounded, his pistol having gone off in his hand, and the ball having pierced his heart. The drums beat a retreat, and their preparations for the battle were suspended

An hour later a Russian sloop, rigged like a coaster, was seen steering for Avatscha. Two small boats from the *President* pursued and took it with nine sailors who were on board.

On the morning of the 31st of August the Schakoff battery opened fire; the *Pique* the *Forte*, and the *President* began a heavy fire in reply. The *Virago* landed a body of troops near the battery on the right; the firing of the Schakoff battery began to slacken, the troops from the *Virago* advanced on the run toward the battery on the right; the *Aurora* by a steady fire, arrested them for a few moments; a loud huzza welcomed the fire, and when the smoke cleared away the troops were seen in possession of the battery. They destroyed the gun carriages and spiked the guns. The *Aurora* landed 200 men to retake the battery; the *Pique* and the *Forte* opened a fire to protect their men who re-embarked in good order.

The *Forte* threw a hail of canister shot on the open battery, which replied by a heavy fire, sending four balls into the frigate's hull, and as many through the bulwarks. At the end of half an hour, the half of the Russian guns were unfit for service; the *President* then turned to aid the *Forte*; at the expiration of two and a half hours the battery was silenced, and the Russians went on board the *Aurora* and *Dwina*. The cannonade then ceased, and on the vessels the night was spent in reparing the damage done during the day.

On the 1st of September, the *Virago* went to the bay of Tarinski, where the body of Admiral Price was interred. When there, the steamer picked up three American sailors, deserters from whalers, who communicated what was supposed to be important information with regard to the topography of Petropaulowski. On the 3rd of September, a council of war was held on the *Forte*, and it was resolved to make a second attack the next day. It was resolved to land 700 men, of both nations, including a picked body of 176 carbineers. Every man was to receive 60 cartridges, and an additional supply of ammunition was to be placed in sloops. Captain de la Grandiere for the French, and Captain Barridge for English, were to be in command of the troops on land. The day was passed in making preparations.

On Monday, the 4th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, the drums called all hands to quarters, and the troops for the land were taken on board the *Virago*, which landed them on the low portion of the peninsula. The battery fired a shot through the rigging of the *Virago*; the *Forte* replied, and dismounted one of the guns of the battery; the guns of the battery, handled with great skill, redoubled their fire on the *Forte*. The balls whistled over the frigate. One went through the mainmast, about fifteen feet above the deck; another was lodged in the midst of the mizenmast. The troops were landed at eight o'clock. The two batteries were silenced. The commander of the *Forte* pointed out a magazine of oil, and promised to promote the gunner who should set it on fire. The first ball effected the object; a heavy cloud of smoke, followed by a clear flame, marked the successful shot. The fire continued to burn for six hours.

The troops took up the march, the English marines in the lead. On arriving at the battery, the guns were spiked. The troops, leaving the battery, mounted the hill at a quickstep, and entered into a thick brushwood. Here they were received by a lively fire of musketry, to which they replied in the midst of the brush. The *Virago* leaving the troops, went to the point at the North, from which a constant fire was kept up. Here, on a brook near the town, a battery of five guns was unmasked, and then silenced by the *Virago*.

In the meantime the fight in the brushwood was very severe. The sailors fought like madmen under the destructive fire of the Russians. Capt. Parker fell, charging at the head of the English marines; M. Bourasset fell at his side. Lieut. Lefebre, of the *Eurydice*, was killed. Mr. Howard, aide-de-camp of the English Admiral, had his arm broken. Unable to sustain the unequal struggle, the orders was given to re-embark. The first object of the landing was attained. The battery was evacuated, the Russian cannoneers dead upon their guns, and their cannons spiked. To go further would have cost severe losses; to have dislodged the Russians from the wood, of which the size was unknown, would have required a siege. The troops retired slowly. One company of one hundred men hidden among the ruins of the battery when the remainder passed, gave the advancing Russians a check; under this protection the English and French carried off their wounded. On board the *Forte* the carpenters were busy in repairing damages. On the next day, the 5th, those killed in the assault were buried at Tarenski. On the 6th, the squadron made ready to depart, and on the 7th departed. During the day two vessels were seen, one a three-master, the other a schooner. The *Virago* took the schooner, and the *President* took the *Sitka*, a vessel of 800 tons, from Ayan, in Ochotsk sea, with provisions and arms from Petropaulowski. The cargo of the *Sitka* was valued at $200,000. The schooner was burned on the high sea on the 8th.

Such was the battle of Petropaulowski, one of the most bloody of the encounters which have so far taken place between the Allies and the Russians. Although the squadron was not entirely successful, yet it obtained several important advantages. The Russians have lost a large number of men, who cannot well be replaced at that remote point. They have also a large number of guns, spiked and rendered useless for service. Besides, they have lost the provisions, previously much needed, which were on the *Sitka*. Far from all reinforcements, without hope of obtaining provisions, the garrison of Petropaulowski is separated from the rest of the world by Arctic Winter. A fortress isolated in the midst of ice, its destruction would have been no conquest. The object was to attack the Russian vessels, not the fortifications. If the frigates were not taken, they were at least severely injured. The *Aurora* had her masts cut by the balls of the *Forte*, and her decks riddled; her sails were cut into rags, and many of her guns were dismounted. These injuries condemn the *Aurora* to inaction for the Winter, even if the ice and cold of the season did not prevent a departure.

The losses which our vessels have sustained, have not weakened their force nor decreased their enthusiasm. Superior to the enemy, they were arrested by obstacles which their courage would have overcome, but the destruction of which offered no adequate reward to the victors. Besides, the fleet was short of provisions. It was expected Petropaulowski would yield at the first assault and not that it would resist a siege. During the whole course of the expedition the most thorough good feeling prevailed between the French and English. On land and sea, in the harbor of Honolulu, and under the fire of Petropaulowski, the officers and sailors of the two nations, have learned by continual intercourse, to love and esteem each other. The two nations, rivals in other times, now friends, obey the same thought, and mix their blood upon the field of battle. In the polar seas of Asia, and on the shores of Bomarsund, they are animated by the same sympathy and emulation. The brave Parker, cheering our soldiers forward, died at their side; and, around him our officers and sailors fell, decimated by an invisible enemy. A friendship founded upon mutual esteem, and cemented by such recollections, assured the permanent union of two of the greatest nations of the earth.

The *Echo du Pacifique* contains a report of the numbers of the killed and wounded of the French, at Petropaulowski, as follows:

Frenchmen killed	12
Left on land	19
Wounded	67
Total of Frenchmen	98
Total of Englishmen	111
French and English	209

By the "Atlantic."

THE BALTIC.

EXPECTED RENEWAL OF THE CAMPAIGN—ILLNESS OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Most of the French ships have reached home. The British are yet cruising about.

Extensive preparations are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which, it is stated, will be the first act of the spring campaign. The British war department has ordered the construction of 120 gun boats, carrying each two heavy guns, and of 40 floating batteries, carrying each 70 guns—total, 2,800 guns—to be ready by the opening of navigation in the spring.

The French are likewise making preparations.

There is a rumor, from Stockholm, that the Baltic fleet will, next spring, be under the command of Sir Edmund Lyons.

Napier is sick—unable to leave his ship.

PROMOTION OF LORD RAGLAN.—The London *Standard* says, it is understood that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of Field Marshal after the operations of Sebastopol. The Committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of additional Field Marshals of repute being made. We believe it is decided to give his Lordship £50,000 in lieu of pension; his private fortune was merely £1,000.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The subscription list for this great national object will be headed by her Majesty with the donation of £1,000. His Royal Highness Prince Albert will contribute £500; and a like sum has been promised by the Duke of Wellington. Already a liberal subscription has been opened for the same object at Hamburg, where the news of the victory of the Alma was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Directors of the Crystal Palace have set apart the 28th of October as a day which the whole proceeds will be given to the "Patriotic Fund." All sorts of day labourers, from the largest order of professional men to the humblest mechanics, appear to concur in proposing to set apart one day's pay for this patriotic purpose.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

The Black Swan.

We have inserted, this week, an article from the *Providence Daily Journal*, charging Miss Greenfield, the "Black Swan," with being direlect to her duty, and the cause of humanity, by not singing substantial songs, such as would interest the masses; not associating with colored people, &c. About what Miss Greenfield does, or what she does not, we know but little; neither do we know whether she professes to be a reformer or not; nor are we going to presume that she does, merely because she has a black skin and may have been a slave; for it is well known that many colored persons in the slave countries hold slaves after having themselves been considered as "goods and chattels." Self-interest, under the same circumstances, will develop itself in the same manner among both white and black, and any one who looks for a different result, shows himself deficient in a knowledge of the relations of cause and effect, as applied to human actions.

Miss G., we presume, during her course o musical studies, has been accustomed to sing the kind of songs with which she presents her audiences, and has been taught to consider the music to which they are set, of a high order, and well adapted to display her powers. Being accustomed to view the matter in this light, it is but natural that she should seek to have audiences capable of appreciating her, and who, at the same time, will forward the "needful." Such being the case, if she needs a "setting down," such as the *Journal* gives her, she needs it in common with the majority of popular singers the world over, who are not often noted as champions of human rights. The assertion that she "does not associate with colored people," is, we think, a mistake. However, should she court the favor of white people, and especially those of the States, merely because they are white, we would regard her as doubly servile.

Some of the suggestions of the *Journal* are good, and no doubt might be profitably considered by public singers, who would interest and entertain the greatest number of human beings in their power. S.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A son of Rev. H. J. Young, quite recently, Pastor of the Sayer Street Church, in this City, was drowned about two weeks since in Chatham. It appears that he was attempting to cross a foot bridge over a creek near his father's residence, when he fell in and was drowned. He was a promising child, seven years of age.

☞ A man was murdered near the corner of the Kingston and Markham roads, in the Township of Scarboro', on Sunday last. He was a laborer on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

☞ A lad, named John King, was killed on the Central Road near Niagara town, one day last week. He was driving over the track, when a train coming up suddenly, killed him instantly.

☞ A row of wooden buildings, on Dundas Street, London, C. W., was destroyed by fire, on Thursday of last week.

☞ A fire occurred in the village of Newboro', on the 31st ult., destroying several thousand dollars worth of property. It originated from the falling of a lighted candle among some hay, in a stable.

☞ Last Thursday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer by the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

☞ The Cholera is raging in St. Johns, Newfoundland.

☞ A great fire occurred in Cleaveland, Ohio, last week.

☞ It is estimated that the valuation of the Agricultural produce of Ireland, this year, will be ten million pounds more than that of 1853.

☞ The *New Era*, on her passage from Breman, with 400 passengers, mostly German emigrants, was stranded between Deal and Long Branch, on the 13th; only about 140 were saved.

☞ One hundred and sixty thousand square feet, have been allotted to English Exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition, being more than one-third larger than the space allotted to France, in the London Exhibition in 1851.

☞ The Emperor of France has refused to allow Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain, to pass through France on his way back to Madrid.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The *Asia* left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., and reached her dock shortly after 9 this morning.

She brings 144 passengers.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stratford DeRedcliffe, just before the *Asia's* departure:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE. Oct. 28—Midnight.

"The Captain of the English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms, in a great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship.

It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even left their guns, which being seized by the Russians were turned against them. The Scotch remained firm in their position. Other forces advanced and the Russians were forced to yield. The Russians remained, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired on the allies. Three Regiments of English light cavalry exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries suffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery; and next day their position was attacked by 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

The loss of the Russians must have been very great It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the report of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Balaklava, the belief continued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies.

Up to the 25th October, the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol were going on with regularity and success, and the loss of life in the town was so great that the air was said to be tainted by the number of the unburied dead.

Admiral Nachimoff had been killed by a bombshell.

The loss of the Allies is comparatively small, and Lord Raglan was understood to be favourable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following despatch:—

BESSARABIA, Oct. 29.

On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position.

The assailant also took 11 guns.

At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry.

Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost five hundred men.

It is evident that the Russians have received a considerable reinforcement, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop.

At the recent attacks upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopl harbour, the vessels were much damaged. The British were said to be within 200 yards of the Russians' works, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great. The French division from——had passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the besieging army. Official despatches make no mention of Liprandi's alleged victory. The affair is understood to have taken place in Eupatoria, where the Allies were on the look out for the Russian reinforcements. English accounts say the British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired.

Water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, had been sent to Constantinople as a Russian spy, Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at the Alma to be 4,500 and that fort Constantine had been much damaged, the Bastion having 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

Contradictory rumours were current regarding the progress of negotiations, and Austria will not certainly, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Powers.

There is some talk of a note from Count Nesselrode, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy to the last.

From the Toronto Leader.

EVIDENCE

Of Sir Cusack Roney, Kt., in reference to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
3rd November, 1854.

Sir Cusack Roney, Kt, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, called in and examined:

1. Have you a copy of the amalgamation agreement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? I have.

2. Does it contain the contracts with the English and Canadian Contractors for the several sections of the Railroad?—It does.

3. How many sections are there referred to in the agreement that have reference to contracts? Describe them.—There are four sections, one from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, one from Montreal to Toronto, one from Belleville to Peterboro,' and one from Toronto to Sarnia, and there is also the Victoria Bridge included in the agreement.—[We leave out the question when the sense is clear without them in order to save space, *Ed. Leader.*]

4. The length of the Montreal and Toronto section is 345 miles, and the total cost is £3,000,000. (All members that I shall give to the Committee to-day referring to figures and accounts are in sterling.)

5. The Provincial guarantee on this section is £1,035,000.

6. The contracts prove that the line and all its appurtenances shall be equal to any first-class English Railway, and superior to any now known or used on this Continent. The Bridges are to be of masonry or brick work with iron tubes across the spans. All these Tubes are on the principle of the well known Britannia Bridge across the Manai Straits in Wales. The Stations and all other Buildings, such as Engineer Repairing Shops, &c. are to be of brick or stone covered with slate or metal.

7. The contracts include a supply of Engines, freight and passenger cars, snow ploughs, work-shops, &c. There is a specification which gives in detail the number of Engines, Cars, both Passenger and Freight, as well as Gravel Cars, Snow Ploughs, Repairing Shops, Water Houses, Wood-Sheds, in short every article required for efficiently working the Railway.

8. The Contractors are bound to pay the entire interest on the Capital Stock as well as debentures of all kinds until the delivery of the Railway to the Company.

9. The contract price for the Belleville and Peteboro' line is to be £400,000. It is fifty miles in length. The works on this section, and indeed I may say upon every other section of the Grand Trunk line are to be of the character described in my answer, having reference to the works of the Montreal and Toronto section. The line between Belleville and Peterborough is not yet commenced; it is one of the portions we propose to postpone for the present, that is, until the money and labor markets are in a more favorable condition far carrying on great undertakings in Canada.

10. The contract price of the Victoria Bridge is one million four hundred thousand pounds, with a power to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company to certify for the payment of another £100,000 if, at the completion of the work, he is satisfied that that additional sum should be paid. Messrs. Peto & Co.

11. There will be about £200,000 expended on the Bridge this year, and it is intended to expend from £200,000 to £260,000 each year during its construction. All the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the works have been organized; and of actual work done, what we call Pier No. 1, that is the pier next to the northern abutment, is finished. The Pier No. 2 is progressing very satisfactorily, and if the weather continue open, it may be nearly finished this season. The northern abutment will be brought about as high as the winter level of the St. Lawrence. The amount of masonry in this abutment may be judged by the fact that it is 242 feet long, 90 feet wide, and about 24 feet above the bed of the river. The solid stone embankment of 1200 feet long, leading from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment, is in active progress, and will be carried on during the winter. With reference to next year's works, I beg to state that they will, in addition to being carried on from the north shore, be advanced from the south shore, so that under favorable circumstances, by this time twelve months, both the abutments, the solid banks leading to them, and seven or eight piers may be finished. Some progress has already been made in prepairing the tubes, and this work will be carried on energetically during the winter, and I believe a couple of them will be put in their places next summer. With reference to the enquiry of an honorable Member (Mr. Merrit,) I am unable to say whether the space between the under surface of the Bridge and the summer level of the St. Lawrence is in conformity with the first Act. I only know that there will be an interval of 60 feet between the one and the other.

12. The line from Montreal to Brockville, about 125 miles, will be opened in September, 1855. The line from Quebec to St. Thomas, 40 miles on the Trois Pistoles section, will also be opened in September, 1855. The section from Brockville to Kingston, about 50 miles, and from Kingston to Whitby, about 140 miles, in September, 1856. The line from Whitby to Toronto, about 36 miles, will almost certainly be opened in September, of next year. It is intended to open it, but I do not wish to speak of this length so confidently as I do of the other sections that I have stated will be opened in September of next year. The section from Toronto to Stratford, 90 miles, will be opened on the 1st of October, 1855.

13. The Committee then are to understand that it is expected that 390 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway, exclusive of the Montreal and Portland line, will be opened for traffic by next autumn? Yes, the Quebec and Richmond, which will be opened within three weeks, and the foregoing, will make 390 miles.

14. The Toronto and Sarnia section is 172 miles long. The contract price is £1,376,000. The character of the works, and the supply of stock, are precisely the same as on the other sections of the Railroad. The contractors are Messrs. Gzowski & Co.

15. How much has been expended on the works of the Toronto and Sarnia section to the present date?—£576,758.

16. The contract price for the Quebec and Richmond section is 650,000*l.*, and the Provincial guarantee is 250,000*l.*, or at about the rate of 2,500*l.* a mile, the length of the line being about 100 miles. The contract for this line is less than for the other sections of the Grand Trunk. The masonry of the bridges is of the same character, and the bridges themselves are tubular, the iron being of the same proportions as in the other sections of the Grand Trunk, but the station houses are to be of wood, and the surface width of the Railway is two feet less than the other sections. It is, I think, sixteen feet and the others are eighteen. The foundations of all large structures are for a double track.

17. The length of the Trois Pistoles line is 154 miles. The contract price is 1,224,000*l.*, and 469,000*l.* is the amount of the Provincial guarantee.

18. Before the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company with the Grand Trunk, 400,000*l.* of Provincial debentures had been issued to that Company. Since the amalgamation, 605,800*l.* of Provincial debentures have been issued to the Grand Trunk Company, of which 67,500*l.* have been given in right of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company, 250,000*l.* on the Quebec and Richmond, and 288,300*l.* in right of the Grand Trunk proper. This last is up to the latest date of our returns from London, namely, the 31st of August last. The sections from Montreal to Toronto, and from Quebec to Trois Pistoles are the sections entitled to the Provincial guarantee.

12. Are any of the Provincial debentures issued directly to the Contractors?—No, the Contractors receive all their payments from the Company in money.

20. Are the Company restricted from selling the debentures of the Province below par?—They are not sold by the Company, they are issued by the Agents of the Province to the Shareholders of the Company at par, on their paying for them in full, and they are then subjected to the control of the holders, like any other description of property.

21. Describe the process by which payments on account of works are made by the Company?—The Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, Mr. Alexander Ross, receives at the end of each month from his different sub-engineers, accounts of the progress of each and every work. These several statements are considered and arranged in his office, and he submits to each monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, certificates, detailing under the several heads of Expenditure the amounts to which the contractors are entitled for the previous month. This process is adopted for each of the sections which I have named in a previous answer. The certificates having been considered by the Board, resolutions authorizing the payments of the sums to which the contractors are entitled, are passed and recorded. Payment is, in the following week, made to the contractors under the authority and superintendence of the Finance Committee of Directors. This practice is strictly in accordance with the English practice, and was adopted on the Railway of which I was Secretary for eight years in England, during which period we expended upwards of eight millions sterling on works.

22. Describe the proceedings adopted to entitle the Company to the money paid in London by the shareholders on account of Provincial debentures?—When we are aware that works on the sections of the Railway entitled to the Provincial guarantee have been executed to the extent of 100,000*l.*, I write, by direction of the Board, to the Secretary of the Board of Works, and enclose a certificate from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, stating the amount of work done on each section. I also request that the Board of Works will issue orders to the Agents of the Province in London, Messrs. Glyn and Baring, to release from their charge, as agents, and to hand to the Company, the proportion that 40 per cent. bears to the amount certified by the Engineer-in-Chief. The Board of Works instruct their officer to put himself in communication with the Chief Engineer of the Company, and also personally to visit and report upon the works upon which the release is sought. The Railway Commissioners subsequently meet and authorize the Receiver General to instruct the London agents of the Province to release such amounts as they, on report of their officer, may consider proper. This amount, under authority of such order, is then handed over to the Company, and lodged to its credit at its banker's in London.

23. The total Capital of the Grand Trunk Company is 9,500,000*l.* The miles of Railway finished and under contract, are 1,112, viz.: Montreal to Portland, 292; Quebec to Trois Pistoles, 158; Quebec to Richmond, 100; Montreal to Toronto, 345; Belleville to Peterborough, 50; Toronto to Sarnia, 172. Of these, the section from Montreal to Portland, is open, the Quebec and Richmond about to be opened, and 290 miles will be opened next year,—in the following year, 297. The Company temporarily suspends 233 miles. The number of miles entitled to the garantee is 724; and those not entitled to the guarantee. 388. The amount of the guarantee is 1,811,500*l.*

24. Can you state the amount of money paid by the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on account of Shares, Provincial Bonds, and Company's Bonds, up to the latest period to which you have an account?—3,721,900*l.*

25. Can you state the amount expended by the Company, on the Montreal and Toronto, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles sections of the Grand Trunk Company, and how much has been received on account of the guarantee from the Government?—The amount expended is 1,296,423*l.* The amount released by the Province, 310,000*l.*

26. The names of the English Contractors are Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Betts and Jackson. The Canadian Contractors are Messrs. Gzowski, Galt, Holton and Macpherson.

27. The total Capital subscribed on the Grand Trunk proper is 8,083,600*l.*, and the amount paid on such capital is 2,171,900*l.*, of which a very small proportion is paid in Canada. On 6,246,000*l.* of this capital, the shareholders receive share certificates at the rate of one share for each 25*l.*, and they also receive debenture certificates which specify on the face of them the amount paid up. The debenture certificate also contains an undertaking on the part of the Company that when calls on certificates are paid in full, the holder will be entitled to exchange it for a Province Debenture or Company's Debenture, as the case may be. The proportion which each Share subscribed entitles the holders to, is, that each 25*l.* of share capital carries with it a right of 25*l.* of debentures, of which 12*l.* 10s. is Province debentures, and 12*l.* 10s. is Company's debentures. The 826,600*l.* capital remaining to make the 8,083,600*l.*, does not carry Province debentures.

28. The total capital is 9,500,000*l.* Of this, as I have already stated, 8,083,600*l.* was the portion required to be raised in London in April, 1853. This capital consisted of stock, 4,181,400*l.*, Company Bonds, 2,090,700*l.*, and Province Debentures, 1,811,500*l.*; of this capital there has been paid up on stock, 883,156*l.* Company's Bonds, 553,327*l.*, and Province debentures, 735,417*l.*, 605,800*l.*, of Bonds have been issued, viz., 67,500*l.* on account of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Section, 250,000*l.*, on account of the Quebec and Richmond, 288,300*l.*, on account of the Montreal and Toronto, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles Sections, in all 605,800*l.* The balance which is in the hands of the Agents of the Province, is 425,416*l.* The remaining portion of the 9,500,000*l.*, consists of capital raised prior to the amalgamation, by the following Companies: St. Lawrence and Atlantic: Share, 246,000*l.*, Bonds of the Province, 400,000*l.*, and other Bonds, 233,000*l.*, total 879,100*l.*—Quebec and Richmond Shares 305,000*l.*, Bonds 100,000*l.*; Toronto and Guelph Shares, 132,300*l.*

29. Approximately I can inform the Committee that 430,000*l.* have been expended on the section between Toronto and Sarnia (in addition to the amount paid on the Toronto and Guelph Shares, which is about 126,000*l.*) On the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Line 315,000*l.* On the Richmond 50,000*l.* On the Victoria Bridge 150,000*l.* I can give the precise sums spent on the Montreal and Toronto, and on the Quebec and Trois Pistoles are the sections that are entitled to the Provincial guarantee. Toronto and Montreal 1,131,063*l.* Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 165,350*l.*

(From the Globe.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 6, 1854.

Among the petitions received and read were the following:—

Of Ann H. Booth, and other females, of the village of Fergus,—of George Pirie and others, of the counties of Wellington and Grey,—and of James Bogg and others, of the township of Roxborough,—of Wellington Square Division, No. 103,—of Oakville Division, No. 61,—of Acton Division, No. 242,—of Troy Division, No. 244,—and of Spikes' Corners Division, No. 331,—all of the Order of the Sons of Temperance,—of Joseph Anderson and others, of the county of Welland,—of James Tweddell and others,—of Joseph Parkin and others,—of J. R. Ardagh and others,—of James Hill and others, of the village of Mitchell, county of Perth,—of Peter Sinclair and others, of the township of Bruce, county of Bruce,—of Samuel Whaley and others, of the township of Mornington, and other places in the county of Perth,—of the Municipality of the township of West Oxford,—of Leonard M. Mathews and others, of the township of Crowland,—of Thomas Lowersby and others, of the village of Port Robinson,—of A. Page and others, of the township of Thorold,—of J. W. Berney and others, of the township of Augusta,—of Warren Lyman and others, of the township of Augusta,—of Isaac Foster and others, of the township of Elizabethtown,—and of William London and others, of the township of Elizabethtown, praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of John Cameron, Esquire, and others, praying an Act of incorporation for the construction of a Railway to connect Port Perry on Lake Scugog with the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, now in Synod assembled, against the Clergy Reserve Bill. With the permission of the House, Mr. Brown read the petition.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

Hon. Mr. HINCKS said the subject he was about to bring under the consideration of the House, he felt assured, would be deemed of sufficient importance to excuse him for taking the unusual course of introducing it without notice. He need not remind the House that the two nations from which the inhabitants of this country were respectively sprung were engaged in a conflict of no ordinary character. That war had been undertaken, not for the purpose of aggrandizement by the acquisition of territory, but for the purpose of defending an ally whose territories were invaded by a power which for many years had been shewing a lust for the acquisition of territory. It was a war of civilization against barbarianism, and there could be little doubt that if in that contest Russia had been successful, she would have gone on extending her dominions over Europe until the liberties of the whole of Europe were endangered. Therefore every lover of the human race had watched the progress of that contest with the most intense interest, and much more should the people of this country sprung from the two nations which had shewn such a generous feeling in defending an ally, much more should they enter into such a feeling. Public opinion in England and France had sustained the two Governments in the war by cheerfully assuming the extraordinary burdens of increased taxation. But they had gone beyond that, and funds were being raised for the support of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the struggle, and they found by the last mail that her Majesty, to meet public opinion on the subject, had appointed a Royal Commission with a view to furnishing a proper organization for receiving and dispensing the funds to be raised—a Commission which embraced some of the highest names in the realm, and having Her Majesty's Royal Consort at its head. He believed that public sympathy existed strongly on this subject throughout Canada. He believed there was every desire on the part of the people of Canada to their utmost in this matter. This was one of those occasions on which the ministry ought rather to follow than to lead public opinion, and he hoped there would be such a unanimous manifestation of feeling on the part of the independent members of the House, as would warrant the Government in coming down with a proposition for a vote in aid of this patriotic fund. If the feelings he has expressed were generally shared in, as he believed they were, he had no doubt that such a proposition would be responded to in a generous and handsome manner. He need scarcely add that of course anything that was done should be for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the allied armies of France as well as England.

Mr. GALT concurred in every word that had fallen from the hon. member for Renfrew in regard to the efforts now being made by the two countries from which they derived their origin in the great cause of civilization and general liberty. He trusted the Government would give the proposition that consideration which was due to it, and that this country would evince the sympathy it felt with those who were struggling for the rights of man.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON supported the proposition, and had no doubt that the House would aid they might ask the House to grant, would cheerfully be given.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG concurred in the remarks which had been made by the hon. members who had proceeded him. He believed that a

Parliamentary grant would be a much better mode of giving aid, than the taking up of individual subscriptions, for by the former mode every man, woman, and child would feel that they had contributed to the fund.

Mr. Gamble, Mr. Dorin of Montreal, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Ferrie, also briefly supported the proposition.

Mr. Loranger opposed it. At a time when the country required funds for carrying out internal improvements, and for furnishing the Seigniorial indemnity, he did not think the hon. members would be justified in putting their hands into the public chest in order to shew their generosity.

Mr. Larwill also opposed the proposition. He did not think that this Legislature was called upon to shew any sympathy with the objects of the war. Hon. members talked about fighting for liberty, but he would like to know where at the present moment a greater despotism was to be found than in France. When the liberties of Hungary were crushed where were England and France then? When the people of Italy rose to claim their liberties, what was the conduct of France in that case?

Hon. Mr. Merritt said it would be an easy matter for hon. members to vote any sum of money out of the public chest, and then vaunt about their liberty, and the effect it would have in England. But he (Mr. Merritt) was no hypocrite, and he could not express his sympathy in what his heart did not concur. He had no sympathy whatever in the war between the Turks and the Russians, two of the most tyrannical despots in the world. The hon. member for Renfrew talked about the rights and liberties of the world. The rights and liberties of the world! When he should see England and France unite to restore Kossuth to Hungary, Mazzini to Italy, and nationality to Poland, then their alliance would have his sympathy, which was not called forth by the present war. If hon. members wanted to shew their patriotism, let them get up a subscription out of their own private purses.

Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Pouliot supported, and Mr. Masson opposed the proposition of the member for Renfrew.

Sir Allan McNab hoped that hon. members opposite, the leaders of the opposition, would not leave the House in ignorance of their views. He alluded to the members for Lambton and—

Mr. Brown said that after the appeal just made by the hon. and gallant Knight, he felt that he could not with propriety continue silent. In regard to the war itself, he thought there could be but one opinion that England and France had won for themselves undying honour by the manner to which they had came forward to preserve the liberties of the world. (Hear, hear.) A more righteous or a more disinterested war the world had never seen. (Hear, hear.) It might be alleged that England and France had a view to their own interests in resisting the occupation of Stamboul by Russia,—but however this might be averred in regard to the Statesmen of these countries, it certainly could not apply to the masses of the people who were now so readily and so nobly pouring forth their blood and their treasure in defending a weak and oppressed nation against the rapacity of a remorseless tyrant. When, in the history of the world until now, have we seen great nations going to war, without one thought of conquest or self-aggrandizement, but simply to maintain justice? And if there have been times and events in the past, and these not long gone by, when we may have deplored that a blow was not struct in defence of the down-trodden Europe—is that a reason why we should withhold our sympathy now? The widows and orphans of the men who have fallen in such a cause were entitled to the warm sympathies of the freemen of the world, and were an appeal made to the people of Canada for individual contributions, he (Mr. Brown) was persuaded it would be most generously responded to. As regards a vote by Parliament towards the fund, he thought it would be a most becoming act on the part of Canada, at such a moment, and he would cordially sustain it. (Hear, hear.) The reason why he did not rise at an earlier moment, to state his opinion, arose from the manner in which the proposition had been brought forward. No notice, no hint, had been given that the subject would be mooted. A vote like this should be acceded to unanimously and he was quite sure a little previous consultation would have secured unanimity. (Hear, hear.) Suddenly thrust on the house, as it was, he had thought it expedient not to encourage debate until hon. gentlemen who might now have doubts had time for reflection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hincks said he had communicated with certain members of the opposition, and had expected that the hon. member for Lambton would have learned his intentions through them. He regretted, however, that he had not communicated with that hon. member personally. But this was a matter, in which previous notice was scarcely necessary, having originated with the public themselves, and being one on which the feeling out of doors had already been strongly expressed.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald [Glengary] said that, so far from having been informed that the subject was to be brought forward, he was at a loss to know what the subject was until after the hon. member had gone on for some time with his remarks. He hoped, however, it would not be supposed, because he had not expressed his opinion at an early stage of the conversation, that he was opposed to this movement. He would be the very last to oppose a movement for a public vote towards so charitable and humane an object, and with the exception of one or two members who had expressed themselves unfavorably, he believed the whole house would support a liberal grant. But he concurred in the remarks of his hon. friend on his left [Mr. BROWN], that this was not a matter in which the House should have been taken by surprise, instead of allowing members time to consider the matter, before being called upon to speak upon it.

Sir Allan McNab said he had no communication till a very late period of the intention of the hon. member for Renfrew to bring the matter up, but he could say for himself, and he thought he could speak also for his colleagues, that they most fully entered into the feelings which had been so well expressed by honourable members of this House. He thought it well that his hon. friend from Glengary had an opportunity of expressing his views. Representing as he did more than 2000 McDonalds, and looking at the recent exploits of the gallant Highlanders commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, it would be strange indeed if he did not give his cordial support to the proposition now before the House. The Government would be ready at the earliest possible moment to bring down such a measure as they hoped would be received with satisfaction by the House, so that although they could not lend their brethren of France and England a hand in the struggle in which they were now engaged they might at least by contributing their mite for the relief of the sufferers, shew their cordial feelings of sympathy with them.

(From the Daily News.)

Two Fires in Kingston.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building in the rear of the storehouses connected with the "Chequered Store," corner of Princess and Bagot streets, which was not checked until a large space of ground had been burned over and much property destroyed. The wind was blowing half a gale at the time, and the flames were urged forward with surprising rapidity. The buildings occupied by Messrs. Sullivan (of the chequered store) Cridiford, Hanlan, Cone, and others whose names we do not know, were destroyed, while the large stone building occupied by Delaney & Bowes, and by Haldenby, was only saved by the strong exertions of the firemen, chiefly of No. 2. St. Paul's Church also fell a prey to the flames, the roof having been ignited by the thickly falling cinders fanned into action by the prevailing high wind, and no means being at hand to avert the catastrophe. The building was insured, but we have not ascertained in what amount. The buildings on the corner of Pricess and Bagot streets, owned by Dr. Jickson, were partially covered. Mr. Slivan and Delaney & Bowes were also insured, but the loss sustained is chiefly that occasioned by the damage incident to the hurried removal of their goods. We have not had time to obtain further particulars.

Hardly had this fire been checked and the rain which began to fall relieved the tired firemen from the labour of guarding against further damages in this quarter, when a second alarm of fire was sounded. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. A fire had broken out in what was formerly known as the "St. George's Assembly Room," a large wooden building, off Wellington street, and surrounded by other buildings of like character, forming the corner of Wellington and Barrack streets. This fire rapidly progressed under the influence of the gale. The National Hotel, opposite, was seriously threatened by the intense heat emitted by the burning masses, but escaped; the fire passed over to the opposite corner, taking in its course what is known as the Meagher Buildings, two of the stone houses owned by Mrs. Benson, and forced its way through the block to Rideau street, where it will probably be stayed. At the time we pen this the flames are still at work, but it is improbable much further damage will be done.

A large number of persons have by these conflagritions been deprived of their places of business, and rendered homeless, while a still larger number have suffered from the hasty removal of their goods or household stuff, or partial injury to their buildings, but we cannot now prepare a list of the sufferers.

One-third of the block bounded by Princess and Queen, Montreal and Bagot streets; one half of that bounded by Queen and Barrack, Wellington and King streets, and one half of that bounded by Wellington, Rideau and Barrack Streets, have been destroyed by these fires, besides the loss of St. Paul's Church, which stood in the old churchyard, yet the value of the property swept off is, with the exception of three or four of the buildings which fell a prey to the flames, of comparatively little value, and much of it uninsurable. We shall endeavour to publish full particulars in our next issue.

Another fire was prevented by timely discovery. The steamer *Prince Albert*, lying at A. & D. Shaw's wharf, was discovered to be on fire during the night by the watchman on the premises, and the fire at once checked. Had this gained headway and laid hold of the large warehouses there, the consequences would have been most serious.

English Correspondence of the Wesleyan.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1854.

Dr. Cumming, and the story about his having preached before the Queen—The Doctor as an Author—Mr. Vincent—Mr. Young—The Congregational Union—The Evangelical Alliance and the American Board.

I have been somewhat amused by an extraordinary story which is told in a sketch of Dr. Cumming, written by a correspondent of yours, who rejoices in the *non de guerre* of Septimus. He says that the Queen *invited* the great Anti-"man of sin" Doctor, to preach before her at Balmoral; that the Bishop of London reproved her for so doing; that she retorted; and I don't know what besides. Now this is a very interesting narrative, and makes Dr. Cumming appear a great man—a very great man—in fact a much greater man than he is. Unfortunately, however, this story is true only in this respect, viz:—that Dr. Cumming did preach before her Majesty. But it came to pass in the following manner:—Dr. Cumming is very fond of popularity—there can be no question about that—and he aspired to the honour of offering the Bread of Life to Royalty itself. It so happened that he knew the minister of the church at Balmoral which the Queen was accustomed to attend. Being in Scotland on one occasion at the same time as Her Majesty, he paid a visit to his friend at Balmoral, and obtained permission from him to preach in his church on the following Sunday morning. The Queen, according to custom, attended the service quite in ignorance of the fact that the pulpit was to be occupied by Dr. Cumming. I need scarcely say that the Doctor's conduct was a gross breach of etiquette, and that he is not likely to have a second chance of denouncing Romanism in the ear of Majesty. On his return to the South, he published the sermon "preached before the Queen," which, of course, increased the belief that he had been invited to do so, and which I understand, very much annoyed our Sovereign. These facts were told me by an eminent literary man—the Editor of an influential metropolitan journal—with whom I recently had tea. Dr. Cumming's reputation as an Author is not worth much. His wholesale plagairisms are notorious. Edward Miall in the *Nonconformist* has been very active in the exposure of some of the more glaring of his literary pilferings. I mention those facts in order to show that great, and good, as he may be, and doubtless is, he is not the archangel that your correspondent describes him as being.

Mr. Vincent, the Agent of the American Reform Tract, and Book Society, informs me that he has challenged the Rev. C. C. Young, the champion of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to a public discussion on the connection existing between that body, and American Slavery. I am glad he has taken this step, for there is nothing like a fair platform-fight to decide questions of fact. Mr. Young in his reply to Mr. Vincent makes the extraordinary statement that the American Board is an Anti-Slavery body! and in proof of this monstrous assertion, he refers to the "Treat Letter," which has never received the sanction of the Board† and which names so many exceptional cases in which Christians may hold slaves as to cover the whole ground of slavery. In the meanwhile the American Board is gaining power in this country. The Congregational Union is pledged to support its missions in the East. Mr. Young is to read a paper on the subject at the meetings of the Union, which are now being held in Newcastle. Mr. Vincent asked permission to reply, but he received a polite refusal. He, I am glad to say, is quite equal to the emergency, and is creating no small stir by his plain, matter of fact letters. Josiah Conder, one of the Committee of the Congregational Union, and Editor of the *Patriot*, opposes him in that journal; while Dr. Campbell insultingly excludes his letters altogether from the *British Banner*. But they have appeared in the *Nonconformist*, the *Patriot*, the Manchester *Examiner*, and *Times* and the *Leeds Mercury*. The Evangelical Alliance, I believe, is pledged to sustain the American Board in its Eastern missions. Sir Culling Eardley eulogised them at the last meeting of that body; and moreover, hinted that a union of the missionary societies of this country with those of America had been the subject of consideration. This is important as showing the tendency of events, and as exhibiting the little practical value of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of this country.

F. W. Cheesson.

*Assumed title. †It has recently.

The World's Exhibition at Paris.

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, at Quebec, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a proper representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year:—

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a prompt representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year, have the honour to report:—

That after much consideration and discussion they have arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary, in order to ensure a successful representation of the Province of Canada at the Exhibition, that authority should be given to the Commission to purchase such articles as they deem essential to that object.

They are of opinion that any attempt to induce voluntary effort by means of Local Fairs would be fruitless. The experience of all who were actively engaged in promoting the Canadian Exhibition at the World's Fair in London in 1851, is, that the success of the present effort must depend entirely upon the energy and judgment to be displayed by an efficient Executive, to be appointed by the Commissioners.

They would strongly recommend that the Commissioners should delegate their power to an Executive Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members, fifteen of whom should be in a position to give their attendance at Quebec; two should be resident at or near Montreal, the remainder to be gentlemen specially connected with the industrial resources of Upper Canada.

The Executive Committee should appoint their own Chairman and Secretary or Secretaries; such Chairman and Secretaries to be the permanent Chairman and Secretaries of the Commission

They recommend the immediate selection of such Executive Committee, and with a view to aid the judgment of the Commissioners, they have ventured to suggest the name of twenty-one gentlemen, who would, in their opinion, be efficient members of it, to wit:

The Hon. T. McKay, the Hon. N. F. Belleau, the Hon. F. Hincks, the Hon. J Young, Mr. Gamble, M. P. P., Mr. Langton, M. P. P., Mr. Cartier, M. P. P., Mr. Tache, M. P. P., Mr. Stevenson, M. P. P., Mr. Brown, M. P. P, Mr. Rhodes, M. P. P., Mr. A. A. Dorion, M. P. P., Sir Cusack Rooney, Mr. Street, Mr. E. W. Thomas, Mr. Hullowell, Mr. Archamboult, Assomption, Mr. Matrie, Mr. Legare, Artist, Mr. R. L. Dension, Mr. Leeming.

They further recommend that in communicating the appointment of each Member, enquiry should be made from him, whether he is prepaired to give his active services to the Committee, and in case he declines doing so, or after accepting he neglects three successive meetings of the Committee without furnishing a satisfactory excuse, his seat may be considered vacant, and the Committee may fill up the vacancy.

They recommend that the quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed statement of their views as to the steps to be taken by the Executive Committee, to carry out the important objects which it is proposed to trust to them.

They would, however, probably in the first instance, determine as to the classes of Canada products which it would be expedient to offer for exhibition.

Sub-Committees might take charge of the various classes, and ascertain through the Local Committee, to be formed in all sections of the Province, what articles it may be desirable to obtain, and what may be the best means of procuring them.

While the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary for them to enter into any detailed exposition of their views regarding the action of the Executive Committee, which can best be determined by that body after appointment, they desire to call especial attention to the importance of securing the publication of a work fully illustrative of the Province of Canada in its various points of view, to be accompanied hy a map exhibiting the geographical features of the Country, and having a table showing the several routes to the great fields of emigration on this continent, the cost of transport, &c. Such work to be gratuitously distributed at the Exhibition, and to be published in the English, French, and German languages for circulation in different parts of Europe.

They suggest for the consideration of the Executive Committee, that competition should be invited for such work by the offer of one or more adequate prizes.

It has not fallen within the province of this Committee to enter into the consideration of the means which will be required, to effect the objects contemplated by the Commission.

They entertain no doubt, however, that such a sum as will suffice to carry out efficiently the plan which they have suggested above, will be expended to the advantage and to the best interest of the Province.

The whole, nevertheless humbly submitted.

T. McKay, Chairman.

Why Woman was made of a Rib.—A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib of a man in preference to any other bone, he gave the following gallant answer:—"She was not taken from the head, lest she should rule over him; nor from his feet, lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side, that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her.

MARKETS.

Toronto, November 17, 1854.

	s.	d.		s	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	a	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	10	a	8	1
" Spring	7	6	a	7	9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	6	a	4	8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	11	a	3	0
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	9
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	a	90	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	a	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25	0	a	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	8	a	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	9	a	0	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	a	4	0
Geese—each	2	6	a	3	0
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	2	6	a	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	a	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	1
Coal—per ton	32	6	a	35	9½
Hops—per lb	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	a	0	9

Married.

At Detroit, Michigan, November 1st, by George Chancey, Justice of the Peace, Mr. John Bailey, of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Lucy Ward, of Windsor, C. W.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its annihilating effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a m to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT WESTERN
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
No. 69½, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

PICTURES
Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and
WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

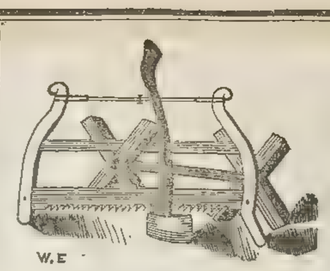
LIKENESSES
Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage

☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.** ☜
J. P. WILLIAMS.
Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by Retail,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 88.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."
ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch Reviews, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto, }
July, 1854. }

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

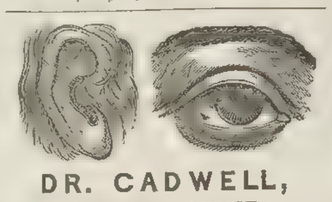
BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜
Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. F. Cary, *City Baths*, Front St.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 27

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
ma. 20—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W
September, 1854.
N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
Men's and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

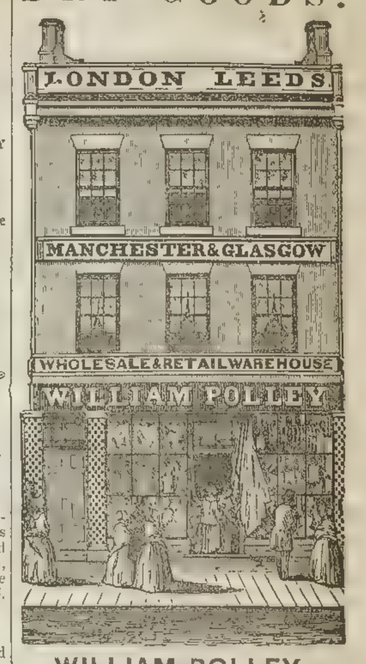
THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of
French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinets, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, }
66, King Street East, }
Toronto. Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!
OR,
HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.
BY
Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,
Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.
Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854 23

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0

Poetry.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Beyond the River.

Time is a river, deep and wide,
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne,
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see,
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps and voices blending notes.
Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest;
They've crossed Time's River—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feels the storms that sweep its shore;—
But *there* pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have passed,
With joyful greetings wait us *there*,
Beyond the river.

RECIPES, &c.

To Make Apple Custard.—Select good, sweet apples, such as will cook well; pare, cut, and stew them; when thoroughly done, stir them briskly, till the pieces are all broken fine. Allow the apples time to cool, and thin down to the proper consistency with good milk, and bake with one crust, as you would bake a common custard, or a pumpkin pie. If a richer pie is wanted, a few eggs may be added. If the apples are totally sweet, but little sugar or other sweetening will be required. If desirable, spices may be added.

Salt Your Chimneys.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt in the mortar with which the inner course of bricks are to be laid. The effect will be, that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: the salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

Baked Hams.—Most persons boil hams. It is much better baked, if baked right Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry, next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and matter crusted upon the flesh side, and set it away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

Spotted Dick.—Put three-quarters of a pound of flour into a basin, half a pound of beef-suet, half ditto of currants, two ounces of sugar, a little cinnamon, mix with two eggs and two gills of milk; boil in either mould or cloth for one hour and a half; serve with melted butter, and a little sugar over.

Beet Vinegar.—Take a bushel of sugar beets, fresh from the ground, wash and grate them. Press out the juice, which will amount to about six gallons, and put it in an empty and perfectly sweet barrel. In a fortnight you will have an excellent article of vinegar, and as pleasant as that from cider or even wine.

Veal Pudding.—Cut two pounds of raw veal, four ounces of ham, or lean bacon; season delicately with a teaspoonful of salt, the half of pepper, a little flour and chopped parsley, a gill of water; proceed as for the other puddings, boil two hours, and serve.

Light Dough Dumplings.—Get one pound of dough, make it into small balls the size of eggs, boil in plenty of water, and use it for roast or boiled meats, or serve with butter and sugar, or with gravy.

Gingerbread.—Mix together three and a half pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of sugar; one pint of molasses; a quarter of a pound of ginger, and some ground orange-peel.

CURING HAMS.

The following are the recipes for curing hams, which received the first and second prizes at the late annual show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

To every 115 pounds of Hams take 3 ounces saltpetre, 1½ do. saleratus, 8½ pounds of alum salt, 6 gallons pure water, 2 pounds of ground spice. When the meat is perfectly cold, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain 6½ weeks, then remove and bang it up with hock down; when dry, smoke it well with green hickory wood; take the advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should bag about the middle of February.—*Ex.*

For 1,000 pounds of hock meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, two and half of saltpetre, ground very fine. Mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The first two times you take it out, add at each time a plate full of alum; it ought to remain in the pickle five or six weeks, according to the size of the meat.—*Wm. H. Harriot, in Chickopee Journal.*

You are a Brick.—A certain college Professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see that all was present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the Professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" asked the Professor, looking through his spectacles.

"You are a brick," was the startling reply.

"Sir," said the Professor, half startled out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I did not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was again the composed reply.

"This is intolerable!" said the Professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you!" said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the Professor with stifled indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the Professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. It was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson, Mr.—ahem—Mr. Brick."

In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question; if it was not answered, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was, "How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said, "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed, "But how does he get there?" "Ah," said Pat, "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Pence. Currency. £. s. d.	Pence. Sterling. s. d.	Pounds. Currency. £. s. d.	Pounds. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11½	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¼	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10¾	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6½	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4¾	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10¾	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5¾	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¾	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1½	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 35 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 114.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do to 10, 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.

1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290, 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160
11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86, 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

Published Weekly, at $2 a Year,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

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It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing for the one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq: John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P.: each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq; S. Horman-Fisher, Esq; Ernest Bunsen, Esq R. Forster, Esq; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; J. Cheetham, Esq, M P; Mrs. Casterton; C Nisbet, Esq; T. Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq; Joseph Tritton, Esq; Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq; William Edwards, Esq; Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq; R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E. Armitage; J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq; S. Fletcher, Esq; J. T. Foster, Esq: James Dunn, Esq: J. Cheetham, Esq, MP: S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq: Miss Hulme: J. Nisbet, Esq: C. Makins, Esq: Philip Sewell, Esq: Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Ms. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	19	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. { NUMBER 36.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Poetry.

BRING BACK THE CHAIN.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

It was an aged man, who stood
Beside the blue Atlantic sea:
They cast his fetters by the flood,
And hailed the time-worn captive free!
From his indignant eye there flashed
A gleam his better nature gave,
And while his tyrants shrunk abashed,
Thus spoke the spirit-stricken slave:

"Bring back the chains, whose weight so long
These tottered limbs have vainly borne:
The word of Freedom on your tongue
My weary ear rejects with scorn!
'Tis true, there was—there was a time
I sighed, I panted to be free;
And panting for my sunny clime
Bowed down my stubborn knee.

"*Then* I have stretched my yearning arms,
And shook in wrath my bitter chain;—
Then, when the magic word had charms,
I groaned for liberty in vain!
That freedom ye at length bestow,
And bid me bless my envied fate:
You tell me I am free to go—
Where?—I am desolate!

"The boundless hope—the spring of joy,
Felt when the spirit's strength is young,
Which slavery only can alloy,—
The mockeries to which I clung—
The eye, whose fond and sunny ray
Made life's dull lamp less dimly burn—
The tones I pined for, day by day,—
Can ye bid them return?

"Bring back the chain! its clanking sound
Hath then a power beyond your own;
It brings young visions smiling round,
Too fondly loved—too early flown!
It brings me days, when these dim eyes
Gazed o'er the wild and swelling sea,
Counting how many suns must rise
Ere one might hail me free!

"Bring back my chain! that I may think
'Tis that which weighs the spirit so,
And, gazing on each galling link,
Dream as I dreamt of bitter woe!
My days are gone: of hope, of youth,
These traces now alone remain,
Hoarded with sorrow's sacred truth,
Tears, and my iron chain!

"Freedom! though doomed in pain to live,
The freedom of the soul is mine;
But all of slavery you can give
Around my steps must ever twine.
Raise up the head which age hath bent;
Renew the hopes that childhood gave;
Bid all-return kind Heaven once lent,—
Till then—I am a slave!"

Miscellaneous.

From the National Anti Slavery Standard.

Extracts from the Diary of an Abolitionist down South.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Sept. 28.—Same place as before. I took a walk in the woods. Suddenly I came upon the regular road. A colored man, driving a horse and waggon was approaching. I accosted him and got into the waggon.

We soon began to talk about slavery.

He said that he had often seen me within the last few days; and that the people in this district were very much afraid of the Abolitionists coming down here and advising the negroes to run away. Whenever a stranger came here, they asked one another who he was and used every means in their power to discover his business. He advised me not to trust the free coloured population, because many of them were mean enough to go straight to the white people and tell them that a stranger had been talking to them about freedom. He advised me, also, to be cautious with many of the slaves, because there were many of them who would go and tell. But there are many, too, who would rather die than betray an Abolitionist.

He said that he would run the risk of capture if he had a compass or a friend to direct him to the North. Ignorance of the way, he said, was the chief obstacle in preventing the slaves in this district from escaping to the North. Dozens were ready to fly.

We came up to a colored man who was chopping in the woods. "Now there," said the waggoner, "there is a man who would not tell what you said to him, and would like very much to get the chance of being free."

We had previously met a boy driving oxen drawing logs to town. This man was chopping the trees for him. They both belonged to the same master—who is described by his slaves, as well as by other coloured people, as a perfect Legree.

We met, also, two waggons laden with cotton. "These," said the waggoner, with whom I was conversing, "these come from right away up in the country, and very likely these boys have travelled all night."

I bid the waggoner farewell and went up to the axeman.

He was a powerful, resolute-looking negro, and a caste in one of his eyes gave him an almost savage dogged appearance.

"Good day, friend."

"Good day, mass'r."

"You are a slave?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who do you belong to?"

"Mr. D——."

"I am told he is a pretty hard master."

A pause, during which I am examined physiologically.

"I come from the North."

"Yes, sir," said the slave, who seemed to be satisfied with my appearance, "he is a very hard master."

"Have you ever run away?"

"Yes; I have run away twice."

"Did you run North?"

"No," he replied, "I am told no one can get to the North from here without being taken. Besides, I don't know the way."

"How far did you run?"

"I just went round to the next county."

"If you knew the way to the North, would you try to get there? Would you run the risk of being captured and brought back?" I asked.

"Yes, mass'r," said the slave, in a manly tone, "I would try—but they would never bring me back again alive."

I explained the nature and uses of a compass.

"If I gave you one of these things, would you risk it?"

"Yes, mass'r, I would; but I would like to have a pistol and a knife too."

He said that he did not care about the hardships a runaway must endure; for they could not be greater than the hardships he endured with his present owner.

"Would you be afraid, or would you hesitate for one moment, to shoot a man if he tried to capture you?" I asked.

"No, sir," he said, as if he meant what he said; "I would shoot him rather than be taken again; for they would kill me anyhow if they got me back again."

"Good—you deserve to be free. Has your boss ever killed any of his slaves?"

"He killed one. They boy ran away; and when they got him back, they lashed him and kicked him about so that he only lived a week."

"Does he often lash them?"

"Oh, very often," said the slave.

"How many does he give them at a time?"

"Fifty and seventy-five, and a hundred sometimes. I saw three men get seventy-five a-piece last Sunday. He drives them very hard; and if they don't work like beasts, he lashes them himself; or if he is too tired to do it, he gets his son or a colored man to do it for him."

"I should think," said I, "that seventy-five lashes would be enough to kill a man."

"Oh," said the slave, "it is very bad, but they have to go to their work again the same as ever. He just washes their back down with salt water and sends them back to work again."

"Washes their sore backs with salt water!" I exclaimed in horror—for although I knew that this operation is frequently performed in South Carolina, I cannot hear of it without a shudder—"What do they do that for?" I added.

"To take the soreness out of it," he replied. (it is to prevent it festering, I believe.)

"But," I repeated, "is it not very painful to be washed in that way?"

"Yes, sir, very," said the slave, "but that doesn't make any difference. He (the boss) does not care for that."

"What are your working hours?"

"From two hours before daylight to ten o'clock at night."

"Do you think that the slaves are more discontented now than they used to be?"

"Yes, sir," said he, they are getting more and more discontented every year." The times is getting worse and worse with us, 'specially," he added, "since these engines have come in here."

"What difference do they make?" I asked, thinking that he alluded to the Indians.

"Why," said he, "you see that it is so much easier to carry off the produce and sell it now; 'cause they take it away so easy; and so the slaves are druv more and more to raise it."

"I see. Do you think that if we could give the slaves these things I told you about, that lots of them would run away?" I asked, alluding, of course, to pocket compasses.

"Lots and lots of them," said he, emphasizing every syllable.

"Would you run away even without a pistol?"

"Yes sir," said he, "I would risk it; but I would rather have a pistol and knife, if possible, too."

"How did you live before, when you ran away?"

"I walked about at night, and kept mighty close all day."

"Yes; but where did you get food?"

"I went to the houses of my friends about here, and they gave me something to eat."

"I suppose you would like to have some money, too, if you were going to the North?"

"Yes, mass'r," said he, "I would like to, 'cause if a man has money, he can get food easily anywhere, and he can't always without it. But I would try it, even without money."

"Are you married?"

"Yes, sir."

"Any children."

"No, sir."

"What would you do with your wife, if you were to run away?"

"I would have to leave her. She would be very willing," he added, 'cause she knows she can't help me, and I might help her, if I was once free."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty-five."

"How many suits of clothes do you get in the year?"

"Two."

"Only one shirt at a time?"

"Yes!"

(The shirts of the slaves in this State—of course I alluded to rural slaves—appear to be a cross between a "gent's underclothing" and a potato bag. The cloth is *very* thick.)

"Does the boss allow you anything for yourself?"

"Nothing," said he; and looking at his *blaze* boots (!) he added:

"He hardly keeps us in shoes."

"Are you ready to run away as soon as I can give you one of the things I told you about?"

"I will run away to-night," he replied, firmly, "if you can give me one of them."

"You will see me again in a few months: I will get you one: good bye, old boy,"

A Strange French Story.

An abduction, accompanied with the greatest mystery, took place lately at a charming country house, situated in the neighbourhood of Paris. The owner had invited there several of his friends, and after dinner every one was seated on the grass near a wood, listening to the narration of a traveller who had just returned from an excursion to Italy, the north of Africa and Spain. He was narrating that one day he was near losing his life in defending himself against banditti, who after having killed his servant, took away his luggage, and every article of value which he had about him. The traveller was at the most interesting period of his narrative, and emotion had begun to gain his hearers, when all of a sudden a slight noise among the bushes caused them to turn around. A cry of terror issued from every mouth; a tall man having on a mask, appeared in the middle of the group, and with a speed of lightning, seized with a vigorous arm a young girl of seventeen, placed her on his shoulder, and disappeared in the obscurity, without any of the persons present having had time to rush after him. At the cries uttered by the ladies the servants ran up—torches were lit, and the wood and its environs were searched. A part of the night was spent in fruitless explorations of the neighborhood. Every one was thunderstruck at the audacity of such an abduction. The parents of the young girl were in the greatest consternation, as they looked upon their daughter as lost. But what was their joy when the next morning they beheld her return to her father's house with a smiling air. Pressed with questions, the young girl related that when she regained her senses she was in a carriage, the windows of which was closed, and travelling rapidly along a by-road—the man with the mask was by her side, but said not a word. At the end of half-an-hour, the carriage stopped before a small house, completely isolated, in the midst of the country. The man opened the door and requested her to alight. He conducted her through the darkness to the house; she was more dead than alive. The man called out, and immediately a woman wearing a veil came forward with a wax-light in her hand, and behind her was another man, whose face was disguised by a false beard. That person examined her for a moment, and then whispered something into the ear of the masked man, and with drew. The latter then said to her: "Fear nothing, Mademoiselle, to-morrow you will be restored to your parents." He then desired the woman to conduct her to a bedroom, where she remained till the hour of her departure. The young girl declared, besides, that no violence whatever, had been exercised on her. No one knows what to think of this strange adventure, but it is supposed that this young girl was not the one who was to be carried off. In the circle of her friends from whom she was carried off, was a young lady of rare beauty.—*Paris Siecle.*

The Golden Hand.

The police, on the 28th of May, arrested a notorious female pickpocket, who, from her extraordinary skill, had obtained among her fraternity the title of the "Golden Hand." On Saturday, this woman was tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police. It was stated that she was sixty seven years of age; that for half a century she had been a regular porfessional pickpocket, and that the total amount of her thefts is estimated at the enormous sum of 20,000,000f. At the age of fifteen, she married a man named Vermousen, and shortly after began the career of pocket-picking. Her success was so great, that she and her husband lived in great style, and kept carriages and horses. In 1813 or '14, she and her husband were condemned at Liege, by default, to two years' imprisonment for picking pockets, and in 1826, she was sentenced at Ghent to five years' imprisonment for the same offence. In 1831, she purchased a splendid hotel at Lisle, but was shortly after arrested for picking pockets at Arras, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. About this time, her husband, finding that he had no longer the means of indulging in luxury, took life in disgust and destroyed himself. After her release from jail, she went to Belgium, and took up with a man named Juvenal. With him she committed extensive robberies. She has since gone by the name of Vandenberg, Juvenal, Marechel, Nongues, Montague, La Belle, Dencef, Beaugard, &c., and has practiced her calling in all parts of France, Belgium, Germany and Italy. She was always magnificently dressed, and drove about in carriages. She frequented all places of public resort, but principally railway stations and offices of public vehicles.

Informed in May last, that she had arrived in Paris, the police took measures for arresting her. Having discovered her residence, which was no easy matter, as she was constantly shifting about from place to place, they, on the 28th of that month, set officers to watch her when she went out. She proceeded to the office of the Passy omnibuses, *Place du Palais Royale*, and there they saw her make attempts to pick several pockets. At length she succeeded in possessing herself of the purse of a lady, and thereupon they arrested her. She loudly asserted that she was the victim of a mistake. To silence her, the officers searched her pockets, but to their astonishment, did not find the purse. When, however, they led her away, it fell to the ground. She had slipped it beneath her petticoats with such dexterity that, though they had kept a close watch on her, they had not observed the act. Her lodgings being searched, there were discovered considerable sums in gold and silver, twenty-two pair of ear-rings, eight shirt studs, a watch chain, eight crosses of different orders, four gold buckles, sixteen rings, four pins, one pearl necklace, one gold necklace, and other articles of value. She denied that she was the Golden Hand, but the sister of her first husband, a woman named Wever, recognized her, and gave a full account of her career. According to this woman, her proper name is Beaugard, she having married, some time back, a railway *employee* of that name at Brussels. Called upon for her defence, she vehemently protested that she was not the person she was taken for, and she threw herself on her knees, and implored mercy with clasped hands, and tried to weep. The Tribunal condemned her to five years' imprisonment, and five years' surveillence of the police.

A Man among the Woman.

A remarkable trial came off lately in Orange Co., New York, wherein a man named Ringland was plaintiff, and certain other brethren of the Methodist persuasion defendants. The suit was instituted by the plaintiff to recover damages from defendants for pitching said plaintiff out of meeting. The facts were these in brief. Ringland, in company with his wife and another female friend, went to an evening meeting at the Methodist Church at Gardentown, and took his seat in the rear of the room by the side of his wife and friend. An ancient custom in that Church forbids males and females from sitting together during service; and soon it was circulated through the congregation 'that a man was among the women.' The plaintiff was requested to go on the 'men's side,' but he remained seated. One of the trustees—after the plaintiff had explained that he was wont to sit with his wife,—consented that he might keep his seat, provided he would behave himself and keep quiet. One member, however, protested against such infraction of their time-honored rule, and five of them insisted that the plaintiff must 'go to the other side,' or go out of Church. The plaintiff would not leave the women, and thereupon commenced a free fight. Two defendants each grasped a leg, and other two each seized an arm, and another carried the head. Plaintiff squirmed and kicked the defendants, tugged and pulled, and the men and women got thoroughly mixed up, the lights were extinguished, the stove and pipe tumbled down, the plaintiff was carried out "feet foremost," and the defendants were decreed $51 for an assault and battery. But the man stuck to the woman.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Woman's Mission.

A distinguished preacher thus sums up the history of a woman who had been called to her long home:

"She ate, she drank, she slept, she dressed, she danced, she died."

The *Lilly* says that this is the history of the mass of women, but we think some important chapters are left out. The mass of women are born, go to a boarding school, get married, go to church, bring up a family, and die after that; and our opinion is, that any one who eats well, and drinks well, sleeps well, dresses well, dances well, and dies well, has done more for the world than many distinguished people succeed in doing. If, in addition to this, she is born well, goes to school well, marries well, goes to church well, and brings up a family well, she has been a public benefactor of no ordinary kind.

A woman who is well born—who has received from her parents a healthy mental and physical organization, and who conducts herself well in the ordinary relations of life—is a very great woman. To know how to eat, and drink, and sleep, and dress, and dance, and die, is the sum of knowledge; and he or she who does all these things well, is wise and prudent above the common order of Christians and philosophers.

Let no one speak lightly of eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, dancing, and dying, for the catalogue embraces more than half the important business of life, and he who does these well, will do more, and is an honor and blessing to the race.—*Mrs. Swisshelm.*

Mrs. Stowe.

The only other book that has attracted much notice is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Sunny Memmories*. Such persons as can fix their attention on anything at all in this hot weather, have felt bound to read these volumes; but the critics have, with pretty considerable unanimity, 'pooh-poohed' the whole production. Perhaps they expected too much. Perhaps they feel inclined to revenge on Mrs. Stowe the fact, that they were carried away a couple of yeaas ago by popular enthusiasm into elevating her a good deal about her merits. *Uncle Tom* has taken a deserved place in our literature; but it is not the place which its admirers at first endeavoured to force it into. At any rate, *Sunny Memories* answers nobody's expectations; for the whole two volumes prove nothing but what might have been proved in a very few pages—namely, that the authoress egotises very agreeably, and was marvellously delighted with the reception she met with in England.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE OLD NEGRO'S LOGIC.—A clergyman asked an old negro servant his reasons for believing in the existence of a God. "Sir," says he, "I see one man get sick The doctor comes to him, gives him medicine; the next day he is better; he gives him another dose, it does him good; he keeps on till he gets about his business. Another man gets sick like the first one; the doctor comes to see him; he gives him the same sort of medicine; it does him no good; he gets worse; he gives him more; but he gets worse all the time till he dies. Now that man's time to die had come, and all the doctor's in the world couldn't cure him.

"One year I work in the cornfield, plough deep, dig up grass, and make nothing but nubbins. Next year I work the same way; the rain and dew comes, and I make a crop.

"I have been here going hard upon fifty years. Every day since I have been in this world I see the sun rise in the East, and set in the West. The North Star stands where it did the first time I ever saw it; the seven stars in Job's coffin keep in the same path in the sky, and never turn out. It ain't so with man's works. He makes clocks and watches; they run well for a while, but they get out of fix, and stand stock still. But the sun, moon and stars keep on the same way all the while. There is a power which makes one man die, and another man get well—that sends the rain, and keeps everything in motion."

What a beautiful comment is here furnished by an unlettered African, on the language of the Psalmist: "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth his speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—The grand military *fete* given on Saturday "in aid of the several funds for the relief of the sick and wounded and widows and orphans of Her Majesty's forces engaged in the Russian war," has proved successful. The doors opened at ten, and the French Guides, who occupied a conspicuous platform in the great transept, played "God save the Queen," accompanied by the Palace band. A large trophy was erected in the centre of the building, composed of flags, cannon, and other arms from the Tower stores. Above the base were two brass cannons taken at Bomarsund; in the medal-striking establishment of Messrs. Pinches & Co., the die was changed, so that the medals bore a trophy composed of the flags of the three Allied nations. They were largely purchased throughout the day. Somewhere about half-past eleven o'clock, the "Guides" again struck up the "National Anthem." It was immediately answered by the 1st Life Guards, who were stationed in the gallery opposite to the "Guides," and played "*Partant pour la Syrie.*" The various bands who were present (fourteen in all) stationed in various parts of the building, played in succession. The time at length came when music within the Palace was to cease, and the bands were to play in union on the lower terrace. Himmel's air to an English version of Theodore Korner's "Prayer" (*Vater, ich rufe dich*") was given with admiral precision, and the voices combined with the multitude of instruments produced a grand effect. A *pot-pourri*, consisting of divers national airs, was played shortly afterwards. One curious effect of the performance on the terrace is well worth notice. So sensible was the vibration of the glass, that every note played by the band was distinctly reverberated, and it seemed as if the band without was accompanied with miraculous precision by a band within. The most exciting moment of the day was when, shortly before four, the "Guides" returned to their station, and again played "God save the Queen," followed by "*Partant pour la Syrie.*" All the galleries were crammed; a long perspective of waving hats and handkerchiefs reached into the furthest distance, and thunders of *encore* pealed through the vast edifice, to be promptly and vigorously answered by the willing band. The prudence of earlier dinner was now manifest. A reasonable hour for dinner had arrived, but comestibles were scarce. A gradual departure took place. The subsequent history of the day is a history of difficulties in securing homeward vehicles.

The Wounded of the Alma.

The following is an official return of the wounded admitted from the field into the General Hospital at Scutari, from the 22nd to the 28th September, 1854:—

Amputation, upper extremity, primary	18
Amputation, lower extremity, primary	43
Amputation, upper extremity, secondary	3
Amputation, lower extremity, secondary	8
Fractures of upper extremity	17
Fractures of lower extremity	24
Wounds of upper extremity	98
Wounds of lower extremity	295
Wounds in various parts of the body, viz:—	
Head, face, and jaw	25
Neck	3
Back and buttocks	9
Chest	14
Abdomen	2
Groin	16
Miscellaneous	7
Total	582

Five hundred more have been admitted since the 28th. Four amputations at the hip joint were performed on the field of battle. On the 20th September there were in Scutari hospital 1,114 wounded British soldiers, 914 suffering from disease, and 150 wounded Russians. There were 41 British officers wounded, and 30 suffering from disease, with 12 Russian officers, making a total of 2,261 patients. Our exact loss at the Alma was 2,106 killed, wounded, and missing.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

WHAT THE CZAR HAS TO ANSWER FOR.—The reign of Nicholas has been considered as a time of peace, and yet in the course of twenty-eight years, he has sacrificed the lives of 600,000 Russians in attacks upon the Circassians; 300,000 of his subjects fell from disease or in battle, against Turkey in 1828 and 1829; and in the present war he probably lost 500,000 or 600,000 more. Besides these losses must be added those which took place in Persia, Poland, and Hungary; and we should then have a grand total of considerale more than one million deaths among the Russian subjects only; and if to these we were to add the number of deaths inflicted upon the various races with whom those wars were carried on, we should have between two and three millions of lives sacrificed.—*London Atlas.*

WAR AND LITERATURE.—This, indeed, is one striking way in which the war operates on literature—that it sends out the national thought in new and unexplored geographical directions; consecrates names and spots never heard of before; makes new ground rich with great acts and associations. A week or two ago and there was a stream in the Crimea flowing on, night and day, quiet and unregarded; and at one place, where a road crossed this stream, high steeps rose above it over which day and night passed, too, disturbing nothing save, mayhap, a loose stone that would roll down into the gullies; and now that spot belongs to the imagination of Great Britain for evermore, and a perpetual allusion in literature will be made to the battle of the Alma. Does it not seem as if place and name had been alike predestined! Who would not wish to see a photograph of those Crimean steeps, that have waited six thousand years, and, at last, are famous?—*London Leader.*

AN ANGRY MAN.—As the whirlwind, in its fury, teareth up trees, and deformeth the face of nature; or as an earthquake, in its convulsions, overturneth whole cities; so the rage of an angry man throweth mischief around him. Danger and destruction wait on his hand.

Indulge not thyself in the passion of anger; it is whetting a sword to wound thine own breast, or murder thy friend.

If thou bearest slight provocations with patience, it shall be imputed unto thee for wisdom; and if thou wipest them from thy remembrance, thy heart shall not reproach thee.

Seest thou that the angry man loseth his understanding? Whilst thou art yet in thy senses, let the wrath of another be a lesson to thyself.

Do nothing in a passion. Why wilt thou put to sea in the violence of a storm.

If it be difficult to rule thine anger, it is wise to prevent it; avoid all occasions of falling into wrath; or guard thyself against them whenever they occur.

Temperance.

Maine Liquor Law.

A public meeting of the members and supporters of the United Kingdom Alliance Association, formed last year, for the purpose of promoting the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this country, was held in the Free Trade-hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening. Several thousand persons were present. The Earl of Harrington, who presided, contended that the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into this country would be no infringement of the liberty of the subject, as it merely withdrew the license to sell poison. Mr. Pope, the secretary, reported that £1,400 had been subscribed towards a fund of £10,000 for the next year's agitation. Sir Walter C. Travelyan moved the following Resolution:—"That this meeting regards the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as beverages, as a social nuisance, which, indefensible on any ground of public utility, and always and inavitably injurious to the physical and moral welfare of the community, ought at once and altogether to be removed." Mr. Bowley, of Glocester, seconded the Resolution, which was supported by Mr. George Cruikshank, and carried unanimously. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. L. Heyworth, M. P., Mr. Alderman Harrison (Wakefield,) the Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns, Mr. Robert Gardner, the Rev. Owen Jones, Rev. James Bardsley, and Mr. Richard Allen.

Rum and the Main Law.

While the propriety of enacting a prohibitory Liquor Law for Canada is under discussion, the following narrative may prove interesting. It is related by Mr. C. F. Clarkson, who is now travelling in Tennessee, in a letter published in the Brockville (Ind.) *Democrat*:—

"Let me recite to you a true history of a man whose farm we passed over yesterday. About fifteen years ago a Presbyterian clergyman of Tennessee had a wayward son. We have his name and location, but choose to withhold it at present. Before he was seventeen he became so reckless and unruly that his father could no longer control him. He left for the corrupt city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon; but his character was so bad to be there tetruded. He next was a bar keeper in the theatre, but was dismissed. He went lower and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars, and on the wharves of the city,—a perfect nuisance and disgrace to his race. At this stage of his career an old college mate—for our hero was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up, and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York and after a week of diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, and by every inducement that could be held out to him persuaded him to try to be a man. He made the effort, and was successful.

"The friend who sought him out, and who saved him, we are well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee to teach school. They soon reached here, and with the high recommendation they brought, soon obtained good places. The

reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth $40,000 in cash. She had a young sister and brother, who each had equal amounts. The sister soon after died, leaving one-half of her estate to our hero and his wife, and the other half to her brother, and thus increased his estate to $60,000. When the Mexican war broke out, the brother enlisted, and made a will, leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many more of our noble men was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, but which has increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $300,000. He is now one of the richest planters in Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

A Glance at New York.

We observe by the New York Papers, that there were 23,000 arrests by the police of that city during the last six months—rather a tall list of public malefactors. Of this number the Sixth Ward (the far-famed rum-hole precincts) contributes 3,000, about one eighth. If the other twenty one Wards counted out law breakers in the same proportion, the aggregate would swell to sixty-six thousand. In referring to the number of rummeries in that city, the Tribune says:

The semi-annual report of the Chief of the Police shows that there are twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight unlicensed rum-shops in full blast averaging seven thousand persons in the daily practice of illegal rum-selling, openly and with the full knowledge of the Chief and his men. The Chief tells us that there are 6,895 public rum-holes in New York (to which should be added 2000 to 3000 kept in houses of prostitution and not recorded,) 2,878, or nearly half are unlicensed, and that more than 3000 are habitually and constantly open on the Sabbath. In one Ward 225, and in another 224 are in full operation, and not a single license has been granted for either Ward; in one Ward 352, in another 235, another 375, another 310, another 304, and in the Fourth Ward five hundred rum-shops are opened on Sunday—and in this last Ward only eleven out of 511 even pretended to close up on that day.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, is reported to have said in a recent address:—"There are seven thousand groggeries in this city, three thousand of them are open upon the Sabbath. There is a dramshop to every eighty-five inhabitants. It costs the city for rum and its fruits, one million dollars annually. Four-fifths of the committals and arrests according to the warden's testimony are from the intemperate. There has been an increase of committals from year to year. The year just ending shows *fifty thousand*

Brandy and Bitters.—A bill was lately handed in to the authorities of San Francisco for payment for refreshments furnished to the grand jury of that city, while pursuing their investigations, which contained the following items: One dozen cherry wine, three thousand five hundred cigars, one dozen Martel's brandy, four gallons do., five baskets of Heidseick, one bottle of bitters, two tins of crackers, and one hundred and twenty three dollars worth of cherry wine. This would give to each of the 23 jurors, two and a half bottles of sherry, 150 cigars, 2½ bottle of champagne, and 1¼ quarts of brandy. In reply to some inquiries of the supervisors, the chairman of the jury replied, their deliberations were so intonse that they required some artificial stimulants!

The Slave Trade—Important Trial.

In the United States Circuit Court sitting in this City, one Captain James Smith has been convicted of having been engaged in the *slave trade* between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. The sentence of the law, which is *death*, was suspended in order that his counsel might take the necessary steps to move for a new trial. The facts which were proved in this case were substantially these: In January last, Capt. Smith went to Boston, where he purchased the brig *Julia Moulton*, cleared her in ballast for Newport, and on the 2nd of February brought her to this port. Here he engaged one James Wills as mate, telling him that he was going on a slave-trading voyage, agreeing to pay him $40 a month on the outward voyage, and from $1,200 to $2,000 for the passage back. A crew was shipped of about fifteen persons, mostly young men, and a large quantity of provisions, water, &c., with lumber, was taken on board. On the 11th of February the brig cleared from this port, and on leaving the dock, Captain Smith pointed out to the mate a Portuguese named Lemos, as the real owner of the vessel, and told him that *the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul, at this port*, had accompanied him to Boston and aided him in the purchase of the vessel. The ship was cleared by Captain Smith, and had regular papers for the Cape of Good Hope. After she had been out forty days, the timber on board was used to make a temporary deck or floor in the hold of the vessel, and all the other preparations necessary to receive a cargo of slaves were made. At the end of sixty days, they made land on the coast of Africa at a place called *Cobra*, where they were boarded by a boat which brought instructions, in accordance with which they cruised at sea for ten days longer, and then put in at a port further South called *Ambrozzetta*, well known as a *depot* for the slave trade. Here, in the course of two or three hours, *six hundred and sixty-four negroes, including forty women, were brought on board and stowed away as cargo in the hold of the brig*. They were placed on their sides, one lying in the lap of another—were taken out occasionally to be fed and aired, and, after a voyage of sixty-five days, were landed on the South coast of Cuba. They were sent on shore in lighters, under the orders of a person who said he was the consignee, and the *American Consul* at that port. The furniture of the ship was then taken on shore, and the ship herself burned. Wills, the mate, came to this city in the brig *Marcellus* where he again met Capt. Smith, who refused to pay Willis the balance due him on his contract, amounting to about $440, whereupon Willis imparted the nature of the voyage to a Mr. Donahue, by whom it was laid before the authorities. The result was the arrest, trial and conviction of Captain Smith.

We believe this is the *first* time in which a conviction of being engaged in the African slave trade has ever been had in this City—and this is due entirely to a disagreement between the captain and his mate about the payment of a trifling sum of money. Yet, as we have repeatedly stated in the *Times, scarcely a month passes in which there are not one or more vessels cleared at this port, which embark at once in the slave trade and land their cargoes on the coast of Cuba.* The facts given in evidence on this trial show how easily this is done, and with what perfect impunity, so long as all the parties engaged in it are satisfactorily paid for keeping silent. In order to a conviction, the vessel concerned must be, at the time, owned either in whole or in part by an American citizens, or else the party accused must himself be a citizen. The first provision is usually evaded by a *sham sale*: the last by procuring a foreigner, usually a Portuguese, as commander. The only defence attempted in this case turned upon this point. It was claimed that Mr. Smith was an unnaturalized German, and it was also asserted and partly proved that the ship was *paid for by the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul at this port.*

This last point is one that ought immediately to engage the attention of the Government. If the Portuguese Consul is engaged, directly or indirectly—or suffers his Secretary to be engaged—in so flagrant a violation of the laws of the United States, his *exequatur* ought to be instantly revoked.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

Legislation of Indiana respecting Colored People.*

We propose a brief exposition of the legal disabilities of colored people in Indiana, a matter of general interest, and as having particular reference to the mitigation or removal of those disabilities, through the agency of an enlightened public sentiment. We shall confine our observations on this subject to the present time, merely by remarking that, with the exception of the 13th article of the Constitution, which, as we shall show, originated in a rather "abnormal" state of public feeling, there has, perhaps, been some mitigation of the rigors of our legislation in this direction, in the progress of the times. That it is yet sufficiently stringent, or most oppressive and unjust, will appear from the following enumeration of its principal provisions, bearing on this subject.

By article second, section fifth, of the Constitution, negroes and mulattoes are denied the right of suffrage.

By the thirteenth article of the same instrument, negroes and mulattoes are forbidden to come into or settle in the State; all contracts made with them contrary to the preceding provision are declared void; and a fine of not less than ten or more than five hundred dollars is imposed on any person who shall employ or otherwise encourage them to remain in the State. The same article further provides, that all fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of the same, or of any law which may be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart for the colonization of such negroes and mullattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of the Constitution, and will be willing to emigrate. Said article further enjoins legislation to carry out its provisions.

By chapter 74th, volume 1st, of the Revised Statutes of 1852, the General Assembly proceeded to obey this injunction. In addition to the re-enactment of the principal provisions of the 13th article, they provide for the registry, by the clerks of the several Circuit Courts in the State, of all negroes and mulattoes who were inhabitants of the same prior to the first day of November, 1851, and entitled to reside therein. The clerk is authorized to subpœna witnesses to prove the right of inhabitation of any such negro and mulatto, and if satisfied of such right, is required to register his name and issue him a certificate. The act also extends to the colored people coming into the State the same penalty which had been imposed upon persons employing them. The provisions of the 13th article in regard to colonization are carried out and "improved upon" by chapter 8th, 1st Revised Statutes, and chapter 16th, Acts 1853, which appropriate five thousand dollars annually for some years to that object—the purchase of lands in Africa, payment of salary of agent, &c.

By chapter 42nd, Act 1853, it is provided that "no person having one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be permitted to testify as a witness in any cause in which any white person is a party in interest."

By section 1st, chapter 106th, Acts 1853, it is enacted that "the property of negroes and mulattoes shall not be taxed for school purposes, nor shall any negro or mulatto, derive any benefits from the common schools of this State." But though, thus ostensibly exempt from taxation for the support of schools, colored people, in common with other citizens, are required to contribute towards the school fund, in the way of *fines* assessed for breaches of the penal law of the state, as also by escheats and other forfeitures. (See Constitution, article 8th, section 2nd; and Revised Statutes, chapter 98th, section 2nd.)

Lastly, colored, people are not exempt from a property tax, nor from labor on the public highways. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 6th, section 6th; and chapter 102nd, section 6th–9th.

The above, we believe, are all the legal provisions worthy of note, pertaining to this subject. For the sake of brevity, we have not set them out in full, but have been careful to give a fair rendering of their substance and spirit. We now propose taking them up in their order, beginning with the second, and making such remarks upon their origin and bearings as may conduce to a better understanding of the character of our legislation in the premises.

Comment, at this late day, on the enormity of this exclusion clause, would seem to be superfluous. Its unjust and unconstitutional character has already been fully exposed, so far as language is adequate to do so. But there is connected with it a feature of *peculiar* meanness, which should not pass unnoticed. The same body who thus shut out from our borders the colored people generally, and sought to banish those already here—all native American citizens—by the same instrument spread wide our gates, inviting to a participation of *equal privileges* with ourselves, on a very slight probation, all "the rest of mankind"—not merely Europeans, however degraded or infamous, but also inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and "the Isles of the sea"—in short, all moderately white *foreigners*, and no other exception whatever! Could anything short of the latent spirit and influence of the "peculiar institution" have inspired so peculiar an exception?

As to the effect of this exclusion clause, and the laws made in furtherance of its object—although it has not corresponded with the intention of their authors—although we have heard of but one case arising under them—although the statute requistion of registry is, we believe, very generally and very properly disregarded and contemned by our resident colored population—although, in short, this clause is to a good degree, simply as a proclamation, at once impotent, of the inhuman and anti-Christian spirit of our people—its latent influence upon the colored population, both within and without the State, is doubtless, nevertheless, very oppressive, though no overt manifestation of its power may indicate the fact.

The same observations are applicable to the colonization scheme. And yet, it has been far more inoperative. And who can doubt that it will remain so? The idea of sending our colored population to Africa, of "founding an empire" there, with the means provided by our Legislature—not to say by any practical means whatever—is too supremely ridiculous to be worthy of serious notice. That it is a most transparent deception, is known to all intelligent minds, and could readily be demonstrated, were this a proper place to do so. Yet it is but too evident, that on the shrine of this monstrous chimera, the right of the colored people have been offered up! It is true that the colonization scheme is ostensibly designed to operate only upon those "who may be willing to emigrate." But the whole series of oppressive acts with which we are now dealing seem clearly designed to coerce the desired degree of "willingness." To apply the language of another, "these or kindred enormities must extend over the land—persecution, abuse, barbarity at which the mind revolts, to induce the consent of these people to go to Liberia." "*Willing* to emigrate;" ay, the *willingness* of the convict, who—one or the other being inevitable—chooses transportation instead of hanging! Such is the mode by which our "Empire in Africa" is to be built up! Such the principle upon which the civilization and Christianization of that continent, of which we hear so much from the advocates of colonization, is to be effected.

TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

Our new revised code failed to exclude the testimony of colored witnesses in our courts of justice, whether accidentally, or by design, we know not. But, as we have seen, by an act of the last Legislature, they are now expressly excluded, where a white person is a party in interest.

At a time like the present, when the spirit of legal reform, going upon the most rational idea that the object of all testimony is to get at the facts—*the truth*—in order to the furtherance of the ends of justice, is sweeping away *all* disabilities of witnesses; leaving the degree of their credibility, like any other fact, to the jury—in some of the States permitting even the parties to testify, and in our own State not excluding witnesses on account of crime or interest—what can be more absurd and short-sighted, even with reference to the true interest of our white population, than the enactment under consideration? Surely, the prejudice agaist color never exhibited itself in a more egregiously unjust and impolitic as well as foolish form! But, as respects the colored man, its folly is swallowed up in its atrocity. For it leaves his person and property, family and home, a prey to whatever abandoned white man may see fit to avail himself of this legislative act of impunity to Anglo-Saxon crime and outrage. And loudly and often have the wrongs of the hapless victims of this state of things borne "testimony," alas, how vainly! to the readiness of such "fellows of the baser sort" to avail themselves of such a license!

EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

As in the case of the testimony of colored people, their exclusion from the common schools was an after-thought of the Legislature, and sought to be effected by an amendment to the revised code as originally adopted. It is quite natural that the pro-slavery spirit, which seems to control our legislation, should adopt the policy of the slaveholder, of keeping in ignorance the victims of his oppression. But the most obvious considerations of shame, if not of honesty or honor, would, it might naturally have been supposed, have dictated to the Legislature the propriety of entirely relieving the class thus excluded from said schools, from the burden of sustaining them. Yet no such relief has been given. The colored people are made to contribute towards the education of the children of their oppressors not an inconsiderable amount, in the way of penalties to which they subject themselves chiefly in consequence of that ignorance which the law decrees shall be their portion!

The Constitution, however, seems to be more consistent on this subject—to contemplate no such exclusion. Section 1st of the 8th article of that instrument makes it the duty of the General Assembly "to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, *and equally open to all.*"

The law, therefore, would seem to be a clear violation of the Constitution. As, however, the framers of the 13th article were guilty therein of a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States, we need not be greatly surprised that the Legislature should, *in cases of this kind*, imitate their example with respect to the State Constitution. Such are but samples of the manifold gross inconsistencies in which our law-makers have involved themselves, in the atrocious attempt to trample under foot the rights of a portion of our citizens!

SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

In the fact indicated by this title we find a manifestation of the extremest point of infinitesimal littleness. That a great "sovereign State," while holding the colored man as an "outside barbarian," alien to all the rights and sympathies of humanity, registering him like cattle, refusing him a voice in public affairs, denying the protection of its laws to his person and property, and shutting him out from all the avenues of education and progress, should at the same time filch from him a portion of his hard-earned pittance for its own exclusive benefit—nay, worse—to aid in the sustenance of the very measures taken for his oppression, is certainly the superlative of all comparative degrees of meanness! What a falling off have we here from the wholesale villany of the 13th article—from land-piracy to petty larceny!

Such are the black laws of Indiana. We have not spoken—it not falling strictly within our province—of that other law, or rather that source of law, which, as has been truly said, is often more terrible and irresistible than express legislative enactments—we mean public sentiment. The colored people also suffer severely from this unwritten code. Under its rule, they are constantly subject to insult and annoyance in travelling and the other daily avocations of life, are practically excluded from all social privileges, and even from the Christian communion.

But enough. What better could be expected of a people guilty of such a series of iniquities, than that they should be found in political and social sympathy with the slave power, ready to obey "with alacrity" its negro-catching mandate? Verily, our first work of repentance, of reform, lies within our own borders—even at our very doors. May the spread of liberal education and of the spirit of Christianity hasten our preparation for it!

* A suit, it is said, has been commenced against a Methodist minister in the southern part of this State, for employing a colored clergyman of Kentucky to come over and preach for him!

From the New York Tribune.

The Slave Trade.

"Mr. McKeon, District-Attorney, addressed the jury. He contended that the transaction was a most flagrant violation of the laws. He little thought, he said, when he assumed the office he now held, that he should so soon discover that New York is the very depot of this nefarious traffic. The testimony in the case showed that the *Julia Moulton* was fitted out at this port expressly for the slave-trade, and that James Smith, the prisoner, was the master. The provisions taken on board, and other circumstances, were proof. They finally took on board, on the coast of Africa, what they designated cargo. There were 664 human beings crowded on board a small vessel, seated, in day time, on the deck, one within the extended legs of the other, as close as possible, and laid at night on their right sides, stowed also as closely as possible—the object of placing them on the right side being that the action of the heart would be more free. She made the coast of Cuba at a point directed by the instructions, and it is singular that a man-of-war has not been directed to cruise at such a point to prevent such landing. * * * As to the oaths at the Custom House, it has been said that they are lightly administered. It might have been said that they are lightly taken. Here is this man, who has solemnly sworn that he is a citizen of the United States, and has signed to that effect, and he must be holden to it. The indictment says that the vessel was owned by said Smith, a citizen of the United States, or by some other citizen to the jurors unknown. It has been shown by a witness that the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul was said to have been interested in the vessel. Mr. Figaniere, the Consul in order to do away with that, is called by counsel for defence, and he swears that he has no secretary Who is this man? He declined to answer questions put to him in relation to the vessel, and it is to be regretted, from the appearance, that there are slave traffickers among us, bearing the seals of a foreign power. The District Attorney alluded to a figure put forth by Mr. O'Connor in his argument, that the District-Attorney was groping about in the dark for a dagger with which to make his threats. There are real daggers, the District-Attorney said, in the hands of the persons engaged in this traffic in this City, and any man's life is in danger who attempts to expose them. But for myself, even if I should lose my life, I will fearlessly do my duty."

An examination of ship's papers at the Custom-House, for years past, proves that the oath of the owner or master of a vessel that he is a citizen of the United States, which by law he is required to be, is omitted—apparently with the design of shielding the wretches who, as captains and owners, are engaged in the slave-trade, and who almost weekly send out from this port vessels fitted out for that traffic. The law makes the punishment death, provided the master or owner is an American citizen. The Custom-House authorities in Philadelphia and Boston, where a like examination has taken place, were found always to have particularly followed the provisions of the law, and it is doubtful if slaves are fitted out at those ports, at least, to any such extent as is known to be the case here.

The water for ships leaving New York is supplied by persons who purchase the privilege from the Croton Water Department. These persons know that vessels built to sail with extraordinary rapidity, of from two to four hundred tons, for which any legitimate trade should carry a crew of from ten to sixteen men, are continually and openly supplied with from fifteen to forty thousand gallons of water, and they know that this water is for a slave cargo. The men, too who sell rice, and they who sell the shackles know likewise, for what these are intended. And yet, in the face of these facts, and of the belief of intelligent merchants that on an average, a slave ship, almost openly, send out as such, leaves the port of New York, about every two weeks throughout the year, our authorities take no cognizance of the matter.

Slavery in Illinois—Widening the Area.—A citizen of Illinois, Mr. D. J. Van Deren, writes to the Charleston *Courier*, that an enterprise is on foot in that state to repeal the clause of the state constitution which prohibits slavery, and to take a direct vote of the people on the question of establishing slavery. He says that many who have lived in Illinois long enough to test the comparative advantages that slaves and free systems present, are now prepared to pronounce openly their candid preference in favor of slave labor in all agricultural business. They have been endeavoring to learn the sentiments of the people upon this subject, and have been astonished to see with what unanimity they express themselves in favor of the introduction of slave labor.

He has conversed with many of the best farmers, who were raised in the eastern states, and they will give their hearty co-operation in effecting this object. He represents this prospect of success as better than the most sanguine friend could have anticipated. When the vote was taken before, it was lost by a small majority against slavery, and he is satisfied now that a better and more favourable opportunity for bringing this question before the people than the present cannot be expected.

We should be rejoiced at the success of such a movement. Establish slavery in Illinois, and it would give us the key to the great West. The South should not content herself with maintaining her ground; she should progress. She should expand her institutions wherever soil, climate, and productions are adopted to them. They are the balance-wheel of the republic—the preserver of our form of government—the Christianizer of the negro and the promoter of the white race. As philanthropists, it is our duty to remove the opposition which has been created for the want of proper information. If it be true that Illinois is adapted to slavery, economical considerations, if no other, must eventally carry it there.—*Semi-Weekly Mississippian, Oct.* 20.

A Star Chamber in New Orleans.

The Southern papers reveal constantly phenomena of Slavery, which are worse than the ordinary subjects of condemnation, selected by the friends of humanity from among its dark details. For example, take the following from the New Orleans *True Delta* of October 20, in rather an obscure part of the paper:

"*Fiendish Outrage.*—A woman named Fanny Smith was yesterday arrested on a charge of burning with hot irons, and otherwise cruelly ill-treating, two slave boys whom she owns, and who lived with her in a house on St. Louis street. It is said that Fanny's establishment is a brothel of the grossest stamp, and that her behaviour toward her slaves is the most fiendish that can possibly be imagined. It is to be hoped that such fiendishness will not be permitted to pass unpunished. It is a little strange that affidavits in relation to charges similar to that made against Fanny are generally hidden from the reporters in the Recorder's Office of the Second District. Fanny had recently returned from California with goodly stores of wealth, but surely her wealth cannot purchase impunity for so foul an offence."

Observe, the paragraph states that it is "a little strange"—only a little—it is not "passing strange," or monstrous. So the legal details of the infernal barbarities practiced toward the slave, in that quarter at least, seldom see the light! What Star Chamber or Inquisition Hall could be worse? No other paper but the *True Delta* noticed this circumstance on the 20th, but the next day the *Picayune* had the following respecting it:

"*Charge of Cruelty to Slaves.*—Fanny Smith, *alias* Mrs. Hickley, who keeps a house in St. Louis street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, was charged on Wednesday last with torturing her slaves. It seems that on Wednesday morning, one of the policemen of the Second District was walking down St. Louis street, when he was startled by the sudden appearance of a negro woman, who rushed out of an alley-way perfectly naked, with the exception of a piece of blanket tied round her waist. Her back was bleeding in several places, and, on questioning her, she told the policemen that she had fled to escape the cruel treatment of her mistress, who had stripped her and was beating her when she broke from her and ran into the street. The policeman took her to the guard-house, and, on examining her, her body was found to be covered with lumps and scars, the effects of former whippings. She also stated that her mistress was in the habit of beating all the slaves in the most cruel manner, and mentioned a couple of slave boys, whom she was continually torturing by burning with red-hot irons and sticking forks and other pointed instruments into them. On hearing these statements, Lieut. Monde immediately made an affidavit, got out a warrant, and had the woman arrested. When brought to the police office, the accused indignantly denied these allegations, and produced a boy who she said was one of those she was accused of torturing, and upon whom no marks could be found. The slave woman first arrested, however, reiterated her statement, and said that the boys were kept locked up in the back yard, and no one permitted to see them. An officer was dispatched to her house, and soon returned with the two boys, who did not appear to be more than seven or eight years of age. On stripping them, they were found to be marked in a number of places with the scars of fresh and old burns, and punctured wounds were found in different parts of their bodies. The accused was ordered to give security in the sum of $1,000 for her appearance for examination, which she immediately gave. The slave boys and girl were sent to the Parish Prison."

Be it remembered, that a slave cannot give evidence against a white person. The arrest, we may safely affirm, is all that will ever be heard of this circumstance.—*New York Tribune.*

M. A. Shadd, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an* en masse *emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "Provincial Freeman." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Wimpper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden
" A. K. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos W Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Gary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amhersburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Latest News.

A telegraphic despatch from Halifax, announces the arrival on the 23rd, of the *Canada*, with four days' later intelligence.

Sebastopol is not yet taken.

Great anxiety as to the result of the siege is manifested in England and France.

Reliable accounts state that the loss of the English at Balaklava was far greater than at first supposed.

Lord Palmerston had gone to Paris on a secret political mission.

In the Assembly, on the 23rd, the Clergy Reserves Bill was read the third time, and passed. Yeas, 62; nays. 39.

Conviction of Captain Smith.

Captain Smith is declared a pirate by the law, and worthy of death, because he has happened to live since the year 1808; had he lived previous to that time, he would no doubt have been considered an honorable gentleman. The framers of the Constitution of the United States were aware that slave trading was a crime, before the section declaring it so was inserted, and yet, for the sake of "filthy lucre," they consented to let it be carried on for a term of years, or until a good stock of negroes was procured. Acting on the same principle, they might have allowed pirates on the high seas, who, instead of stealing Africans, plundered ships, to pass unmolested until they had amassed vast quantities of ill-gotten booty. But it may be said that the cases are different, because men, commonly designated pirates, commit murder at the same time that they plunder.

So do slave traders. Every stolen African that dies from close confinement or being otherwise ill treated, is as verily murdered as if, without warning, stabbed to the heart.

Much surprise is being manifested at the disclosures that have been made during this trial,—and why is it? Need it be a matter of astonishment that New York merchants should engage in the African, when southern merchants engage in the coast trade. Matter of astonishment that no compunction of conscience is exhibited by northern ship builders when they sell vessels, knowing that they will be used to transport the uncultivated African to the plantations of Cuba, when the slave-breeders of Virginia send off ship load after ship load of their own sons and daughters, to replenish the broken ranks of toilers on the sugar fields of Louisiana, the whole of whom are swept off every seven years! Not stricken down by disease, but worked, driven to death by overtasking and the lash.

It may be a very fine thing for Governments to have Declarations of Independence and the like; beautiful truths to look at, but which are not intended to be practised; but let it be remembered, at the same time, that the greater the lie acted out, the deeper will its corrupting influences be felt on the people at large. The people of the United States have declared that all men have a right to life, liberty, &c.; but they have said also, by their actions, that they will withhold those rights whenever it is in their power and appears to conduce to their interest. That is the principle on which the present Administration is now acting; and the result is, corruption through all grades of society. The disgraceful conduct of their Soules, Borlands, and Hopkinses, is only a natural ebullitions of the schemes of wickedness generated at Washington.

Men will not be deceived by specious reasoning, and high sounding pretensions to a love of liberty, and honesty, in their rulers in a country where their actions are every day communicated to them by newspapers and telegraphic wires. They soon begin to get accustomed to the evil, especially if their pecuniary interests are involved, and regard liberty and honesty as but idle dreams.

We have heard of slaveholders who give their slaves a flogging every week, in order that they may remember their condition; and now, we suppose, Smith will be hung, or at least has been frightened by his conviction, into the knowledge that, although cabinets may concoct fillibustering expeditions, private citizens may not, without they will remember never to quarrel, so that the public can hear.

S.

Colonial Church and School Society.

We are happy to find that, with the sanction of the Bishop, this excellent institution has taken up an important position in this Diocese. Under the able supervision of the Rev. M. M. Dillon, a Normal and Model School, in connection with this Society, has been opened in London, C. W. We are informed that the preparations are now complete for the reception of young persons of either sex to be trained as school teachers, without any charge, except for such books as they require; and these will be furnished at a very reduced rate. The excellent and devoted Mr. Ballantyne, under whose immediate superintendence the whole will be carried on, is (we heartily rejoice to be able to asure our readers) eminently qualified for the task which he has undertaken, from a pure and disinterested love to the best welfare of the rising generation for which he has so long been distinguished. We shall now have the happiness of seeing truly "Church Schools," in which the pure doctrines of the word of God will be inculcated.

We hope that since the Colonial Church and School Society has thus got a footing in the Diocese, it will be the means of increasing the number of true Gospel Clergy.—*Echo.*

Is this the same Rev. M. M. Dillion, who figured at meetings of the colored inhabitants of Toronto a short time since? Is this the school which he told a large audience, assembled in the Sayer Street Church, would have for its great object the training of Preachers and Teachers for Africa? If the same person, but not the same school, if his plans have undergone a radical change; if, in short, Mr. Dillon has abandoned his special mission to the colored people, and has taken the supervision of a school or schools for Canadians, without reference to color, for the training of School Teachers, whose powers shall be directed to dispelling ignorance and vice in Canada, as well as Africa, at least while there is such a demand for teachers here as at present, and has opened one which *will* be the means of increasing a *true* Gospel Clergy, we shall heartily wish it God speed. At the same time, we think that it is more needed in a locality where good schools and churches are not so numerous as there. Jamaica, for instance, according to reports from the different missions established there, presents a field in which laborers are much needed.

S.

That Box.

Rev. (?) C. C. Foote, whose name appeared in the *American Missionary*, some months since, appended to a communication, in which he appealed to the sympathies of the public in aid of the "poor fugitives," settlers in the Bush, &c., and at the same time referred to a box of clothing which he had distributed at some unknown point, has not yet ceased talking about "the box," which we suppose is the same one.

We cut this slip from the *Wesleyan*, of last week, published at Syracuse, N. Y.:

"*Seventeen fugitives*, in one company, were handed up into the Canada depot, from the U. S. Railroad—men, women, and children, all hale and happy. Among these new comers the contents of the box were principally distributed.

C. C. Foote.

Is this the same box, and have the days of miracles returned again? We would speak reverently, but, as in both cases, it is "the box," and yet it has been twice emptied; our thoughts will revert to a certain meal barrel spoken of in the Scriptures. Why do not the people of Windsor speak out, as in days gone by, against the begging which is being revived again? That Foote has been distributing his goods in Chatham and Windsor, we were informed not long since by another source, and now his own statement confirms it. We shall have colored missions forced upon us, and lazy missionaries, both white and black, in our midst, eating the bread of idleness, obtained by means of highly exaggerated reports of our needs, industriously circulated abroad. So long as the people at the points from whence the reports emanate observe a profound silence in the matter.

S.

☞ An advertisement of the valuable works published by Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, New York, will be given in our next.

☞ The Prospectus for 1855, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, a first class family newspaper, published in Philadelphia, U. S., by Deacon and Peterson, will also be given.

☞ The Rev. William H. Jones is not an agent for this paper.

☞ Dr. Graham, who murdered Col. Loring, at a hotel, in New York, not long since, has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

☞ A New Orleans paper states that the murders committed in that city, average one for every eight hours!

☞ Thomas Foster, a New Orleans slave trader, in a circular which he has lately issued, assures the public that he will conduct the business of selling men, women, and children, in a *strictly moral* manner.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* chronicles the exodus of fifteen or twenty slaves in one company, from that city, supposed to have been spirited away by the invisible conductors on the "underground railroad."

Correspondence.

Horrible Murder.

The people of his town were greatly shocked on hearing of the horrible murder of Mr. William Robertson, an old, respectable farmer of this neighborhood, on the evening of Wednesday last, who was brutally murdered when going home from the village of Mount Pleasant. An inquest is now being held by Dr Cooke, one of the coroners of this county, the result of which we have not yet ascertained. The following are the particulars of the bloody deed, as far as we can ascertain. In our next impression we hope to be able to announce the arrest of the murderer:—Mr. Robinson left home on the morning of Wednesday last for Mount Pleasant, to transact some business, where he remained the whole of the day. About half-past 7 in the evening, he left Rain's tavern for home; as soon as he got outside of the door, he met his son coming to meet him on foot. The father felt displeased with the boy for not bringing the waggon. They walked along together for about a mile, when he ordered the son to go immediately home, and fetch the team. The son started and walked about four rods ahead of his father, and would occasionally stop and listen to hear if his father was following, or if he could hear his footsteps, which he did distinctly, he also heard him talking to himself. When the boy reached the Mount Pleasant back street, immediately at the head of the road leading west from Rain's tavern, at the time when he supposed his father was crossing the ditch, he heard the report of a gun, the boy turned round facing the direction his father was coming, and stood for two minutes, he heard footsteps coming, different as he thought from those of his father, he then turned and run, and jumped over the fence, and made for William Edie's [junior] house, to whom he related the affair. Edie accompanied him home, where they secured two pistols and a cutlas, and returned in search of Mr. Robertson. When near the spot, they got Mr. Harris, who lived near by to accompany them. The three then started with a lantern [for the night was pitch dark] in search, and found the body of the unfortunate man, lying upon his face. His son turned him over on his back, and said "yes he is dead." Upon examination, they found a wound penetrating the chest, an inch and a half in depth, and supposed to be inflicted with some sharp pointed instrument. The instrument passed through his coat, vest, and two shirts, and penetrated the chest, at the right side of the breast bone. When found, his coat and vest were buttened up, and nothing was disturbed about his body, but merely the one thrust from the sharp pointed instrument from which he must have died almost instantly.—The body was found on the opposite side of the road from where the boy last heard him walking, and near where he jumped over the fence, so that he must have walked some little distance after having received the fatal stab.—*Brantford Courier.*

Bank Failures.

Of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank of Toronto, the Buffalo *Commercial*, of Monday, says:

"The banking house of Hiram Johnston, at which the bills of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank have hitherto been redeemed, suspended payment this morning. A good deal of excitement has been created in this city in consequence, but we are led to believe, from reliable sources, that the amount in circulation is not near so large as has been generally supposed. The following curd has been handed to us by those who are connected with the bank:—

"The agency of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank, in this city, being unable longer to sustain the protracted run upon the institution, would beg leave to notify all parties interested that the bills of this bank will be fully redeemed in real estate, at fair prices, or otherwise, as parties may agree.'"

Among other failures, we notice the following:—The Farmer's Bank, of Chicago; Woodbury Bank, of Connecticut. The following Indiana banks have passed into disrepute: Wayne Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru; Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash; Perry County Bank, Cannelton; Steuben County Bank, Agola; Trader's Bank, Terre Haute; and Great Western Bank, Terre Haute.

We also learn that the Union Bank, and City Bank, of Chicago, closed on the 14th, amidst great excitement. On the same day, in Cincinnatti, the private banking house of George Miller & Co., stopped payment; and, on the following day, the Mechanics' and Trader's Bank, of Cincinnatti, also failed.

From the New York *Herald*, we learn that the following banks have also closed. Canadians, look well before taking American bills:

"Knickerbocker Bank, Eighth Avenue Bank, Suffolk Bank, Lewis County Bank, New York; Bank of Hallowell, Ship Builder's Bank, Brunswick Bank, Maine; Bank of Milford, Deleware; Bank of Connersville, Elkhart County Bank, Indiana; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Memphis; Erie and Kalamazoo Bank; Trust and Banking Company, Newport; Safety Fund Bank, Kentucky.—*Prototype.*

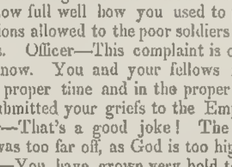
War Affairs.

CONVERSATION WITH THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT PLYMOUTH.

"A feeling of present well-being, mixed with anxiety for the future, has been expressed to me (says a Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Plymouth) by more than twenty soldiers, all of pure Russian blood, whom I have questioned on the subject. "I have seen thirty-three years of hard service," said a veteran decorated with a medal, "and it would be very painful to me to resume that service under the same conditions." "And I," added a young fellow of twenty, "I have served the Czar during three years, and I think it is quite enough." "To return to what we have been, would not please any of us," remarked another prisoner, and this remark was unanimously approved by a group of one hundred and fifty men who surrounded us. "I hope, my friends," said I to them, "that none of you will be obliged to resume your chains against your inclination. There is a question of sending you to Australia, should you desire it; there you will be free, as you have never been." This project, however, I am bound to confess it, did not at all seem to the taste of my auditors, and many of them did not even understand it. "What should we do?" said one of the most intelligent among them to me—"What should we do in a strange and distant country, we who are unable to perform any kind of pacific work? Why do not the English and French rather enrol us among their troops?" "Is it possible." I observed, in reply, "you would fight against the Emperor Nicholas, your Sovereign?" "He would no longer be our Sovereign; and his quarrel would no longer be ours?" At least one-third of the prisoners at Plymouth are not Russians, but Poles, Finlanders, and Jews. Under the coarse cloak of the Russian soldier there is concealed among the prisoners at Plymouth a Pole, degraded from his rank as a nobleman, and despoiled of his property for having taken part in the Revolution at Warsaw in 1830. During four-and-twenty years he has expiated, under the stick of the military despot, the guilt of this devotion to his country. His name is Tarasiewicz. "Has Silistria been taken?" asked one of the defenders of Bomarsund. "How taken? The siege of that place is raised, and the army of the Czar has recrossed the Pruth." "We have been told, on the contrary, that it was marching victoriously towards Constantinople." "So far from its being so, Omar Pasha might attack Odessa in a few days if he were permitted. But who has given you all this false information?" "Our chiefs at Bomarsund." Two officers, no doubt dupes themselves of systematic deception, came up at this moment, and I had a short conversation with them. They expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the official accounts of the battle of the Alma, and one of them added: "But even if it were so, and that the fall of Sebastopol should follow, the war will not therefore be at an end." "Why not?" "Because the Emperor Nicholas does not care how many men fall, and he will always have troops enough to fight new campaigns with." This officer had the savage feeling of patriotism of which the soldiers are devoid, be it said to their honour, and he prided himself upon serving a Sovereign who took no heed of the number of lives sacrificed for his glory. "What do you think of the French and English?" I asked of my interlocutor. "I know the French only through the means of the guns of their ships, which threw their bombs with admirable precision. As for the others, they are veritable devils. Nothing can resist them." "You admit, then, that they can beat even Russians?" "I admit it. But the population of Russia is numerous, and the Emperor Nicholas will not avow himself vanquished as long as one soldier remains to him." "But he must have money to equip his troops." The officer smiled, and his knowledge of financial matters being not very deep, he refused to believe it possible that so powerful a Monarch could be in want of money. This officer being free on parole, and enjoying in right of his rank 7s. per day, in spite of his prejudices, paid homage to England and to civilization. "Really," said he to me, "I do not look upon myself as a prisoner of war, but as the guest of an hospitable and generous nation." "Acknowledge, then," said I to him, "that this nation and his glorious Ally are not making war against the Russian people, but only against its ambitious rulers." "I am willing to acknowledge it, although I cannot allow myself to criminate the conduct of my Sovereign." Although the pay allowed to the officers is higher than the appointments which they received at Bomarsund, they have lost all authority. What follows is the latter part of a dialogue between an officer and a soldier, overheard in the prison at Plymouth: Officer—Hold your tongue. Soldier—It pleases me to answer you. Officer—You are a miserable good-for-nothing. Soldier—You are a thief. We know full well how you used to pinch the rations allowed to the poor soldiers in the fortress. Officer—This complaint is out of season now. You and your fellows might at the proper time and in the proper place have submitted your griefs to the Emperor. Soldier—That's a good joke! The Emperor was too far off, as God is too high up. Officer—You have grown very bold to reason in this manner with your superior. Soldier—There is no difference of rank here. My superior here is not you, but the English Government. The soldier had the last word, and his comrades laughed at the officer, who remained silent.

The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes 35 vessels; namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long range guns on the Lancaster principle;) 10 bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two to three mortars of the most powerful description; and 20 gunboats, drawing about four feet of water, the latter being specially intended for service in the River Neva.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the Canadian.

The Siege of Sebastopol!!

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22, 1854.

The Canadian Co.'s steamer *Canadian*, Captain McMaster, arrived here to-day.

The official despathes from Admiral Dundas, Gen. Canrobert, and Admiral Hamelin, of the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, states that the Admirals of the fleets, with the whole of the fleets, assisted the land batteries South and North of the harbor. The French squadron took up a position about 7 cables' length from 350 guns of the Quarantine battery.

From the two batteries of Fort Alexander, and from the Artillery battery, the English squadron faced the 130 guns at Fort Constantine. The Telegraph Battery and the Maxillian Fort, to the north of the land forces, played from the heights of Sebastopol in a formidable and advantageous position. The actions, so far as the fleets are concerned, lasted from about half-past 1 to half-past 6 p. m., when, it being quite dark, the ships were hauled off.

The English loss on ship-board is two lieutenants—Chase and Madden—killed, and 16 officers wounded; in all, 44 men killed, and 266 wounded. The ships are considerably damaged by shot and shell.

The French loss is 30 killed, and 164 wounded.

Accounts also have been received of an attack made by the Russian troops, numbering about 30,000, upon the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava, a town in the rear of the allied main position.

Admiral Heliman states in his despatch, that if the Russians had not closed the entrance of the harbor, by sinking 5 vessels and 2 frigates, the allied squadron could, after the first 5 hours, have successfully run in, and placed themselves in communication with the land army, without, perhaps, a greater loss than they have now actually suffered.

At the commencement of the action the enthusiasm was extreme, and also during the action. Before opening fire, Admiral Hamelin made the signal—"*France Observes you,*"—which was replied to by shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur.*"

The enemy succeeded in capturing three batteries manned by Turkish troops, and in drawing away the latter, who, it must be remembered, are mostly raw levies of young men. The English Light Cavalry, the Scotch Greys, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, aided by the French troops, speedily came to the rescue, and though the Light Cavalry suffered most severely, the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and driven behind two of the batteries.

On the evening of the 26th, the Russians, 8,000 strong, made a sortie from the town as well as from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed with great slaughter—3,000 men being left dead on the field.

The latest telegraphic advices say the bombardment from the heights was still vigorously continued, and the Qarantine Fort, and Fort Constantine had been razed, while the southern tower and other forts had been demolished.

The town, it is also stated, is on fire in three different places. It was evident that Sebastopol could not hold out much longer, and according to an account, the assault was to be made on the 2nd November.

A telegraphic despatch was received in Liverpool, from a Greek house, stating that the place had been positively captured, but it requires confirmation.

Telegraphs of Nov. 7th, state the Town is a mass of ruins; that the French Chasseurs killed all the artillery men who showed themselves at the embrasures; and that all night, shells were poured into the forts, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing disasters.

The Russian fleet had sought shelter under the buildings alongside the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red hot balls.

The *Gazette* extraordinary was published this morning, with further despatches from Lord Raglan.

Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol, but with the main body of the army on the plains, north of Bachiserai.

It is stated that the French have lost 200 men, principally by explosions,—while the English loss is understood at 100 men killed and wounded.

On the land side, as both the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and by loss in engagements, reinforcements are urgently called for, and both from England and France they are forthcoming.

Among the last, the present week, about 4000 men have been sent out from England; these include those of the detachment which have arrived from Canada. The men of which are in a state of fine health and efficiency.

The bounty for each soldier enlisted has been raised to £6.

The standard height throughout the service has been reduced by one inch. The British force in the Crimea will then amount to 50,000.

Supplies of winter cloth have been forwarded to the troops.

13 out of 24 iron cylinders, which have been ordered at Woolwich, for conveyance to Sebastopol, to blow up the sunken ships, have been completed, and shipped. Each of the cylinders will contain 1000 pounds of powder. 120 gun boats, together with 40 floating batteries and 70 guns, making a total of 2800 guns, to be ready for an attack on Cronstadt.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Alderhol, to be ready for spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—It appears very doubtful whether Austria and Russia will not, after all, have resource to the bloody arbitrement of arms in the Kingdom of Poland.

Russia has gathered 20,000 men facing the Austrian frontier, and Austria has embattled along her frontier, from Cracow to the Danube 20,000 men, and 25,000 in the Principalities; both sides show great activity.

The Latest News with regard to Prussia is that on the 27th the Czar refused an enterance to the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

ASIA.—Gen. Arcolias is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Grosnia, on the frontier of Circassia.

Mr. Soule, the American Ambassador at Madrid, though at first refused permission to travel through France, on the ground that he had coalesced with Revolutionists, Spanish and French, has now had this refusal withdrawen.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1½	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5¼	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6½	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4¼	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5¼	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¼	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1¾	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0		0 0
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 24, 1854

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour Millers' ex sup per brl.	40 0	a	41 3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35 0	a	37 6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8 3	a	8 6
" Spring	7 6	a	7 9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38 9	a	40 0
Buckwheat Flour per 196 lbs	50 0	a	0 0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24 0	a	26 3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6 9	a	7 0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4 6	a	4 8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3 0	a	3 6
Peas (small) per bus 60 lbs	4 0	a	5 0
" Marrowfats	0 0	a	0 0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0 0	a	0 0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33 9	a	35 0
Hay—per ton	90 0	a	100 0
Straw—per ton	60 0	a	62 6
Cordwood—per cord	27 6	a	30 0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25 0	a	27 6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25 0	a	30 0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55 0	a	62 6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0 6	a	0 7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0 4½	a	0 5
Lard—per lb	0 6	a	0 7
Tub Butter—per lb	0 9	a	0 10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Eggs—per dozen	0 9	a	0 0
Turkeys—each	3 0	a	4 0
Geese—each	2 0	a	2 3
Ducks—per couple	2 6	a	2 9
Fowls—per pair	1 3	a	1 10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1 10½	a	2 6
Turnips—per bushel	1 6	a	2 0
Onions—per bushel	6 3	a	0 0
Wool—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Sheep Skins	2 6	a	3 1
Coal—per ton	32 6	a	50 0
Hops—per lb	2 9	a	2 10
Bread—1lb loaf	0 0	a	0 9

Married.

In London, C. W., on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. James M. Jones, of the town of Chatham, to Miss Emily Francis, of the township of Howard.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
43, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG."

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, }
July, 1854. }

GREAT WESTERN

DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

No. 69½, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and

WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES

Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Sick or Deceased Persons taken at their own Residence.

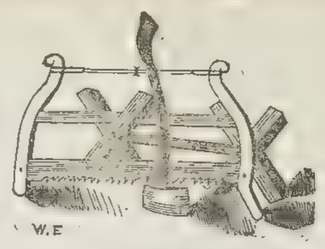
PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.

☞ **Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.** ☜

J. P. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Sept., 1854. 28-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donoghue, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds, even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions,

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

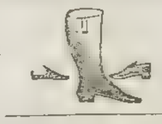
All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

LAMB-BRUTUM,



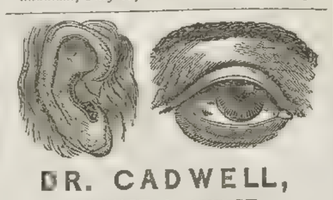
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

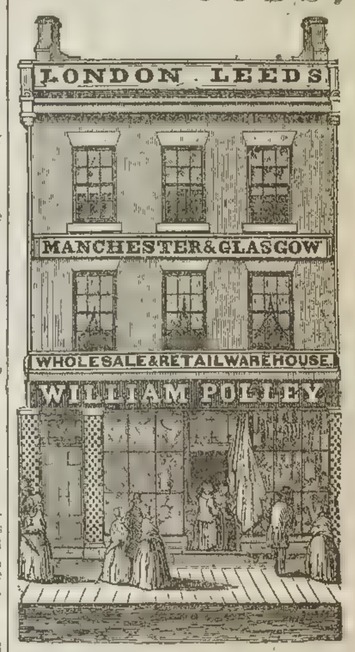
JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Cobars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse, }
66, King Street East. }
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CAUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public

Poetry.

At thy Peril.

FROM DICKENS' "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

"Am I thy brother's keeper?"
Awake from dreams to-day!
Arouse thee, careless sleeper,
Cast not the thought away,
Thou from a golden chalice
Dost drink the ruby wine,
Thine home a stately palace,
Where wealth and splendor shine.

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Life's page to thee reads fair,
But gaze a little deeper,
And other tales lie there.
With sullen look and stolid;
Mid wretchedness and strife,
Beneath yon root-tree squalid,
How drags thy brother's life?

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Swift as the viewless wind,
Speeds on thy mighty Reaper,
His harvest sheaves to bind;
His earliest prey find shelter
These sordid roofs beneath,
Where vice and misery shelter
In hot-beds ripe for Death,

"Art thou thy brother's keeper!"
Such homes are but on thine,
The dim eyes of the weeper
Mocked by thy banquet's shine.
Say thou, "Such ills nameless,
They touch not such as we!"
Alas! cans't Thou be blameless,
That things like This should be?

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
One course the foe doth run,
Nor Volga's stream nor Dneiper
Bars out this ruthless Hun.
Who shall the myriads number,
This "Scourge of God" may kill?
While sunk in selfish slumber
Securely dream ye still?

Thou art thy brother's keeper,
This charge thou canst not flee,
The path of right grows steeper
Daily to him, to thee.
A reckoning shall be taken,
A reckoning stern and deep,
Woe! unto those who waken
Then first from careless sleep.

Thou art thy brother's keeper,
War, pestilence, and dearth,
These besoms of the Sweeper
Invade the homes of earth,
A blackened path and sterile
Conducts them to the door,
And at thy proper peril,
Dost thou neglect the poor!

Agricultural, &c.

The "Economical Manure."

For some time past there has been used to some extent in England and Scotland, an artificial manure, to which the above title has been given. If testimonials are to be relied upon at all, this manure *must* be possessed of very desirable properties. In the month of May last it was analyzed by a competent chemist in Edinburgh, and found to be composed *mainly* of, 1st. protosulphate of iron, or green vitriol, about 35 per cent; 2nd. of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, about 16 or 17 per cent; and 3rd, of chloride of sodium and other alkaline salts, about 26 to 34 per cent In one specimen analyzed the chloride of sodium amounted to 16.31 and the other alkaline salts to 10.66, or in all 25.97 per cent, and in another specimen to 17.43 and 16.88 respectively, or in all to 34.37 per cent.

Now, as a manure of such a composition might be easily and cheaply got up by any agriculturist, we subjoin a specimen or two of the testimonials which have been given of its fertilizing properties. One testifies that on that portion of a field of barley on which this manure was sown broadcast, mixed with ashes, the growth of the barley was wonderfully thick and luxuriant to what it was on the other portion of the field. Another testifies to its having most beneficial effects on his garden crops, and to his cattle being very partial to a part of a field of grass to which it had been applied. "Your manure," says Mr. John Davenport of Staffordshire, "improved the wheat very much, and the grass it sweetened, and the cows eat it off very bare all the summer." "Your manure," says one "was sown with clover, and it is most luxuriant."

It is called the "economical manure," because ¼ to ½ cwt., per acre fully equals in effect 3 cwt., of the best Peruvian guano, and because the saving in cost is thus at least 50 per cent. It is applied with two or more times its bulk of light earth or peat-mud, or ashes or sawdust, or anything of that kind, broadcast. In this state we presume it was applied to some apple and pear trees, of which it is said to have improved both the foliage and the fruit. We may close by stating that it is sold in Great Britain at about or a little over the price of the best Peruvian guano, that is about £12 per ton.—*Country Gentleman.*

Wintering Cabbage Plants.

Any method, simple and inexpensive, for preserving autumn sown cabbage plants through the winter, is a valuable consideration. We know of none better adapted to the great bulk of people, than the following, practiced to a considerable extent by market gardeners, and in dry, sandy, or upland soil, with good success.

Towards the end of October prepare some rich, well dug ground; draw some deep drills 18 inches apart, and plant the cabbage one foot apart in these, on the sunny side of the drills, so that the plant may have all of the benefit of the sun before the severe frost sets in fairly, place some straw or rather light materials cross-ways of the rows, which will effectually keep the sun's rays off during the winter, which is a great point to be attended to. At the approach of spring, remove the covering, and as the plants grow, draw a little of the soil to their stems.

If they stand the winter well, they will be in advance of those planted in the spring. The strongest of the plants from the sowing made last month, should be selected, while those weaker will do to winter as recommended in a previous paper.—*Ibid.*

Time for Curing Buckwheat.

It is hard to given a precise rule for the best time to cut buckwheat. The grain continues to ripen successively, and while most of the stalks remain green or succulent, these grains will not drop off. It is therefore best to let the crop remain as long as the amount continues to increase, by successively ripening portions. But as soon as the plant loses its fresh appearance, and the first ripened portions are found to separate easily, no time should be lost in cutting. The rule with some farmers in the north, is to allow the crop to stand till the first light frost, and then cut as quickly as possible, before the shelling process commences. But when frosts do not come early, it is cut before. As soon as the stalks are dead or dry, buckwheat threshes with great ease, but not before; hence the reason that when but partly dried, it is often found so difficult to thresh. At the north it is usually sown during the early part of summer, sometimes nearly as late as midsummer; if sown too early, the grain does not set well.—*Ibid.*

Apparatus for Transplanting Large Trees.

The Glasgow (Scotland) *Commonwealth* gives an account of McGlashen's Patent Transplanter, an apparatus that is likely to be of signal service in ornamental planting and other operations connected with rural improvements, enabling a gentleman to buy an estate, build a mansion house, and embosom it in woods and groves, all in the space of a year or two. The operation of transplanting is effected by driving into the ground large spades or cutters around the trees; these are held together by a light framework of iron, and extension rods being attached to the upper part of the spades, the tree is lifted out of the earth (by lever or screw power, according to size) with a large adherent ball of earth, so that the roots are not at all disturbed; nor is it necessary to dig a trench around the tree. In this state the tree, with its adherent ball, can be transported to any distance in safety.—*Life Illustrated.*

Storing Winter Vegetables.

Next to growing, the proper preserving of winter vegetables, claims our attention. It is possible that so far as sorts and growth are concerned, the stock may be unexceptionable, which, when wanted for the table, they may be, if roots, dried and shrivelled up—if the cabbage tribe, rotton. This is all for the want of proper storing. A good dry cellar is the best place for storing roots, such as carrots, beets, ruta bagas, parsnips, scorzonera or oyster plants, and turnips. If stored after the following manner, they will come out as wanted, and plump as when taken out of the ground.

The tenderer, such as carrots, beets and scorzoners, require taking up as soon as the leaves exhibit a yellow appearance, or before any very sharp frost, while parsnips may remain longer as the frost does not injure them; in fact, except for use during hard weather, many leave them in the ground all winter. In taking up, care should be taken to get them out with the roots entire, or they are much more liable to rot, while some, as the beet, are materially injured in the cooking if mutilated. The tops should be trimmed off just above the crown, and the roots allowed to become dry before storing.

ONE OF THE COLLECTORS.—An exchange tells a good, though rather long-winded story of a certain Yankee collector. The bill to be collected was for one hundred dollars—of which the collector, it being a hard case, was to have half. Some weeks after, the creditor was accosted by his Yankee agent:

"Look o' here, squire," said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill o' yourn. You see, I stuck to him like a dog to a root; but for the first week or so 't want no use—not a bit. If he was at home, he was 'short;' if he wasn't home, I couldn't get no satisfaction. By-and-bye, says I, after goin' sixteen times, 'I'll fix you,' says I. So I sat down on the door-step, and sat all day and part of the evening, and I begun early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gin in. *He paid me my half, and I 'gin him up the note!*"

THE TWO BLESSINGS.—He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping. Therefore be sure you look to that. And in the next place, look to your health; and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of, a blessing that money cannot buy; therefore value it, and be thankful for it.—*Isaac Walton.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 1st August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200] in the Township of ELMA, in the County of Perth U C will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz.

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.	
3d	do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.	
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40 do	do
do C	1 to 33 do	about 90 do
	34, 76.	
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;	
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about	100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14 inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20 inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about	100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25 inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about	100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30 inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS particularly in the departments of Agriculture Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all steps of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and the Brotherhood of Man, on comprehensive and liberal principles, and in opposition to all sectarian bigotry and party despotism, tending to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and more especially on the ground of the complexional distinction of the human race, we pledge ourselves [illegible] to co-operate, in our respective capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country of any infringement, direct or indirect, as well as those of many in the United States of this country, who would direct our policy for evil purposes, and thereby divert from white emigrants who may and do settle here, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as regards that of Great Britain, to check its progress in America, by all legitimate means and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and moral efforts. 6th As a means of operating, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curry.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &

ART. X.—Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affiuavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G Beman the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq. of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all such donations to the Treasurer by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of laborers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain ablebodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted.

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Ky[illegible]re	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	0	0
James Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq: Samuel Morley Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq: J. T. Barry, Esq: Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. G. L. Bevan, Esq: J. G. Barclay, Esq: W. Baxter, Esq. John Cropper, Esq: Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq. Joseph Sturge, Esq: each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq: Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Vaux, Esq: S. M. Peto, Esq M P. each	5	5	0
Rev James Sherman; H. Spicer, Esq W. R. Spicer, Esq S. Horman-Fisher, Esq: Ernest Bunsen Esq R Forster Esq, Mr J Fitzgerald, Messrs Clarke, Beeton & Co; L. Cheetham, Esq. M P; Mrs Casserton, C Nisbet Esq; T Waterman, Esq; D. Beeman, Esq. Joseph Tritton, Esq: Edward Edwards, Esq; Jacob Post, Esq; W. Flanders, Esq. William Edwards, Esq: Miss Jane Grant; J. Brown, Esq R. N. Fowler, Esq; F W. Cobb, Esq; Joseph Cooper, Esq; W. Janson, Esq; Sir E. Armitage, J. T. Barry, Esq, Provost Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter; John Fitzgerald, Esq S Fletcher, Esq; J. T Foster, Esq James Dunn, Esq; J. Cheetham Esq M P S Harmon-Fisher Esq; Miss Hulme J Nisbet Esq, C Makins, Esq. Philip Sewell, Esq Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq; each	5	0	0
Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq MP., J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins Esq: James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq M. P; G Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDuall, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Livingston Esq., G. T.; Dr. Prendergast; T. G W. C. Shaw, jun. Esq; Mr W. Purvis, T. G Stapleton, Esq., — Wilcocks, Esq, each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D D; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain Esq; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Croflon; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Chrisman, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyer; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	[illegible]
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunferlime,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Advertisements.

Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at		7.00 a.m
" Galt { Departure		8.30 "
" Galt { Arrival		10 20 "

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854. { NUMBER 38.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. CARY, and AMELIA C. SHADD, of Toronto; and A. B. JONES of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. SHADD, Toronto, C. W.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East Toronto.

Business Directory.

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HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

A. B. JONES,

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NO. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto

References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

WATER.

Where does the water spring gladsome and bright?
Here in the leafy grove,
Bubbling in life and love;
Born of the sunshine up-opening to light,
Waked in its pebbly bed,
When the still shadows fled,
Gushing, overflowing, down tumbling for flight

Where does the water flow? where glides the rill?
Now 'neath the forest shade,
Then in the grassy glade,
Dancing as freely as child of the hill,
Bright cascades leaping,
Silver brooks creeping,
Wearing the mountains and turning the mill.

Where does the water dwell, powerful and grand?
Here where the ocean foam,
Breaks in its rock-ribbed home,
Dashing and lashing, up-bounding, wrath spanned,
Anon, sweetly sleeping,
Soft dimples o'er creeping,
Like a babe on its mother's breast, soothed by her hand.

Where smilo the dew drops that night shadows woo?
Where the young flow'rets dip,
Leaving each perfumed lip,
Close in the rose's heart, loving and true;
Pois'd on an em'rald shaft
Where never sunbeam laughed,
Deep in the dingle—the beautiful dew!

Where glows the water pledge given of old?
'Tis drooped from God's throne,
When the shower is gone,
A chain of pure gems, linked with purple and gold;
In Eden's hues blushing,
With infinity gushing,
A line from the book of life, its love half untold.

The bright bow of promise, the signet of power,
The crown of the sky,
The pathway on high,
Whence angels bend to us, when darksome clouds lower;
Breathing so silently,
Kindly and truthfully,
Of their wings for a shield in the wreath-bearing hour.

Then we'll love the threads lacing our beautiful world!
Tangling the sunbeams,
Laughing in glorious gleams;
The wavelets all dimpled, and spray tresses curled;
The tear on the flow'rets breast
The gem on the ocean's crest—
And the ladder of angels by rain-drops impearled.

THE WAR.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

Cavalry Action at Balaklava.

OCT. 25.—If the exhibition of the most brilliant valour, of the excess of courage, and of a daring which would have reflected lustre on the best days of chivalry, can afford full consolation for the disaster of to-day, we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss which we sustained in a contest, with a savage and barbarian enemy. It will be remembered, that in a letter sent by last mail from this, it was mentioned that eleven battalions of Russian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya, and that they threatened the rear of our position, and our communication with Balaklava. Their bands could be heard playing at night, by the travellers along the Balaklava road to the camp, but they "showed" but little during the day, and kept up among the gorges and mountain passes, through which the roads to Inkerman, Simpheropol, and the south-east of the Crimea, wind towards the interior. It will be recollected also, that the position we occupied in reference to Balaklava, was supposed by most people to be very strong—even impregnable. Our lines were formed by natural mountain slopes in the rear, along which the French had very formidable entrenchments. Below those entrenchments, and very nearly in a right line, across the valley beneath, are four conical hillocks, one rising above the other, as they recede from our lines; the furthest, which joins the chain of mountains opposite to our ridges, being named Canrobert's Hill, from the meeting there of that General with Lord Raglan after the march to Balaklava. On the top of each of these hills, the Turks had thrown up earthen redoubts, defended by 250 men each, and armed with two or three guns—some heavy ship guns—lent by us to them, with one artilleryman to each redoubt to look after them. These hills cross the valley of Balaklava at the distance of about two and a half miles from the town. Supposing the spectator, then, to take his stand on one of the heights forming the rear of our camp before Sebastopol, he would see the town of Balaklava, with its scanty shipping, its narrow strip of water, and its old forts on his right hand. Immediately below he would behold the valley and a plain of coarse meadow land, occupied by our cavalry tents, and stretching from the base of the ridge on which he stood to the foot of the formidable heights at the other side; he would see the French trenches lined with Zouaves a few feet beneath, and distant from him, on the slope of the hill; a Turkish redoubt lower down, then another in the valley; then, in a line with it, some angular earthworks; then, in succession, the other two redoubts up to Canrobert's Hill. At the distance of two or two and a half miles across the valley there is an abrupt rocky mountain range of most irregular and picturesque formation, covered with scanty brushwood here and there, or rising into barren pinnacles and plateaux of rock. In outline and appearance this portion of the landscape is wonderfully like the Trosachs. A patch of blue sea is caught in between the overhanging cliffs of Balaklava as they close in the entrance to the harbor on the right. The camp of the marines, pitched on the hill sides more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is opposite to you as your back is turned to Sebastopol and your right side towards Balaklava. On the road leading up the valley, close to the entrance of the town and beneath these hills, is the encampment of the 93rd Highlanders. The cavalry lines are nearer to you below, and are some way in advance of the Highlanders, but nearer to the town than the Turkish redoubts. The valley is crossed here and there by small waves of land. On your left the hills and rocky mountain ranges gradually close in toward the course of the Tchernaya, till, at three or four miles from Balaklava, the valley is swallowed up in a mountain gorge and deep ravines, above which rise tiers after tiers of whitish rock, garnished now and then by bits of scanty herbage, and spreading away towards the east and south, where they attain the Alpine dimensions of the Tchatir-Dagh. It is very easy for an enemy at the Belbek, or in command of the road to Mackenzie's Farm, Inkermann, Simpheropol, or Baktchi Sarai, to debouch through these gorges at any time upon this plain from the neck of the valley, or to march from Sebastopol by the Tchernaya, and to advance along it towards Balaklava, till checked by the Turkish redoubts on the southern side, or by the fire form the French works on the northern side, i. e. the side which, in relation to the valley to Balaklava, forms the rear of our position. It was evident enough that Mentschikoff and Gortschakoff have been feeling their way along this route for several days past, and very probably at night the Cossacks had crept up close to our pickets, which are not always as watchful as might be desired, and had observed the weakness of a position far too extended for our army to defend, and occupied by their despised enemy, the Turks. I say "despised," because we hear from prisoners and other sources that, notwithstanding all the drubbings received on the Danube from the Osmanli, the Russians have the most ineffable contempt for the champions of the crescent.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning, (Oct. 25) an orderly came galloping in to the headquarters camp from Balaklava, with the news that at dawn a strong corps of Russian horse, supported by guns and battalions of infantry, had marched into the valley, and had already nearly dispossessed the Turks of the redoubt No. 1 (that on Canrobert's Hill, which is farthest from our lines,) and that they were opening fire on Nos. 2, 3, and 4, which would speedily be in their hands, unless the Turks offered a stouter resistance than they had done already. Orders were despatched to Sir Geo. Cathcart, and to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, to put their respective divisions, the 4th and the 1st, in motion for the scene of action, and intelligence of the advance of the Russians was also furnished to General Canrobert. Immediately on receipt of the news that general commanded General Bosquet to get the third division under arms, and send a strong body of artillery and some 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique to assist us in holding the valley. Sir Colin Campbell, who was in command of Balaklava, had drawn up the 63rd Highlanders a little in front of the road to the town at the first news of the advance of the enemy. The marines on the heights got under arms; the seaman's batteries and marine's batteries close to the town, were manned, and the French artillerymen and the Zouaves prepared for action along their lines. Lord Lucan's little camp was the scene of great excitement. The men had not had time to water their horses; and they had not broken their fast from the evening of the day before, and had barely saddled at the first blast of the trumpet, when they were drawn up on the slope behind the redoubt in front of their camp to operate on the enemy's squadrons It was soon evident that no reliance was to be placed on the Turkish infantry or artillerymen. All the stories we had heard about their bravery behind stone walls and earthworks proved how differently the same or similar people fight under different circumstances. When the Russians advanced, the Turks fired a few rounds at them, got frightened at the distance of their supports in the rear, looked round, received a few shots and shell, and then "bolted," and fled with an agility quite at variance with common-place notions of Oriental deportment on the battle field. But Turks on the Danube are quite different beings from Turks in the Crimea, as it appears that the Russians of Sebastopol are not at all like the Russians of Sillistria.

Soon after eight, Lord Raglan and his staff turned out and cantered towards the rear of our position. The booming of artillery, the spattering roll of musketry, were heard rising from the valley, drowning the roar of the siege guns in front before Sebastopol. As I rode in the direction of the firing over the thistles and large stones which cover the undulating plain that stretches away towards Balaklava, on a level with the summit of the ridges above it, I observed a French light infantry regiment (the 27th, I think,) advancing with admirable care and celerity from our right towards the ridge near the telegraph house, which was already lined by companies of French infantry, while mounted officers scampered along its broken outline in every direction. General Bosquet, a stout, soldier-like looking man, who reminds one of the old *genre* of French generals, as depicted at Versailles, followed with his staff and a small escort of hussars at a gallop. Faint white clouds rose here and there above the hill from the cannonade below. Never did the painter's eye rest on a more beautiful scene than I beheld from the ridge. The fleecy vapours still hung around the mountain tops, and mingled with the ascending volumes of smoke; the patch of sea sparkled freshly in the rays of the morning sun, but its light was eclipsed by the flashes which gleamed from the masses of armed men below.

Looking to the left towards the gorge, we beheld six compact masses of Russian infantry, which had just debouched from the mountain passes near the Tchernaya, and were slowly advancing with solemn statelines up the valley. Immediately in their front were a regular line of artillery, of at least 20 pieces strong. Two batteries of of light guns were already a mile in advance of them, and were playing with energy on the redoubts, from which feeble puffs of smoke came at long intervals. Behind these guns in front of the infantry were enormous bodies of cavalry. They were in six compact squares, three on each flank, moving down *en echelon* towards us, and the valley was lit up by the blaze of their sabres and lance points and gay accoutrements. In their front, and extending along the intervals between each battery of guns, were clouds of mounted skirmishers, wheeling and whirling in the front of their march, like autumn leaves tossed by the wind. The Zouaves close to us were lying like tigers at the spring, with ready rifles in hand, hidden chin deep by the earthworks which ran along the line of these ridges on our rear, but the quick-eyed Russians were manœuvring on the other side of the valley, and did not expose their columns to attack. Below the Zouaves we could see the Turkish gunners in the redoubts, all in confusion as the shells burst over them. Just as I came up the Russians had carried No 1 redoubt, the farthest and most elevated of all, and the horsemen were chasing the Turks across the interval which lay between it and No. 2. At that moment, the cavalry, under Lord Lucan, were formed in glittering masses—the light brigade, under Lord Cardigan, in advance; the heavy brigade, under Brigadier-general Scarlet, in reserve. They were drawn up just in front or their encampments, and were concealed from the view of the enemy by a slight "wave" in the plain. Considerably to the rear of their right, the 93rd Highlanders were drawn up in line in front of the approach to Balaklava. Above and behind them on the heights, the marines were visible through the glass, drawn up under arms, and the gunners could be seen ready in the earthworks, in which were placed the heavy ships' guns. The 93rd had originally been advanced somewhat more into the plain, but the instant the Russians got possession of the first redoubt they opened fire on them from our own guns, which inflicted some injury, and Sir Colin Campbell retired his men to a better position. Meanwhile the the enemy advanced his cavalry rapidly, To our inexpressible disgust we saw the Turks in redoubt No. 2 fly at their approach. They ran in scattered groups across towards redoubt No. 3, and towards Balaklava, but the horse-hoof of the Cossack was too quick for them, and sword and lance were busily plied among the retreating herd. The yells of the pursuers and pursued were plainly audible. As the Lancers and light cavalry of the Russians advanced they gathered up their skirmishers with great speed and in excellent order—the shifting trails of men, which played all over the valley, like moonlight on the water, contracted, gathered up, and the little *peloton* in a few moments became a solid column. Then up came their guns, in rushed their gunners to the abandoned redoubt, and the guns of No. 2 redoubt soon played with deadly effect upon the dispirited defenders of No. 3 redoubt. Two or three shots in return from the earthworks, and all is silent. The Turks swarm over the earthworks, and run in confusion towards the town, firing their muskets at the enemy as they run. Again the solid column of cavalry opens like a fan, and resolves itself into a "long spray" of skirmishers. It laps the flying Turks, steel flashes in the air, and down go the poor Moslem quivering on the plain, split through fez and musket-guard to the chin and breast belt. There is no support for them. It is evident the Russians have been too quick for us. The Turks have been too quick also, for they have not held their redoubts long enough to enable us to bring them help. In vain the naval guns on the heights fire on the Russian cavalry; the distance is too great for shot or shell to reach. In vain the Turkish gunners in the earthen batteries which were placed along the French intrenchments strive to protect their flying countrymen; their shot fly wide and short of the swarming masses. The Turks betake themselves towards the Highlanders, where they check their flight and form into companies on the flanks of the Highlanders. As the Russian cavalry on the left of their line crowd the hill across the valley, they perceive the Highlanders drawn up at a distance of some half mile, calmly waiting their approach. They halt, and squadron after squadron flies up from the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men along the ridge—Lancers and Dragoons and Hussars. Then they move *en echelon* in two bodies, with another in reserve. The cavalry who have been pursuing the Turks on the right are coming to the ridge beneath us, which conceals our cavalry from view. The heavy brigade in advance is drawn up in two lines. The first line consists of the Scots Greys and their old companions in glory, the Enniskilleners; the second of the 4th Royal Irish, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The light cavalry brigade is on their left in two lines also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon bursts one can hear the champing of bits and the clink of sabre in the valley below. The Russians drew breath for a moment, and then in one grand line dashed at the Highlanders. The ground flies beneath their horses' feet; gathering speed at every stride, they dash on towards that thin red streak topped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards, and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minie musketry. The distance is too great, the Russians are not checked, but still sweep on with the whole force of horse and man, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense every one awaits the burning of the wave upon the line of the Gaelic rock; but ere they come within 150 yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about, opened files right and left, and fly back faster than they come. "Bravo, Highlanders! well done," shouted the excited spectators; but events thicken. The Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten, men scarcely have a moment to think of the fact, that the 93rd never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell, "I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!" The ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite cavaliers. Our eyes were, however, turned in a moment to our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier-general Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently *corps d'elite*—their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on their left, at an easy gallop towards the brow of the hill. A forest of lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of gray-coated dragoons moved up quickly to support them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight the trumpets of our cavalry gave out the warning blast which told us that in another moment we should see the shock of battle beneath our very eyes. Lord Raglan, all his staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zouaves, French generals and officers, and bodies of French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene as though they were looking on the stage from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said. The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter, which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant looking enemy, but their time was come. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Greys and Enniskilleners went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses "gather away," nor had the men quite sufficient for the full play of their sword arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advances, and threatens to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left so as to meet the Russian right, the Greys rush on with a cheer that thrills through every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Greys and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword blades in the air, and then the Greys and the red coats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and rushing on with diminished numbers, and in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. "God help them! they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thoughts of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadrons, and already grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like a bolt from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and, dashing at the second body of Russians, as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Greys and their companions, put them to utter rout. The Russians horse in less then five minutes after it met our dragoons was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip—in the enthusiam officers and men took off their caps and shouted with delight, and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, aid-de-camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-general Scarlett, and to say "well done." The gallant old officer's face beamed with pleasure when he received the message. "I beg to thank his lordship very sincerely," was his reply. The cavalry did not long pursue their enemy. Their loss was very slight, about 35 killed and wounded in both affairs (the second will be detailed subsequently.) Major Clarke was slightly wounded, and had a narrow escape from a sabre cut on the back of his head. Lieut-colonel Griffiths retired after the first charge, having been wounded on the back of his head. Cornet Prendergrast was wounded in the foot. There were not more than four or five men killed outright, and our most material loss was from the cannon playing on our heavy dragoons afterwards, when covering the retreat of our light cavalry. In the Royal Horse Artillery we had a severe, but I am happy to say a temporary loss. Capt. Maude, who directed the service of his guns with his usual devotedness and dauntless courage, was struck in the arm by a shell which burst at his saddle bow and killed his horse. To the joy of all the army it is ascertained he is doing well on board ship. After the charge, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge came galloping up to Lord Raglan with the news of what the cavalry had done. He had been sent with orders to Lord Lucan, and at the moment of the charge he had joined the Greys and dashed with them into the Russian columns. He was an object of envy to all his friends on the staff while he described in animated language the glorious events of those brilliant five minutes.

At ten o'clock the Guards and Highlanders of the first division were seen moving towards the plains from their camp. The Duke of Cambridge came up to Lord Raglan for orders, and his lordship, ready to give the honor of the day to Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded at Balaklava, told his royal highness to place himself under the direction of the brigadier. At 10.40 the fourth division also took up their position in advance of Balaklava. The cavalry were then on the left front of our position, facing the enemy; the light cavalry brigade was on the left flank forward; the heavy cavalry 'en echelon' in reserve with guns on their right; the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoons and Greys on the left of the Brigade, the Enniskilleners and 3rd Dragoons on the right. The fourth division took up ground in the centre; the Guards and Highlanders filed on towards the extreme right, and faced the redoubts, from which the Russians opened on them with such guns as had not been spiked. At 10.50 Gen. Canrobert, attended by his staff, and Brigadier-General Rose, rode up to Lord Raglan, and the staffs of the two generals and their escort mingled together in praise of the magnificent charge of our cavalry, while the chiefs apart conversed over the operations of the day, which promised to be one of battle. The Russian cavalry, followed by our shot, had retired in confusion, leaving the ground covered with horses and men. In carrying an order early in the day, Mr. Blunt, Lord Lucan's interpreter, and a son of our consul in Thessaly, had a narrow escape. His horse was killed; he siezed a Russian charger, as it galloped past riderless, but the horse carried him almost into the Russian cavalry, and he only saved himself by leaping into a redoubt among a number of frightened Turks, who were praying to Allah on their bellies. I should mention here that the Turks who had been collected on the flanks of the 93rd, fled at the approach of the Russians, without firing a shot! At 10.55, a body of cavalry, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, passed down to the plain, and were loudly cheered by our men. They took up ground in advance of the ridges on our left.

And now occurred the melancholy catastophe which fills us all with sorrow. It appears that the Quartermaster General, Brigadier Airey, thinking that the light cavalry had not gone far enough in front, when the enemy's horse had fled, gave an order in writing to Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, to take to Lord Lucan, directing his lordship "to advance" his cavalry nearer to the enemy. A braver soldier than Captain Nolan the army did not possess. He was known to all the arm of the service, for his entire devotion to his profession, and his name must be familiar to all who take interest in our cavalry, for his excellent work, published a year ago, on our drill, and system of remount and breaking horses. I had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and I know he entertained the most exalted opinions respecting the capabilities of the English horse soldier. Properly led, the British Hussar and Dragoon could in his mind break square, take batteries, ride over columns of infantry, and pierce any other cavalry in the world as if they were made of straw. He thought they had not had the opportunity of doing all that was in their power, and that they had missed even such chances as they had offered them—that, in fact, they were in some measure disgraced. A matchless horseman, and a first-rate swordsman, he held in contempt, I am afraid even grape and canister. He is now dead and gone. God forbid I should cast a shade on the brightness of his honor, but I am bound to state what I am told occurred when he reached his lordship. I should premise that as the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving men in three of the redoubts which they had taken, and abandoning the fourth. They had also placed some guns on the heights over their position, on the left of the gorge. Their cavalry joined the reserves, and drew up in six solid divisions, in an oblique line, across the entrance to the gorge. Six battalions of infantry were placed behind them and about thirty guns were drawn up along their line, while masses of infantry were also collected on the hills behind the redoubts on our right. Our cavalry had moved up to the ridge across the valey on our left, as the ground was broken in front and had halted in the order I have already mentioned. When Lord Lucan received the order from Capt. Nolan and had read it, he asked, we are told, "Where are we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians, and said, "There are the enemy, and there are the guns, sir, before them; it is your duty to take them," or words to that effect, according to the statements made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his tilt against the windmill was not so rash and reckless as the gallant fellows who prepared without a thought to rush on almost certain death. It is a maxim of war, "that cavalry never act without a support," that "infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns, as the effect is only instantaneous," and that it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerons. The only support our light cavalry had was the reserve of heavy cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in column at all, and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile-and-a-half in length. At 11.10 our light cavalry brigade rushed to the front. They numbered as follows, as well as I can ascertain:—

	Men.
4th Light Dragoons	118
8th Irish Hussars	104
11th Prince Albert's Hussars	110
13th Light Dragoons	130
17th Lancers	145
Total	607 sabres.

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continent armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun, in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desparate valour knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth from thirty iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded and riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant, with diminished ranks, thinned by those 30 guns which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides as well as a direct fire of musketry, Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said: to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale—demigods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilized nations, The Russian gunners when the storm of cavalry passed returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and cannister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our heavy cavalry brigade could do to cover the retreat of the miserable remnant of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At 11.35 not a British soldier, except the dead and the dying, were left in front of those bloody Muscovite guns. Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot fired, as he rode in advance of the Hussars, cheering them on. Lord Lucan was slightly wounded. Lord Cardigan received a lance thrust through his clothes. Mr. Wombwell, of the 17th had a narrow escape. He was dragged off his horse by the cap, and taken prisoner by some Cossacks. A Russian officer addressed him, and told him not to be afraid, for that he would be well taken care of, though *ces gens la* were rather rough in their manners. However they were saved the trouble of guarding him, for in the last charge he made his escape, and got back to his lines.

While our affair was going on, the French cavalry made a most brilliant charge at the battery on our left, which was firing on our men, and cut down the gunners: but they could not get off the guns without support, and had to retreat with the loss of two captains and 50 men killed and wounded, out of

their little force of 200 Chasseurs. The heavy cavalry, in columns of squadrons, moved slowly backwards, covering the retreat of the broken men. The ground was left covered with our men and with hundreds of Russians, and we could see the Cossacks busy searching the dead. Our infantry made a forward movement towards the redoubts after the cavalry came in, and the Russian infantry in advance slowly retired towards the gorge; at the same time the French cavalry pushed forward on their right, and held them in check, pushing out a line of skirmishers, and forcing them to withdraw their guns. The Russians from the redoubts still harassed us very much by shell and shot, and our infantry (first division) were ordered to lie down in two lines to escape their effect. The forth division, covered by the rising ground and two regiments of French infantry, which had arrived in the valley followed by a strong artillery, moved onward to operate on the Russian right, already threatened by the French cavalry. The Russians threw out skirmishers to meet the French skirmishers, and, as it would be madness to attack them as our light horse had done, the French contented themselves with keeping their position. At 11 a. m. the Russians, feeling alarmed at our steady advance, and at the symptoms of our intention to turn or cut off their right, retired from No. 1. redoubt, which was taken possession of by the allies. At 11.15 they abandoned redoubt No. 2, blowing up the magazine; and, as we still continued to advance, they blew up and abandoned No. 3, at 11.45, but, to our great regret, we were not in time nor in force to prevent their taking off seven out of nine guns in these earthworks. At 11.48 the Russian line of infantry all began to retire slowly, and a strong portion of it crept up the hills behind the 1st redoubt, which still belongs to them, in hope that we would attack them in that position; but it was not our desire to risk a battle, and we had already found out that our position was too large to be readily defended. We made up our minds therefore to let the Russians have the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and even 4 if they liked, and to content ourselves with keeping Balaklava and the communication with it open by the westerly and southerly heights behind our camp. The artillery on the right of the first division fired shot and rockets at the 1st redoubt, but could not do much good, nor could the heavy guns of the batteries near the town carry so far as to annoy the Russians. At twelve o'clock the greater portion of the French and English moved on more rapidly, and an accession to the strength of our artillery was made by the two French batteries, who pushed on towards the front of our left in support of their cavalry. The first division remained still in line along the route to Balaklava. From 12 to 12.15 not a shot was fired on either side, but the Russians gathered up their forces towards the heights over the gorge, and, still keeping their cavalry on the plain, manœuvred in front on our right. General Canrobert, who had gone off a short time previously to inspect the position of his troops from a telegraph station near us, returned, and had an animated conversation with Lord Raglan. At this moment the bugles of the French below sounded, and General Canrobert, shouted to the Zouaves in the trench, asked what this *sonnerie* signified: "*C'est garde a nous, mon General!*" was the reply. We all looked for a renewal of the action. At 12.28 the whole of the allies again got into motion towards the enemy, with the exception of the first division, which moved *en echelon* towards the opposite hills, keeping their right wing well before Balaklava. At 12.40 Captain Calthrope was sent by Lord Raglan with orders to the troops, which seemed to have the effect of altering the disposition of our front, for the French at 1 p. m. showed still further up on our left. When we got to the ridges they took possession of redoubts Nos 1, 2, and 3. But the Russians evidently intended to keep No. 4, and to draw us after them if possible into the gorge, where they had retired their guns. As our object was solely to keep Balaklava, this was not our game; and as the Russians would not advance, but kept their cavalry in front of the approach to the mountain passes, it became evident there would be no further engagement to-day.—The cannonade, which began again at 12.15 and was continued with little effect, ceased altogether at 1.15, and the two armies retained their respective positions. Our men and horses were alike tired and hungry, and the French were no better. Lord Raglan continued on the hill-side all day, watching the enemy. About 4 o'clock Sir Colin Campbell, Sir G. Cathcart and Lord Cardigan had interviews with Lord Raglan, who evidently listened to their recitals with great interest. General Bosquet joined General Canrobert, and there was a long conversation between the French and English generals, after which all moved down to the valley together, and examined the enemy's position. It was dark ere Lord Raglan returned to his quarters. With the last gleam of day we could see the sheen of the enemy's lances in their old position in the valley, and their infantry gradually crowned the heights on their left, and occupied the road to the village which is beyond Balaklava to the southward. Our Guards were moving back as I passed them, and the tired troops, French and English, were being replaced by a strong French division, which was marched down to the valley at five o'clock. All our operations in the trenches were lost sight of in the interest of this melancholy day, in which our light brigade was annihilated by their own rashness, and by the brutality of a ferocious enemy.

FOUR P. M.—In our cavalry fight to-day we had 13 officers killed or missing, 156 men killed or missing: total 169; 21 officers wounded, 197 men wounded, and missing, 387. Horses killed or missing, 394; horses wounded, 126: total 520. Nearly 200 men were not present with the cavalry, as they were sick or had not turned out, being engaged in the camp.

SHIPS v. FORTS.—It is now established beyond doubt that the greatest defence of the sea forts of Sebastopol is the shallow water, which does not allow a close enough approach to make ships' broadsides really formidable to them. The fact is very simple—a ship's broadside can produce a more formidable concentrated fire than any fort in the world; but ships' sides cannot resist fire so long. The closer, therefore, a ship comes to the battery, the greater becomes its advantage; whereas its own danger decreases, from the forts not being able to depress their guns enough to hit the hull. An excellent proof of this latter fact—namely, that the danger of a vessel decreases by nearer approach, was furnished by the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil* on the 17th ult. Although not more than 200 yards from each other, the *Agamemnon*, which was closer in, suffered much less, vessel as well as crew; and then most of the shots fired into the *Agamemnon* damaged the rigging, while the *Sanspareil* suffered chiefly in her hull.

(*From an Officer of Distinction.*)

"CAMP, NEAR BALAKLAVA, Oct. 27.—You will be glad to hear I am alive after our tremendous affair of the 25th.

"We were ordered to charge some Russian batteries and cavalry, and the light brigade went down, the 17th and 13th leading in line; the 11th were ordered to hang a little back as a support, and the 4th and 8th followed, in a sort of third line.

"We all knew that the thing was desperate before we started, and it was even worse than we thought.

"In our front about a mile and a half off, were several lines of Russian cavalry and nine guns; to get at which we had to pass along a wide valley, with the ground a little falling, and in itself favourable enough for a charge of cavalry; but the sloping hills on each side gave the enemy an opportunity (which they used) of placing guns on both our flanks as we advanced; and not only, guns, but infantry, with Minie rifles.

"However, there was no hesitation; down our fellows went at the gallop, through a fire in front and on both flanks, which emptied our saddles and knocked over horses by scores. I do not think that one man flinched in the whole brigade, though every one allows that so hot a fire was scarcely ever seen. We went right on, cut down the gunners at their guns (the Russians worked the guns till we were within ten yards of them;) went on still broke a line of cavalry in rear of the guns, and drove it back on the third line. But here our bolt was shot; and the Russians formed four deep, and our thin and broken ranks and blown horses could not attempt to break through them, particularly as the Russian cavalry had got round our flanks, and were prepared to charge our rear (with fresh men.) We broke back through them, however, and then had to run the gauntlet through the cross-fire of artillery and Minie rifles back to our lines, with their cavalry hanging on our flank. The heavy brigade which had made a good charge of its own in the morning, covered our coming out of action and lost some men from the artillery.

"There is no concealing the thing—the light brigade was greatly damaged, and for nothing; for, though we killed the gunners and the horses of nine 12-pounders, we could not bring them away.

"Nolan (who brought the order) is dead. The first shell that burst hit him in the breast. He gave a loud cry, his horse turned, trotted back (with him in the saddle) between the first and second squadrons of the 13th, and carried him so for some way, when he fell dead. He was hit in the heart.

"In the two leading regiments, including Lord Cardigan (who led in person) and his staff, we had 19 officers. Only three came out of the action untouched both men and horse; all the others were killed, wounded, or prisoners, or had their horses hurt. The 17th had no field officers, but five captains. They came out of action commanded by the junior captain, I believe. Morrison is severely wounded; Winter is supposed to be killed; Webb is shot through the thigh; White through the leg; Thompson is supposed to be killed, &c. One of Lord Cardigan's aides-de-camp is wounded—Maxse; the other, Lockwood, is missing, and supposed to be killed. We have lost about 335 horses (exclusive of officers' horses,) out of little more than 600 which we (the light brigade) had in the field. Besides that, a great number are wounded with gunshot wounds, and about twenty-five have already been destroyed and more will. * * It was a bitter moment after we broke through the line of cavalry in rear of their guns when I looked round and saw there was no support beyong our own brigade, which, leading in the smoke, had diverged and scarcely filled the ground. We went on, however, and hoped that their own men flying would break the enemy's line and drive them into the river. When I saw them form four deep instead, I knew it was 'all up,' and called out to the men to rally. At this moment a solitary squadron of the 8th came up in good order. This saved the remnant of us; for we rallied to them, and they, wheeling about, charged a line which the Russians had formed in our rear. You never saw men behave so well as our men did. As we could not hold our ground, all our dead and badly wounded were left behind, and we know not who are dead or who are prisoners, All this makes me miserable, even to write; but it is the naked truth. Our loss in men is not so great as that in horses; for men whose horses were shot in the advance got back on foot. I hear from a man who dined with Lord Raglan to-day that they do us justice at head-quarters, and say that our attack was an unheard-of feat of arms, and that Lord Raglan says that the moral effect has been wonderful. The Russian prisoners, since taken at Sebastopol, say that the Russians were petrified at the audacity of the attack, and the energy that could, after such a fire, break through their lines. These prisoners were taken in a very successful affair by Sir De Lacy Evans, who is a first rate division leader."

Lord Dunkelin, who is exceedingly near-sighted, started during the night of Saturday (19th) with a party of the Guards for one of the batteries, missed his road, and walked into the hands of the Russian out-lying picket. He must have been well in advance; for his men, when they discovered their error, rushed at once from the danger and escaped. Being unarmed and few in number, all assistance to their officer was out of the question; moreover, it was quite dark. As Prince Menschikoff is one of the old Russian party, he will, I doubt not, direct the greatest attention to be paid to his noble prisoner. And there is a further reason why Lord Dunkillin should be well cared for—his father was once Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, and necessarily personally acquainted with the Prince.—*Morning Post.*

LEAD.—Such is the scarcity of this article in Russia, that its price, formerly one ruble and a half per pound, has now risen to six silver rubles. It is the same with sulphur, that has become quite scarce, on account of the blockade, and as the material is peculiarly a contraband of war, it can no longer be conveyed into the empire from neutral countries.

THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS to the 1st Somersetshire Militia took place at Plymouth Hoe, on Tuesday, by Lady Paulett, mother of the Colonel, Viscount Hinton. The Bishop of Exeter being prevented attending through illness, Mr. Langmaid performed the consecration service. Lady Paulett addressed the Regiment in the following words: "It has fallen to my lot this day to present new colours to your regiment; and prond I am of the office which devolves upon me. The tie which connects a regiment, constituted as yours is, with its native country, must necessarily be of the strongest; more especially must I feel a deep interest in your welfare, commanded as you are, by my own son. You are all Somerset men; you have lived more or less in intimacy with each other from childhood; born on the same soil with your officers; they, your natural protectors, are enrolled under the same banner. Soldiers of the 1st Somerset, it is impossible to say what the tide of events may bring about, and should those colors ever be unfurled in the battle-field, the men of Sumerset, the men of the villages and hamlets which surround my native home, will, I doubt not, serve our most gracious Queen and country as faithfully and as bravely as the heroes who have distinguished themselves so nobly on the heights of Alma. (Cheers.) But I trust the blessings of peace may be restored, and that you, having done your duties as soldiers at the call of your country, will return to your English homes and firesides. Officers and soldiers of the 1st Somerset, accept at my hands these colours presented to you by the ladies of the county of Somerset; and when you carry them in front of battle, the best prayers of your country woman and neighbours follow your steps." Colonel Lord Hinton, when the cheering had subsided, rode to the front of the platform, and replied to Her Ladyship's speech in becoming terms.

From the Times

The Greeks in England.

It has been represented to us that many of the Greek merchants resident in London, who probably owe their lives and certainly their fortunes to the protection they have enjoyed under the British flag, have so far forgotten themselves and their true position as to give vent to their satisfaction at the result of the late foray of the Russians in a most indecent manner. We have no desire that these gentlemen should be exposed to any injury in consequence of their political opinions; they are as free to cast in their lot with the Czar Nicholas as with Queen Victoria; but, if such be their resolution, let them at once betake themselves to the territories of their friends, and evacuate the capital of their enemies. They would do well to draw a comparison between their present position and what it would have been had they been enrolled in the merchant guilds of Muscovy. They have, no doubt, as perfect a right as we have ourselves to political sympathies and opinions. One thing, however, let them remember. England will tolerate no avowed enemy in her capital at the moment she is spending her life's blood in contest with her inveterate foe. The sea is open to them, if they would be gone from our shores. They may depart without let or hindrance from us; but, if they remain, they must remain as sojourners in the land, and occupy themselves with their own private matters not with public affairs of the British nation, save in a friendly spirit. They would do well to reflect with themselves upon what the conduct of the Russian Autocrat would have been had he caught them at Moscow or Nishni Novgorod expressing publicly their satisfaction at the result of the battle fought on the Alma's banks. Now, if we English do not resemble the Russian Czar in any other particular, at least we equal, perhaps surpass him in our jealousy for our country's honour. We will not bear to hear a scream of triumph in our own capital city raised over the fate of our bravest sons by a hybrid rabble who are indebted to us for the wealth and security they enjoy. Setting all ideas of decency and propriety out of the question, at least for their own sakes, it would have been as well had the Greeks waited to ascertain the real foundation upon which their expressions of satisfaction reposed. We feel a very sure confidence that ere many days have elapsed the sympathizers with the Czar—the men who rejoice that some two or three hundred Englishmen have been slaughtered in the Crimea,—will find that their joy was not a little premature. This, however, is not the point. Whether one Englishman or 10,000 Englishmen have been killed, it matters not; the Greeks here in London cannot be permitted to triumph in the destruction of a single British soldier, though he be but one. If any Quaker gentleman—Mr. John Bright, for example—thinks the moment a well-chosen one for blaming the policy of his countrymen and writing up the Muscovite, at least he is an Englishman; but let no foreign merchant attempt to follow suit. With Englishmen the country can settle its quarrels another way, but to the foreigners who enjoy the protection of our laws—who of their own choice, have settled in our country, there can be but one of two courses open, if they disapprove the policy of action of the British nation,—let them keep silence, or begone.

From the Philadelphia Correspondent of the Globe.

Republican Sympathies.

"You may perceive that the sympathies of the press in this Republic are decidedly manifested on behalf of the Czar; various causes combine to produce such an extraordinary result. There is in the first place the chronic hatred of England which is characteristic of the Yankee, and which seems on the increase from year to year. The feeling has to some extent been inflamed by the efforts of the Mitchell and Meagher clique, who speak and write so as to carry the Irish Romanists along with them. This cause would be insignificant were it not that political and party reasons conspire to render it needful that England must be represented as the patron of tyrants and oppressors. It is well known that the chief cause of alarm relative to Cuba arises from the dread that any violation of the law of nations in seizing this island is sure to be resented by both England and France. It was hoped and it was most earnestly desired by large masses of the people here who long to carry American institutions into Cuba, that England may have her resources so entirely occupied in the East, that she shall have neither time nor means to notice so trifling an event as the seizure of Cuba. Hence nothing would please this party more than to hear of a ruinous disaster overtaking the allies; and the more serious the reverses which the Western Powers have to bear, the more confident are these lovers of freedom that they would have a free course to obtain their desires.

So also in relation to the Isthmus; there is no doubt whatever but that the policy of the leaders in the Union, is to drive things to such a state that the road over the Isthmus shall be in the hands of Americans, and totally under their control. They therefore dread any vigorous attempt on the part of Great Britain to demand redress for the depredation at Greytown; and they are continually insisting that Great Britain is so tied by the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, that from every part of Central America even from Balize, she is bound to retire.

Then again, the Sandwich Islands, which are required for a half-way station on the passage from San Francisco to China and Japan, becomes another subject of dread and consequent antipathy to Britain.

The feeling is so wide-spread, so decided, and meets one so offensively everywhere, that people who did not understand the existing causes, would think, from the tone of conversation, the joy expressed in the cheap papers, by parties in the streets, and excited enquirers as they devour the bulletins from the telegraph, that Nicholas was the President of a great Republic, and an aggrieved friend of civil and religious liberty."

The recent Meeting of American Ambassadors in Europe.

It is now *said* that the report from Mr. Soule was, that Spain would not sell Cuba at any price. And that, upon consultation as to the state of republican feeling in Europe, all the Ambassadors agreed that it was decidedly below par. Even in Italy, the people are said to be tired of Mazzinism.

This report is somewhat corroborated by a recent letter from Paris, in the N.Y. *Times*, generally credited to Ik. Marvel, author of the Reveries of a Bachelor. He says, that the public sentiment of Europe seems to be turning against America. It is generally asserted, and believed, that the Americans are a rapacious and unprincipled people.—The fillibuster forays upon Cuba and Mexico, the bombardment of San Juan, &c., are upon every one's lips when America is mentioned. And when it is urged that European governments also are by no means scrupulous, the ready answer comes, but are you no better than they?—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

From the Frankfort [Ky.] Yeoman, Nov 18

Kidnapping of Free Negroes in Kentucky —a Free Girl taken from Ohio and Sold into Slavery—Desperation of the Gang —Negro Traders Implicated.

The last few days unfolded to the public such thrilling facts as to create a spirit of indomitable determination to purge this community of a class of desperadoes now infesting this section—as to inspire such enthusiastic excitement, seldom, if ever, witnessed in any city. Kidnapping free negroes in Ohio, and deluding our slaves from their masters, to recapture and sell them, is an established profession of a gang located upon the borders of the Ohio, combining with negro traders in the interior of this State, thereby boldly conducting a villianous system of piracy, heretofore unknown in the annals of crime in Kentucky.

On Friday morning this community was apprised of the fact, through the agency of colored persons, that a free negro girl was forcibly taken from Ohio and brought to Kentucky. Suspicion or the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky) proved that Lewis, Allen and Henry Young, of this county, were the individuals in whose possession she was found.

Arrests were made, our best and prominent citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis and Allen Young were forcibly taken by the people, from prison, and delivered to the authorities of Ohio, where they will be disposed of as the aggravating merits of this case deserve. Henry Young is detained for trial at this side. Thus this suffering community is to be rid of three brothers, whose bold career of crime was a terror to the peace and safety of the public.

Lewis and Henry Young openly boast of their determination to burn the city. They confess it to be their source of livelihood to steal a free negro or decoy our slaves, and sell them to negro traders. Let me here apprise the slave owners of Kentucky, that negro traders are more to be feared, and require a closer watch than the incendiary abolitionists secretly insinuating themselves among us.

It is justly estimated that two-thirds of the slaves that escape from their masters are transported, through the agency of slave dealers, to the South. Let the loser of slave property examine the negro pens of the State, and throughout the South, before offering rewards or looking towards Canada. Now, I here fearlessly charge, that any man or set of men, who deal in slaves as a business or profession, will not hesitate from conscientious scruples to receive stolen property, or assist in deluding a contented slave from home for the sake of gain.

Let the citizens of this State frown down these offensive characters, destroy their inhuman pens, and the condition of our slaves will be much improved.

I have strayed, Mr. Editor, from my subject. The City Council met on Monday morning, and ordered a meeting of the people to protect their rights and property, for within five days the city has been fired in various portions, and the alarm bell ropes cut; in the meantime, seven or eight of our slaves were missing. This is intolerable. The meeting above was presided over by Mayor Dobyns. Resolutions were passed, vigilance committees were appointed, exciting scenes transpired, which would not be in place to name here, and an iron will of determined reform seems to inspire one and all, under the brief and enthusiastic administration of Mayor Dobyns, who is untiring in enforcing the law maintaining our rights; and wherever his judicial talents and legal experience is wanting, he declares the city in the hands of the people. The law is somewhere in the books, and the people must rule and protect themselves, to the best of their knowledge and belief, on the first principles of nature's self-defence. May his reign of terror never end!

Startling disclosures were made to-day, regarding the late terrible powder explosion, with other acts of violence, known in the calendar of unhappy events in Marysville.

Your readers will be duly apprised of new discoveries and coming important news. Permit me to subscribe myself under the synonym, long familiar to the readers of the *Kentucky Yeoman*. LEGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW REPUBLIC.—An expedition of Americans, from New Orleans, Texas and other parts of the Union, is said to be on the point of starting to establish a republic in the territory purchased in the Mosquito country, embracing some twenty-five millions of acres. Colonel Kenney, of Texas, is to lead the expedition, and to be President of the New Republic.

IRISH JOURNALS.—There are in Ireland 90 newspapers, with extent of circulation varying from 100 to 5,000 copies, averaging to each about 900 subscribers, and, consequently, giving 81,000 as the total of subscribers to journals in Ireland. In Dublin are published 26, in Limerick 4, in Cork 4, and in Belfast 8 journals.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Temperance.

Prohibitory Song.

From every fertile prairie,
From forest spreading wide,
From town and crowded city,
From every river side.
Hark! how the shout is rising!
One universal strain—
Hurrah for Prohibition!
Give us the Law of Maine.

Too long the licensed dealer
His liquid fire has sold;
Too long have we been burdened
That system to uphold!
No longer shall we bear it;
Blot out the damning stain
From Indiana's statutes,
Give us the Law of Maine:

No legalized rum-selling,
Our country's curse and shame;
Down, down, with every groggery,
Quench every still-house flame.
A different legislation
We must and will obtain,
Hurrah for Prohibition!
Give us the Law of Maine.

"How long, O Lord!" the orphan
And mourning widow cry;
"How long?" the worse than widow
With upraised tearful eye.
The would-be sober drunkard,
Who would but can't refrain,
Sighs, "Oh! for the Prohibition,
Give me the Law of Maine!"

Then up, ye Temperance heroes,
The scabbard throw away,
Nor lay aside your armor
Till victory crown the day;
Till over Indiana,
(By law enacted) reign
Search, seizure and destruction,
As in the State of Maine.

Prohibitory Liquor Law League.

We have received three Essays from the Secretary of the League on the subject of legal suasion against intemperance; they are creditable productions and should be widely circulated. One of these is a Prize Essay for which the Sons gave £25, and the others were written for the same subject. They were procured from the authors by the Executive Committee of the League and published for distribution at $5 per thousand. No friend of the cause could lay out $5 to a better purpose than by ordering a thousand of these Tracts and seeing that every house in his township, town or village, is supplied with one. Temperance men need not imagine that the work is done—that because the *principle* of a prohibitory law has been adopted by a large majority in the Lower House, it is likely to find a place on the statute book without further agitation and a fierce struggle. The Hincks, McNabs and Cayleys, who now control an obedient majority, openly laugh at the idea of a Maine Law being passed in this country, and treat their vote for the second reading as a capital joke! At the same time that these tricksters are voting for a prohibitory law to humbug their constituents, they introduce a bill setting apart and pledging the *License* Fund for the payment of the Tenure claims for the next quarter of a century at least, and also reduce the duties on Wines to such an extent as to encourage their importation *ad libitum!* These things look like prohibition over the left.—*North American.*

THE WHISKEY TRADE.—One of the last Dublin trade reports announces that the "recent decree of the French Government, prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, is likely to prove a measure of no small importance to the interests of Ireland—primarily to the distillers, and indirectly to the farming interest. Already a large quantity of Dublin-made whiskey had been contracted for: one house alone, Messrs. Henry Roe & Sons, it is said, has shipping orders to the extent of between 300 and 400 puncheons, and there seems every probability that the trade will be a permanent one. At a recent meeting of the Dublin distillers the price of new whiskey was fixed at 3s. 6d. per gallon 25 O. P., at which figure it is anticipated that the trade will buy freely, inasmuch as the quantity bonded in the past season has been small. Patent still whiskey gradually creeps up."

HOW THE MAINE LAW WILL WORK.—I can stop a hundred groggeries under the Maine Law, while any man can stop one under this partial licensing law. [Cheers.] We should know exactly where to look for them. Now we do not know. We cannot tell where the licensed and unlicensed shops are. We cannot find them. I like the good rule with regard to the grog-shop given by an Irishman to his son, when going to a fair; handing him the shillelah, he said: "Here, Teddy, my boy, whenever you see a head, hit it?" [Loud laughter and applause.] When we have a law upon that plain platform, it will be all right. And so when I see bottles in the window, and the sign of "Porter, Gin, Brandy, or Ale," then I shall know that there is the place to get to work, and then I tell you we will go to work, and effectually too. [Applause.]—*Horace Greeley's Speech at the Tabernacle.*

WHAT RUM MAKING COSTS.—From the last census, the *Tribune* gleans the following important facts, relative to the quantities of grain malted or distilled, per annum, in the United States:

Bushels of Corn distilled	11,067,661
" " Rye "	3,143,927
" " Oats "	56,517
" " Apples "	526,840
" " Barley "	3,787,195
Tons of hops malted	1,204
Hogsheads of Molasses distilled	61,675

The aggregate value of these products, at average prices, will not vary much from $14,643,717. What a waste!

The capital employed in the entire country in liquor manufacture is $8,334,254; number of morkmen employed, 5,487. Ratio of distilled grains, compaired with the quantity grown. Of Corn, there is distilled one bushel in fifty-four; of Rye, one bushel in five; of Oats, one bushel in 2,610; of Barley, there is malted three bushel in five. From these products are manufacturad, 42,133,955 gallons of whiskey; 6,500,500 of rum; 1,777,-924 of ale.

The aggregate value of these liquors, at wholesale prices, will be about $19,946,897. Besides the above, there are made 221,221 gallons of wine, and an inconceivable amount of "bad liquors," that draw heavily for their constituents upon domestic and foreign drugs in their manufacture, which are not counted in their manufacture, though their effects are felt, sadly felt, in the use. A large portion of the "fighting rum" comes from workshops of the city manufactories, but which is not included in the above estimates. Awful as these figures look on paper, they fall below the real facts, and only show the domestic devil—the foreign one is still uglier.

THE BEST BOARD OF HEALTH.—The cup-board.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. R. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Ratfield "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Parties who have not paid in their subscribtions, and those also, who owe for job work done at this office, are requested to pay in the amounts due, within the present month. Money may be safely transmitted by mail, when the words, "Money Letter," should be stamped on the envelop, at the office where it is deposited. Prepaying postage is said to have a wonderful effect in facilitating the delivery of mailable matter. As a matter of self-interest, at least, it might well repay a trial by those who have not yet adopted the system.

"Old Winter has come again, alack!"

The Fall has been quite pleasant, and even November, until the last, seemed willing, by a goodly supply of calm and hazy days, to lull us into the belief that the king of the frosts would long defer his coming; but with December he came with a sudden awakening. On Saturday night, snow commenced falling, and continued, with little intermission, until Monday morning, when we had quite a storm. Snow has fallen some every day since, and, as a consequence, the City presents quite a wintry appearance. The jingle of bells is giving place to the rumbling noise of wheeled vehicles, and the bright eyes of the *belles*, peering out above the ample folds of fur, show that though the rigors of winter may surround us, the art of man stands ready at all times to lighten them.

The improvements and inventions to promote the comforts and conveniences of mankind, increase around us every day; and yet, the "poor never cease out of the land," The inventor and manufacturer must be paid; the furrier and clothier must receive a just recompense; but woe "woe's the day" to the very poor, when the first snow storm heralds the coming winter. To their hearts the merry bells convey no music; the costly furs and rustling silks, like the sad memories of their youthful hopes, pass by almost unheeded, because not to be attained. Thoughts akin to these which we have penned, will arise when viewing the blue and pinched looking children of poverty passing and repassing their more favoured brethren, who, rejoicing in the feeling of security, produced by a consciousness of their elevation above want, are too much in danger of thinking that each and every one is alike fortunate. S.

☞ Among the large specimens of minerals shipped from Bytown last week, for the Great Exhibition at Paris, was a mass of magnetic iron ore, weighing more than two thousand pounds.

☞ Kehoe, who was convicted at the late Assizes, of murdering his wife, was executed on Monday morning.

☞ A Belleville paper says that two men, while laying down gas pipes in that place, last week, were killed by the explosion of a blast. Carelessness the cause.

☞ The steamer *Peerless*, when near Niagara river, on her passage out on Monday, became disabled, and was obliged to put back.

☞ The Course of Lectures which has commenced at the Mechanics' Institute, will be continued until the last of March. Admission fee 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute are admitted without charge.

☞ The Clergy Reserves Bill has passed the second reading in the Legislative Council. The vote stood nineteen against three.

☞ A very destructive fire occurred in Guelph, on Wednesday morning. It originated in a bakery, and the wind blowing strongly at the time, the flames spread rapidly, destroying much property; but a small portion of which was insured.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

The following Programme of Lectures, promises agreeable entertainment for Friday night in each week during the season:—

1854.
Dec. 15.—"Memory," Rev. A. Lillie, D.D.
Dec. 22.—"The Respiratory Functions in Animals," Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
1855.
Jan. 5.—"English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," Rev. R. Burns, D.D.
Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Pyper, D.D.
Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Ronf.
Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.
Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

THE FEMALE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE, AND HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING; Part First. By Mrs. C. P. Traill.

This work, intended more immediately to cheer up the woman who has left her childhood's home to find a new one in a strange land, and to guide her to the most effective means of banishing her regrets forever, will also be found to contain much information of value to the man, who is, for the first time, called to contend with the "giants of the forest." The writer, having been for many years a resident of this Province, has had ample opportunity of seeing Canadian life in all its phases, and being possessed of large practicality, united to a love of home and social life, as evinced by the work, is peculiarly adapted to the task of prepairing such a book as the Guide. Now that the advantages of Canada are being discussed so much more freely in the Old Country than formerly, and also among the colored people in the United States, the sale will, no doubt, be rapid.

For sale by Maclear & Co., Toronto, and the principal Booksellers in Canada and the States. Price 1s. 3d. S.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM:

This little monthly, edited by Grace Greenwood and Leander H. Lippincott, came into existence last January, and has had a success almost unprecedented. Its articles, while adapted to the comprehension of every intelligent child, are always such as will repay a perusal by the parents. The subscription list now numbers thousands. Longfellow, Tupper, Whittier, Mary Howitt, Mrs. Sigourney, and Eliza L. Sproat, are among the contributors. The terms are 50 cents per year, or ten copies for four dollars.—Communications should be addressed to Leander K. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

From the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Circassian Slave-Trade Abolished.

In the August Number of the *Reporter* we recorded a conversation in the House of Lords, on the 14th of the previous month, on the subject of the revival of the slave-trade between the ports of Circassia and Gorgia and Constantinople. In our Annual Report we also referred to the fact; and in our publication we have more than once alluded to the shameful connivance in this traffic of the Austrian Lloyd's line of packets. In August last, the subject was urged upon the attention of the Earl of Clarendon, by a deputation from the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, and the strongest representations appear to have been since made to the Sultan of Turkey, through the British Ambassador, the result of which has been communicated to the public through the correspondent of the *Times* in the *Crimea*, under date of the 3rd October. The *total abolition* of the Circassian and Gorgian slave-trade has been decreed by an imperial firman, under the severest penalties. In recording this fact with satisfaction, we cannot refrain from reminding our readers, that so far back as 1846 the Sultan had already abolished the slave-trade throughout his dominions, and closed the slave-mart at Constantinople. The new decree seems, therefore, to be, to some extent, an act of supererogation. It is clear that the traffic was prosecuted contrary to law, and that those found engaged in or conniving at it, were already liable to punishment. However, provided it be effectually suppressed, we have, perhaps, no right to criticise too severely the manner in which things are done in Turkey; but we should have felt more satisfied had the prohibition included the African slave-trade.

We append the extract relating to this interesting fact:

"While the work of war goes on prosperously, those who look forward to the future will be glad to learn that the more lasting strength to be derived from internal reforms does not pass unnoticed by the advisers of the Ottoman Porte. When the Russians abandoned their forts on the Circassian coast, there was a cry from their partisans that the slave-trade, which the Czar had laboured to suppress, would now be carried on with renewed vigour and deeper iniquity. This apprehension was also felt even by the supporters of the Turkish cause, who dreaded to see any success in this just war result in misery and demoralization to even an obscure and barbarous race. The Russians, from Anapa to Redout Kaleh, had always declared that the exportation of woman was prohibited by the Czar, and the open traffic was attended with difficulties, which at least lessened the numbers of the victims. All those sent from the country were conveyed

away by false pretences or secret means, and few would have reached Trebizond but for the corruption of the Russian commanders, who received an addition to their wretched incomes as the reward of their connivance. The evacuation of the forts has not caused any great increase of the trade, since the demand is limited; but the traffic has become more easy, and would in a short time grow up to its old dimensions. The Austrians have directly aided in the iniquity by receiving the living freight on board their steamers; an instance of cupidity which has called forth remonstrances on the part of those eager for the suppression of the traffic. The attention of the British Ambassador has been especially directed to this subject, and, after many representations, he has succeeded in obtaining firmans, worded in the most stringent language, for the total abolition of the Circassian and Georgian slave-trade. Not only may the women be taken and set at liberty, so far as a Mossulman female can be free, but the dealer will be subject to the punishment of a grave offence. Whether the extinction of white or concubine slavery will follow this edict, it is difficult to say. Turkey is the country of high-sounding reforms never carried into practice, and Imperial orders executed only where a foreign representative is present to urge on their enforcement. But no doubt the Porte and its advisers are in earnest, and the trade will cease for the present, as far as Constantinople is concerned. To discuss the question of polygamy, and the results to the Turks themselves of the practice of buying odalisks in any number they may desire, is useless. No one can doubt but that the harem is one of the chief causes of the sloth and cowardice of the Turkish governing class. Putting aside other considerations, it is well known that the great household expenses, which keep even the most successful plunderer among the Pashas poor arise mainly from the crowd of woman and servants which are supposed to be due to his state. The more enlightened and Europeanized of the Turks have generally but one wife, and a stranger might be apt to think polygamy rather a thing of the past—a practice permitted indeed, but looked upon as disreputable by all but a few of the old school. But even one wife must have a host of slaves to support her dignity, and the great body of the rich Turks are not like the few eminent individuals to whom Englishmen are generally introduced. Among the minor class of officials, the indulgence and waste of a large establishment are almost universal. There are secretaries and clerks at the Porte with incomes of about £100 a year of our money. How one of these can live at all in a place so expensive as Constantinople is surprising; but he not only lives, but keeps up a state fit for an English Cabinet Minister. He has probably two wives, each with one or two white and three or four black attendants; each wife has a carriage of her own, in which she jolts over the stones of Pera, or sits eating creams at the Sweet Waters. The functionary himself has a couple of horses for his own use, a groom to walk by his side when he rides in leisurely state to or from the Porte, and a man behind to carry his long and well-cleaned pipes. The means by which this magnificence is supported are well known to the initiated. Each man in office, from the Pasha downwards, has transactions with some one who has a cause to gain or a favour to demand. The secretary represents to his superior that he is in debt, that the money-lender will wait no longer, and that he must give up his post unless the request of some individual be granted who has promised so many thousands piastres to the speaker for the successful use of his influence. The matter is arranged, and the happy official receives for one corrupt transaction a sum equal perhaps to five years salary. The discontinuance of a supply of white slaves may perhaps cause no small change in the domestic habits of the Turks; that it will tend to discourage polygamy cannot be doubted. In former times, when the whole Mediterranean coast was swept by the Turkish fleets and the Algerine corsairs, and the wives of the Sultans were not Gorgians or Circassians, but Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Venetians, many an inferior satrap possessed a household as large as that of the present Sultan. With the scarcity of the supply the manners of the people have somewhat mended, and there is reason to hope, that with the utter extinction of the trade, polygamy itself may perhaps fall.

In Liberia, it appears, there is a marked distinction of social mark between the natives and the emigrants, though both are colored. A letter from Liberia states. "The natives are humble, subdued, and servile creatures. They are employed in all families as domestic drudges, literally 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' * * * Nearly all wear nothing but a filthy rag, the size of a common cotton handkerchief, about their loins, or occasionally a dirty, greasy shirt; and in this state they perform all duties about houses. In some families they are allowed per day a quart of rice, some palm oil, and otherwise well fed. In other families they are poorely fed from mere scraps of rice and cassada. In others again they are not only worked nearly naked, but half starved. And in nearly all families it is customary to keep a rawhide or cat-o'-nine-tails handy, to flog them when they please And this flogging, kicking, and cuffing is done to a shameful extent by upstart boys, scolding brainless women, and gentlemen of rank and standing, calling themselves Christians. Not only the poor, but the rich, do the greatest part of this castigation with impunity."

Yet the same letter asserts that these belabored natives are docile and improvable.—*Life Illustrated.*

More news of the Franklin Expedition.—By telegraph from Albany, it is stated that the Lake Superior Mining *News* of the 21st ult., says: "By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and party, have been found by Dr. Kane's exploring expedition, frozen, perfectly preserved. From our authority, we have every reason to believe it to be true."

Provincial.

Quebec, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The weather has put on a wintry appearance at last. Till now it has been quite as mild as it usually is in Upper Canada at the same season of the year. Nearly the whole of the fall fleet of vessels have taken their departure from the harbor, and the few that remain are hastening to get ready for sea. Forty miles below this, the sheltry parts of the river have been frozen up for some time; the main body of the river being of course still open.

Small pox is pretty bad in this city. I observe that Mr. Ferrie, who has been attacked with it, is out again. Mr. Ferres is off the sick list again, and Mr. Gould has gone home.

The members of the Legislature who visited the Chaudiere Bridge and other works on the Grand Trund Railway, on Saturday, were highly pleased with what they saw. Few of them had any idea of the magnitude of the works, especially the iron tubular bridge over the Chaudiere, which they examined minutely inside and out. I was not able to be present, and cannot, therefore, describe minutely what took place: this is of the less importance, as I have already described the great tubular bridge.

The mail will go by the railroad between this city and Montreal when the road is regularly opened to the public on Monday next.

Quebec, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.

The Bank Charter and Capital Extension Bills passed through the ordeal of the committee of the whole House last night. It will be remembered that the condition announced by the Inspector General some time ago, on which the Banks would be allowed to increase their capital stock, required that they should invest one-tenth of their capital in public securities, Provincial or Municipal. By an amendment inserted in the bills, last night, this portion of their capital must be so invested within one year, or they will be refused the extension of their capital, and the time of their charters; and they will be permitted to go on as they are with the present capital, without being necessitated to invest any of their capital in debentures. The extension of the charters is also made dependent on their complying with this condition. The charters of all the Banks were granted for a limited period only; and without renewal, they would all expire in the year 1862, eight years from the present time. The bills now before the House extend the charters till 1870, eight years more, giving them 16 years to run. The extension of time, however, is conditional on their investing one-tenth of their capital in public securities within one year. There can be little doubt that the Banks will avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from a compliance with the condition imposed by the Government. The following are the respective capitals of the Banks with the proposed increase:

	Present Capital.	Proposed Increase.
Montreal Bank.	£1,000,000	£500,000
Bank of Upper Canada.....	500,000	500,000
Com'cial Bank.	500,000	500,000
City Bank.....	225,000	175,000
Bank du Peuple	200,000	100,000
Quebec Bank..	250,000	250,000

Mr. Merritt moved an amendment to compel the banks to receive at par, at all their agencies, their notes, payable at any one of them, irrespective of the rate of exchange. Thus, if a person should have the notes of a bank, payable at the Toronto agency, he would be enabled to compel the bank to receive them at par, or redeem them at the Quebec agency—no matter how much the rate of exchange should be against Lower Canada. A bank note is at all times payable in specie; but it is, and can be only payable at one particular place. Any other arrangement would be impossible; for a bank could not keep at its dozen or twenty agencies the means to redeem the same notes. To do this, it would require several times as much specie as the amount of its notes. Mr. Merritt's motion met the support of Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. Brown and some others. Some hints were thrown out that the banks sometimes issue at one agency notes payable at another; but it was not more than a hint. To have made out any case, they should have established this; but instead of that, they directed all their exertions to compel the banks to pay at any of their agencies the notes made payable at any one of them!

As I write, the Clergy Reserve Bill is being read a third time. The vote has just been taken; and the division is, I venture to say, the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a Legislative body. It has been carried almost without discussion. Mr. Brown rose, on the motion of the third reading being made by Attorney General Macdonald, and stated that the question had been so fully discussed that there was no need of further debate, and he hoped the vote would be taken without discussion. Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, repeated his objections to the division of the property between Upper and Lower Canada. The Brown-Macdonald faction united with the high Church Tories in an attempt to defeat the bill; but they could not succeed. They have, however, showed their hands, and the country will know how to value their professions of patriotism. When the division was first taken, the vote stood 56 against 33; but some members, who came in when the names were being taken down, expressed a desire to have their names recorded; and the division being taken over again, the numbers stood 62 against 39.—*Correspondence of the Leader.*

The Bank Bills.

Quebec, Nov. 29.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill to authorise an addition to the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the City Bank, and to add to its Capital Stock.

Bill to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

Bill to increase the Capital Stock of La Banque du Peuple, and for other purposes.

Bill to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

Noble Examples.

A gentleman called at the Educational Department, Toronto, a few days since, in behalf of the Warden of the County of Waterloo, for books to the amount of £25, for prizes to be given to the best scholars in that County, as tested by a Public Examination to be held in the County Court House at Berlin, 27th December next—the youthful competitors to be selected from all the Common Schools of the County that are disposed to compete, and to be known at the examination, not by names, but by numbers affixed to the breast of each. The Examination is to be conducted by Mr. J. H. Sangster (Principal of the Central School, Hamilton,) who came to the Normal School at Toronto, in 1847, a lad about 18 years of age, and slenderly qualified for admission; but who, by his talents and industry, and the system of training that he has had, has become one of the most able and accomplished teachers in Canada, if not in America. The Central School at Hamilton contains upwards of 1,000 pupils, and with this School are connected Primary Schools for small children—one or more in each Ward of the city—but all under Mr. Sangster's oversight, and taught by Teachers trained in the Normal School. From these Primary Schools, the pupils are drafted into the Central School, through the several divisions of which a pupil may advance until he acquires a thorough English education. The City of Hamilton has the most complete system of Schools of any City in Upper Canada; and its Central School House will advantageously compare with many a college, in the extent of its accommodations and the style of its architecture, provided, as it is, with play-yards, gymnasia, &c.,—all the product of local intelligence and enterprise, under the operations of the present School Law and system since the year eighteen hundred and fifty.—*Journal of Education.*

Convocation of the University.—"The prizes were accompanied with suitable remarks by the respective gentlemen who presented them. Professor Wilson, in presenting the prize to Mr. Ross, who had distinguished himself in History, English language and literature, said that he was the solitary representative of that race to which this wide continent belonged ere it came into the hands of its present owners. [Great applause.] He had distinguished himself in a very high degree, and was one of the most promising students of the University. He [Dr. Wilson] hoped at some future day to have the gratification of presenting University honors to some representative of another race now amongst us, who far from their native clime had found a shelter and a home under our fostering care." [Great applause.]—*Toronto Globe.*

Melancholy Accident.—While the men employed in the Pail Factory were at their dinner on Friday last, a lad named Arthur Bradley, in attempting to fix something about the wheel, was caught by the belt, and was carried round by it four or five times, crushing and mangling him in a most shocking manner. He called to his brother, a boy about 10 or 12 years old, who was in the room at the time, to release him, but in trying to do so, he very narrowly escaped being entangled also. The poor sufferer seeing his brother's danger, or from the agony he was undergoing, gave him a violent kick, which saved him. The boy then called the painter, who released Bradley. He expired a few minutes after.—*St. Catherines Post.*

Daring Highway Robbers.—On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a man of the name of Samuel Wakefield, was knocked down in the street and robbed of his watch, and subsequently on the same evening he had his pocket book taken care of, with its contents of about $30. Two men were arrested the same evening, named Patrick Butler and Thomas Graham; and were examined yesterday. Graham acknowledged to taking the watch, which was discovered on Sunday. Butler denied the charge, and no money save one quarter and a few coppers were found upon his person. Both prisoners were committed to take their trial.—*Port Hope Paper.*

A New Steamer.—On Saturday afternoon, the *America*, one of the two splendid steamers which have been building at Niagara for the Great Western Railway Company, made her first appearance in our beautiful bay. The *America*, we believe, is to be commanded by Captain Masson. She is in every way a magnificent boat, and in the hands of so popular and gentlemanly a commander as Captain Masson, she cannot fail to become a great favorite. We are informed that she made the run from Niagara to Hamilton in the very short time of two hours and three quarters.—*Journal & Express.*

The Galt Railway.—From a statement made in the last number of the Galt *Reporter*, we are glad to see that the Galt Branch of the Great Western Road is doing a large business. During the week ending Nov. 10th, the receipts from freight amounted to £420 12s. 6d. The flour and general freights from Galt to Hamilton alone, during the week, made 526,248 lbs. "This," adds the *Reporter*, "is one week's amount of business and income of the Galt Branch for traffic alone, entirely independent of Passenger trains. In fact, when it is brought to mind that at least 150,000 barrels of flour alone must be carried over this road every year, it will be manifest that in the 333 working days of the Railway, over 450 barrels of flour must be carried off every day from the Galt Station, independent of all other produce, and of a much higher inward freight. So fast, indeed, has the business accumulated, that cars cannot be procured on the line to carry off the flour, and two or three days are often lost to the millers by the detention of their produce. Yet the business still increases. On the day after the above account closed, viz., Saturday last, 13 cars were started from Galt Station to Hamilton, with over 1100 barrels of flour, and a vast quantity of butter, oatmeal, whiskey, pot-ash, and general freight. Each of these cars contained about eight tons, so that the income of the Company, for freight alone, on that day, from the Galt Branch, amounted to £54 2s. 9d."—*Globe.*

Magnetic Iron Ore.—We have recently been shown some fine specimens of magnectic iron, brought down from the north shore of Lake Superior, by Mr. Wilson, of Hamilton, C. W., who is extensively interested in the copper and iron locations of that region. This gentleman took down samples of this ore to be tested in the manufacture of steel. So important is a good quality of iron for this purpose, that the manufacturers of England have sent scientific men, this season, to the United States and the Canadas, to exhume their iron ores with a view of securing the best magnetic iron for their business. We have seen the most beautiful iron of this character from both sides of the lake, and it is known to be in various localities and in the greatest quantities. There is one locality on the north shore where there is a dyke of this iron perpendicular and jutting out to the lake, some six hundred feet in thickness, which is only equalled in extent, in the world, by the iron mountains of Marquette. The day cannot be far distant when such rich ore will be turned into a valuable account. We have no doubt this iron will be extensively mined in another year, and the beginning of an immense iron business seen on both sides of the great lake. Here is a field just opening to the enterprise of our eastern capitalists. Who will be the fortunate ones first to reap the harvest?—*Lake Superior Journal.*

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Pence. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. s. d.	Pounds. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 ¼	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11¼	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1¾	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors; Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0		0 0
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

Toronto, November 24, 1854.

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40 0	a	41 3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35 0	a	37 6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8 0	a	8 0
" Spring	7 6	a	7 9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38 9	a	40 0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50 0	a	0 0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24 0	a	26 3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6 9	a	7 0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4 6	a	4 8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3 0	a	3 6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4 0	a	5 0
" Marrowfats	0 0	a	0 0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0 0	a	0 0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33 9	a	35 0
Hay—per ton	120 0	a	140 0
Straw—per ton	60 0	a	62 6
Cordwood—per cord	27 6	a	30 0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25 0	a	27 6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25 0	a	30 0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55 0	a	62 6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0 6	a	0 7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0 4½	a	0 5
Lard—per lb	0 6	a	0 7
Tub Butter—per lb	0 9	a	0 10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Eggs—per dozen	1 0	a	1 3
Turkeys—each	3 0	a	4 0
Geese—each	2 0	a	2 3
Ducks—per couple	2 6	a	2 9
Fowls—per pair	1 3	a	1 10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1 10½	a	2 6
Turnips—per bushel	1 6	a	2 0
Onions—per bushel	6 3	a	0 0
Wool—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Sheep Skins	2 6	a	3 1
Coal—per ton	32 6	a	50 0
Hops—per lb	2 9	a	2 10
Bread—4lb loaf	0 0	a	0 9

Died,

At Albany Chambers, on the 1st December, George Dupont Wells, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Wells, of Davenport, near Toronto, aged 40 years.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(opposite Toronto street,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,
SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of
WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
Every Article a Lady can require.
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
wholesale and retail.
Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.
☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at
W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!
New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.
The Fashions.
M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the
Dress Making Department,
where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.
All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.
☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,
Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.
Honorary Directors:
Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.
Trustees and Directors
Elected to serve during the present year:—
W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.
This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.
The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—
1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.
2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.
3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.
4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.
5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.
6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation
Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.
D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.
INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.
Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.
SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

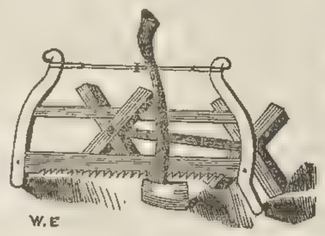
Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.
JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

HATS! HATS! HATS!
LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.
THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary
THREE DOLLAR HAT,
which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.
N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.
JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
Also, by Retail,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

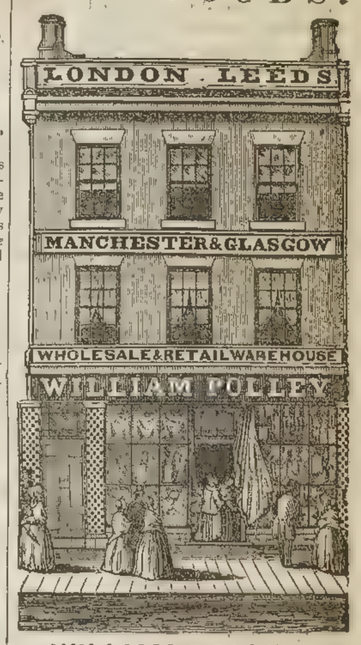
BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.
THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.
Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W
September, 1854.
N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL $200,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.
The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.
THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.
THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!


WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of
French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
A 1-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,
With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.
Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.
Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.
This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.
☞ No abatement from the price named.
☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.
Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.
JOHN McGEE
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL,
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,
on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as

RECIPES, &c.

To Clean Paints.—Smear a piece of flannel with common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm weather. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly be removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

To Clean Window Glass.—Take finely pulverised indigo, dip into a linen rag moistened with vinegar, wine, or water, and apply it briskly to the glass. Wipe off and polish with a dry cloth. This method of cleansing window glass, imparts a brilliant polish, and is far more expeditiously accomplished than cleaning with soap-suds or whiting.

To Extract a Glass Stopple.—Wrap a large strip of wool around the neck of the bottle, once; fasten one end of this firmly to some stationary object, and hold the other end in the hand. "See-saw" the neck of the bottle, and the friction will so heat the latter that it will expand sufficiently to allow the stopple being removed with ease.

To Preserve Iron and Steel Knive. from Rust.—Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with a dry cloths until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of the wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture which is the cause of rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

Rabbit Pudding.—A rabbit cut into about sixteen or eighteen pfeces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon, sliced; season in proportion to size, and if for a numerous family, add ten potatoes and four onions, sliced, and half a pint of water; boil for two hours or according to size. Boiled rice may be added instead of potatoes. Well intermix the meat with the vegetables or rice.

Egg Plants.—Peel the fruit, and cut them into thin slices, boil in salt and water, until quite tender; drain off the water, and add sweet milk, crumb in toasted bread, and whilst simmering gently, add butter, pepper, &c., and break in three or four fresh eggs; take up before the eggs cook hard, and you will have a dish almost equal to stewed oysters To fry egg plants, they should be peeled, cut into thin slices, parboiled, then dipped in batter which has been highly seasoned, and fried in butter or lard; either way they are delicious.

Lemon Sponge.—Pare off the rind of one large lemon, and boil it in a pint of water with one ounce of isinglass. As soon as the isinglass is dissolved, strain through muslin, and let it stand until cool, but not until it is set. Grate very finely the rind of another lemon, and let it stand in a basin with the juice of both until the stock is cold. Then add half a pound of loaf sugar; strain all the ingredients together into a bowl, and whisk them till they begin to stiffen. Then pour the mixture, as quietly as possible into a flat dish, and when cold, cut into squares. N. B.—It is to be made the night before it is intended to be eaten.

Lions.—Girard, the lion hunter of the French colony in Africa, gives the following statistics of the damage done to the Arabs in the province of Constantine, by lions: "The life of a lion may be computed to average thirty-five years. The annual destruction of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and camels, by a single animal, will amount in value to six thousand francs. Therefore, each lion costs the Arabs two hundred thousand francs. The thirty lions which are supposed to be now within the povince, and which will be replaced by others from Tunis or Morocco, when exterminated, cost yearly one hundred and eighty thousand francs. In the country under the dominion of France, each Arab pays an annual tribute of five francs to the goverment, and fifty francs to the lions."

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71	inc	100	acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5	inc 8 to 36	inc	about 100	each.
3d	do 1 to 5	inc 8 to 36	inc	about 100	each.
4th	do 1 to 36	inc about 100	acres	each.	
5th	do 1 to 36	inc.	do		
6th	do 1 to 35	inc.	do		36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35	inc.	do		36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35	inc.	do		36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35	inc.	do		36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35	inc.	do		36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35	inc about	100	acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35	inc	do		36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35	inc from 67 to 80		acres	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz.

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,		100	acres each.
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about		do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35		do		do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do		do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100	acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do		do
do C	1 to 33	do	about	90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their boudage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
J. D. Bonner,
J. McCune Smith,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

Buffalo, Rochester, Albany,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at		7 00 a.m
" Galt	Departure	8.30 "
	Arrival	10.20 "
" Hamilton at		10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at		7 45 a.m
" London at		11.50 "
" Hamilton at		3 00 p.m
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		4 45 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at		6.30 p.m
" London at		11.00 "
" Hamilton at		2 05 a.m
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		3 50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2 30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at		12 20 p.m.
" London at		3 30 "
Arrives at Windsor		7.15 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		2 00 "
" Galt	Departure	4 15 "
	Arrival	5 50 "
" Hamilton at		4.15 "
Arrives at London		7.35 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at		11.00 p.m.
" Hamilton at		1.00 p.m.
" London at		4.20 "
Arrives at Windsor		8.45 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7 05 a m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES.
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1854. 21

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG."

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto,
July, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the* POST, *as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

Published Weekly, at $2 a Year.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

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VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854. { NUMBER 39.

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Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

Two Ways to Live on Earth.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth,
Two ways to judge—to act—to view:
For all things here have double birth—
A right and wrong—a false and true.

Give me the house were kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasure, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavour meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
No fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more,
Are gauds it is no loss to lose.

Some beings, whereso'er they go,
Find not to please or to exalt;
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others in the careless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share.

Oh! happy they who happy make,
Who blessing, still themselves are blest;
Who something spare for other's sake,
And strive in all things for the best.

LIFE'S HARVEST.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD KNOWLES.

Ho! reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come!
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

Thy Master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below.
And come with the strong sinew,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wreath of gold.

And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts,
To wild and wayward youth,
Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no word of knowledge
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

Miscellaneous.

Bathing in the East.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

No swan-soft woman, rubbed with lucid oils,
The gift of an enamored god, more fair.
Browning.

We shall not soon set out from Damascus—we shall not leave the Pearl of the Orient to glimmer through the seas of the foliage wherein it lies buried—without consecrating a day to the Bath, that material agent of peace and good will unto men. We have bathed in the Jordan, like Naaman, and have been made clean; let us now see whether Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, are better than the waters of Israel.

The Bath is the "peculiar institution" of the East. Coffee has become colonized in France and America; the Pipe is a cosmopolite, and his blue, joyous breath congeals under the Arctic Circle, or melts languidly into the soft air of the Polynesian Isles; but the Bath, that sensuous elysium which cradled the dreams of Plato, and the visions of Zoroaster, and the solomn meditations of Mahomet, is only to be found under an Oriental sky. The naked natives of the torrid zone are amphibious; they do not bathe, they live in water. The European and Anglo-American wash themselves, and think they have bathed; they shudder under cold showers, and perform laborious antics with coarse towels. As for the Hydropathist—the Genius of the Bath, whose dwelling is in Damascus, would be convulsed with scornful laughter, could he behold that aqueous Diogenes sitting in his tub, or stretched out in his wet wrappings, like a sodden mummy, in a catacomb of blankets and feather beds. As the rose in the East has a rarer perfume than in other lands, so does the Bath bestow a superior purification and impart a more profound enjoyment.

Listen not unto the lamentations of travellers, who complain of the heat, and the steam, and the dislocation of their joints. They belong to the stiff-necked generation, who resist the processes, whereunto the Oriental yields himself body and soul. He who is bathed in Damascus, must be as clay in the hands of a potter. Syrians marvel how the Franks can walk, so difficult is it to bend their joints. Moreover, they know the difference between him who comes to the Bath out of a mere idle curiosity, and him who has tasted its delight and holds it in due honor. Only the latter is permitted to know all its mysteries. The former is carelessly hurried through the ordinary forms of bathing, and, if any trace of the cockney remain in him, is quite as likely to be disgusted as pleased. Again, there are many second and third rate baths, whither cheating dragomen conduct their victims, in consideration of a division of the spoils with the bath-keeper. Hence it is, that the Bath has received but partial justice at the hands of tourists in the East. If any one doubts this, let him clothe himself with Oriental passiveness and resignation, go to the Hamman-el-Khyateen, at Damascus, or the bath of Mahmoud Pasha, at Constantinople, and demand that he be perfectly bathed.

Come with me and I will show you the mysteries of the perfect bath. Here is the entrance, a heavy Saracenic arch, opening upon the crowded bazaar. We descend a few steps to the marble pavement of a lofty octagonal hall, lighted by a dome. There is a jet of sparkling water in the centre, falling into a heavy stone basin. A platform about five feet in height runs around the hall, and on this are ranged a number of narrow couches, with their heads to the wall, like the pallets in a hospital ward. The platform is covered with straw matting, and from the wooden gallery which rises above it are suspended towels, with blue and crimson borders. The master of the bath receives us courteously, and conducts us to one of the vacant couches. We kick off our red slippers below, and mount the steps to the platform. Yonder traveller, in Frank dress, who has just entered, goes up with his boots on, and we know, from that fact, what sort of a bath he will get.

As the work of disrobing proceeds, a dark-eyed boy appears with a napkin, which he holds before us, ready to bind about the waist, as soon as we regain our primitive form. Another attendant throws a napkin over our shoulders and wraps a third around our head, turbanwise. He then thrusts a wooden pair of clogs upon our feet, and, taking us by the arm, steadies our tottering and clattering steps, as we pass through a low door and a warm ante-chamber into the first hall of the bath. The light, falling dimly through a cluster of bulls-eyes in the domed ceiling, shows first, a silver thread of water, playing in a steamy atmosphere; next, some dark, motionless objects, stretched out on a low central platform of marble. The attendant spreads a linen sheet in one of the vacant places, places a pillow at one end, takes off our clogs, deposits us gently on our back, and leaves us. The pavement is warm beneath us, and the first breath we draw gives a sense of suffocation. But a bit of burning aloe wood has just been carried through the hall, and the steam is permeated with fragrance. The dark-eyed boy appears with narghileh, which he places beside us, offering the amber mouthpiece to our submissive lips. The smoke we inhale has an odor of roses; and as the pipe bubbles with our breathing, we feel that the dews of sweat gather heavily upon us. The attendant now re-appears, kneels beside us, and gently kneads us with dexterous hands. Although no anotomist, he knows every muscle and sinew whose suppleness gives ease to the body, and so moulds and manipulates them that we lose the rigidity of our mechanism, and become plastic in his hands. He turns us upon our face, repeats the same process upon the back, and leaves us a little longer to lie there glistening in our own dew.

We are aroused from a reverie about nothing by a dark brown shape, who replaces the clogs, puts his arm around our waist and leads us into an inner hall, with a steaming tank in the centre. Here he slips us off the brink, and we collapse over head and ears in the fiery fluid. Once—twice—we dip into the delicious heat, and then are led into a marble alcove and seated flat upon the floor. The attendant stands behind us, and we now perceive his hands are encased in dark hair gloves. He pounces upon an arm, which he rubs until, like a serpent, we slough the worn out skin, and resume our infantile smoothness and fairness. No man can be clean, until he has bathed in the East. Let him walk directly from his accustomed bath and self-friction with towels to the Hamman-el-Khyateen, and the attendant will exclaim as he shakes out his hair gloves: "Oh, Frank! it is a long time since you have bathed." The other arm follows, the back, the breast, the legs, until the work is complete, and we know precisely how a horse feels after he has been curried.

Now the attendant turns two cocks at the back of the alcove, and holding a basin alternately under the cold and hot streams, floods us at first with a fiery dash, that sends a delicious warm shiver through every nerve; then, with milder applications, lessening the temperature of the water by semitones, until, from the highest key of heat which we can bear, we glide rapturously down the gamut until we reach the lowest base of coldness. The skin has by this time attained an exquisite sensibility, and answers to these changes of temperature with thrills of the purest physical pleasure. In fact, the whole frame seems purged of its earthy nature and transformed into something of a finer and more delicate texture.

After a pause, the attendant makes his appearance with a large wooden bowl, a piece of soap, and a bunch of palm fibres. squats down beside the bowl, and speedily creates a mass of snowy lather, which grows up to a pyramid and topples over the edge. Seizing us by the crown-tuft of hair upon our shaven head, he plants the foamy bunch of fibres full in our face. The world vanishes; sight, hearing, smell, taste—unless we open our mouth—and breathing are cut off; we have become nebulous. Although our eyes are shut, we seem to see a blank whiteness; and, feeling nothing but a soft fleeciness, we doubt whether we be not the Olympian cloud which visited Io. But the cloud clears away before strangulation begins, and the velvet mass descends upon the body. Twice we are thus "slushed" from head to foot, and made more slippery than the annointed wrestlers of the Greek games. Then the basin again comes into play, and we glide once more musically through the scale of temperature.

The brown sculptor has now nearly completed his task. The figure of clay which entered the bath is transformed into polished marble. He turns the body from side to side, and lifts the limbs to see whether the workmanship is adequate to his conception. His satisfied gaze proclaims his success. A skilful bath attendant has a certain æsthetic pleasure in his occupation. The bodies he polishes becomes to some extent, his own workmanship, and he feels responsible for their symmetry or deformity. He experiences a degree of triumph in contemplating a beautiful form, which has grown more airily, light and beautiful under his hands. He is a great connoisseur of bodies, and could pick you out the finest specimens with as ready an eye as an artist.

I envy those old Greek bathers, into whose hands were delivered Pericles and Alcibiades, and the perfect models of Phidias. They had daily before their eyes the highest types of beauty which the world has ever produced; for of all things that are beautiful, the human body is the crown. Now, since the delusion of artists has been overthrown, and we know that Grecian Art is but the simple reflex of Nature—that the old masterpieces of sculpture were no miraculous embodiments of a *beau ideal*, but copies of living forms—we must admit that in no other age of the world has the physical Man been so perfectly developed. The nearest aproach I have ever seen to the symmetry of ancient sculpture was among the Arab tribes of Elhiopia. Our Saxon race can supply the athelete, but not the Apollo.

Oriental life is too full of repose, and the Ottoman race has become too degenarate through indulgence, to exhibit many striking specimens of physicial beauty. The face is generally fine, but the body is apt to be lank, and with imperfect muscular development. The best forms I saw in the bath were those of laborers, who, with a good deal of rugged strength, showed some grace and harmony of proportion. It may be received as a general rule, that the physical development of the European is superior to that of the Oriental, with the exception of the Circassians and Georgians, whose beauty well entitles them to the distinction of giving their name to our race.

So far as female beauty is concerned, the Circassian women have no superiors. They have preserved in their mountain home the purity of the Grecian models, and still display the perfect physical loveliness, whose type has descended to us in the Venus de Medici. The Frank, who is addicted to wandering about the streets of Oriental cities, can hardly fail to be favored with a sight of the faces of these beauties. More than once has it happened to me, in meeting a veiled lady, sailing along in her balloon-like ferdjee, that she has allowed the veil to drop by a skilful accident, as she passed, and has startled me with the vision of her beauty, recalling the line of the Persian poet—

"Astonishment! is this the dawn of the glorious sun, or is it the full moon?"

The Circassian face is a pure oval; the forehead is low and fair, "an excellent thing in woman," and the skin of an ivory whiteness, except the faint pink of the cheeks, and the ripe, roseate stain of the lips. The hair is dark, glossy, and luxuriant, exquisitely outlined on the temples; the eyebrows slightly arched and drawn with a delicate pencil, while lashes, like "rays of darkness," shade the large, dark, humid orbs below them. The alabaster of the face, so pure as scarcely to show the blue branching of the veins on the temples, is lighted by those superb eyes—

"Shining eyes, like antique jewels set in Parian statue-stone;"

whose walls are so dark and deep, that you are cheated into the belief that a glorious soul looks out of them.

Once, by an unforeseen accident, I beheld the Circassian form in its most beautiful development. I was on board an Austrian steamer in the harbor of Smyrna, when the harem of a Turkish pasha came out in a boat to embark for Alexandria The sea was rather rough, and nearly all the officers of the steamer were ashore. There were six veiled and swaddled women, with a black eunuch as guards, in the boat, which lay tossing for some time at the foot of the gang-way ladder, before the frightened passengers could summon courage to step out. At last the youngest of them—a Circassian girl of not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age—ventured upon the ladder, clasping the hand-rail with one hand, while with the other she held together the folds of her cumbrous feridjee. I was standing in the gangway watching her, when a slight lurch of the steamer caused her to loose her hold of the garment, which, fastened at the neck, was blown back from her shoulders, leaving her body screened but by a single robe of light gauzy silk. Through this, the marble whitness of her skin, the roundness, the glorious symmetry of her form, flashed upon me, as a vision of Aphrodite, seen

"Through leagues of shimmering water, like a star."

It was but a momentary glimpse; yet that moment convinced me that forms of Phidian perfection are still nutured in the vales of Caucasus.

The necessary disguise of dress hides from us much of the beauty and dignity of Humanity. I have seen men who appeared heroic in the freedom of nakedness, shrink almost into absolute vulgarity when clothed. The soul not only sits at the windows of the eyes, but hangs upon the gateway of the lips; she speaks as well in the intricate, yet harmonious lines of the body, and the ever varying play of the limbs. Look at the torso of Ilioneus, the son of Niobe, and see what an agony of terror and supplication cries out from that headless and limbless trunk. Decapitate Laocoon, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance. None knew this better than the ancient sculptors, and hence it was that we find many of their statues of distinguished men wholly undraped. Such a view of art would be considered transcedental now-a-days, when our dress, our costumes, and our modes of speech, either ignore the existence of our bodies, or treat them with little of that reverence which is their due.

But, while we have been thinking these thoughts, the attendant has been waiting to give us a final plunge into the seething tank. Again, we slide down to the eyes in the fluid heat, which wraps us closely about until we tingle with exquisite hot shiverings. Now comes the graceful boy, with clean, cool, lavendered napkins, which he folds around our waist, and wraps softly about the head. The pattens are put upon our feet, and the brown arms steady us gently through the sweating room and ante-chamber into the outer hall, where we mount into our couch. We sink gently upon the cool linen, and the boy covers us with a perfumed sheet. Then, kneeling beside the couch, he presses the folds of the sheet around us, that it may absorb the lingering moisture and the limpid perspiration shed by the departing heat. As fast as the linen becomes damp, he replaces it with fresh, pressing the folds about us as tenderly as a mother arranges the drapery of her sleeping babe—for we, though of the stature of a man, are now in infantile in our helpless happiness. Then he takes our passive hand, and warms its palm by the soft friction of his own; after which, moving to the end of the couch, he takes our feet upon his lap, and repeats the friction upon their soles, until the blood comes back to the surface of the body with a misty glow, like that which steeps the clouds of a summer afternoon.

We have but one more process to undergo, and the attendant already stands at the head of our couch. This is the course of passive gymnastics, which excites so much alarm and resistance in the ignorant Franks. It is only resistance that is dangerous, completely neutralizing the enjoyment of the process. Give yourself with a blind submission into the arms of the brown Fate, and he will lead you to new chambers of delight. He lifts us to a sitting posture, places himself behind us, and folds his arms around our body, alternately tightening and relaxing his grasp, as if to test the elasticity of the ribs. Then seizing one arm he draws it across the opposite shoulder, until the joint cracks like a percussion cap. The shoulder-blades, the elbows, the wrists, and the finger-joints are all made to fire off their muffled volleys; and then, placing one knee between our shoulders, and clasping both hands upon our forehead, he draws our head back until we feel a great snap of the vertebral column. Now he descends to the hip joints, knees, ankles, and feet, forcing each and all to discharge a *salvo de joie*. The slight languor left from the bath is gone, and airy, delicate exhiliration, befitting the winged Mercury, takes its place.

The boy kneeling, presents us with a *finjan* of foamy coffee, followed by a glass of sherbet, cooled with the snows of Lebanon. He presently returns with a narghileh, which we smoke by the effortless inhalation of the lungs. Thus we lie in perfect repose, soothed by the fragrant weed, and idly watching the silent Orientals, who are undressing for the bath, or reposing like ourselves. Through the arched entrance we see a picture of the Bazaars; a shadowy painting of merchants seated amid their silks and spices, dotted here and there with golden drops and splashes of sunshine, which have trickled through the roof. The scene paints itself upon our eyes, yet wakes no slightest stir of thought. The brain is a becalmed sea, without a ripple on its shores. Mind and body are drowned in delicious rest, and we no longer remember what we are. We only know that there is an existence somewhere in the air, and wherever it is, and whatever it may be, it is happy.

More and more dim grows the picture. The colors fade and blend into each other, and finally merge into a bed of rosy clouds, flooded with the radiance of some unseen sun. Gentler than "tired eyelids upon tired eyes," sleep lies upon our senses:—a half-conscious sleep, wherein we know that we behold light and inhale fragrance. As gently the clouds dissipate into air, and we are born again into the world. The bath is at an end. We arise and put on our garments, and walk forth into the sunny streets of Damascus. But as we go homewards, we involuntarily look down to see whether we are really treading upon the earth, wondering, perhaps, that we should be content to do so, when it would be so easy to soar above the housetops.—*Putnam's Monthly.*

DISCOVERY OF A STALACTITE CAVE.—An interesting discovery has been made at Oystermouth, in Glamorganshire. At a spot near the Oystermouth-castle, in Swansea-bay, is a small limestone quarry and kiln, occupied by a man named Joseph Davies. In excavating the rock, the occupier came upon a crevice, which shortly widened into a cave, and on entering it it was found to be beautifully ornamented with stalactites hanging from the roof and sides. The cave is sufficiently large for a person to enter it and pass to the end, but it is thought to extend further than the discoveries which have been hitherto made. The cavern, which has been christened "Joseph's Cave," has been visited by many of the curious, and has formed a subject for conjecture and mystery to the superstitious Welchmen. The occupier, who has a lease for 99 years, not long ago granted, and who is himself a sexagenarian, is very anxious to receive an assurance from the proprietor that he will renew the lease to him when it is run out?

American Reformers—Infidels.

Joseph Barker in his recently published lectures, delivered in Sheffield, (Eng.) has the following notice of some of our prominent American reformers, who are sought to be stigmatized as infidels:

We have some men and women in America, that are universal wholesale reformers. They war with all abuse: they favor all improvements. But these men and women are nearly all unbelievers. There is Theodore Parker, of Boston; a man of extensive learning and great eloquence. He not only favors all beneficient reformers, but advocates them with a boldness and a fidelity, and a degree of ability almost unequalled. He stands alone in America; almost alone in the world. *He* is an 'infidel.' * * * * * *

We have next two public women of unequalled worth: Ernestine L. Rose, of New York, and Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia. Ernestine L. Rose is the most perfect specimen of intellectual and moral excellence I have had the happiness to know. At home and abroad, and in the company of friends, and on the public platform, she is the same good, charming, noble creature. She is the first, or among the first, in every generous movement, and she gives herself to the advocacy and furtherance of every generous movement, without reserve. Her powers of mind, her powers of speech, her purse, her health, her life, are one continual sacrifice to humanity. She has travelled alone, for months together, along the rivers and lakes, through the towns and cities, the woods and swamps, of that vast continent, under a burning sun, amid winter storms, exposed to the deadly vapors of unhealthy regions, lecturing in Legislative halls and rude log huts, to the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, to the most refined and learned, and to the rudest and most neglected of her species. Her eloquence is irresistible. It shakes, it awes, it thrills, it melts,—it fills you with horror, it drowns you in tears. I know not which predominates, intelligence or tenderness, knowledge or love: she excells in both. To hear her reason, you might fancy she was all intelligence; to hear her plead, you would think her an incarnation of benevolence. Yet this most beautiful specimen of womanhood is an 'infidel.'

Lucreti Mott, of Philadelphia, is a Hicksite Quaker; but she has proved herself so far superior to sectarian forms and standards, that even they, heretical as they are, have dealt with her repeatedly as disorderly. She cannot keep within the bounds of sect. She is a woman—a true, a genuine woman—and wherever ignorance, or crime, or sorrow dwells, thither will she go, with her words of instruction and counsel, of sympathy and consolation. She will go into the darkest dens of crime, into the deepest dungeons of despair, and to the farthest corners of the land, if wretchedness or sorrow call her.

She keeps her carriage, not for selfish use or pleasure, but more readily to run her round of visits to the poor, the oppressed or the dying. The hospitals and the lunatic asylums, the prisons and the penitentiaries, the charity schools and the homes of the unfortunate, all know her. She visits the persecuted reformer in his cell, and stands by his side in the dock, a ministering angel to the martyr everywhere. She makes the unjust judge tremble, and the temporizing jury to quail, and extorts a righteous verdict even from the hollow heart, of falsehood and of treachery. Alas! that virtuous woman should be mortal! Her well-built frame is failing. Her cares and labors in the cause of temperance and purity, of truth and freedom, of justice and humanity, have shattered her constitution, inpaired her health, and now, while she toils for others, she often suffers excruciating pains herself. Yet her soul is calm and her spirit cheerful. She suffers, but murmurs not. Her intervals of ease are given to smiles, and words of cheer, and generous labors; and she forgets her personal sufferings in ministering relief and joy to others. This beautiful and noble, this lovely and venerable woman, this example of domestic and of public virtue, is a believer, not in the divine authority of the Bible, but in the natural virtue and beneficient tendencies of unregenerate humanity.

A STRIKING NARRATIVE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.—The *Albion* and the *Arethusa*, bold and undaunted, entered close to the "Wasp" battery, and had scarcely time to open their fire, when the cables with which they were lashed to the steamers were severed by shot, and they became unmanagable just at the moment they were most exposed to the fire of the enemy. The *Albion* was set on fire in three places, and would have gone on shore, as she was only in five fathoms of water, had not the *Cambria* come up in time to rescue her from destruction, unfortunately, not before she had lost twelve men killed, and seventy wounded. The *Arethusa*, although she suffered less in men, having four killed and fourteen wounded, suffered even more in her hull.

The *Rodney* entered during the latter part of the action close to the forts, and went on shore on the shoal running out from Cape Constantine. Fortunately, it was already dusk, and the *Colombo* was at hand, which got her off without her having suffered great injury.

LIBERIA.

We recently published, with some remarks, a letter from a black correspondent, giving certain spicy details of social life at Liberia. We present to-day a second letter from the same hand, on other topics connected with the colony, meriting the notice of its friend and well-wishers. In a word, there are great and increasing evils connected with the emigrating system to Liberia, which throw into the shade those which we have so freely exposed in regard to European emigration to this country. The supporters of Liberian colonization will do well to look into the gross abuses in that quarter, detailed by our correspondent.

It seems, according to this writer—and he is an intelligent and trustworthy witness—that there is a vast deficiency of resident physicians to meet the pressing necessities of the emigrants hitherto, who have to be acclimated in unhealthy places, and, failing in that process, die off with pestilential rapidity. Not only, it is said, are the public but the private letters of President Robinson and Judge Benson and their adherents used for delusory purposes; and the aspirant for once in Liberia who will say pretty things of the country is he who succeeds. The Government is pronounced feeble and the municipal arrangements worthless. For every mouthful of beef the Liberians get, they are dependent on the natives. There is no regular market. Scarcely any of the people in the city work, but nearly all sit down and depend on living by trade with the natives; and thus, while a few with capital grow rich, most of them live only from hand to mouth The policy, too, with the natives is condemned. The latter neither attend churches or schools. One teacher with sixty scholars counts not a single native among them. While African education is wholly neglected, fire arms are liberally sold to the savages to destroy, if they choose, the settlers. The town is on the seaboard, and there is no road five miles into the interior. The tribes combined could easily destroy the colony. This seems quite Carolinian, and reminds us of the rodomontade of Mr. Calhoun on his native State, which he puffed just in proportion to her backwardness.

Our correspondent invites the colored philanthropists of the United States to come over and lend a hand to reform the abuses of Liberia, and to elevate the race. Among the citations of the writer, who gives chapter and verse for his assertions respecting the abuses of the Colonial Government and Society, is the case of the Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore in 1851 with 151 emigrants and arrived at Bassa all well, so reported in *The African Repository*, for December, 1851, and April, 1852. Of the whole number, but nine are living, the rest having died—sacrificed by sending them to such a climate without necessary sanitary arrangements. These allegations being thus brought to the attention of the public, we hope to hear that the necessary remedies are promptly applied, or the confidence of the country in this important enterprise must altogether disappear.—*Tribune.*

Cure for Scrofula.

Nicholas Longworth, the great Catawba wine man, of Cincinnatti, publishes the following in the *Commercial* of that city. If the recipe is as effectual as the wine is excellent it will prove a desideratum indeed:

Put two oz of aquafortis on a plate, on which you have put two copper cents. Let it remain from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Then add four oz of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting four drops in a tea-spoon full of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or one made of soft rag. If *very painful*, put more water. If not *too painful*, put less. As the sore heals apply it weaker. I request all editors, in all parts of the union, and abroad, to copy this, and to republish it quarterly. It may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnatti, Nov. 18th, 1854.

CONSUMPTION OF LIFE DURING THE REIGN OF NICHOLAS.—The consumption of life during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas has been enormous. He has carried on the war with the Circassians, uninterruptedly, for twenty-eight years, at the annual cost of 28,000 lives on the Russian side alone, making a grand total of nearly 600,000 Russians, who have perished in attempting to subdue the independence of Circassia. In the two campaigns of 1831-32 there are not sufficient data to form a correct estimate of the Russian loss, which was, however, in the Persian and Polish wars, enormous. In the two campaigns against Turkey of 1828-29, 300,000 fell, of whom, however, 50,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians, in various ways, since the entry of the Danubian Principalities, is understood at 30,000. In these calculations, it should be borne in mind that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia. If this calculation were attempted, it is probable that the result would prove that neither Julias Cæsar, nor Alexander, nor even Tamerlane, has been a greater scourge to the human race than the present Emperor.

Mixed Commission for American Claims.

It may not be generally known that there is at this time sitting in London, a Mixed Commission, appointed under the convention of 1853, for the settlement of outstanding claims between Great Britain and America, arising out of the late war, and some others. The Commissioner for the United States is Judge Upham; the Agent, General Thomas. The Commissioner for Great Britain is a Mr. Horsfield; the Agent, Mr. Hannan. The umpire is Joshua Bates, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Baring and Co. The claims are of various kinds; but amongst them are some preferred by Englishmen, who were then trading in the Southern States, and who held slaves which were set free by the British. These claims for slaves thus liberated are said greatly to have annoyed and perplexed the Commission. One of this kind has been presented by a Mr. Potts, a solicitor from Manchester, on behalf of some persons now residing in that city, but whose names we have, as yet, been unable to ascertain. It is for several thousands of pounds. The claimants were settled in Georgia, and the slaves belonged to them were spirited off by the British naval force. Mr. Potts seems to have pressed the case of his clients with singular tenacity, taking exception to every counter-plea brought forward. The British Commissioner has, we understand, submitted the question to the Foreign Office for decision, being himself disinclined to admit the claim. The excitement it occasioned was considerable. Another claim is for the value of seventy-three slaves liberated in Bermuda under the following circumstances:

A vessel called the *Enterprise*, sailed from Alexandria, D. C., on the 22nd of January 1835, bound for Charleston, S. C., and having on board, besides a cargo of merchandise, seventy-three slaves with their owner. She was driven by stress of weather into the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, having been three weeks at sea, and being in a leaky condition. The captain intended to refit, and to proceed on his voyage, but while in port, the slaves were seized and liberated by the authorities of the island.

Claims for compensation were made on the British Government, for the value of these slaves, and various communications have passed on the subject, without result. The whole matter has now been referred to the Commission. Much law and logic have been expended in discussing this claim, the principles insisted upon by the United States Commissioner being the same as those urged by Mr. Calhoun before the United States Senate, in 1840, when resolutions adopting his views were passed by that body. They are as follows:

"That a vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the law of nations, under the *exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which she belongs*; and that, if such vessel is forced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, into the port of a friendly power, her country, in such case, looses none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, either over the vessel, or the personal relations of those on board."

On the other hand, it is contended by the British Government, that Slavery, having been abolished in the island of Bermuda, by the Statute 3 and 4 W. IV. cap. 73, passed 28th of August 1833, and the *Enterprise* being locally within the jurisdiction of the colony subsequent to the coming into operation of that Act, the slaves on board of her were rightfully liberated by virtue of the law. The United States Commissioner has been extremely industrious in collecting the various authorities, British and American, which support his view of the case of the *Enterprise*; and he at length urges, that if the municipal law of England overrules the principles of international laws which he lays down, then it is paramount to the absolute rights of other governments when they come into conflict.

"Such a position," he says, "virtually abolishes the entire code of international law. If one State can at pleasure revoke such law, any other state may do the same thing, and the whole system of international intercourse becomes a mere matter of arbitrary will, of universal violence."

Now, the learned Judge, in appealing to the law of nations, necessarily throws us back upon first principles; and unfortunately for his views of the case, that which is called the *Law of Nations*, or the *Jus Gentium*, is founded on this dogma absolute:

"Every man holds from nature a liberty and and an independence of which he cannot be deprived, except with his own consent." (Vattel. *Droits des Gens. Preliminaires.* Chap. 1.)

If the Judge admit this principle—which he cannot consistently repudiate—he must show that the seventy-three slaves in question were willing to remain slaves: he must prove that first principles are to be over-ridden by legal enactments violating the natural rights of men, with their consent. It does seem to us, that he has been singularly unfortunate in his quotation of the Law of Nations; for by it he cannot for a moment maintain his position, and we hope that the British Commissioner will stand his ground.

Apart, however, from the interest attaching to this case, we would call attention to it as illustrating the illegality of the law relating to colored seamen. The principles urged with so much force by Judge Upham, namely, "that the flag of a nation is a supreme protection for the citizens and property of one nation whilst they are in the ports of another, and that neither municipal nor statute law can subvert its rights," is one in which all jurists agree; so long always, be it observed, as those rights are not in opposition to the fundamental principles on which all society is based Now if this principle hold good in one case, so must it in another. It was thus that Mr. Consul Mathew argued when Manuel Pereira and Reuben Roberts were seized in 1852 by the the authorities of Charleston, S. C., and incarcerated, simply because they had a dark skin, and had been driven *by stress of weather* into that port. The local authorities, however, laughed at him, and treated his doctrine with supreme contempt, and Southern jurists and statesmen decided that Consul Mathew was entirely in error, for that municipal law *did over-ride* the superior law of the flag, or law international. Messrs. Berrien and Johnson, Secretaries of State at Washington, supported this view, for the sake of "dear old Charleston," and the British Government did not push the case to an issue, so that the point might be determined.

Notwithstanding Judge Upham's recorded opinion that the claim before the Commission, preferred by the owner of the slaves on board the *Enterprise*, is sustained, and that they are entitled to compensation for the illegal interference with them by the authorities of Bermuda, we believe it cannot be substantiated, because it is founded on an assumed principle, at varience with the fundamental rights on which all society, and the comity on nations rest. On the other hand, his dogma respecting the protection of the flag cannot be controverted, being in strict accordance with the principles laid down in the *Jus Gentium*. If his claim be admitted, the law relating to coloured seamen stands condemned.

We are curious to learn what the result of these applications will be. It would be abominable, we think, if Great Britain were called upon to pay large sums to her own subjects, or to American citizens for slaves released by her so long ago, and be thus compelled to stultify herself. We shall endeavour to procure the names of the British claimants on whose behalf Mr. Potts has been so eloquent. The fact ought to be known, for he places Manchester in the position of seeking the price of blood.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

From the Southern S. C. Patriot.

An Interesting Trial.

Some fourteen years ago, a Mr. Darby, of Chester district, purchased a girl called Lucy, who was carried to that neighbourhood by a man named Thompson, said to have been seen in Washington, D. C., as late as 1851, practicing law. The girl had the looks of an Indian, but was sold to him as a negro. She ran away repeatedly, telling her playmates she was an Indian. Some three or four years ago, she was lodged in jail in Columbia as a runaway, and advertised. Her owner came for her, and was required to show his bill of sale, which was not considered altogether satisfactory. Several citizens were impressed with the girls appearance, and advised the jailor not to give her up, as she evidently was an Indian. He applied to Governor Means for advice, and the Governor directed him to stand a suit, and let the case be decided by an appeal to evidence. Governor Manning also, upon coming into office, expressed an interest in the trial, as one involving important rights to the girl.

After long delay, by the party claiming her, to produce evidence, the case was tried at the late term. Some three years since, an old Cherokee chief visited Columbia, upon hearing that an Indian girl was in jail. He said that, fourteen years ago, while his tribe was on the way from North Carolina to Arkansas, an Indian girl, about four years old, was stolen from his party; that great distress was caused to her parents; that she was the child of his sister's daughter, and that her name was Lut-se: that he came to Columbia with the hope of seeing Lut-se, and that, as soon as he laid eyes on her, his heart was rejoiced to see the face of his sister's daughter; that this girl is Lut-se, and she is as much like her mother as her mother's sister's children are like her mother's sister.

The chief's name is Inaluskie. The old man removed eight years ago from Arkansas, and now lives in North Carolina. He was a captain under Gen. Jackson at the battle of the Horse-shoe Bend, where he commanded 130 warriors, and fought with much distinction. Commissions were read for several chiefs of tribes now in North Carolina, stating that a girl named Lut-se was stolen from one of their party about fourteen years ago. A commission was read of the examination of a Mrs. Carter, the wife of a man who purchased the girl from Thompson and sold her to Darby.

In this she stated that, learning from her children that the girl said she was an Indian, she called her up and questioned her about it, when she said "No," she was not Indian, but her mother was negro. This was offered as evidence, and strange to say, admitted. But it had the opposite effect to what was intended. As it was clear that among her playmates the girl told the truth, and to her mistress she evidently had been taught to say otherwise. Evidence was brought forward that she had for fourteen years, been in Chester, in possession of Darby, working as a negro, and so considered, although called "Darby's Indian."

The most striking testimony adduced in the case, was that by our distinguished, talented and scientific townsman, Dr. R. D. Gibbes. This is not only mine, but the opinion of others. He understands the anatomy of our race as well as I know my multiplication table. As proof of my declaration, he was put upon the stand and called upon to explain the ethnological distinction of races. He was asked to point out the characteristics of the Indian and Negro, which he did very minutely and fully, and in a manner to bring conviction to the whole assembled crowd. He exhibited a cast of an Indian skull—an aboriginal—said to be from one in the Academy of Science in Philadelphia, from a mound in Ohio. He explained all its characteristics, and then called up the old Chief and Interpreter, and showed the identity with their heads. He then compared it and their heads with that of Lucy, and established them all as of the same type.

He then handled a negro skull and demonstrated clearly the peculiarities, and showed by comparison the marked difference between them. He explained the prominent difference in the anatomical structure of the different parts of the body, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of the distinction in the hair of the Caucasian, Indian and Negro races. He stated a very curious fact, as resulting from microscopical observation, that in mulatto cross, the hair of one or the other parent was present, and sometimes hairs of both, but never a mongrel hair; that no amalgamated hair existed; that as often the mulatto had straight hair as kinky. He stated that the microscope revealed that the hair of the white race was, when transversely divided, oval, that of the Indians circular, and that of the Negro eccentrically elliptical, with flattened edges; that of the Negro was not hair, but wool, and capable of being felted; that the colouring matter of true hair was an internal tube, while in the Negro it was in the epidermis or scales covering the shaft of the hair.

In corroboration of his statement that both white and negro hair were sometimes found in the same head, a singular case was mentioned in my hearing, by Dr. W. He stated that he once attended a half-breed Indian and negro, who had straight Indian hair. He was ill, and had his head shaved and blistered. On his recovery, when his hair grew out it was negro hair, crisped and wiry.

These are very curious facts, and of much importance in the distinction of races.

The counsel of the plaintiff proposed and insisted on Dr. Gibbes to give the facts as to the hair of grades of blood; but he said he had not examined by the microscope any but the half breeds. It is to be hoped that full investigation will be made of this subject, and the fact published.

On the whole, the evidence set forth by Dr. Gibbes was extremely interesting, and developed some facts I never heard of before.

There has been but one opinion expressed in relation to it. The Jury decided in favour of the girl's being Indian, and she left Columbia next day with the old chief on her way to Arkansas, to her parents and friends. Gov. Means was so convinced that the girl was Indian, that he was heard to say that if the case was decided against her, he would buy her and set her free. The feeling seemed to pervade the community, and it is more than probable that, had the case been decided against her, the citizens would have freed her.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The brother of Mr. Dodson, editor of the Georgia *Examiner*, writes to that paper that slavery already exists in Kansas, and needs no act of legislation to permit it; that it is impossible to get white labor there, and they must have slaves; that Missouri will send half her population there to protect the territory from the control of the abolitionists. He adds, that slaves hire readily at from $250 to $200 per annum, and that Kansas was intended by Providence for a Slave State.

Amalgamation at the South—Some of the Consequences.

Anti-Slavery men, when charged—as they frequently used to be—with being amalgamationists, have ever made the unanswerable retort, that the system of *Slavery* is the very hot-bed of amalgamation. On this subject we now have the testimony of a Southern woman, Mrs. Douglass, who was recently prosecuted and imprisoned, under the laws of Virginia, for the atrocious crime of teaching coloured children! She concludes her remarkable narrative with the following revelation of the all-prevailing licentiousness which is engendered by the slave system at the South. It is a revolting, but impressive recital: J.

"I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my Southern sisters a truth, which, however, they may have learned it by sad experience, has probably never been thus presented to them before.—*In this truth is to be found the grand secret of the opposition to the instruction of the colored race.* It therefore becomes important in connection with my narrative. In this truth also lies the grand secret of the discontent and rebellion among slaves. Knowing this, it is to perceive why such strenuous efforts are made to keep the colored population in darkness and ignorance. As it is, nature herself often rebels against what instinct teaches even the most degraded negro, to be inhuman and devilish, and if to this were added the light of intelligence afforded by even the commonest instruction, woe to the darling system of slavery. This subject demands the attention, not only of the religious population, but of statesmen and law-makers. It is the one great evil hanging over the Southern slave States, destroying domestic happiness and the peace of thousands. It is summed up in the single word—*amalgamation.* This, and this only, causes the vast extent of ignorance, degradation, and crime that lies like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than even the Southerners are willing to allow. While even the Northern libertine usually revolts from the intimate society of those in whose veins courses a drop of black blood, the Southern *gentleman* takes them to his very bosom and revels in their fancied charms, until satiety disgusts him, when he deliberately sells them into a lower degradation as he would a disabled horse.

"It is impossible to deny that this unnatural custom prevails to a fearful extent throughout the South. The testimony is of too personal a character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations and professions. The white mothers and daughters of the South have suffered under it for years—have seen their dearest affections trampled upon — their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed and their future lives embittered even to agony, by those who should be all in all to them as husbands, sons and brothers. I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know that it will meet with a heartfelt response from every Southern woman. I would deal delicately with them if I could, but they know the fact and their hearts bleed under its knowledge, however they may have attempted to conceal their discoveries. Southern wives know that their husbands come to them reeking with pollution from the arms of their tawny mistresses. Father and son seek the same sources of excitement, and alike gratify their inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected and recklessly defying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection. They have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make, that their love is real though illicit—the whole practice is plainly unequivocally shamelessly *beastly.* Is there any wonder, then, that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism?

"It is to be supposed that the ordinary teachings of nature do not tell the sable sons and daughters of the South, that this custom is inhuman and ungodly? Is not chastity a natural instinct, even among the most savage nations of the earth? The female slave, however fair she may have become, by the various commminglings of her progenitors or whatever her mental and moral acquirements, knows that she is a slave, and as such, powerless beneath the whims or fancies of her master. If he casts upon her a desiring eye, she knows that she *must* submit. There is no way of escape, and her only thought is, that the more gracefully she yields, the stronger and longer hold she may, perchance, retain upon the brutal appetite of her master. Still she *feels* her degradation, and so do others with whom she is connected. She has parents, brothers and sisters, a lover, perhaps, all of whom suffer through and with her, and in whose hearts spring roots of bitterness which are destined to grow into trees whose branches will sooner or later overshadow the whole land.

"How important, then, for these Southern sultans, that the objects of their criminal passions should be kept in utter ignorance and degradation. They must not read the Bible, because that teaches them of the sin of their masters. They must not worship God for the effect thereof would be to imbue them with a deeper horror of this great wickedness. They must not read or write, for every mental and moral improvement only tends to bring out and improve those feelings and emotions that already repel this gross system of sensuality and licentiousness. Were the negroes instructed in their duties to themselves and to each other, their obligations to their masters and their God, and were these instructions exemplified by the consistent lives of their masters, with the natural religious tendencies of the negro race, the South would become the very garden of the Lord. Instead of becoming discontented and rebellious, the very reverse would be the case. There would be no fear of insurrections, for there would be no inducement. But when a man, black though he be, knows that, at any moment, he is compelled to hand over his wife, his sister, or his daughter, to the loathesome embraces of the man whose chains he wears, how can it be expected that he will submit without the feelings of hatred and revenge taking possession of his heart?

"I have no desire to pursue this subject farther at present. I give it, as the *cause* of the discontent and rebellion among the Southern slaves, and also as the *cause* of the creation of that disgraceful law, which now stands like a great black blot on the code of Virginia, and under whose unjust application I have been made to suffer. The subject is one that will not be suffered to rest, for I know my Southern sisters well enough to believe that they will not much longer rest tamely under the influences of this damning curse. I have told them plainly of the *evil*—the *remedy* is in their own hands."

Desperate Affray at Cairo.

We find the following account of a terrible riot and murder at Cairo (Ill.) on Tuesday last, in the Louisville *Courier* of Saturday:

THE CAIRO TRAGEDY.

A negro by the name of Joe Spencer, who kept a hotel on board of the wharf-boat at Cairo, was sued for sixty dollars. When the officers went to serve a summons on him, he swore he wouldn't go, and said there were not men enough in the place to take him. He finally, by a good deal of persuasion, agreed to go. On his road to the 'Squire's office, he got a keg of powder, took it in one hand, while he held a revolver in the other, went into the office, and told the 'Squire if he did not release him, he would blow the whole party to h-ll. They were afraid of him, and so allowed him to go back to the river. When he got back, he went into a flat boat, which he had fitted up for boarders, and defied the town to take him. By this time the mob had become large and very much excited, and seemed determined that he should be taken and the law obeyed. They tried for some time to get him out, but could not succeed.

At length they concluded to scuttle the boat and let her sink; but the first that neared her for that purpose was received with a discharge of buckshot from the negro inside. The firing now became general on both sides, the negro having the advantage, being inside. In the attempt to sink the flatboat five men were shot, some rather seriously, but none were killed. They soon found the advantage was too much in the negro's favor, and the cry was raised to set the boat on fire, and they went to work to carry it into execution. Here another party became interested in the tragedy. There were three steam boats laying near the flatboat, and their officers saw at a glance that if the flatboat was set on fire, the steamboats would all of them be burnt up; so they put in their protest against setting her on fire, unless she was pulled out in the stream. The mob paid but little attention to the officers at first, but they soon found, when they discovered four or five of them with their rifles, that they were in earnest, as they swore they would shoot the man that would attempt to set her on fire where she was.

This was an attack in the rear, and a little more than was bargained for, and thinking that they could not stand the fire of a desperate negro in front, and a few determined men in the rear, the mob concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," got a yawl, made a line fast to the flatboat, and commenced pulling her out into the stream; at the same time two men boarded her and set her on fire, but at considerable risk, as the negro kept blazing away at them whenever a chance offered. When they got her out about 100 yards the negro cut the line that was towing him and went adrift.

The boat was now all in a blaze at one end, when the negro came out on the other, clapped his hand on his breast, swore he was king of the black race, and would die like a man. The wind, blowing on the shore at the time, carried the boat across the river, and the steamboats were saved. At this time the negro disappeared for a while, and all supposed that he had destroyed himself, when presently he appeared with the section of a stove, and making one end of a line fast to it and the other end to his neck, overboard he went, and never came up, which was the last of the negro, and an end to the "Cairo Tragedy."

Rev. Samuel R. Ward.

We are not sure that we have informed our readers of the fact that this gentleman was so far caught napping as so yield to a request to second resolutions, before the Congregational Union of England, in support of the Eastern Mission of the American Board. A correspondent of the *Liberator* having commented indignantly upon this act of Mr. Ward, Mr. Chesson, the English correspondent of the *Wesleyan*, notices the matter as follows:

"No doubt Mr. Ward took a false step, and I should be one of the last persons to justify him in it. Knowing something of the circumstances connected with his seconding the resolution in question, I cannot but attribute his doing so rather to a momentary error of judgment than to any disposition to assist the American Board. Since he has been in this country, Ward has done not a little to enlighten the British Churches as to the corrupt state of the great religious organizations of your country; and I think that the recollection of this good which he has accomplished should blot out the remembrance of the one act that is, I must admit, very properly condemned. When a man retraces a false step, his error ought to be forgiven him. This, Ward has done. In a letter from him which recently appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, he speaks the truth faithfully about the American Board. His original mistake ought now to be forgotten."—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

SLAVERY IN MINNESOTA.—We hear a rumour that a colony of Virginians talk of removing to Minnesota next spring, *with their slaves!* Under the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, what is there to hinder them from settling on the West side of the Mississippi in Minnesota? And what is still more revolting to the great majority of our people, the leaders of the administration in the Territory dare not oppose any such movement on the part of Virginians, or any other dealers in "human cattle." We are not so sure but some of them would encourage the heinous outrage.—*Minnesotian* (*St. Paul.*)

UNDERGROUND—MORE ARRIVALS—Monday morning, shortly after daylight, sixteen "chattels"—three men and five women, and eight children—passed down the avenue and over the ferry, becoming subjects of the British Crown, and renouncing their claim to protection under the "glorious stars and stripes." Republicanism, as far as they are concerned, they pronounce a decided failure—the greatest humbug of the times. These all came from Covington, Kentucky.—*Detroit Tribune.*

NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association,*" who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD; *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
" Elijah Burket, Michigan.
Mr. Asher J. Whipper, "
" Israel Campbell, Olena, Ohio.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Joseph Courtney, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
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" John Bartell, " "
" C. H. Cole, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Mrs. Douglass on Amalgamation.

Elsewhere will be found an extract from the narrative of Mrs. Douglass, who is regarded, generally, as one of the tried and true; one who has suffered, remembered "those in bonds as bound with them," and who, if she has not quite suffered unto the death, has yet borne enough to give her a claim to rank among the prominent philanthropists of the day. Had we ever been inclined to view her in such a favorable light, our opinion would, after reading the article to which we direct attention, have to undergo a decided change, and to view her as we do, as an active friend of, not the slave, but the slaveholder, one who is engaged not in a warfare against slavery, but against the evils which she thought were unnecessarily attached to it, the abolition of which would cause the feeling of security in the midst of their slaves, to take the place of the fears and apprehensions which now render the slaveholders miserable. Amalgamation she considers as the cause of the ignorance, degredation and crime which hang over the sunny South; if it were not for it, the slave, having no natural aspirations for liberty, would, it is presumed, be quiet, submissive, enjoy his corn, bacon, dirt and rags, through untold generations. But the sight of his female relatives, forced to administer to the vilest passions of his master, arouses his dormant feelings of revenge, which, but for circumstances of this kind, would still remain slumbering, and hence the evils.

What a libel upon humanity! though perfectly in keeping with the argument advanced. By the term amalgamation, she means the union of the black and white races, not the system of wickedness carried on, as will be seen. She does not tell us that slavery is an evil, and that amalgamation is a natural consequence under the influence brought to bear, of the oppressed and oppressors being of different complexion, and by abolishing slavery you banish the evils attending it; but she comes forward of that, and says that amalgamation—which in the South is generally synonymous with licentiousness—is the cause of all the evil; thus faithfully applying oil to their consciences for fear that they might become lacerated, should the thought even of the wrongfulness of slavery be presented to them South. On looking over the picture drawn of the domestic happiness destroyed, the lives embittered, &c., we supposed that the writer had used the term amalgamation, as synonymous with licentiousness; but were soon undeceived, as she proceeds to say that they, the fathers, sons, and husbands of her southern sisters "have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make, that their love is real, though illicit; the whole practice is plainly, unequivocally, shamelessly, *beastly.*" Not the same excuse! Why not? Because the whole practice is plainly, unequivocally, shamelessly, *beastly*; so says this modern philanthropic lady; and, as if fearful that her meaning would not be fully understood, beastly is italicized. They cannot love those tawny mistresses, because, forsooth! they are tawny; or colored, if you please; therefore, as they are colored, they must be a lower grade of animals than are the Southern gentlemen, absolute beasts, and as Henry Clay—than whom there was no more inveterate foe to the colored man—declared, "God and nature has placed an insurmountable barrier between them." Mrs. Douglass then—as do all pro-slavery people—is endeavoring to fan the flames of prejudice against color, at the same time that she would rivet the chains on the slave. Note the process by which they are to be rivetted, and the remedy for the evils, which is in the hands of the Southern women. That remedy is the instruction of the negroes in their duty to their *master*, their God and each other; then let the masters only exemplify these salutary teachings by acting consistently, and "*the South would become the very garden of the Lord.*" A nation of slaveholders living in a garden of the Lord!!! "One *good* preacher among my negroes is more efficacious than a waggon load of cowhides," said a planter, and this is Mr. Douglass' sentiment, which she has plainly, unequivocally, and shamelessly set forth. Plainly, because she wishes her southern friends to understand that she is not warring against slavery at all; unequivocally, because to exonerate herself from the charge of incendiarism, she must speak clearly, and shamelessly, because one who, single-handed, starts forward to bring order out of such a chaos, for the public good, will of course suppose that such patriotism must be disconnected from all feeling of shame.

We cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of such hollow-heartedness as this, which comes forward with a piously elongated countenance, and advises the culture of the "religious tendencies" of the negro, in such a way, that he will settle down quietly, and believe himself under "obligations" to his master, so that he would be happy and contented, in having his own will made to bend and conform to that of another, instead of being rebellious and indignant at the thought. But the "peculiar institution" is conducted by engineers who, keener visioned, and more skillful than this lady, will not suffer innovations on the time-honored custom of giving verbal instruction. Woe to the peace and contentment in the "garden of the Lord," when the slaves should bring their Bibles and read unto their masters,—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." "I come to break the bonds of the oppressor, &c.

No other conclusion can we arrive at, than that Mrs. Douglass is a staunch colonizationist; and as there is no probability that she will be allowed to exercise her peculiar talent for the suppression of amalgation in the South, we would suggest that the African Colonization Society send her on a mission to Liberia, where she will see a system of slavery, with its attendant evils, in full development, without amalgamation. S.

On the opening of the United States Congress on the 4th, the President's message was read as usual; it is quite lengthy, but is characterized by a somewhat more subdued tone than some of its predecessors.

His Excellency evidently thinks that some of the election returns have a meaning, and with his usual catch-penny principles, is beginning to bow in time.

The relations with the principle European nations are briefly noticed.

The Japan Expedition has been successful; a treaty negociated, and nothing now remains but an exchange of ratifications, &c.

The defenceless condition of the Mexican frontier, and the predatory disposition of American adventurers are discanted upon; but the nation is assured that it has ever been his desire that such criminal proceedings should be punished, and to that end all the powers with which he is invested have been exerted.

The commission to establish a Mexican boundary has commenced operations, and one to settle the extreme North-western is recommended.

But the subject which seems most to have absorbed the attention of the President, judging from the hurried manner in which preceding subjects are treated, is the Greytown exploit. He takes it up, and is not done with palliating and attempting to justify it, until he carries it through nearly one-fifth of the entire message. The document ends with the usual specifications of the various duties to be performed in order to secure peace and the Union. S.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

NEW YORK, Dec. 13th.

The *Pacific* arrived at 11 o'clock, bringing 144 passengers.....The *Pacific* left Liverpool, Thursday morning, Nov. 30th, at 7 o'clock....The *Arabia* arrived out on the 26th....The *Niagara* left Liverpool on the 25th, with the 54th regiment of infantry, and a few Companies of the 56th regiment, and artillery for the Crimea.... The next news will probably come by the *Sarah Sands*, to Portland.

THE WAR.

Nothing decisive has taken place since the 5th Both parties are hurrying up reinforcements and another great battle is expected ....France and England have notified Austria, Prussia and the German States that they no longer recognize the four points, but intend to hold the Crimea and dictate their own terms of peace....Russian reinforcements are augmenting; and another great battle or a series of battles must follow before the fate of Sebastopol is decided.... The diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the lesser German States are very active....The report of another battle on the 13th is discredited....News from other parts of Europe is destitute of interest.

The following is a verbatim copy of the order conveyed by Captain Nolan to Lord Lucan and the Earl of Cardigan—the misunderstanding of which caused a brilliant but disasterous charge of the light cavalry:—

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to feel the enemy, and try to prevent their conveying the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany.

[Signed,] "R. AIREY.

The allied generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff respecting the order said to have been issued by him to give no quarter....A Russian general who gave orders to his men to kill the wounded, has been taken prisoner and hanged....The London *Times* of the 25th published the following brief announcement, forwarded from Constantinople to Sealim, by courier; thence from Vienna by telegraph. The dispatch is dated Constantinople, Nov. 13th....On the 15th, the Russians attacked the French lines, but were repulsed—loss great on both sides. ....The Russians have received further reinforcements....There is doubt as to the reliability of this dispatch. It is probably an affair of outposts. By Russian accounts nothing had occurred up to the 15th....Menschikoff informs the Emperor that the damage done by the fire of the besiegers is repaired, and the garrison is in good condition. He admits, however, that his losses have been great....The Allies were fortifying their right flank very strongly....Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 14th, reports that the besiegers works were suspended and their bombardment had almost ceased entirely on the 8th. This intelligence was telegraphed via Warsaw....Between the 9th and 13th, 23,000 additional French troops left Constantinople for the Crimea. 10,000 Turks and 6,500 Egyptians had also taken their departure....The Journal of Constantinople says, that 40,000 more Turks will be shipped with all speed....The reinforcements despatched from France and England were begining to arrive....1200 men had landed from the steamer *Queen of the South*, and other steamers must have been near their destination when the mail left....A terrible storm occurred on the Ægean and Black Seas, on the night of the 14th....The minarets of the Mosque of the Sultan Achmet at Constantinopla were blown down....At the mouth of the river Kutcha, twelve transports belonging to the allies were wrecked, and the crews fell into the hands of the Russians....The weather continued stormy to the 19th, and Russian accounts say that the allies lost more than twenty-five transports and ships of war....Mahmoud Pacha, the ex-minister of Marine, is banished....It was reported at Kiel, on the 23rd, by a telegraphic dispatch, that on the 19th or 20th, a portion of the Russian fleet left Helsingfors, and captured 2 British cruisers in the Gulph of Finland....The departure of the British fleet was further postponed to Dec. 4th....An Egyptian 5 decker, commanded by Mufti Mejehat, went down in the storm of the 19th with Admiral Assan Pacha and 700 men as previously reported....Napoleon's letter to the French troops in the Crimea says a powerful diversion is to be made in Bessarabia. ....Rumour says that two French divisions will be added to the army on the Danube. ....The Russians continue on the Pruth, and their patrols on the Turkish bank.... The blockade of Odessa is renewed. The Russians are fortifying it by sea and land. ....The Czar's sons have returned to Kitcheneff....The Hospodar of Wallachia has announced that a free exportation of corn will be permitted from the Danubian principalities next spring....Navigation of the Gulf of Finland is still open....Very little ice from Sveaborg to Cronstadt....British fleet still in Kiel Bay....A despatch from Vienna, dated 26th, says it is now affirmed that Austria has accepted with some slight alterations the proposition contained in the Prussian note of the 15th....Bavaria has announced her accession to the policy of Austria in the oriental question and promised her support in the German diet. If this be correct, the policy of Austria can hardly be that of the allied powers.

Further Particulars by the Pacific.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20th.—32 English transports lost on the 16th....The *Prince* and *Triumph* foundered with all on board....Three mail steamers have stranded....The *Sanspareil* was driven ashore on fire....The *Britannia* has five feet of water in her hold....The *Agamemnon* wss stranded but got afloat again....The *Samson's* machinery is damaged....The *Retribution* was saved by throwing her guns overboard. ....The *Terrible* also escaped....*Henry Fourth & Pluto* were lost.

ODESSA, 24th.—Three ships of the line and eighteen transports were badly damaged on the 12th.

BERLIN, Thursday.—The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to treat on the following terms:—

1st. A common guarantee of the five powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction, as to confession.

2nd. A common protectorate of the principalities to be exercised by the five powers.

3rd. A revision of the tariff of 1841, and free navigation of the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was summoned to meet on the 12th December.... There are rumours of a ten million loan, and a ten per cent. income tax....Baring Brothers advertise, as usual, to pay Russians 4½ per cent....John Bright has been burnt in effigy, in Manchester....The Russian losses at Inkermann are confirmed at 15,000 killed and wounded....The allies buried 5,000 Russians left dead on the field....Advices from Sebastopol of the 13th stated that the siege was progressing favourably, and that the health and spirits of the troops were admirable....Seventeen first-class steamers were at Toulon, embarking troops and stores. ....All French steamers from the Baltic are under orders for the Mediterranean.

IRISH PATRIOTISM OF THE RIGHT SORT.—Nothing can be more cheering than the evidence of the true spirit of patriotism which prevails among all ranks and creeds or Irish society at the present juncture, and which has been evoked by the royal appeal for aid towards the fund raising for the

widowed and orphaned of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the East. The meeting on Saturday, in the county of Clare, presided over by Sir Lucius O'Brien, is one of the latest instances of the universal feeling which animates alike Protestant, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. One of the resolutions was proposed, in an effective speech by the Rev. Mr. Tatton of the established church, and was seconded, in equally effective addresses, by the Dissenting and Roman Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood. At the preparatory meeting for the county of Monaghan the Roman Catholic bishop (Dr. M'Nally) took a prominent part in the proceedings; indeed, the *Freeman's Journal* mentions, with approbation, that "the countenance which the Catholic hierarchy give to the Patriotic Fund by attendances in so many instances at the meetings, and by their own generous contributions, invest the work with the highest sanction in the sight of the Catholic population of the country."—*Dublin Letter.*

London's Larder.

If we fix on Hyde Park as our exhibition ground, and pile together all the barrels of beer consumed in London, they would form a thousand columns not far short of a mile in perpendicular height. Let us imagine ourselves on the top of this tower, and we shall have a look-out worthy of the feast we are about to summon to our feet. Here from we might discover the great northern road stretching far away into the length and breath of the land. Lo! as we look, a mighty herd of oxen with loud bellowing are beheld approaching from the north. For miles and miles the mass of horns is conspicuous, winding along the road ten abreast, and even thus the last animal of the herd would be seventy-two miles away, and the drover goading his shrinking flanks considerably beyond Peterborough. On the other side of the park, as the clouds of dust clear away, we see the great western road as far as the eye can reach, thronged with a beating mass of wool, and the shepherd at the end of the flock, ten abreast, and the dog that is worrying the last sheep, are just leaving the environs of Bristol, 121 miles from our beer-built pillar. Along Piccadilly, Regent street, the Strand, Fleet street, Cheapside, and the eastward Mile End Road line for 7½ miles, street and causeway are thronged with calves, still ten abreast, and in the great parallel thoroughfares of Bayswater, Oxford street and Holborn, we see nothing for nine long miles but a slowly-pacing, deeply-grunting herd of swine. As we watch this moving mass approaching from all points of the horizon, the air suddenly becomes dark—a black pall seems drawn over the sky—it is the flock of birds—game, poultry and wild fowl, that, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, are come up to be killed; as they fly wing to wing and tail to beak, they form a square whose superficies is not much less than the whole enclosed portion of St. James' Park, or 51 acres. No sooner does this huge flight clear away, than we behold the park at our feet inundated with hares and rabbits. Feeding 2,000 abreast, they extend from the marble arch to the round pond in Kensington Garden—at least a mile. Let us now pile up all the half-quartern loves consumed in the metropolis in the year, and we shall find they form a pyramid which measures 200 square feet at its base, and extends into the air a height of 1,293 feet, or nearly three times that of St. Paul's. Turning now towards the sound of rushing waters, we find that the seven companies are filling the mains for the day. If they were allowed to flow into the arena of the adjacent St. James' Park, they would, in the course of twenty-four hours, flood its entire space with a depth of 30 inches of water, and the whole annual supply would be quite sufficient to submerge the city (one mile square) 90 feet. Of the fish, we confess we are able to say nothing. When numbers amount to billions, the calculation become too trying to our patience. We have little doubt, however, they would be quite sufficient to make the Serpentine one solid mass. Of ham and bacon, again, preserved meats, and all the countless comeatibles, we have taken no account—and, in truth, they are little more to the great mass, than the ducks and geese were in Sancho Panza's celebrated mess—"the skimmings of the pot." Such, then, is a slight sketch of the great London larder.—*Quarterly Review: Article, The Commissariat of London.*

The New York *Herald*, commenting on the recent election, and the death blow to the hopes of the rummies, who left no stone unturned to defeat Clark, says:—

"Thus it will be seen that the ordinary channels of emigration are closed to this ornamental class of our fellow citizens.—But there is one place—one elysium—one happy family—one epicurean retreat—one delicious paradise where their exertions will be appreciated and their efforts rewarded—the City of Washington! The opening is a magnificent one. We have thirty millions of money in the treasury, and only three months (holidays out) to spend it in. The City is an immense rumshop. The Kitchen Cabinet lives on rum, entirely—members of Congress drink rum all day and all night, and between all their speeches—there is rum in the White House—rum on the avenue—rum overflowing in the Hotels—rum in the drawing rooms—rum in the boudoirs—rum in the lobby—rum in the Speaker's room—rum in the committee rooms—in fact the capitol itself is filled with rum from dome to corner stone.

There is no Maine law in Washington—probably there never will be; and during the coming session of Congress there will be more robbery, more corruption, more clutching at the spoils, more thieving, more lobbying, more giving away of the public lands, more lying, more intemperance, more immorality, more unblushing effrontery, and more rascality of all kinds in the city of Washington than in any other place in Christendom—or heathendom either, for that matter.

Nebraska, California, Central America, pale before the brilliancy of the national capital. The grogshop politicians' Emigrant Aid Society must go to Washington or no where; they cannot remain here after we become a temperate State, and in Washington they will find worthy coadjutors—men who have been elevated to office by rum will not desert their old friends. Then let the grogshop banner be flung to the breeze. Ho! for Washington—rum, riot, robbery and the spoils!"

A Philanthropist—Buxton Mission.

There is some philanthropy in man or woman, when there is a set design, attendant with heavy cost perhaps, and sole devoted time and labor given, for the amelioration of any portion of our race. The Rev. William King, of this Mission (under the charge of the [Free] Presbyterian church of Canada,) *is* a philanthropist—for he has undertaken to look over, officiate as Minister, and act the part of a father, to a colony of coloured persons, mostly from the slavery of the south, in a settlement in Raleigh township, County of Kent. In the October number of the *Record* of said church, is a brief sketch given of the settlement. It wants that of its earlier portion, to be better understood, with a forgetting and not a remembering public. We the more particularly notice this colony, from the *example* its people gives to the inhabitants of another race around them,—for "the Sabbath is observed in a most exemplary way, *and nothing that intoxicates is manufactured or sold* in the settlement"—[vide *Record*] There are generous minded persons in Canada, who would give independent of any congregational or synodical collections, (which are made), a new stamp, a "ring," a "clink," to the metal of their generosity, by transmitting a few dollars in the Rev. Mr. King's way, for to help "in the moral guidance" of the people and place—see the *Record*—Address—Rev. William King—Buxton Mission—Buxton P. O., C. W.—*The Challenge, Stratford C. W.*

The Maine Law Sham!

The Temperance Bill will, I fear be lost through the trimming character of its managers. I gave notice of a Maine Law bill early last September; so did Mr. Felton, a lawyer from Sherbrooke, whose family has long found the advantage of looking to whoever had the purse-strings of Canada for their political action. As he seemed to be entrusted with that slowgoing fair-weather reformer, Mr. M. Cameron's bill of 1853, I gave way, and after I had had some correspondence on the subject with the President of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, and with Mr. Neal Dow, General Carey of Ohio, and Mr. Greeley, I confined my action to speaking for the second reading and sitting in Committee where some amendments were made.

Sometime since the bill was re-printed, as amended but no persuasion can induce Mr. Felton, who has charge of it, or Mr. Patrick, the chairman of the Committee, to push the amended bill to a vote, consequently those who detest the Maine Law, and all reforms that raise the masses to a higher level, will have the credit, if we go to a new election, of their sham support at the second reading, but nothing will be done.

To encourage sobriety!!! Messrs. McNab, Cayley, Hincks, Spence & Co., have just produced a tariff of only five pence on the gallon of whiskey; twenty pence on rum; brandy the gallon, three shillings; gin half a dollar—one shilling for a gallon of the poorest light wines—no more for Bishop Strachan or Lord Elgin's south side Maderia or sparkling Champaigne!!

The Yankee varies the taxes on gin and rum—McNab, Hincks & Spence are keeping us down here to lower them! Jonathan allows Tea and Coffee to come into his ports free, and sugar at a moderate rate.—SPENCE, Cayley and Hincks tax Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. If the wholesale price of raw sugar, per cwt. is 21s. (the average of last year's entries at Toronto,) they propose, by the tariff we are now discussing, to tax the cwt. 7s. 6d. Even pimento and black pepper are to pay two pence per lb. at the custom houses, in order to keep up the four million dollars of floating cash in the chest, for use of our speculators.—*McKenzie's Message.*

A Yankee in Canada.

MR. PAPINEAU'S RESIDENCE ON THE OTTAWA.

A writer in the Buffalo *Express*, thus speaks of Canada, its scenery, &c. We have room for a short extract only:—

Having just finished a ramble of two months through the Canadas, I have been induced to offer a few remarks which I trust may not be uninteresting, especially to the travelling community of this country.

It is singular that a country possessing so many scenes of rich, romantic beauty, and places of health and happy resort, should have hitherto remained comparatively unknown to the visiting public. The Canadian climate is more regular, and, consequently, more healthy than many parts of the States; while the country at large present every variety of scenery, from the lofty mountains of Lochaber, whose proud peaks the golden winged eagle alone can inhabit, to the beautiful ranges of Western Huron, where the proud oak stands in giant majesty, and whose waters roll in limpid streams beneath their mossy banks, sometimes forming a fretted ripple and sometimes expanding into silver lakes.

Among the most attractive places, presenting a magnificent combination of natural grandeur and the almost incredible conquests of art, is Bytown and the surrounding country. This town is on the south bank of the Grand River, within ten hours ride of Montreal by steamboats. As the tourist approaches Bytown *en route* for the east, he beholds the residence of Papineau, situated on a prominent rising on the north bank of the Ottawa. His house, which is elegantly built of cut stone, commands an extended view of the river, both east and west; and from it, in various directions through the forest, are roads and paths built in a costly and tasty manner. Mr. Papineau has here many tenants, who live in small houses, and subsist more by lumbering than by cultivation of the soil. Here the scenery is stern and wild. The spectator is often struck with the picturesque combination of natural beauty, as formed by the high ledges of rock which overhang the river, and the tall pine-clad mountains, down whose sides the gentle brook winds its gurgling way, lending life and sweetness to the grouping of trees and clustering of flowers, till it falls in the torrents beneath.—*North American.*

The Gale on Lake Erie.

The gale at Cleveland, some particulars of which we have received by telegraph, has been most violent and destructive, and the loss of property along the lakes must be quite large. We find in Cleveland papers some incidents connected with the storm, which are of interest. The barque *Trade Wind*, whose loss has been recorded in our paper, had on board, among a large quantity of other freight, two Government life-boats, which were being forwarded to the Upper Lakes. The crew were very much annoyed at the encumbrance they made, being stowed on the upper deck, in their way, should a storm occur. Captain Judson, hearing their complaints, casually remarked that said life-boats might be of service to them before they got through the lake. That very day, during a thick and blinding snow storm off long Point, the barque came in collision with the brig *Chas. Napier*, and sunk so suddenly that the crew had just time enough to get into these same life-boats and were all saved. In noticing the loss of the schooner *R. R. Johnson*, with all on board, the *Plain Dealer* gives some interesting particulars of the mournful affair. At Chicago, whence the ill-fated vessel had sailed, Capt. Snell, her owner and commander, put her in charge of the mate, who was his brother, and left her to make her way down the lakes, while he took the railroad for the purpose of getting a special insurance upon her in Buffalo. She weathered the storms, passed over the flats, and beat her way down to this lake, when the big north-wester of Sunday caught her this side the islands. The next they seen of her was at daylight on Monday morning, about two miles west of Fairport and twenty rods from shore, beached, and the men hanging in her rigging. She lay broadside to, and every sea careened her over so as to bring her masts under water, and of course immersed the poor fellows clinging there for life. She was first discovered by a family of farmers living opposite on the bluff which overlooked the wreck. They immediately despatched a messenger to the harbor for a life-boat. They watched the sufferers on the wreck until one by one they were washed off, so that when the life-boat started for their relief, there were but three remaining. Intensely excited did they beckon the boat on, which for two miles rowed amid surges and breakers that one-half the time hid the rescuers from view. Two more of the sufferers are washed off by the sea, and yet the boat has some half mile to row. One, probably the most hardy and robust of them all, remains. He seems lashed to the rigging and rises and falls with it as it dives beneath the surge, then rises with it to nearly a perpendicular. The boat is almost to him, when suddenly that mast disappears again, and he rises no more! All on board, nine in number, have been lost, and none left to tell the tale of their suffering. Portions of the wreck coming ashore revealed the fact, that it was the schooner *R. R. Johnson.* The farmer's house we have described was the very home of the mate, and the family on shore who had sent after the life-boat was the family of the mate. In all probability the man who hung to the rigging so long was the mate himself, as he was a very resolute and robust man. Thus in sight of his family and home he died a martyr to his mysterious fate, his wife unconsciously a spectator of the terrible scene. There is probably not on record a coincidence so strange, where a wife at her own home should witness the wreck of her husband at sea. Among those lost on board the schooner was Mr. John Gallager, of this city.—*Buffalo paper.*

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—During the storm on Sunday night, a bateau containing five individuals, was driven on a shoal off the Island of St. Helens. The people on board had no boat, and were unable to extricate themselves, and being destitute of food and fuel, were in danger of perishing from inanition and cold. By some means their po-ition became known at the City Hall, and His Worship the Mayor promptly directed our active and intelligent chief of police to take the necessary measures for the rescue of the people on board, which was immediately effected. But for the assistance so rendered, the men might have perished even in sight of the city. The effects of the gale were felt with equal severity lower down the St. Lawrence. At Quebec the communication was entirely interrupted between the two shores of the river. The mails could not be dispatched, and $400 was refused by the steamers to carry them over to the railway terminus. The tide rose to an height unknown for many years, and did a vast amount of damage to the stores and houses of the Lower Town. Business was generally put a stop to by the severity and inclemency of the weather, whole streets were submerged, and light goods in the cellars and basements were floating about in the water. Many warehouses were damaged from this cause and many houses had the roofs and chimney pots blown away. Altogether the storm was one of the severest on record, but we have not heard that any lives were lost during its continuance either at Montreal or Quebec.—*Montreal Pilot.*

In Woodstock, on Saturday week, a constable was deliberately shot down, while in the act of arresting a supposed gang; but what steps were taken to secure the capture of the murderer, we have yet to learn. Near Jordan, on Wednesday morning last, Richard Minette's house was forcibly entered, and $140 abstracted, the burglars at the same time intimating to Mrs. M. (the only person in the house at the moment) "that if she gave the slightest alarm, they would blow her brains out."

MARKETS.

TORONTO, December 15, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	*a*	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	*a*	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	0	*a*	7	6
" Spring	7	6	*a*	7	9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	*a*	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	*a*	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	6	*a*	4	8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	0	*a*	3	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	0	*a*	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton	120	0	*a*	140	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	*a*	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	*a*	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25	0	*a*	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	*a*	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	*a*	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	9	*a*	0	10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	1	0	*a*	1	3
Turkeys—each	3	0	*a*	4	0
Geese—each	2	0	*a*	2	3
Ducks—per couple	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair	1	3	*a*	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	*a*	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	*a*	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	*a*	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	*a*	3	1
Coal—per ton	32	6	*a*	50	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	*a*	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	*a*	0	9

New Advertisements.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

1854.
Dec. 22.—"The Respiratory Functions in Animals," Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
1855.
Jan. 5.—"English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," Rev. R. Burns, D.D.
Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Pyper, D.D.
Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.
Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.
Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia"
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows —

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'o	Express
Niagara Falls depart	- -	A M. 7.00	A M. 11.30	P M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald - - - -	- -	7.40	P M. 1.35	P M. 1.35	A M.
St. Catharines -	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan - - - -	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville - -	- -	8 45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby - - -	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek -	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
Hamilton arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
Hamilton depart	A.M 8 15	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas - - -	9.10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro' - -	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek -	10 00	- -	- -	1 05	
Galt depart	9 15	- -	3 15		
Galt arrive	11 40	- -	5 40		
Flamboro' - -	11.20	- -	- -	8 50	
Dundas - - -	11.38	- -	- -	6.05	
Hamilton, arrive	11.48	- -	5 40	9.30	- - 2 25
depart	P.M 12 00	P.M. 3 30	5.50	- -	- - 2.35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50			
Grimsby - - -	12 40	4 20			
Beamsville -	12.15	4 40			
Jordan - - - -	1.10	5.00			
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7 00	- -	- - 3.45
Thorald - - -	1.35	5.40			
Niagara Falls arrive	2.00	6 20	7.35	- -	- - 4 20

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'o	Mixed	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
Windsor	A M		A M		P M	P M
depart	4 00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7 00
Chatham - -	5 40	- -	11 40	- -	4 35	8 10
Thamesville -	- -	- -	P M.	- -	5 15	
Wardsville -	6 35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 20	
Ekfrid - - -	7 15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo - - - -	7 45	- -	1.45	- -	7 15	10.40
London arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7 50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2 25	P M 5 10	- -	11.15
Dorchester -	8 40	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll - -	9 00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville -	9 15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M
Woodstock -	9 30	- -	3.25	6 40	- -	12.15
Princeton - -	10 05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris - - - -	10 25	- -	4 25	7 45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek -	10 50	- -	4.50	8 10		
Galt depart	9.15	- -	3 15			
Galt arrive	11.40	- -	5 40			
Flamboro' - -	11.20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas - - -	11.38	- -	- -	6.05		
Hamilton, arrive	11.48	- -	5 40	9.30	- -	2 25
depart	P.M 12 00	P.M. 3 30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby - - -	12 40	4 20				
Beamsville -	12.15	4 40				
Jordan - - - -	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7 00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald - - -	1.35	5.40				
Niagara Falls arrive	2.00	6 20	7.35	- -	- -	4 20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES.
Managing Director.
Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,
SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room, will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES, OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

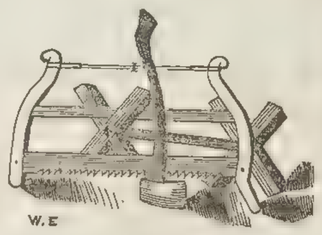
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
DUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by Retail,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.
N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

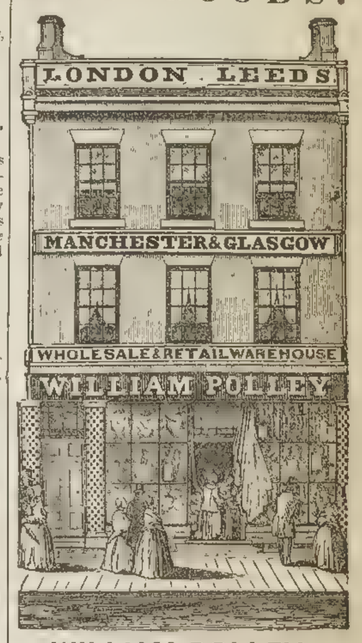
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES.
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Coburgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers

Poetry.

From the Portage County Democrat.

The Angel's Garden.

BY DAVID D. BENTON.

An Angel from the climes above,
Came, on the pinions of a Dove,
To plant our cold and sterile clime
With seeds matured in Eden's prime.

She sought, with culture, to control
One moral zone from pole to pole,
Dotted with gardens o'er the plain,
Each one a spirit's fair domain.

Gardens upon the mount of Pride,
Where rocks and glittering snows abide,
Swept by the storms of angry strife,
Could never give her fruitage life.

Nor on the scorched and barren plains,
Where thirsty, niggard Avarice reigns
Though stored with many a golden mine,
Could thrive her plants of joy divine.

Wintering Poultry.

I am not sensible of having a touch of the poultry fever, but I am satisfied that farmers might generally winter them in a manner to receive a greater profit for their outlay. For several years I have adopted a plan which has been a great improvement on the old one of feeding them once or twice a day. Firstly, they should have a place in which to winter, so warm that one seldom gets his comb frozen. Mine winter under my horse barn, which is twenty-four by forty-eight feet. Under the north half of the barn is a cellar for roots, and the bottom of the sill, a trifle above the level ground on the north end. The land descends to the south, sufficiently to have an open shed under the south half, which is ten feet from the ground to the sill, and has a good substantial stone wall in lime mortar on three sides of it, but open to the south. Over this shed or open cellar are my stables, and the manure passes through the floor.

This shed is occupied by cows and poultry, though the poultry have the same range they had in summer. Their roosting place is in one corner of this shed, just below the sills, with a shelf by the side of the roost. As soon as they require feeding in the fall, I set a large box of corn or other feed on the shelf and keep a good supply by them. For a fortnight they will consume more food than before, then become fat, and the rest of the winter I think they require no more food than by the old method. The result has invariably been, if they stop laying in December, many of them commence in January and February, and through the spring months they do better than they did by the old treatment, and if a fat chicken is wanted, they are sure to be found without the trouble of cooping expressly to fatten.

FROM LIQUOR TO LITERATURE.—"In the Texas market," says a correspondent, "the demand has suddenly changed from *Liquor* to *Literature*. Public Libraries and Reading Rooms are taking the place of Grog Shops and Billiard Saloons in this new and prosperous State."—*Puritan Recorder.*

UNAPPRECIATED POLITENESS.—A droll story is told of an honest farmer who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself, he saw the animal on the other side of the rails sawing the air with his head and neck and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him for a moment, and then, shaking his fist at him, exclaimed,

'Darn your apologies; you needn't stand there, you tarnal critter, a bowing and scraping; you did it on purpose, darn your curly picture?"

A SHY YOUTH.—"Everything is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tomkins," said a father to his only son. "Hope you will behave yourself like a man Thomas. "The individual addressed was a young man, seated on a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears. The parent started, and in an angry voice exclaimed—'What objections can you have? Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be, some time or other. Your mother, and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare yourself for your nuptials" "Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "that's a different thing. You married mother, but I'm sent to marry a strange gal!"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1¾	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2¾	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5¼	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8¾	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3¾	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6¼	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¾	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4¾	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7¼	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5¾	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8¼	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2133 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1¾	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	"	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.	
3d do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.	
4th do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th do	1 to 36 inc.	do	35, 114.
6th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123
7th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119
8th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
9th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc abo it 100 acres each,		36, 137
12th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d do	1 to 35	do about	do
3d do	1 to 35	do do	do
4th do	1 to 35	do do	do
5th do	1 to 35	do do	do
6th do	1 to 35	do do	do
7th do	1 to 35	do do	do
8th do	1 to 35	do do	do
9th do	1 to 35	do do	do
10th do	1 to 35	do do	do
11th do	1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th do	1 to 35	do do	do
13th do	1 to 35	do do	do
14th do	1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d do	1, 2, 9, 2, 251 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106, 7. 53, 8, 36,		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each,	9, 95	
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each,	10, 160	
	11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each		
6th Con	1 to 14 inc do	15, 182; 16,	
	139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33		
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each,	20, 95;	
8th Con	1 to 20 inc do	21, 158; 22,	
	123; 23, 86; 24, 65		
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each		
10th Con	1 to 25 inc do	26, 178; 27,	
	143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35		
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each		
12th Con	1 to 30 inc do	31, 199; 32	
	163; 33, 123; 34, 92; 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada afterAffecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on commercial considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to do all we can to assist the plans now maturing to spread the cause of Her Majesty's subjects against mother, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics [illegible] of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all our power in our associate capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and fraternal feeling among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come [illegible]. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or Presses, in Canada, which shall stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of men in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly British, and thereby rent from white emigrants who may and do settle in Canada, the fairest heritage, the former to be a "coast peasantry" the latter, as their ghost ambition; or to aggregate themselves as to exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the latter, in preference to the free soil of Canada, thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that Great Britain, to check its progress in America by accumulations, and as to its [illegible] consign a certain generation of [illegible], servile, and mechanical others. 3rd. As a nucleus of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so long as it may be found to work sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."
ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

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It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,
HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.
BY
Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL of ELGIN and KINKARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,
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THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.

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In order to accommodate "The People" residing in all parts of the United States, the Publishers will forward, by return of the *First Mail*, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them at the New York Office. By this arrangement of prepaying postage in advance, fifty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. All letters containing orders should be post-paid, and directed as follows:—

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Constitution of Man. By George Combe. The only authorized American Edition. With twenty engravings, and a Portrait of the Author. Price, muslin, 87 cents.

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We regard this volume as one of the most important that has been offered to the public for many years.—*Boston Med. and S

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854. { NUMBER 40.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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J. R. BROWN,

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimares, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
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REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

From the Bradford Chronicle.

SUNSET.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Softly o'er the landscape falling
Sunset sheds her dappled glow;
Deep, to deep, in praise is calling:
Praise ascends from all below.
On the mountain tops are beaming,
Golden wreathes, from fleecy clouds;
In the vale fair nature's dreaming,
O'er the scenes which beauty shrouds.

Far away, the west is blazing,
Lit by lamps whose flames of gold,
Gild the curtains night is raising,
Sol's bright western couch to fold;
There with gildings overarching,
In the richly painted west,
Wearied from his midday marching,
Sinks the day king to his rest;

Carvings rich and noble mouldings
Beautify his couch's stand,
Damask clouds, in downy folds hings,
Wrought by nature's master hand.
In the looms of heaven, woven,
Angel hands have form'd them all,
Then by God's own sceptre cloven,
Round his throne they let them fall.

Rich and roseate colors steeping,
Shed their soft and varied dyes;
Gentle stars behind them peeping,
Softly beam like angel eyes,
And while angels stand, admiring,
As the sight of day grows dim,
Man and earth in praise aspiring,
Swell a holy vesper hymn.

And as day to eve has dwindled
Yonder comes the car of night;
White her lamp the moon has kindled
Here to guide her steps aright.
Now her sable pall she's flinging
Deeply over nature's breast,
As her vesper song she's singing
Mortals sleep to rest—to rest.

Coburg, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

SUNSET.

Sunset is a comparatively familiar sight; yet it is not every day that here, in the less fortunate parts of the temperate zone, we can behold it to advantage. During many months of the year, we move about muffled up to the chin in cloaks or greatcoats, and think more of hiding our noses in the fur, than of exhilarating our fancies by gazing at the vapoury tabernacle which rises in gorgeous colours upon the western horizon. Nature with us is not lavish of her beauties. Our habitual atmosphere is an atmosphere of fog, or haze, or clouds. Sometimes, on the sea-shore, or amid the mountains, we obtain casual glimpses, which may enable us to form some idea of what real sunsets are far south beyond the Alps, or on the other side of the Mediterranean, where Africa reveals to a favoured view the gorgeous magic of her skies. A Danish naturalist, nutured amid Scandinavian morasses, amused himself with the fancy, that the stars and constellations, on a cold frosty night, are as brilliant in the arctic circle as within the tropics. But this was mere self-delusion. The whole host of heaven seems shrivelled and shrunken, and very much in want of shelter, as they march through the chilly solitudes of a hyperborean night. In tropical skies, their liquid splendour dilates visibly before the eye, till they glow and glitter almost like so many planets. It is the same with sunset. All the vapour that exists on the horizon is interpenetrated and inflamed with light up to the very zenith; and according as it is dense or rare, diffused or accumulated, is converted into every variety of colour by the sun's vital beams, which spread and glow, and ripple in the clouds, and turn them into seas and islands, mountains and moors, forests and chasms, water-falls and supernal arches and domes, and towers and minarets rising piled above each other to the starry crest of the empyream. With elements such as these, poetry delights to build up her airy creations. Of old, it was amid the wastes of she sky, glowing with infinite grandeur, that the bards sought and found their Hippocrene. They sat on the slopes of Pindus or of Pelion of Cythaeron, Parnes, or Latmos, till the rays of the burning west, kindling up crag and forest, appeared to convert the aerial summits above and around them into celestial dwelling-places. Then it was that real inspiration flowed from the circumnambient heaven into their souls. The lyres and harps on which they played were not martial instruments manufactured by moral hands, but a mighty mixture of harp and lyre fabricated by Olympian gods, and sounding forever about them in the etherial heights of the universe. Content with enjoying, the older poets seldom sought to describe, though gushes of golden light sometimes poured into their verses. What they sought to embody was the inner universe of thought—sentiment, and emotion. In later times, their successors have endeavoured to rival nature herself in the gorgeousness of their pictures; but if we desire to borrow what they have written, we find it so interwoven with other things, that, when detached, it seems imperfect, abrupt, fragmentary. Shakspeare, though full of brilliant imagery, scarcely supplies a single passage sufficiently long and complete to be quoted; and Spenser's pictures are little better than miniatures. Milton first exhibited the strength which could dare to wrestle with nature on these fields of glory. His morning and evening landscapes, glowing with bright colours, and fresh with the dews of Eden, are among the most beautiful in the dominions of the Muses.

Shelley, in descriptions of sunset, has no superior. His language, when he undertakes to delineate the rapid changes and brilliant colours of the sky, exhibits a glow, a richness, and a splendour only inferior to the phenomena which he endeavours to paint by words. Exhibiting in other respects bad taste and incapacity to regulate his own ideas, he here displays uncommon felicity both in conception and language. His words, as they fall into their places, form, as it were, the richest patterns on the mind, and arrange before the imagination pictures of almost unexampled splendour. He was probably not an early riser; and therefore when he speaks of the cool dawn and the glowing sunrise, he draws more from fancy than from nature, and his landscapes are rathes modificatious of sunset than reproductions of nature's aspect at the glowing advent of the Titan. Let us, however, accept the beauty and sublimity he offers us. Picturesque poetry in all her treasury has nothing finer:—

If solitude hath ever led thy steps
To the wild ocean's echoing shore,
And thou hast lingered there
Until the sun's broad orb
Seemed resting on the burnished wave—
Thou must have marked the lines
Of purple gold, that motionless
Hung o'er the sinking sphere—
Thou must have marked the billowy clouds
Edged with intolerable radiancy,
Towering like rocks of jet,
Crowned with a diamond wreath;
And yet there is a moment
When the sun's highest point
Peeps like a star o'er ocean's western edge
When those far clouds of feathery gold
Shaded with deepest purple, gleam
Like islands on a dark blue sea.

Miss Martineau on Egypt.

One impression has taken me by surprise. I used to wonder, and always did till now, at that stupidity of the Israelites which so angered their leader—their pining after Egypt after finding it impossible to live there. It was inconceivable how they could long to go back to a place of such cruel oppression for the sake of every thing it could give. I now wonder no longer, having seen and felt the desert, and knowing the charms of the valley of the Nile. One evening lately, just at sunset, the scene struck upon my heart, oppressing it with the sense of beauty. A village was beside an extensive grove of palms, which sprang from out of the thickest and richest clove, to the height of eighty feet. Their tops wave gently in the soft breeze which ruffled the surface of a blue pond, lying among grassy shores. There were golden lights, and sharp shadows among the banks, where a stream had lately made its way. The yellow sand hills of the desert just showed themselves between the stems of the more scattered palms. Within view, were some carefully tilled fields, with strong wheat, lupins, and purple bean blossoms, and some melon and cucumber patches were not far off: cattle were tethered beside the houses, and on a bank near sat an old woman and girl basking in the last rays of the sun, with evident enjoyment, though the magical covering given by an Egyptian atmosphere could not be so striking as to English eyes. But what must it have been in the memory of the Israelites wandering in the desert, where there is no color except at sunset, but only glare—parched rocks and choking dust or sand. I will not attempt now, for no one has ever succeeded in such an attempt, to convey any impression of the appalling dreariness of the depths of the desert. I can only say that when it rose up before me in contrast with that nook of a valley at sunset, I at last understood the surrender of heart and reason on the part of the Israelites, and could sympathize in their forgetfulness of their past woes—in their pining for verdure and streams, for shade and good food, and for a perpetual sight of the adored river, instead of the hateful sight which hemmed them in whichever way they turned.

From the London Times.

Weaving by Electricity.

The invention of Cavaliere Bonelli, for the application of electricity to weaving, is more simple, less embarrassing, and what is of far greater importance, more economical than the invention of Jacquard. By the present invention, instead of the numberless and expensive cartoons, either full or hollow, you see small iron bars magnetized only when united with the voltaic current, so that while at every passage of the shuttle it was necessary to change a cartoon, it now suffices to vary the ways which give passage to the electric fluid, and the londstones change their action every moment according as the teeth of the comb under which the design passes, and with which they correspond, rest upon the conducting or insulating substance. As the point of the pantograph reproduces a design diminished or enlarged, and as the point of Bain's telegraph exactly copies a signature at the distance of hundreds of miles, so the loom of Bonelli reproduces woven the designs which pass under the comb, and all this without rendering necessary a change in the thousands of Jacquard looms now existing, which, if desired, may be worked alternately with electricity and with cartoons.

Turin first, then Geno, Lyons, and Paris, saw in operation this prodigious innovation, and unanimously admired the simplicity and reliability of the means with which it is carried into effect. In these cities a loom on a large scale has been shown; but the inventer intends shortly to exhibit in Paris and London a loom worthy of the places and the invention. After having secured the property in his discovery throughout Europe, he has just sold his patents to three eminent banking houses, two of them in Turin and one in Lyons, and very soon several looms, which are now being constructed, will be sent abroad to serve as models for the system of electric weaving in most of the manufacturing countries of Europe; and for its introduction into the United States of America an agent is now on the point of starting. It is difficult to foresee the changes which may spring from the application of this new agent to the business of weaving, as not only the economy consequent on it may induce a decline of prices, but the new means afforded by this invention will render easily attainable results such as are now only reached with difficulty or with great expense, as Gobelin tapestry, &c., and others utterly unattainable by any means hitherto known. Even in the present age, so rich in useful and important inventions, no doubt this will rank among the first.

Make Farm Life Attractive.

Why do your young men run, as by some universal instinct, from the farm, where they were born, to the city, where they so often learn to wish they had not been born anywhere? Chiefly, whatever explanation they may put forward as having a handsomer look—chiefly because on the farm there is supposed to be an inevitable doom to hard, monotonous, wearing bodily toil, from daylight till sundown, life through, with no room for mental expansion, or generous tastes, or social recreation; and, secondly, because, after all this labor, the farmer makes too little money. Nor will my faith in young men's natures suffer me to believe this is always a sordid calculation with them. For, in thinking of money, they think of it oftener as a means than an end. They want it for what it brings. On the farm, very frequently are rooms without books, walls without pictures, manners without grace, clothes without fitness, ground without shape or decoration. On the contrary, the city merchant buys a library and works of art, sends his children to schools where they learn to move with elegance as well as to cipher and parse, gets garments that are finer and fit, and is not so exhausted physically at nightfall as to prefer sleep to any company or book. He comes back into the country, and lays out a beautiful estate, somtimes with statelier animals, and selecter fruits, and tidier fences and hedges, and more blooming gardens on it, than his neighbor, who has all the while been staying there and making farming the business of his life. Now, it would be a hard task in persuasion to convince most young men that these things are not good, not desirable, and that the dollars which command them are not of the nature of an advantage. I confess I should be a bad subject for such persuasion myself. Besides, these things are all of the nature of picture-work, the boy cannot help seeing them; they work upon him while he stops on his way from pasture under the fragrant shrubbery, or peeps through the pickets at the mellow peaches and pears.

I know perfectly how apt his sanguine blood, and his ignorance of the ninety odd failures in a city for every single success, are to put a fallacy into his plans and cheat his choice. But none the less is it true, what he goes to the city for, a chance, though but a chance, for certain means of refinement, diversity, and width in the whole style of life, such as scarcely a mere farmer about, in the old way of farming, has displayed. Who ever knew a confident and chivalrous youth to doubt he should be one of the five that succeed, though five hundred fail? And, moreover, many very men at that aspiring period of life, have the charm and glory of early ideas have failed, that have only for more stately temples to inhabit, more enlarging aspirations to thought, than they have found in rural places. The shiny dream of finding in the pressure of crowd and the sharp collisions of traffic. Perhaps they dream delusions; but they are dreams. Depend upon it, if you would have your sons and brothers back from turning away into the perilous centers, you must steadily make three attempts—to abate the taskwork of farming, to raise maximum crops and profits, and to surround your work with the exhilaration of intellectual progress. You must elevate the whole spirit of your vocation, for your vocation's sake, till no other can outstrip in what most adorns and strengthens a civilized state.—*Address of Rev. F. D. Huntington, before Norfolk, Mass. Agricultural Society*, 1853.

HOMINY.—In point of economy, as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South about as freely eaten, while at the North it is seldom seen. In fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy, we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull and chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening and pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said that not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potato. We may add another cipher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience and instructions in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood. Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water; then boil slowly from three to twelve hours in the same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning. Do not salt while cooking, as that or hard water will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter and salt; or a better way is to let each season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it is warmed over, like the old-fashioned pot of

"Bean-porridge hot, or bean-porridge cold,
Bean-porridge best nine days old."

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.—*Journal of Health.*

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H—Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness and Heaven.

The Maine Law in New York.

The Buffalo *Democracy* indulges in the following happy reflections on the result of the election:—"God governing the world. Nor Chance, nor Satan regulate the affairs of Man's life. Devoutly grateful are we for that interposition of the godlike principle of Beneficence, to save the people of the great State of New York from two years more of Slavery to Rum and Misgovernment, which has resulted in the election of Myron H. Clark, as our Governor, and the defeat of the Veto Seymour. A new era dawns on the civilization of the Empire State. Crime and Taxation shall diminish within her borders, Pauperism shall dry up. The Sorrow, Shame, Want, and Degradation, offspring of Drunkenness, shall vanish from before men's eyes like a hideous dream. Intellect, education, and noble qualities of manly character, can now assuredly be conceived to Society, and rescued from Rum and the Devil. Fathers and mothers, the time is at hand when the education of your sons will be a measurably safe and easy labor. You can mould them to virtue, usefulness and the inheritence of your excellencies, with but little danger that Drunkenness will undo your work, and directly or indirectly pull down and destroy fabrics that God designed for perfection and immortality. You can part too with your daughters in marriage, with comforting assurance that their future happiness has a guarantee against the curse of inebriety in the husband.

We congratulate the readers of the *Democracy* upon the sure promise of a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State of New York, as the fruit of the election of Myron A. Clark. Had the kind Father offered to our choice the richest gift Heaven has in store for the State, none could we take so fruitful of good, so every way desirable, as will be the Maine Law! And we will have it.

Now upon this head, it is well for all parties to come early to an understanding. Gentlemen liquor dealers, you have been fairly dealt by. You have had a fair field and a fair fight. You made up the issue "Rum or Temperance," on a candidate of your own selection—you had full preparation for the struggle—you fought it with vast, almost overwhelming odds, in your favor, and you are beat! Before this election you had ample opportunities to contest the principle of Prohibition. You did it one, two, three, four years ago at the election of members of the Legislature. You fought it in the Assembly and in the Senate. Beaten there, Seymour covered you with his Veto, and saved you. You have had the fullest, fairest notice men could have, of a Peoples determination that the business you pursue should come to an end. Now don't snivel or whine, we beg of you. Stand right up to the rank.

The purpose to enact a Maine Law is inexorable. Nothing short of a general paralysis, or a State earthquake, can prevent it. And there will be no procrastination, nor any cushioned, easy gradualism about it either. It will come as peremptorily, and as briefly as did the wicked Veto. The people this winter will say "We Forbid It,"—and before the waving of the next summers' grass, this beneficient mandate will be in process of execution. Upon the possible contingency of a resistance to the Law, we will not at present speak—save to say, that if it shall require bayonets and ball cartridges, it shall have them to its utmost necessities. The Law will be enforced at any sacrifice whatsoever. Let all interested take notice of this."

THE MAINE LAW RUMMY.—Last evening we met a hard bruiser at the dying bed of his relative. We had known him twenty years. In his cups he was a tearing tiger, worse than a bear if he could pass his powerful arms around friend or foe; in his sober hours, the mildest of the mild—the gentlest of the gentle—a hard working *honest* man.

We said to him "——, to-morrow comes election. You would have always been a Democrat, but oh! *if* you would but vote for the Maine Law Governor and help to drive rum and demagoguism back to their loathsome den" He grasped our hand in his hard palm, and with the tear starting from his eye, said in a voice of earnestness, such as never fails, "to-morrow, I and my two boys vote for Myron H. Clark. I have a hop-yard, but I care nothing for that. I *cannot* resist temptation so long as it is thrown in my way. They may make me drunk to-morrow, but I shall vote first. Last year they intoxicated me before voting, but still while drunk I voted for a Maine Law Assembly-man. And so it is. Such is a specimen of many a man whom the God-accurst traffic is dooming to death. O God! send its early doom.—*Cayuga Chief.*

From the Moniteur

Napoleon's Letter to his Army.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, Nov. 24, 1854.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East:

GENERAL,—Your report respecting the victory of Inkermann has excited much emotion in my mind. Express in my name to the Army, my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed with its enemy, in supporting fatigue and privations, and its warm cordiality towards its Allies. Thank the Generals, the Officers and the Soldiers for their valiant conduct. Tell them that I warmly sympathize with their misfortunes and with the cruel losses they have experienced, and that my constant solicitude shall be directed to the task of softening the bitterness of them. After the brilliant victory of the Alma, I had hoped for a moment that the routed army of the enemy would not so easily have repaired its losses, and that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the obstinate defence of that town and the reinforcements received by the Russian army have for the moment, arrested the course of our success. I approve of the resistance you made to the impatience of the troops who wished to make the assault under circumstances which would have entailed too considerable loss.

The English and French Governments direct their serious attention to the armies in the East. Already steamers are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. This increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful division is about to take place in Bessarabia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. If Europe should have seen, without alarm, our eagles, so long banished, displayed with so much *eclat*, it is because Europe knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France has resumed the position to which she is entitled, and if victory has again attended upon our banners, it is—I declare it with pride—to the patriotism and indomitable bravery of the army that I owe it.

I send General de Montebello, one of my Aides-de-camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited.

In the meantime, General, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Mr. Bright, M. P., and the War.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

MANCHESTER, Oct. 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—In the few words which I exchanged with you in the street, a short time ago, you declared the present war to be one of the wickedest things that this country had ever engaged in. I believe those were your words, or, at least, to that effect. Now, as I have a sincere respect for your *well-considered* opinion, and as I have come to a very opposite conclusion, your dictum sent me to such books as I possess on the law of nations, and especially to "Vattell;" and, oddly enough, I found that more than a quarter of a century ago I had consulted his pages as to the justice or otherwise of the first crusade. My reading has confirmed my first opinion; and as Manchester will meet next Thursday, to commence a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fall in the contest, and as the members for Manchester ought to be there, I shall be exceedingly pleased if you will then state the conclusive reasons for your condemnation of the war, and enable us to determine either to give it our hearty support or *then and there* to PETITION FOR PEACE.

Believe me to be, with esteem and respect, yours truly,

ABSALOM WATKIN.

JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M. P.

RHYL, North Wales, Oct. 20, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think, on further consideration, you will perceive that the meeting on Thursday next would be a most improper occasion for a discussion as to the justice of the war. Just or unjust, the war is a fact, and the men whose lives are miserably thrown away in it have clearly a claim upon the country, and especially upon those who, by the expression of opinions favourable to the war, have made themselves responsible for it. I cannot, therefore, for a moment, appear to discourage the liberality of those who believe the war to be just, and whose utmost generosity, in my opinion, will but make a wretched return for the ruin they have brought upon hundreds of families.

With regard to the war itself, I am not surprised at the difference between your opinion and mine, if you decide a question of this nature by an appeal to "Vattal." The "law of nations" is not my law, and, at best, it is a code full of confusion and contradictions, having its foundation on custom, and not on a higher morality; and on custom which has been determined by the will of the strongest. It may be a question of some interest whether the first crusade was in accordance with the law and principle of "Vattell;" but whether the first crusade was just, and whether the policy of the crusaders was a wise policy, is a totally different question. I have no doubt that the American war was a just war according to the principles laid down by writers on the "law of nations," and yet no man in his senses in this country will now say that the policy of George III. towards the American colonies was a wise policy, or that war a righteous war. The French war, too, was doubtless just according to the same authorities; for there were fears, and anticipated dangers to be combatted, and law and order to be sustained in Europe; and yet few intelligent men now believe the French war to have been either necessary or just. You must excuse me if I refuse to pin my faith upon "Vattel." There have been writers on international law who have attempted to show that private assassination and the poisoning of wells were justifiable in war; and perhaps it would be difficult to demonstrate wherein these horrors differ from some of the practices which are now in vogue. I will not ask you to mould your opinion on these points by such writers, nor shall I submit my judgment to that of "Vattal."

The question of this present war is in two parts. First, was it necessary for us to interfere by arms in a dispute between the Russians and Turks? and secondly, having determined to interfere, under certain circumstances, why was not the whole question terminated when Russia accepted the Vienna note? The seat of war is 3,000 miles away from us. We had not been attacked—not even insulted in any way. Two independent governments had a dispute, and we thrust ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the dispute is admitted by the four powers in the proposition of the Vienna note. But for the English minister at Constantinople, and the cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself, and the last note of Prince Mentschikoff would have been accepted; and no human being can put out any material difference between that note and the Vienna note, afterwards agreed upon and recommended by the governments of England and France, Austria and Prussia. But our government would not allow the dispute to be settled. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe held private interviews with the Sultan, did his utmost to alarm him, insisted on his rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the armed assistance of England if war should arise.

The Turks rejected the Russian note, and the Russians crossed the Pruth, occupying the Principalities as a "material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia; it has alway appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it could be well defended out of "Vattell," and it is at least as justifiable as the conduct of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent out ten or twelve ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim of Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England and France and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the celebrated Vienna note was drawn up. This note had its origin in Paris and London, and pronounced by all these authorities to be such as would satisfy the honor of Russia, and at the same time, be compatible with the "independence and integrity" of Turkey, and the honor of the Sultan. Russia accepted this note at once—accepted it, I believe, by telegraph, even before the precise words of it had been received in St. Petersburg. Everybody thought the question now settled—a cabinet minister assured me we should never hear another word about it—"the whole thing is at an end," he said, and so it appeared for a moment. But the Turk refused the note which had been drawn up by his own arbitrators, and which Russia had accepted. And what did the ministers say then, and what did their organ, the *Times*, say? They said it was merely a difference about words; it was a pity the Turk made any difficulty, but it would soon be settled. But it was not settled, and why not? It is said that the Russian government put an improper construction on the Vienna note. But it is unfortunate for those who say that the Turk placed precisely the same construction upon it; and, further, it is upon record that the French government advised the Russian government to accept it on the ground that "its general sense differed in nothing from the proposition of Prince Menschikoff." It is, however, easy to see why the Russian government should, when the Turks refused the award of their own arbitrators, restate its original claim, that it might not be damaged by whatever concession it had made in accepting the award; and this is evidently the explanation of the document issued by Count Nesselrode, and about which so much has been said. But, after this, the Emperor of Russia spoke to Lord Westmoreland on the subject, at Olmutz, and expressed his readiness to accept the Vienna note, with any clause which the conference might add to it, explaining and restricting its meaning; and he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that his troops should re-cross the Pruth before winter. It was this very week that the Turks summoned a grand council, and, contrary to the advice of England and France, determined on a declaration of war.

Now, observe the course taken by our government. They agreed to the Vienna note; not fewer than five members of this cabinet have filled the office of Foreign Secretary, and therefore, may be supposed capable of comprehending its meaning; it was a note drawn up by the friends of Turkey, and by arbitrators self-constituted on behalf of Turkey; they urged its acceptance on the Russian government, and the Russian government accepted it; there was then a dispute about its precise meaning; and Russia agreed, and even proposed, that the arbitrators at Vienna should amend it, by explaining it, and limiting its meaning, so that no question of its intention should henceforth exist. But the Turks having rejected it, our government turned round and declared the Vienna note their own note, entirely inadmissable, and defended the conduct of the Turks in having rejected it. The Turks declared war, against the advice of the English and French governments—so, at least, it appears from the Blue Books; but the moment war was declared by Turkey, our government openly applauded it. England, then, was committed to the war. She had promised armed assistance to Turkey, a country without government, and whose administration was at the mercy of contending factions; and, incapable of fixing a policy for herself, she allowed herself to be dragged on by the current of events at Constantinople. She "drifted," as Lord Clarendon said, exactly describing his own position into the war, apparently without rudder and without compass.

The whole policy of our government in this matter is marked with an imbecility perhaps without example. I will not say that they intended war from the first, though there are not wanting many evidences that war was the object of, at least, a section of

the cabinet. A distinguished member of the House of Commons said to a friend of mine, immediately after the accession of the present government to office—"You have a war ministry, and you will have a war." But I leave this question, to point out the disgraceful feebleness of the cabinet, if I am to absolve them from the guilt of having sought occasion for war. They promised the Turk armed assistance on conditions, or without conditions. They, in concert with France, Austria and Prussia, took the original dispute out of the hands of Russia and Turkey, and formed themselves into a court of arbitration in the interests of Turkey; they made an award, which they declared to be safe and honorable for both parties; this award was accepted by Russia, and rejected by Turkey; and they then turned round upon their own award, declared it to be "totally inadmissable," and made war upon the very country whose government, at their suggestion and urgent recommendation, had frankly accepted it. At this moment England is engaged in a murderous warfare with Russia, although the Russian government accepted her own terms of peace, and has been willing to accept them, in the sense of England's own interpretation of them, ever since they were offered; and, at the same time, England is allied with Turkey, whose government rejected the awards of England, and who entered into the war contrary to the advice of England. Surely when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been prevented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk.

I have said nothing here of the fact, that all these troubles have sprung out of demands made by France upon the Turkish government, and urged in language more insulting than any which has been shown to have been used by Prince Menschikoff. I have said nothing of the diplomatic war which has been raging for many years past in Constanthople, and in which England has been behind no other power in attempting to subject the Porte to foreign influences. I have said nothing of the abundant evidence there is that we are not only at war with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish empire, and that we are building up our Eastern policy on a false foundation, namely, on the perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despodisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth which it has desolated, and over a population it has degraded, but has not been able to destroy. I have said nothing of the wretched delusion that we are fighting for civilization, in supporting the Turk against the Russian, and against the subject Christian population of Turkey. I have said nothing of our pretended sacrifices for freedom in this war, in which one great and now dominant ally is a monarch, who, last in Europe, struck down a free constitution, and dispersed, by military violence, a national representative assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mahomedan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French, and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague, and neither could be weighed, nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can judge something of already, by estimating the cost of a contrary policy. And what is that cost? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every country of Europe. Many, perhaps fifty millions sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone, to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. The disturbance of trade throughout the world, the derangement of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruins to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign foodgrowers to be our enemies. The loss of human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own countrymen have already perished of pestilence and in the field; and hundreds, perhaps thousands of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the folly of the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisition for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shuddered at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture—I speak not of the battle and the charge, and the tumultous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle—Russians in their frenzy, or their terror, shooting Englishmen who would have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst; Englishmen, in crowds, rifling the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, taking their few shillings or roubles, and discovering among the plunder of the stiffening corpses images of the "Virgin and the child." You have read this, and your imagination has followed the fearful details. This war—every crime which human nature can commit or imagine; every horror it can perpetrate or suffer; and this it is which our Christian government recklessly plunges into, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to applaud! You must excuse me if I can not go with you. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration; delusions may mislead a people; "Vattell" may afford you a law and a defence; but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have for "going with the stream," and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favor of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interest of my country.

I have only to ask you to forgive me for writing so long a letter. You have forced it from me, and I would not have written it did I not so much appreciate your sincerity and your good intentions towards me.

Believe me to be very sincerely yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

ABSALOM WATKIN, Esq.,
Manchester.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—The Oswego Palladium publishes the names of thirty-six vessels frozen in the Welland Canal. Those vessels contain 90,000 bushels of Wheat and 95,000 bushels of Corn.

'*Zion's Herald* thus characterizes the conduct of the chivalrous Southerners in and around New Orleans:

"FRIGHTENED.—The people of New Orleans have been considerably alarmed of late. They have seen—what? A ghost? The ravages of the yellow fever? Nay; worse than all this—they have found out that the African Methodist Episcopal Church, an organization composed entirely of colored people, has two or three societies in New Orleans, and is about to establish another in Mobile! What is still more appalling, they have discovered that Bishop Quinn, a colored man, has dared (!) to visit New Orleans for the purpose of ordaining some colored preachers! These facts have stirred up the Quattlebums of the Crescent City, and like a lot of old grannies, listening to some tale of horror, they are turning up their eyes and spreading out their hands in terrified wonder. The press has taken up the subject. The organ of the M. E. Church, South, in that city, has solemnly disclaimed all connection with it. Something has got to be done, for the wiseacres there, find in these facts signs of an Atlantic rolling in upon the peculiar institutions, and they are about to mop out the unwelcome waves after the example of that renowned lady Mrs. Parkington. Poor, conscience-stricken cowards! How self-degraded they must feel, if they reflect upon the occasion of their alarm. And what a rotten institution slavery must be, if its friends tremble thus at the sight of a poor African bishop, and two or three religious societies of colored people. Would that the sturdy spirit of the old Scotch Covenanters would enter into those New Orleans colored Christians and prompt them to claim their undoubted right to worship God as they think best; aye, and to maintain the claim too, even unto martyrdom. They would not suffer in vain. They might be sacrificed, a noble holocaust, at the shrine of slavery, but their spirit would quicken their race to efforts for self-improvement, which would help out redemption.

On Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, the seventeen fugitives from Missouri, whose attempted arrest created such an uproar in our city last week, marched to the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad in a body, took a car specially provided for the purpose, and arrived safely at Detroit on Monday morning. By this time, we suppose they are safely under the protection of Queen Victoria.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A communication recently appeared in the *Tribune* from a Liberian, representing a sad state of affairs in Africa, equal to the worst representations of the Abolitionists. It has attracted attention in high quarters. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, of Dec. 29, in defence of the colony, says:

"The Board of Managers of the New York Colonization Society took immediate action on the subject, and the agent of your Society, the Rev. John B. Pinney, with but two days' notice, sailed in the bark *Estelle*, from your City, last month, with the express object of investigating these charges personally, intending to visit *every* settlement on the coast and make a *thorough* examination of all matters relating to the health and comfort of the emigrants and the interest of the Society generally. If such gross mismanagement exists, Mr. P. will lose no time in having it corrected."—*Wesleyan.*

NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province on business connected with the paper. She will visit Niagara, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1854.

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Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
" Elijah Burket, Michigan.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" Israel Campbell, Olena, Ohio.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

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" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield "
" C. H. Cobb, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

☞ In order to allow the hands time for recreation during the holidays, we will issue no paper next week. The office will be open as usual for the reception of Job orders; and should any important news arrive, an Extra will be issued. S.

We would invite attention to the Wesleyan Church Tea Meeting advertisement, which will be found in our columns this week. The ladies of that Church deserve great credit for their untiring industry, and we hope that their entertainment will have a numerous attendance.

No communication received from any quarter lately, has given us so much gratification as the one from our worthy Brooklyn correspondent. We take it as an earnest of the increase of a true spirit of independence among our brethren in the States, as an earnest that they have began to look stern facts in the face, and to draw conclusions as to their future prospects, from the actions of the American people towards them, instead of believing with childlike credulity what may be said by aspiring office-seekers or mistaken reformers, about the great prospects in store, and soon to be opened to them.

The facts presented by our friend, exhibit a lamentable state of affairs. But when was such not the case to a certain though never so great an extent, as at present?

The question as presented by our correspondent, is not only one of physical, but mental liberty, of even life and death. He says that the influences by which they are surrounded, by crushing every aspiration of the hopeful, and every feeling of energy, tend to shorten life, that in fact they,—the colored people—are dwindling away without hope of a remedy there.

It is then but natural that they should look outside of their native land for what it does not afford them. To some place where they will be acknowledged as citizens, and therefore where they will have rights, for which they can claim protection of the law. In their native country they have no rights, certain privileges only, are extended to them, which can at any time be withdrawn.

Thousands, he tells us, are looking towards Canada, and waiting to be informed, waiting to know whether or not it is the Canaan, the promised land.

That information we will give them correctly, truthfully, speedily, but there is only one way in which it can be done, not by letter, for we would not know who to address, not by circulars, for our limited means would not warrant such extensive operations; but through the columns of the *Freeman*.

Now let the thousands who our friend says are waiting not for means to migrate, but only the requisite knowledge of *our* Country,—but become *paying* subscribers to this Journal, and in return they will receive what they so much need: weekly intelligence from Canada.

By so doing, they will show their determination to be free in every sense of the word, and at the same time aid in furnishing us with the means of promoting their enlightenment.

S.

☞ We beg to call the attention of the members of *Coldstream Division, No.* 212, Sons of Temperance, to a "Social Party," to be held in their Hall, Brock Street, on Christmas evening. Tea will be served at half-past six o'clock, precisely. Tickets 1s. 10½d. each, which may be obtained by applying to Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, W. P., or any of the Managing Committee.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MISS SHADD,—Having a leisure moment, I use it in penning a line or two for the *Freeman*, if acceptable.

A few weeks ago, I met with the Agent of the African Colonization Society, and had quite a long conversation with him. He ended by telling me that if I would go to Liberia, he would get my children out of slavery in three months. Anti-slavery friends here advise me to endeavour to purchase their freedom by money, which they think I should try to raise in the free States. I think of travelling this winter, as a laborer in the Anti-slavery field.

Enclosed is the amount for two yearly subscriptions, and I hope to aid very much in enlarging the subscription list of the *Freeman*. Please place my name on your list of Agents.

I. CAMPBELL.

Olena, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1854.

To the Editor and Board of Managers of the Provincial Freeman.

MESSRS. EDITORS AND GENTLEMEN:

The very deep interest I feel in your paper, and the object for which it was established, induces me to submit a few suggestions; not however so much for your consideration, as for others who now are or may become interested.

The present very severe winter here will make many converts to emigration, or convince them of the necessity of removing from the corrupting influences of our large cities, where they are confined to the lowest and most unproductive drudgeries, which in the best of times scarce affords the means of a respectable livelihood. Besides this, men are now beginning to look a little into the future, and enquire whether they are not under a moral and religious obligation to remove their children from these influences. It is a lamentable fact, one to which I would most earnestly solicit the attention of ministers, reformers, and philanthropists, of all classes, that owing to our unprotected condition, poverty, and consequent ignorance, the space between boy and girlhood, to man and womanhood, proves an impassable gulph, to an almost incredible number of those who, under more favourable circumstances, would make in every way the best class among us. The reasons are plain. The boy or girl blessed with the advantage of education, bouyancy of spirits, and prepossessing exterior, is inspired with a pride above condescending to the proscribed drudgeries; and being not only deprived accession to lucrative and honorable pursuits, and wholesome recreations and amusements, are thereby left subject to the endless and multiplied vices and allurements subject to large cities, and particularly destructive to the poor of all classes; but more so, to those without the respect and protection of law. It is easy to anticipate the fate of that class to whom I have alluded. I have been led to notice this, by observing our Sabbath Schools and Churches. The former, always well filled; but there our influences, labors and restraints partially cease; hence our churches have very few young members, and they mostly women, forsaken and heart-broken wives, and widows. Now it is no use to talk about elevation, and the horrors of slavery, and the rights and wrongs of the black man, unless we are willing to use the means that other people use to remove the burden, to elevate themselves, and secure those rights. The majority of us here, are in large cities, in the situation I have represented. I appeal to every candid and intelligent man, to know, if it is probable, or possible to effect our elevation, moralize and christianize those so situated. And I further appeal to that man or minister who upholds and sustains it, if by such influence he does not do more to degrade than he does to elevate his people. Sometimes the only salvation of an army, and the country for which it is fighting, is in retreat to more advantageous positions. I need not refer to history, nor battle fields, in proof of this assertion, every one must admit its truthfulness. With us, our only salvation is in leaving those large cities, and their consuming influences, or we must dwindle out a most ignomenious and horrible death,—as Horace Greely says, "be ground out." As to where we shall move, let every one decide for himself. Most intelligent minds, if they will but investigate, will act prudently in regard to that decision. We need not quarrel with them as to whether they should go to New Orleans, Michigan, or Canada; whether it should be East, West, North or South. Reason will dictate to those who will reason, that they should go where there is most equality in the eye of the law, and where the means of a livelihood are most accessible to them, and where the climate, institutions, &c., are most congenial as well as most convenient for them to reach. You, Gentlemen, decided that these things are more accessible in Canada, with the information I have, though limited in regard to Canada and other countries, I am led to agree with you. The position, therefore, you have assumed and now hold, places you in a position to do more good for your race and people, than any other body of men, I think, in or out of these United States. And this is simply to be constant and united in your efforts. There are thousands in our cities who feel, *sensibly* feel, their degradation, and feel interested and extremely solicitous for the present and eternal welfare of their sons and daughters. That class of persons, Messrs. Editors and Gentlemen, are looking to you, not for means, but simply for information, and to know that you are determined and united for your own and their elevation. What our present and great need here, or that of the masses, is to become informed, through you, of the state of things in your free and happy country, where you dare say, without the fear of derision,—"our country—our government—our sovereign." This information and intelligence, of which I speak, if regularly discussed and disseminated, will do more, in my humble opinion, to stimulate enterprize, to christianize, and elevate the people of color, than half the colored ministers and churches in the country.

I. N. S.

Brooklyn, L. I., Dec., 1854.

From the same Correspondent.

New York and Brooklyn Items.

We have dull, *very* dull times here; business of all kinds being almost at a standstill. This makes it hard for the poor and laboring classes. Many, however, are picking up their little alls and leaving, notwithstanding the cold weather. In passing the business part of the city among the mercantile classes, you may stand and count hundreds of idle hands, both white and colored, many of whom do not get a single "job" all day. As for mechanics, they are doing nothing scarcely—some of the iron foundries have discharged large numbers last week, and others will do so soon. Provisions are enormously high, as well as labour scarce.

I would like to suggest some practical means of alleviation to our people in large cities in the States; but they cannot be reached. They would sooner pay a double price for everything they get, than pay twelve shillings a year for the benefits of a paper, properly sustained, If they would join and purchase their fuel and produce, wholesale, it would be a great saving.

It is said that the property of a number of those owning property at Wicksville and Carsville is up for sale, owing to the dulness of the times, and their consequent inability to meet their engagements. Many of those lots and what little improvements have been put on them, would have paid for and cleared a farm in Canada or the west; but now they must fall into the hands of speculators at their own prices.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS—PURCHASE OF A CHURCH FOR A COLORED CONGREGATION—The Siloam Presbyterian Church of the city of Brooklyn, L. I., under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. N. Freeman, has been purchased by contributions, by the sister churches, for the use of his congregation. The property will cost over $4,000. It was held and owned by Rev. J. N. Glocester, of the Glocester family of Philadelphia, under whose auspices the organization was commenced in 1849; but owing to some misunderstanding with Mr. G. and the Presbytery, for which we regard Mr. G. very unjustly censured, Mr. G. broke off his pastoral allegiance, but retained possession of the property. There were two churches that gave $3,300, a very liberal bequest, indeed; although it should be remembered that the title will not be held by the Trustees of its congregation, but held in trust by a committee of *white* brethren, which fact may account for such unusual liberality.

COLORED POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The colored citizens of Williamsburgh have organized a political association, for the purpose of influencing votes at the elections. It is said that at the election some two years ago, a certain young colored doctor of that place, sold the colored votes, making some two hundred and fifty dollars by the operation; hence the desire now prominent there to dabble in the dirty pool of politics;—they now have in contemplation the calling of a State Convention. I had supposed that the National and State Councils had charge of that matter.

GREAT INVENTIONS BY COLORED MEN.—A colored man named Murrow has secured a patent for making all kinds of brushes, at a much less expense, and to be attended with much less trouble in the use of them, than the ordinary brush. Efforts have been on foot for some time to get in operation a factory for their manufacture, through the agency of an association; but it is quite doubtful of success. This is to be seriously regretted, as Mr. Murrow, the patentee, has had a great deal of trouble in getting it before the public, owing to the strong prejudices and indifference of scientific societies and scientific men. He was not allowed at first to even own or accompany it to the American Institute Fair, but had to have it presented by a white man. Finally, he secured a model and patent from Washington. Great inducements have been held out to Mr. M. to sell his rights; but he has held on with the hope of rendering some great benefit to his people in the control of its manufacturing department; but we have been informed that for the want of means he has already surrendered two-thirds of its interest. While this is to be regretted, still it could not be helped. Mr. Murrow, though an inventor, was incapable of negociating for funds, or controlling the business department of its operation, nor would he allow himself to be controlled by colored men. We hope, however, that the deposits that have been invested in that operation by the stockholders, will be safe, which, if our white friends are honest, as we must not doubt at the present, they will be. But it generally turns out that when the interest of white and colored men are so blended, the former, unscrupulous and experienced, and the latter scrupulous to a fault, and not only uninformed in regard to complicated business operations, but illiterate as well, that the colored man is soon got rid of, the interest going one way and he the other. This remark applies especially to the whites of the United States, where the dearest rights of the colored man may be assailed according to law.

In England or France, Mr. M.'s invention would have secured him an independent fortune, and redounded to the honour of himself, his family, and his people.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—It is said that a young colored man has invented a new kind of a missile to be used for the destruction of human life in war. It is an expanding ball, unlike anything now, or ever before, in use. He is endeavouring to secure a patent for it from the Seat of Government. I would advise him, or any other colored men having valuable inventions, to repair to countries where their rights will be respected. These are by no means the first inventions by colored men; but white men have carried them into effect, and receive the benefit.

From the Times, Nov. 27.

Meeting of Parliament.

A Privy Council will be held this afternoon at Windsor Castle, chiefly for the purpose of ordering the meeting of Parliament on the 12th of next month for the despatch of business. The principal object of this early meeting we believe to be the necessity of an act for enabling Government to send militia regiments to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean stations, to take the place of the regiments of the Line going to the Crimea. Of the absolute necessity of such a measure there can be no doubt. The troops now idle in the Mediterranean, where there is not a shadow of an enemy, are urgently required at that now famous promontory where the foremost Powers of the world are engaged in mortal combat, and where neither side will give way till it has exhausted its resources. We presume that any regiment of militia would just as soon spend the winter at Gibralter, or Malta, or Corfu, as a dull English town, in different barracks, and with the average allowance of frost, snow and east winds. Very few of our readers will require to be told that no militia man will be obliged to go abroad against his will, inasmuch as he entered the service on the contrary understanding.

An Act of Parliament, however, is required before a single regiment of militia can be ordered to a foreign station, even if it has volunteered for the service. As the general embodiment of the militia, which a contemporary has affected to doubt, we beg to repeat our statement that it is intended to embody, all the militia regiments at a very early date, the precise order in which they are to be summoned depending on a variety of circumstances. It may be readily conceived that much has arisen during the eventful period of the recess to call for the assistance of Parliament, and we are quite sure that every member of the Legislature in his senses will come with the sincere and hearty determination to assist Government, the army, and the nation by every means in his power; and to oppose no measure, no vote of money or men, no arrangement having for its object the vigorous prosecution of the war. Having drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard in the face of a powerful and barbarious foe, and by the side of a noble ally, we must devote everything we possess in this world to the cause we have embraced, unless we would make up our minds to retire from the front rank of nations, and take our place we know not how far behind.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

Financial Effects of the War in England.

We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that the belief we expressed yesterday as to the state of the exchequer and the necessity of a loan, and the opinion we also avowed as to the scale of our earlier preparations having been unfortunately stinted by an undue anxiety to keep expenditure within the limits of income, are both unfounded. We can only say that if anything, we have rather understated the expenses of the war, as it is now to be carried on. Indeed, we hope and trust we are not to be told that the war at this moment is paid for out of our income, not only because we do not believe it, but because we should think it a most misplaced and disastrous ambition to attempt it.—It is utterly inconceivable that we can hope to keep up an effective force of even thirty thousand men in the Crimea as it ought to be kept up, with every possible appliance for its health and strength, till Sebastopol is safe in the hands of the allies, without greatly exceeding the estimates of last session and the expected revenue of the year.

Government has now laid its hands on every available steamer, and there is not a line of packet service which is not deranged in consequence. We are undertaking the conveyance not only of our own reinforcements, but also those of the French. The coaling, victualling, repairing, and occasionally replacing these transports, is an immense addition to the hire. Then we are buying and building at a greater rate than ever. If we are not substituting new firearms for the whole of the army, we ought to be. The The forces in the Crimea are represented as fairly out of elbows, ragged, shirtless, ill-shod, and altogether approximating to the condition of Omar Pasha's brave, but ill-used soldiery. Government is doing its best to mend matters in these respects, and a shipful of woollens had just arrived at the date of our last advices. It is also sending wooden houses for 25,000 men, stoves, charcoal, wood, and even coal from Heraclea.

Only yesterday we were told that the leather market was in a state of great excitement, and the Hudson's Bay Company thrown into transports, by some Government purchases, comprising an order for 18,000 buffalo hides, fortunately in store. We presume that next year we shall not be content with merely holding our annual navy review in the Baltic, instead of Spithead, but shall attempt some achievement worth the salt of our navy. For that purpose it is evident we must have an entirely new description of vessels, that can enter shallows and defy granite batteries. This cannot be done without vast expenses. Then, we should like to know the expense of the new company to every regiment in the line, the augmentation of the artillery, and the bringing a hundred regiments of militia into form and condition for regular service. Our few fortifications at home are receiving extensive additions. But here we must stop.

As to the opinion, which we happen to share with the whole of the public, that the conduct of the war, up to the end of September or thereabout, was stinted by the idea of keeping the expenditure within income, it is the only conceivable excuse for the fact of so little having been done for the whole of the two months after the expedition to the Crimea had been finally determined.

Now, would the British army have been in this condition, would the line of the defences have been forced on the 5th, should all our operations have been crippled, and should we have been compelled as was the case at the last date, altogether to suspend the operations of the siege, if reinforcements had been sent out in August and September, fast enough to keep up the army to a sufficient standard! The drain of this war has been very great, but not greater than what the experience of all former wars, and our knowledge of the climate and the enemy we had to deal with, might have led us to expect. A great deal has now been done, but it has been done at least two months too late. Why, unless it were from some idea, that the country had got to the bottom of its purse, and could afford no more? It is, however, some satisfaction to find this idea indignantly repudiated. The War Minister has only to do what he considers necessary to the safety and efficiency of our forces, and he has a *carte blanche* as to the expenses. The public—even the payers of income-tax—will hear it with satisfaction; for we are convinced there are few people in this country who would not feel the defeat of the British army in the Crimea as if it were a great domestic calamity. Any thing rather than that—loans, taxes, burdens, crippled trade, and all the ills consequent on war; but let not Russia have it to boast that she has overcome two great nations attempting to succour a third.

RELEASE OF LORD DUNKELLIN.—We have received the following very gratifying communication from a Galway correspondent:—"You will be glad to learn that Lord Dunkellin has been released from captivity by the Czar. On Sunday the Marquis of Clanricarde received a communication from the Emperor of Russia, intimating that, in consideration of the intimacy which existed between them, when his lordship was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, his Majesty had much pleasure in giving his son liberty, and that he was then on his way to England, on parole."

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia* which has just arrived home with the India mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, returned from transportation. He arrived via Madras. He was a first-class passenger on board the *Candia*, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politics. He looked care-worn. He was obliged to leave the steamer at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed he purposed visiting some part of Italy. He appeared sad on leaving the steamer; and while wishing good-bye to those who were bound for England, he remarked that he scarcely knew what countryman to call himself.

By a recent arrival at New York, we have late news from Australia, the dates being Melbourne, Sept. 20th, Sydney Sept. 25th. A vote of want of confidence in the Government had been carried by the local Legislature of Sydney, by a majority of 16. Sir Charles Hotham, the Governor had been making a tour of the mining districts, and was well received. At a puplic dinner given him at Bendigo, 'the President of the United States' was proposed as a toast, and received with applause. The British war steamer '*Torch*' had visited the new Hebrides Islands In their commercial review the papers speaks of the deplorable condition of trade. Large quantities of goods were forced off at auction, and prices still tended downward. New South Wales gold averaged at Sydney £3 17s 6d to £4 per ounce. The product of the mines had been satisfactory.

We see by the Official *Gazette* that the Government exercising the power vested in them by the Act 12 and 13 Vic., have appointed that the 12½ per cent duty now charged on printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, shall be reduced to 2½ per cent.

The New York City Superintendent of Schools, has recommended that Book-keeping, shall in future, be one of the branches of instruction in female schools, to enable the girls so taught to act as clerks, or book-keepers in after life. The Buffalo *Democracy* approves of this, and after saying that woman's sphere of labour must be enlarged, he adds: "If any doubt exists as to the capacity of women to keep books, it would be removed by a conversation with any intelligent American who had visited Paris. Most of the book-keeping in that city is done by females. And a great deal improvement they have been found to be upon men, in the situations of the usual employees about Banking and Commercial establishments. They do not steal. Money is much safer in the hands of women, than men. In France they are found to make much more trustworthy clerks and agents, than men did. They rarely gamble, and never keep mistresses."—*Colonist.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Dec. 13, 1854.

Last night after the report left, the House, in committee on ways and means, passed a resolution authorizing a loan of £350,000. The committee then passed the following resolutions reported from the committee of the whole.

1st. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to impose further penalties during a limited time to secure freedom of elections.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That Deputy Returning Officers, charged with not properly certifying any poll book or to insert therein a declaration of the number of votes and with duly transmitting the same to be liable to a penalty of £100 or to imprisonment for not less than six months or more than one year, or of imprisonment and fine together.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That the penalties already provided for altering or destroying any poll book or other election document to apply to making unlawful additions to the same.

4th. *Resolved*—That all persons refusing to appear and give evidence in offences against the laws of elections ought to be liable to a penalty of £50, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

5th. *Resolved*,—That a penalty of £10 for voting without qualification, and a penalty of £25 for voting under fraudulent conveyance, ought to be replaced by imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months, or a fine not less than £25 or more than £50, or by imprisonment and fine together, which penalties ought also to apply to persons wilfully voting under false or assumed names or designation.

6th. *Resolved*,—That a penalty of £10 for voting more than once at any election ought to be replaced by imprisonment for less than eight months or more than one year for every vote so given.

7th. *Resolved*,—That the above penalties shall continue until the 1st of January, 1856, and not longer.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.

The House met at 11 o'clock this a. m.

After routine business, Hon. Mr. Morin moved that when this House adjourns this day, it adjourn till the 23rd of February next.—Carried.

The following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency—viz:—

An Act for the removal of doubts, and to explain the Provincial Statute, 12 Vic. cap. 42.

To abolish imprisonment for debt and for other purposes.

To incorporate the town of Whitby, and to define the limits thereof.

To declare valid a certain survey of part of the town of Cornwall.

To incorporate the Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

To make better provision for the appropriation of the moneys arising from the lands heretofore known as Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for municipal purposes.

For the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada.

To amend the acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

To authorize an addition to the capital stock of Quebec Bank and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

To amend the Charter and to increase the capital stock of Bank of Montreal.

To authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Commercial Bank, M. D., and to facilitate the transfer of shares in certain cases.

To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the transfer of shares in certain cases.

To incorporate the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

To amend the several acts incorporating the City Bank, and to add to its capital stock.

To extend to Lower Canada the provision of the act to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of grain, pulse and seeds in Upper Canada.

To increase capital stock of La Banque du Peuple and for other purposes.

To amend the act to revive the act authorizing the inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the common of said Seigniory.

To amend the naturalization laws of this Province.

To incorporate the Huntingdon Academy.

Further to amend the act incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society.

To amend the act of incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company.

To erect the Town of Bytown into a city under the name of the City of Ottawa.

To amend the Upper Canada Joint Stock Pier Wharf, Dry Dock and Harbor Company's act.

To confirm a certain survey of Township of Bedford.

To authorize the Municipal Council of the township of Otonabee to exchange a concession road allowance for another portion of land given in lieu thereof.

To amend the act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec, Three Rivers, and of Montreal.

To increase the capital stock of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Company.

To enable Rev. Wm. Ritchie to sell and convey, to demise court lands held by him in trust.

To allow Notaries to receive advice of relations and friends without being thereunto by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries.

To extend the act intituled, "an act to authorize limited partnerships."

To regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

To provide for the holding of the several County Courts in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the county Judge.

To enable the Board of School Trustees of the town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of land in that town.

To incorporate the Canada Copper Company.

To incorporate the Magnetic Mining Company.

To regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which fall due on legal holidays.

To define the qualifications of voters in certain electoral districts, and a system for the registration of votes.

To amend the act relative to the Savings Banks in this Province.

To make legal the assessments made in Upper Canada during the year 1854.

To authorise the City of Quebec to raise a loan to consolidate their debt.

To amend the act incorporating the U. C. Mining Co.

To amend the act to make better provision for the establishment of municipal authoiriies in Lower Canada.

At three o'clock the honorable Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly proceeded in State to the Governor's House, and presented to his Excellency the Governor General the address passed by both houses, to which his Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

The expression of your approbation at such a moment is in the highest degree grateful to me. I am conscious that I brought, to discharge the functions of Governor General of Canada, few qualities, except a desire to do my duty to my Sovereign and the people of this Province, and a just appreciation of the magnitute and importance of the trust confided to me.

If any success has attended my endeavours, it is mainly due to the fact that I have been throughout enabled to co-operate cordially with the other branches of the Provincial Parliament, and with the public men enjoying their confidence. The testimony which you bear in this address to the improvement which has taken place in the happiness and prosperity of the Province, is of great value.

I pray God that Canada may advance with an accelerated speed in all the lines of progress, material and moral, during the years that are to come; and that this magnificent Province may continue to furnish an example of the noble purposes to which powers of self-government may be turned by an enlightened and high-minded people.

This address having been committed to the House by Mr. Speaker, it adjourned until the 23rd February, 1855.

Lord Elgin's Farewell Speech.

Lord Elgin gave a Farewell Ball, at Spencer Wood on the 1st, which was attended by about 500 persons, including many members of the Legislature. After supper, his Lordship addressed his guests as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

I do not intend to depart from the rule which I have prescribed for myself, of not giving toasts after supper at balls in this House. But I trust that in the position in which I am placed this evening, it will not be deemed altogether inexcusable in me if I try, at least, to say a few words to you, for I do not know that I shall succeed in the attempt before I drink off the bumper I have filled here, and which I intend to drain to the last drop. I wish I could address you in such strains as I have sometimes employed on similar occasions—strains suited to a festive meeting; but I confess that I have a weight at my heart and that it is not in me to be merry. For the last time, I stand before you in an official character, which I have borne for nearly eight years. For the last time, I am surrounded by a circle of friends with whom I have spent some of the pleasantest hours of my life. For the last time, I welcome you as my guests to this charming residence, which I have been in the habit of calling my house. I did not, I will frankly confess it, know what it would cost me to break this habit until the period of my departure approached and I began to feel that the great interests which have so long engrossed my attention and thoughts were passing out of my hands. I had a hint of what my feelings really were upon this point—a pretty broad hint too—one lovely morning in June last, when I returned to Quebec after my temporary absence in England, and landed at the coves below Spencer Wood, because it was Sunday, and I did not want to make a disturbance in the town, and when with the greetings of the old people in the coves, who put their heads out of their windows as I passed along, and cried "welcome home again" still ringing in my ears, I mounted the hill and drove through the Avenue to the house door. I saw the drooping trees on the lawn, with every one of which I was so familliar, clothed in the green of spring, and the river beyond, calm and transparent as a mirror, and the ships fixed and motionless as statues on its surface, and the whole landscape bathed in a flood of that bright Canadian sunshine which so seldom pierces our murky atmosphere on the other side of the Atlantic. I began to think that those persons were to be envied who were not forced by the necessities of their positions, to quit these engrossing retreats, and lovely scenes for the purpose of proceeding to distant lands, but who are able to remain among them, until they pass to that quiet corner of the garden of Mount Harmon which juts into the river and commands a view of the city, the shipping, Point Lévi, the Island Orleans, and the range of Lorentine, so through the dim watches of the tranquil night which precedes the dawning of the eternal day, the majestic citidel of Quebec, with its nobler train of Statellite Hills, may seem to rest for ever on the sight, and the low murmur of the waters of the St. Lawrence, with the hum of busy life on their surface to fall ceaselessly on the ear. I cannot bring myself to believe that the future has in store for me any interests which will fill the place of those I am now abandoning. But although I must henceforward be to you as a stranger (no, no); although my official connection with you and your interests will have become in a few days matter of history, yet I trust that through some one channel or another the tidings of your prosperity and progress may occasionally reach me, that I may hear, from time to time, of the steady growth and development of those principles of liberty and order, of manly independence in combination, with respect for authority and law, of national life, in harmony with attachment to British connection, which it has been my earnest endeavour, to the extent of my humble means of influence, to implant and to establish. I trust too, that I shall hear that this house continues to be what I have ever sought to render it, a neutral territory on which persons of opposite opinions, political and religious, may meet together in harmony, and forget their differences for a season. And I have good hope that this will be the case for several reasons, and among others for one which I can hardly allude to, for it might be an impertinance in me to dwell upon it. But I think that without any breach of delicacy or decorum, I may venture to say that many years ago, when I was much younger than I am now, and when we stood towards each other in a relation somewhat different from that which has recently subsisted between us, I learned to look up to Sir Edmund Head with respect, as a gentleman of the highest character, the greatest ability, and the most varied accomplishments and attainments. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only to add the sad word Farewell. I drink this bumper to the health of you all, collectively and individually. I trust that I may hope to leave behind me some who will look back with feelings of kindly recollection to the period of our intercourse, with some of whom I have been on terms of intimate official connection, whose worth and talent I have had the best means of appreciating, and who could bear witness, at least, if they please to do so, to the spirit, intentions and motives, with which I have administered your affairs; some with whom I have been bound by the ties of personal regard. And if reciprocity be essential to enmity, then most assuredly I can leave behind me no enemies. I am aware that there must be persons in so large a society as this who think that they have grievences to complain of, that due consideration has not been in all cases shown to them. Let them believe me, and they ought to believe me, for the testimony of a dying man is evidence even in a court of justice. Let them believe me, then, when I assure them in this, the last hour of my agony, that no such errors of omission or commission have been intentional on my part. Farewell, and God bless you.

During the delivery of the address, His Excellency was frequently interrupted by vehement applause, and, at its conclusion, the cheers lasted for some minutes.

Sir Edmund Head, in a short speech, proposed Lord Elgin's health, which was received with loud cheers.

Distress at the Au Sable Fishing Station.

We learn from Mr. Edward Thompson, who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, that the fishermen and inhabitants at the North of the Au Sable River, are suffering greatly from the want of provisions. Mr. Thompson left there a week ago to-day, in company with five others, to escape starvation. They sailed in an open fishing-boat to Point au Barques. Here two were overcome by hunger and fatigue and the want of food, were obliged to stop at the light-house. The remaining four walked with packs on their back, about thirty miles, where they took a boat and sailed to Port Huron. Thence to Detroit they came by stage. The people at Au Sable Station have been disappointed in receiving supplies. Only one man there had his winter provisions when our informant left, and he had refused an offer of $35 for a barrel of flour. The boarding house keepers had given notice that they could no longer provide their boarders with food necessary to maintain life. There were at the Station twelve families and forty-seven boats. On Thursday last eighty-three men started to walk by the coast to Saginaw. Some have, probably, not been able to bear the hardships of the journey, and have perished on the way. One man who accompanied Mr. Thompson, came near freezing to death; he lay several times on the snow exhausted and almost torpid, and it was only by great exertions that his friends could arouse him. Messrs. Haws, Thompson, &c., at Pennepoy, near Point au Barques, have dismissed some of their men on account of the shortness of their supplies. At Sable Highlands and Port Huron also, provisions are scarce. In fact, on all the coast of Lake Huron winter supplies are needed. We fear we we may ere long have to record some sad cases of death, occasioned by starvation and cold.—*Detroit Advertiser, Dec.* 14.

A THIEF CAUGHT.—An American traveller was robbed of some £50 in this city, on Wednesday last. Chief-constable Van Velkenburg got on the track of the thief, and arrested him in spite of his six-barrelled Colt's revolver, which he endeavoured to use. The money was found with the prisoner, who is now in the cells, preparing for the penitentiary. Some assert that he is the real Townsend, the murderer of Mr. Nelles, but there is as yet no evidence of the fact.—*London Prototype.*

The branch house in this city of the extensive sugar firm at Montreal—the Messrs. Mitchell, have the honour of importing the first cargo received at this place *via* railroad. The cars of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad on Monday, loaded at the Queen's Wharf, and discharged at their depot foot of Bay Street, a lot of sugar ex-schooner *Trade Wind* (about 100 hhds) consigned on West India account. The clean appearance and good order of the packages prove the superiority of the Portland and St. Lawrence route, to the New York—and we understand the former has some seven cents per 100lb the advantage in point of charges.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE BY MACHINERY.—A foreign correspondent of the *Boston Traveler*, says a patent has been taken out in England for making boots and shoes by machinery. So favourable are the prospects that a public company has advanced $25,000 to erect the necessary machinery, by the river side at Pimlico, and the worth of the invention has been estimated at millions of money. It will undersell and ruin the vast quantities of every indifferent articles now produced, chiefly from Northamptonshire, and it is stated it will furnish 17,000 pair per diem of stoutly finished boots and shoes.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, December 22, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	a	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	0	a	7	6
" Spring	7	6	a	7	9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	25	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	6	a	4	8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	0	a	3	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	0	a	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	120	0	a	140	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	a	62	6
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25	0	a	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	9	a	0	10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	1	0	a	1	3
Turkeys—each	3	0	a	4	0
Geese—each	2	0	a	2	3
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	1	3	a	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	a	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	1
Coal—per ton	32	6	a	50	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	a	0	9

Married.

At Toronto, December 16th, by the Rev. J. Gemley, Mr. James Little, of Owen Sound, to Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, of this city.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Roswell Cheney, Mr. Conrad Weigan, of Philidelphia, to Miss Martha D. Aaron, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, of Norristown.

New Advertisements.

Christmas is Coming!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Galters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

TEA MEETING.

THE Ladies of the 2nd Richmond Street Wesleyan Church, intend holding a TEA MEETING, on Monday Evening, January 1st, for the benefit of said Church.

The patronage of their Friends and the Public are respectfully solicited, as every exertion will be made to render the Meeting pleasant.

Bill of Fare.

TEA AND COFFEE,
TEA CAKES, CHEESE,
BISCUIT, HAM,
BUNNS, CHICKENS,
BREAD, GEESE,
TURKEYS, &c.

Confections & Fruit.

CAKES,
POUND CAKE, FRUIT CAKE,
SMALL CAKE,
&c., &c.

☞ *TEA served at Five o'clock.* ☜

TICKETS can be procured of Mrs. Wallace, Centre Street; Mrs. Baker, do.; S. Lewis, Richmond Street, and at the door.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the abovenamed State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
WARD OF SAINT ANDREW!

GENTLEMEN,—One of your present Aldermen being about to retire from the representation of the Ward, I take the opportunity of offering my services in that capacity for the ensuing year.

If you should consider me worthy of your confidence and place me at the poll as your Representative, the stake I have in the Ward and a desire to decrease taxation, I trust will be a guarantee for my attention, not only to your interests, but so that of the city generally.

I therefore respectfully solicit your support.

Your obedient servant,
R. P. CROOKS.

Toronto, December 15, 1854.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

1855.
Jan. 5.—"English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," Rev. R. Burns, D.D.
Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Pyper, D.D.
Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.
Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.
Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommodation.	Express.
		A M	A M.	P M	P M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart		7 00	11 30	1 10	11 20
Thorald		7 10	P M	1 35	A M
St. Catharines		7 55	12 05	1 15	12 05
Jordan		8 20		1 58	
Beamsville		8 45		2 10	
Grimsby		9 15		2 20	
Stoney Creek		9 50		2 40	
HAMILTON arrive		10 10	1 15	2 50	1 20
HAMILTON depart		A M 8 15	1 25	3 05	1 30
Dundas		9 10		3 25	
Flamboro'		9 25		3 35	
Fairchild's Creek		10 00		4 05	
GALT depart		9 10		5 00	
GALT arrive		11 40		5 10	
Paris		10 25	2 15	1 30	3 00
Princeton		10 45		1 55	
Woodstock		11 30	3 30	5 30	3 55
Beachville		11 50		5 45	
		P M			
Ingersoll		12 10	3 50	6 00	4 15
Dorchester		12 30		6 20	
LONDON arrive		12 50	4 25	6 10	4 50
LONDON depart		A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo		10 55	5 00	7 20	5 25
Adelaide Road		11 15			
Ekfrid		11 35		7 50	
		P M			
Mosa		12 05			
Wardsville		12 25	6 00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville		1 15			
Chatham		2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
Windsor, arrive		4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommodation.	Mixed	Express.	Mixed	Mixed	Express.
	A M.		A M		P M.	P M
WINDSOR depart	4 00		10 00		2 30	7 00
Chatham	5 10		11 40		4 35	8 10
Thamesville			P M		5 15	
Wardsville	6 35		12 35		5 50	9 10
Mosa					6 20	
Ekfrid	7 15				6 45	
Adelaide road					7 00	
Lobo	7 45		1 45		7 15	10 10
LONDON arrive	8 10		2 10		7 50	11 05
					P.M.	
depart	8 20		2 25	5 10		11 15
Dorchester	8 40			5 30		
Ingersol	9 00		3 00	5 55		11 50
Beachville	9 15			6 20		A M.
Woodstock	9 30		3 25	6 10		12 15
Princeton	10 05			7 20		
Paris	10 25		4 25	7 45		1 05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50		4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9 15		3 15			
GALT arrive	11 40		5 10			
Flamboro'	11 20			8 50		
Dundas	11 35			6 05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11 48		5 40	9 30		2 25
	P M	P M				
depart	12 00	3 30	5 50			2 35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 10	4 20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 10				
Jordan	1 10	5 00				
St. Catharines	1 25	5 25	7 00			3 45
Thorald	1 35	5 40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2 00	6 20	7 35			4 20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 6.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room, will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS.

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Clouks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year.—

W. J. MACDONELL, PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 P.M., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT

The English House. No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appraize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 80, *Yonge Street.*

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale Dealers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, cheaper in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and rubs color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

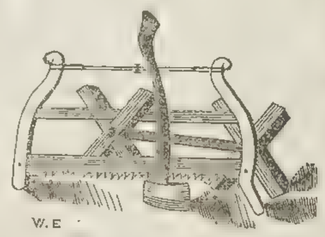
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88.

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction depending on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

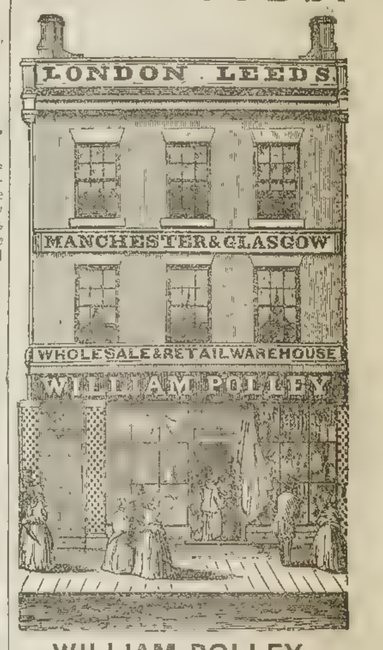
RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Netts, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

*A

Poetry.

The Light at Home.

The Light at home! how bright it beams,
When evening shades around us fall!
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, to rest, to comfort call.
When tired with the toils of day,
The strife for glory, gold or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the Light at Home!

When through the dark and stormy night,
The weary wanderer homeward hies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the Light at Home! he feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love which banish care,
Around the Light at Home!

The Light at Home! where'er at last
It greets the seamen through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast,
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled,
Since Mary gave her parting kiss,
But the sad tears which then she shed,
Will now be paid with rapturous bliss,
Around the Light at Home!

The Light at Home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow
And lighten up the heaviest heart,
Around the Light at Home!

SNOW DRIFT ON THE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, a freight train found itself entangled in a snow-drift on the Great Western Railway near Lobo, and as the snow fell very heavily, it soon became quite fast. Mr. Ward, the London station master immediately despatched the *Rhinoceros*, one of the most powerful English engines lately imported by the Company, which with scientific strength rescued half of the train and brought it in safety to London. Upon returning for the other portion, it was found impossible to move it in consequence of the accumulation of snow which had taken place. Three engines were now despatched, but so firmly was the train embedded, that the couplings and draw bars gave way, the cars remaining fixtures. Soon after, two passenger trains from the West came up, which were of course, obliged to remain on the track. Night came, and the passengers passed the still hours in the cars. But they were not uncared for, for Mr. Gregory, the Division Superintendent, sent out for their use a sheep, two hogs, four barrels of crackers, two barrels of beer, tea, sugar, &c., together with tea-kettles, frying-pans, and other appliances necessary in the culinary art. In the morning, a gang of between four and five hundred men was put on to clear the track, but the snow having accumulated to a depth of four feet, for a distance of three miles, it may be well conceived that they occupied more time in performing their task, than was agreeable to the passengers. However after thirty six hours of incessant labor, the snow was removed so that the trains could resume their course. The passengers made very considerable havoc with the provisions, but one barrel of beer returned unbroached, and as there were upwards of two hundred passengers in all, it seems probable that a large number of them were teetotallers.—*London Free Press.*

MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—The temperance alliance of Great Britain have resolved to raise a fund of $50,000 to agitate for, the enactment of a prohibitory law.

ANECDOTES OF BAD LIQUOR.—"A friend of mine returning from the depot a few morning since, with a bottle of freshly-imported 'Maine Law,' saw a lady a little in advance of him whom he must inevitably join. So, tucking the bottle under his arm, he walked alongside. 'Well,' said the young lady, after disposing of 'health' and 'the weather,' what is that bundle you are carying so mysteriously under your arm?

"'Oh! nothing but a coat, which the tailor has just been mending for me!'

"'Oh! it's a *coat*, is it? Well, you'd better carry it back and get him to sew up one more hole, for it *leaks* now!'

"This is the same young man whose cash account, after his last summer's travels, was marked by the very frequent recurrence of the item: '*Porter*, twenty-five cents." His father expressed some surprise that it should cost so much to transport a small carpet-bag from place to place; whereas the original investments were made in small bottles of *Brown stout*.

"Speaking of this; just before the passage of the 'Maine Law' I came out of a little establishment in N——, of a dark and rainy evening, behind a very drunken fellow, who 'beat up' the sidewalk a few rods in advance. Presently he 'missed stays' on the 'starboard tack,' and ran into a tree. He pulled off what was originally intended for a hat, 'teetered' a moment on his toes, and apologized to the jostled individual, with a 'hic-cup' between every other word:

"'Schuze me, shir; I 'shure you, shir, 'tirely 'tentional on my part. Sho dark, shir, I didn't see you. 'Schuze me, shir, 'schuze me, shir, *if you please*.

"After which obsequious explanation, and an abortive effort to put on his hat, he essayed to continue on his way; but brought up again on the first lurch against the same tree—

"'I really beg your pardon, shir; I'm 'fraid you'll 'spect that I'm 'tossicated; but I 'shure you, shir, I never was more shober in all my life. It's dark and splashy; and really, shir, I 'shoposed, shir, *you gone along!*'"—*Knickerbocker.*

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE.						POUNDS.					
Currency.				Sterling.		Currency.				Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to		1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"		2
0	0	3½	"	0	3	3	13	0	"		3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"		4
0	0	6½	"	0	5	6	1	8	"		5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"		6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"		7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"		8
0	0	11½	"	0	9	10	19	0	"		9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"		10
0	1	1½	"	0	11	13	7	8	"		11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"		12
						15	16	4	"		13
0	1	2½	"	1	0	17	0	8	"		14
0	2	5½	"	2	0	18	5	0	"		15
0	3	8½	"	3	0	19	9	4	"		16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"		17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"		18
0	7	3½	"	6	0	23	2	4	"		19
0	8	6½	"	7	0	24	6	8	"		20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"		100
0	10	11½	"	9	0	243	6	8	"		200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"		300
0	13	4½	"	11	0	486	13	4	"		400
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	"		500
0	15	10½	"	13	0	730	0	0	"		600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"		700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"		800
0	19	5½	"	16	0	1095	0	0	"		900
0	0	8½	"	17	0	1216	13	4	"		1000
1	1	11½	"	18	0	2433	6	8	"		2000
1	3	1½	"	19	0	4866	13	4	"		4000
1	4	4	"	£1	0	8305	6	8	"		5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do 36, 114.
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do 1 to 10, 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36,
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160
11 122, 12 85, 13, 10, 14, 13
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A series of pamphlets has of late been directed to the condition and to the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of meeting to further promote Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural and Political, not based on complexion or consideration, and in the imperative duty now resting upon all the loyal inhabitants to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the ground of their constitutional characteristics and origin, the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associate capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as Canadians,—1st. To cultivate a friendly harmony and to diffuse a kind feeling among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come into contact and 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition, or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities in the North West [illegible] to the exclusion for the time, in preference to the Lessee of Canada, thereby promulgating the dangerous principle that God selected a portion of the human species, and [illegible] under the Brazil, Low in Britain America, those of darker hue, because [illegible] of blood [illegible] drawers of water' to those of white complexion. And [illegible] to do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and to promote peace, harmony and good will among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and in Canada, and to that end to encourage [illegible] and to [illegible] and to [illegible] so as to bring [illegible] to such measures, and to take such steps from time to time, as may be found necessary to carry out the objects of this Union.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Alienea American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

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Toronto, March, 1854.

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R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

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This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

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☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

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Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

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Provincial Freeman.

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"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1854. { NUMBER 41.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are.

J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication, or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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Business Directory.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

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THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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W. H. ASHWORTH

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As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

The Closing Scene.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[The *North British Review* pronounces this poem the best that has ever been written by an American author.]

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hew'd
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumb'rous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew;
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble around the unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows, circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An earlier harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east,
All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow, through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped—and broke with her the ashen crust,
And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume;
Re-gave the swords to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bow'd;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and winter closed the Autumn scene.

From the Empire.

The Anti-Slavery Conference, held in London, Nov. 29th and 30th.

First Day's Proceedings.

Pursuant to the circular which has been extensively circulated among British abolitionists, the Anti-Slavery Conference was held under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the London Tavern, on Wednesday and Thursday last. At ten o'clock on the morning of the first mentioned a large number of the leading friends of the movement assembled at the place of meeting, among whom we observed Samuel Gurney, Esq., (the president), Major-General Thompson, Messrs. Joseph Sturge Joseph Cooper, Henry Sterry, Duncan McLaren (late Lord Provost of Edinburgh), G. W. Alexander, Charles Gilpin, Josiah Forster, Elihu Burritt, Stephen Bourne (late a stipendiary magistrate in Demerara), J. T. Price (Neath), George Thompson (Editor of the *Empire*), B. B. Wiffin (Woburn), Parker Pillsbury (of Boston, Massachusetts), Victor Schœlcher (late member of the French National Assembly), John Croppen (Liverpool), Dr. Hodgkin, F. C. Adams (of the city of Washington, United States), F. Wheeler and W. Tatham (Rochester), L. A. Chamerovzow, W. Farmer and F. W. Chessoon; and the Revs. J. Andrews (of Jamaica), Thos. Henderson (of Demerara),—Cornish (of Jamaica), James Sherman, J. H. Hinton, M. A., Edward Mathews (of Wisconsin), Dr. Burns, Dr. Carlisle, W. Tyler, H. Richard, D. Thomas, Dr. Massie, John Kennedy, C. Stovel, W. James (Bristol), H. Solly (Bristol), J. Woodwark (Southampton), and F. Bishop (Liverpool). The following places were represented by delegates, viz:—London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Worcester, Rochdale, Oxford, Coggeshall, Croydon, Southampton, Woburn, Jamaica, Brighton, Colchester, Swansea, Banbury, Leighton, Woolwich, Washington, U. S., Massachusetts, U. S., and Wakefield.

Mr. Samuel Gurney having been elected to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings by glancing at the state of the question as it regards the African slave trade and Cuba, and strongly animadverted upon slavery in the United States.

Mr. Chamerovzow, the secretary, read the list of delegates, and also read or gave the substance of letters received from the Revs. T. Binney, W. Arthur, W. Brock, and C. B. Gribble; and Messrs. James Houghton (Dublin), J. S. Buckingham, W. Forster, R. Webb (Dublin), W. Smeal [Glasgow], Wilson Armistead [Leeds], and a large number of other ministers and gentlemen.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton next read an eloquent paper on the first subject mentioned in the programme, viz., "The present position of the anti-slavery question in Great Britain as a public question, and the duty of British abolitionists." Mr. Hinton paid a glowing eulogy to Clarkson, Wilberforce, and their fellow-labourers in the cause of West India emancipation, and urged the equal importance of the anti-slavery cause now with what it was in their time. He dwelt upon the great value of the present influence of England for the extirpation of slavery and the slave trade. He stated that the question in this country was now quiescent, but not extinct—embarrassed, but still reviving. He referred to the complicated question of the sugar duties as one of the principal causes of division and weakness; but he believed it to be the desire of the Anti-Slavery Society to obliterate all traces of a momentary alienation. They wished to marshall the anti-slavery forces for action. British abolitionists had no time nor heart for anti-slavery sentimentalism. "Tell us what to do," they said, "in order to rid the world of slavery, and it shall be done."

Mr. Joseph Price, of Neath, proposed the first resolution, which, after stating that 8,000,000 of human beings are now held in as chattels in the United States, the Brazils, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch colonies, asserted the essential immorality and unrighteousness of the doctrine that it is lawful for man to hold property in man; and encouraged the British Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to prosecute its labours with undiminished energy. Mr. Price referred in terms of the highest approval to the recent mission of three "Friends" to the slave states of America, and considered that religious work had exercised a most important influence for good. He thought that slavery in America might be abolished by a plan of money compensation to slaveholders.

Major-General Thompson next made a few observations. He thought that Spain was able to effect emancipation in Cuba, from the fact that France had succeeded in doing so in her colonies. The Americans, he said, were going to take Cuba; but if the Spaniards would preserve that island to their rule, they must abolish slavery. The English Government could do much to bring about this happy result; and they had a great political interest in its accomplishment, for if Cuba became the possession of the slave power, nothing could save the West Indies from its grasp. The question was one of vast importance, as the possession of Cuba by the United States was only part of one vast scheme for the universal spread of slavery over all tropical regions.

The Rev. John Woodwark seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Price. He urged the importance of the wide-spread diffusion of suitable tracts, and other publications. He thought the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* should be more generally read.

Mr. Alderman Harrison eulogised the address of Mr. Hinton, but suggested some verbal alterations.

The Rev. Edward Mathews, of Wisconsin thought that the quiescent state of public opinion alluded to by Mr. Hinton was mainly attributed to the bad influence exercised by several pro-slavery religious bodies of America upon certain religious denominations in this country.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and unanimously passed.

The Rev. P. H. Cornford [late missionary of Jamaica] proposed the second resolution, which declared that the results of West India emancipation were on the whole truly gratifying and satisfactory; and that most of the evils existing in the West Indies were attributable either to the pernicious influences of slavery, or to other causes altogether irrespective of the Act of Emancipation.

Mr. Cornish, in the course of a long and able speech, mainly animadverted upon the "truck" and "contract" systems, and the introduction of free immigrants, as exercising a very injurious influence upon the physical and moral condition of the free labourers of the West India islands. He paid a high tribute to the character of the negroes of those islands, and declared that they were a most industrious class; but he asked, what has the commercial question to do with the right or the wrong of slavery? As well might one ask what is the value of virtue, or the worth of justice. One out of every six of the coloured population were members of Christian churches, and none were admitted without the most rigid test of their qualification. The Baptist Missionary Society found that, at the present time, all the money that they had ever spent in the West Indies was from those represented in chapels, schoolhouses, and other religious property built by coloured communicants in Baptist churches. The great treadmill erected at, or near Port Maria, under the apprehension that emancipation would engender a vast amount of crime among the blacks, had never been used, and he had not heard during his long residence among them one of their number breaking into a house at night. Indeed, their vices were of quite a venial character. Black men occupied pulpits, black men filled important posts in the press, and they even took their places as legislators in the House of Assembly. The speaker concluded by an eloquent denunciation of the doctrine that man can hold property in man.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson, of British Guiana, seconded the resolution. He referred to the gigantic evils which slavery must necessarily create among the enslaved population, many of which must still cling to them, even at the end of sixteen years' possession of their rights, but he believed, from practical knowledge, that where justice is done to the free labourer he generally becomes a respectable man, and a good member of society. He referred to various laws existing in British Guiana [among others, to the masters' and servants' act], which he believed exercised a demoralizing influence upon the negro population. The speaker read copious extracts from the most recent reports of several magistrates residing in the colony, in confirmation of his statement that the coloured people were rapidly advancing in civilisation These documents particularly referred to their increasing regard for education, and the great progress which habits of temperance had made amongst them.

In reply to a question put by the Chairman,

Mr. Henderson stated that to his own knowledge the property of careful and judicious planters had greatly increased in value since the passing of the Act of Emancipation.

The Chairman thought ths information important, as the British public were continually hearing of the adversity to which property in the West Indies was subjected. A relative of his [a Captain Weston] had recently gone to an estate in Jamaica, which he found in a very deplorable state, but a personal examination of the cause soon assured him that, by the adoption of practicable improvements, it would pay a fair profit and become a valuable property. He did not think the Anti-Slavery Society could do better service than to lay such facts before the world. He considered a clear, distinct, and forcible history of the commercial question highly important to the success of the cause.

Mr. Joseph Sturge spoke of the impossibility of commercial success in the West Indies, while there were so many non-resident planters. He regarded it as a gratifying fact that three-fifths of the heads of coloured families in Jamaica are holders of freehold property.

Mr. Cornish referred to the great waste of sugar, both before and after its shipment. He considered the almost exclusive cultivation of sugar, the exclusion of other indigenous products, as having greatly retarded the progress of the colonies.

Mr. S. Bourne [late stipendiary magistrate of Demerara] said that he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Joseph John Gurney when he visited the West Indies. Mr. Gurney asked him whether slave labour was as cheap as free labour. At that time he was almost ready to reply in the affirmative, but on making searching inquiry, he came to a totally opposite conclusion. He believed that it would be a great advantage to the colonies if cotton, as well as sugar, was cultivated. Many benevolent persons of his acquaintance had been hampered with difficulties on the subject of emancipation. He was ready to prove to such persons—1. That by properly draining the land, one-third more canes would be produced. 2. That this measure would improve the general health, and also attract fresh capitalists to the colonies. 3. That the introduction of a more simple machinery [such as he had placed on view, in another part of the building,] would double the quantity of sugar produced. 4. By the suitable industrial education of the labourers. He suggested that the conference should appoint a sub-committee to consider the subject.

The Rev. W. James, of Bristol, remarked that he had conversed with gentlemen connected with the West Indies, who had complained that the negroes would not work. He wished some information on this point.

Mr. Bourne replied that he never knew of any deficiency in the labour market when a sufficient remuneration was offered.

The Chairman asked if the negro would work properly for stipulated wages.

Mr. Bourne replied in the affirmative.

A conversation ensued, in which Mr. Chamerovzow, Mr. Woodwark, and Mr. Joseph Clark took part.

Mr. Chamerovzow stated that the substance of the numerous letters that he had received from the West Indies on the subject, was to the effect that there was no indisposition to work on the part of the coloured population, and that when they refused to do so, it was almost invariably the fault of the planter.

Mr. George Thompson earnestly recommended every member of the conference to peruse Dr. Davy's recently published work on "Slavery before and after Emancipation," which contained the results of a very extensive personal inquiry on the subject which had been considered by the conference, and furnished a most valuable body of evidence to all abolitionists.

The resolution having been carried, the conference adjourned.

First Day—Afternoon Sitting.

At three o'clock the conference re-assembled, and J. T. Price, Esq., was voted to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Gurney.

M. Victor Schœlcher, (a member of the late French National Assembly) arose amid much cheering to propose the third resolution, which declared that the results of emancipation in the French West India colonies were highly encouraging, considering the brief period this measure has been in operation; and that they were an additional illustration of the perfect safety of immediate abolition. M. Schœlcher reviewed the state of public opinion in France on the slave question prior to the revolution of 1848. One of the first acts of the Provincial Government [which he should ever consider it an honour to have been associated with] was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. They abolished it without transition, and in so doing the planters themselves had declared that the Government had acted wisely. In proof of this he quoted from various colonial newspapers. With regard to the insurrection of negroes at Martinique, that took place before the Act of Emancipation had taken effect, in fact that was a result of the revolution at home. He drew a rather gloomy picture of the present state of the colonies under the Empire. Slavery had been for ever abolished in the colonies by the decrees of the Republic, but much injustice was still perpetuated. The governor of Guadaloupe had dismissed the Attorney-General, and driven away the bishops, because they refused to make their high offices subservient to compulsory labour. Pride of caste, he thought, was an evil which takes the longest time to cure. It is because the free blacks have had the impudence to say, "Am I not as much as you?" that these difficulties have arisen. But there is order now in the Antilles, as there is in Paris. Any negro is liable to be arrested on the highway if he have not a passport, for which he is obliged to pay. The education of the blacks is subjected to equally obnoxious regulations. He spoke of the evils of free immigration, connected with which there are always the evils of slavery. But he found consolation in the fact that the destiny of evil is to be temporary, of good to be everlasting. He referred to the statement that the European republican leaders had agreed to overlook American slavery. It could not be so. He, for one, as a Republican, believed that slavery is nowhere so great a shame as in a republic. He denounced, in terms of strong indignation, the slavery of the United States, but believed that the American abolitionists would yet overthrow this, its last stronghold. —M. Schœlcher's address was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the meeting.—In reply to a question, M. Schœlchers stated that 120,000,000 francs had been paid as compensation to the slaveholders by the French Government.

Mr. Sturge stated that he believed no man had done more than Victor Schœlcher towards effecting emancipation in the French colonies.

Mr. Chamerovzow said that he had ascertained from French colonial authorities that the prosperity of the Bourbon and of the other islands had considerably increased since the abolition of slavery.

Mr. G. W. Alexander, after paying a tribute of respect to the anti-slavery labours of Schœlcher, Lamertine, and Arago, stated that, during a recent visit he had paid to Guadaloupe and Martinique, he was glad to find but little of the prejudice against colour.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Chamerovzow brought formard a resolution, which lamented the continued existence of the Cuban slave trade; and urged upon the Spanish Government the fulfilment of the solemn engagement to effect its abolition, which it had entered into by treaty, as well as by the acceptance of £400,000 as compensation. Mr. Chamerovzow stated that frequent remonstrances had been addressed to the Spanish Government by successive British ministers, and that repeated promises of a satisfactory kind had been made in return, and several captains-general of Cuba had been removed. It was supposed by most persons that Generals Concha and Valdes were inclined to anti-slavery measures, and the rigid enforcement of the treaties; but they both had received immense sums of money for supporting the slave trade. General Concha, the present Captain-General, had also formerly held that office, during which period he received bribes. During the recent disturbances in Spain he had made his return to his present high office a condition of his support of O'Donnell. He [Mr. Chamerovzow] had read a copy of a book published by General Concha in Madrid, in which he asserted that Cuba must have a large slave population, and therefore that the African slave trade must be maintained. True, he issued, as all his successors have done, a proclamation stating that he intended to put down the slave trade, but certain arguments in the shape of ounces of gold had already prevailed with him. He will make professions, but will not fulfil them. Of General Valdes he could say, that he knew the names of persons engaged in the slave trade who had paid him for permission to do so. As a proof of the manner in which the slave returns are falsified, the speaker said that the census for 1850 made the number of slaves 100,000 less than they were stated to be in 1840—a falsehood all the more striking when it was known that from 15 to 20 thousand slaves are annually imported from Africa. The Spanish Government constantly increases the slave population to intimidate the colony; for in the event of a revolt against their rule, they would liberate the slaves that they might possess their support. For many years there has been an anti-slavery party in Cuba; but the men who petitioned O'Donnell for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade had been imprisoned, or otherwise persecuted. The majority of the planters are in favour of a discontinuance of the slave trade. Mr. Chamerovzow, in conclusion, stated that the annexation schemes prevalent in the United States had been originated by the liberal party in Cuba, and that American slaveholders have taken advantage of this circumstance. Another piratical expedition was being prepared. He considered that Cuban slavery was less odious in many of its features than American slavery. If America obtained Cuba, our West India possessions would be placed in great jeopardy. Lord John Russell had stated that, if that event took place, they could not be preserved.

Mr. Sturge briefly moved, and Mr. Isaac Bass, of Brighton, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ralph Carr, of Watford, urged the greater importance of the land slave trade over the sea slave trade, considering, as he did, that the latter could not exist without the former.

After a suggestion from the Rev. James Ballantyne, M.A., of Edinburgh,

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, in a short but eloquent speech, referred to the deliberate violation of the slave trade statutes of the United States by the Government of that country, in proof of the uselessness of remonstrating with the Spanish authorities. 19,000 Africans were imported into the States every year, and nobody could wonder at it, seeing that nearly every President is a slaveholder, and being one is a recommendation to the office. Slavery has only to say, "Do this, and it is done;" and it will obtain Cuba.

Mr. Reynolds suggested that application should be made for the return of the £400,000 paid to Spain.

After a few remarks by the Revs. Mr. Solly, C. Stovel, and Edward Mathews, and Mr. Carr, the resolution was ordered to stand over until the following morning, that the committee might make in it certain alterations which had been suggested during the discussion.

Second Day's Proceedings.

John Cropper, Esq., having been called to the chair.

John Candler, Esq., rose to move a resolution in reference to the extinction of the slave trade in Brazil. As an evidence of the animus of the Government he would mention that, in November, 1852, two small cargoes of slaves landed on the coast of that country were taken and restored to liberty by the authorities, and for more than two years not a slave had been imported there. A few years since an attempt was made to introduce a cargo by a Cuban slaver under the American flag, but the attempt was discovered and frustrated by the Government, who took and imprisoned the captain. So far as depended on the Brazilian Government, the slave trade was extinct and would remain so. Nobody in Brazil doubted the sincerty of the Emperor and his Cabinet in the matter. The native population looked with great suspicion upon the Portuguese who had been engaged in the traffic. Previous to 1852 no less than 50,000 slaves were annually introduced into that country, so that, during the last four years, 200,000 were saved from importation. All that had been effected through the determined efforts of the British Government. Three persons in Rio Janeiro formed themselves into an anti-slavery society; they shortly increased to 21, and when himself (Mr. Chandler) and Mr. Wilson Burgess were there, two years afterwards, they had increased to 215; and instead of holding their meetings with closed doors they held them in a public saloon. Attempts had also been made in the Brazilian Legislature to put down slavery. A bill was introduced into the legislature declaring every child thereafter to be born free. The effort failed. The people at large, however, were friendly to slavery. There were a few merchants and planters who thought they could do better without the trade than with it, but until they got a supply of emigrants they refused to free their slaves. During the present autumn a bill had been introduced into the Legislature to prevent the internal slave trade, and it was thought that public sentiment was so far advanced, that in the next session they would be able to carry it. In America there was but one State, Georgia, which forbid the internal slave trade; and that only upon a principle of expediency, because their market was already overstocked. In the Brazilian towns the larger number of inhabitants were slaves, and there could, therefore, be little persecution, because it might lead to rebellion. Horses and carts are now used where slaves were formerly employed for the transit of goods, which had given the slaves some satisfaction, as they were allowed to work partly for their own profit. The conference were justified, therefore, in their resolution, in expressing encouragement of the Brazilians who were disposed to give liberty to as many of their slaves as they thought were deserving it. Their laws were very favourable to that purpose, because every slave was entitled to go into the market, get himself valued by the authorities, and at that, or any subsequent period, demand his freedom at that price.

Mr. Robert Chaulton seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wilson Burgess supported it.

A gentleman inquired whether the prejudice against color, in Brazil, was as great as in the United States?

Mr. Burgess believed it was not; but he rather attributed the fact to the circumstance that the Brazilians were so very near the complexion of their slaves. (Laughter.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. James Sherman then rose to propose a resolution deprecating American slavery, reprobating the conduct of those American ministers who defended or apologized for it, and calling upon the churches in this kingdom to protest against it; commending those American churches which are faithful to the slave's cause to fraternal regard; eulogising the whole conduct of anti-slavery members of Congress, and finally expressing cordial sympathy with the abolitionists of America generally, for their fidelity and the uncompromising perseverance with which they had pursued their purpose. The resolution was moved by the reverend gentleman in a most able and eloquent speech, which we regret that our limits will not permit the insertion of, and which we will not impair the fame of by a mere sketch.

Mr. Duncan McLaran, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, seconded the resolution. He was glad to support it, because it entered into no metaphysical subtleties or nicieties, and most vehemently condemned slavery; an institution which he regarded as containing all the worst evils that afflict society. He believed the resolution would have great weight, as the Americans are very susceptible of public opinion.

Mr. Alderman Harrison suggested that a resolution should be passed about the treatment of British colored seamen, who visited the southern seaports.

A discussion ensued on "the three-fifths clause" of the American constitution, in which Mr. J. T. Price, and the Rev. S. R. Ward took the principal part.

The Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, stated that it was with much pain that he rose to propose an addendum to the resolution, which might excite opposition. He observed that the anti-slavery senators were alluded to in the resolution in terms of deserved eulogy; but there are other men who are specially named, who were the pioneers in the great struggle for freedom, and who never could have labored as they had done, had they not possessed undying faith in justice, truth, and God. He referred to the American Anti-Slavery Society. He proposed that the name of that society, together with that of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, should be embodied in the resolution. He did not wish to enter into the question, but was prepared to prove, if necessary, that the most grievous injustice had been done to the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this country.

The Rev. W. James, of Bristol, seconded the proposal.

Mr. Joseph Sturge implored his friends not to press their amendment. He thought that the resolution as it stood was sufficiently broad and comprehensive, and that harmony would best be preserved by the mention of no particular society.

Mr. McLaren, being appealed to, objected to the proposed addendum on the ground of his ignorance of the character of the various American anti slavery societies, and of the fact that the resolution included all abolitionists.

The Rev. W. James maintained the catholicity of the anti-slavery platform; and was at a loss to understand why the committee should object to a recognition of the services of the most important anti-slavery society in America.

The Rev. S. R. Ward was satisfied with the resolution, because he considered that the phrase, "the abolitionists generally," includes the American and foreign societies to which he belonged.

The Rev. F. Bishop said that he had proposed an addition to the resolution because he had seen it stated in print that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had repudiated the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the false ground of its infidelity.

Mr. George Thompson paid a glowing tribute of respect to the American Anti-Slavery Society. Originally he was in favour of a distinct mention of it in the resolution, but taking into account various circumstances, he was disposed not to press the point at the present time, if he could understand that the committee intended for the future to reject no one whom the slave does not reject. If he could do this, he would suggest to Mr. Bishop the withdrawal of his amendment.

After a few words from Mr. Josiah Forster,

Mr. Bishop said he would withdraw his amendment if he had some satisfactory assurance from the committee.

Mr. Chamerovzow declared that no resolution condemning or misrepresenting the American Society had ever, to his knowledge, appeared on the minutes of the committee; and that they were animated by a desire to receive all abolitionists to their platforms and fellowship.

Mr. Bishop then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, delivered a speech of great eloquence and power. We greatly regret our inability to give more than a mere sketch of his remarks. He severely animadverted on the past course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in reference to the American Society. He denounced Mr. John Scoble, and charged him with having sought to blast and to blacken the character of William Lloyd Garrison and his associates. He next reviewed the progress of the slave powers since 1820; exposed the corrupt state of American politics at the present time; expressed his belief that the political organisations against slavery were useless; and that the true motto for abolitionists to adopt is that of "No union with slaveholders." He criticised, at great length, the proceedings of the deputation of friends to the United States, and declared that a large number of American "Friends" were false to the slave. He illustrated the latter charge by several facts of which he was personally cognisant. Referring to the religious bodies of America, he characterised the course pursued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as having been grossly profligate and wicked. He accused it of having systematically supported slavery, and of having also, by extreme acts, countenanced polygamy among the Indians.

The Rev. Cuthbert Young interrupted Mr. Pillsbury, and charged him with having made mis-statements.

The Rev. R. Ward confirmed all that Mr. Pillsbury had stated, and said that he had to do with those very questions when Mr. Young was still within the walls of his *alma mater*.

Dr. Carlisle begged that Mr. Pillsbury might not again be interrupted.

Mr. Pillsbury said that he had documentary proofs in his pocket for all that he had asserted. He urged the importance of religious bodies in the country taking right action on the slavery question; stated that the rejec-

tion of Dr. Price from the Bible Society was one of the grandest testimonies British Christians had ever borne against slavery. After some further remarks, Mr. Pillsbury resumed his seat amid loud applause.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Cropper was compelled to retire, and Mr. McLaren was installed in the chair. A very long and most important discussion respecting the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions now ensued.

The Rev. CUTHBERT YOUNG spoke in behalf of the American Board, and declared that its present action was of an anti-slavery character.

The Rev. JAMES VINCENT, of Cincinnati, Ohio, at considerable length analysed "the Treat letter" which Mr. Young had referred to as substantiating his statement, and endeavoured to show that its pretended anti-slavery was a blind and a delusion. Mr. Vincent also preferred serious accusations against the official members of various British missionary societies, and charged the editor of the *British Banner* with inconsistency in having at one time denounced the American Board, and with now being its advocate.

The CHAIRMAN thought the discussions on the subject should stop here.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it of such vital importance that he trusted Mr. Vincent would proceed.

The latter gentleman accordingly described the position of the American Tract Society, and also the American Sunday-school Union.

The Rev GEORGE SMITH replied at some length.

Resolutions in favour of the use of free-labour, and of the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, and other parts of the world, were proposed by Mr. Elihu Burritt, seconded by Mr. George Thompson, and carried unanimously.

The Rev S. R. Ward proposed, and Major-General THOMPSON seconded a resolution, expressing sympathy with the fugitive slaves of Canada, and referring with satisfaction to their progressive condition.

Mr. Alderman PALK, of Southampton, proposed, and Mr. JOHN ELLIS (late member for Leicester) seconded a resolution protesting against the treatment of British coloured seamen who visit the slave states of America. These resolutions, together with one proposed by Mr. STURGE, which memoralised the Sultan for the abolition of slavery in Turkey, were carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the conference then terminated.

NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an* en masse *emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

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" Elijah Burkel, Michigan.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" Israel Campbell, Olena, Ohio.

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Two Weeks of Time.

Since our last issue the old Car of Time has been rolling forward, and two weeks more have been added to the days that are past and gone. During that short period, the holidays have come and gone, and as this is the first opportunity we have had of greeting our readers, we sincerely hope that the season has been to them one of profitable enjoyment.

Christmas, Merry Christmas has been here. To many it was indeed a day of rejoicing, a time of social reunion; then families assembled, and while enjoying the festivities of the day, the past was almost forgotten and the future lightly thought of.

May their hightost hopes and brightest anticipations be realized!

Within these same two weeks another year has dawned upon us, another account has been opened in the Book of Time, to be continued until the approaching year warns us that the Balance Sheets must be compared.

How many on the opening of the departed year started out with a large stock on hand of plans formed for the future! How many resolves to avoid vice in its many forms, were made? To shun the gaming table, to put away the "maddening bowl," to make renewed efforts to retrieve a good character or restore a ruined fortune? How many looked forward to long lives of happiness, surrounded with all the comforts that wealth can procure, or upon how many who went forward in the strength of manhood to do battle for their country, conscious of hardships to be encountered, yet willing to brave them all in defence of the right and their country's glory, and hoping, with a laudable ambition, to win unfading laurels by doing deeds of valor, has the New Year dawned?

Each heart knoweth its own sorrow, and of the millions who have compared notes, we fear but few, comparatively, will dare say, I am in a solvent condition. A great majority have been declared bankrupt.

The thousands who fell at Inkermann and on the banks of the Alma, assist in swelling that vast majority; but though they will never be again greeted by the accustomed salutations, the story of their noble achievements will often be recounted on many a day which shall usher in what we hope this will be to all,—A Happy New Year! S.

National Prejudices.

Prejudices against nation and race are fast being dispelled, the world over. If we turn our attention eastward, we shall see the most powerful nations of western Europe voluntarily waging a war against the encroachments of a despotism. The contest now is such as was never before witnessed. It is the people of Western Europe, on the one hand, and despotism on the other. It is no longer nation against nation, but the nations against the spirit of oppression embodied in the Czar. Such contests tend to undo the shackles of prejudice, the national title is now given only as a distinguishing feature, but the feeling among them is that of union. French, English and Turk, forgetting former animosities, stand side by side in a common cause. The spirit of enlightenment is convincing men of their natural equality, and that the fact of their belonging to one nation or another is but one of the accidences of birth. These convictions tend to promote the growth of liberal sentiments, before which national prejudices must vanish. As an illustration, take the English and French. These nations, though near neighbors, through long centuries cherished the most bitter feelings towards each other; but now, through the influences of Christian enlightenment, which cultivates and trains in a right direction, the natural love of liberty, not only for ourselves but others, have been the first to act in opposition to a despotism encroaching on a people whom both had looked upon as despicable. It may not be that in both of these cases the rulers are entirely freed from national prejudices, but what we wish to show is that the hearts of the people of the nations at large beat in the right direction, that they are becoming divested of prejudices of nation and race.

The people in other parts of the continent are ready to take part in the contest, but their hands are yet chained by the vampires who hourly extract a portion of their life blood; they wait, knowing that despotism, which is the product of pride, and inseparable from prejudice, if checked on the Danube, will be stayed throughout Europe.

If we now turn our attention homeward, we observe another exemplifiation of the fact, that national prejudices are disappearing. The different nations of the earth are peopling this western continent; they are coming, for the purpose of standing side by side with each other in the great battle of life; prejudice of race or nation is thrown aside, and all agree to join interests and become one people. Especially is this the case in Canada. Comprised in the term Canadian, and enjoying equally the benefits of wisely administered laws, are here found all nations and tongues; but no animosities are engendered in consequence of the mingling; on the contrary, the small amount of bitterness that may have existed as for instance, between Scotch, English, and Irish, is fast being numbered among the things that were.

We see it stated in a United States exchange, in palliation of the prejudice that exists there, against the "dark skinned races," that the prejudice of nations and race are inherent, and that lying too deep in the human heart to be caused by any difference of social position, it will always exist. That our cotemporary should err in judgment is not to be wondered at, being surrounded by the influences which tend to promote prejudice; but in Canada, where the laws are not inlaid with a despotic principle, we are enabled to judge correctly. The people of the United States afford an evidence of the correctness of our position; they, like Canadians, have assembled from the four quarters of the earth, and the moment that they formed their national compact, that moment they gave to the world a proof that they had so far "conquered their prejudices" as to rid themselves of those at least, which were directed against all, save those possessed of dark skins.

Coming to this point, these questions naturally arise. Is not the Know Nothing or Native American movement in the States an evidence of national prejudices? And why are the "dark-skinned races" subjected to such a blighting prejudice? In our opinion, the Native American move is no evidence of any prejudice distinct from that of color. The despotism which now holds sway in the States, is maintained by those who well know that with the spread of a population devoted to freedom, their system of slavery must fall. Knowing, therefore, that a great majority of the emigrants entering their country, are advocates of universal freedom, and being taught by experience that they will seek those localities where there is greatest freedom, and by their votes contribute to its maintainance, they have formed their present party, not from a prejudice to the Europeans, from whom they have descended, but in order the more easily to carry forward their despotism, which, as we before stated, is the result of pride; and as the pride of the despot always causes a feelings of hatred, or prejudice against his victim, so the enslaved condition of the colored people of the United States, by placing them far below all other classes of society, renders them objects of popular prejudice; and their color being a distinguishing mark, they are the more easily subjected to it. This prejudice will exist so long as the conditions on which it depends remain. S.

☞ A young man, named Samuel Reid, was murdered in St. John's Ward, last Tuesday night, after the election. The occurrence took place near the corner of Elizabeth and Edward Streets. The unfortunate youth was wounded in the thigh, with a clasp knife, so severely, that death quickly ensued from the rapid loss of blood. S.

☞ THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for January, has been received; also, the WATER CURE JOURNAL. Both published by Fowlers & Wells, New York.

☞ THE LITTLE PILGRIM, for January, and the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, have also come to hand.

We would willingly have given the accompanying Circular entire, as it calls attention to a subject of vital importance, and which was presented to us under a different form some months since, but which from a press of other duties at the time, was suffered to pass without comment. We would just say the charges prepared against the American Society are strictly true, and that if the Tract Societies of Canada act in concert with it, knowing the facts as they must, they are equally guilty of aiding in disseminating arguments for sceptics by promalgating a spurious article under the guise of Christianity.

CIRCULAR.

American Tract Society—Its Dubious Character—Tract Societies in Canada.

To the Editor of the "Reform Banner"

STRATFORD, County of Perth, Oct. 20, 1854

SIR.—I hope you will spare me a space in your paper for the following remarks, as regards the "American Tract Society" of 150 Nassau Street, New York.

That Society has been in existence for over 28 years, and has been successful in disseminating and circulating many Tracts—republished editions and abridged editions of Religious works, and also Periodicals of its own, called the "American Messenger," and the "Child's Paper"—and it is admitted that their various publications are well got up, flashy and attractive in appearance, and cheap in price.

But are the principles which guide this Religious Society correct, or not? Its managers are accused (and such seems not to be denied) of:—

1. Publishing alleged *copies* of original books, wherein passages of the author are omitted and expunged, and of substituting passages for those they have so omitted and expunged—in fact of publishing as *true*, what is known beforehand to be *untrue*.

2. They are accused of *intentionally and knowingly* omitting all paragraphs, sentences and words, regarding Slavery, in the original works; *the copies* of which works are exposed for sale, and sold, as genuine and correct editions, both in the United States and in Canada.

3. That by such conduct, they, as a prominent Society of Religious men and Ministers, uphold the vile right of Slaveholding and Slavery, and of *entirely avoiding* in their publications and concealing all allusion to the vile traffic in human flesh, which is one of the crying public iniquities of several States of the Union.

I may quote one of the Laws of the Slaveholding States, that of the State of South Carolina, (and in others there are similar laws, and in some holding Slaves as real estate,) namely: "Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

We know from experience that wicked intentions may be garbed in robes of what is really good, and it occurs to me, and will I think, to every thinking person, that from the fear of offending Southern Slaveholding States, with its system, and "peculiar institutions" of Slavery, this Society *conceals* the truth. It is not now assured that it will do so, The accusation is made *that it does so*, by the Press in Canada, and forcibly in the *Globe* and *Examiner*, to the great credit of the Editors of these papers (see *Examiner* of 27th, and *Globe* of 25th and 27th September.) Wherever the work of publication of any periodical or book, or tract, issued by the American Tract Society of 150, Nassau Street, appears, the same should now be received with the hesitation and doubt, *that the Religious Book or Paper may not be a genuine article.*

In vain, too, will any parent, on searching the columns of the "American Messenger" and "Child's Paper," find any article on the sin of Slavery, or of such a system being in existence, or as being unchristian, inhuman and brutalizing. Attractive and well printed, and with well executed small engravings in the "Child's Paper," though these papers be, such only help to act as blinds to the eyes of the religious reading public,—helps to aid in the concealment. How can the young and rising generation be guided in this matter, when a paper intended as the "Child's Paper" is, for their especial instruction, so conducted.

The wish of that Society is, and of its managers, that an American people may receive in a cheap and largely extended circulation of millions of pages, of volumes, Tracts and Periodicals, (a statement of which will be seen in the "American Messenger" of July 1854, and in the *Upper Canada Tract Society's Reports.*) a kind of Religious knowledge *suited to the civil government of portions of that country.* In other words, that a people in certain States, who buy and sell mankind, from the babe before it is born, and the sucking child, and its mother, even to the separation of both, and even so of husband and wife,—who hold these as simple "goods and chattels" which can be sold and mortgaged as my tables and chairs can be; that people must have a religion, and a religious class of books and periodicals, suited *to their taste*—to *their* inclination!

"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" must be concealed, as uncongenial to Southern *civil* institutions. The Society stands accused, of placing the Gospel and Religion, as subordinate to civil and local laws. That which is from Heaven, must be yielded, and moulded and fashioned, to the thing of this earth, so far as regards the Southern States at least.

But the evil is still greater,—for to support this enterprising Society, which circulates what is stated, with hundreds of colporteurs, (travelling agents who peddle and sell, who are a useful class,) at its service,—this society claims and receives aid from the Eastern, Northern and Western States, and alas! from Canada, (which all repudiate Slavery,) and ramifies the circulation of its papers and books, among communities and people, who are ignorant of the deceit practised; and whose religious Teachers and Ministers stand accused of conniving at the scheme, by not sufficiently warning their people to eschew and avoid the religious publications of a Society which they the Ministers know (there are some exceptions) are circulated so widely and under the circumstances stated. Not only is *the aid* I refer to asked and given, but it has been stated and remains uncontradicted, that the funds are *nearly all* collected from the Anti-Slavery States and people, and from Canada;—the Southern people and those of Slaveholding States contributing but a *mite*, as it were, in comparison! As to the most prominent Missionary Society in the States, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, its income is about $280,000, of which only about $8,650 is given by the Slaveholling States!

But how are the people to obtain religious books and papers of a genuine and true character? True; and here it behoves the leaders and guardians of the various prominent Protestant Religious bodies in Canada, to bestir themselves and point out or institute a remedy. There is not a Protestant Book-Store in this Colony, it is assumed, in which the Books of that Society are not put before a religious public, to buy, and are sold.

But I am happy to be informed that in one instance at least,—and it is to be hoped there are others equally watchful,—the objections to the American Society will be met by a healthful, accurate and truthful supply of religious Books. I am informed that the London Presbytery of the (Free) Presbyterian Church of Canada, at their meeting lately at London, having in view the state of the American Tract Society, (and of which I am aware each member of the Presbytery was to a certain extent apprised)—have resolved to establish, or to induce the establishment of a Book-Store and Depot at London, with a system of colporteurage and circulation, within their bounds of Western Canada, which to every class of religionists will be unobjectionable, so far as the selling and circulating of what *is genuinely* the author's own words without *a concealment* of the truth, is concerned. Such will have the fervent wishes of many for its success. I trust too, that it will have a *universal* not a *sectional* object in view, in diseminating truth.

* * * * * * * * *

Are the Canadian Tract and Book Societies of Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, as such, sustaining the "American Tract Society," and the "American Sunday School Union Society," (which latter is similarly accused with its neighbour)? who carry the annual reports? In those at least of the "Upper Canada Tract Society" in Toronto, no warning is given of the deceptions of the American Tract Society. What does this mean, as well as the laudatory remarks by that Society in favor of the American one? The Upper Canada Society has made its purchases from the American Tract Society, at the same time knowing its standing, and concealing the same from the people of Canada. The Upper Canada Tract Society was accused, lately, under rather questionable circumstances, of a wish to *co-operate* with the American Society—but this has been denied. Still, its actions have not been above suspicion, but seem very doubtful, for there has not been, so far as known, any protestation or declaration by the Upper Canada Tract Society against the malpractices of the American one. Why this has not been done, and widely published—and why the publications of an American Society, known to be acused in its operations, are honoured above those of other American Societies which *are known to be in orthodox standing*, not accused,—are matters which a Canadian public are entitled to some explanation of.

I am Sir,
Your ób'dt Ser'vt,
JOHN J. E. LINTON.

N. B.—The President of the Upper Canada Tract Society, and several Ministers of Religion, have already, by me, been apprised of the main part of the sentiments in the above letter.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The American Tract Society and its Expurgated Tracts.

A correspondent at Norristown, Pa., in a recent letter, says:

"You are aware that the American Tract Society has been charged with expurgating a few sentences, in relation to Slavery, from a work written on Love to God by the late Mr. Gurney. I understand that the Secretary of the Society at Philadelphia denies the charge, and claims that the work published by the Society was prepared for them by Mr. Gurney himself, and that it was published without alteration. Having seen the charge in anti-slavery books and papers, and never having seen it denied, I supposed it was admitted. Will you inform me, through the *Standard* or otherwise, whether the Society did make the alteration?"

As our correspondent farther says he does not wish to knowingly accuse others of what they are not guilty, any more than to be deceived himself, we presume he wishes to know whether the Tract Society has ever so mutilated and emasculated any book as it is accused of having done by this of Mr. Gurney. But we will answer both questions.

In Mr. Gurney's "Habitual Exercise of Love to God," on page 142 of the original edition, is the following passage:

"If this love had always prevailed among professing Christians, where would have been the sword of the Crusader? Where the African Slave Trade? Where the odious system which permits to man a property in his fellow-men and converts rational beings into marketable chattels?"

In the Tract Society's edition the passage stands thus:

"If this love had always prevailed among professing Christians, where would have been the sword of the Crusader? Where the tortures of the Inquisition? Where every system of oppression and wrong by which he who has the power revels in luxury and ease at the expense of his fellow-men?"

The special allusion to the Slave Trade and to Slavery, it will be observed, is totally suppressed, and the thought in Mr. Gurney's mind travestied by a general reference to oppression and wrong which means nothing.

How came it to be so changed? Perhaps it was changed by Mr. Gurney. We are willing to concede that it was probably done by him, inasmuch as the Secretary of the Tract Society denies that the Society did it. But is it likely that Mr. Gurney would make such an alteration unless it had been suggested to him? We think not. Why should he? What motive could he have? But, on the other hand, the Tract Society has a motive, it is in the habit of making such expurgations, and the probability is that it induced Mr. Gurney to consent to this, if not to make it with his own pen. Perhaps that consent was gained on the plea that the tract would be of great use and redound to the glory of God, if the Society printed it, but that it could not print it unless the change was made. Who knows? The Secretary; but the Secretary only make such revelation as pleases him.

But did the Society ever make any such expurgation? We have before us a Remonstrance of a church in Hartford against the policy of the Tract Society, and from it we learn some facts touching this matter. The Society, it seems, has reprinted the well-known "Essays to do Good," by the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, declaring in the preface,

"In this edition, such portions of the original essays are omitted, and such changes have been made in the phraseology, as might be expected after the lapse of more than a century since the work was written."

The natural inference from this language is that nothing had been omitted which could be of any interest to the reader of our time—a change, by-the-by, in it itself bad enough, and a liberty with any author not often excusable. But that is not all. On page 44 of the Tract Society's edition is this passage:

"O that the souls of our servants were more regarded by us! that we might give a better demonstration that we despise not our own souls, by doing what we can for the souls of our servants. How can we pretend to Christianity, when we do no more to christianize our servants?"

Now, if the reader will read this as Cotton Mather wrote it, and for "*servants*" substitute the word "*slaves*," he will find a difference, and still greater will he find it if, after the word 'servants' at the end of the first sentence he will add what Cotton Mather wrote, and what the Tract Society has altogether suppressed, namely:—"and not using them as if they had no souls! That the poor slaves and blacks which live with us may, by our means, be made the candidates of the heavenly life!"

And from the same page with this passage there is dropped by the Tract Society this whole paragraph:

"But if any servant of God may be so honored by him as to be made the successful instrument of obtaining from a British Parliament 'an Act for the Christianizing of the slaves in the plantations,' then it may be hoped something more may be done than has yet been done, that the blood of souls may not be found in the skirts of our nation; a controversy of heaven with our colonies may be removed and prosperity may be restored; or, however, the honorable instrument will have unspeakable peace and joy in the remembrance of his endeavours. In the meantime, the slave trade is a spectacle that shocks humanity.

The harmless natives basely they trepan,
And barter baubles for the souls of men;
The wretches they to Christian climes bring o'er
To serve worse heathens than they did before."

This is an act of the Tract Society of old date, and the Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, of Hartford, mentions a curious incident in connection with it. This book of Mather's remained out of print for a long period, after its first publication, till it was republished in England under the editorship of the Rev. Mr. Burder. The passages above cited he also omitted, remarking, however, in a foot-note, that he did so, because happily they were no longer applicable to his own country [England.] This edition of Mr. Burder was followed in the reprints of the "Essays" in this country, including the foot-note, till the Tract Society took it in hand, when that was omitted, as well as the passages to which it referred. "The English editor," remarks the Remonstrance, "made omissions because they were *inapplicable* to his country; but you [the Tract Society] suppressed the same passages because they were *applicable to yours!*"

Another and more recent instance of the peculiar manner in which the Tract Society shrouds the truth is mentioned in the Remonstrance. The Society has published an edition of the memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan, and the following passage, to be found on page 67 of the English edition, is altogether omitted:

"We have been lately much interested in the emancipation of slaves. I never heard eloquence more overpowering than that of George Thompson. I am most thankful that he has been raised up. O that the measure soon to be proposed in Parliament may be effectual."

On page 87 of the same edition is another reference to the departure of "George Thompson, the eloquent pleader for the abolition of slavery," on a visit to this country, and this the Tract Society also strikes, out, as well as these lines which Mary Lundie Duncan addressed to him on that occasion:

"Yet go, heaven-favored hero go!
Pursue your glorious plan;
Abridge the weight of human wo,
And raise the slave to *man.*

"Heaven bless your cause! you country's prayers
Attend you o'er the sea!
Go, break the chain that slavery wears
And bid the oppressed be free."

Again, in other places, similar suppressions are made relating to the emancipated West Indian Negroes as "no more degraded lower than the brutes—no more bowed down with suffering from which there is no redress," and as now being able to "seek the sanctuary fearless of the lash" and to call their children their own."

Now, to all this the Secretary of the Tract Society would probably reply, as in the case of Mr. Gurney's book, that whatever changes were make, were made with the consent of the author; and the Remonstrance adds, "we hear that the authoress has recently consented to have the book remain on your [Tract Society's] list thus altered, rather than have it wholly suppressed." But, it adds—and we presume it does not speak without authority—"we *know* that the authoress, Mrs. Lundie, while in this country, was seen by one of your Secretaries before the Society republished the work, and though urged to consent to this mutilation, absolutely refused, declaring that the lines sought to be suppressed were precious to her for their sentiment and for her daughter's sake; that the Secretary then reminded her that, as there was no copyright for it in this country, the Society could go on and publish it in such form as they pleased; and that she replied that she knew she was in their power and they could do as they pleased."

Our correspondent, we have no doubt, is herein satisfactorily answered. The evidence against the Tract Society is strong enough to hang it if the maiming of books were a capital crime.

Progress in Canada.

The extract below, from a correspondence of the *Colonist*, will, doubtless, be interesting, especially to persons looking up homes in Canada, either in country or town. The rapid sale of land in that remote locality is worthy of note. S.

"My next stay was at Owen Sound, the great mart in my opinion of the west. When I stood on the Esplanade above the town, and beheld that fine natural harbour, that splendid bay opening out to the broad expanse of waters, stretching away to the north shore of Lake Huron, with its countless islands, and its inexhaustible mines—when I look at the river with its valuable water frontage as far up as the mills, a mile from the bay—when I saw that broad track of splendid land called the Indian peninsula, which has lately been transferred to the Government for sale—when I reflect on all that nature has done for Owen Sound above any other place in the west, I cannot but think it destined to become a great city, and that in a very few years. Nature has smiled on Owen Sound above most other places, and the settlers there have great cause for joy and thankfulness.

There are somewhere about 22 stores in the town, 2 large foundries, 2 flouring mills, 3 breweries, 5 or 6 hotels, and 3 local papers the *Comet*, the *Lever*, and the *Times*. On making inquiries, I found that nearly 200 copies of the newspapers from your office are received at the Owen Sound Post Office weekly, and from the strong British feeling that exists in the neighborhood, I believe you may expect hundreds more in a short time. I had the pleasure to be present at the Agricultural Fair in Owen Sound. I must give them the credit for producing the best vegetables I ever saw in Canada—I never saw their equal in the old settlements; the horses and cattle of different kinds were all very good. If the first settlers in the Sound had done as much for themselves as Charles Allan, Esq., did for the villages of Elora and Fergus, the Northern railroad would be at the Sound by this time, instead of stopping at the Hen and Chickens. But it seems that while nature has done everything here, art has done nothing. Your Toronto capitalists and business men should go up to the Sound, bringing money and workmen with them. A commencement has been made; it only wants means and skill to make this a great and wealthy city, possessing all kinds of valuable advantages for business, health and pleasure. I took the road leaving Owen Sound, crossing to Southampton or Saugeen, which is 32 miles distant. I left the Sound in the morning, but finding the roads very bad, I only got fifteen miles to where there is the prospect of a rising village called Invermay; this name was given by Mr. Oliphant, of the Indian Department. Hiram Kilburn, Esq., is the owner of the site of the village; there are several respectable families settled there at present. Mr. Kilburn deserves great credit for his enterprize in starting this new village. There are two or three taverns and one or two stores here. Captain Burford, a gentleman of good family from the south of Ireland, has settled here with his family. Leaving Invermay, I went on to Southampton, arriving there on the evening of the second day, and put up at Mr. Belcher's Hotel. I was very much astonished to see so flourishing a village; three years past I was there, but there were only 3 log houses, and now there are 5 or 6 stores, 4 hotels—in fact now it is a large village, full of very respectable inhabitants. Some of the merchants told me that they had got in this fall from 17 to 27 tons of goods. Their stock appears to be of a good style, and they seem to carry on a great trade with the fisheries. There is a baker in the village, and I must say I never eat better bread in all my life; in fact it would do Toronto credit. He is from Scotland; his name is McLaren. I was astonished to see the crowds of people congregated round the Land Office in the village, from early morning till 10 o'clock at night, all wanting lands. If any Land Agent in Canada labours hard, I believe it is Mr. McNab, He told me there was the same crowd every day. I believe that there will not be one acre of land in the county of Bruce for sale by the first of January next.

Canada Papers in England.

As a means of spreading correct information in England respecting Canada, which will tend to increase very much the emigration here, the accompanying suggestions may be opportune:—

On a recent occasion I alluded to the fact of Canada being little, or at any rate very imperfectly known in this country. The evil is being in some degree remedied; facts and remarkable statistics occasionally rise out, and the valuable letters of William Chambers have been most opportune; but there is still a void that ought to be supplied. A Canadian newspaper is a rare thing to meet with. In all London I cannot find a Canadian paper in any of the numerous coffee houses, and penny reading rooms. A few stray numbers may be seen packed away in the office of a news agent in Bucklersbury, carrying on his business in the upper part of a house in an out-of-the-way back court; at Deacons, in Walbrook, I find occasionally a few odd numbers, chiefly Halifax and St. Johns' papers, and an occasional Montreal and Quebec paper. I think I once saw a single Cobourg, and three numbers of a Kingston paper—excepting a few of the *Old Countryman* there is not one Toronto or London journals to be seen. Would it not be worth the attention of the Canadian newspaper publishers to send copies to the chief news rooms in this country. The value of the advertising media would be greatly enhanced to advertisers. There would be little or no ultimate loss. Proprietors of news rooms and leading coffee houses would, in time, be willing to subscribe; at any rate the plan would do much to place authentic information before the people of this country; and if some party would undertake the agency of Canadian business, who had time to attend to it in some central situation, where files of all Canadian papers could be inspected, and maps and plans consulted. It would also be a very great improvement if a view of the buildings, and as far as possible of the entire property, were to be seen. This could be easily accomplished by the aid of Photography. It will be at once a novel and important feature, and doubtless worth the consideration of a Canadian Photographer, to devote his attention to this kind of business.

Again you ought to aid the progress of emigration. This may be accomplished in many ways, which will readily occur to you. The Yankees across the Lakes, by their most liberal ill-timed, insane "KNOW NOTHING" movement, appear to be doing all that in them lies to divert the stream of immigration from the States next season. Let, then, their folly and madness be your opportunity! Let only your condition and prospects be properly known in this country, and you will find bone and sinew pressing upon you in numbers you've never yet dreamt of, and British capitalists eager to invest in Canadian securities.—*London Correspondence of the Old Countryman.*

City Elections.

The result of the Polls is as follows:—

ST. JOHN'S WARD.—R. Dempsey and J. H. Cameron, Aldermen; R. Moodie and John Bugg, Councilmen.

ST. ANDREW'S.—R. P. Crooks and John Carr, Aldermen; E. B. Gilbert and H. Pretty, Councilmen.

ST. PATRICK'S.—J. Dunn and A. Wilson, Aldermen; T. Mara and T. Earls, Councilmen.

ST. GEORGE'S.—G. A. Philpotts and John Duggan Aldermen; E. Wright and Drummond, Councilmen.

ST. JAMES'S.—C. E. Romain and J. Good, Aldermen; John Wilson and A. M. Smith, Councilmen.

ST. DAVID'S.—G. W. Allan and W. Henderson, Aldermen; A. Beatty and John Carruthers, Councilmen.

ST. LAWRENCE.—J. Smith and W. Gooderham, Aldermen; William Murphy and T. M'Conkey, Councilmen.

Great Fire in Toronto.

The splendid establishment of Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers of this city, was burned to the ground on Friday morning the 29th ult. The fire originated in one of the rooms among paints, oils, varnish, &c.; and though discovered by the watchman on the premises within a few minutes after it broke out, the want of sufficient water to flood the room instantly rendered it impossible to check the flames. The fire brigade were soon on the spot, but their efforts were of little avail. Even the lumber, immense quantities of which were stored on the premises, was nearly all consumed. The buildings were high and their contents of the most combustible kind. Fortunately the wind was blowing towards the bay or the conflagration would have been much more disastrous. As it is, the loss is probably greater than any that has ever befallen a single proprietor in this city. The value of the lumber, machinery, buildings, and partly finished work is estimated at £20,000. The insurance was small, being only £3,000. A part of this was for the benefit of a creditor of the concern.

The labor of many years has thus been swept away at a single blow. Over 200 hands at work in the factory are turned out of employment in the middle of winter. Much sympathy is felt for the enterprising proprietors, and a meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising a plan to enable them to rebuild. A gentleman who has left town for a few days authorized us to say that he will contribute £25 either as a donation if that plan shall be adopted, or as a loan without interest for a long term. We hear that another gentleman of considerable means has offered to loan £1000 at 3 per cent for a considerable period. We have no doubt that a sum will be raised sufficient to enable Messrs. Jacques & Hay to re-build and commence operations. The site is a good one and the business profitable. The establishment was a credit as well as a benefit to the city, and ought to be sustained.—*North American.*

RECIPROCITY IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Reciprocity Bill has passed the Nova Scotia Legislature by a vote of 32 to 10. This is the last act necessary to the fulfilment of the treaty.

The Treaty with Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writing on the evening of the 7th gives the following summary of the text of the triple treaty:—

"The treaty commences by repeating and recording the declarations and the principal acts of the conference at Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements contained in the notes exchanged on the 8th of August, 1854, between the high contracting parties.

"It maintains the four points of guarantee as the necessary basis of peace, at the same time that it reserves and recognises to each of the Powers the faculty of extending them by additional conditions.

"Austria binds herself to France and England, as she had already done to Turkey by the treaty of the 14th of June, 1854, to occupy the Principalities, for the purpose of repulsing the Russian troops, if they attempted to re-enter them.

"Austria proclains the right, as justly belonging to Turkey and to the allies, of making all the movements which may suit them for the purpose of attacking either the Russian troops or the Russian territory.

"If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance, offensive and defensive, between her, France, and England, shall be established, by the fact of the war.

"If, before the end of the present year 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace, the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.

"The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace, without having deliberated upon it in common."

Arrival.

The *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 31st, bringing dates to the 18th.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war up to Dec. 4th. The roads were impassable and the trenches filled with water, owing to heavy rains.

Omar Pacha was at Varna, embarking troops for the Crimea.

On the 12th, Parliament was opened by Her Majesty in person.

Her Majesty's speech is said to have no effect on funds.

A bill to enlist a German legion was read in the House of Lords, and one in the Commons to send the militia to the garrisons abroad.

A private letter says that the treaty with Austria was ratified on the 14th.

Parliament was opened in due form, by Her Majesty in person, on the 12th. The day was very fine, and great numbers flocked along the route of the Royal cortege.

The Queen and Prince Albert were received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect; and assistance I know will be readily given, for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, will be recorded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude. The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily exist between the two nations. It is with satisfaction that I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate advantages to the common cause. I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted. These treaties will be laid before you. Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected. I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted.

The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction, and I trust by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture and manufactures.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of an united people. Thus shall we obtain respect of other nations; and may trust, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea was delivered with graceful emotion. Her Majesty having delivered her speech, rose, and giving her hand to Prince Albert, left the House. The assembly then dispersed.

The Lords re-assembled at 5 o'clock, and an important debate ensued, in which the Earl of Derby took a prominent part. He was very severe on the conduct of the war, but threw no obstacles in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

Mr. Layard, in the Commons, also made a very severe attack on the inefficient management of the war department. He blamed everything, and stated his impressions that the treaty with Austria was no better than waste paper, and would only raise fresh obstacles.

D'Israeli spoke on the same side, with his usual sarcasms, and endeavored to turn all the Government measures into ridicule.

Lord John Russell made a long defence of the conduct of the Ministry, but hardly a very satisfactory one.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russians are said to have suffered a loss in the Sea of Azoff corresponding in magnitude to our losses of the 14th.

In an unpublished portion of Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 24th, he states that near Cape Berdjinskai, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, a hurricane had demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels, and sunk 5 others.

The march of the Russian reinforcements towards the Crimea had ceased.

The Latest.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday morning, the 16th ult., publishes intelligence from the Crimea of the 7th. The batteries will be ready to open their fire in three days. The intrenchments of the allies being completed, they can winter in their present position. They were easily and regularly supplied with provisions. A despatch from Marseilles brings news from Constantinople to the 5th. Prince Napoleon was ready to return to the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge was to return soon to the Crimea. Accounts from Balaklava of 3rd, state, that a new battery of thirty-six guns had been established against Sebastopol. The French will have 150 pieces of artillery in position. Great precaution had been taken against the Russian fire directed against ninety-two fusees, which had been landed to set fire to the Russian fleet. The garrison of Eupatoria had been reinforced by two battalions. It was reported that 60,000 Russians had passed into the Crimea by way of Perekoo; also, that an engagement had taken place between a Russian corps and an English detachment. The latter is said to have pursued the Russians into the very town. On the 6th, two Russian steamers came out under the protection of the batteries, and exchanged shots with two small French steamers, but without hitting them. Some English frigates came up and protected them. The *Hannibal* and *Golden Fleece* had arrived with English troops.

From Toulon it is stated that the division of General des Salles had left on board of several men-of-war.

Advices received through Vienna, [but for which we cannot vouch] state that the Russians made a sortie against the French lines on the 5th. Eight divisions of the line, under General Forey, repulsed them with great loss. They also state that the French are arming batteries with guns from *Henri VI.*, that the English have constructed 50-gun batteries, and that Guyon, Haslan Pacha, and ten Polish staff-officers go from Erzeroum to the Crimea.

A letter from Vienna, of the 10th, in the *Post Amot Gazette*, of Frankfort, says:—"The Russian army of Sebastopol is threatened by a danger which becomes every day more and more formidable—a scarcity of provisions. It is positively stated that a complete famine prevails in Northern Russia, and that the victualling of the Russian army is so badly managed, that only the corps which are stationed the nearest to the depots receive any provisions, while those at a greater distance, are left to their fate. The garrison of Sebastopol already feels the effect of this serious state of things, and the strength of the soldiers becomes exhausted in the works, without being renewed by sufficient food. The want of meat is replaced by a profuse allowance of spiritous liquors, which, however, cannot last long, and its use, instead of causing enthusiasm, only causes a kind of lethargy. The measures adopted by the allies to procure supplies are well carried out. Large quantities are sent from Austria on account of the French and English commissariat, the result of which will be to secure the army of the Crimea against any scarcity of provisions."

Prince Menschikoff, writing from Sebastopol on the 8th, reports that nothing of importance had occurred at Sebastopol up to that date. The fire of the allies continued to be very weak, and caused the Russians scarcely any loss.

THE DANUBE.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that Omer Pacha, that morning, left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent. Of date 8th, it is stated that the whole Turkish army had recrossed the Danube.

Said Pasha was occupying the Dobrudscha, and Calarosch and Giurgeve had received Turkish garrisons.

The last of the ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

Interesting from Prussia.

Some of the London papers [says a Berlin letter of December 13,] contained a statement a few days, back, that Prussia had already decided upon joining the new treaty of alliance. I, therefore, telegraphed to you the correct state of the case, namely, that Prussia had not yet done so, but would do so when the treaty had been ratified, and she had been invited to do so. The first was, and still is, a matter of fact, based on reliable information taken; the second is a matter of opinion, founded on observation and enquiry. I am glad to find by your leader of the 9th instant, that you attach no credit to the statement above alluded to, in absence of any information to that effect from me. The treaty has not yet been ratified as far as I can learn, though it probably will be so before you receive this.

A letter, dated Berlin, Friday the 15th, says:—"At a cabinet council held yesterday, it was decided that Prussia shall join the Western Powers, stipulating for the concession of certain advantages on the North Sea and the Baltic. Baron Vinke's motion for an address in answer to the King's speech has been rejected. M. Bothmann Hollwég's motion has been withdrawn."

Russian Loss on the Sea of Azoff.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

A communication from Warsaw of the 8th has been received, to the effect that in an unpublished portion of Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 24th ultimo, he states that near Cape Berdjanskaia [on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff,] a hurricane had literally demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels and dashed to pieces five others.

Opening of the Prussian Chambers.

The opening of the Chambers, by King Frederick in person, took place on Thursday.

The most prominent and generally interesting portion of his Majesty's address will be found subjoined:—

"The King observed, that, "a bloody conflict had broken out between three powerful members of the joint family of European States. This conflict has not as yet affected our Fatherland. I have fresh occasion to hope, from recent events, that the basis for a better understanding will soon, perhaps, be attained; this will draw closer the bond of union between Prussia, Austria, and the rest of Germany. I shall continue to look upon it as my task to plead for peace, for the recognition of the independence of foreign States, and for moderation. Should I, eventually, be compelled to define the true position of Prussia, then my faithful people will, I am certain, bear the inevitable burthens with resignation, and meet such eventualities. The army will be put in a state of readiness, the improvement in individual arms will strengthen our efficiency in war, our *materiel* be increased, and the loan voted by former Chambers will be realized."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, in a letter dated Dec. 20th, says: "It is said that the Sandwich Islands' Treaty will probably be refused, on economical grounds, by the President. During Mr. Fillmore's administration we could have had the Islands for nothing, but the King has since, it is believed, got a notion of its value which does not correspond with the estimate made at Washington. He is supposed now to demand as an equivalent a salary equal to his revenue from the Islands, of which he was the sovereign, thus leaving nothing for our own government, which will be subjected to increased expenditures for its naval protection. The Government does not wish to purchase a coal depot for our ships at too dear a rate. That this objection will loom up in the discussion on the acceptance of the treaty (if we get it) there is no doubt."

AN INCIDENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—One day last week, a gentleman connected with one of the first Produce and Commission Houses in Montreal, left the St. Lawrence Hotel in the 5 o'clock Morning Stage for Watertown, on his way to the west, for the purchase of produce. His trunk was strapped on to the back of the sleigh behind. At a watering place, about six miles on the way, it was discovered that the trunk had got loose from the strapping, and was only held by the strap passing through one of the handles, and had been dragging in that manner until it was knocked open and its contents principally gone. It was made known that the trunk contained twenty thousand dollars in Canada bank bills, put in packages of from two to five thousand cash. Upon returning along the road, scarcely yet day-light, the owner and those accompanying him, found to the amount of 10,000 dollars, and on arriving here, soon learned that a Mr. Southwarth (a colporteur,) had found a package of two thousand, which was returned. Again returning upon the road, a labourer on the railroad was fallen in with, on his way to the Village, with the balance of the loss, ten thousand dollars, having found them on his was to his daily toil. The gentleman, with commendable liberality, having regard to the honesty of the finders, presented the honest labourer fifty dollars, and to Mr. Southworth thirty. How much happier was that poor labourer with his fifty dollars fairly acquired as the reward of his honesty, than he would have been with the whole package feloniously retained? Surely, "honesty is the best policy."—*St. Lawrence Rep.*

MARKETS.

TORONTO, January 5, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	*a*	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	*a*	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	0	*a*	7	6
" Spring	7	6	*a*	7	9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	21	0	*a*	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	*a*	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	2	*a*	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	9	*a*	0	0
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	1	*a*	4	6
" Marrowfats	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton	125	0	*a*	0	0
Straw—per ton	50	0	*a*	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	*a*	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	22	6	*a*	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	*a*	30	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	3½	*a*	0	4
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	10	*a*	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	1	0	*a*	1	3
Turkeys—each	3	0	*a*	4	0
Geese—each	2	0	*a*	2	3
Ducks—per couple	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair	1	3	*a*	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10½	*a*	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	*a*	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	*a*	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	*a*	3	1
Coal—per ton	32	6	*a*	50	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	*a*	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	*a*	0	9

Died,

On the 8th ult., near Campbellville, in the Township of Nassagaweya, Mr. John Piper, aged 73 years.

New Advertisements.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

1855.

Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Pyper, D.D.

Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings, Rev. J. Roaf.

Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.

Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.

Feb. 9.—On Association, Rev. T. Griffith.

Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.

Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Mental Powers," E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.

Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.

Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."

Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

PATRIOTIC FUND!

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, and others friendly to the object in view, will be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on

Monday Evening, January 8th,

For the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary, by collection of subscriptions and otherwise, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, under authority of Her Majesty's Commission for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors who may be killed in battle, or who may die amidst the ravages of disease and casualties of war.

☞ Ladies are invited to attend

The chair will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, President of the Society.

The Treasurer will receive subscriptions at the office of Shaw, Turnbull & Co.

Toronto, Dec. 25th, 1854

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed and who came to Canada and took some property in the above named State. Her husband can communicate with her by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows —

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
Niagara Falls depart			A M 7 00	A M 11 30	P M 1 10	P M 11 30
Thorold			7 10	P M	1 35	A M
St. Catharines			7 55	12 05	1 45	12 05
Jordan			8 23		1 58	
Beamsville			8 45		2 10	
Grimsby			9 15		2 20	
Stoney Creek			9 50		2 10	
Hamilton arrive			10 10		1 15	2 55	1 20
Hamilton depart			A M 8 45		1 25	3 05	1 30
Dundas			9 10			3 25	
Flamboro'			9 25			3 35	
Fairchild's Creek			10 00			4 05	
Galt depart			9 05			5 05	
Galt arrive			11 10			5 10	
Paris			10 25		2 15	4 30	3 00
Princeton			10 45			4 55	
Woodstock			11 30		3 30	5 30	3 55
Beachville			11 50			5 45	
Ingersoll			P M 12 10		3 50	6 00	4 15
Dorchester			12 30			6 20	
London arrive			12 50		4 25	6 40	4.50
London depart				A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo				10 55	5 00	7 30	5 25
Adelaide Road				11 15			
Ekfrid				11 35		7 50	
Mosa				P M 12 05			
Wardsville				12 25	6 00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville				1 15			
Chatham				2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
Windsor arrive				4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
Windsor	A M		A M		P M	P M
depart	1 00		10 00		2 30	7 00
Chatham	5 10		11 10		4 35	8.10
Thamesville			P M		5 15	
Wardsville	6 35		12 35		5 50	9 10
Mosa					6 20	
Ekfrid	7 15				6 45	
Adelaide road					7 00	
Lobo	7 15		1 45		7.15	10 10
London					P M	
arrive	8 10		2 10		7 50	11 05
depart	8 20		2 25	5 0		11 15
Dorchester	8 40			5 50		
Ingersoll	9 00		3 00	5 55		11 50
Beachville	9 15			6 30		A M
Woodstock	9 30		3 25	6 10		12 15
Princeton	10 05			7 30		
Paris	10 25		4 25	7 15		1 05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50		4 50	8 10		
Galt depart	9 55		3 15			
Galt arrive	11 00		5 10			
Flamboro'	11 20			8 50		
Dundas	11 35			6 05		
Hamilton arrive	11 18		5 40	9 30		2.25
depart	P M 12 00	P M 3 30	5.50			2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 40	4 20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 10				
Jordan	1 10	5 00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7.00			3 45
Thorold	1 35	5 40				
Niagara Falls arrive	2 00	6 20	7 35			4 20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,

will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

DR. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide.

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions,

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars ☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

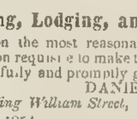
ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be adorded at any other Store in the Town From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1851. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention required to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE.
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., are our general agents,—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada,

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing Improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN CALENDAR,

For the Year 1855.

MONTH.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARTH.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

PHASES OF THE MOON.

JANUARY.	d.	h.	m.	JULY.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	3	3	2	Last Quarter	6	8	11
Last Quarter	11	6	57	New Moon -	13	7	41
New Moon -	18	3	20	First Quarter	22	2	31
First Quarter	24	8	22	Full Moon - -	29	1	5
Apogee - - -	5	5	32	Apogee - - - -	17	2	50
Perigee - - -	18	9	26	Perigee - - -	29	7	44
FEBRUARY.	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**	**AUGUST.**	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**
Full Moon -	1	10	21	Last Quarter	4	4	5
Last Quarter	9	9	41	New Moon - -	12	1	37
New Moon -	10	1	30	First Quarter	20	3	18
First Quarter	23	0	17	Full Moon - -	27	7	53
Perigee - - - -	15	9	11	Apogee - - - -	13	11	50
Apogee - - - -	28	2	50	Perigee - - - -	27	5	2
MARCH.	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**	**SEPTEMBER.**	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**
Full Moon - -	3	4	51	Last Quarter	3	3	8
Last Quarter	10	10	13	New Moon - -	11	5	36
New Moon -	17	11	28	First Quarter	19	1	15
First Quarter	25	6	9	Full Moon - -	25	4	9
Perigee - - - -	16	6	20	Apogee - - - -	9	3	2
Apogee - - - -	28	6	11	Perigee - - - -	24	2	32
APRIL.	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**	**OCTOBER.**	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**
Full Moon - -	2	9	12	Last Quarter	2	5	49
Last Quarter	9	4	19	New Moon - -	10	10	9
New Moon - -	16	9	48	First Quarter	18	10	22
First Quarter	24	0	40	Full Moon - -	25	2	11
Perigee - - - -	13	1	14	Apogee - - - -	6	11	32
Apogee - - - -	25	0	41	Perigee - - - -	22	8	2
MAY.	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**	**NOVEMBER.**	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**
Full Moon - -	1	10	46	Last Quarter	2	12	0
Last Quarter	8	9	45	New Moon -	9	2	15
New Moon - -	15	8	56	First Quarter	16	5	58
First Quarter	23	6	46	Full Moon - -	23	2	31
Full Moon - -	31	9	31	Apogee - - - -	3	4	44
Apogee - - - -	22	8	8	Perigee - - - -	19	6	44
JUNE.	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**	**DECEMBER.**	**d.**	**h.**	**m.**
Last Quarter	7	2	31	Last Quarter	1	8	54
New Moon -	14	9	11	New Moon -	9	5	1
First Quarter	22	11	35	First Quarter	16	1	40
Full Moon - -	29	5	57	Full Moon - -	23	5	22
Perigee - - - -	3	8	11	Last Quarter	31	6	47
Apogee - - - -	19	1	11	Apogee - - - -	29	9	32

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3½	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6½	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11½	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1½	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8½	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3½	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6½	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11½	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8½	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11½	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1½	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8395 6 8	" 5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	36, 114.
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about	100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres		36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d	do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d	Con 1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 93
4th	Con 1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122, 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th	Con 1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th	Con 1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th	Con 1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th	Con 1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th	Con 1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th	Con 1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th	Con 1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th	Con 1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 33, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:-

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Anti-Slavery Agitation, the Principles of Universal Freedom and a Bible Union not based on complexional considerations, and that the perpetuity now resting upon these cardinal principles is now imminent, by reason of the Fugitive Slave Laws of Her Majesty's colonies against another, and believing that the ground of the complexional characteristic stamp of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens of the Province, to promote the same by Lectures and to diffuse a loyal spirit among the coloured Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, to overcome in order 2nd. To encourage and support a Press or Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of its country against the anti-Christian, anti-Republican, rebellious designs of many in the United States and this country, who would cause to put a policy for emigrants, formerly home and free, independent from white emigrants who may and do settle here; to counselling the former to be a "seed pea in a field of tares," as the Providence of God intention; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Union in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. To use in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by every constitutional means, and to encourage a loyal agitation in literary, social and religious matters. As a nucleus of operations to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote its circulation in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Alsened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, wish his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

185.5] **Spring Arrangement.** [1855.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
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AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
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The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1855.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG."
ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales Poetry News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors—Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery—Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch-Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces. and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, Book Notice List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

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Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

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It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading peri

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DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. { NUMBER 42.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto; and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East Toronto.

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH,

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No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

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CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

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PUNCTUALITY ! !

J. R. BROWN,

Late of Philadelphia.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

The Dying Year.

BY MISS E. L. SHEPPARD.

The old year was dying last night,—
The breeze went wailing by;
And the stars from their thrones above
Looked down with misty eye.

O! the moon wore a mournful look,
The earth had on a shroud;
And spirits abroad were singing
Their dirges deep and loud.

"Old year thou art dying now!
An icy finger is on thy brow—
We watch thy mystic flight,
'Mid the solemn shades of night,
And a phantom train to bear thee away
To the gloom
Of the tomb
Where the dead years lay.
Oh child of the eternal!
We heralded thy birth,—
Thy mission to the earth,—
Rise now to the supernal.

"Oh! dying! dying year!
Thou hast gone laden with hope and fear,—
And thy moments have been
To the hearts of men;
But onward steps in the great march sublime,
And prophet voices tell of that time
Foretold,
Of old,
By mystic ken
As 'peace on earth—good will to men.'

"Oh! old and dying year!
Thou hast looked on human tears—
On pale forms keeping
Their watch and weeping
O'er joys that were hid
Under the coffin lid.
We sing an anthem o'er thee;—
And for the dead before thee;—
For the aged head
In its cold bed,
For manhood's light
Now quenched in night,
And sweet child's breath
Gone out in death.
For the dust that is lying on buried love,
For the hopes, fond hopes now garnered above.

"Go! go! old year,
Haste! haste! to thy bier,
We sound thy wail
On the midnight gale.
But ere morning dawn
We must be gone
Back to our viewless sphere.—
The cold winds blow
And thou must go,
Oh old and dying year!"

Their tones died out upon the air
And on the midnight blast;
And the spectral host went sweeping by,—
With them the old year past.

Lee, Jan. 1st, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

From the Dublin Nation.

Dean Swift and the Cobbler.

It happened that the Dean was one day passing through Patrick's Close, when he espied a cobbler hard at work in his stall. Poor Crispin, though half naked, was singing away like a lark, and hammering at the heel of an old shoe with an apparent lightness of heart that astonished the Dean when he contemplated the merry wretch's obvious misery.

"Friend," said the Dean, pausing in his walk at the stall, and addressing him, "you seem to be very poor; but then you seem to be very merry?"

"Its not mirth sir," replied the cobbler—"I am singin' for the children in the cellar below."

"How is that?" asked the Dean, "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir, said the man, "whenever the poor things are hungry, and have nothing to eat, I sing droll songs for them, in order to make them forget the hunger."

"What family have you?"

"Not many, sir—only twelve or thirteen, or so—but plase God, there's a good time comin'—Nelly, sir, has her gifts—and between you and me, is a valuable subject to her Majesty—as for myself, God help me, I'm obliged to keep hammering away at the leather as well as I can—just as you see me, sir, at the heel of this old shoe."

"And have you no prospect," asked the Dean, "of improving your condition in life?"

"If there be such a prospect, sir," replied the cobbler, "I have not been able to catch a glimpse of it yet; but I suppose you have heard the proverb of our trade, sir—once a cobbler, always a cobbler."

"The proverb is a bad one," observed the Dean, "and strikes at the very root of industry."

"It does'nt touch me at all events—for as far as industry goes, I'm a pattern to the neighbourhood; but, unfortunately, the harder I work, the poorer I get. However, we have one comfort, which is, that there's a better world before us, and that we are preparing ourselves for it."

"How is that?" asked the Dean.

"Why, sir, fasting and prayer are the best means of working out our salvation. It's true, indeed, we haven't time to pray much, but we make it up in the fastin'—as for my own part, since I cannot fast and pray, I fast and sing."

"Oh ho!" thought the Dean, "this a character; I must try him a little farther. What did you mean by saying, the harder you work the poorer you get?"

"Nothing plainer, sir; my family's growing up, and the employment goes down; you may understand me without a dictionary."

"Well, then," said the Dean, "suppose a friend were to enable you to lay in a quantity of leather, and all the necessary materials for making shoes, let me ask, could you *make* them?"

"Could Dane Swift write a ballad—

'Ye people of Ireland, both country and city,
Come listen with patience, and hear our my ditty;
At this time I'll choose to be wiser than witty,
Which nobody can deny.'

"God bless the Dane at any rate—by puttin' down Wood and his halfpence he saved me from bankruptcy; I should have closed my stall only for him. But, after all, he deprived me of a good berth of it."

"What berth?" asked the other.

"Why sir, the post of *Solicitor-General* that I had in my eye at the time; but faith he stopped my promotion. However, divil may care for that—I can hammer the leather still, if the work would only come in.

'The halfpence are coming, the nation's undoing;
And there's an end of your ploughing, your baking, and brewing;
In short, you must all go to wreck and to ruin.
Which nobody can deny.'"

The Dean began to feel more than amusement in his chat with the merry cobbler, and after some further conversation, he said—

"Well, now, you comical rogue, do you know Dean Swift?"

"Not by person, sir; that's a pleasure before me yet; but I know him well by carrecther."

"What do you know about him?" asked the Dean.

"Why, that he's a true friend to Ireland and her people, and an enemy to all oppressors.

'Both high men, and low men, and thick men and tall men,
And rich men, and poor men, and free men, and thrall men,
Will suffer; and this man, and that man, all men,
Which nobody can deny."

"Faith," he added, "if he wanted a carrecther, and came to me for one, he would have no reason to complain of it."

"Well, now," said the Dean, "you seem to be a merry, honest fellow, and I think if you were assisted to improve your condition, that the assistance would not be thrown away upon you."

"Well, I think not," replied the cobbler, "I'm a good deal of that notion myself. Honesty, industry, and good humor runs in our family; but, somehow or other, poverty insists on being a relative as well as the others, and sticks to us like wax."

"Suppose now," said the Dean, "that I lend you the sum of ten pounds, to buy leather and commence shoemaking, will you promise to pay me at the rate of half-a-crown a week?"

"I can only give you my word for it at the present time," replied the cobbler; but you'll find I'll keep it."

"Well, then," said the Dean, opening his pocket-book, "here are ten pounds for you, which I give, trusting you will make good use of them.'.

"You are Dane Swift" said the cobbler, "for no other man would do such an act as this."

"I am," replied the Dean, "and will further befriend you if you deserve it. Now, good-bye, and be industrious."

"Asy, your reverence," replied the cobbler. "I can't part from you that way. Down to my cellar you must come, till Nelly and the childer sees you, or I give up the money. It's the honor of the thing I look to—and besides, I have a duty to discharge. Come, your reverence, don't be ashamed! it'll be no longer a cellar while you're in it, but a charming room; and for the same raison, you must get drawing room treatment—besides, I have an ould custom of the country to fulfil."

The Dean, whose curiosity was excited to know more about a man whom he looked upon as an original, suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and descended into the cellar. After the cobbler had introduced Nelly and the Dean to each other, he whispered to the former, into whose hands he thrust the ten-pound note; and in a few minutes she returned *with a bottle of claret!*

"What's this?" exclaimed the Dean. "Do you expect me to drink with you?"

"We have an ould and holy custom in this country," replied the cobbler, 'that the man who *gets* the *money* always *gives* the *trate*; because, you see, sir, nothing prospers when it's not done."

The Dean received a glass, and drank to his prosperity; after which he returned his steps homeward, considerably amused, and not a little mystified by the rater eccentric conduct of the Crispin. Before he went, however, he enjoined him to come to the Deanery every Saturday at an appointed hour, to pay him his weekly instalment of half-a-crown.

Accordingly, when the day and hour came, he presented himself at the hall-door, stating that he wished to see the Dean upon business.

"You, you rascal," returned the servant; "have you the assurance to suppose that Dr. Swift could have any business with you, unless through the servants."

"I am come by his own appointment," replied the cobbler, "and it's not unlikely, if you refuse to bring the message, that you will find a slippery stone at his door. You ought to know him, I think. His reverence took a glass of claret with me this day week in my own place. If you know who the Dean is, remember, you don't know who *I* am."

With some difficulty the man went up and delivered the message; when, much to his surprise, the Dean immediately desired the man to be shown up to the drawing-room, where he happened to be sitting.

"Well," said the Dean, "I am glad to find that you are likely to be punctual in your payments."

"Sir," said the cobbler, "you will find here as regularly as Saturday comes. There's the first half-crown."

"That is very right," said the Dean; "nothing like punctuality and honesty."

The Dean, who was reading, then resumed his book, feeling naturally certain that the man, now that the affair between them had been transacted, would, of course, have gone about his business—but in this he was mistaken, for the cobbler held his ground.

"Pray, why do you wait?" asked the Dean, at length; "have you not paid the money?"

"No doubt of that, sir," replied the cobbler, "but you cannot forget the old custom of the country—the man that *gets* the *money* always *gives* the *thrate*."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Dean, "you shall have it," and as he spoke, he rang the bell.

"John," said he, when the servant entered, "give this man a glass of whiskey."

"Sir," said the cobbler, "I, though a poor man, got you a bottle of claret, and you who are a rich one, offer me a glass of whiskey. I expect, sir, to get as good as I gave."

"And you shall, too," replied the Dean; "John, give that man a bottle of claret. Now, sir, I understand you," he added, "a bottle of claret is worth four shillings, and your weekly instalment is only half-a-crown—begone, you rascal, and never let me see your face again. I could afford to *lend* you ten pounds, but I could not afford to be *repaid* upon *your* own principle."

The tradition, however, goes on to say that the cobbler, whose name, we think, was Parker, proved himself to be an honest man, and punctually paid the money in question, which pleased the Dean so much, that he became a friend and warm supporter to him, and scrupled not to aid him with both his purse and counsel until he had the satisfaction of seeing his witty *protege* an independent and respectable man.

General Summary.

In this age, when military chieftainism is much in vogue, and biographies of living characters are all the rage, it is somewhat surprising to us that no writer has undertaken to set forth the merits and distinguishing qualities of *General Summary*. He is a fellow of very comprehensive genius, of great and various resources, and embraces in his single head (though a small one) all sorts of knowledge. His taste for novelties is remarkable. He abounds in anecdotes, humor and wit; and withal is a notorious collector of murders, fires, failures, and shocking accidents. He is besides something of a punster; and it is astonishing how suddenly he can change from grave to gay, and with what sang froid he can laugh at a joke, before he has done wiping his eyes at some tale of distress. As a faithful historian, however, we are obliged to mention that he is exceedingly fond of scandal, and oftentimes proves a great mischief-maker, retailing all the vile rumors of the day, and making himself busy with other men's matters. And yet he is liked the better for it.

General Summary is emphatically a man of *letters*. But he is more particularly distinguished for his acquisitions in modern than ancient literature. He keeps up with the spirit of the times, and is perhaps more conversant with *newspapers* than any other general of this or any other age. He is a great friend to the printers, and is supposed to lend his support to nearly a thousand different papers. He is moreover a prodigious traveller, going from one extremity of the country to the other with incredible speed and crossing the Atlantic many times a year.

General Summary is a fellow of prodigious appetite, and swallows without distinction whatever comes in his way. He takes down with the same ease, and apparently the same relish, mammoth pumpkins and beets, mammoth oxen and porkers, cows with five legs, four children at a birth, snakes with two heads, toads in a solid rock, sea serpents eighty feet long, living snakes vomited from the human stomach, an old bear and three cubs, water-melons in May and peach blossoms in October; whole armies slain in battle, steam doctors and land-gulls, duellists and mad dogs, thieves and impostors, rioters and robbers, black eyes and bloody noses, French dancers and female lecturers, cold water and blue ruin, mysterious knockings, snow fourteen feet deep, vessels wrecked in a storm, whales and whalers, witches and water-borers, fires and floods, blood and wounds, dunder and blixum.

A Giant in Size and a Hero in Deeds.

Some men have a charmed existence. In the midst of incidents of the most appalling and destructive nature, from which escape seems utterly hopeless, they stand unscathed. An instance of this kind occurs in the case of a color-sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, whose name is P. F. Davies. He has been in all the engagements in the Crimea, and has not yet received a wound. Of Herculean frame, standing six feet four inches high, and weighing upwards of twenty-five stone, he presents a somewhat prominent mark, and fills a rather large space in the ranks, and to have come out of the desperate battery charge at the Alma, and the fearful slaughtering *melee* on the heights of the Inkermann, in both of which the balls were whistling from all quarters, and bayonets were glistering in every direction, must be ranked amongst the miracles of human contingency, as they utterly baffle every attempt at explanation.

One of a devoted band of two hundred grenadiers, in the midst of thousands of Russian infantry, and without ammunition, having fired their last charge, yet determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Davies defended his colors with the utmost audacity, and literally mowed down the enemy, who made a rush to capture them. On this occasion, Colonel Hamilton, who commanded this fag end of the heroic grenadiers, seeing that there was nothing left for his men but the bayonet, ordered them to form four deep and charge. The order was, of course, instanly obeyed, and in a few minutes a clear gap was visible in the Russian columns, and our gallant men quickly rejoined their comrades. Amidst dead and dying, first using the bayonet, then the butt-end of his musket, with his arm unnerved from sheer fatigue of striking down the enemy, this sergeant, who, according to the letter of an eye-witness, towered like a giant above the surrounding level of heads, and to miss which would appear an utter impossibility, appeared at the roll-call after the terrible engagement, without a wound, and with scarcely a single scratch upon him.

To enumerate the number of the enemy killed and put *hors de combat* by the single arm of Davies, would appear almost incredible; suffice it to state, following the relation of trustworthy witnesses, that he performed prodigies of valor, and gave the Russians a taste of the real metal of which a British grenadier is composed. Davies, we believe, has been in the army seventeen years, having entered the grenadier corps, as a mere lad of fifteen; he has, therefore, worked his way up to his present position, and is generally liked by his fellow soldiers, from the good temper and kindly feeling which he uniformly evinces towards them. In spite of his portly frame and heavy weight, he was capable of running against any man of his regiment for a hundred yards, and as for jumping, he could, to use the familiar language of his comrades, "clear a five-barred gate like a swallow." In all athletic sports he was a leading authority in the regiment, and took especial delight in seeing the men indulge in them. On landing at Scutari, Davies naturally attracted a great deal of attention. His gigantic size astonished the Turks: and his fine military gait was the general theme of admiration.

French Sentiment of English Heroism.

It would be difficult [says the *Times* Paris Correspondent] to give a just idea of the admiration excited on all hands and among all classes of the people of Paris, by the heroic conduct of the English at the battle of the 5th; and when lauding them, they in some measure seem to forget the gallantry of their own soldiers in their enthusiastic praise of their allies. I say 'among all classes,' because one paltry and selfish faction [the Fusionists], which would, if it dared, express its affliction at the triumphs of the allied armies, is forced by shame to unwilling silence. It is but just to say that none are louder in their praise than the Republicans, and none more eager to do justice to the fine qualities of the British troops than those who were, until this noble fellowship of danger and of victory, believed to be animated only by animosity against us. The *Charivari* itself contributes to swell the general enthusiasm, and the British soldier, quite as often as the French, figures in the foreground as the leading personage in its daily sketches. I was purchasing a cigar a day or two since in a shop on the Boulevards, when a cabman came in to buy tobacco. "Is it true," said he, addressing a Frenchman, "that 8,000 Englishmen kept the field against 45,000 Russians until Bosquet came up, and that in company with our soldiers, they charged the enemy and killed 9,000?" "Yes." "Then, although I have always hated the English, and thought them false and perfidious, if an Englishman were now to fall into the Seine, I would jump after and try to save him, though I can't swim a stroke. Here are heroes; why the Old Guard could never have done more: and to think they are Englishmen whom I have been hating all my life! But it is never too late to learn."

Profusion of Life in the Ocean.

Not a shell or stone is brought up, but is thronged with living beings. Every branch of weed gives shelter to multitudes of creatures: some temporary lodgers, some permanent residents. Life is a parasitic upon life. The surpula builds its stony case on the abodes of the shell-fish, and the delicate lacework of the moss coral overspreads the surpula. Over the stem of the sea-weed creeps the graceful plumes of the zeophyte spring. These again are thickly invested by the pretty cells of many smaller species; and they, in turn, minute as they often bear in profusion the curious forms of microscopic animalcules. Let us take a stone from the heap lying in our boat. It is a perfect museum in itself. It is richly colored in parts by the nullipore—one of the lowest forms of vegetable life, which does for the scenery of the ocean what the moss and linchen do for the scenery of the upper world. Here is a circular cluster of cells. "looking like beautiful lacework, carved in ivory;" here a little saucer of the purest whiteness, containing within a number of stony tubes, the habitation of a whole company of tiny polyples. A sponge overgrows one portion of the stone, itself the home of many a living thing; a sea anemone has possession of another. The little encromite is present, and near it a small star fish. There are worms, too, in plenty, and more of life and beauty than we have space to describe. It is pleasant to think of the happy existence which a single stone can support. The forms to which we have chiefly referred are visible to the unassisted eye; but as Humbolt remarks, "the application of the microscope increases in the most striking manner our impression of the rich luxuriance of animal life in the ocean, and reveals to astonished senses the consciousness of the universality of being."

☞ It is only the admirers of American slavery, that sympathise in the efforts of Russia to enslave Turkey.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Monster Lump of Gold in San Francisco—The Largest in the World.—We chronicled yesterday the finding of an immense lump of quartz gold in Calaveras County, weighing 161 pounds, or 2,576 ounces avoirdupois. Estimating it to contain 20 pounds of quartz rock, which is a large allowance, in the opinion of experienced persons who examined it, the actual weight of the gold in it will be 141 pounds, or 2,256 ounces avoirdupois, the value of which, at $17 25 per ounce, would be $38,916. This is the largest nugget of pure gold ever found in California or in the world! It was brought down to this city yesterday by Adams & Co., and will be shipped to the Atlantic States in the steamer of to-day. The proprietors of it were so excited by their good luck that they sat up beside their treasure night and day on its way here. Mr. Perkins, one of the Company to whom it belongs, states that it was taken out in Calaveras County on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, just as the company were about quitting work for the day; he would not give any particulars in regard to where the claim is located, except that it is in the county above named. The company consists of four Americans and one Swiss. Mr. Perkins belongs to Lexington, Ky., and for the past two years, although he has laboured hard, was very unsuccessful, never having more than $200 at any one time during that period. The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inches, and its width from five and one-half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the exact thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceivable is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period has probably been in a fused state.

The Lord of the Soil.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by this power, is rolling through the heavens a part of his—his from the center sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to trasmit a home.—*Everett.*

We saw something in the *Sunday Mercury*, what we liked exceedingly. The editor copied a paragraph which stated that the dress of a woman of fashion, if she "goes out a good deal," costs about two thousand dollars a year, upon which the *Mercury* well remarks:—"We know some ladies, 'who go out a good deal,' whose dress ought not, judging from external appearance, to cost quite so much as a thousand dollars in fifty years. They are ladies who go out in the morning, and do not return until the shadows of evening have fallen around their homes; they earn less than a dollar a day, and out of it support an old mother, a sick sister, or a young child."

The writer adds a hint to the effect, that ladies who spend two thousand dollars a year on their dress, ought to think of these sisters of theirs, and occasionally put on the robe of charity which covers such a multitude of ill deeds. The truth is, that a woman who spends two thousand dollars a year upon dress, is either very silly or a very wicked woman. A jewel of value never requires so costly a setting. And, with regard to "the robe of charity," we may quote Tupper's maxim:—"*Extravagance and Meanness are twin sisters.*"—*Life Illustrated.*

Taking the Smell out of Clothes.—Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract House, at Niagara Falls, was a young, foppish-looking gentlemen, his garments very highly scented with a mingled odor of cologne and musk. A solemn faced, odd-looking man, after passing the dandy several times; with a look of aversion which drew general notice, suddenly stopped, and in a confidential tone, said, "Stranger, I know what'll take that scent 'out of your clothes; you—" "What do you mean, sir?" said the exquisite, fired with indignation, starting from his chair. "O, get mad, now—swear, pitch round, fight, just because a man wants to do you a kindness!" coolly replied the stranger. "But I do know what'll take out that smell—phew! You just *bury your clothes—bury'em* a day or two. Uncle Josh got afoul of a skunk, and he—" At that instant there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment; and the dandy very sensibly "cleared the coop" and vanished up stairs.

Church Troubles.—The Rev. Dr. Bond editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the opposition to the appropriation, of missionary money to the preachers laboring in slaveholding conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says: "We have seen strange things in the lapse of threescore years and ten, but this caps the climax of the marvellous; and though we are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, we venture to predict that mischief is now brewing in our church—agitations, convulsions, and disruptions, such as we have never witnessed before.

Husks of Corn and the leaves of beech trees, for beds, are just as much better than straw as that is better than feathers, which are the worst of all substances to sleep upon. Husks for beds should be gathered from the green corn, which may be fed to man or beast without loss, and dried in the shade, and then hackled in fine shreds. Fill the tick and stitch it through like a mattress, and for several years it will be as good as one made of hair. In place of a straw bed, or under mattress, husks are far superior to straw. The leaves of the beech tree, particularly if gathered like the husks, when green, make an excellent mattress, in which no vermin will ever breed. It would be an advantage to all mattresses to use pine or cedar leaves with the straw or other material.—*Life Illustrated.*

A French writer, M. Leon Faucher, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* attempts to show the financial inability of Russia to carry on for any length of time an expensive war against two of the richest as well as most powerful states of Europe. To this the Russian Government made an informal reply in the same paper. This document is said to have been transmitted to the office of the *Revue* by the Saxon ambassador in Paris. It is curious, as containing certain statements and positive figures respecting the Russian war budget, which the Russian Government hitherto carefully refrained from making public.

According to this official communication, the customs of Russia, which produced in the years from 1822 to 1826 but thirteen millions of silver roubles, from 1848 to 1852 produced nearly thirty millions. The ordinary revenue in 1839 was, according to M. Tegoborski, 164 millions of roubles; in 1853 it amounted to nearly 225 millions.

The military budget of Russia for 1854 calculated for a force of from 800,000 to 900,000 men, was 84,200,000 roubles for the army, and 14,400,000 for the navy. Each man in the Russian service costs not more than £16 a head, whilst in France each soldier is estimated at costing £40. Of course M. Tegoborski contests the justice of M. Faucher's remarks. Russia, according to its advocate, is the least indebted, the most prosperous, and the most powerful State in Europe. It has contracted no forced loan, and touched no metallic deposit. Its trade has not suffered, though its products by circuitous transit may have become dearer to the purchasers.

The port of Odessa exported to the value of 20,000 roubles more in 1845, than in 1843, an assertion which we submit to the contemplation of our admirals in the Black Sea. Let us not omit to mention an answer of M. Faucher's is appended to the Russian statement, and those curious in the finance of Emperor Nicholas will do well to consult both.—*Michigan Free Democrat.*

Pure Wine.—Here are some facts which will hurt no one to read, just now. We hope our Legislature in passing a prohibitory law, will in some way protect the community from the dangerous drugging so common.

The first extract is from the celebrated Dr. Nott. He says:—

"I had a friend, who had been once a wine dealer, and having read the startling statements made public, in relation to the brewing of wines and the adulteration of other liquors, generally, I enquired of that friend as to the verity of the statements. His reply was, 'GOD FORGIVE *what has passed in my own cellar, but the statements* MADE are true and ALL TRUE; I assure you."

A physician in New York purchased a bottle of what is called genuine champagne, of the importer, had it subjected to chemical tests; it was found to contain a *quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.* Who would like to drink a mixture of sugar of lead and water?

A gentleman in New York who made champagne, purchased some of the regular importer, wishing to give his friends some of the genuine article. At a convivial party, he produced his *pure as imported*; when the corks began to fly, one dropped near him; on examining it, he found it was his own fabrication. The supposed importer had purchased it, and by his French tinsel and French labels, sold it back, as pure, to the original fabricator—*biting* the *biter.*

The Rev. Dr. Bairds has stated, that "little or no wine is drank in France in a pure state, except it may be at the wine press. The dealers purchase it at the vineyards in a pure state, but in their hands it is entirely changed, by adding drugs or distilled spirits."

Says Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor, "that although wine can be had in Florence at one cent a bottle, the dealers do not hesitate to add drugs and water, to gain a fraction more of profit."

An Episcopal Clergyman, recently returned from the Continent of Europe, visited an immense manufactory of all kinds of wine, Logwood came in as a great ingredient, so great that the proprietors kept a vessel in their employ for its importation.

The dyers in Manchesier (England), say, "the wine brewers are running away with all the best logwood;" and the London people say, "If you wish to get genuine *Port*, you must go to Oporto, *make your own wine*, and ride outside of the barrel all the way home."

☞ The anti-Liquor Bill has been postponed till after the recess. Temperance people must agitate the question during the winter. Arrangements should at once be made to get up petitions, and to have them numerously signed for the re-assembling of parliament.—*Montreal Witness.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the borough of Wakefield in the county of York, impressing on the Government the necessity of immediately bringing into requisition all the military power of the empire, for the purpose of carrying on the war with an energy that will bring it to a speedy, a successful, and an honorable termination.

TRAINING AND DRILLING FOREIGN TROOPS.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the bill which he had laid on the table, to provide for the training and drilling of a limited number of foreign troops. His Grace having briefly reviewed the Parliament enactments upon this subject, the last of which, in 1806, limited the number of foreigners so admitted to 16,000, observed that from 1807 to 1815 there was scarcely a siege or battle in which the German Legion had not taken a part.

The Earl of ELLESBOROUGH opposed the bill, which, he said, had for its object the substitution of foreigners for the present militia force in this kingdom.

The Duke of RICHMOND bore a glowing testimony to the services of the German Legion in the Peninsular war.

The Earl of DERBY said that the jealousy of Parliament against foreign mercenaries was a well founded one. As to the precedents, there was none of the slightest value in favour of such a measure, for the German Legion was principally composed of Hanoverians, who were subjects of the King of this country. But from whence did they propose to form this legion? The noble Duke who had introduced the bill had said that he did not know who they were. Were they to be Greeks? (A laugh.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, with considerable warmth, said that he had not stated that he did not know who were the troops proposed to be enlisted. What he had said was, that until communications had been made with the foreign Governments, it would not be right that he should state them to the House. He regretted that the noble Earl appeared to be anxious of following his old precedent of mis-stating the facts and arguments addressed to their Lordships.—(Cheers.)

The Earl of DERBY was happy to see, last night, that the noble Duke was somewhat more humble and civil than usual, while making his defence, but was sorry to find that he was now returning to his old habits, which were not quite in accordance with that courtesy usually exhibited by most members of their Lordships' House towards each other. (A laugh.) But the other noble Duke had stated that a sympathy did not exist between the troops which were about to be employed and those of this country. He (the Earl of Derby) was, however, ignorant that there was that sympathy; the people of this country did not know it, and if the noble Duke knew from whence they were about to draw their supplies, he had at all events not condescended to inform their Lordships; and until Parliament knew who were the men to be employed, there was an additional reason for that constitutional jealousy on the subject of the employment of foreign troops. Was it to be Polish? There would be a significance in that. Such a force would possess a common interest with us. (Cheers.) He thought the fact of the Government demanding such an assistance in the first year of the war was a humiliating confession of weakness.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, after replying to the several objections raised by the Earl of Derby, said: The object of this bill is to introduce into this country, for a limited time, for the purpose of drill and for drill only, a sufficient number of foreign troops; and as soon as they are in a condition to be employed as troops, then to be sent to the seat of war. That is surely not the same thing as maintaining a foreign garrison in this country. (Hear, hear.) It is merely for a temporary purpose, and for a limited number of men, until they are fit to be employed in foreign service. I think the limitation has been placed at 15,000 at one time. It may be very proper to limit the number; when the first 15,000 shall be so drilled and sent abroad for foreign service, then it will be perfectly in the power of the Government, if they think proper, to have 15,000 more. ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Derby.) Doubtlessly, it is with that intention, if the exigency of the service requires it. My noble friend opposite, who spoke first, took upon himself to say that Sir Robert Peel never would have consented to such a measure. I do not know what measure Sir Robert Peel would have approved or rejected; but, after all, a very great statesman, whom my noble friend resembles much more than I resemble Sir Robert Peel, namely, Lord Chatham, in the war of 1756, had no scruple in employing German troops in aid of British forces; and I am not therefore prepared to say certainly that Sir Robert Peel would have refused his assent to a measure of this description. But the whole objections of the noble Lord appears to arise on a fallacy. (Hear, hear.) Volunteering from the militia to a more or less extent will go on; but all that will require time, and cannot be available in the same manner and to the same extent, as troops raised on this principle. Not at all admitting the accuracy of the description of the employment of this force in England, where it will not be employed at all, I cannot look on it as liable to any serious constitutional objection to have such a force as I have mentioned employed merely for the purpose of being drilled previous to being sent out on foreign service; and I cannot think the opposition raised by the noble Lords to this measure is a tenable one; and I must say I think it has been ill-conceived by the noble Lords opposite, who profess such extreme anxiety and impatience that Her Majesty's Government should be exhorted to the utmost possible degree to exhibit an adequate amount of vigour in this crisis. It will only be by misrepresentations of the real nature of the force that any shadow of an objection can be urged against it. I trust, therefore, that your Lordships will see that the objections urged to this measure are wholly untenable, as represented by the noble Lords opposite.

The Earl of MALMESBURY opposed the bill, as he thought it was fraught with inconvenience, if not danger, to bring foreign troops into this country.

The Duke of ARGYLE said, that one of the strongest grounds on which we were entitled to ask the aid of the subjects of foreign countries was, that they took an active interest in this war. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY, though he regretted the necessity of employing foreigners, would not oppose this Bill.

In answer to the Earl of Glengall,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, it was the intention of Government to embody the whole of the Irish Militia.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHAMBERLAIN of Her Majesty's Household (the Marquess of Breadalbane): I have the honour to report to your Lordships that, in obedience to your order, the Address of this House, in answer to Her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the throne, was duly presented to Her Majesty, that it was graciously received, and that Her Majesty has returned the following answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I felt confident that I should receive your cordial co-operation in the measures which I considered necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged; and I trust that, under the blessing of the Almighty, those measures will tend to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe on a sure and lasting foundation."

Militia Bill.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Militia Bill,

Objections were urged to points of detail by Colonel SIBTHORP and Lord LOVAINE, who suggested, that, on the volunteering of a militia regiment, another militia regiment should be raised in the county.

Lord PALMERSTON said, such a step was not contemplated by the Government. There were many county gentlemen now in the militia whose social position rendered it far more important that they should stay at home than that they should do garrison duty abroad. No imputation would, therefore, be made on the public spirit of any gentleman who declined to volunteer; and, on the other hand, he hoped, if Her Majesty declined the services of any gentleman who did volunteer, it would not be considered a slur on his character.

The Bill was then read a second time. On the Motion that it be committed to-morrow,

Mr. DISRAELI suggested, that the Committee be delayed till Monday, and, in doing so, he expressed his regret that such a measure should have been introduced at the present time. It would render the militia service unpopular in the country, and it would give foreign nations an idea that we were already at the end of our resources. He was, therefore, opposed to the principle of the Bill, but, in the present circumstances, he would not offer any opposition to the Government; but he did hope the Committee would be delayed till Monday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that this measure would give foreigners an idea of our weakness. The army was now on little more than peace establishment, and, although recruits were now coming in freely, still it must be remembered those men could not at once be transformed into soldiers. It would be easier, therefore, three years hence to find an army to garrison our foreign dependencies than it was in this first year of the war. He had no objections to postpone the Committee till Monday.

Mr. ADDERLEY reminded the government that our Colonies were both able and willing to furnish a military force to Her Majesty, which would render unnecessary both this measure and that for employing troops. He appealed to the Colonial Minister whether it was not true that Canada had expressed a willingness to furnish both money and men.

Sir GEORGE GREY had no doubt of the facts referred to by the honourable gentleman, though they had not yet reached him in an official shape. It was very far from the intention of the Ministers, in introducing this Bill, to throw any doubt on the loyalty and attachment to this country of the Colonies. He had no idea that it would be necessary to send the militia to Canada, for the Canadians had already taken measures to raise a militia of their own.

In answer to Mr. Smyth,

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said, it was not intended to give militia officers army rank, for that would be to put them over the heads of officers whose services were incomparably more arduous than those of the militia could be.

The Committee was then appointed for Monday, and the House adjourned at half-past six.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Lord John Russell, in moving the Bill, fortified himself by an appeal to Constitutional History, showing how matters went in the days of MARLBOROUGH, when, in an army of 60,000 men, only 40,000 were in English pay, and only 18,000 of these were British soldiers. The noble Lord specified other Wars, in which the same practice prevailed. Lord JOHN made short work of all argument by an appeal to facts. He told the House, that if they thought fit to offer a bounty of £50 each for recruits, and to send them forth, while unprepared for the service, he had on doubt they would obtain a sufficient number of such men; but looking at the War as a thing which, by possibility, at least, might be protracted, and to the propriety of husbanding the resources of the country, he deemed it a gross fallacy to say, that if they had 200,000 Englishmen and 40,000 foreigners, that they were relying upon foreign swords. Lord JOHN very properly intimated his conviction, that it would be unwise, and every way most impolitic, to renounce a policy which had been approved by a CROMWELL, a CHATHAM, a MARLBOROUGH, and a WELLINGTON.

Sir EDW. BULWER LYTTON spoke strongly on the subject. But, prohaps, the most significant circumstance of the Debate was the speech of Lord PALMERSTON, not remarkable for its length, but for its explicitness. In a direct and common-sense manner, the noble Lord showed the folly of those who demanded Government to explain everything in and about the Legion before they had received permission to form it. The admirers of the noble Lord, who of late had been so clamouring for his elevation to the Premiership, will derive no comfort from the speech of last evening. Lord PALMERSTON spoke as became an honest statesman, telling the House, in plain terms, that there was no mystery in the matter, except that mystery which he was unable to solve,—how it was, that gentlemen, who professed their willingness to assist the Government in carrying on the war, should object to the first measure that Government proposed for that purpose! He held, that the reinforcement of 20,000 or 30,000 foreigners would be a great assistance to the brave men now in the Crimea, who so richly deserved, and so loudly demanded additional aid. Mr. DISRAELI performed his part with his usual adroitness and desperation. On the previous night, the Right Honourable Gentleman intimated his preparedness and determination to give the Bill the utmost oppositon; this intimation is not unimportant, since, after all that he and his party could do, the Bill has been carried by a large majority.—*British Banner.*

The Times' view of the Austrian Treaty

The ratifications of the treaty signed at Vienna on Saturday last, between Austria, France and England, will doubtless be exchanged as speedily as possible, and the treaty itself will then be made known to the world. In the mean time a variety of conjectures have been hazarded on this important subject, some of which have been transmitted to us by our own correspondents abroad; but we are satisfied that the real substance and purport of the treaty has not yet transpired. Whatever may be its provisions, we undertake to affirm, from our knowledge of the policy of the allied Governments and of the intentions of Austria, that it does not postpone for a period of three months the decision of a question of vital interest to the conduct of the war and to the future peace of Europe; that it does not contain any guarantee, either direct of indirect, of the possessions of Austria; that it has never been intended to send a division of the Austrian army either to Varna or the Crimea; that it does not contain any promise of subsidy or secret article; that the belligerent Powers have not in any way bound themselves to make any fresh propositions of peace to Russia, or to enter upon negotiations on any basis proposed by the German States; and, lastly, that, although France and England adhere to the Four Points contained in their Notes of the 8th of August, as the chief substance of their demands and the sole basis of negotiation at the present time, they have distinctly intimated what their interpretation of those propositions is, such as to include all the great objects of the war, and that the Cabinet of Vienna concurs in this interpretation of those terms. The conjectures we have mentioned having been more or less accredited and circulated in Europe, we feel it our duty positively to contradict them; and we are inclined to believe that, when the articles of the treaty are known, they will prove much more consistent with the account we gave on Tuesday last of the results of this negotiation. If our information is correct, although this convention is not an actual treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and the Western Powers, inasmuch as Austria is not at this moment at war with Russia, it is of nearly similar significance, and the strongest engagement which, under the circumstances, Austria could sign. We mean by this expression that we believe the Emperor of Austria to have contradicted a positive engagement to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the belligerent States against Russia, unless peace upon the terms exacted by all the Powers, be concluded before the termination of this current month of December; or, in other words, unless, in answer to the announcement at St. Petersburgh that Austria is about to join the Western alliance, the Emperor of Russia declares at once his inability to prolong the contest. Such an act of surrender on the part of the Czar is at present highly improbable. He rejected those terms in the summer, when they were presented to him in a more conciliatory form, and when they were not preceded by the invasion of the Crimea. Count Nesselrode declared that such terms could only be accepted by the Russian Government if it had already suffered the defeat and exhaustion of a protacted and unsuccessful war; so that the very language in which the Emperor scornfully rejected this proposal seems to condemn him to abide by the consequences of that refusal.

The very first pledge of the sincerity of Russia, if she professed her readiness to enter into negotiations upon the conditions required by the rest of Europe, would be the entire cessation of her military movements and preparations; these are, however, carried on with unabated activity. A despatch from Warsaw, dated the 4th of December, states that General Sievers is concentrating the First infantry Corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guards on the *left* bank of the Vistula, that is, on the extreme western frontier of the empire, while General Paniutin is advancing with the Second Infantry Corps on Podolia and Volhynia. Movements of this magnitude and importance, undertaken by whole armies (for each infantry corps consists, when complete, of about 52,000 men) at this season of the year, when the troops would otherwise be taking up their winter quarters, indicate a conviction of a near approach of hostilities. Prince Gortschakoff, and the Russian agents in Germany, have been lavish of their promises and unsparing in their exertions to prevent the conclusion of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers, but there is no reason to suppose that they are authorized to make large concessions after an act of all but direct hostility than they consented to make in the whole course of the previous negotiations. The policy of Austria, though slowly executed, has been steadily pursued; she has given ample and repeated notice to Russia and to all the world that, if peace was not restored, she should throw the weight of her armies on the side of the Western Powers as soon as her preparations were completed and the factious opposition of her German confederates overcome. Accordingly, within four days after the conclusion of the additional article of her treaty with Prussia, which removed all uncertainty in that quarter, she entered into her present engagement with the Western Powers, which bring her to the verge of a declaration of war against Russia, and of an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England at the close of the present year.

The effects already produced upon the whole of Germany by the intelligence that the treaty with the Western Powers is actually signed has been great and instantaneous. It is everywhere felt that the time is approaching when Germany may hope to play a bolder and nobler part than she has hitherto borne in these transactions. The King of Prussia boasted the other day in the speech in which he opened the session of the Prussian Diet, that he was acting in the closest union with Austria, and that, whatever might be the necessities of the time, Germany would act as one body. We are not so sanguine as to believe that the *inertia* and the divisions of the Confederation can be so easily overcome as to make the German States parties to the agreement now subsisting between the allies, or to engage the federal forces of Germany actively in the war; but the Prussian Assembly, to which the words we refer to were so recently addressed, can hardly fail to ask for proofs of that intimate union with Austria, which means also union with the West of Europe; and among the first objects of the alliance concluded at Vienna, we have no doubt that one of the chief purposes of the Three Powers is to apply their influence with energy to determine the future conduct of Prussia at this crisis. It is fortunate that at the moment when the Chambers are just convoked at Berlin an event of this importance occurs, not in the obscure regions of diplomacy, but in the face of Europe. A few days more will bring this treaty to the knowledge of the public, and the question will then be asked with authority whether Prussia intends to adopt the resolutions of the triple alliance, or to separate herself from them by a neutrality, which is a disguised adherence to the cause of Russia. The King of Prussia is suspected in Germany of some secret engagement or personal promise to his Imperial brother-in-law, which precludes him from acting as an independent German Sovereign on behalf of the honour and interests of his country; and it is remarked with astonishment that the military forces of Prussia have been studiously removed from the Polish frontier, so as to leave the kingdom defenceless on the eastern side. But these suspicions will ere long be brought to a more decisive test; for when Austria announces that she shall join the Western Powers, and place herself at the head of the national party in Germany, unless the peace of Europe be immediately secured, the neutrality of Prussia is, in fact, the only circumstance which encourages and enables Russia to carry out the war.

At a recent meeting of the Mixed Commission in London, England, for the adjustment of Anglo-American claims, Mr. Alexander McLeod, whose name will be well recollected by all our readers, preferred a claim against the United States government for compensation to the extent of £5,000, for the suffering and losses sustained by him during his imprisonment and prosecution in the United States, on the charge of being concerned in the attack on the *Caroline*. Mr. McLeod was himself present at the meeting of the Commission, and entered into a legthened statement of his case. The claim was resisted by Gen. Thomas on the part of the United States government, on the ground that the controversy having been once settled could not now be re-opened, and that Mr. McLeod's was not one of those cases which came properly within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. He also deprecated its revival, as being calculated to disturb the present good understanding between the two countries. The claim stands open for judgment.—*Colonist.*

More Republican Sympathy with Despotism.

An attempt has been made at San Francisco to effect the liberation of some of the Russian prisoners captured at Sitka by the British and French fleet. A number of Russian prisoners were on board a captured Russian ship, which put into the harbor with the allied squadron for refreshments, when, after the sailing of the ships of war, the sympathising Yankees got warrants of *habeas corpus*, issued by a sympathizing court, and boasted they would set the prisoners free under a sham of legal proceedings. The matter, however, coming to the ears of the British officers, the ship hove anchor, and sailed for Vancouver, before the sympathisers effected their kind design. Proceedings were then entered against the officers for *contempt of court* in not obeying the writ! Pity they should not have shown contempt for such a court! We have a strong impression that their contempt would have been shown in a still more *striking* manner had the sympathisers actually attempted to carry their design into operation. The *Times* lately asked the question: "If it could be possible that a Yankee was only just a Russian under somewhat different circumstances?" The question we think will have to be answered in the affirmative, if such disgraceful proofs of the fact, be much more indulged in, as the above, and many others which we find recorded in the American press.—*Niagara Mail.*

ADDRESS.

TO THE READERS OF "THE (LONDON) EMPIRE."

It is not without reluctance that, yielding to the judgment of those whom I esteem wiser than myself, I to-day address the readers of *The Empire* over my own proper signature.

My purposes, firstly to announce the fact that I have become co-editor and principal proprietor of this journal; and, secondly, to say something which shall indicate, with sufficient distinctness, the principles by which my Editorial Management will be regulated, the general views which I intend to promulgate, and the ends to which my literary labours will be directed.

The Empire, since its establishment, twelve months ago, has been distinguished for its able and manly advocacy of the cause of social morality, of sound liberal opinions, and of progressive reform. It will continue to be so distinguished, any deficiency of talent on my part being amply compensated by the more meritorious contributions of those with whom I already have the honour to be associated, and of others who I have reason to believe will lend me their occasional and valuable co-operation.

What I have been during the whole course of my public life, *that I shall inflexibly remain*—the ardent friend and supporter of Free-trade and the rights of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power, of the people—of justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principles of Peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless, absurd and bloody appeal to the sword; and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe which menace the tranquility of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure undefiled religion.

I shall hold MORALITY to be the true foundation of all POLITICS, and shall first inquire—not what is EXPEDIENT, but what is RIGHT; regarding it as ever in the highest degree inexpedient, and in the end necessarily injurious, to depart from the principles of truth and rectitude. I shall endeavour to test all questions by the unadulterated standard of Christian ethics, and by their bearing—not on the prospects or projects of a party, but upon the widest and best interests of the human race; trying to adhere to what is morally right—right everywhere, and right for all time. Conducted on these principles, *The Empire* will not be a strict party paper, but will be the friend of every party that shall prove its desire to carry out, in whatever direction, the maxims of individual, national and universal justice.

I have a high veneration for the BRITISH CONSTITUTION; but I do not regard every INSTITUTION that has grown up under it as of equal sacredness and value with the Constitution itself. Institutions are but the machinery for promoting the liberties and securing the rights of the people, and, like all other things which are the offspring of mere human invention, are liable to defects, and prone to decay. They are means to an end, and should never be regarded as the end itself. Institutions for men, not men for institutions, will be the watchwords of this journal. I hold the opinion of Wordsworth, that

> Our life is turned
> Out of its course, whenever MAN is made
> An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool,
> Or implment, a passive thing employed
> As a brute mean, without acknowledgement
> Of common righ or interest in the end.

In contemplating my future editorial career, I neither expect nor desire to avoid controversy; but it shall be my study and my effort to show myself an honourable and just minded antagonist, and to preserve the columns of this paper unstained by calumny, and uncorrupted by selfishness. While I shall claim and exercise "the liberty to know, to think, to believe and to utter, freely, according to my conscience," I shall, as I have ever done, most scrupulously respect the same right of free utterance in my contemporaries, and be ready to do battle for it as ardently on behalf of others as for myself.

I enter upon my present labours and responsibilities unpatronized and unprotected by any party in Church or State, and I look for support to those only who respect individual independence and political integrity, and who may desire to aid me in an earnest effort to contribute something towards the creation of a public sentiment that shall give ardour to virtue, confidence to truth, and freedom to mankind.

I have toiled long enough in the cause of reform and progress to be prepared for any measure of disappointment which may befall me. I have never yet stipulated, and do not now stipulate, for success. If I can satisty myself that I have done my duty, I shall rest contented with the issue.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

145, Fleet Street, 2nd December, 1854.

DOMINICA.

The New York *Tribune*, has a late letter from St. Domingo, of which the following is an extract:

* * * "It is a positive fact that your Government is making or has made a treaty with the Dominicans. By it, the Bay of Samana is to be ceded to the United States for a naval depot. In return, the United States, are to officially acknowledge the independence of Dominica. There is some hitch about the details.

"As near as I can find out, they want some modification of your tariff or port regulations, which Mr. Ceazneau, who is the American Minister Plenipotentiary, has no authority to promise, though, they say, the President is willing to do it without. Perhaps it is adjusted by this time. If it is, you will doubtless have the business officially announced in the forthcoming Message of Gen. Pierce.

"Most people here who know anything about it, thinks it is a step toward annexation, and the planters and traders are jubilant accordingly. Some of the old Spanish stock go against it, for the same reason. Everybody considers that with such an ally as the United States on their side, they would have no difficulty in keeping the upper hand of Soulouque's folks, at the other end of the island.

"I suppose you do not know much about your new allies? I will give you the benefit of my short experience. Here, in San Domingo, and, I suppose elsewhere, they are of mixed Spanish and African blood, in all sorts of proportions.

"Two-thirds of them are what you would call mullattoes, (they have half-a-dozen different names for them here,) and pretty much all the other third are black. There are a few pure whites, principally Spanish—hardly any English or Americans. They work just as much as they have to, and no more. Their language, religion, customs, &c., are a good deal like Cuba. They hate the Haytiens, with whom they have been at war for years, like poison. This is the main article in their political creed. San Domingo is a decaying little old town, with a Spanish cathedral, arsenal, &c. I have not been into the interior, but I am told the soil is good for sugar, cotton and tobacco, and I know the climate is hot enough for anything.

"The Dominicians claim the largest (eastern) half of the island, but the Haytiens outnumber them in population. There is a little trade between the Haytien ports and New York, principally in coffee. The whole American commerce with Dominica, in a year, cannot amount to more than a million dollars. They send some coffee, mahogany and campeachy wood to the States, and get in return, pork, bacon, flour, cheap cotton goods, &c. It will make another slave State, if it is annexed, which, I suppose, is the reason the American Government wants it."

From the Boston Telegraph

Singular Slave Case.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 13th inst., contains a report of a trial in that place, under the seventh section of the act of 1850, for the rendition of fugitives from service. One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was Cyrus Fillmore, a brother of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States.

In August, 1853, Benjamin Waterhouse stopped at the town of Orland, in Indiana, having in his waggon with him three colored persons. Cyrus Fillmore was standing on the steps of a public house in that town as Mr. Waterhouse drove up, and saw the negroes, and questioned Mr. W. if he was on the "underground railroad." He replied that he was, and inquired for Captain Barty.

Waterhouse was indicted in March, 1854, for aiding the escape of slaves; but the indictment being defective in several important particulars, it was quashed. The chief defects were, that the negroes were not known to have been slaves; and, if slaves, it was not known who their owner was. The marshal was determined to make an example of Mr. Waterhouse, and Cyrus Fillmore was engaged by him to go to Canada with Mr. Payne, of Lexington, Ky., the son of the alleged owner of the men, and try to discover the negroes, and ascertain from them evidence against Waterhouse, &c.

Fillmore says: "I told him of Clark, who was also an Abolitionit, and he finally drove up there. Thomas Clark came out when they drove up, but can't say I saw them get out; saw them no more after they drove to Clark's; I was within ten feet of the negroes as the waggon turned in the street; this was 20th to 25th August, 1853."

He goes on then to state how he went to Canada with Payne, and found, *as he supposed*, one of the same negroes that he had seen with Waterhouse. This was in June, 1854.

Cross-examined—Had a conversation with defendant last May; saw the negroes in the waggon only; might have been twenty or thirty feet from them, but did not scrutinize them; noticed the one who was driving, the most, and this was not Tom; as they turned the waggon, they came, say ten feet, from me; think the negroes drove in town, and then over to Clark's; may be possible I am mistaken as to driving in town; became acquainted with defendant seventeen years ago; deputy marshal first wanted me to go to Canada, but I did not want to go, and the marshal urged me to go; I have always been in the habit of working for pay; and confident the defendant used the term underground railroad.

Re-examined.—Defendant was going north, he thinks; depends on the road they came in town; might have been fifteen minutes they stopped; Tom was not driving; noticed the driver most; Marsh was to pay me; supposed I was to be paid in addition to expenses.

It appears from the testimony of Mr. Payne, that he was induced to go to Canada, and take Fillmore with him, and that their expenses would be paid. The two men then started for Canada, and Dr. Marsh, the deputy marshal, accompanied them as far as Detroit. Mr. Payne found his slave Tom at Windsor, Canada, sick; they recognized each other; Fillmore was with him. Tom was one of the negroes whom Mr. Fillmore *supposed* he saw at Orland, in the waggon with Mr. Waterhouse, in August previous.

Upon this evidence Waterhouse was again indicted, and the recent trial lasted three days. George W. Julian and E. H. Brackett appeared for the defence, and R. W. Thompson for the prosecution.

The report in the *Journal* says that Mr. Thompson spoke over three hours. The court was at the pains to tell the jury "that the Constitution could never have been formed unless it should contain the clause in relation to fugitives." He also informed the jury that a slave, when found in Indiana (where the law presumes every man to be free) is, nevertheless, *prima facia* a slave, and it lies with the party denying it to controvert that presumption. These are a few of the points made by the court in explaining the law and the evidence to the jury, who were strongly invoked to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The jury, after being out several hours, returned a verdict that Mr. Waterhouse pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the court-room one hour, and that the Government pay the costs. This is all they would do.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, from which we gather these facts, says:—

"We have been informed, the fact does not appear in the report of the trial in the *Journal*, that the jury refused to impose the fine of $50, unless the court would first agree to immediately remit it, and that the fine was so remitted.

"Such is the result of the first case tried in Indiana, under the 7th section of the Fugitive Law. The case affords much material upon which to seriously ponder. It is, we believe, a new feature in our criminal jurisprudence, for the Government to pay the owner of lost property for his time and expenses in hunting it up, and also to furnish men at the public expense to aid him in the search."

Mr. Cyrus Fillmore must have a very low estimate of the duty which he, as the brother of the Ex-President of the United States, owes to the public or private character of our chief magistrates, when he, for the paltry pittance of "three dollars, and expenses paid," would consent to become a mere slave hunter."

From Frederick Douglass' Paper.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: DEAR SIR:—I hope that in my taking the liberty of asking a place in your paper, I do not trespass on your views or those of the readers of your paper. What I am about to say, I do with the very best of motives, especially those who may think with me on the great matters that pertain to our general welfare. The only regret and fear with me is, that we are too inactive on our part, while those that think differently are on the watch-tower at their post, proclaiming the scheme of emigration in every town and village in our state. The people of this city have had four lectures on the plan, prospects and success of emigration. Three by Miss Shadd, and one by Wm. E. Walker. Permit me to say that these individuals differ widely on the place to go, to the lady for Canada and the gentleman for Liberia, both assuming high grounds to sustain the possession they pretend to assume. Miss Shadd took the ground that the people of color reach every station in the government that is now held by any class of the people which she said could not be had in the United States any where, some of which was mentioned, such as justices of the peace, stations in the army, and such like; and the reason that more were not filled by men of color, was incapability. I must say it is a great pity that women are not admitted in the Assembly of the law-making power. There would be at least two out of the forty thousand people of color who might be admitted into that department of the government. The idea of a colored nationality is out of the question. If this be true, then all the great ado at Cleveland will prove abortive; and the money spent by the Pittsburghers will be nothing more than to enrich the railroad companies. The position that Miss Shadd took in relation to the Canadas being annexed to the United States, was folly, and never could be done, especially if the people of color would go to that place, which would put a stop to any plan of annexation. If one could have dropped down in the midst of the assembly at any time during the evenings that were occupied by Miss Shadd, and not being acquainted with the aims of the people of the city, would come to the conclusion that the people were in favor of going to Canada.

The next day on the second evening, she gave the product, climate & soil of the country, and promised to exhibit some of the products of the same. This was not done. The time taken up on the last evening, was a reply to Mr. Walker. At the close of the meeting, the Rev. A R. Green offered a resolution complimentary to the lady, and endorsing the ability of the editors of the *Provincial Freeman*, recommending the same to the people of the city. This was done, when no one expected. Mr. J. I. Gaines made an effort to prevent the passage of the resolutions, but failed. He, however, made one true statement, and that was, that the emigrationists always skulk behind everything, to effect carrying out their ends. I have already said more than I intended, and must content myself by saying nothing at present, touching Mr. Walker's position, as his plan is out of the question. Then, in conclusion, I must say I have not heard anything that had a tendency to change my mind on remaining in the United States, under the tree that we have planted.

D. JENKINS.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25, 1854.

From the Liberator.

Visit to Canada.

[We publish the following letter from a highly intelligent colored citizen of New Bedford, at the request of Capt. Dreyton, to whom it was addressed. It speaks well for Canada and the fugitives.]

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 18, 1854.

CAPT. DANIEL DREYTON:

DEAR SIR,—According to promise, I send a line to say I have paid a visit to Canada, and will give you a brief report of what may interest you concerning the country. I was much pleased with it, and found the people in a condition far more favorable than I anticipated. Prejudice against color does not exist in any department of trade, nor in the social relations. Any colored man who has the means can enjoy similar advantages to his paler brother, and the crushing influence that meets us at every avenue here is unknown in Canada. There is much wealth among the colored people. Some own large farms, and live independent. Many are engaged in mechanical pursuits, and are encouraged. None that I saw complained that their color prevented them from doing well. They seem content, and wonder how our people consent to remain in a country that withholds from them the rights of man.

I did not see any object of poverty there. None need suffer, if they are willing to labor. Wages are as high as in the United States; the cost of living not more than half. Our friend Mr. Parker is doing a fine business. He has made some good trades in land, and bids fair to become wealthy. Himself and family fully appreciate the change. I have come to the conclusion that a colored man can never develop his mechanical genius or mercantile ability in the United States.

Your friend, E. R. JOHNSON.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Letter from Canada.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from an emigrant to Canada to her friend in this city. It is just such a letter as one likes to read from a new country, and cannot fail to interest our (with Dr. Smith's leave) *coloured* friends, who, we think, will agree with us, that here is a pleasanter picture than that recently presented to them in Augustus Washington's letters from Liberia:

BUXTON, Canada West, March 23, 1854.

MY DEAR MRS. HARRIS: I take up my pen to write you a few lines, after so long a delay. I suppose you all thought that we were all dead, but it is not so, I can assure you, although we have been quite sick since we arrived in Canada. I have been quite ill with the pleurisy, and, in the Fall, we all had the dumb ague and fever; but now we are enjoying good health, except my son John; it left him feeble and a pain in the side; but he never was strong in health. This is a healthy place—but little sickness except the ague and fever. We arrived in Chatham on the 13th May, after a pleasant journey. It's really beautiful to travel in the Spring, and to behold the different faces of nature's beauty. In the steamboat we went to Troy; then took the cars to Buffalo, and there we put up until Monday from Friday, and I found Buffalo a very pretty place indeed; then we took the steamboat for Detroit—a beautiful sail across the Lake—Erie—and out of sight of land, it seems to me as on the sea; and then we took the steamboat again for Chatham—then we were done and at our journey's end. Now, Chatham is a fine place indeed, a town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames; and there we kept house six weeks—we had a small house—much cheaper than to board; and then my husband went to Buxton, to the coloured settlement, a distance of six miles, and purchased a farm of fifty acres, with nine acres cut down and one all cleared. The man who had taken it had to give it up, or build; it's a pleasant place. So, my husband liked it, and bought it and paid the money on the spot. He had to pay for the improvements and the balance of the ground—but if you buy a farm with no improvements on it, then it is two dollars and a half an acre. And he hired his house put up, and on the first of July, we moved on our farm. O, my dear friend, how I do want to see you again; I do wish you would try and come to Buxton, Canada West. *Come to a land of liberty and freedom, where the coloured man is not despised nor a deaf ear turned to them. This is the place to live in peace and to enjoy the comforts of life.* In September, we got a fine cow, with a heifer calf ten months old. So I have been quite a country-woman. I both churned my own butter and milked my own cow. We have got three nice sows, and, by and by, I shall have some geese, and chickens, and ducks, and all those things. Here is nine thousand acres of land now taken up by coloured people in Buxton, where we live; and Mr. King, the government agent, who sells the land, has purchased eight thousand more to sell at the same rate; and the people are coming in from all parts, and the place is filling up fast. I hear that OLD FILMORE *is a screwing you all up tighter still*, but don't stay there, come to *Queer Victoria's land, where they are not making laws to oppress and to starve you.* I raised a fine sight of tobacco. We had turnips as big as the crown of your husband's hat, and cabbage as large as a water-pail. O, don't laugh, for it's a fact—for the ground is so rich it raises everything up in no time. We were late, so we had only Fall things. There is a saw-mill and a grist-mill building in Buxton, and a school now here, with seventy or eighty scholars. *O, we are just beginning to live well enough without the white man's foot on our necks. Away with your King Fillmore, I am for* QUEEN VICTORIA. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. We have all kinds of game, deer, raccoon, ground-hogs, black-squirrels, hens, pheasants, quails, wild turkey, wild duck, woodcock and red-headed woodpeckers, and sapsuckers, wild red raspberries and plumbs, crabapples and wild gooseberries, and all kinds of nuts. *Not as cold as I thought.* We have Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian meetings, too. We are to have a log-rolling soon, and then we will have ten

acres cleared. They (the people) all will help you to raise and log, and you help them again. Whatever you raise in the ground, you can sell it in Chatham, six miles from here. My husband walks up and down once or twice a-week, and thinks nothing of it; but I hope soon we'll have a team of our own. There is a number come from Toronto to this place, as land can be got cheaper—20s.* an acre and ten years to pay it in, and land that will bring anything you plant just as I did in Weeksville (only it wanted more manuring); only put in the seed and *pray to the Giver of rain*, and they will come up. O, dear, how I want to see you again. Do come to Buxton, Canada West. * * *

MARY JANE ROBINSON.

To Mrs. Sarah Ann Harris, Weeksville, Care of Wm. Dolly, Zion's Church, New York.

* York Shillings.

NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an* en masse *emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
" Elijah Burkel, Michigan.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" Israel Campbell, Olena, Ohio.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catharines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martin, Lefroy, C. W
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shrove, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" C. M. Barnett, Logansport, Indiana.
Mr. George W. Parker, "
" Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo,
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

We give, this week, a correspondence from *Frederick Douglas' Paper*, over the signature of D. Jenkins, wherein the writer warns his Anti-Emigration friends of the fact, that the Canada Emigrationists are doing good service in the cause.

We pass over the attempted fling at the two colored women,—which is evidently given for the want of argument,—to express our gratification at the result of the meetings.

The writer tells us that had any one "dropped down in the assembly during the evenings occupied by Miss Shadd, not being acquainted with the aims of the people of the city," he "would have come to the conclusion that the people was in favor of going to Canada."

It is time that the sentinels of Anti-Emigration were at their posts, when, according to Mr. Jenkins, by the arguments advanced during two lectures only, the intelligent people of Cincinnati should be so convinced of the futility of their aims, which seem to have been directed to devising plans for remaining in the most cozy positions possible "under the tree" which they "have planted"—as to give such evidence of their conviction of the soundness of the Canada emigration movement, that an impartial observer would have supposed them in favor of it.

The passage in relation to the adoption of the resolutions, is clearly a proof that the people were convinced of the claim to their consideration and action, of the emigration plan. The resolutions, although brought forward when not expected, were concurred in, notwithstanding they met with opposition. We hail this as a sign that the leaven of truth is about to leaven the whole lump, Mr. Jenkins not excepted, notwithstanding his effort to cling to the indolent idea of reposing under the "tree," whose roots are surrounded by chains, while such a work is to be done as the cultivation of this "free and happy land."

Our reason for not excepting Mr. Jenkins from the number on whom the light of truth has dawned, will be found near the conclusion of his article, where he contents himself with saying nothing about Mr. Walker's position, from the fact that "his plan is out of the question;" thus plainly admitting that he has noticed the Canadian Emigrationists, for the reason that their plan is feasible. This effort of Mr. J. to struggle against his conviction, reminds us of the story of the little boy, who, being surprised in a fit of crying, so suddenly as to forget it, on recollecting the fact, asked his mamma what he had been crying about!

As an evidence of the hopeful influence of a short residence in Canada, on the feelings, when a comparison is instituted between it and the United States, let the letter from Buxton, be examined, or if any one has been almost persuaded to go to Liberia, let the recent developments of the state of that colony, be read in connecton with this letter, and the very concise one from E. R. Johnson; both of which give a true statement of our prospects here.

Such facts as these we wish to keep impressed on the minds of our people, until they see and acknowledge by their actions, that they must either pursue the course adopted by all intelligent people, who, scattered among and oppressed by those more powerful, go abroad where they can best improve their condition, or remain, hoping against all hope, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water,' until they die out from very degradation. S.

☞ A Bytown paper, alluding to a public meeting recently held there, on the subject of the war, says, that a most significant hint was given by both French and English speakers, that in the event of war with the United States, both races would, as in 1812, stand shoulder to shoulder to repel the invader.

☞ George Thompson, the well-known British philanthropist, has assumed the chief editoral position in the London *Empire*, a first-class weekly journal. A copy of the first issue under his charge, from which the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference, given in our last, was copied, reached us two weeks since.

☞ The *National Era*, of Washington, D. C., the *Olive Branch*, of Norristown, Pa., the *Wesleyan*, of Syracuse, and the Genessee Valley *Free Press*, of Wellsville, each enter on the new volume with an improved appearance. The *Branch* and *Press* are considerably enlarged.

☞ The Crimea is about the size of Massachusetts.

☞ The Legislature of Nova Scotia has voted £2,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

☞ The Town Council of Brockville has voted £50 towards the Patriotic Fund.

☞ The domestic servants of Edinburgh, Scotland have subscribed £180 to the Patriotic Fund.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Baltic* left Liverpool on Saturday, 30th p. m, and reached New York at 3½ this p. m.

The *Sarah Sands* had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage after repairing, without returning to Liverpool.

The *Arabia* sailed from Marseilles, on the 21st of December, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea. There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British minister in Vienna on the 28th of December. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a positive character.

A Vienna despatch of the 28th says Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburgh to Count Buol. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final one.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to December.

The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the allies. Nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon.

The reinforcements of the allies down to the 18th Dec. reached 18,000 men.

An official despatch in the Paris *Moniteur* from Balaklava says:—The situation of the allies is excellent. Liprandi, with 40,000 men was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava. Menschikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten Sacke was in command.

In the meantime, 5000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of Omar Pacha's army was kept secret. It is thought they would invest the north side of Sebastopol.

The railway expedition from England was already on the way, in several steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a railroad from Balaklava to Sebastopol.

The wretched state of the country had almost put a stop to operations. The communication beween Perekop, and Simpheropol was completely interrupted, and a week had expired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

At last accounts the weather had improved, with heavy frosts, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says, for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire; the enemy has made vigorous sorties against our lines and those of the English.

A skirmish occurred near Inkerman, on the 15th.

On the 17th December, Omar Pacha left Shumla for Constantinople.

A letter says the defence of the fortress is now to be conducted on a new plan.

The costly material will be removed from the bastion on the walls, and carried back to the ships.

Twenty two ships have been equipped, and are now ready for sea.

It is probable the garrison had mined the places which they pretended to have left.

We have further particulars as to the naval sortie at Sebastopol.

Two Russian steamers, towing six gun boats, went out of the harbour, December 6th, and after firing at a French steamer, and bomb ketch, were compelled to retire.

The passage between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time.

The allied fleet was moored outside the double bay Chersonese.

Opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway.

Friday last being the day fixed upon to celebrate the formal opening of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Rail Road, was observed by our townspeople as one of general rejoicing. Early in the day numbers of people might be seen collecting about the streets,—whilst others were engaged actively preparing to receivetheir expected guests. The day was exceedingly fine, and all nature seemed desirous of contributing to the joyous occasion.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, according to previous arrangement, proceeded in a body, accompanied by large numbers of the inhabitants to the Station in Peterboro' East for the purpose of meeting their guests. The President and Directors, the contractor, Mr. Zimmerman, and Engineering staff of the Road, the Mayor and members of the Corporation, and other principal inhabitants of Cobourg.

True to the time fixed for the arrival of the train, [½ past 12 o'clock] the neighing of the noble Steam Horse, might distinctly be heard in the distance, as he proudly rushed forward over his iron pathway, at a terrific pace, bringing in his wake, a long train of cars filled with human beings.

The sight was truly magnificent, and to those who never before witnessed such a sight, it must have been a thrilling one indeed; in another moment all was motionless, save and except the hundreds of human beings who were rapidly discharging themselves from the immense train of cars, many of whom were for the first time enjoying a ride upon their own pet railroad.—*Peterboro' Review.*

THE THREE EMPERORS.—The following is a remarkable coincidence:—There are but three Emperors in Europe, and they are the only Sovereigns who came to the throne in the month of December: Nicholas of Russia, on the 1st; and Francis Joseph of Austria, and Napoleon of France, on the 2nd. Nicholas was 29 years of age when he acceded, and on the 1st of December (this day) 1854, he will have reigned 29 years. Francis Joseph will have reigned six years to-morrow. Napoleon, two years to-morrow. If we added that of Victoria, namely, 17 years, the four reigns will show the same number of years we have arrived at in the century, namely, 54.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.		POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1		1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2		2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3		3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4		4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5		6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6		7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7		8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11¼	"	0 9		10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10		12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1¾	"	0 11		13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0		14 12 0	"	12
				15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2¾	"	1 0		17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0		18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8¼	"	3 0		19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0		20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0		21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3¾	"	6 0		23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6¼	"	7 0		24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0		121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¼	"	9 0		243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0		365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4¾	"	11 0		486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0		608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10¼	"	13 0		730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0		851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0		973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5¼	"	16 0		1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8¼	"	17 0		1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11¼	"	18 0		2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1¼	"	19 0		4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0		8305 6 8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, January 12, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	*a*	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	*a*	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	10	*a*	8	2
" Spring	0	0	*a*	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	*a*	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	*a*	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	2	*a*	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	9	*a*	0	0
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	0	*a*	4	3
" Marrowfats	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton	130	0	*a*	140	0
Straw—per ton	50	0	*a*	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	25	0	*a*	26	3
Beef—per 100 lbs	22	6	*a*	27	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	23	0	*a*	27	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	3½	*a*	0	4
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	10	*a*	1	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	0	10	*a*	1	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	*a*	5	0
Geese—each	2	0	*a*	3	9
Ducks—per couple	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair	1	3	*a*	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel	3	1	*a*	3	3
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	*a*	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	*a*	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	*a*	3	10
Coal—per ton	32	6	*a*	50	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	*a*	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	*a*	0	9

New Advertisements.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq.
Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter.
King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STORE,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,
SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Every Article a Lady can require.
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

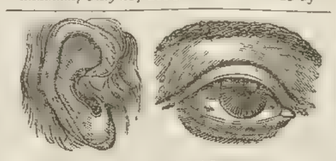
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜
Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS.

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Sayings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Doniely Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M P Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854 & 1855.

Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.
Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.
Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M. 12.05	1.35	A.M. 12 05
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	- -	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	- -	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	- -	10.00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15		
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40		
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30	3.00	
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4.55		
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55	
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45		
Ingersoll	P.M 12 10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15	
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20		
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4 25	6.40	4.50	
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00	
Lobo	- -	10.55	5.00	7.30	5.25	
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15				
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50		
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05				
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6.00	8.30	6.30	
Thamesville	- -	1 15				
Chatham	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7 25	
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M.	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
LONDON depart	8.20	- -	2.25	P M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9 15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3.25	6 40	- -	12 15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.38	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12 00	P M. 3 30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m

Poetry.

The Heroes of the Alma.

Ring the joy-bells—chime on, chime!
England conquers as of yore!
Ring for Alma's heights sublime,
Union Jack and Tricolor!
And let the people's voice!
O'er all the land rejoice,
That in the great, immortal fight,
The glorious living and the dead,
For freedom armed, for justice bled,
And conquered in the right!

Sound the requiem—deep and clear,
England weeps, her children slain.
Mourns with sympathy sincere,
Heroes lost but not in vain,
And let the solemn peal
A nation's grief reveal.
Yet—be the tears of sorrow dried,
We owe their babes a glorious debt;
And grief is vain if it forget
The claims of those who bled.

Ring the joy-bells! light the blaze!
And let the deep-voiced cannon roar;
Join all hands in pray'r and praise;
England conquers as of yore.
Our England and our France
In freedom's cause advance,
And fight for truth and human kind!
Their ancient glories are surpassed;
Long may their generous friendship last—
To brave a world combined!

Agricultural, &c.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

Cheap and Efficient Mode of Saving Apples.

Mr. Editor,—I send you a description of a new and interesting method of saving winter apples, which a neighbor, Mr. Amos Chambers, has found out and practised for three seasons with success. It consists in making a large box of inch boards, sufficient to hold several waggon loads, which is lined up with the same material, and nailed to two-inch scantling, leaving that space between the outside and the inside; the bottom is made of lattices; and the whole rests on the ground upon four inch scantling. The winter apples are carefully gathered and put into this box, which is placed near the middle of the orchard, in the shade of an apple tree. The top of the box is covered over with boards in the same manner as the sides, with two thicknesses, leaving a space beneath them—the top of course made water-proof to exclude the rain. It is left in this manner until just the commencement of hard frost that would be liable to freeze the apples; the box is then banked up with earth, a few inches around the bottom, to exclude the air from going under it, the casing of two inches round the box is filled with dry loam or any kind of dry earth, and the top under the roof is also covered to the depth of an inch or two with earth, which effectually excludes the air from the apples; then they freeze up solid, and no rotting takes place, and will be found in excellent condition in the spring; and it is rather surprising that the flavor is not in the least injured. The air is left to circulate freely through the latticed bottom—the cover being left on loose, so as only to shed the rain. An opening with a lock-up shutter may be made near the top of the box, for the convenience of taking out apples at any time.

The above plan makes it an easy matter to house the apples without removing them from the orchard. Now, I would propose from the above data, that fruitgrowers erect a neat and ornamental building in their orchard, or in some convenient place, to be built on the same principle, to be lined up in a similar manner, and the casing filled with earth, or any substance that will exclude air, and act as a partial non-conductor of heat, with means for ventilating in the fall.

From some cause, there are very few cellars that will preserve apples or other fruit during a Canadian winter. Having tasted of the apple alluded to, I can bear evidence that they have preserved the finest flavor, and have been kept to the date I am now writing. There is a difficulty in other methods, in keeping the temperature at a certain point in this changeable climate, which would be otherwise necessary for apples.

Yours, respectfully,
T. G. Wilson.

Ontario, Saltfleet, C. W.,
May 6th, 1854.

Sheep in Winter.

In the first place, sheep should be provided with ample and warm accommodations for shelter. Therefore, if you have not one already, build a shed of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the number of sheep you have to winter. If the number of sheep be large, have a shed for every fifty or sixty head. Each shed must communicate with a tightly-enclosed yard. Access to each shed must be through an opening at one of the ends; ventilation other than the doorway must be provided. The floor of the shed should be covered in the first instance with three or four inches in depth of clean straw, when from the accumulation of sheep dung and discharge of urine the straw becomes dirty, the surface must be covered with fresh straw. Plaster should be strewed over the floor at least once a week.

For the convenience of feeding grain or roots, a trough ranging round the shed should be provided. The sheep should have salt always accessible to them. The best plan to secure this would be to have a trough in which rock-salt should be constantly kept. The sheep should have access to the yard at all times.

Three pounds of hay, or fodder, or its equivalent in meal or roots per day will sustain each head of sheep, which should be given them thrice a day, viz:—early in the morning, at noon, and at an hour before sunset. Occasional feeds of roots, say twice a week, are conducive to health—potatoes, or rutabaga, or common turnips, will answer. Water should be given to the sheep twice a day, to wit, in the morning and in the evening.

Sheep can be kept housed during the winter, altogether, to advantage, by a little extra care as above, letting them out in fine weather for airing and exercise.—*American Farmer.*

Hen Manure.

Like guano, hen manure posesses many valuable properties, in a form most conveniently concentrated. In all cases, however, where it is applied directly as a stimulent to crops, it should be compounded with some less powerful material, as loam, muck or garden soil. This is a necessary precaution, as the depositing of the seed on or beneath it, would inevitably prove fatal to its vitality. Mr. W. Bacon, an occasional correspondent in the Farmer, in the *American Agriculturist*, says:

I have lately been informed, by an intelligent and skilful cultivator, that the following preparation affords an ample and complete remedy. Take hen manure one part, reduce it as well as you can to powder; then with an equal part of Plaster of Paris, incorporate well together, and sprinkle the mixture over the vines, or sow it over the drills of your turnips.

"Hen Manure is free from seeds of foul weeds, and, in consequence of the great abundance of ammonia it contains, it possesses a great effect in pushing plants forward. Hence, for tomatoes, peppers, and similar plants in our northern climate, it possesses high value. It is well worth being saved with care, by farmers and gardners, for every purpose of cultivation. Care shouid be used, however, in its application, for if given in too large quantities, and placed in too close proximity to the roots of the plants, its effects are fatal. Its value for all purposes is greatly increased by being mixed with charcoal, or when this is not at hand, with plaster. Every man who keeps hens should have the hen-house so constructed as to save all the manure, and save it dry as may be, and he will find it no inconsiderable item in his matters of rural economy."

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.—Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day—a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen in winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest-eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest-eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest-eggs are allowed, but continue laying perpetually. If the above plan were generally adopted, eggs would be as plentiful in winter as in summer. One reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects.—*English Paper.*

Ventilation of Stables.—We have sometimes speculated as to which stable is most inimical to the health and comfort of horses,—the one with an inch between each plank in the floor, a hole in the door, a clapboard off one side, and a broken window in the other, with a leaky roof, or a small, tightly-built one, without any means of ventilation. Unfortunately, there are too many of each class in all sections of the country. But the number is, we trust, yearly getting less. See to it, however, you who have had energy enough to build a neat, good, substantial barn, that from lack of juicious ventilation, your horses are not as much injured in eyes and lungs from the lack of good air and the constant exhalation of noxious vapors, as they would be in other respects in the tumble-down barn of your neighbor Shiftless.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The following "hit" *Punch* suggests for the consideration of whom it may concern, alluding to the Russian proclivities of the Greeks and their Government:—"What if there should appear in the next European Family Recipe book [revised in London and Paris] *a direction how to take Greece out of Maps.*"

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Maesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of siguatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st	Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th	Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st	Con	1 to 70	inclusive,	100 acres each.
2d	do	1 to 35	do	about do
3d	do	1 to 35	do	do do
4th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
5th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
6th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
7th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
8th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
9th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
10th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
11th	do	1 to 10, 16 to 35	do	do do
12th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
13th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
14th	do	1 to 35	do	do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession	A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do	B	11 to 40	do	do
do	C	1 to 33	do	about 90 do

34, 76.

1st	Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d	do	1, 290, 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d	Con	1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th	Con	1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th	Con	1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th	Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th	Con	1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th	Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th	Con	1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th	Con	1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th	Con	1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th	Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to William Jackson, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th	Con.	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 acres each,	31 (57),
5th	"	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 each,	31 (59),
6th	"	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th	"	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th	"	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30	in. about 100 each,	31 (69)
10th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30	inc. "	31 (70)
11th	"	1 to 30	inc. about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (76).
13th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (75).
14th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (74).
15th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (74).
16th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (75).
17th	"	1 to 30	inc. "	31 (78).
18th	"	1 to 30	inc. about 125 each,	31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th	Con.	A (54), 18 (20), 19 (37), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th	"	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th	"	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th	"	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th	"	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st	Range,	1 to 11	inc. [50 acres each].	
2nd	"	1 to 11	inc.	do do
West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.				
1st	Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].		
2nd	"	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].		
3rd	"	51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].		

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

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(whose name by request is withheld).

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August 10th, 1854. 23

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VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855. { NUMBER 43.

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OF THE
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Poetry.

From the London Punch.

The Due of the Dead.

I sit beside my peaceful hearth,
With curtains drawn and lamp trimmed bright;
I watch my children's noisy mirth;
I drink in home, and its delight.

I sip my tea and criticise
The war from flying rumors caught;
Trace on the map, to curious eyes
How here they marched, and there they fought.

In intervals of household chat,
I lay down strategetic laws;
Why this manœuvre, and why that;
Shape the event, or show the cause.

Or, in smooth dinner-table phrase,
Twixt soup and fish, discuss the fight;
Give to each chief his blame or praise;
Say who was wrong and who was right.

Meanwhile o'er Alma's bloody plain
The scathe of battle has rolled by—
The wounded writhe and groan—the slain
Lie naked staring to the sky.

The out-worn surgeon plies his knife,
Nor pauses with the closing day;
While those who have escaped with life
Find food and fuel as they may.

And when their eyes in sleep they close,
After scant rations duly shared,
Plague picks his victims out, from those
Whom chance of battle may have spared.

Still when the bugle sounds the march,
He tracks his prey through steppe and dell;
Hangs fruit to tempt the throats that parch,
And poisons every stream and well.

All this with gallant heart is done:
All this with patient hearts is borne;
And they by whom the laurel's won
Are seldom they by whom 'tis worn.

No deed, no suffering of the war,
But wins us fame, or spares us ill;
Those noble swords, though drawn afar,
Are guarding English homesteads still.

Owe we a debt to these brave men,
Unpaid by aught that's said or sung:
By leaders from a ready pen,
Or phrases from a flippant tongue.

The living, England's hand may crown
With recognition, frank and free;
With titles, medals, and renown;
The wounded shall our pensioners be.

But they, who meet a soldier's doom—
Think you, it is enough good friend,
To plant the laurel at their tomb,
And carve their names—and there an end?

No. They are gone: but there are left
Those they love best while they were here—
Parents made childless, babes bereft,
Desolate widows, sisters dear.

All these let grateful England take;
And, with a large and liberal heart,
Cherish, for her slain soldiers' sake,
And of her fulness give them part.

Fold them within her sheltering breast;
Their parent, husband, brother, prove,
That so the dead may be at rest,
Knowing those cared for whom they love.

Literature.

From Chambers's Journal.

Russia and the Czar.

Russian society—that is to say, aristocratic society—on the surface resembles the society of other European countries, but on the whole it differs from it. It has two centres—St. Petersburg and Moscow. In St. Petersburg it is the court, or rather Nicholas himself, who fashions society according to his desires. It bears entirely the official stamp; preponderence is given to officers, and to the high officials of the state. Dance, feasts, music, and the ballet, occupy the attention; politics and science are excluded from fashionable life. Times have changed since the epoch of Catherine, who liked to be praised by Voltaire and the French Encyclopædists as a protectress of literature; they differ also from the epoch of Alexander, who delighted in the mystical dreams and sentimental philanthropy of Madame Krudener. Both sovereigns allowed to science some liberty; and Dershaven the poet, and Karamsin the historian, could, with the full approbation of the court, publish such compositions as now might be visited by banishment to the Caucasus. It is true, towards the end of their reign, both Catherine and Alexander became more cautious, and drew the fetters of censorship tighter; yet their reign, as compared with that of Nicholas, was a reign of liberty. In the eyes of the present Czar, science and literature are too dangerous tools for despotism—a two-edged sword which he does not wish to weild; though he often becomes furious that the attacks on Russia cannot be met by the official Russian authors in a readable shape. Jealous of his power, he hates and fears any of his subjects whose name becomes known without the previous permission of his government. The fame of his generals throws an additional splendor on the Czar, who has selected them for the command of his armies. He can unmake them, by putting them in some obscure corner of his empire. But an author may become popular without the Emperor's leave; and though he sends him to Siberia, as he did with Bestusheff, or to the Caucasus, as happened to Lermontoff, their thoughts cannot be banished, their exile does but enhance the excitement of the public, and the desire to read their productions. The Czar, with all his unlimited power, cannot create talents, nor can he destroy their results. Still, Nicholas attempts to put down the spirit of independent Russian authors, by withholding from literature the imperial approbation; it is not fashionable in St. Petersburg to become an author. Nicholas is surrounded by mediocrity; by generals whose highest ambition is to be severe disciplinarians; by pliant German functionaries from the Baltic provinces; by servile conservative Russians, enemies of all progress; himself cold, obstinate, distrustful, without compassion, without elevation of soul, as mediocre as the persons around him.

In the time of Alexander, during the war with France, when so many Germans and French entered the Russian service, from hatred of Napoleon, and in the hope of finding in Russia the lever for raising European liberty and independence from under French oppression, the army was surrounded by a halo of universal respect, as the refuge of European liberty. The officers were the soul of Russian aristocratic society; they represented not only the gallantry, but likewise all that was liberal in the empire. But from the time of the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and of the military conspiracy of 1826, the army has been purged of all the elements of independence. The Czar gives a marked preference to the officers over the civilians; but he has introduced a coarse tone into the army—drilling seems to be its only aim. Under Alexander, the troops were machines; but the officers felt themselves patriots, and were proud to be the most enlightened and progressive part of society. Now, they have become lifeless machines, [servile ministers of the Czar, without any sentiment of their own dignity. During a reign of twenty-seven years, the jealousy of Nicholas has, in St. Petersburg, killed every feeling of independence: his government officials are his clerks, his officers of the army his drill-sergeants.

Moscow presents in every respect a different picture. Functionarism could not get ascendency in the society of the old heart of the empire. The dress-coat prevails here over the regimentals; still the civilian government officer is only exceptionally admitted to society. Moscow is the seat of the old aristocracy of the empire, and society here consists principally of independent rich landowners, who do not covet government offices, but occupy themselves with the administration of their estates, and with science and literature, without requiring anything from the Czar, save to be left alone. It is entirely the reverse of the nobility of St. Petersburg, which is attached to the court and to public service, devoured by servile ambition, excepting all from government only, and living upon it. Not to demand anything, to remain independent, and avoid public office, is in despotic countries a sign of opposition; and the Czar is angry with those idlers who spend their winter in Moscow, and remain for the remainder of the year on their estates, reading all that is published in Western Europe. To possess a library, belongs now to the necessities of the Russian country gentleman; and to have a secret cabinet filled with prohibited books, is the pitch of fashion.

Thus St. Petersburg and Moscow are the two opposite poles of Russian society, representing the Court and the opposition; yet in such a despotic country as Russia, the personal tastes and inclinations of the monarch have so great an influence, that even the life of Moscow is in a great degree controlled by his supreme will. The rich Moscovite prince may dare to despise government offices, after he has in his youth served for a few years in the army or in the bureaux, one or other of which is necessary to maintain his nobility; he may live far from the Court, retired upon his estates, enjoying the forbidden books he gets by the smuggler; yet he cannot but be sometimes reminded that he lives under the sway of the despotic Czar, who does not forget those silent opponents of his authority. Not that he would banish them; such punishment is reserved for those who talk of politics, not for those who look apathetically on the doings of government; but he sends them word, that he expects them to do something for the progress of the country; to build a cotton-mill, and to employ their serfs in manufactories; or to raise wine on hills of the Crimea, and on the banks of the Don, or to have mines in the Ural worked. The Czar does not expect that they should make money by such speculations; on the contrary, he is well aware that the mill and the vineyard will remain heavy incumbrances on the income of the persons to whose patriotism he has appealed, and that the gold dug out in the Ural may perhaps cost twenty-five shillings the sovereign. But the glory of the country is to be raised in such ways; and the Manchester manufacturer, who finds one wing of the baronial castle turned into a workshop, is delighted to see the mighty aristocracy of Russia paying tribute to industry. And, in fact, it is a tribute which the aristocracy residing around Moscow willingly pays to the whim of the Czar, in order to be allowed to remain undisturbed. However, the immense power of the Czar, which changes the aspect of society in every new reign, has largely affected the mind of the Russian. Peter I. gave the first coat of varnish to the original barbarism of Russian aristocracy; he drilled them into soldiers, shipwrights, sailors, courtiers, and chamberlains. They had to accept German and French manners, but he did not educate them. Gluttony and luxury of every kind remained the adherent vices of the people. Under his successors—nearly all of them females, for the most of the males soon died the natural death of Czars—the scandalous conduct of the court soon demoralised society, though German and French forms were in turn adopted, and rigorously enforced. Russia was again, under Catherine II., ruled by an imperial mind; like Peter, she aimed continually at the aggrandisement of the empire. She was in correspondence with Voltaire, and protected science and literature; she gave the second and more brilliant varnish to Russian society, which, by her licentious example, was encouraged in debauchery. The madness of her son Paul, more fit for a drill-sergeant than for an emperor, again aroused the original rudeness of the Russians. But soon after his death, his successor, Alexander, did all he could to assimilate his aristocracy to the western civilized nations. In opposition to Napoleonic France, Russia became liberal; and the French and German emigrants instructed the Russians in good manners and the elegances of life. Still, all their efforts acted upon the surface. Napoleon only knew it, and remarked, therefore, justly: '*Gratez le Russe, et vous verrez le Tartare.*' Western civilization is in Russia only the varnish of the original savage. Yet Alexander's mystical and half-liberal turn of mind had, in his long reign, a soothing influence on the character of the Russian aristocracy, which, during the wars with Napoleon, had seen more of Europe in fifteen years than before in a century. Foreign literature proved to be fertilizing; it roused the native energies, and a national literature began to develop itself. At this time Russians began to read Russian books, and no longer only French and German; they began to wean themselves from foreign influences; they dared to think for themselves; they grew warm in their sympathy for struggling Greece. A crisis was impending, when Alexander died. The spirit of the higher classes of the army were in a state of fermentation; but the outbreak of December 26, 1825, which was to destroy the omnipotence of the Czar, was quenched by the energy and personal courage of Czar Nicholas. The conspirators and rioters were shot down with grape, and the tottering imperial throne was founded more firmly in the midst of a pool of blood; the flower of Russian aristocracy, the most generous hearts in the army, were executed, or sent to the mines of Siberia. The aspect of society suddenly changed; the French doctrinaire liberalism, and the visionary German mysticism of the time of Alexander, had to disappear: Nicholas is a matter-of-fact man and despises speculation. Generous aspirations became dangerous; materialism, pedantry, discipline, were the watchwords for the new reign. Czar Nicholas transforms the organisation of government into barracks and offices. He fears the influences of Western ideas, and throws difficulties into the easy intercommunication with foreign countries: to get a passport is now become a favour, whilst, formerly, travelling in Europe was encouraged: nor are foreigners any longer admitted into the empire, unless they are merchants, or above all suspicion. But, on the other side, he endeavours to arouse a national exclusive spirit, which may in future isolate Russia, and keep it back from the ways of Western Europe: the ladies at court must wear the Russian costume; moreover, the Russian language, which since Peter I. had been excluded from Society, becomes again fashionable by command of the Czar. Peter I. worked for years to make the Russians Europeans, and his successors followed his example for a whole century; Nicholas now works to separate them from the West, and once more to arouse their nationality. He has succeeded, perhaps, beyond his expectation; the original Russian nature has been roused; and the present crisis is but the necessary consequence of the revival of narrow-minded bigotry and savage combativeness. Russia has been put in opposition to Europe; Russia is 'holy,' and Europe is wicked. A few epigrams of Lermontoff describe this reaction and its consequences very strikingly:

No traitor to my native land,
Nor of my sires unworthy am I;
In that, unlike to you, to limp
On home-made crutches likes me not.

For that I blush their deeds to see,
Nor music hear in clanking chains,
Nor glittering arms think beautiful;
No patriot am I, they say!

Since not of the ancient mould I am,
Since backward I decline to go,
I (in their view) ill understand
My country, and disparge it.

Haply they're right; the devil appreciates it;
For here, who go but backwards, most advance,
And earlier far they at the goal arrive
Than I, who onward ever took my way.
With eyes God blessed me, and with feet; but when
I, venturesome, commenced with feet to walk,
With eyes to see, the prison was my doom.
God gave to me a tongue; but I began
To speak, and had to rue. How strange a land!
The wise man, here, only to be a fool
Uses his mind, and wants his tongue for silence.

Lermontoff had sufficient reason for his epigrams. When the untimely death of the great poet Pushkin by the pistol of Dantes d'Heeckeren, suddenly aroused the poetical genius of the young man—who up to that time had lived a life of pleasure at St. Petersburg, and his innignation dictated to him some beautiful stanzas addressed to the Czar, claiming justice and revenge—he in three days had become a celebrated and reputed man. His stanzas were spread, in manuscript, all over the capital; they had, indeed reached the Czar; but in the same hour, the imperial order reached the young poet, which banished him to the Caucasus, on account of his boldness and sudden popularity. The Czar does not allow any one to censure his conduct, even in the form of loyalty, or of hope for the future. His person is sacred; and, like the idols of old, not to be approached but behind a cloud of incense. Nicholas is, in this respect, just as exacting as his father was, who, when the French ambassador mentioned a Russian scholar, calling him eminent in science, Czar Paul seemed offended, and replied, that in Russia no man is eminent unless the Emperor allows it.

The jealousy of Nicholas is not less striking; not even his favourites can dare to express the slightest doubt of his infallibility. Prince Woronzoff, whom the Czar honoured with personal friendship, had to experience the disgrace of his master, in consequence of a curious incident at the camp at Woznosensk. An army of 60,000 men was assembled there, and the sham-fights had, indeed, the dimensions of actual war. The Czar, who believes himself to be a first-rate strategist and a great general, made all the plans for the general action, which was to close the performances. He took command of half the army, and gave the other half to Prince Woronzoff, so as to represent the enemy. The battle had begun in the morning; and after a series of most skilful manœuvres, the Czar was to out-general the enemy on all the points, and in the evening to capture Woznosensk, supposed to be the centre and stronghold of the enemy. All the exercises were executed in the most masterly way, according to the plan of the Czar; but on the paper he had forgotten one brigade of the adverse army, which at the end of the action was neither defeated nor cut off; and Prince Woronzoff, therefore, as a good strategist, retired with it to Woznosensk, which according to the Czar's opinion, was not defended. When, therefore, in the evening, Nicholas, at the head of his staff, galloped triumphantly into the city, to receive the submission of the enemy, he saw himself suddenly surrounded by a force which he did not expect, and Prince Woronzoff approached him with these words: "Your majesty is my prisoner." Nicholas smiled, and handed his sword to the prince, who, not accepting it, delivered his own sword to his master. But instead of making a compliment to the prince for his clever generalship, the Czar, on the same evening, sent orders to Prince Woronzoff to take care of his health, and to visit the spas of Germany. He was banished in this form, for having been a better general than his imperial master and friend, and for several years he remained in disgrace. It was only when Shamyl's mountaineers had repeatedly defeated the Russian army, that the Czar remembered Woronzoff, and intrusted the civil and military command of Transcaucasia to the accomplished prince. I have this anecdote from one of the Austrian officers, who was present at the camp at Woznosensk; and I do not doubt its authenticity, as it is entirely in the character of the Czar.

Two foreigners only, both of them having had an opportunity of seeing Nicholas at his court—Custine, the Frenchman, and Henningsen, the Englishman—give us a description of his character and of his measures.

Custine says: "It is easy to see that the Emperor cannot forget who he is, nor the constant attention of which he is the object: *il pose incessamment* (he attitudinises unceasingly), from whence results that he is never natural, even when he is sincere. His features have three distinct expressions, not one of which is that of simple benevolence. The most habitual seems to me to be that of constant severity. Another expression, though rare, better befits that fine countenance—it is that of solemnity. The third is politeness; and into this glide a few shades of graciousness, which temper the cold astonishment caused by the other two. But notwithstanding this graciousness, there is one thing that destroys the moral influence of the man; it is, that each of these physiognomies, which arbitrarily replace each other on his face, is taken up or cast aside completely, without leaving any trace of the preceding to modify the expression of the new. It is a change of scene with upraised curtain, which no transition prepares us for. It appears a mask taken off and put on at pleasure. Do not misunderstand the sense I here attach to the word mask; I use it according to its etymology. In Greek, hypocrite means actor—the hypocrite was the man who masked himself to perform a part. I mean, that the Emperor is always mindful of his part, and plays it like a great actor."

Henningsen says of his character: "The Emperor Nicholas has not the brutal instincts of the Czar Peter I., any more than his talents; he has not the disordered passions of Catherine, his grandmother, any more than her brilliant intellect and her innate liberality; he has not the fitful ferocity of Paul, his murdered sire, any more than his enthusiastic generosity; neither has he the irresolute, impressible nature of Alexander, his brother and predecessor, nor Alexander's benevolence of intention.

"The Emperor Nicholas, who nervously shudders at the physical danger in which he sees a private soldier placed, is probably not innately cruel; but absolute and irresponsible power, the self-deification to which his auto-veneration has led, acting on a limited intellect and selfish heart, have made him think himself the irate Jupiter Tonans, whose wrath should be as terrible as his interests and glory should be sacred from competition with those of humanity. When they are so, he passes over them ruthlessly and remorselessly, without even apparently the consciousness of evil-doing.

"The influence of wealth, of family, of customs, and of privileges, affords no longer any shelter. Prudent as he is in disposition, being aware that he possesses a power unparalleled, he uses it in a manner unprecedented. Not only does he hourly trample on both his great vanquished enemies—the nobility of his empire and the Polish nation; not only has he uprooted whole races, and succeeded in extirpating the religious creed of millions; but he seems now bent both on destroying the nationality and religious faith of the whole of Poland, even, if required by transplanting its population to Asia. Political violence and cruelties, the mere extirpation of races or of creeds, would be nothing, however, to the condition to which his subjects are reduced—comparatively nothing—because races are doomed, according to the law of nature, to perish, and creeds flourish and wither, and being immaterial, spring again from their ashes. But the dull, monotonous, hopeless, all-pervading oppression to which his subjects are reduced, producing the same moral effect on the human mind as the slough of his northern bogs on the human frame sinking into it, blinding the eye, silencing the tongue, and paralysing the agglutinated limbs, is infinitely more terrible—doubly terrible—because it is a destiny the sufferers must not only endure, but propagate by foreign conquest, and by the natural reproduction and increase of population."

Miscellaneous.

Female Prudishness.

The other day we offered our hand to a lady who was about to pitch out of an omnibus into the mud. She took no notice of it, but choose to swing herself down by the railing, regarding us meanwhile with a look of rebuke as if we had insulted her. Now we do not pique ourselves upon *etiquette*, but we flatter ourselves that the hand aforesaid was tendered with the modesty and propriety becoming a gentleman; but no matter for that, if it had been the brawny fist of some honest-hearted Patrick who had dropped his hod to help the lady, her rejection of such well-meant kindness would have been an act of insolent *hautier*. Had we offered to assist a well bred French lady, her sweet toned "*Mercie Monsieur, mercie,*" would still have lingered on our ear. A true English lady would have accepted the courtesy with a smiling "I thank you."

A lady who is not afraid to receive the common civilities of life from a stranger, shows far higher sense of character than one who draws herself up stiffly within silks and kid, and pouts at every man as if he were a *rone*. What we have referred to is a national trait. Our case is not isolated.

The above is part of an article we found in the New York *Independent*.

"The "national trait" there spoken of is true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true. Every man—that is every gentleman—has had a like experience. No woman on the face of the earth—we speak of them collectively—receive a proffered kindness, from a stanger with such an ungracious manner, as American women. No matter what the civility is, or what expense of personal comfort rendered, it is all the same; the favor is accepted, rather it is taken, as a matter of right, and with an 'of course' frigidness of manner, and repulsive stiffness, as if there was not a joint in their body which would bend a gracious nod, or a grateful courtesy.

In a car, in church, in the concert room, in the street, at the public table, every day the occasion occurs in which it is a duty—and if appreciated, would be a pleasure—to render civilities to ladies, who, although strangers, have a claim upon common politeness for such services. How amply repaid one feels, on the bestowal of a casual attention, to receive a hearty 'thank you' from a pair of generous lips. The reward is so rare you are almost inclined to follow up the gracious donor in hopes 'something else may turn up,' again to call your services into requisition. Of course there are exceptions among American woman—there are many exceptions—and to these were turn thanks in behalf of *man*kind for their thousand smiles, and winning ways so handsomely tendered, when a lost veil has been picked up, a fip passed to the omnibus driver, a sash shoved down to keep out the sun, or a glass shoved up to keep out the rain, or a seat yielded in the centre of the car to accomodate the last one of a party, or the bill of fare, or the cake dish passed at table.

As to the unpardonable impertinence of a passing remark, that is not to be thought of, such a thing can't be tolerated *without an introduction*, even in a private circle by an invitation from a mutual friend. No, a formal, set introduction must be suffered. Drawn up in front in position number three, dancing master style, "Miss Prude will you allow me the pleasure to make you acquainted with Mr. Timid, my particular friend; Mr. Timid, Miss Prude," and one bows like a well sweep, and the other sinks like a sand-crane, and permission is granted to offer a cream or a nut, and—if you know all about each other—even a motto with a sugar plum.

American woman—then whom no earthly beings receive more homage or attention—owe it to themselves to thus mend their manners, as to always acknowledge a politeness from a stranger, more marked, it should be, than if from an acquaintance; they should look upon an invitation from a mutual friend, as sufficient introduction—at least for the time being—to entitle a gentleman to a reasonable amount of small talk, and to render those numberless little civilities which smoothe an hour, and make mellow and happy a transient evening.—*Clev. Herald.*

Good Advice.

John H. Prentice, in his recent valedictory on retiring from the editorial chair, which he had filled for forty years has the following:

"No man should be without a well conducted newspaper. He is far behind the spirit of the age, unless he reads one, is not upon equal footing with his fellow man who enjoys such advantages, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family, a want of amenity of manners, and indications of ignorance most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torch-light to earn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads will learn to think and analyze; and, if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, hating vicious indulgence, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for.

London Charities.

Magnificent, indeed, are the charities of London! By their help many thousands persons can get born for nothing, nursed for nothing, clothed for nothing, educated for nothing, put to a trade for nothing, attended when they are sick, helped when they are poor, and buried when they are dead—all for nothing. If charities could avail for the poor, then no city in the world were better off than London. If subscribing money were all that is necessary for the elevation of the people, then money enough is surely subscribed in London, where about two millions sterling are yearly raised for charitable purposes alone. Take the free hospitals of London for example, and you find twelve magnificent public institutions maintained for general purposes, and forty-six for specific purposes. Among the latter, are hospitals for Germans, for Spaniards, for seamen, for prostitutes, for nurses, for lunatics, for idiots, for invalids, for cripples, for incurables and women and for children. Besides these, are hospitals for the cure of particular diseases—hospitals for consumption, for fever, small pox, diseases of the skin, diseases of the eye, diseases of the ear,—for scrofula, for cancer, for hernia, for hip and spinal diseases, for fistuln, and for glandular diseases. Besides, there are the public dispensaries, which administer medicines, medical and surgical advice, soup, bread, blankets, coals, homœopathic pills, and help of all kinds—for nothing. The charities of London volunteer to do everything for men and women except marrying them, and that too, is done by the officials of a public institution supported on public money, the ceremony being performed for a very low charge. Once married the road through London, life is lined with charities. Is there a prospect of an increase of family? Then the expectant mother, if poor and respectable, has only to apply to the visitor of the district Visiting Society, who will obtain for her a ticket of admission to the British Lying-in Hospital, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, or the Royal Maternity Charity; or she can be attended at her own house by a surgeon from the Queen Adelaide and British Ladies' Institution. By means of these societies she gets herself churched, and her child registered and baptized—for nothing. If she still wants assistance, the District Visiting Society will provide her with coals, linen, blankets and bread, or recommend her to numerous societies which furnish all these. If she requires the help of a nurse, she has no difficulty in obtaining the loan of one from the work-house, through the agency of the Maternal Society. When the child is of sufficient age, the mother gets it vaccinated for nothing at the Royal Vaccine establishment, or the Royal Jennarian and London Vaccine Institution, or by the vaccinating surgeon of the district—by any of them for nothing. If the child takes ill, there is the Royal Infirmary for children and the Hospital for sick children. If the parents of the child should die, there are many orphan schools provided—if a boy, to educate him in a trade or profession; if a girl, to bring her up well, and in some cases, to present her with a marriage portion of £100, as in the case of Raine's Charity. A great number of the charity schools feed, clothe, lodge and educate the children, and then put them to a trade—all for nothing. Thus, through life the poor man in London is accompanied by charities of all sorts, which volunteer to bring him into the world, to suckle him, to nurse him, to vaccinate him, to educate him, to teach him a trade, to supply him with blankets, coals, soup, physic, Scripture reading and 'friends in need"—all for nothing!

The Thames was visited one day last week by a shoal of whales, numbering between forty and fifty, some of them apparently thirty or forty feet in length, who disported themselves in the middle of the river, between Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. They proceeded up as far as off Rosherville, then reversed their course, having come in contact with two steamers coming down the river. They were of that class of whales called by the fisherman "finners"—a name, judging from the immense dorsal fin, which, when they arose to the surface, appeared to be from eight to ten feet in length, most appropriate to them. The appearance of these fish in the river so high up as Gravesend created the greatest surprise, as a similar visit, as the watermen and fishermen averred, had never before been observed. The whales were pursued by some fishermen in boats, but succeeded in escaping unhurt.

☞ Macauley's continuation of his History of England, which was nearly ready for the press, it is to be kept back for the present. It seems that some one has found, and given him, a vast collection of Stuart papers, hitherto unedited, which throw light on the Jacobite movements, in and out of England, in the reign of William and Mary

A FIREMAN'S TOAST—The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Can such things be?—A Proposition for Kidnapping.

We were yesterday, (the day of its reception,) furnished with a copy of the subjoined letter. We lay it before our readers for their enlightenment with regard to the encroachments of the slave power. Not content with turning the free states of their own union into a hunting ground for fugitive slaves—not content with imposing a law upon the country which makes every freeman in the United States legally bound to be aiding and assisting the slaveholders in recovering their man-chattels, they venture to pursue their game still farther and to attempt to tarnish free and unstained British ground with their damning traffic in men. Our readers were informed last summer of an attempt made in U. Canada similar to that proposed by this ruffian Pope, which was signally discomfitted after it had proceeded as far as to amount to an overt act of kidnapping, as well as of the project to entice away a fugitive slave in the employ of R. H. Stephens, Esq., of this city, which was also promptly met, and defeated. We have now a cool project from a Maryland constable and slave-hunter, to the head of our police force, asking him to break the laws of God and his country, and because a partner in a wholesale scheme to kidnap the poor colored men who have taken refuge among us. We know not whether Mr. Hays intends answering his most insulting epistle at all; but if he does, we know full well what his answer will be. We know how fiercely he will spurn so outrageous a proposal, as would all others in Canada, save the basest and most abject of God's creatures who dwell among us. And we have one word of advice to give Mr. Pope, which is this, that he will do well not to venture one inch beyond the frontier in pursuance of his object. We happen to know that the inhabitants of the frontier, though generally a law-abiding people, have a holy horror of slavery and all its promoters, and clever Mr. Pope might come in for some peculiarly disagreeable manifestations of their righteous indignation. He might, indeed, go back a colored man himself. We have no desire to counsel violence towards any man, but such a proposition as that we have just read in this negro-hunter's letter, rouses a spirit of indignation which prevents all calm reflection. If ever the taking of the law into one's own hands were justifiable, it would be in such a case as this. We will not trust ourselves to write more about it to-day, but can only cry shame on the man who would so degrade himself as to make such a proposition! Triple shame on the people whose laws sanction his conduct! And we may thank God once more, and rejoice, that their country is not ours,—that we have no share or participation in their sin:—

{ FREDERICK, MARYLAND,
United States of America,
January 1st, 1855.

To the Chief of Police, Montreal, Canada:

DEAR SIR,—Though the Laws of your Province preclude Slavery, and you may deem it improper that I should address you relative to that question, which has created so great sectional animosity at home, and elicited such disapproval abroad,—still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right thinking man in the formation of his judgment, and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which, if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned.

Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your Provinces, and are, therefore, without the pale of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and can only be restored by cunning, together with skill.

Large rewards are offered and will be paid for their return, and could I find an efficient person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing to come after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada, is the fear of being arrested; and had I good assistant in your city, who would induce the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay the cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully reward the trouble.

Answer either to accept or decline.

Yours,

JOHN H. POPE,

Police Officer and Constable.

William Wells Brown at Philadelphia.

William Wells Brown has just concluded a series of lectures in Philadelphia. This, we believe, is the first attempt of a colored man to give a course of lectures, embracing other topics than the anti-slavery subject, and we are glad to learn that these lectures have been very successful. The first evening, Mr. Brown gave his audience an introduction to some of the great men and women of the Old World, and portrayed the beauties of several of the noted places in London and Paris. The lecture on the second evening was on "Saint Domingo, its Revolutions and its Patriots," and attracted more attention, owing to the present attitude of this country to Hayti, than it otherwise would. This lecture has already been published, and met with a rapid sale in Philadelphia, where it was delivered. "The Humble Origin of Great Men" was the third of the course, and was well attended. This subject was well chosen, as it was calculated to inspire the colored people with energy, and cause them to surmount difficulties to educate themselves. After delivering two lectures on Slavery, Mr. Brown was invited to lecture before the "Banaker Institute," one of the literary Associations among the colored people of Philadelphia. This Lecture was on "Mahomet and Confucius," and the founder of the religion of Mecca and the distinguished Chinese scholar were both ably handled by the lecturer. It is a fact, that cannot be denied, that the free colored people pay too little attention to literature, and thereby fail in obtaining that knowledge of the world and its affairs that is desirable. We hope, therefore, that these lectures will be followed up by others. The very fact of one like William Wells Brown being able, after so many years spent in slavery, to lecture to his brethren on the above subjects, ought to give them renewed courage, and cause every colored person in the land to labour early and late for his own elevation.

SOUTHERN REVIVALS.—The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* says—"We have the following on authority that admits of no questioning: Recently, in a town of a certain slave State, a revival took place in the church under the charge of Rev. Mr.——. During the meeting, a slave-trader professed conversion, and joined the church, and a local preacher became much encouraged thereat. Soon after the close of the meeting, the slave trader made a purchase from the local preacher of a slave woman who had a child at her breast. The trader not wishing the child, and the mother refusing to go without it, strong cords were obtained; a dray was sent for; she was tied hands and feet, and was carried by main force, and strapped down to the dray, and was thus driven off."

TWO WOMEN INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The Grand Jury reported to the First District Court, on Saturday, true bills for murder against Mrs. Aimes Dietz and Mrs. Eliza Dimintry, in having caused the death of the slave girl Leda, about a month ago, by whipping and ill-treating her while she was suffering, as the physician's certificate stated, from worms. When the women were arrested, at the time of the occurrence, Judge Robertson admitted them to bail. Upon the Grand Jury's indictment they were on Saturday, again arrested, and locked up in the parish prison to await their trial. Their counsel, Mr. Larue, then made application to the Court to again admit them to bail, citing two or three precedents, both in this country and in England, in support of his application, but the principal grounds of the application were that Mrs. Dimitry was very sick, and being locked up in a damp cell, and other reasons, might cause her death, and that the mother, Mrs. Dietz, was too old and infirm to stand close confinement and the anxieties attending thereon. The Court decided to admit the parties to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, on account of their ill health and infirmities; and on account of some doubts as to the guilt of the parties of the charges on which they had been indicted. The Attorney General suggested that the Court would do well to give its reasons for that opinion in writing, in order that it might stand as a precedent in murder cases hereafter. Judge Robertson said he should comply with the very proper request of the Attorney General at some future time.—*Daily Crescent, Dec. 25.*

Temperance.

Progress of Temperance in Australia

We take the following from the Glasgow *Commonwealth*. It is an extract of a letter from Australia, published in that paper. It shows that there is considerable activity among the friends of temperance in that colony:—

The Anti-Liquor-Law-League has been working energetically. Numerous meetings have been held in Melbourne, Geelong, and other parts of the colony, and a considerable amount of opposition has been avoked. Of course there is a large majority at present who say that the Maine Law will never be tolerated here. Whether it *should* or *not* is another question, and one upon which there is a diversity of opinion. But the discussion of this question has done much good, a fact which might be proved by the opposition excited by an interested class, viz: 'The Licensed Victuallers,' who have organised a society for the defence of the 'trade,' and who very appropriately are presided over by a member of the City Council, who, on a recent memorable occasion, was so intoxicated as to require the assistance of the police to convey him to the police office, where he was found by the mayor.

Drunkenness, we are inclined to believe, is not so prevalent as it was a short time ago. The publicans are complaining loudly, and some of them have become bankrupt—not a bad sign, if we could suppose it arose from less drinking. That may be one cause, but the chief one we believe to be, the great increase in the number of license houses. We have many here larger than your 'George', or 'Royal' Hotels, but all ours have a public bar entering from the street. The licensing bench sometime ago made a sort of promise, that all suitable houses with the necessary accommodation would receive license, irrespective of the apparent need of an increase in their number in any locality. At their court last week they adopted a few lines of tactics, and refused every application for new licenses. Socially, our condition continues to progress."

History of a Distilery.

What if the history of a distillery could be written out—so much rum for medicine of real value; so much for the arts of real value. That would be one drop, I suppose taken out and shaken from the distillery. Then so much sold to the Indians to excite them to scalp one another; so much sent to the Africans to be changed into slaves to rot in Cuba and Brazil, so much sent to the heathens in Asia, and to the islands in the ocean; and so much used at home. Then if the tale of every drop could be written out—so much pain, so much redness of eyes, so much diminution of productive power in man, so many houses burnt, ships foundered, and railway trains dashed to pieces; so many lives lost; so many widows made—doubly widows, because their husbands still live; so many orphans, their fathers yet living, long dying upon the earth; what a tale it would be! Imagine that persons who had suffered from torments engendered on that plague-spot, came together on ridge pole and on roof, and filled up the large hall of that distillery, and occupied the streets and lanes all about it, and told their tales of drunkenness, robbery, unchastity, murder, writen on their faces and foreheads. What a story it would be, the fact stranger than fiction!—*English Paper.*

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held in the City Hall, last week, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the prohibition of distillation and brewing from, and consequent destruction of human food. Bailie M'Dowall was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Arnot moved a Resolution disapproving of the destruction of food by distillation. Mr. Playfair seconded the Resolution, which was unanimously approved of. Mr. Lang moved a similar Resolution, but pointed particularly against brewing from grain. Mr. Morton seconded the Resolution, which was carried with acclamation. Mr. Matthew Cullen, at great length, moved a petition in terms of the Resolutions, to be signed by the chairman, and presented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyle, and to the House of Commons by one of the city members. This was seconded by Mr. Livingston, and approved of.

To Correspondents.

The Brampton papers are sent regularly.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1855.

Travelling Agents.
Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.
The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller
Do Josiah Cochrane.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. Haywood Day.
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L Patterson.
Dresden—George Carey.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. *do.* George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. *do.* James Haley.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg. " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R H Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Our friend GAINES is very much amused at the honesty of emigrationists. Right glad to see it—right glad, honesty is a virtue; and much gratified are we to find that we get credit for honesty, instead of being regarded, as was formerly the case, as traitors to the cause, alike of bond and free. But as the amusement has subsided into sober earnestness, resulting in some thoughts on the subject of an *en masse* emigration, we shall proceed briefly to examine them. The assertion is made, that in the United States there is no prejudice against color, and he first goes to Europe to prove it, then back to the States, and finally concludes, that as notwithstanding the prejudice, they have had three colored officials, therefore it is possible for them to have one hundred.

From the position that if there is prejudice against color in the States, it necessarily must exist in Europe, we beg to dissent most emphatically. The absence of prejudice against color in Europe, is no proof of its non-existence in the United States. The conditions on which it depends are not known there, consequently it is not.

None of the European governments have the system of negro slavery to cherish; had they, the same results would accrue as do in the United States, where the servile condition of the colored people has given rise to a prejudice such as always exists where there are such antagonisms as the positions of master and slave; and the fact that persons of African, or partly African descent only, are included in the servile class, naturally causes that prejudice to become intensified: so that when the slave becomes a freeman, the color is a bar to his progress. In Russia, when the serf becomes free, he at once takes a position along with the class to which he is promoted; while, in the States, as the color cannot be removed, a withering prejudice constantly pursues him. John Brachman is said to have found the sight of colored gentlemen and white ladies, in company, disgusting to his American taste. Was that feeling a prejudice against color or not? Marriages between white and colored persons, if it were not "for the disgust with which such unions are received in the popular heart, would be dirt cheap all over the country." Now what is this but prejudice against color? What shall we call that disgust in the popular heart? For we are told that there is an increasing number of professional men who, if competent, could do as well as competent white ones; and that as they have had *three* officials, there is a *possibility* of having more. The prejudice cannot be of condition, as they have professional men and "magistrates." Why do not these "higher classes," take position with their own class of whites. Surely, as they are now elevated in society, they should sit at the first table, take the best seats in the churches, and the boxes in the theatres. As bearing on this, we here give the observations of an Abolitionist in Nebraska,—that GREAT North West, where the Anti-Emigrationists advise the colored people of the States to go,—as cut from a States cotemporary:—

"But the greatest of all reasons why slavery will not exist here, is, I am very sorry to say, a dreadful one; but, nevertheless, a true one. Would you believe it, that multitudes of those who are such flaming Abolitionists here, as they call themselves, are a *sui generis* kind of Abolitionist—a mongrel character, like Aunt Ophelia, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. They are desperately opposed to slavery entering here—and why? Because they 'dont want the niggers about them.' Now, my blood ran cold within me, when I first ascertained that this was the case; but now I feel quite certain, that the very people who will vote against the introduction of slavery, will also vote for a 'Black Law.' On board our boat, at one of the meetings of our party, I proposed an amendment to our Constitution, so as to read, 'We recognise the right of every male citizen of the United States, without distinction of color, to own 160 acres of land,' &c., merely adding the words, 'without distinction of color: but it was almost unanimously negatived. I find but few who dare to say that they are in favor of allowing the colored man to come here, and buy land on equality with the white man. The common cry is, 'We want no slavery, and no niggers.' Now, although this feeling is satanic, and, to my mind, quite as bad as slavery, yet it will effectually prevent slavery, in name, from existing here. Now, what we want, is radical Abolitionists to come out here, from principle, and not from love of money. Over fifty of the voters of this place, voted for a Nebraska-bill man, and among them was Dr. Robinson; and Mr. Lum, the Orthodox clergyman, advocated the Nebraska man's election. So you see how much dependence is to be put on Eastern anti-slavery men, even, although, I am happy to inform you, 188 persons nobly 'spurned the bribe,' and did not vote for the Pierce Democrat, preferring poverty to riches obtained by striking hands with the Administration. But the spirit of pro-slavery is triumphant here. I have already been threatened by public men with a coat of tar and feathers, for daring to say that the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston has misrepresented the state of affairs here."

Again, the assertion that America will, in less than one hundred years, be proud of the Negro name, because the Norman was proud of that of a Briton, in the same period, is not founded on facts, the cases not being parallel; the Britons were conquered and enslaved on their own land. They still had their gentry, who were never wholly subdued, so that while the Saxon leaders continually exhorted their followers to seize upon the rights which had been snatched from them, the colored American leaders tell their followers to wait, not for rights, but for privileges. The Saxons could command respect even from their enemies; the colored people, by waiting for the privileges which *may* be extended to them, will gain only the contempt of those who otherwise might be true friends. A few words more about coloured professional men and we have done. That one colored lawyer has been admitted to the bar in Massachusetts is known; that there are a very few physicians, one or two large capitalists, a few wealthy farmers, merchants, &c., and a very large number of divines, is also true.

These constitute what, if they were white, would—though unfortunately for the no prejudice of color doctrine, they are not—be termed the upper classes of society, while a few mechanics and small farmers, with the thousands in menial occupations, make up the number. Now what is to be the result of this state of society? Owning, in comparison with the rest of the community, a very small proportion of the soil, with a strong public feeling against their becoming possessed of it, and and a prejudice,—for it is admitted that there is a prejudice which continually meets them, though presumed to be on the wane,—What remedy is there to be found other than emigration to some place where they can become possessed of the soil, and what place so easy of access as Canada? Here they will be enabled to say, in a manner which will be respected, that they have planted their tree in American soil, for having planted it on their own lands, they will not be under the disagreeable necessity of digging it up. S.

A Plan to Kidnap Fugitives.

We copy this week, from the *Montreal Gazette*, a letter from a police officer of Maryland, directed to the Chief of Police in Montreal, requesting him to engage in a kidnapping scheme. While we know that such a proposition will be rejected with scorn by all loyal subjects, we would warn our brethren throughout the Provinces to be careful about venturing across the line, and indeed to keep a sharp look-out even within the borders. This plan, it will be seen, only contemplates getting them to the borders. Times are dull in the States, while the price of everything, the slaves included, is high, so that a reward, accompanied with a description, as this man promises, may tempt the hungry Yankees to any acts of villiany. Persons at Windsor, Niagara, and other places on the line should be doubly careful, and those more remote should not be tempted to the frontier by any letter from unknown parties, no matter how plausible they may seem. S.

Suffering in the States.

The suffering in the large eastern cities of the United States, in consequence of so many persons being out of employment, seems not to have abated. In Boston three soup houses have been established, in addition to the numerous other charitable institutions; and in New York, although very energetic measures have been taken to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, the evil seems to be increasing. An exchange says that one of the wealthy firms of that city, has opened a soup kitchen in the basement of their "marble dry goods palace," where the clerks, who have entered into the spirit of their employers, give out soup every day to about five hundred. The subjoined appeal from the *Tribune* of the 12th, shows a sad state of affairs:—

"Destitution and suffering at the Five Points have increased to such an alarming extent within the last few weeks, that the Advisory Committee of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society have been constrained by their interest in that locality, and their intimate knowledge of its pressing wants, to take definite action in its behalf. Their simple object is to supply the destitute and perishing with *bread*. The mission of the "Old Brewery" has exhausted all its resources in this effort.

It is well known to those who are acquainted with that locality, that hundreds of families have sold or pawned the last article of furniture or apparel to procure food, and are now left on the bare floor, without bedding or fuel, and not knowing where they may get the next mouthful to eat. Persons in these circumstances, (many of them sober, industrious people) are thronging the mission house daily, and from stern necessity are denied relief. This state of suffering is increasing daily, *and the starving must be fed.*

It will require not less than one thousand loaves daily, to keep the destitute from suffering with hunger. They now call upon the public to sustain them in this effort. They make no labored appeal. The cry of suffering humanity is echoing from street to street, and cannot be unheeded. It rises above the din of commerce, and calls upon all who have happy homes, and by the blessing of Providence have a competency, to lend a helping hand to those suffering poor whom God has committed to their care. "Ye have the poor always with you," is a legacy to the whole community, and if circumstances prevent you giving personal attention to those cases of severe distress, let your gift of money represent you. Remember the truth, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Donations to this object can be forwarded to J. B. Cornell, Esq., treasurer, Centre Street, New York."

☞ The dollar and cent are now a part of Canada currency, legally used on notes, contracts, and the like; but as it will be long before the terms will be used very extensively, we have inserted a table for the benefit of immigrants from the States.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR FREEMAN,—Permit me, through your columns, to communicate to your numerous readers a word from the "Queen City of the West" about matters in this region. And though on the borders of the land of oppression, more grievous than Egyptian bondage ever was, yet, there are those who willingly devote themselves, as did Moses, to guide the Israelities to the land of promise—not the Canaan over Jordan; but to Canada, truly a land of promise to the thousands of our race, who would be hunted down by the oppressors in any part of this boasted land of liberty.

When I compare the condition of our people in the two countries, it appears to me that any one with very limited information, could at once perceive the great importance of as many as possible of our people securing homes in the British Provinces. But yet we find those who would be considered leaders, opposing the subject of emigration to those Provinces; and so sagacious did one of those gentlemen appear, in guarding the public demonstrations of the people, lest they should be considered endorsing emigration sentiments, that, after a course of three of Miss M. A. Shadd's lectures on that subject, in a large assembly in Allen Chapel, at the last lecture, he made a powerful effort to drive the friends of emigration from their purpose of passing the following resolutions. And could the men and women engaged in such a noble enterprise be pursuaded or affrighted by hard speeches from opposers, they would at once prove themselves unworthy of the cause; but such was not the case. After being informed that "nine-tenths" of the people were opposed to anything that might in any way, as did those resolutions, favor the scheme of "emigration," and that the only way for us to expect any of the honor due to those who would labor in the cause was, to let it suffice to know, that the people came out *en masse*, and listened attentively to the speaker. Not to attempt to request the people, who were so much opposed, to pass them. But, after all, the measure was pressed, and the vote taken; and when we found who the "nine-tenths" was, it was the gentlemen who set himself up to decide for the people. And after extending his efforts, even to a breach of politeness, how chagrined he must have felt to find the whole assembly rise in favor, and he afterwards standing up as independent as if he was the "*nine-tenths,*" finding fault of the people for voting their true sentiments on the resolutions.

The following are the preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, We have been favored in our city in a course of three Lectures by Miss M. A. Shadd, on the subject of Emigration to the British Provinces, which has been highly instructive and gratifying. And, whereas, the *Provincial Freeman,* a paper published in Toronto, C. W., is edited by this distinguished advocate of emigration and her sister, therefore—

Resolved, That we do most cordially recommend the *Freeman* as a paper worthy of the patronage of the friends of emigration, as a reliable source of information from these Provinces.

Resolved, That we will encourage the circulation of the *Freeman,* in the Queen City, so as to disseminate intelligence of the facilities for our elevation in the Canadas.

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded to the *Freeman.*

You shall hear from us again after the papers come to hand to the subscribers.

Yours, for the cause of liberty and elevation. A.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4, 1855.

P. S.—The U. G. R. R. has been doing good business; you know people like to take pleasure in the holidays, and none greater than riding with good conductors on a comfortable R. R. A.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Emigration.

"Better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of."—SHAKESPEARE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A thought on the emigration, *en masse,* of the colored people of the United States to the Canadas, Central or South America, or to Africa, may not be amiss, as it is now the theme of all others among the intelligent colored men of this country.

In presenting my views, I desire to divest them of prejudice; but I confess, that habit, custom, association, education, *et cetera,* have so much to do in moulding the mind, that it is almost impossible to do it. The only exception to this rule are our par excellent emigration friends, who, like the Wolf in Æsop's Fables, claim an unusual amount of honesty. If they are to be believed, they state nothing but what is true, morally; for they draw their light from the "clear upper sky," while those who oppose them, say what is false, wickedly; for they draw their impressions from the dark regions of woe. I was edified as well as amused at an eloquent lecturer, who insisted that the people, for the purpose of making up their minds to emigrate, should depend for information on emigration partizans and travellers only, so that whatever an Anti may say must not be credited. Now, this is very pretty, indeed, and doubtless reminds one of a thief defending his own case. Believe what we say, for we tell the truth; but do not believe what they say, for they tell lies. Now, an unprejudiced mind will hear both sides of the question, and then make up his own from the materials before him.

I begin, by noticing the main objections of the emigration leaders to the colored people remaining in the United States.

Firstly, that the prejudice against color is so intense, it is impossible for the man of color within the next five hundred years to be elevated to any office of trust or honor. Secondly, that the hatred runs in every vein of society, and interdicts him from rising higher than a boot-black, a waiter, or a laborer. Thirdly, that the antipathy prevents that thorough development of his manhood as would exist under other circumstances. Fourthly, that the dislike will not allow him to be a citizen; and that there is no such a thing as a colored citizen of the United States; and fifthly, that if it was possible for him to have his political rights acknowledged in every State of the Union, his vote in a contest would be neutralized by the superior numerical force of the whites.

To all of which I demur.

In the first place, I remark, there is no prejudice in the United States against color. The color only points out the object of contempt, as the peculiarities of the Puritan, in the days of Elizabeth, pointed out the object of royal hate. If it be against the color, wherever you find a white and a colored person it must be, which I know is not the case. It is not known in England, France, Germany, Mexico, the West Indies, nor in any of the continental powers of Europe. John Brachman, D. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in an institute of South Carolina, on a recent tour to Europe, visited the burial place of the bard of Avon, and on that classic ground, observed the statues of a black gentleman and a white lady leaning tenderly on each other—the husband and the wife. In Paris, Edinburgh, and London, he saw colored gentlemen walking arm-in-arm with white ladies, in the public places, and though at first, it was disgusting to his American taste, it saluted him so often that it ceased to attract his attention. In the States, here and there colored men marry white women, and white men colored women; and were it not for the disgust with which such unions are received, in the popular heart, they would be dirt cheap all over the country.

About twelve months ago, a colored family, consisting of a mother and two daughters, took passage on a steamer from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Wheeling, Virginia. They were quite fair, and might have been taken for Germans, fresh from the Old Country. When the bell rang for dinner, they were invited out, and took their seat at the first table, beside the captain. After dinner, he was informed that *niggers* partook at the dinner, and the fellow went into histrics! Where are they, said he, in a tremulous voice. There! exclaimed the valet. He looked at them for some moments, for he could scarcely believe his senses; but on the strong assurance of the chambermaid, he ordered them out of the cabin down into the nursery. Now, it was not their color that subjected them to this outrage, for in complexion, they were as white as the villian who insulted them.

Prejudice is not universal, nor is it as bitter in one place as in another; but it is modified according to locality and circumstances. Hotels (as a rule) in Massachusetts are open to colored persons, whereas in New York they are shut; in Cleveland they are open, but in Cincinnati they are not; in Cleveland white and colored children go to the same schools, in Cincinnati they do not; in Cleveland, the theatre and other places of amusement are opened on terms of equality; in Cincinnati they are not; in Cleveland colored and white worship in the same church, kneel at the same table, break the same bread, drink the same wine; in Cincinnati they do not.

But, withal, Cincinnati has improved much during the last ten years, which every good citizen will bear me witness. The people are more tolerant to anti-slavery men, and they would just as soon burn the Bible as attempt to destroy another anti-slavery press. Nowhere in the valley of the West are anti-slavery lecturers treated with more respect, and their words listened to with more attention. You do not hear the word *nigger* so often when passing along the street; and I will say that it was the first word I was met with in Toronto, C. W. In New Orleans, colored men work on the same buildings (as leading mechanics) beside the pale faced Yankee; but such is not the case in Pennsylvania. We have had two magistrates, which is one more, I believe, than our neighbors in the Canadas can boast, and one postmaster, in Portland, Maine, during the administration of James K. Polk. Since we have had three *officials,* it is possible for us to have ten, twenty, or a hundred, so may our kinsmen over the Lakes.

As to the five hundred years before colored Americans can enjoy, in its broadest and fullest extent, the right of franchise, the assertion is gratuitous with the emigration gentlemen. An *anti* never dreamed of such folly, for they know as well as does every well informed American, that our morale is undergoing a rapid change. It would have been as much as unreasonable for the Briton of Sixteen hundred to have said that the distinction, the hatred, the enmity between the Norman and the English gentry, would not be effaced for a thousand years, as for an American negro to say that the enmity between the colored and white American races will not be obliterated for five centuries. The same influences—the power of Christianity—the amalgamation of races—the progress of letters, which facilitated its downfall in England, will efface every vestige of it from the United States. Macaulay says:—"In the time of Richard the First, the ordinary imprecation of a Norman gentleman was, 'may I become an Englishman?' His ordinary form of indignant denial was, 'Do you take me for an Englishman?' The descendant of such a gentleman, a hundred years later, was proud of the English name." And so will the descendant of the Anglo-Saxon in less than a hundred years be proud of the Negro name. The prejudice in the United States does not prevent him from rising higher than a boot-black, a waiter, &c. An uninformed Englishman or Canadian would suppose the American people of color nothing but a nation of *valets des chambres.* Now nothing is further from the truth.

We have lawyers, doctors, editors, orators, divines, professors, musicians, merchants, mechanics, and capitalists. Mr. Robert Morris is practising successfully at the Boston bar, and has been admitted to pleadings in the Supreme Court. James McCune Smith, M. D., a graduate of the University of Glasgow, has an extensive practice in the City of New York; he is now a member of the Historic and Philosophical Association for the promotion of Science, and lately read a paper on the Sandwich Islands, which is said by the critics to be exceedingly creditable to his head. Drs. M. Chaumette and Roudanez, the graduates of one of the best medical schools in Paris, are now doing good business in the City of New Orleans. And we have quite a number of colored gentlemen who have received their diplomas in the United States. The conceited American, although he thinks he can wash a plate, mend a coat, or make a hat, better than any body else, he has not carried this foolish notion to such a pitch as to scorn the medical attendance of a scientific colored gentleman, simply on account of his color. He would just as soon have a black finger to feel his pulse, a black intellect to prescribe for it, a black hand to prepare the medicine, as that of a white, provided it will save his life or cure the disease. Some years ago, a *colored medical quack* held forth in Cincinnati. He was illiterate. He could neither read nor write. He was conceited, impudent, arrogant, had not studied men in the books nor in skeletons, but had read them in herbs, roots, signs, &c. Yet he had more practice than any six members of the regular faculty. These gentlemen, as you may imagine, grew jealous, and determined to put him down, but it was no go. If you wished Dr.—— to attend to your case, you had to take your chance at his office, on ——, as you would to enter a Barnum show, and why? because he was thought the most skilful physician. Hence, competent colored men can do as well in the professions as competent white. If he has a superior intellect, and possesses as rich a fund of information as that of a Webster or a Morton, his labors will be rewarded; for mind, when possessed of power, will command respect.

GAINES.

CINCINNATI, Monday Jan. 8, 1855.

[To be continued.]

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Washington correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce* argues that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is precluded by a pledge formerly given to France and England. He says:

"In regard to the Sandwich Islands question, it is only surprising that it was ever entertained by the present Administration, and it could not be, with proper regard for the obligations into which the United States had entered with foreign powers. It is not generally known, but it is true, and can be at any time shown, that this Government is under a distinct pledge not to acquire or take possession of those Islands. During the administration of President Taylor, and while Mr. Upshur was secretary of State, an event occurred that drew the attention of this Government to the Sandwich Islands. A British fleet, under the command of Sir George Follett, took possession of them upon some pretence, whereupon this Government made a strong remonstrance, and the British Government withdrew their pretensions. This Government, at the same time recognized the independence of the Islands, and urged the same measure upon the British Government. Lord Palmerston, with some hesitation, assented to it, not but without a most decided and explicit pledge on the part of our Government, that the United States would not acquire the Islands. Mr. Fox was the British Minister here at the time, and the pledge to which I refer was given by Mr. Upshur to him, in the correspondence on the subject. At a subsequent time, under the Administration of President Taylor, Mr. Clayton being Secretary of State, the Hawaiian princes were here, with a Commissioner, and their Mission was to offer to cede the Islands to the United States, on the condition of annexation to the Union. The proposition was not entertained, for many reasons, and one was that it would be a breach of faith towards England, France, and other commercial powers that had negotiated Hawaiian independence. Some time afterwards, while Mr. Filmore was President, and Mr. Webster Secretary of State, a difficulty in relation to the construction of a commercial treaty, arose between France and the Hawaiian Government, and the former went so far as to threaten to take forcible possession of the Islands. The United States Government again interposed for their protection, and France desisted from her purpose, and upon the understanding that their independence should be respected by all the powers that had acknowledged it, and that neither of these powers should appropriate the Islands to itself. Under these circumstances, it would be a breach of faith on our part to take the Islands, and it is not likely that we would long keep them. But there are not wanting other objections to the scheme, which would be decisive against it."

Gloomy Prospects at St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Dec, 17.

The news of the treaty of the 2nd of December being signed has caused a great sensation in our political circles, and, together with the still dangerous state of the Empress, thrown a gloom over the Russian capital which it is difficult to describe. The court is far from being in a humor to enjoy the festivities of the approaching Christmas, the aristocracy dare not give their usual brilliant balls and entertainments, the merchants find their commerce nearly ruined, the shopkeepers have no sale for their fancy goods and articles of luxury, and the prevailing fear of coming misfortunes extends down to the very lowest classes.

Never did the Czar apply himself more vigorously to business than he does at the present momeut, working daily for sixteen hours, for he knows very well that he has no one to rely on, and that his orders, however exigent, are never executed, unless he sees them done himself. The whole system of Russian bureaucracy is so rotton that no confidence can be placed in anybody, and no one is more conversant with this fact than the Emperor himself. Count Nesselrode is still in favor, and is closeted with his royal master for several hours every day. The general opinion here is, that a war with all. Europe is inevitable, although a part of the nobles affect to believe that Austria will never be brought to draw the sword against Russia, and doubts are beginning to be seriously entertained whether it will be possible even for Prussia and the States of Germany to maintain any longer their one-sided neutrality.

The last accounts from the Crimea are anything but encouraging. The army is decimated by disease, provisions are getting short, and in the present state of the roads there is no mode of sending supplies. Great fears are entertained that Sebastopol will not be able to hold out much longer, and Mentschikoff's flaming dispatches, with his poetical description of brilliant attacks and successful sorties, with the sterotype loss of "one man killed and wounded," fail to inspire general belief any longer.

From a Private Correspondence of the London Standard.

Huts for the Crimea.

Southampton, Dec. 28.

Since my last notice of this subject the shipping of the huts for the French army in the Crimea has been proceeding very satisfactorily; and by to-morrow's dawn the *Sumroo*, a remarkably fine full-rigged ship of 1,000 tons, commanded by Capt. Henderson, will be ready for sea. She has taken on board 800 huts complete, and, on the vessel's arrival at her destination, they can be speedily put together and erected. There is a substantial iron stove for each hut, or barrack, and there will be ample accommodation for 30 men in each—thus the supply taken out by the *Sumroo* alone will be sufficient to house 9,000 comfortably.

On her main deck will be stowed in bags a large supply of coals. She will be towed out to Malta by the *Reine Hortense*, the private yacht of the Emperor of the French, which has been lying here during the past week. Should, however, the vessels part company in the Bay of Biscay or otherwise, in consequence of tempestuous weather, each will run for Gibraltar, which is to be the rendezvous; the *Reine Hortense* will there coal, and the two vessels will resume their voyage, and the coals on the deck of the *Sumroo* will be supplied to the *Reine Hortense* if necessary, before reaching Malta.

The *Sumroo* will be followed by the *Saladdin*, of 900 tons, Captain Myers, now loading, and will be ready for sea on or about Tuesday next. She has stowage for 280 huts of the same size as those conveyed by the vessels before mentioned. The *William M'Cormick*, a powerful steamer of 400 horse power, has been expressly chartered by the French Government to tow the *Saladdin*, and the same regulations will be observed, as regards towing, as by the *Reine Hortense*.

The *Coriolanus*, a fine ship of 1500 tons, whose arrival is hourly expected, will also take out about 400 huts, and will be towed by the *Enniskillen*, a steamer of 450 horse power, chartered from Liverpool.

The (*Swiftsure* (late *Fatherland*), a magnificent clipper of 1800 tons, is also loading, and will be got away as quickly as possible, with 500 huts. As the *Swiftsure* is a remarkable fast sailer, she will not be towed, but will make the best of her way to Balaklava.

Another clipper, the *Falcon*, is about being chartered for the French Government, and may be expected here shortly.

This much for the huts for the French army—a number that will amply accommodate, in round numbers, 45,000 men.

Each of the ships with the French huts will embark a company of French engineers, consisting of one officer, one sergeant, and six men; and the steamers used for towing will likewise take out stores of various descriptions.

From the Canadian Independent.

The Life of P. F. Barnum.

Nothing is more important in the education of the young, than that they should be trained to love and speak the truth. The numerous instances in this work of deliberate lying in jest, or for the sake of gain, cannot fail to do harm, unless the author can be so gibbitted in public view that he shall be looked at as a shameless criminal, rather than a successful trickster. But we have little hope of this. The rebukes that may emanate from the religious press will be laid to the charge of bigotry and superstition, while the secular press, controlled as it is by a too flexible worldly morality, will not fail to clap the great showman on the back, as an ingenious, jovial, free-hearted fellow. His wealth will gild over his wickedness, and protect him like a triple coat of mail, for it is as true now as it was in the days of David, that "men will praise thee when thou doest well to thyself." Besides this, there are many things in the book that are really good, and these will make the whole pass current with the multitude. Many incidents worth preservation are recorded, many valuable hints on business given, many genial and harmless pleasantries detailed, many items of useful information put down, and many of the home and fireside virtues exhibited in their most graceful forms. Could these be separated from what is positively deleterious, the book would at least be innoxious, but that would be small praise. Taken as a whole, it cannot fail to fire the imagination, and blunt the moral sensibilities of the young;—to turn away their thoughts and affections from the substantial, the beautiful, and the true, and fix them upon what is frivolous, vain and hurtful.

Wages are being reduced in many of the mechanic employing establishments of Boston.

Princely Donation.—We frequently hear of generous posthumous bequests, but it is seldom, if ever, the press has an opportunity of recording acts of a liberal character during a lifetime of those who are blessed with large fortunes. It is therefore gratifying to me to be able to bring to your notice a departure from the beaten path—so exalted in its purposes, and destined to be so productive of immeasurable good to our fellow-beings—as that which took place yesterday at Shamokin.

The Hon. Wm. E. Hoifenstein being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Shamokin region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of those in want, determined to dedicate *forever* a portion of his estate for the benefit of the destitute poor of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., &c.; for the endowment of a Free College, at Shamokin, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

The land to be devoted to these praiseworthy objects is in two tracts, and embraces about 600 acres of the best anthracite in the State; the one tract, for the destitute poor, is said to be capable of producing 300,000 tons per annum when properly developed, and the other tract, for the endowment of the College and African colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, 150,000 tons. At a low rental this quantity will bring in a revenue of upwards of $100,000 yearly—which is more than 6 per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has already been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 23, 1854.

☞ We perceive by United States papers, that a Society has actually been formed in New Orleans, to raise a subscription for the aid of the Widows and Orphans of Russians who may fall in the War. This announcement may appear incredible to many, but we regret to say, that there seems to be no doubt of it. We expect to hear next, that the Yankees will raise a monument of their sympathy for the butcher Haynau. *Journal & Express.*

☞ A correspondent informs the N. Y. *Evening Post* that our Government has appointed a commissioner who is negotiating with the authorities of Ecuador, not for the purchase of the Gallipagos Islands, but for certain commercial privileges there, and he further adds, that those negotiations have encountered "positive open hostile demonstrations from the British and French consuls" in that quarter, of which the government at Washington is a possessor of documentary proofs.—*Michigan Free Democrat.*

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts
0	0½	equal to	0½	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1½	1	1	....	21½
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3½	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4½	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅔	1	5	....	28⅓
0	4	....	6⅔	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅔
0	5	....	8⅓	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅓	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅚	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	11⅔	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅓
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅓	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅚	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅓	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19½	5	0	....	100

We had expected the deeds of pillage and bloodshed perpetrated by the perfidious gang of desperadoes for some time peregrinating this part of the country, and had aroused all sense of the impropriety of hoarding by large sums of money in their houses, but it appears not. On Saturday night a party of scoundrels attacked the residence of a family named Wilson, in Stamford, about two miles west of Thorald village, and after presenting three revolvers, searched the house, found $134, and decamped. Saturday night the same gang renewed their efforts, and effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Jacob Seburn, through the cellar, and in the absence of Mr. S. presented their pistols at the heads of Mrs. Seburn and daughters, ransacked the house, found nearly $900 in gold, silver and specie, and escaped with their booty. In both cases there were none but females to resist; and had it been otherwise, we think, from the preparations made, the thieves would have overcome all obstacles.—*St. Catherines Constitutional.*

☞ The St. Catherines *Constitutional* says: There is at present great scarcity of water in this vicinity, nearly every well being dry or barely affording sufficient for domestic uses; and in some instances much difficulty is experienced in providing sufficient for cattle. But as misery likes company, it will be somewhat consolatory to know that many other places are similarly circumstanced just now. How is it said, we rarely appreciate the blessings we enjoy till deprived of them.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Canada."

By Montreal Line.

New York, Jan. 17th, 10½ p.m.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, January 6th, arrived at Halifax this afternoon.

The news, though interesting, possesses no features of special importance.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant except that the allies had, on the 28th December 300 guns in position and ready to open fire on Sebastopol; and, after a bombardment of 48 hours, it was expected the place would be stormed.

Negotiations at Vienna had been postponed 14 days further to give the Russian minister (Gortschakoff) an opportunity to communicate with his government.

Although peace was thought to be altogether improbable, it was not thought impossible.

The commercial advices per *Canada* are essentially the same as previously received per *Baltic*.

Breadstuffs were unchanged, but the markets were generally very quiet, and quotations were almost nominal. Quotations by the *Baltic* are repeated by the *Canada*.

Provisions were firm but not active, at previous prices.

Lard was dull and prices tend downward.

The London Money Market was unchanged. Consols have still further declined and closed on Friday, at 90¾ for money.

American Stocks firm.

New York, Jan. 17.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the President has certainly determined to change his policy on the subject of foreign acquisition. That even if a treaty for the cession of the Sandwich Islands was now received it would not now be sent to the Senate, and that no effort will now be made to obtain Cuba. The same writer says that ex-Governor Seymour would not accept the mission to France.

The representatives of Six Nation Indians, who were in Washington last week, with the soldiers of 1812, are now in this city and attract general attention.

James Greene, a Conductor on the Harlem Railroad, was arrested and held to bail yesterday in the sum of $2000, on the charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of two persons in November last through gross carelessness. One of the Directors of the New Haven Railroad became his security.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the weekly lecture last evening before the New York Anti-Slavery Society, and attracted a very large audience.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th, by which we learn that the Texan Rangers were all mustered for the service of the United States.

Mexican papers announce the organization of a party of fillibusters destined to operate against Coahuila—preparations were making to resist them.

Boston, Jan. 17.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* sailed this morning. She took 92 passengers for Liverpool, and 9 for Halifax.

Washington, Jan. 17.

The *Union* of this morning says Mr. Soule has been re-called at his own request.

A curious quarrel has broken out at Naples between the King and the Jesuits. The Neapolitan Minister of police recently sent for Father Giuseppe, the head of the order of Jesus, and informed him that he must no longer teach the "revolutionary" doctrine that the Pope is superior to all the Kings of the earth. The Minister added, that in 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the Kingdom "in coaches," but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be "hunted out with kicks!" Father Giuseppe and twenty-three others, much alarmed at the threat, have published a statement professing their entire devotion to the absolute monarchy of Naples.

MARKETS.

Toronto, January 19, 1855

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	*a*	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	*a*	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8	3	*a*	8	5
" Spring - - - - -	0	0	*a*	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs -	38	9	*a*	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	*a*	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	25	0	*a*	30	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs -	6	9	*a*	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs -	4	2	*a*	4	6
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs -	2	9	*a*	2	11
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	3	*a*	5	0
" Marrowfats - - -	0	0	*a*	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	*a*	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs -	33	9	*a*	35	0
Hay—per ton - - - - -	107	0	*a*	115	0
Straw—per ton - - - - -	50	0	*a*	60	0
Cordwood—per cord - - -	25	0	*a*	26	3
Beef—per 100 lbs - - - -	22	6	*a*	28	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	*a*	27	6
Bacon—per 100 lbs - - - -	55	0	*a*	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	3½	*a*	0	4
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	*a*	0	5
Lard—per lb - - - - - -	0	6	*a*	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb - - -	0	10	*a*	0	11
Fresh Butter—per lb - - -	1	0	*a*	1	3
Eggs—per dozen - - - -	0	10	*a*	1	0
Turkeys—each - - - - -	3	0	*a*	5	0
Geese—each - - - - - -	2	0	*a*	3	9
Ducks—per couple - - - -	2	6	*a*	2	9
Fowls—per pair - - - - -	1	3	*a*	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel - - -	2	9	*a*	3	1
Turnips—per bushel - - -	1	6	*a*	2	0
Onions—per bushel - - - -	6	3	*a*	0	0
Wool—per lb - - - - - -	1	0	*a*	1	3
Sheep Skins - - - - - -	2	6	*a*	3	10
Coal—per ton - - - - -	32	6	*a*	50	0
Hops—per lb - - - - - -	2	9	*a*	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf - - - - -	0	0	*a*	0	9

Married.

In this City, on the 17th inst., by Elder W. P. Newman, Mr. John James Cary, to Miss Nanna Scott.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43

THE

Universal Phonographer,

ORGAN OF THE

American Writing and Printing Reform Association.

Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,

Editor of the Phonetic Department of *Life Illustrated.*

THIS Journal—the oldest American Phonographic publication—enters in January, 1855, upon its fourth volume. Its publisher is determined that this volume shall add to its former unequaled popularity, circulation, and usefulness. In addition to sixteen large pages of Phonography, printed from ENGRAVED stone, it will contain sixteen pages of corresponding size printed in *Phonotypy, Longhand, Phonography,* and *Common Type.* Thus its patrons will be furnished each month with a Journal of THIRTY-TWO pages, beautifully printed, containing Essays, Criticisms, Book Reviews, Hints as to Phonographic Outlines, Vocalization, and Phrase-Writing, Remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography, Phonetic Intelligence, Notices to Correspondents, Important Items of News, Biographies of Phonographers, "Gems of Expression," "Glances," Sketches, Eloquent Extracts, etc., etc., in four different methods of representing our language; Romantic Print, Phonetic Print, Phonetic Long-hand, and Phonetic Short-hand (in both of its styles). And all for ONE DOLLAR. Subscriptions should be prepaid and addressed thus: "ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Phonetic Depot, 358, Bleecker Street, New York."

☞ Any person desiring to become practically acquainted with the different departments of the Writing and Printing Reform, cannot better attain his or her wish than by sending the publisher $1 50 (the fifty cents in stamps), for which there will be furnished the necessary instruction book (pre-paid), and the *Universal Phonographer* for one year.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,

Solicitor,

AND

Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq.

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

Imformation Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.

Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,

will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

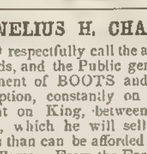
☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES, OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,

East India House, 50, *King Street.*

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,

Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,

35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-1855.

Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.

Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.

Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.

Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T Goldsmith.

Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.

Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.

Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.

Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."

Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express
Niagara Falls depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald - - -	- -	7.40	P.M. 1 35		A.M.
St. Catharines -	- -	7.55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan - - -	- -	8 20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville - -	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby - - -	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek -	- -	9 50	- -	2.40	
Hamilton arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1 20
Hamilton depart		A.M. 8 45	- -	3 05	1.30
Dundas - - -		9.10	- -	3.25	
Flamboro' - -		9.25	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek -		10.00	- -	4 05	
Galt depart		9.15	- -	3.15	
Galt arrive		11.40	- -	5.40	
Paris - - -		10 25	- -	2.45	4.30 3.00
Princeton - -		10 45	- -	- -	4.55
Woodstock - -		11.30	- -	3.30	5.30 3.55
Beachville - -		11.50	- -	- -	5.45
Ingersoll - - -		P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6 00 4.15
Dorchester - -		12 30	- -	- -	6 20
London arrive		12.50	- -	4.25	6 40 4 50
London depart		- -	A M 10 20	4 35	6 55 5.00
Lobo - - - -		- -	10 55	5 00	7.20 5 25
Adelaide Road		- -	11 15		
Ekfrid - - -		- -	11 35	- -	7 50
Mosa - - -		- -	P M 12 05		
Wardsville - -		- -	12.25	6 00	8 30 6.30
Thamesville -		- -	1.15		
Chatham - -		- -	2 00	6.50	9 35 7 25
Windsor, arrive		- -	4.15	8 30	11.10 9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed	Express.
Windsor depart	A.M. 4 00	- -	A.M. 10 00	- -	P.M. 2 30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham - -	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8 40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M.	- -	5.15	
Wardsville -	6.35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid - - -	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo - - - -	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
London arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2.25	P.M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester -	8 40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll - -	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville -	9.15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock -	9.30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton - -	10.05	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris - - - -	10.25	- -	4 25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek -	10 50	- -	4 50	8 10		
Galt depart	9.15	- -	3 15			
Galt arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro' - -	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas - - -	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
Hamilton, arrive	11.48	- -	5 40	9 30	- -	2 25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3 30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby - - -	12 40	4.20				
Beamsville -	12.15	4.40				
Jordan - - - -	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3 45
Thorald - - -	1.35	5.40				
Niagara Falls arrive	2 00	6 20	7 35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

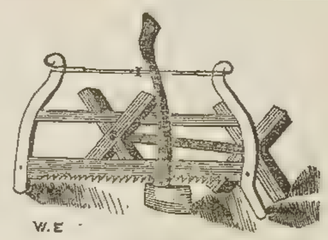
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also,

Poetry.

The Sound of Industry.

I love the clanging hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The crushing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirling of the mill;
The buzzing of the spindles,
The rattling of the loom;
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl,
The sounds of busy labor,
I love, I love them all.
I love the ploughman's whistle
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
As he spurs his stock along;
The bustle of the market man,
As he flies him to the town,
The din from the tree top
As the ripened fruits come down;
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clean the ripened grain,
And the husker's joke and mirth and glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the drayman,
The shepherds gentle call—
These sounds of active industry
I love, I love them all.
For they tell my longing spirit,
Of the earnestness of life,
How much of all its happiness
Comes out of toil and strife?
Not the toil and strife that fainteth
And murmureth all the way,
Not the toil and strife that groaneth,
Beneath the tyrant's sway—
But the toil and strife that springeth
From face and willing heart—
A strife that ever bringeth
To the striver all his part.
O, there is a good in labor,
If we labour but aright,
A good that bringeth pleasure
And sweeter sleep by night.

RECIPES, &c.

Damson Cheese.—However much we may advocate fruit culture in our pages, we leave the cooking department to others; but there is no general rule without an exception. Therefore many ways to do many things, but there is only one way to make *good* Damson Cheese. Whence it took the name of cheese, we know not, unless it be from its firm, cheese-like texture, when well made—which it will be if the following recipe is adhered to:—

Put the Damsons in a stone jar, which place in an oven or on a stove until the juice runs freely, the fruit is perfectly tender and the stone separate from it. Remove the stones with a silver or wooden spoon; measure the pulp in a preserved pan, and place it on the fire and boil, until the liquid is evaporated, and the fruit is left dry. Whilst this is doing, have ready a quantity of white loaf sugar, allowing half a pound of sugar for every quart of pulp, *as measured when put into the pan.* Let this sugar be rolled fine, and then heated in the oven in a pan until it is so hot that the hand cannot be kept on it. In this hot state, mix the sugar *thoroughly* with the dry pulp, also hot from the fire. It will become very firm, and does not require to go on the fire again. Put it into jars or glasses whilst hot, and when cold, cover and put away.—*Horticulturist.*

Preservation of Grapes.—A traveller who lived at St. Petersburgh during the winter season, states that he ate there the freshest and most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones, then lay the grapes in a stone jar holding about thirty gallons. Fill the space between them with millet. Cover closely with a stone well fitted and cemented. Over this paste a thick paper, and let it be hermetically sealed so as to entirely exclude the air. In this tight jar the grapes ripen fully, and acquire a flavor seldom attained by any other method, and are preserved for two years in the best condition.

Grape Jelly.—Pluck the grapes from the bunches, choosing only such as are perfectly sound and ripe. Scald them slightly by heating in a porcelain kettle, and place them in a jelly bag to drain, first crushing the skins to allow the juice to exclude. To make the best jelly the bag should not be pressed, but the juice allowed to drain slowly without pressure. To one pint of the juice add a pint of white sugar, heat till dissolved and the mixture comes to a boil. Pour into tumblers, sealing them over with white paper smeared with white of egg, (which will make the paper stick to the glass,) and place them in the sun till made.

Cabbages.—There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two-thirds of the cooks place cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling; this extracts all the best juices, and makes the pot liquor a soup. The cabbage head, after having been washed and quartered should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. Take a firm, sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it becomes tender—turn the water off, and add sweet milk when thoroughly done; take it up in a colander and drain. Now season it with butter and pepper, and a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called *greens.—Soil of the South.*

Roast Beef Pudding.—Any remains of cold roast beef may be done as follows: mince about one pound of cooked meat cut in dice, put on a dish, add one teaspoonful of salt, half that of pepper, one of flour; fill your paste with it, add a gill of water; cover over as usual, shake it well, tie it up in a cloth, and boil for half an hour and serve. A little chopped onions or parsly may be introduced,

Omelettes.—Break four eggs into a basin, add half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter ditto of pepper, beat them up well with a fork, put into the frying pan one ounce and a half of butter, lard, or oil, which put on the fire until hot; then pour in the eggs, which keep on mixing quick with a spoon until all is delicately set; then let them slip to the edge of the pan, laying hold of the handle, and raising it slantways, which will give an elongated form to the omelette; turn in the edges, let it set a moment, and turn it over on a dish, and serve.

It ought to be a nice yellow color, done to a nicety, and as light and delicate as possible; it may be served in many ways, but the following is most common:—Two table-spoonsful of milk, and an ounce of the crumb of bread cut in thin slices may be added.

Gum Arabic Starch.—Get two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness to which nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.—The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear, the colt is eight months, and when the latter have attained the height of the front teeth, it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernal, (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown), ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted for the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernal is worn out of the middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed on the corner teeth of the upper jaw; the kernal of the teeth next at the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age, the kernal is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year, the kernal has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth looses their points. In the tenth year the kernal has worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernal has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw have become triangular and the bridle teeth are much wore down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernals have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, grey hairs increase in the forehead, over the chin assumes the form of an eagle.—*Practical Farmer.*

Plaster of Paris and Green Manure.—In conversation not long since with Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an industrious and observing farmer in Starks, Somerset County, he observed that he had, by experiment, ascertained how he could use green or unfermented manure in the hills of corn. Formerly, whenever he put unfermented manure in the hills of corn, the corn would, instead of growing thriftily, as is the case when well rotted manure is used in this way, become yellow in color, and seems to be injured rather than benefitted by it. This is attributed to too great a supply of ammonia, or other substance liberated when the manure began to ferment.

Having read that plaster of paris would absorb and change the nature of ammonia, he tried it in this way.

After placing a shovelful of green manure in the hill, he covered it over with soil, and on this threw a large spoonful or more of Plaster of Paris, then dropped his corn and covered it. When thus planted, the corn invariably grew rank, and filled the ears as well as if the manure had been thoroughly composted and decomposed.

One spring, when planting his corn in this way, he had not plaster enough to go over the whole field, and accordingly, was under the necessity of planting a portion of it with green manure in the holes and no plaster over it.

The result was an excellent crop as far as the plaster was used, while in the remainder of the field, the corn was yellow and sickly during the whole season, and yielded comparatively little. These are important facts in the corn culture.—*Maine Farmer.*

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0		0	0
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.	PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.	POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2¾	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¼	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8¼	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11½	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1¾	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,	100	acres each.
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35		do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about	100 acres each,	9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about	100 acres each,	10, 160
	11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about	100 acres each	
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do	15, 182; 16,
	139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33		
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about	100 acres each,	20, 95,
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158; 22,
	122; 23, 86; 24, 65		
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about	100 acres each	
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do	26, 178; 27,
	143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35		
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about	100 acres each	
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199; 32,
	163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to William Jackson, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about	100 acres each,	31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about	100 each,	31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about	100 each,	31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about	100 each,	31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about	125 each,	31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th	Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).		
5th	" 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).		
6th	" 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)		
7th	" 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).		
8th	" 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].		
9th	" 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].		
10th	" 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].		
11th	" 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].		
12th	" 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].		

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do
West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.
1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13]. 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.
3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Advertisements.

FORGERY.
The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

1855.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1855.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
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AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1855.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

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A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the ascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own xclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

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The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

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The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
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☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

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in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

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August 10th, 1854. 23

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VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855. { NUMBER 44.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. CARY, and AMELIA C. SHADD, of Toronto; and A. B. JONES of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

The Snow Shower.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
And dark and silent the water lies;
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In wavering flakes begins to flow;
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.

See how in a living swarm they come
From the chambers beyond that misty veil,
Some hover awhile in air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail,
All dropping swiftly or settling slow,
Meet, and are still in the depth below;
Flake after flake,
Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the milky way;
There broader and burlier masses fall:
The sullen water buries them all;
Flake after flake,
All drowned in the dark and silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their chilly birth cloud, dim and gray,
Are joined in their fall, and side by side,
Come clinging along their unsteady way;
As friend with friend, or husband with wife;
Make hand in hand the passage of life;
Each mated flake
Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste
Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
As, myriads by myriads madly chased,
They fling themselves from their shadowy height.
The fair frail creatures of middle sky,
What speed they make, with their grave so nigh;
Flake after flake,
To lie in the dark and silent lake.

I see in thy gentle eyes a tear;
They turn to me in sorrowful thought;
Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear,
Who were for a time, and now are not;
Like these fair children of cloud and frost,
That glisten a moment and then are lost,
Flake after flake,
All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies:
And far away on the mountain side,
A sunbeam falls from the opening skies.
But the hurrying host that flow between
The cloud and the water no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

—*Knickerbocker Gallery.*

The Paper Difficulty.

Our readers can hardly be ignorant of the fact, that the materials for English paper are becoming somewhat scarce. Not many weeks ago, the proprietors of a leading London journal offered a prize or premium of £1000, to any one who could discover a new material for paper. Certain conditions were attached, relating to the continuous and abundant supply of the material, the capability of converting it into fine pulp, the power of bleaching it, and the price at which it could be sold. We are not aware that, up to the present time, the premium has been claimed.

It is not to be wondered at that men should seek for new materials for paper. Rags are limited in quantity, and flax is expensive if grown professedly for paper making purposes; and hence an inquiry would naturally arise, whether any cheap substitute could be found. We seem to be busy on this subject just now, but men were quite as busy in the last century. We have now before us a remarkable exemplar of this activity. It is in the form of a book, descriptive of the manufacture of paper from various vegetable substances; and the leaves of the book are made of the very paper so described. The author and maker of the book was Jacob Christian Schaffer, a pastor at Ratisbon. The book is a little volume of about sixty leaves, all formed of different substances: the bark of the willow, the beech, the aspen, the hawthorn, the linden, and the mulberry; the down of the catkins of the black poplar, the silky down of the asclepias, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of nettle, mugwort, dyers-weed; leaves, bark, liber, stalks, reeds, straws, moss, lichens, wood-shavings, saw-dust, potatoes, fircones—nothing came amiss to Schaffer; he made paper from all of them. He was almost paper mad; and people were wont to bring all kinds of odd substances to him, with a query as to whether he could convert them into paper. These specimens of paper, made eighty years ago, are certainly the homeliest of the homely—queer in colour, and queer in texture. Soon afterwards, a French marquis, unknown to fame in other respects, printed a small volume of his own poems on paper derived from some of those unusual sources; but, so far as we can judge, the poems and the paper seem to be about equal in quality.

That fibrous vegetable substances can be beaten into a pulp, and then made into paper, has been abundantly proved. At this present time, there are various kinds of straw-paper manufactured; and not very long ago, a highly sanguine announcement was made of a new process for converting deal-shavings into paper. We may be allowed to say, that these attempts, up to the present time, have never exactly met the requirements of paper-consumers. Either the paper is too weak, or too brittle, or too spongy, or too rough, or too badly coloured, or too scanty in quantity, or too high in price; there is something wrong in each or all of them.

The rags employed in paper making are mostly linen, prepared from flax; but cotton rags, from calico, also assist in making up the supply. Flax being the stronger fibre of the two, linen rags make stronger paper than cotton rags. The sweepings of cotton-mills also contribute towards the supply. As to the varitable linen rags themselves, we import some from abroad—our own shirt-wearers do not yield sufficient for the wants of our paper-makers. The rag-merchants buy from Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sicily, and other continental countries—from any and everywhere, indeed, where rag export is permitted; for it is worthy of remark, as a proof of the importance attached to this subject, that many foreign governments prohibit the export of this material. Italy and Sicily are linen-wearing but not book making countries; and this is to a great extent the case in Hungary and South Germany; hence those countries have rags to sell, and have no particular objection to sell them. There are some rags, however, obtained from more northern parts of Europe. Here the rag-dealers are furnished with a peculiar sort of exponent of social advancement: they always know English rags from foreign by being in a cleaner state; and German from Italian, by being cleaner. The English housewife will mend and mend her boy's pinafore, or her husband's shirt, as long as it will hold decently together; but whether sound or dilapidated, she washes it well and oft, and it reaches the rag bag in a cleaner state than the cast-off garments of most other countries. Five or six thousand tons of foreign rags are imported yearly by or for our paper makers, in addition to that which reaches the shops of the 'marine store' dealers in all our large towns. About twenty guineas a ton is a sort of average price given for foreign rags—a guinea or so per hundredweight. The rags come over in bags containing 400 or 500 pounds each. But there are two or three points of serious importance here. Foreign countries require so much more paper-making materials than formerly, and America puts forth such an insatiable demand, that the foreign rags at the disposal of England are actually less than they were in amount twenty years ago. And this, too, at a time when our paper-making is so largely increasing. From present indications, it appears probable that British paper-making in 1854 will not fall far short of 200,000,000 pounds.

It is obvious at a glance, that the supply of rags must depend upon the quantity of worn-out garments. A garment, so long as it is worth anything in wear, must certainly be worth more than 2d. or 3d. per pound—its value when regarded as linen rag; its flaxen career as a shirt or a pinafore must have been finished ere its career as a rag begins. There is a curious metamorphosis observable in the history of these vegetable fibres. It has been remarked, as being within the bounds of possibility—almost of probability—that the papier-machie ornament of a man's room may once have been a book which he had read, and that this book may once have been a shirt which he had worn. However, passing over this fanciful hypothesis, we came to this practical question: 'If flax be plentiful, and worn-out linen garments be scarce, why not use flax itself as a material for paper?' Just because price affects it; a pound of dressed flax sells for very much more than a pound of linen rags; and a pound of clean cotton sells for much more than a pound of dirty fragmentary sweepings from a cotton mill; hence, although the flax and the good cotton are more abundant than the rags and the sweepings, their price is such as would revolutionise the paper trade if they were adopted. Unless this question of price be borne in mind, the real nature of the paper difficulty cannot be well understood.

A few weeks ago, a correspondent of the *Builder*, in allusion to the reward of £1000 offered for the discovery of a new paper-making material, asked: 'Might I suggest that if a similar reward was offered to chemists or manufacturers for a plan to reduce paper again to its primitive pulp, and then to discharge from it the printer's ink, the same end would be obtained? In the present day there are tons of paper stained with productions of an ephemeral nature—returns to parliament, to wit—which might do duty over and over again, with no loss to the public; on the contrary, there are few persons, even with a moderate supply of printed material, who would not be happy to contribute to the paper-bleecher, saving both binding and shelf-room.' This communication brought up a correspondent to the *Athenæum*, a week or two afterwards. He stated that, having had his attention brought to the subject, it had struck him that the removal of the ink from printed paper might be effected with ease by a very simple chemical process. He therefore put his theory to the test of experiment, and met with a satisfactory result. He enclosed to the editor a specimen of an octavo leaf, which had been printed on both sides; he had subjected it to a particular process, whereby it had been reduced to the state of a clean pulp; but not having at command any efficient apparatus for pressing and finishing, the newly-prepared leaf of paper presented a certain coarseness and roughness of appearance. The editor confined himself simply to a statement of the fact, that the leaf of paper enclosed was certainly free from ink. This communication, in its turn called forth another from a correspondent, who gave his name, and who had visions of patent-property in his mind. He stated that, ever since the announcement of the increasing scarcity of paper, he had directed his attention experimentally to the matter, and had succeeded in devising a beautiful, inexpensive, and effective method of utilising waste paper. Having brought his process to a satisfactory point, he lodged a specification, and applied for letters-patent in July last. In the verbose and formal language of the Patent-office, his invention is 'for a method of treating all kinds of paper whereon any printing, &c., has been printed or impressed, so that the same may be completely removed, discharged, or obliterated, from the paper; and so that it may be either re-used in sheets, or be reconverted and worked up again into its primitive pulp by the ordinary methods, and be again manufactured into and used as paper.'

Thus much, then, for the projects for re-employing old printed paper. They are, it will be perceived, in the same condition as many other projects—not yet openly described, but kept private until the inventors ascertain whether they can obtain any profitable results from them.*

While individual inventors have been thus engaged, the government has not been altogether idle in the matter. In the early part of the present year, the Treasury drew the attention of the Board of Trade to the scarcity of the materials for paper. It was urged that the supply of rags had lessened and the price increased, and that it was incumbent to inquire whether any other material could be substituted. To aid in this inquiry, it was suggested that the Foreign Office should transmit circulars to all British consuls abroad, requesting them to collect such information as might be within their reach, bearing on this point. The secretary to the Treasury said: 'In doing this, it would have to be borne in mind, that the great essential of such an article must be its cheapness, to cover the high freights now prevailing, and which it may be anticipated, will prevail for some time. As regards the nature of the article, my lords are informed, that with the exception of jute, canvas, and gunney-bagging, every description of vegetable fibre is now capable of being bleached, and is available for fine paper. Reeds and rushes, the inner bark of many trees, and several kinds of vegetable fibre in warm or tropical climates, are substances likely to be of service, especially where they could be imported as dunnage among the cargo, or in compressed bales; but quantity and steadiness of supply are essential. As regards price, my lords understand that if the article could be laid down so as to cost from 2d. to 2½d. per pound, without reckoning the cost of preparation, it would be sufficiently low to answer the purpose in view.'

To the communication, a reply was sent some time afterwards by Dr. Lyon Playfair, on the part of the Board of Trade. Dr. Playfair mentioned many curious facts in connection with the scarcity of paper-making material. The strikes and lock-outs at Preston and elsewhere had been found to effect the supply, by lessening the quantity of cotton worked up at the mills, and consequently lessening the amount of waste resulting from the working. Another fact is, that the railways companies use now so much cotton-waste in oiling and wiping their machinery, that this again lessons the quantity available for the paper-maker. A third point is, that the Americans, having no paper-duty or stamp-duty to pay, can afford to give more for rags than our own paper-makers can; and they buy rags in London and Liverpool for the American market, thereby further lessening our store. Dr. Playfair points out that the cause of failure in most other attempts to provide paper-making materials, has usually been one of these three—that the expense of preparing the fibres is too great; that the loss of weight in preparing is too great; or that the material cannot be well bleached. He further states that, having consulted with the chief paper-manufacturers, he finds that any new fibrous material must, to be serviceable, be obtainable at a lower price than that named by the Treasury—not exceeding one penny or three-halfpence per pound.

It is not improbable that British consuls are at this time collecting information in foreign countries respecting fibrous materials available for paper, and that we shall learn more on the matter by and by.

About Easter last, Dr. Forbes Royle read before the Society of Arts a valuable paper on the fibrous substances of India. He entered into a minute examination of the various plants of this kind: where they grow; to what extent they are abundant; from what port they might be shipped; at what price they could be obtained; to what purposes they are already applied; to what other purposes they might probably be applicable. From the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, it appears that naturalists have had their attention strongly directed to this subject for some time past. There has been even talk of a company for making paper from West India plants.

The inventors are looking out sharply for new processes, to be rendered available as soon as the botanists and naturalists have done their part of the work. We meet with sanguine descriptions on all sides of us. The *Long Island Vindicator* describes a recent invention for utilising a plant which grows abundantly in poor lands, and which can be brought into the state of pulp for one-sixth of a cent per pound; while another invention can make this pulp into paper at four cents per pound. Then there is the invention by M. Vivien, of Paris, whereby the leaves of ordinary trees are gathered, compressed into cakes, steeped in limewater or alkaline solution, washed clean, ground to pulp, and made into paper. Then, again, there is M. M. Hartman and Schlesinger's wood-pulp process, which is, to say the least of it, curious and interesting. A tree is cut into blocks or logs; each block is pressed heavily against a grindstone; the grindstone is made to rotate two hundred times per minute; and the wood, wetted and ground at once, is rubbed off in the state of a very fine pulp. This wood-pulp, mixed with rag-pulp in ratios varying from 10 to 90 per cent., produces paper of various kinds. The goodness of the paper, and the price at which it can be sold, will of course determine the fate of this as well as other projects of paper making.

The reader will now be in a position to know something concerning the nature and extent of the Paper Difficulty, and to welcome any improvements bearing on the subject.—*Chambers' Journal.*

* Has it never occurred to any of the experimentalists, to try to ascertain the process by which the Russian police authorities clear foreign newspapers of their objectionable articles? A process employed in such a manner must needs be inexpensive, and might therefore be expected to prove available for the object in view.—ED

Miscellaneous.

Translated for Life Illustrated.

Chinese Love-Letters.

FROM THE GERMAN OF THE CRIMINAL ZEITUNG.

A marriage was recently celebrated in Amoy, between a son of the old family of the "Tan" and a daughter of the equally old and respectable family of the "O." The following is a literal translation of the letters which were exchanged between the fathers of the young couple.

We give first the proposal of the father of the bridegroom.

"The younger brother, with the first name Su and the surname Tan, presents his compliments most humbly, and with washed head, and sends this letter to the virtuous and noble lord whose name is O—the aged teacher and the great man—laying it at the foot of the gallery. At this time of the year the firmament is vailed in mist, mirrowing the beauty of hill, and vale and river; in the fields of the blue jewel are rows of pastures thickly crowded together, and everywhere streams forth the beginning of enlivening influences, adding new blessings to the blessings of the year that has passed.

"I duly salute thy doors! The race of the Su-country springs from a good stock, and so, too, is the origin of the lady of the Hui-country good; but how much more rare and sublime is thy character! I am ashamed in thy presence, Thou hast been very indulgent and gracious towards me, in that thou hast listened to my words, and given Miss O to my eldest son, Kang by name, to wife; this consent of thine is worth more to me than a thousand pieces of gold. The nuptials shall take place according to the six rules of property, and I engage to inform my ancestors of the business. There shall be no lack of gems and silks. The things which thou hast sent me in a basket I will so arrange that every one who crosses my threshhold sha l be delighted with them. Hereafter the two sirnames shall be united, and I hope that the union will endure a hundred years, and be productive of joy like that which prevailed at the union of the two countries, China and Chin. I hope that thine estimable goodness and considerateness will never cease to guard me. I salute thee most respectfully.

MR. SU."

To this outburst of politeness, modesty, and grace, the father of the youthful Miss O answers in the same humble and courteous tone, as follows:

"The younger brother, with the first name Tu and the sirname O, of the family whose relationship is sought through marriage, washes his head clean, bends neck and knee, and sends to the far-renowned and virtuous lord whose name is Tan, to the honorable teacher, and great man, the following marriage-letter in answer:

"At this time of the year the heart of the flowers begin to expand, verdancy shoots forth from the eyebrows of the pastures, and when the flowers are waving in the wind they put on their perfect glory. Under such auspices a union may be consummated which shall last a hundred years. I bring my greeting to thy lofty door. The omens are good; equally favorable are the prognostications from the flight of birds. The stars are clear and the dragons are in conjunction. I, the stupid, am ashamed because of my baseness. For a long time I have wished thy dragon might, and now thou lookest upon me, not only not with contempt, but art willing to give thy son, Mr. Kang, to my humble daughter for a husband. It is the wish of us all that the hair of the maiden should be put in order, and that the young man should put on the cap of manhood. The gala-flowers look wonderfully beautiful, and the red plums also. I praise thy son, who is like a handsome steed that may dare to cross the river in spite of wind and weather, while my puny daughter resembles a poor pasture and a weak plant, and is not worthy of being celebrated in a verse.

"I bow myself now humbly before thy friendly words, and hope that with thy well-known goodness thou wilt remember me continually and to the end. I pay thee my compliments. May the future be a happy one."

The modesty of the old gentlemen is so humiliating, not only to themselves, but to the bridegroom and the bride, that these last could hardly have been pleased at the contents of the letter; but it is certain that they soon forgot their vexation, if they had any, for our friend to whom we are indebted for these jewels of letters, was present at the wedding, and assures us that they danced, played, and made away with an enormous amount of black tea, from cocoa and shell cups.

The letters are not less remarkable for their interior worth than for their exterior splendor. They are written on sheets as large as a small newspaper, and have a border of stiffer paper, within which is a rich crimson paper, with the words LOVE and MODESTY printed in golden characters. May the union of the gallant Su Tan, Junr., and the lovely Miss Tu O be a long and happy one.

ORIGIN OF COWPER'S "JOHN GILPIN."—It happened one afternoon, in those years when Cowper's accomplished friend, Lady Austen, made a part of his little evening circle, that she observed him sinking into increased dejection; it was her custom on these occasions, to try all the resources of her sprighly powers for his immediate relief. She told him the story of John Gilpin, (which had been treasured in her memory from her childhood), to dissipate the gloom of the passing hour. Its effects on the fancy of Cowper had the air of enchantment. He informed her the next morning that convulsions of laughter, brought on by the recollections of her story, had kept him waking during the greatest part of the night! and that he had turned it into a ballad. So arose the pleasant poem of John Gilpin. To Lady Austen's suggestion, also, we are indebted for the poem of "the Task."—*Life of Cowper.*

The Crystal Palace.

During the three days of the Christmas holidays, upwards of 30,000 people visited the Palace, and considering the rivalry of the thousand and one places of amusement in town, the inclemency of the weather and the unfinished character of the works and grounds, it is a great proof of the estimation in which this attractive place of amusement is held by the people. The Christmas Tree still flourishes, and with a never-failing supply of bonbons and delicious fruits; but it is not to remain on view beyond the 6th of January. The five military bands have also daily attended, and are to attend during this week. The progress of the works yet required to complete the palace and grounds is satisfactory. The whole of the water displays will be completed and ready for exhibition for the first time on the 10th of June next, the anniversary of the opening of the palace. The smaller fountains on the terraces are finished, although not at present worked, and however great may be the expectations which are indulged in with respect to these promised water displays, it is fully believed that they will fall far short of the spectacle which will be presented on the 10th of next June. In the geological department, also, great progress is made; the water has now nearly filled the lake, and many of the largest of the antediluvian monsters, painted *au naturel*, now enjoy their amphibious existence. There is every reason to believe that by the 10th of June next all the representations of extinct species will be completed, and that there will not be an extinct animal nor monstrous brute known to geologists but will find a representative of his kind reconstructed and occupying his appropriate place in this unique assembly of the great pre-Adamites. It has been proposed to carry a line of railway, solely devoted to the Crystal Palace, across the Thames, by Hungerford Suspension-bridge, into Hungerford market; and if this plan were carried out, there is no doubt that it would insure a vast accession to the number of daily visitors to the palace. The situation for a station would be so central, that no one would feel the inconvenience they do now before they can reach the station of the line that carries them to Sydenham.—*English Paper.*

The Upright Man of Business.

There is no being in the world for whom I feel a higher moral respect and admiration, than for the upright man of business No not for the philanthropist, the missionary, or the martyr. I feel that I could more easily be a martyr, than a man of that lofty moral uprightness. And let me say yet more distinctly, that it is not for the generous man that I feel this kind of respect. Generosity seems to me a low quality, a mere impulse, compared with the lofty virtues I speak of. It is not for the man who distributes charities—who bestows magnificent donations. That may all do very well. I speak not to disparage it. I wish there was more of it; and yet it may all exist with a want of the true, lofty, unbending uprightness. That is not the man, then, of whom I speak; but it is he who stands amidst all the interest and perilous exigencies of trade, firm, calm, disinterested and upright. It is the man who can see another man's distress as well as his own. It is the man whose mind his own advantage does not blind for an instant—who can sit a judge upon a question between himself and his neighbor, just as safely as the purest magistrate upon the bench of justice.

Ah! how much richer than ermine—how far nobler than a train of magisterial authority—how more awful than the guarded pomp of majestic truth! Yet it is the man who is true—true to himself, his neighbor and his God—true to his conscience; and who feels that the slightest suggestion of that conscience is more to him than the chance of acquiring an hundred estates.

The Snow of Age.

We have just stumbled upon the following pretty piece of mosaic, lying amid a multitude of others less attractive:—

"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age, but none lies heavier, for it never melts."

The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is quite new as well as emphatic. The Scriptures represent age by the almond tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white.

"The almond tree shall flourish"—the head shall be hoary. Dickens says of one of his characters, whose hair was turning gray, that it looked as if Time had lightly splashed his snows upon it on passing.

"It never melts"—no never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward—they know no retrograde movement. The man may sit and sing—"I would I were a boy again," but he grows old while he sings. He may read of the elixir of youth; but he never can find it; he may sigh for the alchemy, which will make him young again; but his sighing brings it not.

He may gaze backward with longing eyes, on the rosy schemes of early years; but as one who gazes at his home, from the deck of a departing ship, every moment carry him further and further away. Poor old man! he has little more to do than die.

"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and casts its blossoms in the valley and on the mountain; but sweet spring comes and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the veteran, there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay; its single flakes fell unnoticed, now it is drilled there. We shall see it increase until we lay the old man in the grave; there it will be absorbed in eternal darkness, for there is no age in heaven.

Yet why speak of age in a mournful strain? It is beautiful, honorable and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when the world is so full of emptiness? Let the old exult because they are old; if any weep let it be the young, at the long succession of cares that are before them. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and rest. It is a temporal crown, which shall fall at the gates of paradise to be replaced with a brighter and better.

THE VALUE OF POLITENESS.—Mr. Butler, of Providence, Rhode Island, a millionaire, who died some six years ago, was so obliging that he re-opened his store one night, solely to supply a little girl with a spool of thread which she wanted. The incident became known—Mr. B. was a young man at the time—and the trading public wisely thought that his accommodating spirit, as shown in this trifling affair, and in the general conduct of his business, deserved a good run of custom, which they gave, and placed him on the track of high prosperity. He subscribed $40,000 towards founding a Hospital for the insane, in Rhode Island, through the benevolent importunities of Miss Dix, for he was too polite to shake her off, though almost as penurious as she persevering.

Last year, forty-five persons died in the United States who had attained the age of one hundred years or more. Twenty-seven of them were women. Twelve were colored persons. The oldest white man was 107; the oldest white woman was 121; the oldest colored man was 113; the oldest colored woman was 146! The British census, just published, gives several remarkable instances of longevity. Thomas Parr lived 152 years and nine months. Henry Jenkins 169 years. But still more remarkable, according to the parish register of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Thomas Carn died on the 28th of January, 1588, aged 207 years. From 1759 to 1780, forty-eight persons died, the youngest of whom was 130, and the eldest 175. In 1797 a mulatto died in Fredericton, North America, said to be 180.—*Life Illustrated.*

How Much Tobacco is Used.

The present annual production of tobacco is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 pounds—four billions of pounds! This is all smoked, chewed, or snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars! These cigars at the usual length—four inches—if joined together, would form one continuous cigar 25, 252,520 miles long, which would encircle the earth more than one thousand times. Cut up into equal pieces, 240,000 miles in length there would be over one thousand cigars which would extend from the centre of the earth to the centre of the moon.

Put these cigars into boxes 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and three inches high—100 to the box—it would require 4,000,000,000 boxes. Pile up these boxes in a solid mass, and they would occupy a space of 294,444, 444—two hundred and ninety-four million cubic feet! If piled up 20 feet high, they would cover a farm of 338 acres, and if laid side by side, the boxes would cover very nearly 20,000 acres. Let some boy who reads this, estimate how large a village, or city would be required to furnish store houses, for all these boxes.

If a person smoke a cigar every 20 minutes, and continue this night and day, it would require an army of 2,500 *such* smokers 6,000 years to consume the above; and if each person smoked only four cigars a day—a pretty fair allowance we should say—it would take 45,000 smokers 6,000 years—a larger term than the human race has existed—to smoke up all the tobacco now produced in a single year.

Allowing this tobacco unmanufactured to cost on the average ten cents a pound, and we have 400,000,000 of dollars expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into marketable form and disposed of to the consumer. At the very lowest estimate then, the human family expend *every year* one thousand million of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit—or one dollar for every man, woman, and child upon the earth!!

This sum would build two railroads around the earth at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would build one hundred thousand churches costing $10,000 each; or half a million of school-houses, costing $2,000 each; or one million of dwellings, costing $1,000 each. It would employ one million of preachers, and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of $500. It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each $300 per annum for expenses. We leave others to fill out the picture. Is this annual outlay to increase or decrease in future? Reader, how much do you contribute to this fund?—*American Agriculturist.*

WAR ITEMS.

General Osten Sacken, permanently appointed commander of the 4th infantry corps of the Russian army, has succeeded to the chief command at Sebastopol.

Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, has sailed with additional nurses for the East, to reinforce the corps under the direction of Miss Nightingale. Miss Stanley is cousin of Lord Alderley, and the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M. P. for Chester.

Within the last few days, 2,000 stoves and about 25,000 feet of pipe have arrived at Southampton for shipment in French vessels for the Crimea. We understand that this large quantity of stoves and pipe has been made in about six days by Kennard & Co., of London.

An earnest and eloquent appeal to the country to strengthen the ranks of the British army in the Crimea has appeared from the pen of the Rev. S. G. Osborne, who has just returned home after a nearly six weeks' stay in the Hospital at Scutari.

The government transport, 161 sailed from Torbay on Wednesday, laden with provisions, stores, and munitions of war for Balaklava.

The board of ordnance has entered into contracts with the Straiheden Foundry, Cupar, for the immediate supply of 35,000 cannon balls.

There are two vessels now fitting at Deptford, the *Albert* and *Robert Stephenson*, intended for the Crimea, one of which is to be furnished with a steam flour grinding machine, the other with ovens, in order to furnish the troops before Sebastopol with fresh bread.

The *Clyde* steam transport No. 145 with a few troops and a cargo of stores for the seat of war in the Crimea, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning. She carried out also three more huge cases of waterproof warm clothing.

Authograph Letter of the Queen.

Perhaps, since the commencement of the campaign no document has found its way to the public so gratifying in its nature as that which we here subjoin. The earnest expression of her Majesty's anxiety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrades who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war.

The letter was addressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale:—

"Windsor Castle, Dec. 6, 1854.

"Would you tell Mrs Herbert that I begged she would *let me see frequently* the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as *I hear no details of the wounded*, tho' I see so many from officers, &c., about the battlefield, and naturally the former must interest *me* more than any one.

"Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale, and the ladies, would tell these poor noble wounded sick men that NO ONE *takes* a warmer interest, or feels *more* for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism MORE than their Queen. Day and Night she thinks of her *beloved* troops. So does the Prince.

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that *our* sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.

(Signed) "VICTORIA."

Foreign Review.

The Letter of Louis Napoleon has been the subject of extensive commentary, and by the Liberal portion of the Press generally and highly approved. It is considered a document which reflects with honour both on the Emperor and his Government, and which speaks well for the Alliance which obtains between England and France. In the Chambers all is unity, satisfaction, zeal, and loyalty. The propositions of the Government have met with the most cordial reception. The Emperor, with his usual tact, has signalised the Christmas by a present to each of his Officers of the Army in the East.

A Conference was held at Vienna, on the 28th December, when the Representatives of the Four Powers signed a protocol expounding their views of the Four Points in such a manner as to prevent all mistake on the subject in future. Prussia, of course, from the position she has taken, was not represented there. The Conference, having completed its exposition, entered into communication with the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. That great functionary stated, however, that he had no authority to enter upon negotiations for Peace; and plainly intimated his conviction that the Emperor Nicholas would not comply with the terms proposed. After making this statement, he signified that he required time to consult His Imperial Majesty; and for this end he requested an interval of fourteen days.

Such, then, is the somewhat awful state of things at the present moment. The peace of the world depends on the whim of a single individual. If Nicholas concur in the righteous propositions, there will be a suspension of hostilities; if not, the War will go on, with all its waste of men and money, for some time longer.—*British Banner.*

From the Second Edition of The Times, 5th Jan.

Express from Paris.

The following is our Paris correspondent's letter, dated yesterday, 6 p. m.:

The ordinary correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 25th, completes the details received by means of the telegraph yesterday from Marseilles. The various letters concur in stating that, in consequence of the lines, the communication between Sebastopol and the army of Prince Menschikoff became very difficult, that the corps of Gen. Liprandi, which held the heights of Balaklava, and menaced the right of the Allies, had retired behind the Tchernaya as far as Simpheropol, and that but for the bad weather which still contravenes the plans of the Generals, and arrests the works commenced, we should be ready within a very short time to take a vigorously offensive attitude against the place and its defenders.

Otherwise the last report of General Canrobert, dated the 22nd, and published in the *Moniteur*, shows the excellent spirit of of the troops, the perfect cordiality which reigns between the Allies, and the importance of the works executed with a view to the great object of all, the taking of Sebastopol.

It seems now to be placed beyond doubt that it is at Eupatoria that the contingents of Omar Pasha are to land, and the retreat of the division of Liprandi is attributed to the necessity the Russians are under of opposing a part of their force to that diversion. It is, therefore, considered probable that the arrival of the 30,000 Ottomans will be the signal for the attack. We have, it appears, 250 guns in batteries. Indeed, all seems prepared—fascines to fill up the ditches, ladders of all sizes to mount the walls, and every other material necessary for so terrible an operation.

A private letter from a French officer of Engineers speaks in the most confident manner of the impregnable nature of the position occupied by the troops. He declares that no power on earth is capable of dislodging them. The wet weather, which has turned the ground into lakes of mud, stops all working, but the same cause operates on the other side and disables the Russians also, who are in a miserable condition. The French army has abundance of food, good clothes and shelter from the weather; in fact, the greatest care is taken of them, and the men are contented, in excellent spirits and still admirably organized.

The writer alludes to the condition of the English army, or rather what was an army, in terms not of offensive contrast, but of natural compassion and admiration at the patience under such privations. Nevertheless, it is enough to make the cheek burn with shame and indignation to hear the accounts in some of the letters received by French families who have their relatives with the army, at the miserable state to which the grossest ignorance and the most culpable mismanagement have reduced the fine body of men who left the shores of England for the East.

Out of regard for the feelings of the country these letters are scarcely ever permitted to see the light, unless in a modified form, and it is not always that they are allowed to be read by persons who are not friends of the family. It is the opinion of the persons who writes the letter I particularly allude to, that no Russian army in the Crimea can ever amount to more than 80,000 men at the most.

Official Despatch from the Allied Camp.

Marshall Vaillant, French Minister of War, has received the following report, dated Dec. 25, 1854, from General Canrobert:

"Monsieur le Marechal.—The bad weather has been prolonged until now, with rare and brief intervals of improvement; nevertheless we continue as much as possible the work of enclosing the place with our trenches, and although the rains make the movement of vehicles difficult, all the siege works are growing to completeness and consolidation.

"The two armies reciprocally assist each other. To the English army I am indebted for the conveyance by water, of nearly all the cavalry at my disposal in the Crimea, and on my part I have placed at Lord Raglan's disposal sumpter horses for removing his sick to Balaklava, and teams for the conveyance of his supplies. These exchanges contribute to keep up excellent relations and perfect cordiality between the two armies.

"Hardly a night passes in which our advanced works are not attacked in a sortie of the enemy. These attempts generally cost the assailants dear. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Russians, after making a sortie against the third parallel of the English, who vigorously repulsed them, made a similar demonstration against the centre and left of our works. Received with a very lively and well-directed fire, they retired before our soldiers, who pursued them with the bayonet. The enemy left a great number of dead upon the field.

"In order to render the protection of the trenches more efficient, I have organized a corps of volunteers whose peculiar duty it is to reconnoitre the approach to our works during the night. This institution completes that of the sharpshooters (*francs-tireurs*) organized at the commencement of the siege, and who do duty by day in our trenches themselves. They have already done a great deal of harm to the enemy.

"As I have already announced to you, our works now extend to the Bottom of the Quarantine bay. The enemy shows that he is not inattentive to our progress on that side, and his guns hotly dispute the ground with us, where we are obliged, as we are nearly everywhere, to dig into the solid rock. But our progress is not the less real, and we remain in possession.

"I have already informed you that the enemy has withdrawn his left, and evacuated those points in the valley of Balaklava where we had previously seen him in large masses. The day before yesterday, wishing to ascertain the situation he had taken up in that direction, I sent out a force consisting of cavalry brigade, under the command of General d'Allonville, to reconnoitre as far as the village of Tchourgouna. Behind the village of Kamara they fell in with a few hundred sharpshooters, whom they drove back into the ravines. Some groups of cavalry, accompanied by their artillery, and a few battallions of infantry appeared on the flanks of the party making the reconnoissance, but they did not attempt to offer any opposition to the operation of the latter, which was most successfully executed.

"At the same time, 1,000 foot soldiers, Highlanders and Zouaves, left Balaklava to the right of our positions, and explored the heights that extended towards the valley of Baidari. They only met a post of Cossacks.

"In fine, I think that on the left bank of the Tchernaya the enemy has only a few soldiers posted to observe our position at a distance. A movement has evidently been produced in the Russian army, the probable cause of which is the debarkation of the Turkish troops still going on at Eupatoria. I shall soon receive positive information on this head.

"Although the number of the sick has slightly increased, in consequence of the constant dampness in which we live, the sanitary state of the army is satisfactory, and the moral spirit of the troops is perfect.

"Although the soldiers have been heavily inconvenienced by the rains, there has yet been no cold weather; the snow, which for a long time past has covered the tops of the mountains in the interior, has not appeared on the hill-plains we occupy, and the thermometer has not once falled below zero. These general conditions are improved by the care we take of our soldiers; and, thanks to the prudent foresight of the Emperor and his Government, the army enjoys a relative degree of comfort that makes it gaily support with a lighter heart its fatigues.

"The number of the sick in our military hospitals at Constantinople amounts to 3794, of whom 1387 are wounded. Out of this total, 266 are Russians. I have established a convalescent depot in the Crimea, near the Bay of Karatch. Here the men who leave the army ambulances, and who only require a little repose, before their return to their duty, will have their recovery promoted. This measure will diminish our draughts to Constantinople.

"H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, still detained at Constantinople by the illness that compelled him to leave the Crimea wished to come and rejoin us. I was bound to oppose this return, which compromised the health of the Prince.

"Accept, &c., The General-in-chief

(Signed) "CANROBERT"

INDIA.

The prominent event of the fortnight is the commencement of a friendly communication with Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Affghanistan, who holds Cabul, which has often been designated the key of India. To understand the nature and importance of this event, it is necessary to glance for a moment at the progress, not so much of the Russian arms, as of Russian influence, to the West of the Indus. It has often been surmised that the Russians had an intention of marching an army to the banks of the Indus, for the invasion and conquest of India, but the probability of any such movement is exceedingly remote, and of the failure of it there can be no doubt whatever. If 100,000 men were to start from the Russian station nearest to India, it is certain that not more than one-fifth of that number could reach the Indus; and they would not be in a condition to encounter the fresh and well-equipped army of four or five times that number with which we should meet them. The Russians cannot transport their commissariat 1,500 miles where there are no roads. At the same time, it is perfectly palpable that Russia has been gradually working her way down to our frontier, never making a startling move, but steadily advancing her pawns. Her object is to establish her paramount influences throughout the various tribes of Central Asia, to inspire them with awe of her power, and to impress on their minds that the Russians are a far more powerful nation than the English, though they have conquered Hindostan. The Russians are anxious to constitute thomselves the arbiters of Central Asia; and when this preponderating influence has once been thoroughly established, there will be a hundred ways of using it to advantage, which will at once occur to the mind. Not the least annoying result of these advances is of the feverish excitement it creates in India, both in our own territories and among our native allies.

☞ By advices from the city of San Domingo, we learn that on the 6th ult., the congress of the Dominican Republic voted upon the ratification of the Cazneau Treaty with the United States, rejecting it by a large majority. Particulars we have not yet heard, though from another source—and one entitled to implicit confidence, we are informed that, pending the discussion of the Treaty by Congress, a British and two French men-of-war were constantly in the harbor, exercising a very officious influence against the projects of our Government.—*Philadelphia Evening Post.*

☞ It is stated in the New York *Herald*, that the Reciprocity Treaty has been sent to England for ratification by the Imperial Government, and that it is expected to be returned to Washington about the first of February. The President's proclamation will be issued immediately after.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller
Do Josiah Cochrane.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. Haywood Day
Do Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones
Do Courtlandt Bowman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—George Croy.
Buxton—T. W. Springer
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. *do.* George W. Parker
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. *do.* James Haley
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb
West Chester, " John M Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Barton
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do " John I Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN DELAWARE.—A number of petitions have been presented to the Legislature of Delaware, asking that body to make some amendments to the revised code. The changes desired by the petitioners are, to so alter the law as to allow orderly, industrious and well-behaved free colored persons from other States to come into that State for lawful purposes, on the permit of any Judge or the Chancellor of the State, and to extend the period of absence, whereby free colored persons going beyond the limits of the State are deprived of their residence. —*Exchange.*

In the winter subsequent to the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, the Legislature of Delaware passed a law prohibiting free colored persons residing in other States from entering that State, under any pretence whatever; the penalty being a fine of $50, or imprisonment. It also deprived persons resident in the State, of their residence, if they absented themselves beyond a certain number of days. As every apparent modification of local laws and customs in favor of colored persons is wont to be regarded by the opposers of emigration as significant of a speedy change of policy towards the colored people, and as the one great aim of their oppressors is to bind the chains still more tightly, never giving even the semblance of a different course, except when their interests are to be promoted, we have no hesitation in concluding, both from the feeling in Delaware, immediately after the passage of the law in question, and from the nature of the proposed changes, that they augur no good. The State of Delaware has but about 2000 slaves within her borders, while the chief city, Wilmington, situated but a few miles from the Pennsylvania line, has a free colored population of about 1200. This increasing colored class—it would have been otherwise had they been slaves—natural enough for Yankee colorophobia, was beginning to be viewed with "disgust" by the white inhabitants of Wilmington, and taking the Fugitive Law as a precedent, for all extirpating designs they might wish to accomplish, they, through their representatives, procured the passage of the above law. But alas for Delaware foresight!—the good people soon found that they had overreached the object intended, and plucked up their own interests.

A religious body of colored persons in Wilmington had for years been in the habit of holding an annual meeting, which drew thither thousands of colored people; on such occasions, steamboats ran extra trips, the cars went freighted down, hotels and boarding houses made provision for the occasion; and with the demand on the baker, the merchant and the clothier, the City of Wilmington was in the course of two or three days made wealthier by about $3000, and the colored people of that and the adjoining States, proportionably poorer. When then, in consequence of some arrests having been made under the new law, within the few months preceding the next meeting, persons were afraid to enter the State, thus cutting off the annual supply of funds complaints against the harshness of the law were universal. We did not contemplate such an enactment as this, said they, we only wished that the colored people should be prohibited from settling down among us. Their visits can do no harm, as we have not a dozen slaves in the whole City, on whom their presence could act injuriously.

The period of absence was also considered short, as it would cause a great deal of inconvenience to gentlemen and ladies, who having colored servants during protracted visits abroad, might wish to retain their services on their return.

Now, viewing the slight alterations petitioned for, we think that the signers will be found among the parties likely to be benefitted by these visitors, for it will be perceived that they are only wanted as such. "To allow orderly, industrious, well behaved persons" coming "for lawful purposes on the permit of any Judge or the Chancellor" to enter would have the desired effect; individuals, unless under some pressing necessity, would rather stay away than subject themselves to the inconvenience of making applications, while a general permit, or in slaveholders phraseology, pass, could at once be obtained on any occasion which might be deemed profitable to any locality.

The colored people of Wilmington have always been noted for industry and sobriety, and their reed-like compliance to all laws, no matter how severe or rigorously enforced, and that character may account for their accumulating property—they have several neat churches, besides much private—and sitting still with lamb-like confidence, while their dearest *privileges* are being made the stepping stone for artful damagogues, or subservient to the avarice of the community at large.

S.

Sketches of Places and People Abroad.

BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

We are indebted to the Author for a copy of this interesting work. It is written in such a simple style, the scenes are so graphically described, the "places and people" always occupy such a prominent position, while the writer is studiously kept out of sight, except when necessary, that we have been both entertained and instructed in its perusal.

We beg to say, in presenting the claims of this work to the attention of the public, that we do it not on the ground that the author was a slave for the first twenty years of his life, nor yet as an evidence of the capability of colored men, that having been sufficiently demonstrated; but as an evidence of what an untiring industry can in a few years accomplish.

Mr. Brown has been for the last few years in a position favourable to his intellectual progress, and having already marked out his course, he steadily pursued it, until, as one result of his diligence, he has produced this work—the best, in our judgment, that has yet been written by a colored American. As an illustration of the unfaltering perseverance of the author, we here give some of his reflections, which every young person should read and profit by.

S.

"He who escapes from slavery at the age of twenty years, without any education, as did the writer of this, must read when others are asleep, if he would catch up with the rest of the world. "To be wise," says Pope, "is but to know how little can be known." The true searcher after truth and knowledge is always like a child; although gaining strength from year to year, he still "learns to labour and to wait." The field of labor is ever expanding before him, reminding him that he has yet more to learn; teaching him that he is nothing more than a child in knowledge, and inviting him onward with a thousand varied charms. The son may take possession of the father's goods at his death, but he cannot inherit with the property the father's cultivated mind. He may put on the father's old coat, but that is all; the immortal mind of the first wearer has gone to the tomb. Property may be bequeathed, but knowledge cannot. Then let him who would be useful in his day and generation be up and doing. Like the Chinese student who learned preseverance from the woman whom he saw trying to rub a crowbar into a needle, so should we take the experience of the past to lighten our feet through the paths of the future."

☞ The City Council of Hamilton, has confirmed the grant of £1,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

☞ A riot occurred on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad on Saturday last, during which one man was killed, and several wounded. Non-payment of wages said to have been the cause of the difficulty.

☞ The steamer *Queen City*, owned by Browne, of Hamilton, was burned to the water's edge on Monday evening last, while lying at the Queen's wharf. She was fully insured.

☞ A man named Younger, from Thorald, C. W., was robbed in Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, of $800.

☞ The trial of Joseph Irving for manslaughter, which came on at the Assizes on the 24th, resulted in his acquittal,—the jury having been out but a few minutes.

The post-office at Hamilton was robbed on Sunday night last, of two cash boxes containing valuable papers and £40. The entrance was effected through a window.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Emigration.

There certainly cannot be any doubts in the mind of any rational thinking man as to the propriety, nay, the *absolute* necessity of our emigration,—the opinions of Douglass Watkins Gaines and Co. to the contrary notwithstanding. Let any one who may wish to see and understand things as they now exist among us, parade our streets, visit places of low amusement, and about among the poorer classes, who are kept so, not because they are indolent, not at all; but because they are confined to the *lowest, meanest*, and *least* profitable drudgeries. Boys without trades, or the possibility of learning them, loiter around the market places and streets, to catch any kind of a job that chance may throw in their way. Was the State bent on breeding criminals for her prisons and penitentiaries, what course could she pursue better calculated to promote her object than placing the young in the situation in which ours are placed. Still it is strange, though true, that notwithstanding all the inviting allurements to vice are open to them, with all of their baneful influences, but a small number, comparatively, incline voluntarily to vicious or dishonest habits. Although the effects may not be felt and seen so visibly in the number of youthful criminals, still it has its effects most disastrously on the building up and keeping together families of worth and respectability. Many of our boys on approaching the verge of manhood, and often before they arrive at that age, feel inclined to rid themselves of the dictation of half bred women, and the society and atmosphere of gentlemen's kitchens and hotel dining rooms, leave and go to sea, after which *many, many* of whom add but little to the well being of colored society, nor materially to its numbers. This accounts for the much larger proportion of unmarried females in all of our large cities, and is an excuse (for which we men are responsible) for the misfortune of many a young girl who might have been an ornament and a blessing to society. Trace the subject a little further, and it will be found to answer the question recently discussed,—"What becomes of the free colored people?" But let not the anxious enquirer, if he is disposed to use this as argument against "the free colored people," press the question too far, or he may find that it also answers another as equally important; that is—where do half white or mulatto people come from? I think it will be found that one mulatto comes for every black that goes. I would invite the opponents of amalgamation, north and south, as well as the philanthropist and reformer, to the consideration of this subject. If they, the white and colored races are to be separated, if it is not done ere long, to define the dividing line, its intents and meaning, may, I think, give as much trouble as the Missouri compromise line. The conditions upon which this unholy alliance is forced upon us against our will or consent, should be repelled by every Christian, black or white, the former more especially. The causes of these ills, so far as we are concerned, is our dependent and unprotected condition. The remedy is removal, or bear them until time produces the desired change, at the rate we have been progressing in that direction since the adoption of the Missouri compromise line. Unfortunately for us, however, there are men among our own people who boast of their assimilation with their white neighbours, although at the expense of the chastity of our sisters and daughters. In many respects our condition, as has been assumed and may be admitted, is being ameliorated; laws are less stringent, and prejudice, perhaps, not so proscriptive. But boys are no oftener to be found in the great workshops of mechanism, nor behind the counter, nor in the counting-house, than they were twenty years ago; while, at the same time, we have been and are still being ousted from many of the domestic occupations which custom had consigned us to. Still, men say we must stay here and bear it, stay here and help to fight for the slave. Bless your dear soul, my considerate friend, do you not know that a half a dozen black "merchant princes," plying between the city of New York and Canada, clothed with all the rights of the British subject, would be more help to the slave than a whole State full of such defenceless and unprotected menials as we are here. Although the laws may be less severe, still the chances for colored men to acquire property, are also diminishing. We are now suffering in most of the so called free States, the consequences of the policy recommended in the Senate a few years since by that celebrated freesoiler and statesman, Senator Dix, of New York,—that by continued disfranchisement, and the similar marked prejudicial influences, would crush out our spirits and cause us to retrograde, not being able to supply our numbers by reproduction. To all such, our quiet indifference, in regard to removal, is most desirable. I wish our friends could see through it as I now believe I *did*, when I opposed the free soil policy, for which I was so severely censured.

J. N. S.

Brooklyn, L. I., January, 1855.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate, for January.

Speech of Parker Pillsbury at the London A. S. Conference.

Mr. Pillsbury said he could not but regret that the addendum to the resolution proposed by his esteemed friend, Mr. Bishop, had been withdrawn. Nor did he feel quite sure that it should be withdrawn even on the conditions proposed by the Rev. Mr. James of Bristol. Mr. Bishop offered to withdraw the addendum, provided there was nothing on the records of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society dishonorable or derogatory to the character of the American Anti-Slavery Society. My excellent friend, Mr. James, who seconded Mr. Bishop, said he was ready to withdraw his part in the proceedings, if we could have assurance that hereafter all bygones should be bygones, and that henceforth the delegates and representatives of the American Society should always be met and received by the British and Foreign Committee in an honorable and friendly manner; and that society be recognized and co-operated with, as became the only truly vital anti-slavery instrumentality in the United States. Now, both these gentlemen appear to have been satisfied with the assurance given. I was not. To be be sure, the secretary said most emphatically, that no record did exist on the society's book to which Mr. Bishop could object. But then, Mr. Forster, one of the most prominent of the executive committee, tells us that he has his doubts, at least his fears, whether the secretary is right. And as to the pledge given to Mr. James, I can only say, that I have at least this apprehension of its insincerity. It was only yesterday evening, that one of the most distinguished members of the British and Foreign Society—one of the most prominent of its executive—told a friend of mine, that "no consideration whatever could induce him to recognize the American Anti-Slavery Society;" and my friend assured me he was honest in so speaking. Where now is my security, that hereafter we are to have any change in the relations or feelings that shall subsist between the American Society and that which has called this Conference? I was invited here as to a meeting that was to harmonise all past differences, and unite all classes of honest and true abolitionists on both sides the water. And what are the conditions of that union to be? Sir, the British and Foreign Society for a course of years, either ignored the American Society almost wholly, or else sought only to blast and blacken its character, by false and foul charges of infidelity, and other groundless impeachments. They paid their secretary, John Scoble, thousands of pounds to do such a work. (Mr. Pillsbury was here interrupted by some one, who denied that John Scoble was paid for any such thing.) Mr. Pillsbury resumed. He said, Scoble did the foul work, and was paid by his employers, and without any remonstrance. And besides, members of the society, and even of the executive committee, had often given us in America but too good evidence, that no part of the work of their secretary was more fully approved. Not content with maligning us here at home, Scoble even crossed the Atlantic, and joining himself with our most inveterate foes, he pursued his avocation there. My friend, George Thompson, had just been with us, and the country was still shaking beneath his mighty tread, from Canada to California. And he, too, was assailed with more malignity than should have pursued a felon. The British and Foreign Secretary sought to blast and blacken our society for being what it was not; and George Thompson for being its chosen champion and advocate. And now at a meeting called to unite all hearts and hands everywhere, in the work of human emancipation, the society, and committee, whose secretary did all this evil, are not willing to speak even the name of those who have been thus long and thus greatly wronged; are not willing to speak so much as its name in one of the resolutions. Sir, said Mr. Pillsbury, it seems to me a small favor to ask, after all that has been suffered by that little band of devoted men and women in the United States, from every kind of foe, and from the additional battery opened upon them in this country by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee—it seems to me a very small favor to ask that they be now taken by the hand, and honorably introduced to the friends of humanity in the British realm. But that small token of friendly recognition and regard, Mr. Pillsbury said, is denied us. We were thus honorably noticed and printed in one of the resolutions, but we were stricken out. Then a friendly voice is heard, most respectfully asking that we be thus recognised. Another voice is heard seconding the proposal, and most forcibly and elogently urging its propriety. But it is all to no purpose; and so that little host, of most of whom a far better world than this would not be worthy, must still be un-named in meetings called and controlled by the British and Foreign A. S. Society; and thus, so far as that society has power, kept unknown to the world. But this is the *union*, the *fraternization*, to which we are invited! (Mr. Pillsbury was here interrupted by Joseph Sturge, who begged that he would come to the subject of the American churches, and tell us what we can do to help to abolish slavery.) Mr. Pillsbury said, having now spoken his convictions on the question which was just before the meeting, he was prepared to do so. And first, he said, you cannot help us politically, because we cannot help ourselves politically. Slavery being a State institution, Congress has no more power to abolish it in the separate States, than has your Parliament. And, then, by the terms of the constitution, each state can have two senators in Congress, and no more. No matter whether the population be sixty thousand or sixty times that number. And ever since 1820, when the first political contest with slavery was had, the slave power has continued to keep the number of slave states just about equal to those of the free. And then, as the slaveholders ever act unitedly on all questions touching their favorite institution, nothing can defeat them. They are victorious in every battle; whether it be the annexation of Texas, the conquest of New Mexico and California, the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the passage of the Nebraska Bill, by the votes they have, and those they can always buy or bully from the North, they are ever and always successful. And, as only with the consent of three-fourths of all the legal voters in the nation, can the constitution be changed, the true abolitionists are not wasting their energies in any political struggles or undertakings. But, said Mr. Pillsbury, I will come to the churches, as my friend Sturge desired, if he will permit me to call him *friend*, and I will begin with that to which he himself belongs. The Friends or Quakers here, I find, are occasionally sending deputations and delegations to various bodies, and sometimes governments, remonstrating against some crime or wrong, with which the parties addressed may be chargeable. I have heard it many times hinted, that the Friends, like other folk, love good company, and so often appear in the presence of the ruling potentates with their protests and remonstrances. This all may be very well, but I wish to assure them that when they sent their deputation to the President and governors of the United States, they sent to the very worst company to be found there. And surely to the least influential. It has come to that now, that none but the mean and time-serving, such as are willing to bend lowest to the behests of slavery, and to creep in the very dust to the places of power, can be elected to office. One might think the curse pronounced upon the serpent in Eden had been entailed upon every president and governor of the United States. And yet it was to these men you sent your deputation. Why did you not rather send them to those recreant overseers and leaders of Quaker meetings, who, in every State in the Union, vote such men into office? Henry Clay was a duellist and a gambler, as well as slaveholder. He was engaged in three duels; and had sixty slaves. Everybody knew it, nobody denied it; and yet, though thus bloody with duelling, and black with the crime of slaveholding, the Indiana Yearly Meeting, the largest by far in the world—its own member boasted to me,—invited him to the high seat, and that on First-day, when all the gathered thousands there were assembled for special worship. This did that meeting, when they knew he was travelling for electioneering purposes, and had only come there prowling after votes, like a wild beast for prey. And, worst of all, large numbers of that meeting gave him their votes. So many, that a small portion of the body, too honest and conscientious to support such proceedings, after trying every form of remonstrance, at last drew off and formed another yearly meeting, that is still in active existence. It has an existence; it holds fast the testimony of the early Friends on every point of doctrine; and it only heeded the advice of the London yearly meeting in its action against slavery. But, strange to tell, your deputation last year did not attend their little yearly meeting, to cheer and encourage it in the way of well-doing, although it was but eight miles off; but they chose to keep with the supporters of Henry Clay. Most of our presidential candidates, for the last twenty years, have been distinguished for one of two characteristics. Large slaveholding, or successful killing of Indians or Mexicans, and almost always in wars set on foot by slaveholders, and only for their unhallowed purposes. And yet very large numbers of leading and influential Friends, with all their peace and anti-slavery professions, have voted for these men as readily as though they had been the very saints of light. I asked an overseer of one of the largest Friends' meetings in Massachusetts, Mr. Pillsbury continued, for the use of his meeting-house, for a lecture against slavery. He denied me very promptly, and gave me as one particular reason, that we had "singing" in our meetings! I told him that was true; but that if he wished, we would forego it for that time, though Jenny Lind herself should volunteer her voice. Still he denied me; but I have seen that same man at whig-gatherings, where the doggerel that was screeched by lungs scarred by the flaming fire of the distillery, would suit any drunken orgies ever held in your city. And the candidate whom he thus supported, and for whom he thus voted, was distinguished for nothing under heaven but his success in butchering the poor Indians, and for his devotion to slavery. Mr. Pillsbury dwelt much longer on such derelictions as these among American Friends; and finally said he hoped these British deputations might continue to be sent, though to the heads of such yearly and monthly meetings of Quakers, rather than to the heads of the government, whom those overseers and leading members so often helped to elect into office. Of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Mr. Pillsbury said: It is probably one of the strongest ecclesiastical bodies in the world, looking at its numbers, its wealth, its pretended piety, its means and modes of operations, and at the instrumentalities which it has already in existence. I think I shall do the American churches generally no injustice by taking that body as their representative. Let me observe however, that there are some minor associations which except to its course, and would not be willing to regard it, on the question of slavery, as a Christian body. You have had many men in your country representing the religion of America, who, while here, have taken much pains to describe the Garrison movement as an infidel movement; yet these very men were at the time connected with the American Board of missions, who, year after year, have had the question of slavery pressed upon them by the Abolitionists, but without effect. Why, some of the Board's own missionaries have been slaveholders. Take one example: for years, John Layton Wilson was an eminent and popular missionary of that Board in Africa, though all the time he was the owner of a plantation of negro slaves in South Carolina. At home, on his plantation, he was manufacturing heathens; for, by the laws of the State, the teaching of slaves is punishable with the severest penalties short of death. Yet this man, holding slaves under these circumstances, went to Africa, and there undertook to convert the sable sons and daughters of that country to Christ leaving his own slaves in darkness and paganism. We labored for years before we could get the Board to admit this fact, and the first time the admission was made, was in the columns of the *Connecticut Observer*, the organ of congregationalism in that State, which announced that the American Board, in the case of Mr. Wilson, 'had certainly not acted with its usual prudence.' Such was their mild and gingerly mode of getting out of the difficulty. We have been branded as false accusers for stating that they had a slaveholder in their employ, and when they were at last compelled to own the fact, they did so in the mildest terms, by saying that the Board had not acted with the prudence which usually characterised its proceedings. The fact is notorious that that great association is a slaveholding body, and that its treasury is constantly replenished by the price of the bodies and souls of men, bought and sold like beasts in the market; and it is equally true that its missions to Africa, to convert the heathen of that continent, are sustained by the money raised from the sale of Africa's daughters, sold in the American shambles to grace the seraglios of Southern debauchees. [Great sensation.] Oh! Mr. Chairman, what language can describe the soul-revolting wickedness of an association, calling itself Christian, that can take God's poor and helpless children, and sell them in the market like cattle, then send their price to convert their relations under the palm trees of Africa! Oh, sir, the crucifiers of the Son of God would have shrunk from such an outrage! They could buy God's immaculate Son of the betraying Judas; they could crucify him when the sun in the heavens refused to behold the spectacle; when the earth trembled and shuddered with horror at the transaction; when the graves could not hold their iron bars, but dead saints must leap to light and life to render more awful still the tragic scene; they could crucify the Son of God amidst sights and circumstances like these, but there was one thing they could not do—they could not put the price of his betrayal into the treasury of the Lord. [Great cheering.] It was reserved for an American Board of Missions to the heathen to improve upon the deep depravity and crimson guilt of the murderers of God's incarnate Son. (Sensation.)

Alderman HARRISON, of Wakefield, expressed a hope that the speaker would confine himself to the practical business of the conference.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., the chairman said: A great deal of what Mr. Pillsbury is saying is well worthy of our attention, but we have before us a most important resolution affirming great principles, and the value of that resolution will be much enhanced by its passing unanimously. I would advise the speaker to keep to the resolution.

The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN: Allow me, sir, as the mover of the resolution, to say a word upon the point of order. The resolution before us relates to American slavery, and the relation thereto of the American religious bodies. [Hear, hear.] Our excellent friend is giving us most important information respecting the actual relation of those religious bodies to the institution of slavery, and I sincerely hope that, whatever may be our feelings while listening to him—however our souls may be harrowed by his statements, the meeting will allow Mr. Pillsbury to give us all the facts of the case, and impress our minds fully with the awful condition in which the religious bodies on the other side of the Atlantic stand in connexion with slavery. [Cheers.]

Mr. PILLSBURY: The meeting will forgive me, if I have fallen into a wrong course of remark, when I tell them that I was informed by one who I supposed had the principal direction of the business of the Conference, that the state of the religious bodies of America on the subject of slavery was the special subject upon which I was expected to speak. If it be not, I really do not know what I am to do. [Loud cries of 'Go on.'] To return, then, to the American Board. I wish to correct a misapprehension which prevails in this country. Here it is supposed that that Board is a *Christian* body, but it is not so, in any proper sense of the term, and it should not be so called. It is a Mahometan Board rather than a Christian. I beg pardon of the Sultan. I bethink me, that, were I to-day a slave to the Sultan, and were I to embrace the Moslem faith, I should at once go out free; but were I a slave to the President of the American Board, I might become the most eminent saint the world has seen since the great Apostles of the Gentiles, and my sanctity would only enhance my price in the slave market; for a Christian slave sells for more dollars than any other. [Hear, hear.] When we, American abolitionists, had pressed the American Board until they admitted the fact of slaveholding amongst them, we next attacked them for allowing polygamists to belong to their mission churches, and we found them as obstinate on this point as on that of slavery. At their anniversary, in 1847, they spent many days discussing the question whether polygamists should be admitted into their mission churches, and their decision was that the question should be left to the missionaries themselves, and that the Board should take no further action on the subject. The missionaries settled the point by admitting polygamists in at least four instances. Now, with this indisputable fact before me, I venture to assert that this body has no more title to the name of Christian—looking at the way in which it has treated the sacred institution of marriage—than it has when looking at its conduct in relation to the rights of man and the institution of Slavery.

The Rev. CUTHBERT YOUNG, of Newcastle-on-Tyne: I have reason to know that that is a misapprehension. Mr. Pillsbury is stating that which is not true. [Oh, oh.] I do not impute wilful misrepresentation, but I can show from the recent proceedings at Hartford, in Connecticut, that the Board does not deserve the description given of it. I would refer also to a document written by one of the secretaries of the Board. I am sorry I have not the document in my pocket at this moment. [Order, order.] Our friend's statements are very highly colored, and I have reason to know that some of them are not at all in accordance with the facts of the case; what he has said about polygamy is one

The Rev. SAMUEL R. WARD, of Canada, rose and said, that, for twenty years, he had been a witness of the battles which had been fought with the American Board upon the matters referred to, and that nothing in American history was more conclusively established or more abundantly authenticated than the facts which had been stated by Mr. Pillsbury. He would tell his friend, Mr. Young that this question had been again and again discussed when he (Mr. Young) was within the walls of his *Alma Mater*. [Cheers.]

Mr. PILLSBURY: In what I have said, I have but one object, namely, to make you acquainted with the true characters of those with whom your churches are in religious fellowship, and I now leave you to determine whether such bodies as I have spoken of deserve to be called Christians. You have hitherto treated them as Christians, you have welcomed their delegations: these delegations have had free access to your pulpits, they have sat at your sacramental boards, and you have in all respects treated them as Christian brethren. You have done this while some of these men had no coats on their backs but stolen coats, and while the jewels which sparkled in their bosoms and on their fingers were nothing but the crystilised tears of mothers, whose babes had been sold in the market to furnish the means of sending these delegates to the churches of Britain. [Cheers.] My purpose in speaking of the American Board, and their connexion with slavery and polygamy, has been to make plain to you in England, what is as plain to us in America as the sun in the heavens, that there are so called religious bodies amongst us, in communion and fellowship with you, who, judged by their principles and practice, are wholly undeserving the name of Christian. When you ask what can you do, I answer, treat the delegates from these bodies as they ought to be treated. You did so in one instance. When the Rev. Dr. Pryne was rejected by the British and Foreign Bible Society, because he was the apologist of slavery and the maligner of Mrs. Stowe, it was one of the grandest testimonies ever borne against slavery and in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause; and if your churches had but followed the example of O'Connell, and refused to shake hands with slaveholders and their apologists, by this time slavery would have fallen, and its history would have been written to grace or blacken the shelves of the historian. [Cheers.] And last, but not least, continued Mr. Pilsbury: nay, greatest and more than all, encourage the full, free action of woman. Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the protest which emanated from Stafford House, and was signed by so many thousands of the women of Britain, that single document moved our nation more deeply than all the state papers your whole line of monarch have graced with the royal seal, since the reign of George III. On! that such protests could come thundering over the ocean, with every eastern storm! And I am glad to find that '*British usage*' no longer lords it over women in conventions, as in 1840. Then such pure and consecrated spirits as Lucretia Mott were voted outside, or in, o the gallery on account of their sex. To-day woman stands by our side, delegated to represent by far the most important part of the movement of this country, so far as America is concerned. For she represents that which gives us 'the sinews of war,' in contributions to the Boston Bazar. Yes, sir, woman stands here to-day, not by tolerance but by *right*—not by sufferance but as an *equal*; equal every way but in works, in sympathy, in consecration every way our superior. Snaming our commercial calculations by her arithmetic of the conscience, and baffling all our cotton-growing calculations, by her interest and dividend tables, reckoned from the quick throbbings of warm and tender hearts. Never, for the love of God, let the scenes of 1840 be witnessed more. Safer far were it, that man should be motionless, if either must, when woman lifts her hand. Better that man be dumb, when she utters her voice. But so it should not be. All may, must act together in this great work of humanity. It will require us all. Let us then stand together in the strife, that hereafter our united anthem of triumph [for God will give us the victory] may swell away to heaven, like the voice of many waters, like the song of the morning stars.

This is a necessarily imperfect sketch of an eloquent and touching speech, which took more than an hour in the delivery, was frequently interrupted by hearty cheers, and appeared to make a strong impression upon the Conference.

The Southern View.

The editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *Central Democrat* reasons himself into the belief that Slavery will ultimately be introduced into California. The Legislature, he says, passed a law, soon after the organization of the State, allowing twelve months for the conveyance out of the State of slaves carried there before the adoption of the Constitution; and, no arrangements having been made for taking them out, in that time, the law was extended at the last session. Of course, he says, Slavery has existed in the new State, permanently, ever since it was settled. And now, he says, there is a great change in the public sentiment. Men of capital, who are springing up there, know how profitable the labor of slaves can be used in mining.

"They know how rapidly fortunes can be accumulated by the possession of slaves as a portion of their capital, and the immense advantage they will possess over those who employ white laborers, in consequence of the exorbitant price of the latter, and from these considerations will seek the possession of the whole machinery, as well as the area, for working the precious metals. There is no doubt but capitalists in California are now taking this view of the matter, and, by a combination of capital power, the object is easy of accomplishment. It is a known fact that a strong and healthy negro man can earn from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per annum, by working in the mines; and will not this fact, within itself, be a sufficient cause for negroes to be sent there, if only for one or two years? Negroes are now being sent daily from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in a great many instances even from Alabama and Mississippi, where slavery is much more profitable than in the former mentioned States. A negro population is bound to concentrate there, and the combined efforts of the Abolitionists cannot prevent it."

We call the attention of the people to the positive statement of this writer, that "negroes are being sent daily from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in a great many instances even from Alabama and Mississippi," to California.

Thus, while the Slavery Extensionists are carrying on their operations everywhere, the good people of the North are meditating how most effectually to discourage Immigration, thereby reducing their political power, already so divided as to be no match for slavery.—*National Era.*

A Negro Execution in Virginia.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, negro Washington, the slave of Mr. Thomas O. Burton, was put to death on the gallows, in a ravine, a short distance northeast of the Poor House, precisely on the spot where the two pirates, Clements and Reed, paid the penalty of their crimes about two years since. Negro Washington, a few weeks ago, was found guilty, by the County Court of Henrico, of setting fire to the barn of Benjamin W. Green, six miles west of this city; and for this crime he was executed. He was taken to the gallows in a furniture waggon, and after a conversation of about fifteen minutes with Mr. Hutchinson, Sheriff of Henrico county, the rope was attached to the crossbeam, the waggon moved off, and the wretched creature was launched from time into eternity.

No clergy attended his last moments, and the solemn affair was attended with but little ceremony. He went to the gallows in a laborer's dress, of shirt, pantaloons and an old sharp-crowned white hat; and with these clothes with the addition of a white handkerchief over his eyes, he was hanged. To the very last moment he persisted in declaring his innocence of the crime for which his life was to be taken. Five or six hundred persons, chiefly negroes, were present to witness the execution. The smallness of the gathering we regard as an evidence that executions have lost their novelty in this city.

The criminal was a young and stout man of gingerbread complexion, and strongly marked with negro features, having a large mouth, thick lips, and a physiognomy indicative of great stupidity. It was evident, from his looks and demeanor at the gallows, that he had not sufficient mind to comprehend and realize his awful situation. From the first to the last, he exhibited not the slightest sensibility, but yielded to the awful penalty with as much coolness as if assigned an ordinary duty of every day life.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Columbian, Jan. 4.

Slaves Liberated—A Family United—Story of two Kidnapped Boys.

A deeply interesting re-union of a severed family took place at the house of Mr. Levi Coffin on last Saturday. The story, as told us by the parties, runs in this wise: Forty-eight years ago two little colored boys, named Peter and Levin Still, were playing in the higway near their father's house, on the Delaware river, when a stranger passing by in a gig asked them to take a ride. The boys did so, and were thus kidnapped and carried to Lexington, Ky., where they were sold to one John Fisher. They were ultimately sold to other masters, and after 13 years' slavery in Kentucky, were sent south, where they were purchased by John Hogan, of Franklin county, South Alabama. At the age of twenty-four, Levin died, but Peter continued a slave for thirty-one years. During this period he married a female slave belonging to one Barnard McKinon, a neighbor of his master, and had three children, two sons and a daughter. By years of extreme economy, Peter at last saved five hundred dollars. This was enough to purchase his freedom, and a worthy Jewish gentleman, acting for Peter, paid the money.

Peter bade farewell to his family and went North, to Philadelphia, to discover, if possible, his relatives. By a series of extraordinary providences he found his aged mother and eight brothers and sisters still living. He laboured for some time to save enough to buy the freedom of his family, but as his accumulations were slow and the amount to be raised very large—$5,000—he at last determined to appeal to the charitable public for aid. He went from place to place, telling his story and asking assistance. In the mean time, his family ran away from their master. Travelling at night and lying by in the day time, they escaped from the slave states and to Indiana, where, however, they were captured by a white man named Anderson, who resides near Vincennes, and who returned them to their master. The abolitionists of Indiana made an effort to get them off, but did not succeed.

Upon being taken back, they grew hopeless of ever getting free. At last, after four years effort, Peter had raised five thousand dollars, and a few weeks ago an agent was despatched to Alabama. He purchased the wife and children, and brought them on to this city, to which Peter had come from Philadelphia to meet them. The re-union was deeply affecting. One of the sons is twenty-seven and the other twenty-four years of age.

One of them had a wife in Alabama, who died, leaving a baby only four months old. When coming away, the father begged hard for his little one, but it was worth $200. He had nothing, and came away without it.

If these are fair samples, Southern slaves have not been so much degraded and brutalized, as somtimes represented. These colored men say that when they were taken back from Indiana, they used to be sent for to make private revelations to slaves, who resided as far as twenty miles distant, and who wished to know something of the route north, and the people of the free states.

Peter expects, when he reaches Philadelphia, to publish a card of thanks to those who have aided him. He and his family will leave this morning.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

NEWS IMPORTANT!!

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The *Pacific* left Liverpool on the evening of the 13th instant, and reached her dock about half-past nine this morning. She was off Sandy Hook about five o'clock yesterday evening, but laid off on account of the snow storm. She brings sixty-two passengers.

News very important.

The Eastern Question has assumed an entirely new aspect, and a most important one, the Czar having not only accepted the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation as explained by England, France and Austria, but no armistice is granted, consequently hostilities go on without abatement.

The conduct of Prussia and the German States is still equivocal.

The sincerity of Russia was much doubted in England.

The Allies, it is said, will insist on the Russian naval power in the Black Sea being placed on a level with that of other Powers, as a proof of their success; and on this point it is expected negociations will split, as Russia will on no account assent to this.

It is not yet fully known whether Russia has accepted the four points unconditionally, or with explanations.

This phase of affairs has caused a rise in consols of 2 per cent., but they had fallen off again.

Sardinia had joined the Western alliance.

Prussia claims to take part in the negociations, but declines at present to increase her army.

Omar Pacha had gone to the Crimea.

The Russians are reported to have again invaded the Principalities.

A despatch, dated Brailow, January 9th, says:—"The Russians have crossed the Danube, invaded the Dobrudscha, and captured Tultscha. Said Pasha defended Tultscha as long as it was tenable."

Prussia had answered Austria's demands for the mobilization of the Russian army, by refusing to do so at present.

The siege of Sebastopol continued without change to the 2nd, although repeated rumors of its capture had been circulated.

A terrible inundation had occurred at Hamburg.

The *Pacific* ran into and sunk the brig *Corinthian* in the river Mersey, valued at £30,000.

The ship *George Canning* had been lost, and with her, it is supposed 110 passengers.

PARIS, Saturday 1st.

A courier, arrived from Bucharest, confirms the report of the recommencement of hostilities. The Russians crossed in force above the Tultsch, defeated the Turks under Said Pacha, took the town, and were marching on the Katcha. No interference on the part of the Austrians. This statement caused some consternation.

Various rumors were afloat regarding changes in the Cabinet, but they are regarded only as rumours.

On the 12th the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce presented an address to Lord Elgin, for the part he had taken in negociating the Reciprocity Treaty. Lord Elgin made a neat and appropriate speech on the occasion.

The proposed mediation of the United States had not excited much attention.

The London *Times* treats the subject with candor and fairness, and submits that the United States must allow that such offer of mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect implied by the declination. It is free to one party to offer its friendly services, but equally free to the other not to accept them.

Patriotic Fund.

Mr. A. M. Ross, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, who leaves Montreal for Europe to-day, has sent a subscription of £20 to the Committee of the above fund. Mr. L. H. Holton, one of the members for Montreal, has handed the Chairman of the Committee a cheque for £10. Lady Lafontaine sold 50 tickets for the concert; Mrs. Dunn 28; Mrs. Holton, 48; Mrs. Greenshields 50; Mrs. Moffatt 50; Mrs. S. Benjamin 68; and Mrs. Fulford 60; and the other returns, as they are sent in, will show how much individual exertion has been used. The Banks were represented at the concert on Thursday, from the respective Presidents down to the messengers The Post Office, Custom House, and all the public departments furnished their quotas. The Military were represented by the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, and the heads of Military Departments, the Officers of the Canadian Rifles, and the entire squadron of Montreal Cavalry. The Mayor and corporation, the members for the City, and every interest and class in Montreal sent members to the Concert. The adjacent Townships furnished large numbers of people and still larger numbers of tickets were sold to those who felt sympathy for the object, but were unable to attend. The Speaker of the House of Assembly sent a cheque for £12,10s, and expressed his regret at a prior engagement at St. Hyacinthe, and finally Lord Bury wrote to request that ten tickets might be reserved for Lady Head and the Governor General's party; and if the state of the river had permitted, the attendance from Quebec would have been large. British and Canadian alike vied with each other in Lower Canada, in their efforts and sympathies for the object. We are not able to state the amount which will be obtained for the Fund, until the returns are all made. As the monies come in they are paid into the Bank of Montreal, to the credit of the Patriotic Fund, and the subscription book will be kept open for a few days longer, to enable those who have not subscribed through other means to do so, if they have the ability and the inclination. The Committee of the Fund will be thankful for communication from those who contemplate subscribing, so that they may be enabled to close the account, and report at the earliest possible period.—*Montreal Pilot.*

CLOSING LIQUOR SHOPS.—In accordance with Mayor Wood's warning to the liquor dealers, that he should revoke the licenses of all who persisted in keeping their stores open on Sunday, the various small drinking shops were very generally closed yesterday. The consequence was that scarcely a drunken man was visible last evening. Only the small groggeries and corner groceries come under the ban, however, for we saw about as many "first class" dram shops open in Broadway and other public localities as usual. The three cent dealers complain loudly of this partiality shown by the Mayor for the sixpenny houses. They do not think it fair play. We have better accounts from Brooklyn. Our repoter says it was a model Sunday over there. In order to ascertain to what extent liquor places were kept open, Mayor Hall, accompanied by Chief of Police, Folk, visited the eastern district, (late Williamsburg) and found them all closed with one exception. This, the Union Hotel, in Grandstreet, they entered, and being unknown to the proprietor, witnessed the sale of liquor to five persons. Mayor Hall then made himself known, and, notwithstanding the place was closed at once and leniency asked, the proprietor was informed that he would be dealt with according to law. No drunken men were observed in the street.—*N. Y. Express, Monday.*

New Advertisements.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Common Council of the City of the Toronto:

MONDAY, January 22, 1855.

1st. Resolved,—That this Council, sympathising deeply with the Widows and Orphans of the brave men of our Army and Navy, who have fallen in the present war with Russia, desire to appropriate, with the consent of the rate-payers, the sum of £1000, currency, in aid of the Patriotic Fund now being raised, throughout the British Dominions, under the Royal Commission.

2nd. Resolved,—That in order to ascertain whether the wishes of the rate-payers are in accordance with those of this Council on this subject, a Poll be opened in each of the wards of this city, on

Thursday, 1st day February next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

And continue open until 4 p. m., of the same day; and that the Electors be required to vote yea or nay, for or against the said appropriation, in a Book to be provided for that purpose for each Ward, and that the officers appointed to take such vote, return the Books with the result thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, so as to be laid on the Table on Monday, the 5th day of February next.

Resolved,—That the vote under the foregoing resolutions be taken at the same polling places, and by the same Returning Officers as at the last Municipal election for this city.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Poll of the Electors of the city in the respective Wards, will be held as above resolved, on the day appointed, of which all electors are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

CHAS. DALY,
C. C. C.

Clerk's Office,
Toronto, January 22, 1855.

All the papers of the city to copy twice.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St, Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854

N B —LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.
Fashionable Hatter

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, KING STREET EAST,

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,

will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854 33

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus MacDonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year.—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M 11.30
Thorald	- -	7 40	P.M. 1.35		A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8 20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M 8.45	- -	1.25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.10	
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30	3.00
Princeton	10 45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4.25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10.55	5 00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P.M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6.00	8.30	6 30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR. arrive	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A M. 4 00	- -	A M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2 30	P M 7 00
Chatham	5 40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8 40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M.	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
LONDON depart	8 20	- -	2 25	P M 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10 05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P M. 12 00	P M 3 30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7.00	- -	- -	3 45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2 00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

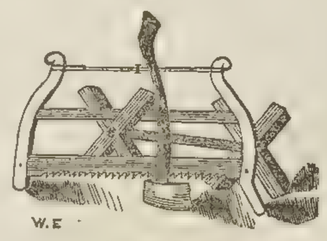
Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

G. HARCOURT'S CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma. 13—1m. 11. King Street East.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,

SOLICITOR,

AND

Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

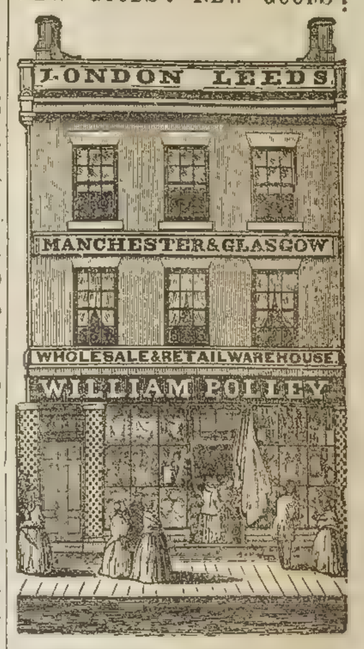
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq.

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

68, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six-pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act. . .

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, duma y clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz.—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize, horses and cattle, implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, cokes, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about	100 acres each.
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	36, 114.
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,		100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35		do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do	about 90 do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	1 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each		
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254, 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95		
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each		
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do	15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;		
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each		
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each		
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 acres each,	31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 each,	31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in.	about 100 each,	31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78)
11th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 125 each,	31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th "	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th "	7 (100), 8 (37), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th "	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.
3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

1855.

Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

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One Shilling & Three Pence, each.

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Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1855. 44

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and to organize on the grounds of the complexional characters of each, a rival of the latter, we pledge ourselves, each as a citizen of our power, in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens. 1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a love of right among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or Presses, in Canada and in the United States, which will have the will and power to notify Her subjects of the country of such attempted imputations, reflections and disparagements in the United States and this country, who may be desirous of emigrating, or emigrants, formerly hereof, and to counteract the efforts of certain agents who may visit the shores of Canada, for the purpose of inducing the ignorant and unwary to believe that Canada is the "good paradise" for the latter, as the highest ambition, or the greatest possible object to be realized, either by coming to or to look upon in the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby propagating the monstrous doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, be one of hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. currency.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the a sciating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own x clusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

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☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855. { NUMBER 47.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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Poetry.

From the Liberator

THE ANGEL OF TRUTH.

There's a white-winged Angel who walketh the earth
A dweller 'mong men, though her birth-place is heaven,
By the Father commissioned in mercy and love;
This holy Evangel to us hath he given.

Every earth-child she visits her mission to tell,
And seeketh a hearth-home wherein she may dwell;
And where her white pinions are folded to rest,
There mortal hath welcomed a heavenly guest.

Her teachings, though earnest, are noble and pure,
And the soul that receives them grows strong to endure;
And with faith still unshaken walks trustingly on,
Nor shrinks from the contest till victory's won.

Dark Error beholds her in dread and dismay,
And from her bright presence in fear shrinks away;
While Wrong, darkly frowning, still striveth in vain
To rebind the strong links of his time-rusted chain.

With the Martyrs of old-time she walked 'mid the gloom,
And her presence illumined their path to the tomb;
By the rack and the fagot still hovering near,
In the dark home of trial, the true heart to cheer.

And he, the blest Teacher, the Nazarene mild,
Who dwelt once on earth, by its sins undefiled,
Walking ever beside him, this spirit of light
Led his footsteps unfaltering up Calvary's height.

(And they who would follow the path which he trod,
Must still bear the cross, and must bow 'neath the rod;
But if, like their Master, still faithful they're found,
For the cross he will give them the Seraphim's crown.)

We call this pure spirit the Angel of Truth:
It cheereth the aged, and gudeth the youth;
Oh, then in our hearts and our homes let it dwell—
May we heed its blest teachings, and follow them well!

CARRIE.

Barre, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

From the Anti Slavery Reporter.

The Maroons.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

THE PLOT.

The sun had long since sunk in the Indian Ocean, and the night had set in gloomy and dark. The negro had left off his long day's hard labor, to crouch for a few hours on his straw mat, the only article of furniture in his mud hut. On the sugar-estates a dead silence reigned, and the harsh voice of the terrible overseer was no longer heard: the cock had given his first nocturnal crow—the signal of repose—and but for the piercing cry of the *tec-tec*, or night-lark, as it hopped from sprig to spray, not a sound could now be heard.

At this hour one evening in the year 1833, four individuals, barely clad, might have been seen issuing from the buildings of the same plantation. They trod lightly, directing their steps, each by a different path, across a vast sugar-cane field, which extended like a green carpet to the foot of the Salazes, the highest chain of mountains in the island of Bourbon.

With the exception of one, who had been born in the colony, all these men were natives of the large island of Madagascar, from which they had been carried off by the slave-traders, to be sold to the whites. One belonged to the Ovas or Amboilama, a cross-breed between the Arabs and whites: the second belonged to the tribe of the Antacimæ; a race possessing the characteristics of the Tahitians, but which had been overcome and subjugated, like the majority of the Malagassy nations, by the Amboilama, whose chief was the celebrated Radama. The third was of the Sacalave tribe, descending from the Capres and the Arabs, whom the Ovas had never been able to subdue, notwithstanding the long and sanguinary wars in which they had plunged. But misery and servitude under the same master had not only made them equal, but united them in the bonds of friendship, and bound them to aid one another in shaking off their common yoke.

They went on for an hour, treading like the ostrich, and stopping short every now and then to listen for sounds, and, in order to avoid meeting any one, selecting the most secluded paths. At length they reached, almost at the same time, a thick hedge of aloes and brushwood, thorn and prickly pear, such as are usually to be found planted to mark the confines of colonial estates. It was a fearful and a dangerous barrier to pass through, and required more than temerity to attempt it. Nevertheless, they accomplished it, by creeping through the least bushy parts: but they did not succeed without leaving behind, on the strong thorns, a portion of their thin garments, and even some of their flesh. Having got through, they found themselves in one of those plains, in colonial parlance called a savannah, in the midst of which rose like a black spectre, an enormous tamarind tree, that might have been taken for the genius of the place. It overlooked the whole plain, its enormous branches extending around and bending downwards, forming a huge cone, and in the day-time offering a shelter impenetrable to the sun. It was a retreat well known to the negro, who, often a wanderer on the plain, and overcome by heat and fatigue, sought its friendly shade, and blessed it as though it were a deity. The four slaves reached this spot in succession. They could not be seen themselves, but from it they could descern every thing. They grouped themselves against the huge trunk, each taking up his position as he arrived, but not saying a word to break the dead silence.

The Sacalave was the first to speak:

"Yes," said he, as though pursuing the thread of a previous conversation, instead of commencing one: "yes, brothers, we have been slaves long enough."

"Long enough," echoed the others.

"A'ter all," resumed the other, with warmth, "what we got to care for 'bout dyin'? What's death? Why need we be 'feard on him? What we got in this world? We got any joy? any rest? any happiness? Dese all a mockery to us. Hard work; al'ays at it, and al'ays for de ole boss: cow-hidin's, misery, never-ending slavery, dat's our lot: and, brothers, I say, be dese things to make we hang to life? I cusses it: yes, I does, for I'se like the furnace dat's burnin' yunder up top of de mountain. Dere's sleep now. Most people looks on it like de friend of de slave. It don't nebber come to me, but al'ays goes away like a ole Maroon. I'se got to look on it like a enemy, 'ca'se I wants to die. De nigger dat sleeps is like de animal dat rolls in de mire. He can grunt, but he can't get 'way from de claws dat holds him."

Then ensued a brief pause, when he resumed:

"I al'ays got in my head dat time when the de nigger stealers tore me 'way from de big land whar I left all I care for in dis world. Dey took me and loaded me wid chains, and tumbled me down into de hol' jist like ef I war a bale o' cotton or a bag o' sugar. I can't think how I din't kill myself 'fore their eyes, and rob 'em of de money dey 'xpected to get for me. It was my mother, I suppose. When I seen her chained up 'fore me, and near by, I thought she were more miserabler than me, and ef I din't kear to live for myself, I ought to kear to live for her, and that may we might n't find slavery so bad a'ter all. I been deceived. I seen my mother fall all bloody under the cow-hide of the overseer; I seen her whip'ped to death, an' I could not help nor 'venge her. Brothers, we aint quite like bullocks dat draw de carts along. We be called slaves, and they make us chattels, but we got de sentiments and feelin's of men, and we got their instinct too. Dis what's riz up in me. I can't kip it down. It's growin' stronger an' stronger. 'Stead of growin' more humble; 'stead of being tamed down, I'se got to be a tiger. My heart 's got to be so full o' hatred to Slavery, and so big wid hate to de masters, dat I'm brim full, and I'm ready to take revenge anyhow."

He stopped to suppress the vehement emotions which overcame him, and presently continued with greater calmness:

"Folks says Slavery ain't no wus than it used to be. I says there wa'nt room for it to grow wusser. Have I got ar a place on my body whar you can lay your little finger without laying it on a scar made by the whip? I won't say de house dog—he's de master's friend, and he's well treated—but I'll say de horse in de stable; he 's a thousand times better off than we. He 's got niggers to wait 'pon him: he 's took out a walkin', and he gets his rest reg'lar: ef he eats only grass and corn he gets a plenty of both; so it aint no wonder he grows so sleek and fat, and pricks up his ears so sharp and proud. But we, brothers, we got on'y work, hidin's and misery day and night: so we 's skinned, lean, and hungry, and we goes about wid our heads hangin' down, tremblin' in de legs, and afeard and ashamed to shew ourselves among other men. For all dat every day you hears folks talk 'bout our being well off. How is we so, brothers? Ef we wants to walk out, a'ter our work 's done, and we 's tired and wants a change, can we do it? Aint dar de p'lice at de corners of de roads layin' in wait, like a ole wolf, to cotch us? And when we 's cotched, we 's hand-cuffed, and drove to jail, where we 's forced to stop all night. Next morning we 's took to de pillory or de whipping-post in de market-place, where dey strips us stark naked afore all de people, and whips us till de blood makes de ground all a puddle. A'ter dat we 's set to sweep the streets and 'pair de roads, wid a big chain round our necks. Dey says we's greedy. What we go to be greedy over? Hunger's al'ays greedy. We gets a bit of tapioca, which dey t'rows down 'fore us, jus like de gives wash to de hogs. Dey wouldn't giv' us dat, on'y to kip us from famishing. When we 's driv' by hunger at last to take a corn-cob—very likely we planted it, ourselves, and watererd wid our sweat—and we happens to be cotched, don't dey nigh kill us? Don't dey whip us; and twist our poor limbs; and tie us up to trees till we drops fainting; and bind our two thumbs wid wet cord; and keep us in dese horrible torments hours and hours? Don't dey put iron collars wid spikes on our necks; and horns and bells on our heads? Don't dey squeeze our heads or our feet 'tween two blocks of wood? Don't dey go so far as to muzzle us for fear we should eat de fruit dat falls from the trees and rots on de ground? Don't dey draw our teeth, too? Don't dey—but I won't go on, brothers: you knows it 's all true. I says we have been slaves long enough. It's time we took heart. It 's time we broke our chains, and took our revenge. Revolt is our word now, and it must be our last work. Let 's begin. Let 's rouse de plantations, and rise all our brother-slaves at once. Let 's bu'st on de island like a whirlwind. Let 's take our revenge. Let 's fire de fields our labour has made fruitful, and knock down de houses we built up, whose masters have got rich by making us work for 'em. Let de ruins cover de ground, and let de ground dat's drunk up our sweat, get fat wid de blood of our tormentors."

These sentiments were echoed by a low growl of assent, when the Antacime thus spoke:—

"Our brother, Sacalave, brings up tings dat makes de tears come up out ob de heart. I can't talk like he: my tongue can't go 'long wid my thoughts. I can't tell all what I suffered, but I shan't never forget it. I was on'y a piccaninny when dey stole me from home. I used to look a'ter de oxen in de fields, and one evenin', jes as I was going back, somebody laid hold of me round de body. I cried out, and kicked, and struggled, but de man put a gag in my mouth, and beat me near senseless, and told me he'd kill me. He then bound my arms behind my back, and taking me up like a log of wood, ran off wid me ever so far."

"We knows what it is," chimed in the others.

"Yes," resumed the others, "and you can feel what I felt when dey got me 'board de ship, and I began to think 'bout my friends and relations, and 'dat I was made a slave. Dey cut de rope off my arm, and put me in a dark place 'long wid ever so many more. Dey got ebber so many ob dese yer cabins, whar dey locked in de oder niggers, 'ca'se dey feared on 'em, dere was so many. We was like in a coffin, shut in wid de dying and de dead: we couldn't hardly breathe, and we went near to die wid de heat and thirst. Dey on'y giv' us salt things to eat, and some of 'em stinked so, we couldn't eat 'em."

"Yes, yes, what de niggers suffers 'board ship is right down horrid cruel," said one of the others. "I knows what it is, for dey made us eat de flesh of our dead broders, and when we got chased by a man-o'-war cruizer, dey t'rowed my broder overboard 'long wid a lot more: all alive."

"I don't know," resumed the previous speaker, what dey giv'n us to eat. It makes me sick now to think of it. I don't know either wedder dey t'rowed overboard any live niggers; I was too young to know every thing: but I seen 'em smash in with a iron-bar, de heads of de niggers who looked out of de cabin windows to breathe."

"Like as ef dey kill de drownin' man when his head 'bove water," said one of the others.

"Jes so," was the response.

"Ah, God nebber forget dat ar," ejaculated the third speaker."

"Nor me neider, broders," pursued the Antacime, his eyes glowing like live coals. "I seems to see now two of dem poor creatur's wid their murdered faces looking up at us as de fell down, struggling for blessed life, and coverin' us wid blood. Many long days and nights we was kep' shut up till at last dey landed us here in Bourbon. We war took out of de ship more like dead, and put into canoes which dey crammed full, and den shove' us all in de baracoons on de shore. I was so weak, and dey beat me to make me walk and keep up my head, dat I can't remember nothing more till I come to in a big shed. When I woke my heart was ready to break. I wanted never to wake no more. But broders, though its bad enough to be beat, and starved, and flayed, it aint nothing to the torments of seeing your wife and children sold at public auction, and beat naked before de eyes of every body. Dis de real suff'rin'—ca'se de mind can't bear it like de body bears blows. It makes one feel like mad, and as if one would like to kill everybody, or take one's own life."

A murmur of assent was given to this declaration. The speaker resumed, but in a more excited tone:

"De oder day de massa called Kaila to him. She seen someting wicked in his eye, an' she wouldn't go. He called her again, coaxin' like; but she hanged down her head, and didn't go none the more. Den he got angry and ax'ed ef she wa'nt coming quick; and when he seen she got more frightened den ebber, he got her laid hold of, stript and flogged her, and den shaved her head and trowed her in the black hole. Here's anoder ting. You seen de beautiful Ravana wid de big iron collar round her neck, and her hair all cut off. Well, dat war for the same 'fence. Dar aint no justice whar de massa can do jes' what he likes. If he kills any body, and de ting get talked 'bout, he on'y got to say de man died of sickness. But I tell you what, broders: we's in fault too. Dese tings been altered long time ago if niggers wa'nt as dey be towards one another. Day 'fore yesterday, de picaninny Koutkel picked up a half-rotten mango. He war hungry and ate it. Some of de people tell'd de massa, and den he told a nigger to hold de boy while he beat him. De massa couldn't do not'ing widout de niggers. Be n't it de niggers themselves makes de holes in de ground where dey puts de breedin' women in to flog 'em? Be n't it dey ties us up to de whippin' posts and de pickets? Be n't it dey dat's al'ays a spyin' out and telling everything dey see? I says de niggers is a'most as bad as de massas. Dey flatters de very folks dat heaps up such misery on 'em, and dey 'beys 'em and sets 'em again thar own colour, 'stead of tryin' to argue wid one 'nodder like friends, and 'fusin' to act 'gin their bredren. Why can't dey get togeder and say to de massas, 'We got hands and feet and blood like you, and we won't be trampled on no longer.' It's to 'tempt dis yer we come to palaver to-night, but if we does it, broders, don't let us burn, and plunder, and kill. Dat make God angry. We strong enough to get free widout killing anybody. Den why we burn de houses and 'stroy the fields? Dey aint done us no harm, and when we free we shall want 'em. When we palavered it well over, we'll go back to our friends, divide 'em into bands, and last of all, get all togeder, all at once, one day. We so strong in numbers, de massas be' feard to 'sist us. Den we cry out all togeder, 'We free, we free,' and free we shall be. De massas 'll live in de country all de same, only dey wont be no more dan we. If dey wont, we will leave em' de ships to go out of de country. Dat's my 'pinion. I gived it like I feels it. Now for anoder."

The Capre then spoke:

"In coming here brothers," he said, "my thoughts said I should not speak. I should listen. But you want my heart. I will give it you. The thing has thorns, but the silence of the mouth should not make the heart cry out. I will not tell you of my sufferings. Why should I? It would do no good. Do not we all know what a slave's life is? To tell you again of the torments we suffer in common, would not be to extinguish it but to fan the fire. To come to the point, brothers; you wish to revolt?"

"Yes! Yes!" answered they.

"And so do I," he answered; "our miserable fate justifies the attempt. But I am afraid we shall fail. Our brother Antacime, and our brother Sacalava have spoken of rising together, and of the revolt being general. Excuse me, I have no confidence in it."

"What! aint others in de same fire as we?" asked the Sacalave.

"I do not deny it brothers, but you have yourselves said there is no unity amongst you. How then can we risk speaking of a plan for a general rising? We might gain one, two, or three, and the fourth would probably be a false brother who would sell us. ?"

"What do you say? Sell us?"

"Yes, and then see the misery. We should be captured, without being able to raise a finger, or to break one chain, and our best blood would be sacrificed."

"What we got to care 'bout risking our life? what our life to us?" exclaimed the Antacime.

"I know, brothers, that death for us is better than life; but why a useless death? a death with shame and pain? Let us sound our friends."

"They are agreed."

"We must be sure of all."

"We are all one. No fear of dat."

"Then let us revolt."

"Yes! we will, and de sooner de better."

"We shall be shot down like wild beasts."

"Never mind. We can't die only once."

"Very well, brothers, let us try them, and let us suppose ourselves free. You must not think the affair is over. This island is too small. France will send out against us her ships of war: they will blow us up, burn our places down, kill us, make us slaves again, and our fate will be ten times worse than it is now. Listen to me, brothers. I have heard a paper talk. In France and England, the great countries of the whites, there are good men and women who think of us, and pray God for us, and who say that in spite of our black skin we are before God as white as themselves, and they are constantly asking their great King to remove our chains and give us our liberty."

"Our liberty! Give us our liberty?"

"Yes, brothers. Patience yet a little, then. The good day cannot be far distant. Here the whites will not free us; but that is of no consequence, because they have not the power of preventing it for ever. The great chiefs are yonder, and we shall have our liberty. Then too we shall have our houses, our bit of land, our own vegetables, and fruits, and poultry; and when we work, which we must still do, it will be for ourselves. We shall not then be beaten, but shall be masters of our own bodies, and of our own wives and children, who will remain with us to fill our hearts with joy, and share any troubles we may have. Do not then, my dear brothers, let us commit any act of folly. Let us wait for the good thing that is coming from yonder, and which they call Emancipation. Until it comes, and as we cannot live any longer on the plantation, let us run away. We will become maroons. We will go live in the mountain yonder. My grandfather has been there many and many a year, and they have never been able to catch him. He will be our chief, and will be glad to see us. We shall have abundance to eat and drink, and shall be free besides, to do as we please. What say you?"

"Dat's all very well," replied the Amboilama, after a momentary silence, "but dat aint de ting. I been maroon. I know what it is. I knows de mountain too, but it aint ours. What you say, broder Creole, is good and bad too. Dere bitter in it an sweet. Dere liberty, dat's de sweet: but den comes de bitter. Den de 'tachments; dem little white debbils dey bring up to hunt de nigger down wid, and dat dey pays for ebery runaway nigger's head dey brings in. It aint no use going up de mountains, and de dogs dey hunts out ob ebery hole and corner. Den when you's cotched, if dey don't kill you doin' on it, you knows what you's got to 'xpect: raw backs rubbed down wid pimento and salt and vinegar, and den grinding corn in de sun and rain and wind for all de long months you may live."

"No! 'twont fit no ways," remarked the Antacimine. "Al'ays in fear, al'ays on de look-out to be cotched at last to get punished dat aint de ting for me. Better stop wid massa and be miserable right off."

But the Amboilame suddenly made another suggestion, which the others listened to with that fixed attention so peculiar to the negro when interested. He proposed that they should seize a small vessel he had seen on the shore, and after storing it with provisions, should choose an opportunity of setting sail back to Madagascar.

"When we dere, broders, we get good every ting, and plenty. We go out hunting: we dance, and sing, and work, and sleep, jes when we like, long wid our families, and no one to say nothing to us. Dis what we do, den, broders; we get de ship and start."

"Yes! dat's de right plan," exclaimed the Sacalave. "I wanted a rising, 'cause I wanted revenge. My tong spoke like my heart felt. But if t'aint possible, t'aint no use trying. Dere on'y one thing I thinking of, broder, and dat is we no sailors, and de sea's like de massa: he don't know no pity. But sooner 'an stop here, I'll follow you. We can on'y go to de bottom."

"I'll go too," ejaculated the Antacime in a transport of joy.

"And I'll pray to God," said the Caffre, dolefully, "to prosper the voyage. But I cannot go with you. Your country is not mine."

"But ain't you our broder? Ain't your unhappy same as we? Our country will be your's, and you be a sight better off 'an here, where you al'ays be a slave."

"Perhaps, but though I thank you, brothers, I cannot go. The journey is not safe, and I must go and see my grandfather. I will pray for you, and trust in God to deliver me and our brethren."

The three Malagassays could not change the Creole's resolution, though they each besought him to accompany them. Finding him immovable on this point, they took their leave of him affectionately, and the four separated, departing as they had come, by different roads.*

* This little tale of slave-life in Bourbon will be completed in twelve numbers. It is translated from the French, the author being Mons. L. T. Houat, of the island of Bourbon. It is said to be a true tale. (Ed. A. S. R.)

From the Louisville Courier.

Girdling the World With Telegraphic Wires.

We need not fortify ourselves against being astonished at anything in this sublunary state of existence. Our late fellow citizen, Tal. P. Shafner, is about surrounding the entire world with a magnetic band, and promises at an early day to vertify the prophecy of one of Shakspeare's heroes who spoke of girdling the globe in forty minutes. As is well known by our readers, Mr. Shaffner made the voyage to Europe last spring, and spent several months negotiating with the various powers, in reference to his circumambient telegraph. He has recently returned to New York, and is entirely confident of a successful termination of his enterprise, however it may startle the world.

In his European tour he acquired a thorough knowledge of the different modes of telegraphing and constructing lines in the old world. He negotiated with the Danish Government for the exclusive right to lay a line over Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Isles, and Denmark, for the term of one hundred years; and acquired similar rights over Norway, Sweeden and Russia. With these and other rights, which he proposes to himself to secure, the success of his plan to girdle the world with electric telegraph no longer appears visionary or impracticable.

The route of his proposed line is as follows:—

Starting from the coast of Labrador, the width of the sea to Greenland is about five hundred miles. From the point of landing, the line is to extend underground around Cape Farewell to a point on the east coast of Greenland, favourable for a submarine connection with Iceland. A subterranean line across to the eastern coast of that island will connect with a submarine wire running to the Faroe Isles, and thence to Norway, landing at or in the vicinity of Bergen. By this route there will be no submarine section of more than five hundred miles, and the loss or failure of one section will not destroy the others. In a line direct from Ireland to Newfoundland the failure of any part occasions a loss of the whole.

After landing on the coast of Norway, it is intended to run the line to Christiana, the capital of Norway, and from thence branches to Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Danish Government has bound itself to furnish proper connections with the Governments on the continent and Great Britain. Consequently, it will not be necessary to run a cable from the Faroe Isles to the Shetlands, Orkneys, and the North Scotland. Treaties with the Emperor of Russia contemplate the extension of the line from Stockholm, in Sweden, to St. Petersburg, across or along the coast of Finland. By the construction of this section, America will be able to transmit intelligence direct to Russia, and thus establish most intimate relations between the subjects of the Czar and the sovereigns of the United States.

Leaving St. Petersburg, Mr. Shaffner proposes to run his line to Moscow, or connect at the latter place with the imperial lines already in operation—thence to Kazan, across the Ural Mountains, into Asia, passing through Orusk, Kolivan, Kausk, Oudisnk to Irkoutsk, near Lake Baikal. This is near the great tea country in Chinese Tartary, whence the Russian tea is brought overland on waggons. The trade in this tea, which is said to be the best in the world, is very large, and the telegraph, it is supposed, will tend to increase it materially.

From Irkoutsh it is intended to run the line to the sea of Ochotsk; either north to Yokoutsk, or south with the Amour river, and thence along the coast of the Sea of Ochotsk to Iansk, and across the Gulf to Cape Utkoloka, Kamtschatka, and thence along the Aelutian Isles to Aliaska Peninsula or Cooke's Inlet, in North America. From this point the line will be run along the Pacific Coast to Oregon, and south to San Francisco, California. This range is entirely south of the latitude of St. Petersburg, and in fact, the line can be carried around by the Behring Straits, and be South of the Arctic Circle.

From San Francisco, Mr. Shaffner proposes to run the line along the best route to the Salt Lake, and thence to the western boundary of Missouri, where it will intersect the existing section of the California line, built by him a few years ago. Joining the great lines in America, the earth will be girdled with one continuous and unbroken flame of electric light.

RELIGION carries its own evidence with it more than history or science. It should rest more on the soul's own consciousness, experience, and observation.

NEW PLANT.—The scarcity of corn in France had drawn attention to a new plant recently introduced from China which promises to supersede to a certain extent the use of beetroot in the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of alcohol. The Agricultural Committee of Toulon has recently addressed a report to the Minister of War with respect to the use of the plant in question. It is called the *sorgho* or *holcus sacharatus*, and was first introduced into France in 1851, by M. de Montigny, the French Consul in China, who sent some grains of the seed to the Government. Since then the culture of the plant has been commenced with success in the Provinces, and promises to be of great advantage to Algeria. The *sorgho* has been called the "sugar-cane of the north of China" and numerous experiments have recently been tried, with a view to ascertaining if it possesses the properties necessary for producing a crystalizable syrup, so as to become a rival to the sugar-cane and beetroot. According to the report of the Toulon Agricultural Association, it would appear to have those properties. The fact has been ascertained by a series of experiments made in the department of the War. It also appears to be richer in the saccharine principle than any known plant, excepting the vine. The *sorgho* is not a new discovery, it has been used from time immemorial, by the inhabitants of the North of China, who extract large quantities of sugar from it.

The Crimea.

The Crimea is a peninsula of about 8000 square miles, possessing a great variety of natural resources than perhaps any territory of equal extent in Europe. Three sides of it are washed by the Black Sea, and the north-east side by the Sea of Azoff. It forms a part of the Russian government of Taurida; and its present condition, as a country neglected depressed and debased, is a standing testimony to the evil influences of Russian rule. So far from keeping pace with the progress of the age, the Crimea has sadly retrograded. Her products are shipped off in considerable quantities to Russia, much of them extorted from her in return for the Czar's *protection*. The fertility of some parts of the Crimea is so great, that several of the most valuable of the fruits of the earth can be cultivated, with but slight labour, in the greatest profusion, and to an astonishing extent of increase. This was known to the ancient Greeks, and was taken advantage of by Greece under her system of colonisation. Six centuries before the christian era, they had begun to form colonies on the northern shores of Asia Minor; and we learn from Strabo, and other writers of antiquity, that they preferred this peninsula, from its containing so many inducements to industrial enterprise, particularly in the richness of its soil, which, it is affirmed, was found to yield a return of fifty times the seed. At one time, indeed, it was considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens, whose territory, being of small extent, and of indifferent fertility, was unable to maintain its large population by its own produce. There is a deep classical interest in this subject. Demosthenes has, more than once, had his eloquence excited by it. Besides breadstuffs, it still exports hides, morocco, and other fine leathers, silk stuffs of eastern fabric and pattern, camel's hair, wool, skins, dried fruit, wines, and an endless variety of other products, for which the Crimea, with its appurtences, has comparatively inexhaustible resources. This population has become a very mixed one, and on this account is only the more likely to sustain an advanced civilisation and industrial progress. The largest proportion, no doubt, consists of Mogule and Turks, united under the common designation of Tartars; but there are Greeks and Russians, and even Germans, in considerable numbers among them, and these latter have for some time past, it is said, been rapidly increasing. —*Journal of Commerce.*

LONGEVITY IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Herald* mentions some singular instances of longevity brought to light by the late census. It says:—We understand that more than twenty persons are returned whose ages exceed one hundred years. The most venerable patriarch of these, if we make no mistake, resides in the township of Grey, Simcoe county, aged 115 years. Ninety-five years ago he scaled the cliffs of Quebec with General Wolfe, so that his residence in Canada is coincident with British rule in this province. He has attached himself to the Indians, and lives in all respects like them. This veteran is named Abraham Miller. Gallantry will not permit us to omit honorable mention of an almost equally distinguished person of the other sex. Helen Maguire is 106 years of age. She still dresses without help, and walks out for air and exercise whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to tempt her from the chimney corner. She still has all her faculties, and can thread a needle without spectacles.

A ROBBER'S CAVE.—The Court of Assize at Munich, was lately occupied with the trial of robberies and several murders. What distinguished these men was that they lived altogether in the Gil Blas style. They inhabited a vast cavern in the Schillbinger Forest, the entrance to which was concealed by large trunks of trees. Two and twenty steep steps led to the chambers below, five in number, two of which were twenty feet long by nine wide. In the kitchen was placed a vast fire-place, the chimney of which issued in the midst of a thick clump of trees, and through precaution, fire was only lighted there by night. The robbers had also their stable and store-houses all under ground, and at the end of a long corridor there was even found a sort of slaughter-house, where they killed the animals which they required for food. The Court condemned five of the accused to death, and the others, either to imprisonment with hard labor, or to simple imprisonment.

Facts About Guano.

A writer in the Nottinghamshire *Guardian* introduces into a dissertation on "the Chemistry of Manures" the following interesting facts about guano:

Before entering upon the subject of guano, as a manure, I will relate to you a few interesting facts respecting it communicated to me by a friend (Capt. Fyfe, brother to the editor of the Nottinghamshire *Guardian*), both as regards the extent of its supply and the sources of its production. Last year Captain Fyfe visited Peru, and brough over from the Chincha Islands a cargo of guano. His account of these islands is totally different from any I have yet seen, published, for instead of the guano being exhausted in eight or ten years, which most writers assert, he says, that the supply comparatively speaking, is *inexhaustible*—the beds of guano being in many places more than one hundred feet thick, and two of the three principal islands being yet untouched.

On climbing the cliffs an innumerable quantity of skeletons of large marine animals were presented to his view, such as those of the seal and walrus, or sea-horse, sticking up out of the surface, in such quantities that the place appeared to be completely white all over; and these account in some measure for the white lumps frequently met with in Peruvian guano, which are no doubt the decomposed vertebræ of these animals.

Passing along over the island he could scarcely take a step without his foot breaking through into a hole in which the guano bird makes its nest.

These holes extend five or six yards into the bed of guano, and the birds are continually occupied in fetching fish from the sea to feed their young ones. The number is so immense that the air seems completely alive with them. By this account (on which the most implicit reliance can be placed) you will perceive that guano is not all excrementitious matter, as we have hitherto been led to suppose, but consists of a considerable amount of decomposed animal matter in addition to the excrement of birds. It is evident from this brief sketch that the supply of guano will be at present by no means limited, and therefore it rests with yourselves to petition government, through your respective members of parliament, to endeavour to devise means to get it imported into this country at a cheaper rate. I have no doubt that this could be done, if it were set about in good earnest, by some of the more influential of your body; not perhaps so quickly as our gallant fellows crowned the heights of Alma in the late terrible conflict in the East, but nevertheless I think it might be accomplished ere long. Of course the distance of the priod will be in proportion to the extent to which you exert yourselves in the matter.

From a very remote period (about two thousand years) guano has been the chief manure applied to the land on the arid soils of Peru. As the quantity generally used does not exceed 4 cwt. per acre, you will perceive from the analysis below that this could not possibly supply all the alkaline salts whica are required by plants. Professor Liebig says: "We can only attribute the different quantities of guano necessary for producing the same results on different soils to the unequal quantities of ingredients necessary to vegetation contained in the soil, and not to those contained in guano. On a soil rich in alkali only a moderate quantity of guano is requisite: but on soils poor in alkalies it would take a large amount of guano to compensate for the want of potash or soda in the soil." The reason why the effects of guano are more uniform than perhaps any other artificial manure, with the exception of bones, is, that it contains a greater variety of the constituents of plants, that portion of it which is excrementitious matter partaking more of the nature and properties of farm-yard manure. Each of these bears a pretty equal resemblance to farm-yard manure, inasmuch as both of them supply phosphoric acid and ammonia, and both are derived, like it, from the vegetable food of animals.

Undoubtedly guano is the most useful manure that has ever yet been imported into this country, and the reason why guano which is found in our own climate is of far less value than the Peruvian is, that the greater part of the soluble portion of that which is produced in this country (in the islands of Scotland for instance) is washed out by the rain.

HOOF BOUND.

The following are the directions of Dr. Dadd for this disease: In all cases we must endeavour to give the frog a bearing on the ground; and in order to do this the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run at grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than *tips* on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on an errand down horses' throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to a stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above articles.

Apple Trees from Seed.—Mr. G. W. Peters, an old settler in Washtenaw Co., in the town of Scio, informs us that in 1827 he procured from Detroit a bushel of very good, large, red, fall apples. The seed of these apples he planted, and grew from them several hundred trees, from one to two hundred of which he set in an orchard for himself. In five or six years from the seed they began to bear, and the fruit of no two trees are alike. With three or four exceptions he says the fruit was good. Some trees bear white, some green, yellow, red, striped, some of different shades, and russets; a part are fall apples, while others are medium, and others very late keepers; and what is more singular, some are quite acid, others sub-acid and some sweet. We visited the orchard a few day ago, and examined a large number of the varieties, and found them very much resembling the following well-known kinds: Spitzenberg, Golden Russets, Newton Pippins, Swaar, Baldwin's Fall Pippins, Wine Apple, and Rambo.

The above shows very conclusively that there is no probability that apple seeds will produce the same fruit, unless under very peculiar circumstances. Of all the trees in Mr. Peters' orchard, one only produced fruit nearly like the original.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 25.

THE WAR—THE COLONIES.

Sir. G. Grey having, by order of Her Majesty, laid certain papers on the table of the House, said—In accordance with the promise I made to the hon. and learned member for North Staffordshire (Mr. Abberley), before the recess, I now lay these papers on the the table, and I will take the opportunity of briefly explaining to him of what they consist. They are addresses and resolutions passed by public bodies in various British colonies in reference to the subject of the war in which this country is now engaged. In all the addresses which have been received, the House will be gratified to find an expression of feeling of the most devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, and also a feeling of the most ardent and earnest sympathy towards this country in reference to the war that is now being waged against Russia. (Hear, hear.) Some of the addresses will be found to contain more substantial proofs of that attachment, by the great liberality evinced by those from whom they proceed, in contributing to the wants of the widows and orphans left destitute by the loss of their husbands and parents in the course of the war. (Hear, hear.) Among them is a joint address from the Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, tendering their congratulations to her Majesty on the glorious successes which have attended her army in the East, and expressing their readiness to contribute to the relief of the widows and children of the soldiers of the allied armies of England and France who have fallen during the war. (Cheers.) I have the satisfaction to state that this address was intrusted to Lord Elgin, who brought it to this country from Canada, on his leaving the administration of that colony, and that it constituted one of the last acts of his Government. I have since received from Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor-General of Canada, two draughts of £10,000 each, being the sum of £20,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Canada for that purpose. (Cheers.) Seeing the hon. and learned member for North Staffordshire in his place, who on a former occasion asked me for information respecting the clergy reserves in Canada, I will now state that I have received a despatch from Lord Elgin, saying that the Clergy Reserves Bill and Seigneur Tenures Bill have been passed into a law, and that I have myself written to Canada to have copies of those measures forwarded home, in order that I may lay them on the table of the house at an early day.

Mr. Adderley begged to ask the right hon. baronet whether, as there had been such a strong expression of sympathy on the part of the representatives of the people of Canada towards this country in regard to the present war, he had any intention of proposing any acknowledgment on the part of the Imperial Parliament, of the high sense they entertained of such a feeling being expressed by the legislative body of a colony which constituted one of the most important and most essential resources of this country.

Sir G. Grey begged to remind the honorable and learned gentleman, that these addresses were to her Majesty: and he need hardly say that he had received her Majesty's commands to express to those parties from whom they proceeded her sentiments respecting them. With respect to the question put to him by the hon. and learned gentleman as to the course which might be pursued by that House, he would take the opportunity of answering it on some future occasion.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Jan. 26.

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Earl of Aberdeen, referring to the retirement of Lord John Russell from the Cabinet, stated that he was not aware of the whole of the motives which had led to that step. He would, however, read to the House the letter which he had received from Lord John Russell, tendering his resignation. The letter stated that Mr. Roebuck had given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war; that he (Lord J. Russell) did not see how it was to be resisted; but, as it involved a dissatisfaction in the conducting of the war by his colleagues, the only course open to him was to tender his resignation to her Majesty. He knew, two months ago, that his noble friend had not approved of the mode in which the war was being carried on, but he thought that those objections had been all removed. Deeply as he regretted the retirement of Lord J. Russell, the Government intended to oppose Mr. Roebuck's motion to the utmost; and upon the result of that motion, the fate of the Ministry would depend.

Earl Grey gave notice that he should move on Monday, the motion of which he had given notice for Thursday next.

The Earl of Winchester, after commenting on the conduct of a portion of the press, and especially of the *Times*, inquired whether the correspondent of that Journal had received a passage in one of her Majesty's vessels to Malta, and had since obtained rations from the army.

The Duke of Newcastle said that the *Times'* correspondent had proceeded to the East at his own expense, and in his own way. He believed that he had received rations, and he had written to express his disapproval of such a proceeding. He trusted that the correspondent's own sense of what was due to himself would not permit him to take those rations in future.

After some remarks from the Earl of Harrowby and others, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned at a quarter to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord John Russell entered the House from behind the Speaker's chair, and took his seat amidst some faint cheers, on the fourth bench behind Ministers. Colonel North, who had given notice of a question to the Lord President of the Council, and Mr. H. Berkeley, and Mr. Craven Berkeley, who had given notice of questions to the Secretary-at-War, who was not in his place, severally postponed their questions, amidst some laughter, till Monday next.

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell rose amidst breathless attention. He said:—Upon Tuesday last, when I was present in this House, the hon. member for Sheffield gave notice of motion for a select committee to enquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of the departments of the Government entrusted with the carrying on of the war. I of course had thought it possible that some member might move for an inquiry of this description; but had not, however, fully certified the course which I should take; that depended much upon the nature of the motion, and partly upon the quarter whence it came. With respect to the power of inquiry I must say that I regard it as one of the most valuable privileges of this House. This house has no power of directing measures to be taken; but by the power of inquiry it can correct abuses—reform mal-administration and strength establishments. A motion for inquiry, however, may be resisted upon two grounds—one that there are no evils existing of sufficient magnitude to call for inquiry; the other that sufficient means have been taken to remedy those evils, and that they can best be cured by other means than by resorting to the inquisitorial power of this House. No one can deny the melancholy condition of our army before Sebastopol. The accounts which arrive from that quarter every day are not only painful, but horrible and heart-rending; but I am sure that no one would oppose for a moment any measure which he thought would be likely to cure, or even to mitigate those evils. (Cheers.) I must say, with the official knowledge which I possess, that there is to me something quite inexplicable in the misfortunes in this campaign. If I had been told last year, as a reason against landing in the Crimea, that our troops were to be seven miles from sea, and from a secure port, and that at that seven miles' distance they should be in want of food, clothes, and fuel to such a degree that they perish at the rate of from ninety to one hundred a day, I should have considered such a prediction as utterly preposterous. It was not by denying the existence of the evil, therefore, that I could hope to induce the House to refuse the proposition of the honourable member for Sheffield. I had further to reflect that I was not in a position to give a faint "no" to the motion, but that I must stand in the front of the battle and manfully take my weight in opposing the appointment of that committee. Neither could I oppose it on the ground that the evil had been remedied. The noble lord then proceeded to read extracts from correspondence between himself and the Earl of Aberdeen, which showed that toward the end of October or beginning of November he had suggested to the Earl of Aberdeen that the offices of Minister for War and Minister at War should be merged into one person, and that that person should be Lord Palmerston. Lord Aberdeen had, in reply to this suggestion of the noble lord, expressed his doubt as to the possibility of one person fulfilling the duties of both offices with efficiency. Again, he had ventured to press the importance of such a change upon the noble lord at the head of the Government, but still the expediency of such a change was denied by Lord Aberdeen, on the ground that it would weaken the Government. This occurred on the 30th of November; and the only doubt he now had was, whether he ought not then to have pressed his opinion, but he had been dissauded from taking that step by his noble friend the Home Secretary himself. So matters went on till that which was before an expediency became an urgent necessity, and when he came to consider the course he should take on Mr. Roebuck's motion, he felt that he could not, while admitting the sufferings of our troops in the Crimea, fairly and honestly come forward and say that the most perfect arrangements had been made to carry on the war; he felt that he could not, therefore, resist an inquiry in the conduct of the war. He then wrote to Lord Aberdeen that he could not oppose the motion for inquiry, and as it involved a censure on the war department, he thought it right to tender his resignation. To this communication he got no answer, but on the following evening his noble friend informed him that he had been at Windsor, and that her Majesty had been pleased to accept his resignation. Referring to the position of our foreign relations, the noble lord stated his belief that it was in consequence of the large army of 500,000 men which had been raised by Austria that had abated much of the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia, and made him consent to terms which in August last he rejected. With respect to the terms on which a peace should be made, he thought it right to state that, having recently conversed with Lord Aberdeen on the subject, he was convinced that the noble lord would not consent to a peace that was not just and honorable. The speech of the noble lord was received with loud cheers.

Lord Palmerston could not allow the speech of the noble lord to pass without thanking him for the complimentary terms in which he had been referred to. He admitted the right of any public man to resign office, but strongly urged the noble lord to remain in office. He thought it would have been better had Lord J. Russell stated the reasons which prevented him from opposing the Committee of Inquiry, and give the Government time to consider the matter with a view to re-construct the war-department—to choose between adopting the motion of Mr. Roebuck and the loss of his services.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. Roebuck then rose to state the reasons for which he considered it necessary to make an inquiry into the conduct of the war, but on account of physical weakness was unable to proceed. He simply moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army.

Mr. S. Herbert said he felt some hesitation in rising to reply to a motion when the charges which it implied had not been made. The right hon. gentleman repeated the difficulties under which the Government had labored in the formation and management of the British army which had been sent to the Crimea. He stated that food, clothing, and covering had been sent out sufficient for an army of twice the magnitude of that which had been sent out, and that it was not the want of provisions and stores that was complained of, but the impossibility of removing them from Balaklava. It was difficult to say where the evil originated, but the Government intended to write to the Commander-in-Chief of our gallant army in the Crimea to ask him to tell the Government where the mischief lay, and to use his supreme power to displace incompetent persons, and to put experienced men in their places. It was not in the power of the Government till they got such information, to censure the conduct of individuals who were fighting bravely before Sebastopol. Referring to the motion before the House, he observed that it would be very injurious to delay any measures to remedy the evils complained of, until a select committee had gone into the evidence and reported upon the subject; its effect would be to render the Government inefficient, and to paralyse the army. The proper course to pursue, if they considered the Government incompetent for their duty, would be to put an end to it by a direct vote, and not waste time by an inquiry which would probably last till August. In conclusion, he called upon the House to consider the question of the competence of the Ministers, who conducted the war, and give a plain, speedy, and distinct division on that point.

Mr. Drummond believed that it was to be attributed to some member of the Government that an army, three times victorious, had been without food, clothing, or covering. The noble lord resigned because the culpable person had not been discovered, and he did not think Mr. S. Herbert was to blame, but it was right that the country should know where the blame rested; for this reason he supported the motion of Mr. Roebuck, and proceeded, at considerable length, to criticise the conduct of the War Department, quoting several letters from the Crimea to show that, though a sufficient quantity of food and clothing had been sent out, the arrangements were so bad that potatoes rotted at Balaklava, and the men were a twelvemonth in arrear of clothing, while the clothes that were sent out remained at Scutari.

A number of other members having expressed sentiments opposed to the existing order of things in the management of the war department, the debate was adjourned till Monday, and the House adjourned.

From the Times, of 26th January,

The Times on the Resignation.

The announcement made last night by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Commons, that Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation of the office he filled in the Government, and that his resignation has been accepted by her Majesty, confirms the rumours which had been in circulation since yesterday morning, and explains the circumstance that Lord John Russell had not attended the Cabinet Council since Tuesday last. Both Houses of Parliament, upon receiving this intimation, adjourned to this day, when it is expected that an explanation of this important occurrence will be given by the Ministers of the Crown. Under these circumstances, we shall not attempt to penetrate all the motives which have led to this decision; but we believe that the ostensible reason which Lord J. Russell assigned for addressing his resignation to the head of the Government, was his reluctance or inability to face the motion of which Mr. Roebuck had given notice. This motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of the War Departments of the Government, was announced to the House of Commons, on the re-assembling of Parliament, on Tuesday afternoon. The next morning, and without further deliberation with any of his colleagues, Lord John Russell proceeded to address his resignation to Lord Aberdeen, thus virtually declining to appear in the House of Commons as a representative of a government in which he had borne a conspicuous part, and apparently attempting to decline that responsibility which attaches itself to every member of the Administration. In this respect, the conduct of Lord John Russell, so far as it is at present known, presents a wide and painful deviation from the rules of political conduct which have usually been observed with fidelity in this country. We are perfectly aware that Lord John Russell has throughout shown great impatience of the position in which the failure of the previous Cabinet, of which he was the head, had placed him in the present Administration; and that his immediate adherents have not desisted from their efforts to recover for him the post he had ceased to hold. The public have observed that, by his protracted absence from London during the whole of the autumn, when military events of the greatest importance were in progress, and by his frequent appearance as a provincial lecturer, he endeavoured to raise a distinction between himself and the more assiduous members of the government; but as he continued to hold office in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, and had given no recent signs of withdrawing from it, he continued to be responsible for its policy and its acts; and we can remember no example of a minister retiring from a cabinet on the day before a great Parliamentary discussion on its past conduct. That such a discussion must take place on the meeting of Parliament was certain. The motion of which Mr. Roebuck has given notice, is consistent with usage and precedent, for a similar inquiry was made into the conduct of the Walcheren Expedition, not by a select committee, but by a committee of the whole House. Lord John Russell must have anticipated such a discussion, and if he was not prepared to meet it, he might have resigned at a moment less convenient to his colleagues, and less injurious to the country; it would surely have been more honorable to fall with the other members of the cabinet than to consult his own pleasure or interest by leaving them in the lurch.

Constantinople News.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following extract from the *Journal de Constantinople* of 11th of January:—

"A letter from Kamiesch of the 8th of January says:—The batteries of mortars of the French army cause considerable annoyance to the Russians, who have retreated in great numbers towards Simpheropol."

The Peace Conferences.

Vienna, Jan. 21.—The Vienna Cabinet has received despatches from London and Paris announcing the determination of the Western Powers not to relax their military efforts on account of what transpired on the 7th. A despatch to the same effect has been transmitted from this court to London and Paris, respecting the military preparations of Austria.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Austrian Cabinet on the 6th and 10th instant addressed two notes to the German Governments, informing them of the discussions which had taken place in the Conference of Vienna.

Prussia and the Western Powers.

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 21.—The chief political news to-day is that Prussia, who, notwithstanding her refusal to join the Austrian alliance with the Western Powers, pretended to have a right, as a great European power, to participate in any conference having for its object to modify treaties to which she was a party, has made a protest against the validity of any resolutions which may be come to by the new conference about to be opened at Vienna. The answer to this protest will, in all probability, be given by a French army on the Rhine before three months are over. The news from Germany affords small prognostics of peace. According to the *Weimar Gazette*, Count Nesselrode only authorized Prince Gortschakoff to accept the four points in the sense attributed to them by the Russian Cabinet, and with very important modifications, especially with regard to the third point, relative to the revision of the treaty of 1841. Both the *Presse* and the *Patrie* of this evening sum up the latest news as being to the effect that the Emperor of Russia is in no disposition to make serious concessions.

Austria and Prussia.

Brussels, Jan. 25.—Letters received today from the German capitals bear witness to the uneasy feeling caused throughout Germany by the refusal of the Prussian Court to act cordially, or indeed at all, with Austria in the present crisis of continental affairs. The last despatch of Count Buol, which has reached us simultaneously from Germany and England, has brought this opposition into strong relief. We hear on good authority, that there is a further despatch, addressed immediately to the Prussian Court, renewing the demand of mobilisation. We are also told that Austria has signified her resolution, in case she should not carry with her the majority in the Diet at Frankfort, to accept such alliances as she can find in Germany, leaving the non-active members of the Confederation to take the consequences. This is bold language, supposing it to have been held. The realisation of such a threat would expose the worthlessness of the Germanic Confederation as an expression and instrument of German unity in a most instructive and useful manner. We are assured by the *Wurzburg Gazette* that Hanover, Brunswick, Baden, and the two Hesses have declared for Austria. Saxony and Wurtemburgh are against mobilisation; and Bavaria is undecided.

Doings at Scutari.

Sir,—Should you deem the accompanying copy of a letter I have just received from the hospital at Scutari, worthy of publication in your journal, it is perfectly at your service.

I have the honour to remain, &c.,
Southsea, Jan. 21. E. Napier.

"Scutari, Jan. 7.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your three kind notes and announcement of things sent by the *Royal Albert*, *Cumberland*, and *Charity*. The sheepskin coats you mentioned are coming down from Trieste, bought in Moravia. Buffalo cloaks are now going up in the Gottenberg (from England) which sails to-morrow for Balaklava [no warm clothing is landed here, except hospital dresses]; some are gone on to Balaklava. The *Royal Albert* landed for Scutari only one box, nothing could be got at while she stayed [about 39 hours], 2,500 men being on board—a very extraordinary amount of combined power—and the men I thought, in good spirits on the 20th day of their voyage.

"We have bought a good deal of warm clothing, and had much bought by the *Evening Mail* Commissioner. Miss Nightingale has given out 2,000 flannel and 2,000 cotton shirts on the requision of medical men, besides socks, drawers, &c. The men come in shirtless, or have their shirts [worn six weeks] cut off them, and when they go they have to take away their shirts, &c.; so that it is like clothing the army.

"I have sent papers up, and will do so again, as you wisely hint it should be done.

"We have now 1,150 men buried since Alma, 3,500 in these hospitals, but in all together, ships included, 4,600. The deaths from wounds of the above 1,150 are 303; poor fellows, though wounds heal slowly between the two seas, they have done well on the whole, and almost all the amputations on the field have succeeded; the non-success of many others is accounted for by the wish of the surgeons to avoid amputation if possible, and the consequent stigma of performing them to get troublesome cases through; and therefore many have been deferred too long, till the patient had not circulation enough to make the *vis vitæ* triumph. I believe there has been a good share of medical talent and medical care since we came (the eve of the battle—*viz.*, the 4th November); generally the sick have been well attended, but particularly they would have wanted clothing and extra diet. Miss Nightingale has been enabled by her supporters to afford these in enormous proportions—2,000 flannel shirts for instance—and to 550 to 720 men, 16 milkpails full of arrowroot, with 1½, bottle of port wine in each, every evening and on arrival, the men come down now sadly worn out. Lord Napier is often here, and his excellent wife, and exercises a judicious kindness and sound discrimination in this very pressing state of calamity."

Sponge and Salt Trade at Key West, Fla.—The sponge fisheries at Key West, Fla., are becoming very important. The demand at the present moment is not so great as usual, owing, doubtless, to the scarcity of money at the North, yet the fishermen have realized the past year from $60,000 to $80,000 for that collected among the Florida reefs and inlets. The salt crop of the last season amounted to near 70,000 bushels, all of which is disposed of except 3,000 to 4,000 bushels retained by the proprietor for fishermen, and to give ballast to vessels when they need it. The price through the season has been 25 to 30 cents per bushel, delivered alongside vessels, in bulk. It is, however, usually delivered to vessels in gunny bags, the purchaser of the salt paying extra for the bags, and for putting up.

A Counterfeiter Caught.—Henry Augustus Prevost Holland, who was arrested in Richmond, Shipton, in October last, on a charge of uttering a forged Montreal Bank note, and who escaped to the United States, was arrested in Portland, Me., on the 27th ult., on the complaint of High Constable Clark. After undergoing an examination, he was committed to jail to await his order from the United States Goverment to be given up for trial in this province. Mr. Holland had been figuring largely in the Portland papers, as a persecuted and injured man. He had applied for admission to the jail in that city, to see a prisoner charged with counterfeiting, and for this purpose represented himself as an Attorney acting on behalf of the Canadian Government. Not being able to show any authority for this pretension, and from other suspicious circumstances, he was placed under arrest. It was his letter of complaint, published in the *State of Maine*, that led to his present arrest. —*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Slaves in Kansas.—The *Kansas Herald* says that there are but very few slaves in the Territory south of Kansas River; there are probably none, save those in the possession of the Indians, or the Methodist Mission. North of the river there are said to be very few in the region of Fort Leavenworth, mostly owned by Government officials.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

St. Catharines—Rev Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller.
Do. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—A. H. Martin.
London—A B Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J Young.
Do. Haywood Day.
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amhersburgh—Levi Foster.
Do. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—George Carey.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. *do.* George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. *do.* James Haley.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still
Princeton, Ja.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

☞ Mr. Thomas Bottomly *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

To our Friends in the Western States.

We are under the necessity of announcing that Castus S. Depp, of Niles, Michigan, is no longer an agent for this paper. From information upon which we can rely, we learn that many subscriptions received by him, to this paper from friends in those States have neither been forwarded to us, nor have the funds for the same. We are surprised to learn that not content with withholding names and subscriptions, and with keeping twice the per centage agreed upon, he has been pleased to appoint local agents, and in other ways assume labors in no way connected with his *former* position as local agent for Niles. Every day brings to our knowledge fresh evidence of the utter unreliability of some itinerant colored "brother" or other, and we are obliged to add, that from evidence in our hands, from the scene of Mr. Depp's recent operations, we cannot consider him an exception—it does seem that the game of gouge is the one most familiar to the thousand and one declaimers on colonization, anti-slavery, and anything else, to which we have been informed that Mr. Depp belongs. If Mr. Depp pleases, we will attend to the appointing of agents, and our business generally, and he will stop his operations against us.

We would return our thanks, however, to the friends in Rockford, Ill., and say to those who paid Mr. Depp, we have not got their names or money; but if R. W. Armstrong will take the local agency, he will have our sincere thanks.

Mr. Ward.

We have received from the Rev. S. R. Ward, the sum of four shillings and four pence half-penny currency, as a donation to the Provincial Union, which will be paid to the Treasurer on application. We would just state here, that Mr. Ward declines to act as President of the *Union*.

Our reason for publishing what may by some be thought a private matter, is the desire to answer the very frequent inquiries made of us by ladies and gentlemen in this city and through the country, as to what Mr. Ward is doing, when he is coming back, and other questions naturally suggested by his supposed connection with the *Freeman*, all of which it has been impossible for us to answer satisfactorily, heretofore "not knowing."

The Citizen of the World is a new paper just started in Philadelphia, under the editorial charge of Elihu Burritt, the well known peace advocate. The Citizen will take the highest ground in favor of human rights, in connexion with the advocacy of the peace principle. The Journal will be published monthly, at fifty cents a year. The volume commences with the January number.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Messrs. Editors,—I read this morning in the New York *Herald*, a long article by a former American Consul to Morocco, Africa, Thomas N. Carr. Said writer having for his object to impress upon the United States' government the importance of putting on foot immediate measures for opening a trade with the above country, and the great interest to be derived therefrom. Its immediate necessity is urged in order to secure a foot-hold preceding the English and French. The subject is one, I think, not to be looked upon with indifference by colored men, especially those of the United States, however they may eschew or disavow African colonization. It seems that the British Government, thus far has, as we hope she may, kept ahead in this matter, as she has abundant means of doing so. She has the alliance and friendship of the black races all over the world, large portions of them being her own loyal subjects. She is, prepared, therefore, to fit out expeditions of her own colored subjects, headed by either a white or colored corps of scientific men. Nor is it her interest alone to use these means for sustaining supremacy, but it is the interest of humanity and of the descendants of Africa, wherever chance may have cast their lot, as it opens the grandest field for enterprize and development that has presented itself to man in modern times. Was a well selected and well arranged expedition of colored men, with a competent scientific corps, for the purpose of investigation and trade, to prepare itself and present its object to British capitalists, there is no doubt but that they would get abundant support for such an undertaking. Besides, the United States should be *prevented at all hazard from such an undertaking*, from the very reason that the pioneers would be more likely to engage indirectly and through their agents in the slave trade, as her missionaries have been known to do, until a legitimate trade become without their aid more profitable than the trade in African subjects. The government of the United States, with its present feelings and antipathies, should not be allowed to hold sway or rule anywhere beyond her *present limits*, particularly where the contest for power is between her and the British Government. All the governments bordering on the limits of the United States, in fact, all on this continent recognize the equality of man, though in some but prospectively possessed. The United States is the Russia of this continent, and her policy is, and ultimately will be found to be as detrimental to the interest of the less powerful, though independent and free people, as Russia's now is to those in Europe. At the time of the revolution with the Spanish colonies on this continent, the United States, then far less powerful than now, entirely checked the spirit of freedom and revolution, and prevented the accomplishment of the scheme then on foot, which would long since have freed the continent, doing at one blow more injury than her existence has ever done good.

But our hopes that the next revolution will be successful, is in the British Government, of which a large proportion are blacks. And the numbers should be increased by accessions from the free as well as the slave states.

An Africo-American.

New York, Jan. 15th, 1855.

REMARKS.

We want no better evidence of the advantage of Emigration to British America of the colored people of the States, than the above letter. It is very clear that Africo American and the class he represents—the thinking portion of his people—have not as yet a clear idea of the philosophy of the British Government with respect to its subjects.

The thoroughly pro-slavery idea that whatever is done for the colored people of America must be done by colored people alone, as colored British subjects, colored American citizens, by corps of colored scientific men, colored adventurers or as a colored class at home, more seriously affects the success of any proper measures for their benefit—because carrying out directly the policy of their enemies—than all the efforts made in the right direction can do in their favor.

But how can Africo American be free from the taint of Americanism, though sincere in his views, surrounded as he is by American influences, wading in that stagnant pool that so many of his brethren contend about with all the virulence of men fighting for solid ground? Talk about what the British Government should do! Pray think a moment, Mr. American, before publishing before all Israel and the sun, what the British Government should do, else the British people might think, as said Randolph, "you understand our 'tick ticks' doubtless, Mr. American, but you do not our 'tactics'". While agreeing that men have the right to talk, write, publish, and what not, we are pained to see sensible men led away contrary to their better judgment, into an expression of the most palpable contradictions, simply from the force of a position that they can change at any moment by changing their ground. Were Africo American to take a British stand point instead of a Yankee one, he might see the absurdity of attempting for Africa by a handful of colored settlers as missionaries or what not; what in the present march of civilisation, white and colored people combined have failed to accomplish, though supported and sustained by the most powerful governments. At least he would not "calculate" the profits of a corps of colored scientific men, before being quite sure he could raise such a body.

We perfectly agree with the writer, that British sway should predominate on this continent, but by no means can we coincide in its implied supremacy merely because a large number of British subjects in America are colored, or because colored men only have wrongs; wherever slavery exists we find white men having good grounds of complaint, but wherever British supremacy is acknowledged colored men, as well as white, have their rights—these to our minds are good reasons for wishing success to and laboring for British dominance in America, Africa, and wherever the genius of liberty may lead her; but this distinct African or colored nationality scheme we hope may be scouted, by every class, as puerile and impracticable.

S.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Gaines on Submission, or an Anti-Emigrationist Reviewed.

"I dare do all that may become a man.
Who dares do more is none."

SHAKESPEARE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—In the *Freeman* of the 20th date, we have a communication which is headed "Emigration." If I had been the author, I should have headed it "SUBMISSION!" for the contrast is so great between his subject and argument, that it loses much of the weight which it should have, to support an old condemned principle, under a new phase. In many instances, men who undertake to defend preconceived ideas and notions, have more weight and influence than their position or their vindication merits. I am sorry to know that such is the present case; for it is lamentable that an individual, possessing the talents, genius, and general intelligence of Mr. J. I. Gaines, should be found wasting them in such a cause—namely, *A submission of the Colored People of the United States to American Despotism.* Mr. Gaines has boldly accused those who favor Emigration, as probably you are aware of looking at the picture in a one-sided manner, both publicly and privately; and his article proves to an undeniable conclusion by its motto; yea, by its author's frank confession he stands to his eyes plunged into the horrible dilemma, which he has warned some to beware of.

Pardon, reader, we will not call for *consistency*, just here. And he has further publicly and privately charged that Emigrationists were cowards, and would not meet an opponent on the question. I am happy to know and inform you that it has been tested and proven to the public a misrepresentation. His wholesale charges and challenges were accepted by the Rev. A. R. Green, on the proposition,—*That the moral, Civil, Religious and Political Elevation of the Colored Race of the United States, would be most speedily secured by an Emigration to British America.* It being the position which has been advocated by the Emigrationist all the time, yet he peremptorily refused to take an issue with him. Thus you see the taunts thrown out by Jenkins, one of our friend's abettors in *Douglass' Paper*, has proven nothing but ebullitions, emanating from an excited imagination. Our friend Gaines has been, and is acknowledged to be, the most ultra anti-emigrationist in the West, and also the most talented one; and since he has acknowledged our position, or proposition, by stating he did not deny, and believed it, it would be inconsistent for him to take an issue on a proposition which he believed was the fact. As emigrationists, we conceive our point is gained; the cockatrice has been handled in his den, and has proved harmless; thus far. He says, in the first place: I remark there is no prejudice against color. Color points out the object of condition. —of contempt. I would here digress again. During the evening of an expected debate, between himself and Rev. A. R. Green, we were trying till after eleven o'clock at night, I believe, to narrow down, lengthen, and expound the proposition until it was the proper size, to contain enough of his position for him to deliver a vindication of the principle of submission, during which time we had a large waiting audience of ladies and gentlemen, but it was of no avail. On several occasions of the meeting he often arose and retorted to facts which were hard for him to acknowledge; and, on one occasion, I understood him to affirm, that a colored man can rise, here to the highest position,—here, in Cincinnati!—to which I respectfully demur. He further stated that Cincinnati could boast of colored wholesale grocery establishments, coal merchants, furniture makers, &c. Do these men that he brings before the public and himself, exhibit in any degree the social condition of the masses? The grocer cannot have that assistance from his brethren which is necessary to insure him success in it. Why? From that inveterate northern prejudice of color the great mass of the colored family cannot follow those avocations which ensure prosperity and independence. And those who are in such positions are not acknowledged by the whites on terms of social and civil equality. He cannot name an instance where such have been socially acknowledged by the white family in the same circumstances. Why is it not the case? *Prejudice against color.*

Again, in the south, there are men of color possessing wealth equal to nine-tenths of the community in which they reside, and their condition is as honorable, as far as wealth is concerned, as man can wish, or heart desire; for many of them cannot trace their lineage to slavery; yet they are deprived of every principle of manhood there, and those in the most affluent circumstances have to bear more social and personal oppression from the foul demon of prejudice against color than many of their fellows not so well provided with the necessaries of life, because they fear being divested of their wealth, in case they should repudiate their many wrongs, and seek redress which civil laws should guarantee to them. I knew a free man of color, whose wealth is taxed for about $40,000, who feared to sue a white man for a just debt; and the application to the northern States is keener and deeper than in the southern States; it is the same from Maine to Louisiana. Here, I forbear. Should you feel disposed to insert this, my first article, to a newspaper, I hope it will not retard the influence and mission of your journal.

Permit me to hope, in conclusion, that my reflections on Mr. G.'s article, if he deigns to read them, will not be displeasing to him, and far from making him my enemy. In many things, I am a great admirer of him, and would he weild his influence and pen for what will promote our welfare and elevation, in time he would second no statesman.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL A. S. LOWERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1855.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The royal mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. Lott, arrived here, en route for Boston, at an early hour this a. m. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 3rd instant.

Her advices are one week later than those by the *Atlantic*.

Polical news is of a highly important character, as was predicted at the departure of the *Atlantic*.

The resignation of Lord John Russell was followed by that of the entire Aberdeen Ministry, and up to the latest moment no new Cabinet had been constructed.

Lord Derby had been invited by Her Majesty to form a new ministry, but his efforts had been unsuccessful.

Affairs in the Crimea remain in exactly the same condition as last reported, and there had been no fighting of importance.

Germanic relations were in as complicated a condition as ever, indeed new difficulties were daily springing up.

Details of the Asia's News.

LATEST.

In Parliament the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea, the first week in March. Rumour says Admirals Seymour and Martin will command.

Prussia and the Negotiation.

Prussia is preparing for action. An important despatch, dated Berlin, 21st ultimo, says the Prussian Government has ordered the immediate mobilization of her army, and the 48th and 68th corps were ordered to occupy the provinces of Saxony and Schleswig.

A Prussian despatch, dated January 2nd, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia.

Prussia is not informed of the tenor of the preceding deliberations. She regards the admission of a Prussian representative to the Vienna conference as indispensable to her accession to the treaty.

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through the Prussian territory was catagorically refused.

The Siege.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 10.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with a view of taking important points of defence in the flank of the reserve. Two divisions of the French army will immediately leave their camps on the British left and take up a new position on the right. The object is partially to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

The galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava. It is expected the explosion would damage the foundation of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

The Danube.

Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating in Reni, and Said Pacha has proceeded with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnoisance from Fort Tultscha on the 10th and 11th, between the Salina mouths of the Danube, and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburgh "Journal" gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoitering force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped by the orders of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The Russians now occupy their previous position.

The new Russian defences of Odessa are completed, mounting 110 guns.

The fortifications of Anapa, Kaffa, Keilsh, and Sugakpali are being strengthened.

The death of Judge Panet, and the retirement of Judge Rolland has created two vacancies on the Bench. Mr. Morin has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Panet, and it is expected that either Drummond or Badgley, will be appointed in the Hon. Mr. Rolland's place. The Hon. Jean Chabot, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Hon J. P. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary, have retired from the Cabinet. Joseph Cauchon, Esq., M. P., for the County of Montmorencie, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in room of the Hon. Mr. Morin. Francois Lemieux, Esq., M. P., for the County of Levis, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in room of the Hon. Mr. Chabot; and George Etienne Cartier, Esq., M. P., for the County of Vercheres, Provincial Secretary, in room of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau.

THE HIGHER LAW.—The first law of Congress for restoring fugitive slaves required it should be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that the person brought before him belonged to the claimant. Soon after it was passed, as tradition says, one was brought before Judge Harrington of Vermont, an abundance of proof produced, and a certificate asked for. "Your proof does not satisfy me," said the Judge. "Not satisfy your honor!" exclaimed the claimant, "what then will satisfy you?" "Nothing short of a bill of sale from God Almighty," replied the Judge.—This was just after the revolution.

Preserving Butter.

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrowy consistency and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Halters,	0	6		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

CURRENCY TABLE.

S.	D.		CTS.	S.	D.		CTS.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1¼	1	1	....	21⅛
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅜	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅛
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅓
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅛	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅓	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅛	5	0	....	100

MARKETS.

TORONTO, February 16, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	40	0	a	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	4	a	7	8
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	2	a	4	6
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	9	a	2	11
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	3	a	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	107	0	a	115	0
Straw—per ton	50	0	a	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	22	6	a	25	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	22	6	a	28	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	27	6
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	3½	a	0	4
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Tub Butter—per lb	0	10	a	0	11
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	0	10	a	1	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	a	5	0
Geese—each	2	6	a	3	9
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	1	3	a	1	10½
Potatoes—per bushel	2	9	a	3	1
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	10
Coal—per ton	32	6	a	50	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—4lb loaf	0	0	a	0	9

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOFT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, Silk Velvets and Plushes, French Merinoes and Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

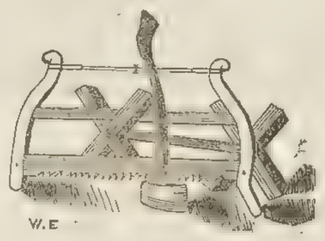
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

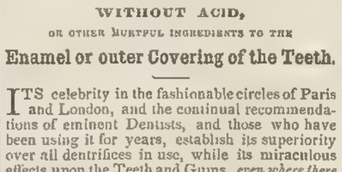
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- - -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- - -	7.40	P.M.	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- - -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- - -	8 20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- - -	8.45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby	- - -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- - -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- - -	A.M. 10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	- - -	9.10	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	- - -	9.25	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10 00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5 40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30	3 00
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12 10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4 25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4 35	6 55	5.00
Lobo	- - -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- - -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- - -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- - -	P.M. 12 05			
Wardsville	- - -	12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- - -	1.15			
Chatham	- - -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- - -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- - -	- -	P.M.	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12 35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- - -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2 10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8.20	- -	2.25	5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6 40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4 25	7 45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3 15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11 20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2 00	6 20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, AIR-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1851.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enum

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleach ng powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Citer, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines; Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six-pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchoue, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85.. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72	[51].
2d do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100	each.
3d do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100	each.
4th do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.		
5th do	1 to 35 inc.	do		
6th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	114.
7th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	123.
8th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	119.
9th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129.
10th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36,	137
12th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	140
13th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
14th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
15th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	151
16th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	150
17th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36,	157
18th do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36,	123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,		100	acres each.
2d do	1 to 35	do about		do
3d do	1 to 35	do do		do
4th do	1 to 35	do do		do
5th do	1 to 35	do do		do
6th do	1 to 35	do do		do
7th do	1 to 35	do do		do
8th do	1 to 35	do do		do
9th do	1 to 35	do do		do
10th do	1 to 35	do do		do
11th do	10,16 to 35	do do		do
12th do	1 to 35	do do		do
13th do	1 to 35	do do		do
14th do	1 to 35	do do		do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100	acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do		do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90	do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100	acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;			
3d Con	1 to 8	inc about	100	acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9	inc about	100	acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14	inc about	100	acres each
6th Con	1 to 14	inc do		15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19	inc about	100	acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20	inc do		21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25	inc about	100	acres each
10th Con	1 to 25	inc do		26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30	inc about	100	acres each
12th Con	1 to 30	inc do		31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30	inc. about	100	acres each, 31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30	inc. about	100	each, 31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31-(62),
7th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30	in. about	100	each, 31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30	inc. "		31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30	inc. about	100	each, 31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30	inc. "		31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30	inc. about	125	each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 173 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 2 [5], 3 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 5 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

1855.

Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology *versus* Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

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SECOND THOUSAND
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Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1855. 44

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☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counseling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

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PROSPECTUS.

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AND WEEKLY

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VOLUME II. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855. { NUMBER 2.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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And Weekly Advertiser.

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THE
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And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East
TORONTO, C. W.

TERMS:

Advance Subscriptions, or within one month of the time of subscribing, 7s. 6d. [$1,50], per annum. Beyond that time, 10s. [$2.]

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Poetry.

From Putnam's Magazine.

TWO LITTLE STARS.

Two little stars, at eventide,
Rose in the azure, side by side,
And 'mid the glittering orbs on high,
Floated serenely through the sky.
They sparkled with a trembling ray,
But rovingly pursued their way,
Though others blazed more brilliant far than they!

The night stole on—but with it came
A sweeping storm, in mist and flame,
Which hung with gloom the starry dome,
And lashed the billows into foam,
While like a phantom, stern and stark,
Stretching its thin arms in the dark,
Through the wild chaos tossed my trembling bark!

The night wore on—the angry blast
Had spent its fury, and was past,
And gentle zephyrs wooed to rest
The troubled ocean's heaving breast,
When, far above, amid the blue,
As one by one the clouds withdrew,
Those little loving stars came beaming through!

And on they went, with rising force,
Up to the zenith of their course,
Till in the Orient's rosy light
Melted the shadows of the night;
And then, with undiminished ray,
Still side by side, they stole away,
Lost in the glory of the coming day!

Thus, dearest, onward, side by side,
Through youth, the spirit's eventide,
Up to the night of Life have we
Humbly fulfilled our destiny;
And though around the rich and great
Are glittering in far loftier state,
Contentedly we share our lowlier fate!

And thus, though storms may come and go,
Shrouding with gloom the world below,
Above the tumult, as we rise,
In calm communion with the skies,
Still be it ours, serenely bright,
To bless the darkness of the night,
Cheering the tempest-toss'd with heavenly light!

And when, at length, each end attained,
The zenith of our course is gained—
As side by side those stars withdrew,
Still riding in the brightening blue,
Still beaming with unbroken ray—
As gently may we glide away,
In the effulgence of immortal day!

Literature.

From Chambers's Journal.

Image-Worship.

Unlettered man is not the only idolator. Even in our own well-taught community, mechanical as its spirit is thought to be, we find images set up and worshipped, infinitely more fantastic than any of those erected in joss-house or temple. Yonder barrister passing down Chancery lane in gown and wig, smart and practical, repudiative of poets and artists, thinks himself the very essence of sober worldliness. Institute a search into the contents of his busy brain, and you find an idol perched there—a religion to him, should he have no other. This idol is an embodiment of the idea predominant in his mind—that of the position of chancellor, to his conception the highest dignity on earth. To this, at every interval of occupation, does he bow down with the most abject adoration; to this tend all his dreams of day and night; a visionary he, even while rising early and sleeping late, engaged in a pursuit demanding the most plodding industry, advancing step by step in the confidence of the attorneys, and quietly, steadily 'biding his time.' Not less is the toiling merchant filled with a shrine and an idol adapted to the worship of his inner man. With him it is the idea of some fine old firm, the name of which moves markets, and thrills through the nervous system of banks, with a prestige there is no resisting. Deep in bales and ledger-figures are his hands and eyes: no time does he seem to spare for any but the most mechanical details of his calling; yet, all the while, there is a worship going on within, loud with praise and aspiration as any that ever filled a church.

There are images, too, set up in strange, out-world places, which have other but equally abiding influences on their devout worshipper. Those who follow the 'pomp and circumstances of war' have their peculiar idol. The soldier moulds it out of the clay ploughed up by his horse's hoofs on fields heaped with the dead and dying; he hews its laurel crown with his burnished sword, as the Druids of old did the sacred mistletoe with a golden sickle; he drapes it with banners wrung from the powerless hand of the enemy; and at the close of the fight, bows down before it in the light of the waning watch-fires, invoking it by the proud names of Fame and Glory. Patient is he, for its sake, of toil and hardship—the shivering night-bivouac; the lengthy, struggling march over hostile ground, beset by horrible phantoms in a thousand shapes; exhaustion, thirst, and hunger, surprises, ambuscades, home-sickness, pestilence, and death. The sailor has a twin-deity to this. Standing at his gun, he feels it nerve his arm, strengthening the dauntless metal within his hardy frame; or, rising up before him on his lonely night-watch from the crest of some monster billow, it grants him sweet visions of one more alien flag planted by his hand in the old Greenwich Hall. He pictures not the wrecked and maimed figure—crushed, limbless, halt, bowed, and decrepit—above which those folds float in the welcome day of his far-seen triumph; he sees nothing but the waving ensign, bought with his best blood, and presented to his country in exchange for a little hard gold, and some equally hard salt-beef and weevilly biscuit. And where, O ye Cynics, who float at glory!—where, without such idols, moulded and framed out of the best metal of the land—where were your boasted birthright of liberty; your citizen-rights; your uninvaded pastures, eloquent with the peaceful sound of Sabbath bells? Where your swelling fatherland pride, your lofty patriotism, your ignorance of the knout, and ignorance of the bastinado?

The would-be discoverer of lands hitherto unknown, has also his mere mortal deity. He too, like the soldier and the sailor, has a shrine for his special worship; he, too, prostrates himself before the goddess Renown. In his case, the blindness of devotion is equal to its fervour. For the sake of some possible after-day's memory in the minds of his fellow-men—the graven image in his soul—he is content to take the chances of perishing by a fate which has little or nothing of the heroic. His cherished idea is that of giving some new piece of ground to the future geographer, to be marked, perhaps by, his own name. In this 'forlorn hope' he goes forth to die on some inhospitable shore, the cruel savage for his fieldmate, and the barren, unproductive earth for his last housing-place. The renown he looked for becomes all summed up in a vague suspicion that he may have perished where no living eye, save that of the frozen bear or the scared eagle, beheld either his sufferings or his sacrifice. All, possibly, that will ever be known of him is, that wherever he disappeared, a relic shall be found in the hands of a bewildered savage—a love-token, hoarded for years, and religiously borne with him even to the desert's brink, to be at last hung round an Esquimaux's neck! Or, it may be, a coin useless to procure food where food was none, serving to deck some squatter in the snow: or some article of household use or custom, bearing its engraved heraldic motto: a legend conveying no meaning to the untaught being in whose hands it lies, a curious enigma which countless ages could never solve for him in his benighted ignorance, but strangely beautiful and touching in its old plain simplicity to those forlorn ones who may one day, by some inexplicable chance, recover the lost relic, repeating its well-known inscription of him who is no more—*Spero meliora!*

Perhaps the most worthless and ungodlike of all the images set up by man, is the idol moulded by the grasping hand of the miser. Can anything be more humiliating to poor human nature, than the sight of a shrunk and time-wrinkled visage, gazing up in adoration at a lumpish divinity in the form of a huge unwieldy money-bag? Surely it is the very dry skeleton of ambition than can see itself in a winding-sheet of bank-paper, or find a joy in the idea of lying muffled in the grave amid a useless pile of gold-dust. Yet, strange as it may seem, for such an end do some men 'scorn delights and live laborious days,' hugging the burnished idol, pursuing the mystic shadow of a good, on the substance of which the man of ordinary reason cannot lay so much as a finger! Nothing comes up to the miser's greed in the mere force of absurdity. The maniac's hallucinations weigh light in the balance. There is something, though frightful, almost sublime in the fervour with which the poor lunatic bows down before the god of his idolatry; or rather, we should say, stands erect in its ideal presence. Even when most abject in his worship, he will tell you in excuse that the throned deity that claimed the homage of his knee 'the likeness of a kingly crown had on.' He himself grows regal as he looks on it; the 'majesty of Denmark' is as nothing to the dignity which lifts him above earth, and gives to his iron tread the march of a monarch after victory! The greatness which is his idol, and in the presence and worship of which his mind has given way, hangs round him like the true imperial purple. Haply he has passed out from the poor debtor's prison, spirit-broken and abashed, to tread the floors of Bethehem, the self-elected ruler over countless millions of crouching slaves. Wo to the misguided subject who shall dare to approach his august presence, and not lick the dust beneath his feet! In his rich poverty—in his sublime, threadbare grandeur—in his moneyless wealth—in his sad, perilous, but lofty aspirations—is he not a king? Ay, every inch a king!

And so, like the valiant Crusaders of old time, we each and all alike journey towards some cherished altar-ground of our hope—some distant and visionary Salem of our souls. Earnest and eager, we spur onward, full of such vivid aspiration, such devout longing, as is needful to carry us across the desert that must intervene between us and the immaculate shrine of our chosen ideal. The spirit of enterprise within us is the true dragon-slayer: our crusade is against the infidel—Despair. Beheld through the softening medium of distance, hope, and a great courage, glorious appears the struggle, and sanctified the end. Yet all our gain in the issue may prove but the tomb of a lost or disappointed ambition—an empty and barren sepulchre. So be it; the pursuit is all. Still let but our ambition be a worthy one; and the more earnest, the more self-denying, the more unflagging, are our endeavors to attain to the object of it, the wiser shall we grow, and the better able shall we be to sustain defeat, or to use our victory as become us. Better than an exististence that stagnates without aim or design, is the stir and turmoil of the world's most crowded path; better the dangers of the wild-boar hunt, than the slothful office of the swineherd. To be a sage, a hero, or a martyr, we must have an object to live for, or a cause for which to die.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—It is related by Dr. Scudder, that on his return from his mission in India, after a long absence, he was standing on the deck of a steamer, with his son, a youth, when he heard a gentleman using loud and profane language. "See friend," said the doctor, accosting the stranger, "this boy—my son—was born and brought up in a heathen country and a land of Pagan idolatry, but in all his life, he never heard a man blaspheme his Maker until now." The man colored, blurted out an apology, and looked not a little ashamed of himself. If there is any custom more silly than duelling, it is that of using profane language; but it is as common as lying, and there is hardly a dirty-nosed urchin in the street that will not swear as bravely as any "gentleman" that walks Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

LIVING BY ONE'S WITS.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Nine persons sailed from Basle, down the Rhine. A Jew, who wished to go to Shalampi, was allowed to come on board and journey with them, on condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it; but the only money there was therein, was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude. For he thought to himself, "Something may be earned, even upon the water. There is many a man who has grown rich upon the Rhine."

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was the object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas! is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thuringen and Saint Veit, the passengers, one after the other grew silent, and gazed down the river until one cried:

"Come, Jew, do you not know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their long stay in the wilderness."

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep." And he proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and propound very curious questions to each other, and he, with their permission would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions, should pay the one who proponded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently, should receive a twelve kreutzer piece.

The proposal pleased the company; and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked, at random, whatever entered his head.

Thus, for example, the first one asked—"How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliah eat upon an empty stomach?"

All said it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid his twelve kreutzers.

But the Jew said, "One; for he who has eaten an egg, cannot eat a second upon an empty stomach," and the others paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought, "Wait, Jew, I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win my piece. Why did the Apostle Paul write the second Epistle to the Corinthians?"

The Jew said—"Because he was not in Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer piece.

When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way.

"Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and still completes it in time?"

"The ropemaker, if he is industrious," said the Jew.

In the meanewhile they drew near to a village, and one said to the other.

"That is Bamlach."

Then the fourth asked,

"In what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said, "In February, for that has only twenty-eight days."

The fifth said—"There are two natural brothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

The Jew said—"The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now jumped out of the water, and the sixth asked.

"What fish have their eyes nearest together?"

The Jew said—"The smallest."

"How can a man ride from Basle to Bern in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?"

The Jew said—"When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot."

The eighth asked,

"When a man rides in the winter time from Bern to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?"

The Jew said—"He must make fists out of them."

The ninth was the last. This one asked,

"How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

The Jew said—"The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases."

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked, with an air of mischievious friendliness,

"How can a man fry two trouts in three pans so that a trout may lie in each pan?"

No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve kreutzer piece. But when the ninth desired that he should answer it himself, he frankly acknowledged that he knew not how the trout could be fried in such a way.

Then was it maintained that this was unfair in the Jew; but he stoutly affirmed that there was no provision for it in the agreement, save that he who could not answer the question should pay the kreutzers, and he fulfilled the agreement by paying that sum to the ninth of his comrades who had asked him to solve it himself. But they all being rich merchants, and grateful for the amusement which had passed an hour or two very pleasantly for them—laughed heartily over their loss, and at the Jew's cunning.

Now, as it will be no difficult matter to compute what the Jew gained, we leave this for the reader to do, merely putting them in mind that the price of his passage was eighteen kreutzers.

Job and his Troubles.

It was Shakespeare who said—"when sorrows come, they come nor single spies but in battalions," and the Patriarch Job was a fair exemplification of it. Some must be cruel only to be kind.

Job obtained redress for all his sufferings before he died. Although kindly advised by his friends to take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing them, he refused and lived through an ocean of difficulties. In these uncouth times there are many who ought to imitate Job in patience and perseverance. Job's sorrows, the result of Satan's calumny, came upon him astoundingly rapid. The greatest of all the men of the east in worldly possessions and in integrity was envied and slandered by the devil. The great are even envied and very frequently victimized by the low cunning Satans who go to and fro in the earth, and walk up and down in it. While Job was in the height of domestic bliss and worldly prosperity, the devil had so worked upon the author of all happiness that he was permitted to afflict the most upright man that the world had known. Job's asses, his oxen, his servants, his sheep, his camels, and indeed everything that was his was slain and carried away by the Chaldeans in a night. And not only that, a great wind came, and smiting the four corners of the house, fell upon his young men and they were dead. Job was literally naked as when born—without possessions, without family, and, as is in such circumstances ever the case, without many real friends. And with this distressing state of things the devil was not content. Job was smitten with sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown. He sat down among the ashes, and his wife advised him to curse the supposed cause of his troubles and die. That Job would not do, but he regretted that he had been born—the thing which he had greatly feared had come upon him. His sufferings were augmented by unjust suspicions and reflections. Job's afflictions were attributed by Elephaz to unworthiness and irreligion—he was alleged by the demanite to be a fool whose substance the robber had swallowed up,—Job mildly replying, although affliction cometh not out of the ground, man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward. Job trusted for succour, knowing that there is a power which taketh the cunning in their own craftiness and which protecteth the poor from the mighty. But he was not without complaint. Bitterly did he complain of his own restlessness, wish for death, and denounce the hypocrite whose hope was to perish—"the congregations of hypocrites shall consume the tabernacles of bribery;" "they conceive mischief and bring forth vanity, and their belly prepareth deceit." He considered his days past, his purpose broken off, and even the thoughts of his heart—"as for my hope where shall I see it?" Ten times was he reproached by his friends, when Elihu came to the rescue saying great men are not always wise, nor the aged judicious, and that affliction was all for the best. At last the workings of Providence were directly revealed to Job, who humbled himself. His "friends" were made to beg his pardon; and Job relieved from his afflictions, obtained twice as much as he had before. Then came all his brethren, and all his sisters and all that they had been of his acquaintance before, and did eat bread with him in his house, bemoaned, and comforted him, every man giving him a piece of money and every one an earring of gold. He obtained a new stock of cattle and he had sons and daughters who were the bravest and the finest of the land.

The book of Job is the most admired of any in the Bible. It is so correct a picture of man's position in prosperity and in adversity. The reasoning is so beautiful, the aspiration so sublime, the precepts so ennobling, the language so eloquent, the truth so transparent that it cannot be read without advantage, even by the infidel. In the whole book there is nothing doubtful by reason of obscurity. Every passage is either simple and clear or grand and striking. The majesty and the misery of a past age are vividly exhibited, and we are led to the conclusions, that Solomon was correct in saying—"there is nothing new under the Sun." How many are there who have been literally cast upon the dunghill through the treachery, the misrepresentations, and hypocrisy of others, and how few have survived such treachery, and been restored to former acquaintances, ready to reward those who need it not and whom, in trouble, they know not? Let the world judge. It seems to us as if Job had been the editor of a daily newspaper,—who seemed to think it would be sufficient punishment for his enemy to write a book; and in that book of Job, allusions, we are told, is made to the electric telegraph—"canst thou send lightnings hither and thither to say "here am I"—and to steamships in the great leviathan to be played as a bird, to be parted among the merchants, out of whose mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out, and who maketh the deep boil like a pot—and to the locomotive in the Behemoth the chief of ways who pierceth through snares and drinketh up Jordan at a draught. Troubles a daily editor doubtless has, but when these are added to by treachery, hypocrisy, and calumny it is almost enough to make a saint take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them. —*Quebec Observer.*

Phosphorus.

It is now just two hundred years since phosphorus was first obtained by Brand, of Hamburgh. So wonderful was the discovery then considered, that Kraft, an eminent philosopher of the day, gave Brand three hundred dollars for the secret of its preparation. Kraft then travelled, and visited nearly all the courts of Europe, exhibiting phosphorus to kings and nobles. In appearance, phosphorus resembles bees' wax; but it is more transparent, approaching to the coast of amber. Its name, which is derived from the Greek, signifies "light-bearer," and is indicative of its most distinguishing quality, being self-luminous. Phosphorus, when exposed to the air, shines like a star, giving out a beautiful lambent greenish light. Phosphorus dissolves in warm sweet oil. If this phosphorized oil be rubbed over the face in the dark, the features assume a ghastly appearance, and the experimentallist looks like a veritable living Will-o'-the-Wisp. The origin of phosphorus is the most remarkable thing concerning it. Every other substance with which we are acquainted can be traced either to the earth or air; but phosphorus seems to be of animal origin. Of all animals, man contains the most; and of the various parts of the body, the brain yields by analysis more phosphorus than any other. This fact is of no little moment. Every thought has perhaps a phosphoric source. It is certain that the most intellectual beings contain the most phosphorus. It generally happens that when a singular discovery is made, many years elapse before any application of it is made to the welfare and happiness of man. This remark applies to phosphorus. It is only the other day that it was sold at five shillings an ounce; now it is so cheap that the penniless portion of our population hawk it about in the form of matches. But what a noble, life, light, and fire-giving office does it fill! For commercial purposes—match-making—phosphorus is extracted from burnt bones. The demand for it is now so great, that many tons are annually prepared. When Kraft travelled, he had not more than half an ounce to set before the king!"

Tobacco in the Cars.

We need a second car for tobacco-chewers and spitters. Whilst our sires and sons are tilting about the country continually, we take one or two journeys a year. These, with us, are great events. Our trunks and carpet-bags are polished up, and a new dress is generally bought for the occasion. All excitement with the preparations and anticipations, we enter the cars. What is it that smells so? What is this slimy, slippery stuff, on the floor? What are these men doing? Are they sick at the stomach—are they all afflicted with the water-brash? Their lips are brown—a dark juice runs form the sides of their mouths. How queer they talk. They utter one sentence, then turn and spit out another, as if every alternate idea was a refuse one, unworthy of utterance. We hasten on—pass through car after car, to find a decent spot, and clean people; but in vain. So, in despair, we take a seat anywhere, elevate our feet, tuck up our skirts, and there sit, like a bird on perch, in continual fear lest our clothes may touch the muddy pool below. But who can sit curled up all day? We must come down at last. Nature will stand up and stretch herself.

On my last journey, a well-dressed man, seemingly a gentleman, squirted a stream of tobacco juice on my dress, three times. He sat looking out of the window, admiring, perhaps, the Catskill mountains, or thinking of some great questions of the day—of Free Trade, or the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. I hated to bring him down from from such heights, to my Tweed travelling dress, but the last squirt was too much. "Sir," said I, pointing to my dress, "will you be kind enough to squirt your tobacco juice in another direction." He blushed to the eyes, and did not spit on me again for the rest of the journey, which, of course, I considered an act of great kindness and forbearance on his part.—*Mrs. Stanton's "Letters to Railroad Directors."*

FALL OF MONT BLANC.—The *Echo du Mont Blanc* publishes the following from a correspondent:—"At 6 o'clock p. m., of the 26th ult., the summit of the mountain between the village of Magland and La Perriere gave way, and fell with a frightful crash. The commotion caused all the houses of the village to shake for more than two minutes; we thought that we were about to be swallowed up by an earthquake. When things became somewhat calm, I saw a mass of stone, sand, and earth, surmounted by a cloud of dust, filling all the valley; and stone, earth and sand continued to fall for seven minutes. From time to time the fall recommenced, but with less noise. The first fall shook all the houses on the other side of the Arve, but it appears that no one was injured. Nearly all the trees in a wood have been broken down. The road and the marsh which are between the river and the mountain are covered for a length of upwards of 100 yards, and a width of about 26, with stones of all sizes and with earth to a depth of more than ten feet. It is calculated that the fall took place from near the village of Perhabs, at a height of about 507 feet. There is a probability that a further fall will take place, but it is not likely to endanger the village of Magland."

PORT WINE.—From an official return of the quantity of port wine shipped from Portugal during the year 1854 we copy the following statement: "To Great Britain, 33,831 pipes, against 46,834 in 1853; Brazil, 1,274; Canada, 952; Hamburg, 814; Australia, 639, against 2,521 1853; Sweden, 444; Denmark, 426; United States, 326; Portuguese possessions, 245; Newfoundland, 182; Bremen, 64; Prussia, 30; France, 15; Holland, 10." It thus appears, that of the large quantity of stuff sold here as port wine, only 326 pipes came direct from the country where alone the genuine article is procured.

Free Labor.

The more we dwell upon the varied and extended significance of this term, the more truthfully and completely it seems to define and comprehend the ideas and sentiments embraced and represented in the anti-slavery movement.

To chattelize man for his labor has been the great temptation and incentive to the wicked cupidity of his fellow. To obtain his toil without compensation is the motive which has rifled Africa of myriads of human beings, and perpetrated the horrors of the "middle passage." Were it not for this single object, slavery could not exist for a moment. To emancipate, to free labor, involves all that is embraced in the abolition of slavery. It expresses more than this to our mind. It puts forth a grand idea, intelligible to all the millions of the human race who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. Labor—patient, persevering, self-rewarding, hopeful and true—is, we believe, one of the crown dignities of humanity.

If it be true, that one of the elements of the air we breathe is so vital to our existence, that we could not live an hour should it be withdrawn or tainted, it is equally true that manual labor is as vital an element of the prosperity of any community. Slavery is the most unmitigated and degrading indignity that can be inflicted on labor. It is more than a wrong, more than a cruelty; for the victims of mere wrong and cruelty often command the honor and respect, as well as sympathy of manhind. But slavery degrades, abases labor to the condition of the brute beast of burden; hence, in the countries in which it exists, every occupation involving labor is smutched with a shade of shame; hence, those born in such countries to the necessity of labor, if they have any feeling of self-respect beating in their bosoms, are forced to flee beyond the limits of the curse. But if this eclipse be total over the land of bondage, it is partial everywhere. No one may say how the estimation in which labor was held in the freest country in the world has been affected by the existence of slavery. No one may say by how many or by how few links of association the most industrious and virtuous artisan in New England or Old England is connected with the condition of the slave in the rice-fields of Carolina. No one may say how insidiously and widely the idea is working its way into the political and industrial economies of the freest nations, that the condition of slavery must, somehow, be accepted as the base line, the point of departure of their operations; that, somehow, it must determine the compensation and the honor of labor. Hence, we hear on all sides a great deal about the introduction of Coolies, or Chinese, into the different slave States, as a substitute for the enslaved Africans. But what fits them for substitutes? Why, chiefly, their capacity to live on a penny worth of rice per day; their willingness, perhaps, to work for sixpence from sun to sun. Put this and that together in the popular ratiocination of this political economy, and they mean this; if ever free labor shall cultivate the cotton, rice, or corn-fields of the south, it shall be brought down as near to the lowest level of slavery as possible, in the matter of compensation. Is that all? No! it shall be brought down as near to the level of slavery in the quality of dignity as in that of compensation itself. Slavery is to measure and determine both. Slavery is to be the base line, on which the economist is to plant one foot of his compass, and, with the other, step off a thin parallel on which free men may work for sixpence a-day, and live on raw turnips or a handful of rice. We earnestly hope that the working men of every free country will awake to the importance of this subject; that they will see the bearing of slavery upon their own condition; then will they perceive the length and breadth of the meaning of Free Labor. Under this banner will they rally, with sympathies and interests that beat and throb with all that is precious in their early hopes and well-being.—*Burritt's Bond of Brotherhood.*

THE MONTMORENCI CONE is already of great magnitude, and worthy of a visit, especially from the stranger who has not yet witnessed this extraordinary phenomenon of nature. The roads are in excellent order, the sliding good, and the ascent to the very summit of the higher cone is rendered facile by a flight of stairs cut in the ice. The hotel below the cliff has been renovated and newly furnished throughout, by its present proprietor, Mr. Hickey, whom pic-nic-ers will find ready at all times to provide the best accommodation that can be desired.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1855.

Parliament re-assembled to-day, after its brief adjournment.

General Simpson's Mission to the Crimea.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH directed the attention of the Secretary of State for War to a pledge which had been given by the late Government, to award a clasp to the troops which had fought at Balaklava, a medal to the seamen who had manned the batteries in front of Sebastopol, and an honorary order of merit to be attainable by men of all ranks. He hoped that in these respects the present Government would carry out the pledge which had been given by the late Government. Contrasting the relative duties performed by officers of the staff, and officers of the line, he stated that the former were not so exposed to personal danger as the latter, and he suggested that efficient means should be taken to inspect and report the services of regimental officers. He also remarked upon the large number of men who had been killed in the East, when compared with the number of officers, and he attributed this disproportion to the want of conduct on the part of the officers in command. In conclusion, the noble earl bore a high testimony to the soldier-like qualities and ability of General Simpson, who had been recently appointed to the command of the 2nd division in the East.

Lord PANMURE complained of the inconvenience of being called upon to give categorical answers affecting an important department, of which no notice had been given. He concurred, however, in the propriety of conferring those honours which had been suggested, and assured the House no time would be lost in redeeming the pledge of the late Government upon the subject. He took occasion to compliment his predecessor (the Duke of Newcastle) upon the mode in which he had administered the War Department. Much, no doubt, remained to be done; but his noble friend had laid the foundation of an efficient system. He alluded especially to the importance of the land transport service, which had been entirely organized by the Duke of Newcastle. It was his intention to investigate the subject of the distribution of honours, and to see that jus ice was done to the regimental officers. General Simpson had been sent to the East, not to take command of a vacant division, but to inspect the general staff, from the highest to the lowest, and to be, in fact, the chief of the staff, conveying the orders from Lord Raglan to the various heads, and seeing that these orders were promptly and implicitly obeyed. From this appointment he anticipated that both the Adjutant-General and the Quarter-master-General's department would be rendered more efficient than they were at present. The noble lord then laid upon the table a bill to enable her Majesty to accept the services of men in the army for any period less than ten years, which he trusted would enable the army to obtain a better class of recruits. He added, that it was his intention to send out a commission to inquire into the charges which had been made against the Commissariat of the Army; and he was happy to state that Sir John M'Neile would conduct that inquiry.

After a few words from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Ricardo took their seats for Tiverton, South Wilts, and Windsor.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Cardigan in the room of Mr. Loveden, deceased.

The Speaker announced that he had received a letter from Admiral Lyons, enclosing one from Admiral Bruat, acknowledging the thanks of the House to the allied navy in the Black Sea.

Government Measures for Improving affairs in the Crimea.

Lord PALMERSTON stated the circum tances which had led to the late changes in the Ministry, and that the correspondence between Lord Derby and himself, with respect to the formation of a Government had been incorrectly stated by him in the other House. He had declined to take office under Lord Derby, after consulting Lord Lansdowne on the subject, because he did not think, by accepting the proposal, he should give to such a Government the strength which the noble earl seemed to think his acceptance would afford. Her Majesty then sent for Lord John Russell, who had done him the honor of going to him, and he at once said that, feeling impressed with the full importance of the crisis in which the country stood, he was willing to give every assistance in his power, without reserve. But Lord J. Russell having failed, her Majesty, on Sunday evening, had been pleased to send for him (Lord Palmerston), and on Tuesday he was able to report his success in forming an administration. He considered himself happy in having the valuable assistance of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Jas. Graham in his ministry. He hoped, under the present circumstances, the House would not consent to wait the tardy result of Mr. Roebuck's committee. The only ground on which he asked the House to reject it was, that the Government themselves intended to perform the duty which was to be assigned to that committee. The noble lord proceeded to state the intentions of the new Government. The Secretary of the Admiralty had appointed a Board to superintend the transport service. A commission was now going to be sent out to the Crimea, composed of three civilians, who would have ample power to amend the sanitary condition of the hospitals, the camp, and the ships. [Hear, hear.] Many complaints had been made of the system of the Commissariat department; to rectify this a commission was going out, at the head of which Sir John McNeile would be placed. They would examine into their defects, and make the necessary improvements in the Commissariat arrangements. The Quarter-master-General and Adjutant-General's departments would be removed from the authority of Lord Raglan, and placed under Major-General Simpson. An hospital was to be established at Smyrna under civilians solely. Lord Panmure was going to remodel the medical department at home, and he would also present a bill to enable her Majesty to enlist as soldiers men somewhat older than the present limit, and for a shorter period than at present fixed. To faciliate the transport in the Crimea arrangements would immediately be made to collect animals in Asia Minor for the service of the army. Since the present Government had been in office all these things had been done or were doing, and he trusted the House would wait for the result of these improvements before proceeding with the select committee. The duty of a Ministry, however, was to make every effort which could honourably and safely be made for putting an end to the war by a treaty of peace. Austria and Russia had agreed upon the basis upon which negotiations should be commenced, and it was the duty of the British Government to see whether peace could be obtained on just and honourable terms. For this purpose Lord J. Russell would proceed to Vienna early next week; he would pass through Paris for the purpose of consulting the French Government, and through Berlin for the purpose of consulting the Prussian Government. If he failed in his mission, the country would feel that there was no other course to pursue but to go on with the war, and he was convinced that the nation would support with alacrity a Government which, having endeavoured to procure peace and failed, was determined to carry on the war with vigour. They, therefore, threw themselves on the generous support of Parliament and the country, which he was confident they would not have to ask for in vain.

Mr D'ISRAELI defended the course taken by Lord Derby, who, he remarked, had been influenced by only one consideration, and that was, the expediency of procuring, in the present emergency, a powerful Government. Lord Palmerston had, he continued, thought proper to eulogise two members of his Cabinet whose administrative abilities had certainly not been shown by results. The noble lord had better, in his opinion, have been solemnly silent, than to recommend himself to the confidence of Parliament, or the assistance of men who had brought on the country very great, and now universally acknowledged calamities, and who had been censured by the House of Commons. The improvements mentioned by Lord Palmerston, so far from being a reason against the committee proposed by Mr. Roebuck, was a censure upon the late Government, who had so long neglected, what they were informed were necessary and important changes. He urged in support of Mr. Roebuck's committee, that one of the finest armies that had ever left this country had been destroyed, not by the sword of the enemy, but by means so mysterious, that a most experienced statesman had confessed, and announced in the House, that he could not understand it. It was his intention in every way to support the decision of the House. He was in favour of political inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and the conduct of the authorities who were entrusted with the arrangements for carrying on the war. The mission of Lord John Russell would meet with the satisfaction of the country, because every one felt that no one who occupied the position of the noble lord would ever consent to terms of peace, which were unworthy of the country, and which would not accomplish that which had compelled us to resort to force of arms; and Mr. D'Israeli assured Lord Palmerston that he would receive the assistance of the country in the prosecution of the war, though the members of the opposition could not offer more assistance than they had given to Lord Aberdeen's Administration. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that although the same individuals held office in a new form, they had changed in a fortnight from continual blunders to extreme excellence.

Mr. RICH reminded the hon. gentleman that the blunderers to whom he had referred were solicited by Lord Derby to become members of a Cabinet formed by him.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the committee which he intended to move on Thursday next had already been granted by the House, and the only argument urged against it by Lord Palmerston was, that there was a new Administration. They had shuffled the cards, but they had got the same hands. He supposed that their qualities had not changed within the last fortnight, when the House declared that they were unfit to hold office. He should therefore on Thursday next move for the committee, believing that he should be aiding Lord Palmerston in remodelling the institutions of this country, and enforcing energy and vigour into the Administration.

Mr. MUNTZ had supported the motion of Mr. Roebuck when it was first brought forward, and he did not, from the arguments of Lord Palmerston, see any reason to change his opinion.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Horsman, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Phinn, Mr. Liddell, Mr. D'Eyncourt, Admiral Berkeley, and others took part.

Sir C. Napier and Sir J. Graham.

In reply to Captain Duncombe, Sir James Graham said that he could not follow the speech of Admiral Napier at the Mansion-house without betraying despatches and other communications, which would be disadvantageous to the public service, and he preferred submitting to the obloquy which had been thrown upon him by the gallant officer rather than endanger the public service. It was altogether untrue that the fleet under Sir Charles Napier was ill managed and worse disciplined. The only foundation for the statement that he had been deprived of his command was, that he had been called upon, when the service in the Baltic terminated, to lower his flag, for which there were precedents. He recommended her Majesty not to take any notice of the speech at the Manion-house, so that he might not dub himself a martyr as well as a hero.

Composition of the next Baltic Fleet.

The House then went into committee on the Navy Estimates.

Sir J. GRAHAM rose to move two votes, one of £79,000, due on account of the excess of expenditure in the year ending March 1854, and £1,958,000 for excess in the current year ending April 1, 1855. A large proportion of the second vote was spent in the purchase of Italian hemp, sufficient to last one year, which would make the country independent of the Baltic supply. It was determined this year to send out to the Baltic nothing but steam vessels, as they had learned from experience that sail and steam vessels could not be manœuvred together, the commander having to consider both, was baffled in his arrangements. This would increase the expenditure, though he believed it would be found advantageous in the long-run next year. Twenty sail of the line would go to the Baltic, propelled by steam, and there would be an additi m of twenty gun-boats and ten floating batteries. Since he had held office there had been an annual decrease on half-pay of £182,000, and on civil pensions of £1,000. He concluded by stating that, considering the circumstances under which our fleets had been placed, they had not been neglectful of their duty In the Black Sea they were without harbors, and in the Baltic a blockade had been kept up with energy and gallantry without the loss of a single ship.

The several items of Estimates were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Friendly Societies' Bill was read a second time. The business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 45 minutes past 12.

On Friday night, in the House of Commons, Admiral Berekley gave an explicit denial to the statement made by Sir Charles Napier at the Mansion-house dinner. The Admiralty Lord denied that Sir Charles had been censured; that he had been goaded on to any rash enterprise, or that he had on the other hand, been restricted in any way in his operations in the Baltic.

Admiral Berkeley concluded by expressing his regret, that Sir Charles should by indiscretion and intemperance of speech have set so bad an example to the service. In answer to this speech, Sir Charles has written a note to the *Times* asserting his ability to make good all his statements. We shall soon hear more of this matter. Meanwhile Sir Charles Napier's chance of serving afloat again is very remote.

The Premier.

Amid the impassioned cry of myriads relative to the Premier—a cry in which the still small voice of reason is frequently drowned—it is consolatory to meet with candour, common sense, and discrimination. Of this we find a very gratifying example in the last Number of the *Leeds Mercury*, which contains the following passage, in the truth of which we entirely concur. But for its appearance, indeed, we were prepared ourselves to indite similar sentiments; but since these representations entirely harmonise with our own convictions, we shall not only save the trouble, but fortify ourselves by citing the opinions of one of the most independent and patriotic Journals of the day. The *Mercury* proceeds:—

The new Premier has by far the largest official experience of any of our statesmen, and that of a kind directly bearing on foreign policy and war. From 1809 to 1828 he held the office of Secretary at War. Three times has he been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, namely, from 1830 to 1834, from 1835 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1851. Thus he has spent thirty-six years in the War and Foreign departments, twenty in the former and sixteen in the latter; besides two years in the Home Office. To the experience of age Lord Palmerston adds much of the activity and vigour of youth; for, though past three-score and ten, he has a buoyancy of spirits almost juvenile. The cares of office do not oppress him. Parliamentary opposition does not daunt him. His boldness and vigour are not impaired by responsibility. He maintains a gay cheerfulness, in combination with cool sagacity and fearless courage. He possesses much tact in business, and has a reputation for generally succeeding in what he undertakes. It is also an advantage that he is less tied by party connexions than most of our leading statesmen; so that he will be more at liberty to appoint the best men to civil offices and military and naval commands.

We cannot deny that the new Premier has faults which must be regarded with some anxiety, especially now that he is raised to so high an office. He is somewhat careless, hasty, and immethodical, his foreign policy was dashing, and not the most safe; he is fond of playing a bold, deep game; nor was he perfectly consistent in his attachment either to principles or to men; personal ambition has at times influenced his conduct. We are not certain whether, as head of the Cabinet, he will inspire in his colleagues that confidence in his wisdom which contributes so much to the harmony and efficiency of an Administration. His name is at present popular in France, but unpopular in Germany.

Such being our impartial estimate of Lord Palmerston, we must repeat that, with all his faults, he is the best Premier for the present crisis, and indeed the only man who could have formed an Administration. The welfare of the country requires that he should receive a powerful and zealous support in Parliament. Knowing, as he does, that he is called to the Government in order that he may save the army, and prosecute the War with success till we can achieve a just and honourable Peace, we trust he will be encouraged to apply his energies to those all-important objects, and will not be diverted from them by any factious opposition in Parliament.

Now this is declaring the thing as it is. There is at present a good deal of romance about the subject of Lord Palmerston's appointment. We think the best friends of His Lordship are not those who load him with wholesale adulation. He has drawbacks not a few, but his virtues are such as far to outweigh them all; and when the deductions are made, which truth demands, enough remains behind to entitle him to his Sovereign's confidence and the Nation's admiration. Politically viewed, the noble Lord is a man of easy virtue, putting us in mind of the Irish Parson, who turned from Popery to Protestantism, or the reverse, as the case required, and whose maxim was,—

Be King who may,
I must be Vicar of Bray.

Lord Palmerston, for well nigh half-a-century, has acted upon a similar rule; His Lordship's maxim would appear to have been, whichever side supplies the Cabinet, I must have a place in it. This feature of His Lordship's character which has throughout marked his career, still continues to distinguish it—never more, perhaps, than at the present moment. It is curious that his course during the recent crisis, in relation to Lord Derby, should hitherto, so far as we have seen, have escaped the observation of the Press. Lord Derby frankly states, that nothing stood between him and a junction with Lord Palmerston, but His Lordship's "late Colleagues." Earl Derby says, nothing was wanted but "the concurrence and co-operation of some of his friends in the late Government to give me that assistance and support which otherwise he did not express himself disinclined to give." "Here then, had Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert been pliable we might have seen Earl Derby Premier, and Lord Palmerston, probably, Secretary-at-War, and Mr. Disraeli ruling in the Home Department! We are only stating the fact, without animadversion. Political principle, so-called, may be carried to the extent of a most unpatriotic length. A country may be so situated as to render it obligatory upon all parties, for a time, to merge their chief party distinctions, and to unite on common ground, for the furtherance of the common good. Such men surely deserve praise rather than censure; and such a man, we believe, in the main, throughout, has been Lord Palmerston.

The Money Market.

Money, the sinew of war, is abundant at Amsterdam, at Paris, and at London; and that invariable concomitant of war, paper issues on mere credit, is literally flooding the nations. The Turkish army and what supports it are paid off in paper, worthless because it will not command money; this is the way Austria supports its half million of men in the field; and now Russia has just resolved to meet the future expenses of the war by the issue of unconvertible paper or by mere credit. Of course the old plan of forbidding the export of coinage is resorted to. The Czar is all-powerful; but he has not men enough, nor guns enough to prevent money, the real article, from being smuggled away out of circulation in return for the stores that must be had to support the Russian army. Money, we mean gold and silver, will soon be rare in Russia; its attempted substitute, government credit, as a circulating medium, will be a drug. The patriotism of the people may loan their captital to the government and take government securities in return as the people of France have done; but the holders of stores will rather keep their goods than exchange them for depreciated paper. If it should prove otherwise, if the Czar is able to keep an unconvertible paper dollar up to par with a gold dollar, he will be entitled to the medal for having found the philosopher's stone.

Russian Advance in India.

THE BATTLE OF BUNDER ABBAS.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Bombay on the 16th of January, says:—I have already alluded to the probability of Persia becoming the paramount power in Affghanistan on the death of Dost Mahomed, and there are two other directions besides Candahar in which she is rapidly extending her frontier.

A battle has been fought at Bunder Abbas between the Arabs and the Persians, in which the latter were successful. A Persian force of 12,000 horsemen, with six guns and two mortars, appeared before Bunder Abbas in the beginning of December, and shelled the place for two days and nights; on the third day the garrison, consisting of 1,700 men, met the Persians at the gates, and an engagement took place, which lasted for several hours. The Arab force, overpowered by numbers, took to the boats and fled to the man-of-war belonging to the Imaum of Muscat. The Arabs lost in killed and wounded about 1,400, while the Persians lost about 4,000. The Arabs were commanded by the eldest son of the Imaum. He is determined to hazard another battle before giving up Bender Abbas to the Persians. The Imaum is said to be mustering a large force, which he will command in person: so that we may shortly expect to hear of another engagement.

The ownership of Bunder Abbas cannot at all affect British interests, but with the probability before us of the Shah becoming the paramount power along the whole extent of our Indus frontier, from Mekran to Pashawur, it is unquestionably our policy to do all in our power to prevent Russian influence from becoming paramount in Persia, for if the Russians were established in Turkistan, Persia would be merely a Russian satrapy.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

☞ A New York exchange, speaking of the decision in the case of Miss Jennings, a colored lady, who was forced from one of the city cars, on which she had got for the purpose of riding to church on a Sabbath, during the last summer, and who subsequently prosecuted the Company, laying her damages at $500, says:—

"The plaintiff claimed $500 dollars in her complaint, and a majority of the Jury were for giving her the full amount; but others maintained some peculiar notions as to coloured people's rights, and they finally agreed on $225, on which the Court added ten per cent, besides the costs.

The *Tribune* well says:—"Railroads, steamboats, omnibuses and ferry-boats will be admonished from this as to the rights of respectable coloured people. It is time the rights of this class of citizens were ascertained, and that it should be known whether they are to be thrust from our public conveyances, while German or Irish women, with a quarter of mutton or a load of codfish, can be admitted." It seems, however, that the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company is not yet willing to abolish its barbarous and inhuman rule. The following was reported in the *Tribune* on Monday:—

A NEW YORK SCENE.—A little before 9 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, a decent-looking coloured woman entered one of the Eighth Avenue Cars in Canal Street, and had reached the middle of it, when the conductor observed her and ordered her to go out, which she refused to do, telling him that she wished to ride and had a right to do so, as had recently been established by a Judicial decision in Brooklyn. The conductor replied that his orders were imperative, and again ordered her out. She still refused to go, when he clinched her, and, with the aid of the driver, after a desperate struggle of some minutes, forced her into the middle of the street, where she was left in the bitter cold, her clothes badly torn and herself somewhat injured. The passengers throughout the fray manifested disgust at the outrage and sympathy with its victim. None of them had indicated a wish that she should be expelled. Of course, the conductor was but obeying orders; but where does this place those who gave these orders?

The Rev. Dr. Pennington has complained to the Mayor of another similar case, which occurred on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, on Monday; Miss Carolina Steadman, of Brooklyn, a seamstress, on her way to Twentieth Street, being forcibly prevented, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, from entering a car. Dr. Pennington calls upon the Mayor "to restrain said Company and its conductors from such a course of conduct in future, and requires them to observe the laws." We hope the Mayor will comply with this reasonable request.

Although Miss Jennings is said to be in every sense of the word a lady, being intelligent, refined in manners and of a very respectable appearance, the passengers in the car who saw the whole affair, and the crowd around, suffered a brutal conductor to push her off the platform. Could the circumstance of a white woman being treated in such a manner, without having given provocation, have occurred, some *gentleman*, regardless of consequences, would have stepped forward as champion forthwith. But in this case, the sympathy was about as observable and effectual as one may imagine expressed around an auction block, when some "likely negroes" are about to change owners.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Rockwell said that the Company were liable for all acts of their agents, that as common carriers, they were bound to carry all respectable persons, and that colored persons could not be expelled by any rules of the Company, nor by force or violence. Notwithstanding, however, the charge, and the fact that a majority were favorable to giving the amount claimed, the "peculiar notions" entertained by the minority as to colored people's *rights*, were sufficient to overcome the sense of justice of the majority, leading to a reduction of more than one-half the amount. S.

☞ The Prohibitory Liquor Law passed the New York House of Assembly on the 21st ult., by a vote of 80 to 44. It still awaits the passage through the Senate and the signature of the Governor before coming a law. Little doubt seems to be entertained that this will soon take place.

☞ A Bill passed the United States Senate on the 17th Feb., by which certain Indians will be compensated for the loss of slaves. The money to be paid out of the National Treasury.

☞ The Prohibitory Liquor Law has also passed one branch of the Delaware Legislature. The prohibition movement is becoming general in the States, and when the national mind becomes less beclouded with the fumes of spirituous liquors, we may begin to hope that it will be enabled to get clear ideas on the question of human rights.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

QUEBEC, February 27.

A large number of items on the order of the day having been severally read, and postponed, the Clerk at length reached—"House in committee on the bill to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Mr. FELTON moved the House into committee accordingly.

Mr. DRUMMOND suggested that, as the House was still thin, and the bill an important one, the order should be postponed until to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. FELTON could not see that there was any good reason for postponing the order. He thought they should go into committee now, and leave the third reading for a full house.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON hoped the honorable mover would be induced to postpone the order. For his own part he did not know what were the amendments which had been made on the bill by the Temperance Committee, and he would like more time to be given to members to consider them.

Solicitor-General Ross also urged a postponement of the order.

Mr. FELTON persisted in pressing it, and said the amended bill had been printed and in the hands of members for the last three months, surely ample time for all to consider its provisions.

Hon. Mr. SPENCE said the second reading of the Bill had been carried by 97 to 5, the largest vote given this session, and showing an overwhelming majority in favour of the principle of the Bill. (Hear, hear). After the expediency of adopting a Prohibitory Liquor Law had been so strongly affirmed by this House, he could not understand why his hon colleagues should ask further delay. He trusted that hon. members who had voted for the second reading would now be found faithful to the obligations.

Attorney-General MACDONALD.—Don't you wish you may get it?

Hon. Mr. SPENCE said he did hope that both the honorable Attorney-General and the honorable Premier would vote for the Order of the Day being proceeded with. If the present bill did not quite come up to their ideas, let them put forth their influence and substitute a more stringent measure. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Dr. CLARKE, as one of the majority of the 97, said he had not intended by voting for the second reading to pledge himself to the principle of the bill.

Sir. ALLAN MCNAB said his hon. friend, the Postmaster-General knew very well that according to rules of this House, a bill could not be referred till it had been read a second time, and, if his recollection served him rightly, the reason why so large a vote was given for the second reading was to allow the bill to be referred to a committee. He would not like it to be understood that there had been a vote of 97 to 5 in favour of the bill as it now stood, and he hoped the gentleman in charge of it would not proceed with the order in the circumstances of the case.

On a division, the motion for the House going into Committee, was declared to be carried by 49 to 18.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that, as the honorable member for Prince Edward (Mr. Stevenson) was asleep while the vote was being taken, the resolution be read to him, and permission given to him to vote. (Laughter.)

The name of Mr. Stevenson having been added to the Yeas, made the division (which has already appeared under our telegraphic head) 50 to 18. All the members of the Government present, except Mr. Spence, and Solicitor General Smith, voted in the *minority*.

The House then went into Committee on the bill—Dr. Tache in the chair.

On the question for the adoption of the first clause, which embodied the principle of the bill,

Solicitor General SMITH suggested that, after this should be adopted, the committee should rise. He had voted for going into committee, because he was a sincere supporter of the bill, and wished to see the orders of the House carried out, but once the principle was again affirmed by the adoption of the first clause, he thought the details might be left for mature consideration by a full house.

Mr. FELTON assented to taking this course.

Mr. TURCOTTE, in French, opposed the clause, and animadverted on the inconsistency of some of its supporters, who, he said, were as fond of their liquors as others. He had seen the hon. member for Haldimand (Mr. Mackenzie) in such a state, that he required support to enable him to walk straight.

Mr. MACKENZIE assured the hon. gentleman that he was quite mistaken as to the facts of the case. On the occasion referred to, it was the late hon. Commissioner of Public Works who required assistance in the way mentioned, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) had lent him his arm. He was opposed, however, to any such personalities being introduced into this House. If he or any of his friends happened to take a horn too much, it was not fair for their neighbors who happened to see them to mention it thus publicly. [Laughter.]

Mr. LARWILL followed in the same line of remarks as Mr. Turcotte. People generally throughout the province could not imagine for a moment that the gentleman who had introduced this bill drank wine himself. Yet he had drunk it frequently in his [Mr. Larwill's] presence. [Laughter.] But because he introduced a bill of this sort the impression went abroad that the hon. member for Sherbrooke county must be a great philanthropist.—The bill was altogether anti-British, and the great mass of the people were opposed to it. They would quite lose their character in England if they passed such a stupid bill as this to rob each other of their rights. It was well known that it could never be carried, and it was only brought up to please a parcel of old women and silly children. It was said that the measure had been largely petitioned for, but the reason of this was that pretty and amiable girls were always selected to carry round the petitions, and it was no wonder that they got a parcel of simple men and boys to sign them. They were told that 70,000 of the inhabitants had petitioned for it; but 80,000 of the inhabitants, through the most appropriate channel, their township and county councils, had petitioned this Parliament to prevent colored immigration, and their petition had received no attention. When, however, a set of girls ran round the country villages and got a parcel of people who could neither read nor write to sign their names, then it was said that the whole province was wanting the measure. The whole thing was a humbug from beginning to end.

Mr. DUFRESNE, in French, replied to the arguments of Mr. Turcotte and Mr. Larwill.

The clause was then adopted by a majority of 45 to 25, and the committee rose, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday week, to be then the first order of the day.

The House then adjourned at 6 o'clock till to-morrow.

Provincial.

Report of the Great Western Railway.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, gives the following outline of the Report of Messrs Cameron and Coffin, the Commissioners appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstance of the loss of life at the Baptist Creek on the Great Western Railway. The Commissioners appear to have performed their duty well.

They state that, in the execution of their trust they not only visited the scene of the disasters to be enquired into, but the States of New York and Michigan as well, there they acquired much valuable information about the accidents themselves, and concerning railway management in those States also. They found that between the 10th November, 1853 [the date of the opening of the road], and the 1st November, 1854, 17 serious accidents occurred, all but one of them being attended with loss of life. In nine of these cases, however, death resulted from the carelessness or rashness of the victims and in another no blame was traceable to the company or its servants. An accident occurred at Princeton on the 27th of June, 1854, which resulted in the death of two persons, six more being injured. The cause of the accident was the removal of the rails for repairs by a tracklayer, named Beemer, without the display of the usual signals. He had, however, been acquitted by a jury when brought to trial. The Commissioners recommend that the vene of the case should be removed from the locality whenever prejudice is likely to defeat the ends of justice. Three other fatal accidents resulted from the want of fencing. One of these occurred near Hamilton on the 12th of December, 1853,—the train encountering three cows, part of it being thrown off the track, and the fireman being killed. The second was near Lobo, and took place on the 2nd June, 1854. Here the engine ran against a cow, the train was thrown off the track down a high embankment, six people were killed and fourteen injured. The Commissioners are of opinion that the driver must have seen the cow in time to have been able to "break up," but he did not do so. The spot was a peculiarly dangerous one—the embankment being high and narrow, and the cow having no chance of escape unless she jumped down it, which she was afraid to do. The Commissioners condemned the embankment as improperly built. The engine driver was let off by the coroner's jury, but the Commissioners differing in opinion with it, took evidence, and sent it down to the Government with a special report, in consequence of which the law officers of the crown have caused the man to be arrested, and he will be proceeded against at the next assizes. Another feature in this accident, noticed by the Commissioners, is this, the parties injured were poor Norwegian emigrants, crowded into a freight car with their heavy baggage. When they were tumbled over the embankment, this fell upon them, and aided in their slaughter, since those in the second class car behind, escaped without any mortal injuries. The cars containing them had been cut off the train of the day before and sent back from Chatham to London, because an Irishman had complained at that place, that he had been carried beyond his destination. The officials of the company took no care of them, and paid no attention to their wants during the twenty-four hours they were detained. The punishment inflicted was, in the opinion of the Commissioners, quite too lenient, that of the conducter and station master, being little the more than nominal. In the third case of accident from defective fencing, which occurred at Thorold on the 16th of July last. The engine driver ran against some horses on the track, which, though at night, he acknowledged he saw, the moon shining brightly at the time. The train was knocked partly off the track, one on two of the cars smashed, 7 persons killed and 14 wounded. This occurred near a bridge, where he was bound to have proceeded slowly—the track was also unballasted and rough, thus furnishing another reason for caution; yet, he seems to have made a rush at the horses at top speed, to frighten them off the track or run them down. This statement, however, is inferential, as no satisfactory evidence could be procured. Here, too, the lack of the requisite number and kinds of tools for cases of emergency, were not on the train, as they were likewise wanting in the subsequent terrible disaster at Baptist Creek. Much delay in relieving the injured was the consequence. The Commissioners take the opportunity to condemn the conduct but too generally in vogue among engine drivers, of running at and over cattle when on the track, whether such a course is necessary or not. It is the frequent cause of accident and the drivers themselves, though undoubtedly recklessly exposing their own lives at the same time, know that the great weight of the engine and tender not unfrequently take them safely over, while the cars behind them are displaced from the track. They also notice an incident which occurred at the same place, while they were pursuing their investigations there. A part of the line was raised on tressle work over a ravine with a curve at each end. Here the trains necessarily proceeded slowly. A party of men were at work at one end of the tressle work, a little boy had started from his father's house at the other with water for the party. The boy was cold, his cap ears were down, and he did not hear the train coming; he had no place to walk on but this bank, and the driver ran against him and pitched him into the ravine below. He either did not see him as he should have done if properly mindful of his duties, or he was so cruel as neither to stop or to offer relief himself or to inform any one on the line that they might go to him. But for a woman passing that way the little fellow might have perished. In connection with this accident also, the Commissioners remark upon the necessity for the use of engine bells, such as are in use on all other American Railways, and are ordered to be used in Canada by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, which however does not apply to the Great Western Railway. They are especially necessary at all stations and depot grounds, and at all bridges and crossings. They are not in use in England and, therefore the Great Western Railway Company do not use them. Nor is it compelled like other Companies to have sign-boards of warning at all crossings on a level with the high ways crossed. Such crossings, say the Commissioners, are dangerous even with the sign boards, and should be provided with gates and gate-keepers, but as the Legislature, to lighten the expense has relieved them from these safeguards the other is imperatively demanded. Two or three accidents are next referred to, unattended with fatal results, but showing the dangers attendant upon the working of unfinished roads. In one of them near Niagara Falls, a large stone rolled down from the side of a cutting upon the track, and the engine and train encountered the obstruction. Last of the series, we have the frightful accident at Baptist Creek, on the 27th of October last, when an Express Train being detained over seven hours behind its time, a gravel train ventured upon the track before daylight in a thick fog which prevented the light shown from being seen, and the result was a most fearful collision. Forty-eight persons were killed on the spot, or died very shortly after the collision. Nine subsequently died in hospital, and forty-six were more or less injured and mutilated who survive. The Commissioners entered into a minute examination of one of the causes of the delay, the derangement of a portion of the machinery of one of the locomotives of the express train, for which the ingenuity of Mr. Bowman, the Locomotive Superintendent, has been successful in providing a preventive for the future. But the immediate cause they state distinctly to have been the running of the gravel train until it was certain the express train had passed, and they as unhesitatingly lay the chief burden of blame on Twitchell, the conductor. Kettlewell, the engine driver, had before informed the officers of the Company that these trains had been run out too near express time. He was told in reply that Mr. Twitchell was responsible, and he did not dare disobey his orders. Going up then from Twitchell to the higher officers of the Campany, they trace the origin of the accident to the fact, that the company had opened their road in an unfinished state, and instead of ballasting it themselves, gave it to a contractor to do. It was for the interest of that contractor to have his men at work on the line as constantly as possible, hence the recklessness of his *employees*. Again, the company should have had a switchman at the place where the track to the gravel pit joined the main track, but though one had been appointed, he had left some days before, and no other had been appointed in his place. There was in fact no check placed on these *employees* of the ballasting contractor by the company, for though they had the appointment of the conductor, driver, &c., they were in the pay and directly under the control of the contractor. Twitchell should have been dismissed on the previous information of Kettlewell. The company opened the road before its comple-

tion, contrary to the advice of their late chief engineer, Mr. Clark, now chief engineer of the State of New York, who stated, in a letter to the managing director, it would be attended with danger to life and property, and they entered into this contract for ballasting contrary to the advice of their late assistant chief engineer, Mr. Scott. "We find," say the commissioners, "that at the opening of the road the embankments and the cuttings were in a dangerous state, that the ties or sleepers were laid without the stay or support of gravel on the surface, and at sub-grade; the road-crossings, farm crossings, and cattle guards were unfinished. The tressle works, in some cases substituted for embankments, were notoriously insecure, and, in fact, neither grading nor superstructure were in a fit state to hazard the prosecution of the traffic in the face of the contingencies of the coming winter and spring." A great defect is found to arise from throwing too much work on one man—the managing director. He occupies the position and performs the duties confided to two officers, the President and Superintendent, by most American and Canadian railway companies, and has thus assumed, or had imposed upon him, more work than any one man can possibly accomplish. I have passed over the examination made into the deplorable occurrence at Windsor, where so many poor Norwegians were left to perish of cholera. The commissioners arrived at the conclusion that that affair was owing to a series of mishaps that the company could not prevent, but aggravated undoubtedly by the fact that a good many of these poor people were stowed in a box freight car, in terribly hot weather. In conclusion, they recommend as a preventive of these evils, a number of amendments to the railway clauses act, providing for the appointment of a railway inspector, (who must be a civil engineer of several years' standing,) to examine all works in progress, and the working of them after completed, without whose certificate no road can be opened or worked, and who is to exercise a general supervision over the working of railways, reporting to and acting under the control of the railway commissioners; in fact being their executive officer. They also recommend a stringent law respecting the mode of conveyance of other than first class passengers, condemning severely the custom of stowing them away in freight cars, and think it advisable to appoint a resident emigrant agent somewhere on this line to look after the interests of emigrants passing over it. Police to be furnished railway companies out of the Provincial force, if raised. The expences of these new officers to be defrayed ont of a mileage rate on the railways, which shall then be freed from local assessments. All railway companies realizing over a certain amount of gross earnings to be compelled to build a double track on the whole or part of the road. Such is a brief outline of this very able report. Though I cannot agree in all its suggestions, it is clear that a majority of them must be carried out, and the country will owe something as well to the Government as to the commissioners for the manner in which this task has been undertaken and carried out. A great deal of valuable information has been gleaned from various sources, and will, I believe, be printed with the report as a sort of appendix. Some of it will, no doubt, be superfluous and unnecessary; it seems to be the fate of all such reports to be thus cumbered; but, judging from the tone of the report itself, the bulk of it will be very valuable.

Patriotic Fund.

At an adjourned meeting, numerously attended, of St. Andrew's Society last night, it was announced that the amount paid in by the collectors for the Patriotic Fund to the Treasurer, is now £849 9s. 2d., and the amount subscribed but not yet collected is £155. It was decided to transmit the money through the Mayor of the city, as a portion of the subscription of the City of Toronto to the Patriotic Fund.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD.—Those of our readers who have travelled this road will have observed the position of the toll-gate near the steam-mill on the Boston Creek, and adjoining on or upon the 4th Concession of Oneida, which at this point crosses over the Creek by a wood bridge, and the Creek at this point nearly closes with the plank road, so that there is hardly room for a team to make a sweep either in coming down the Concession or over the bridge, so as to clear the gate and toll-house.

A teamster, Peter Cullom, was driving a span of horses, with a long stick of timber, over the bridge, and through the toll-gate, last week, and the stick proving too long to turn the acute angle from the bridge through the gate, struck the toll-house, a frame building, carrying the front side in, and forcing the driver through with it, fixing him in such a position that the timber had to be cut away to release his arm, which is very much lacerated, but at present too much swollen to allow of examination as to the state of the bones. The wonder is, he was not crushed to death. We learned the other day, that hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

United States.

Seeking Fugitive Slaves in Chicago—Coloured People Flogging Slave Hunters.

About two months ago, two men, who live near Independence, Missouri, named Calvert and Bagsby, came to this city in search of their runaway slaves, who had come thus far on their way to freedom,—they put up at the City Hotel, and their business soon leaked out. Their runaway chattels were all here, consisting of two young women and two men. They soon found out this, and enlisted in their service a person named Thurston, who promised to catch their negroes for them for $40. This they paid over to him, but Thurston found that negro catching was not quite so easy a matter, and did not fulfil his promise. The colored people here concluded that they had bothered them long enough, and concluded to give them a sound whipping and send them back to Missouri. So on Friday night, one of their number, whom Calvert and Bagsby had often tried to bribe, went out to walk with them, and conduced them down to Buffalo st., where some fifteen stout gentlemen from Africa awaited them. Mr. Calvert was armed with a pistol, and on finding himself in rather dangerous company, drew it, and attempted to shoot one of his assailants. He was immediately knocked down and delivered over to the tender mercies of a two-fisted negro, who gave him a sound dressing, while his comrade was treated in the same manner. They were then set upon their feet, and told to run for their lives, which they did in excellent style. They left for home yesterday morning, without their "niggers," having expended two months' time and two or three hundred dollars in the search for them, and armed all the time with a writ from the United States Court for their apprehenson, and covered all over with the panoply of the Fugitive Slave Law.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A New Question in the Public Schools—Liquor Law Presentations—The Temperance Party Persevering—Passage of Maine Law in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, February 16, 1855.

An occurrence has just taken place in our city which strongly illustrates the power of prejudice against color, even in a place where a much better feeling exists towards the colored people, among intelligent persons, than in older cities at the East. Miss Newhall, a teacher in the Seventh District Public School, finding a boy in her room slightly tinged with colored blood, refused to instruct him, after repeated directions from the Trustees to do so. The matter was, last week, brought before the School Board by the Trustees, with a resolution dismissing Miss Newhall, which was not adopted; but the whole subject was referred back to the local Trustees, with power to act. On their directing the lady to receive and teach the boy, she complied under protest, and, this week, appealed to the School Board, asking that the boy be dismissed or removed to one of the colored schools. This gave rise to considerable discussion, and, after various propositions and motions, all of which were negatived, a resolution was passed dismissing the colored boy from the school, by a vote of 15 Yeas to 10 Noes, nine of the board being absent. Had all the members been present, the result would probably have been the same.

In the discussion which preceded the final vote, it was maintained by several of the minority that the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio applied to this case, viz: that a child possessing more than half white blood must be considered a white child, and a resolution was offered affirming that the Board felt itself bound by that decision. Those who voted for the resolution adopted, did so on the ground that the law establishing colored schools in this city was intended to provide schools not only for blacks, but for all children possessed of negro blood, no matter of what degree. I understand that the boy referred to is nearly white, his father being a white man and his mother a Quadroon, and that it is only upon a close inspection that any one would discover that he is not perfectly white. I have heard a general expression of opinion, by all who know the facts in the case, that, whatever the law, strictly construed, may be, the teacher was entirely too sensitive, and has made a great ado about a small matter. The relatives of the boy will take the necessary steps to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, where it is altogether probable the principle involved will be decided against the School Board. Colored persons having a large portion of white blood are recognised as citizens under our laws, and several such voted at our State election last fall.

Messrs. Goodman and Ogden, the Trustees of the Seventh District School, resigned their offices when the decision of the School Board was made. The reason they give is that their self-respect will not permit them to occupy a seat in a Board which would expel a child from the public schools because it was slightly tinctured with negro blood.—*Cor. of Anti-Slavery Standard.*

A Remarkable Man.

Died, at Mechanicsville, Montgomery county, Md., on the 27th ult., Washington HODGE, a respectable and well-known colored man, in the 48th year of his age. His disease was the typhoid fever, which has been particularly fatal, during the present season, among people of color in this healthy region, and under which his powerful frame sank, after a week's sickness.

The deceased was a remarkable man. He had worked in the village, at the trade of a blacksmith, for thirty years; and, though as dark in color as the iron he knew so well how to handle and temper, was much respected by his employers, and by all who knew him. He was faithful, industrious, and temperate, and acquired by his exertion a fair amount of property.

But, beyond these not uncommon traits, he possessed certain qualities that awakened an unusual degree of interest in his character, among persons of high intelligence and discrimination. From several individuals of that description, the writer of this article has heard such expressions as the following: "Washington Hodge is certainly a natural genius—a man of clear, strong mind, and, withal, a *native gentleman.*" He possessed a just self-respect, amounting to true dignity, and his deportment was alike free from every trace of insolence and of servility. He frequently counselled his colored friends to be strictly obedient to the laws, and always set them a good example in his own person.

There was something of the *heroic* about him, as is shown in the following incident: It must be mentioned, that he was a large man, tall, and well proportioned, and possessed of extraordinary physical power. One day, while busily engaged at his labors in the smith-shop, a man rode up to the door, and ordered him, in an imperious manner, to fasten up to the shop door a printed advertisement. Hodge, with his usual respectful politeness, was going to comply, when he discovered that it was an advertisement offering a reward for a fugitive slave. He refused then to touch the paper. The man, giving Hodge the benefit of some rough maledictions, stuck up the advertisement himself. Hodge tore it down, saying firmly, but quietly, that he would not work in a shop with such a sign at the door. Then the impatient gentleman, irritated by such unaccustomed obstinacy, drew a pistol, and declared he would shoot him. "T-t-take sure aim, then," said Hodge, who was a little given to stammering, "or, be-be-be-d," (and, as he spoke, he swung up with his Herculean arm, a pondrous smith's hammer,) "if you miss me, you're a *dead man!*" The man didn't shoot, and the blacksmith went on quietly with his work.

Other incidents of a similar character, could be related, all going to prove that this departed black was, every inch of him, *a man.*

He is gone; and if, as I have heard it intimated, Nature made a *mistake* in giving him a *black skin*, he has gone where that and all other mistakes will be fully rectified.—*National Era, Feb. 15.*

NEW JERSEY—DEFEAT OF THE PROHIBITORY BILL.—The Prohibitory Liquor bill, after passing the House, has been defeated in the Senate. The final vote was taken on the 22nd ult. The Newark *Mercury* says: "In the afternoon, long before 3 o'clock, the passages leading to the galleries were completely jammed with ladies, and, the doors being opened, there ensued a great scramble for seats. It seemed as if the fair ones had turned out *en masse* for the purpose of awing the "grave and reverend" Senators into the enactment of the desired law. The lobbies were also crowded long before the opening of the afternoon session, and hundreds were obliged to go away as they came, being unable to obtain admittance. A large proportion of those in the lobbies were ladies, who could not get into the gallery."

After an exciting debate, the bill was lost, 10 to 9. The announcement of this vote was received with a perfect storm of hisses, and for a time the greatest confusion prevailed. Ladies even testified their disapprobation of the vote in this undignified manner.

COLD WEATHER IN OHIO.—The Dayton (O.) Journal tells the following:—We don't intend to brag about our cold weather, but we never recollect hearing of an instance in which a man's eye was frozen shut, except that to which we now refer. The driver of a sleigh, coming from Jamestown to Xenia, exhibited to his passengers an icecicle about as large as a buckshot, pendant from the upper lid of his right eye. The eye was entirely closed—literally frozen shut. His left eye was chilled, so that it was with difficulty that he kept the lids in motion. A raw wind was blowing, and the passengers in the sleigh kept their faces covered.

☞ The Buffalo papers state that the new Superintendent of the Buffalo and Brantford R. R. will re-open the line this day. Sixty thousand dollars have been raised to relieve the Road from its pressing debts, and all the claims of the unpaid labourers will be satisfied forthwith, and the route put upon an independent footing.

Rum and Rheumatism.

A great deal has been written, and more said to account for the deplorable loss of life in the English army around Sebastopol. The blame has been attributed to the climate, to the bad army system, to Lord Raglan, to the commissariat, and to all of these causes combined. These will serve to account for very much of the loss, but not, we think, for all of it.

One officer writes in a jocular strain, that in his opinion the cause of most of the prevailing diseases is the men "*catching their death of cold;*" and we know from official reports, that rheumatism, in its various forms, has carried off large numbers, and disabled more. Now it a fact perfectly well known to all who have studied the total-abstinence question, that one of the surest effects of the habitual use of alcoholic liquors is to increase the liability to colds, and, of course, to all the diseases which colds produce. In the English army, rum is served out to all the men twice a day, and both officers and men are accustomed to the liberal and daily use of such other liquors as their purses enable them to procure.

We firmly believe that if the English army had all been water-drinkers, one third of the loss of life in the Crimea from disease would have been spared. The use of beer, wine, and rum may impart to the men a certain fullness of person and rudiness of face, but it does not generate that kind of stamina which enables them to withstand the hardships of a winter campaign. The French, who drink less, do not *look* as strong as the English, but they can bear more.—*Life Illustrated.*

MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 9, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	38	9	a	40	0
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	4	a	7	6
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	2	a	4	6
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	9	a	2	10
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	3	a	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	90	0	a	105	0
Straw—per ton	50	0	a	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	20	0	a	25	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25	6	a	30	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	30	0	a	32	6
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	5	a	0	0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	8
Tub Butter—per lb	0	10	a	0	11
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	1	3	a	0	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	a	5	0
Geese—each	2	6	a	3	1
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	4	0	a	0	0
Potatoes—per bushel	0	9	a	4	0
Turnips—per bushel	1	0	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	10

New Advertisements.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

1855.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PUNCTUALITY!!

J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 53 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854. 3

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & HIRE

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, Silk Velvets and Plushes, French Merinoes and Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

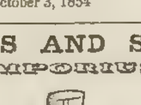
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

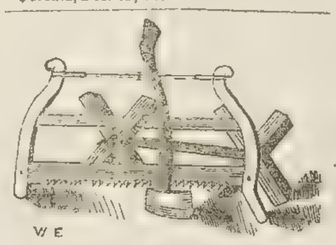
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT.
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business, on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view to its encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart		A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1 10	P.M. 11 30
Thorald		7.40	P.M. 1 35		A.M.
St. Catharines		7 55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan		8 20		1 58	
Beamsville		8 45		2 10	
Grimsby		9.15		2 20	
Stoney Creek		9.50		2 40	
HAMILTON arrive		10.10	1.15	2 55	1 20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8 45		1 25	3 05	1 30
Dundas	9.10			3 25	
Flamboro'	9.25			3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00			4 05	
GALT depart	9.15			5.05	
GALT arrive	11 40			5 40	
Paris	10 25		2 15	4 30	3 00
Princeton	10 45			4 55	
Woodstock	11.30		3 30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50			5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12 10		3 50	6 00	4 15
Dorchester	12.30			6 20	
LONDON arrive	12 50		4 25	6 40	4 50
LONDON depart		A.M. 10 20	4.35	6 55	5.00
Lobo		10 55	5 00	7.20	5 25
Adelaide Road		11.15			
Ekfrid		11.35		7.50	
Mosa		P.M. 12 05			
Wardsville		12.25	6.00	8.30	6 30
Thamesville		1 15			
Chatham		2 00	6.50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive		4 15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4 00		A.M. 10.00		P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5 40		11.40		4.35	8.40
Thamesville			P.M. 5.15			
Wardsville	6.35		12 35		5 50	9 40
Mosa					6 20	
Ekfrid	7.15				6.45	
Adelaide road					7.00	
Lobo	7.45		1.45		7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10		2.10		7.50	11.05
LONDON depart	8 20		2.25		P.M 5.10	11.15
Dorchester	8.40				5.30	
Ingersoll	9.00		3.00		5 55	11.50
Beachville	9 15				6 20	A.M.
Woodstock	9.30		3.25		6.40	12.15
Princeton	10.05				7 20	
Paris	10.25		4.25		7.45	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50		4.50		8 10	
GALT depart	9.15		3.15			
GALT arrive	11 40		5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20				8 50	
Dundas	11 28				6 05	
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48		5.40		9.30	2.25
HAMILTON depart	P.M 12 00	P.M 3 30	5.50			2.35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 40	4 20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5 00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7.00			3 45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7 35			4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

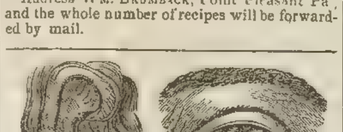
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber,

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 25th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes, New Cobourgs,
New Shawls.
New Plaids, New Polkas,
New Flannels.
New Ribbons, New Collars,
New Carpets.
New Sleeves, New Habits,
New Blankets.
New Gloves, New Hosiery,
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East,
Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street.
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS; in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES, OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter,* at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week;

One Year	£1 10 0
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Poetry.

THE PRESS.

AN ODE.

The warrior ruled his crimson age
With brazen helm, and spear, and shield,
And mad Ambition's lust and rage
Made Earth a reeking battle-field;
And thrones were built and propped with swords,
And man was scourged with chain and rod,
And kings, and priests, and feudal lords
Elate o'er prostrate millions trod.

But never more shall steel-clad hand
Alone to rule the world have power;
A mightier spirit walks the land
In court and camp, in hall and bower—
The Soul of Man! unchained at length,
In Reason's name and Freedom's might,
To break the despot's iron strength,
And end Oppression's awful night!

The Soul of Man! that asks not sword,
Nor trump, nor plume, nor banner's train,
To smite the tyrant, king, and lord,
And give the nation's life again—
But shall, in Freedom's name, unbind
The world, and smite its woe and wrong,
With THOUGHT—the jewel of the mind!
And SPEECH—the glory of the tongue!

And, wide as earth, the PRESS shall bear
That thought and speech on wings of flame,
Till FAUST and FRANKLIN'S names shall share
A more than king or warrior's fame—
And man rejoicing—freed at length—
Shall bless the PRINTER'S ART, that gave
His thought and speech immortal strength,
To free Earth's serf and Error's slave!

Agricultural, &c.

Preservation of Wheat in Tennessee.

The following communication by a correspondent of the *Plough, the Loom and the Anvil*, respecting wheat threshing, will be found of interest to those whose brains are infested with the grain weevil:

"I am aware that very many of my farming friends in Tennessee are the readers of your valuable publication, and are heavy wheat growers; and now that recent railroad conveyance, with the foreign demand, has permanently settled upon this valuable grain a fair price here, it is not at all unlikely that much more attention will be paid to the growing of wheat in future. A few otherwise systematic and economical farmers in Tennessee raise a pretty fair crop of wheat, and have no barns to house in. This is a very great desideratum to a wheat-grower; and the want of good barns, with some other proximate causes of mismanagement, sometimes results in material damage to the wheat of the farmers before it reaches the miller's hopper. Therefore, through you, to my farming friends in Tennessee, let me, without ostentation, give my experience in harvesting and saving a wheat crop, referring at the same time to my acquaintances for the character of my wheat crops.

"Whenever the straw of the wheat becomes of a golden yellow for about two inches below the ear or head, disregarding any other feature in the straw or grain, I cut it down, bind it right up after the scythe in small binds, shock likewise in small shocks. I let it stand thus in the field till it cures and dries perfectly, so that the grain would grind, and *no longer*. I haul to the barn, thresh out when convenient, unless I notice a sign of weevil breeding in the wheat, when I thresh at once; and having a large bin for the purpose in the barn, I crib it up in the chaff till it is needed. In this way I have saved and do save one thousand bushels of wheat clear from mold, heat or must. The bran is always thin and tough, the flour white and sweet, preserving its native fermenting qualities to the satisfaction of the most fastidious epicure in any clime."

Cultivation of the Ruta Baga.

This root can be easily and profitably raised in the following manner: Take sod or stubble ground, and plough it in the fall or early in the spring. The last of May, spread on sufficient manure to make the ground rich. The quantity will depend upon the quality of the manure and the previous condition of the soil. Let the plough, drag and bush, succeed each other, until the manure is thoroughly incorporated with the soil and the ground made fine and light. On sod, this process should be repeated three times at least, to accomplish it. Throw up the ground into ridges 2 feet apart. Bush the ridges lengthwise. This will remove the stone and sods from the top of them. The first week in June, with a hand drill, put in the seed, at the rate of one pound per acre. A tin cup, with an awl-hole in the bottom, may be substituted for the drill, when there is none at hand. A handle, twenty inches long, should be put upon the side of the cup. Pass along the rows, shaking the cup back and forth, near the ground. Cover the seed lightly with a rake.

When the third leaf begins to start, stir the ground with a plough between the rows; hoe and thin out the plants, leaving but one in ten inches. Plough and hoe at least three times, and plaster twice. If the insects trouble the plants, put on ashes. The crop will depend much upon the attention it receives after the plants are up. Gather in the fall, as soon as the hard frosts commence. Cut off the tops with a hoe, and pull out the turnip with a potato hook, knocking off the dirt at the same time. When they are dry, take up one in each hand, and thump them together as they are put into the basket. In this way, if the turnips are of good size, two men can gather and put into the cellar, one hundred and fifty bushels in a day. Too many should not be put together, and the cellar should not be made too warm, or they may rot.

An efficient brush may be made by taking half of a round stick, six inches through, and seven feet long, for the head; bore seven holes through it, ten inches apart, with a ten-inch auger. Insert in these holes saplings of good length, filled with fine brush. The flat side of the head should be placed forward. Such a brush passed over a meadow in the spring, where cattle have run in the winter, will pulverize and spread the manure better than it can be done by hand, and at much less expense.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Shanghai.

There has been "any amount" of sport made, of late months, of *Shanghai Fowls*. They seem to be losing much of their first popularity among us, like many another two-legged foreigners who has paid us a visit of honour, which ended very differently. The Shanghai is born in the world with an inordinate pair of legs, which thereafter continue to grow into regular drum-sticks of the longest dimensions. It is asserted, too, that although good "layers," they are very fond of devouring their own eggs. A Mohawk farmer, who has tried them thoroughly, expresses a by no means favourable opinion of the breed. He says their true name is *Shankhigh*, and that they are rightly named:—"They have no body at all, and when the head is cut off, the legs come right apart. I don't see how they can *set* upon their eggs—my jack-knife can set as well as they can. They don't sit on the roost the same as other chickens: not a bit of it! When they attempt to sit as other chickens do (they *straddle* the stick), they fall off backward!

"They sit when they eat, I know; for I've seen 'em do it; and I've seen 'em try to eat standing—but they couldn't 'fetch it;' for when they peck at a grain of corn, on the ground, they don't more than half reach it, but the head bobs right between their legs, making them turn a complete somerset. I'd as soon see a pair of tongs or compasses walking about my yard, as these Shank-highs. They crow, too, a long time before day in the morning, when it *isn't* day; probably because their legs are so long that they can see day-light before the common chicken!"

CHARCOAL AS A DISINFECTANT.—Mr. Turnbull, about nine months ago, placed the bodies of two dogs in a wooden box, on a layer of charcoal powder a few inches in depth, and covered them over with a quantity of the same material. Though the box was quite open, and kept in his laboratory, no effluvia was ever perceptible; and on examining the bodies of the animals at the end of six months, scarcely anything remained of them except their bones. Mr. Turnbull sent me a portion of the charcoal powder which had been most closely in contact with the bodies of the dogs. I submitted it for examination to one of my pupils, Mr. Turner, who found it contained comparatively little ammonia, not a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen, but very appreciable quantities of nitric and sulphuric acids, with acid phosphate of lime. Mr. Turner subsequently, about three months ago, buried two rats in about two inches of charcoal powder, and a few days afterwards the body of a cat was similarly treated. Though the bodies of these animals are in a highly putrid state, not the slightest odor is perceptible in the laboratory. From this short statement of facts, the utility of charcoal powder as a means of preventing noxious effluvia from churchyards, and from dead bodies in other situations, such as on board ships, is sufficiently evident. Covering a church yard to the depth of two or three inches with scarcely powdered charcoal would effectually prevent any putrid exhalations ever finding their way into the atmosphere. Charcoal power also greatly favors the rapid decomposition of the dead bodies with which it is in contact, so that in the course of six or eight months little is left except the bones.—*Dr. Stenhouse, in Pharmaceutical Journal.*

☞ A learned Judge being once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds and refused to pay him, replied: "Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands—yea, and I would give him a check for five pounds to cover all possible costs."

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	9		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2¼	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11¼	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1¾	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2¼	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5¼	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8¼	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¼	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4		£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	D.		CTS.	s.	D.		CTS.
0	0½	equal to	0½	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1½	1	1	....	21⅔
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3½	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅓	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅔	1	5	....	28⅓
0	4	....	6⅔	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅔
0	5	....	8⅓	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅓	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅚	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	11⅔	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38½
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅓	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅚	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅓	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅙	5	0	....	100

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Victoria 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72	[51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100	each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100	each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.		
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do		
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	123
8 h	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres	each, 36,	137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	110
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36,	123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.		
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
11th	do 10, 16 to 35	do	do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do	B 11 to 40	do	do
do	C 1 to 33	do about 90 do	
	34, 76.		

1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 224; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 117, 6, 106; 7, 59, 8, 35,
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95,
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158, 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 acres	each, 31	(57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100	each, 31	(59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in.	about 100	each, 31	(69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.		31	(70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100	each, 31	(75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 125	each, 31	(96).

ALSO.

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187)
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167]
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each];

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
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Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1855. 41

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A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, Free Discussion, Universal Freedom, and a British Union, based on complete Provincial Autonomy, and being impelled to pay how respectful attention to the plans now matured to effect the Emancipation of Her Majesty's subjects from Negro Slavery, on the grounds of the complete identity of character and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to use our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacities, as British subjects, to persuade a majority of the inhabitants of each and every Province of Canada, which shall so express itself in the Provincial Parliament, to petition Her Majesty to withhold her assent from any Bill or Bills for the Emancipation of Negro Slaves in the West Indies, which may not provide adequate safeguards for the rights of property, and for the maintenance of the supply of labour necessary for the cultivation of the soil of the said Provinces, and also to petition Her Majesty to withhold her assent from any Bill or Bills for the Abolition of Negro Slavery in the United States, which may not provide adequate safeguards for the rights of property, and for the maintenance of the supply of labour necessary for the cultivation of the soil of the said States, and this country, who would carry out a policy for emancipation, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein as to consulting the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition, or to segregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; do hereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as respects that of Great Britain, to check its progress in America, by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts, both As a means of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so far as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. currency.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet —

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

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A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

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☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

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Provincial Freeman

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VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. {NUMBER 3.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY ! !

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

From the Vermont Tribune.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

I come, on the breath of morning I haste,
From the dewy mead and the desert waste,
From the tiny flower that wakes at morn;
On the zephyr's wings I am gently borne,
From the voice of the carolling bird I come,
In the breast of each freeman I make my home

From the verdant fields, the bleating flocks,
The vale, the hills, and the craggy rocks,
From the towering pine that cradles the wind,
The thick-woven forest that shelters the hind;
From the lofty Green Mountains I come, I come.
In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

I come from the rill, the river, the main,
In the cataract flow I'm re-echoed again;
I come in the voice of the tempest dark,
I come in the lightning's vived spark;
On the wings of the fleeting winds I come,
In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

I come in the Pilgrim's voice once more,
In the waves that lash Plymouth's rock-bound shore;
I come from the fields with the battle made red,
I come from the grave of the veteran dead;
From Vernon's Mount with tears I come;
In the breast of each freeman I crave a home.

Yea I come from the isles of the fathomless sea,
I come on the winds so tameless and free,
I come from the hand that created the sod,
I come at the gloricus mandate of God,
From the mighty God, in his voice I come.
In the breast of each freeman I make my home.

He that created from darkness the light,
Created and holds me in the power of his might;
No tyrant can tame me; might fetter as soon
The whirlwind wild, or hot simoon!
In the power of his might I come, I come,
Till creation is mine, my limitless home.

PUSH ON.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.

Don't blush because you have a patch
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
Is happier than a throne.

Literature.

THE CITY OF ROME.

No city, no spot indeed on the surface of the earth, if it be not the tomb of our Saviour can stir the heart like Rome. A man may prefer to live in Paris or at his own home for years and years, but, for that deep moving of the feelings, that crowding thick and fast of the memories of the past, that overwhelming press of emotion which is excited at every step, and which actually bewilder the beholder by their number, their magnitude, and their importance, there is no spot at all comparable to Rome. I do not hesitate to affirm that three weeks there are worth more than any other period of the same duration of a litetime. Each object is worthy of a pilgrimage, and compensates for all the toil of long journeys by sea and land. The locality itself, the sacred precincts with not a stone standing, so throngs with the souveniers of the mighty past, is so potent in invoking the spirit and the recollection of other days, and of a great people, that without the Pantheon, without the Coliseum or the Forum, there were enough, not merely to satisfy, but to overwhelm the spectator. He that has enjoyed the privilege of standing upon the soil amid the half-buried relics of the "Lone Mother of Dead Empires," should never be allowed to let fall from his lips a word of complaint in after life. He has already exhausted all the impressions which objects of this nature can produce, He has had his triumph, and he need not again go elsewhere in quest of that delicious excitement which is evoked by the associations which the history of other ages and nations give rise to. There he reveals in antiquity; the finest specimens which lay upon the surface of the globe are there collected for him within those hallowed walls, and in one moment he can imbibe the concentrated aroma of two thousand years of time—twenty centuries, during the lapse of which a magnificent empire and a marvelous people sprang into life, flourished, and faded away. In this time, too, no other nation ever expanded so large—made such astonishing progress, or left such traces of their grandeur or their civilization. I stand to-day in the Capital, in the centre of this old power which stretches its arms out to the embrace of half the known earth, and from which, as from some great heart, it sent out life and nourishment to remotest distances. Into this little area on the banks of a muddy river, surrounded on all sides by a flat and sterile plain, passed the great articles of trade, and poured all the wealth of a hundred empires; and from it issued the spirit and the influence which commanded and enforced tribute, and gave dominion over mere numbers or brute force. Here resided the mind and the science directing the wealth which subjected and guided every thing exterior to it. The moral and physical, supplied by knowledge and education and concentrated here, made up in reality the elements from which Rome drew her resources, and these in her hand gave easy mastery over untrained and less cultivated antagonists. With these she spread and fired an electric chain which comprised the known earth in its circuit, and which ramifying in every direction, the most distant dependancy—the peasant of the Caucasus, as well as the savage of Great Britain—felt its life-giving impulse, and a disturbance at the Capital shocked the entire fabric and its fibres ceased to throb and quiver only as they lost themselves in those far-off regions to which the foot of the Roman had never penetrated.

But amid these ruins and during this period so rich in instruction, so fertile in great events, which left ineffaceable footprints, and which continue even now to impress and modify the character of the nations of to-day with scarce less power than they acted upon those contemporaneous with them, there existed something more than arts and arms. Then and here sprang also into life and was matured, that language, learning, and literature which, born of a Grecian mother, was nourished on this fresh and virgin soil and in this genial clime. With such harbingers to its birth—amongst a people acting great events—fed by a Mythology imaginative and romantic in the extreme—is it wonderful that in Poetry and Eloquence, in breathing Statuary and in harmonious forms, they scarce find an equal and none surpass them; that the classics which the genius of this people here produce twenty centuries since, the marbles the chiseled, and the structures they reared, have only been approached by that which imitating ten centuries later of their disinterred relics gave rise to? And now, when eighteen hundred years have rolled by, the eyes must still be directed towards Rome, and the feet must pass over the Campagna in quest of the master-pieces either of ancient or modern times. There still lives and reigns there now as then supremely, the same potent influence which confers power to create things excellent above all others of their kind. Rome has that spell of enchantment which raises often even her humblest denizen to the conception of her greatness, and to the appreciation of her wonderous marvels. Whether it be the memory of her heroic acts, the constant mementoes of her memorable deeds, the deep blue of her sky, the splendor of her sunsets, the influences of her delicious climate, one finds in her limits and breathes in the atmosphere which surrounds her, an inspiration not elsewhere felt, and St. Peters, the "Last Judgement," Raphael, Michael Angelo, the painters and architects, and the three great epics of modern times, prove that in Italy alone reside those influences which nourish their authors equally new as she nourished once Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and her countless lines of worthies, whether in poetry and song, in philosophy, eloquence, or many of those high faculties which constitutes the greatness of a people.

From the American Phrenological Journal.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

A Letter to Working People who Propose Going West.

BY A CO-WORKER.

PART FIRST.

Reader,—Having acquired considerable experience in Western life, during a residence of nearly twenty years in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, and observing that emigration for these and other Western States and Territories is receiving a new impulse, I have thought best to address this epistle to my fellow-workingmen, in the hope of rendering some slight service to such of them as are about settling in these vast agricultural regions.

You need not expect a geopraphical or geological description of the great West, as I am not competent to such an undertaking, and I presume you do not wish for it, and would not be so well pleased as you will with what I shall write.

I am often asked for the best place to go to, or settle in, in the West. There is no best place; so you might as well make up your mind where you will stop before you start, if your object is to settle down at once, and there commence the foundation of your future home.

I said there is no best place; simply because, taking townships, counties, States, and, for aught I know, Territories, and there is but little to choose between them. The whole West is, as it were, a vast garden, with scarcely any waste land, with so little variety in scenery, soil and productions as to render it rather tame and monotonous. This, I think, is the general rule, though there are exceptions. There are places, too, which I should prefer above some others, but what would be my choice might not be the choice of the majority; still, we should doubtless think alike upon some points: for instance, none of us would choose or prefer a situation where mosquitoes and ague prevailed. And if one builds in the high open prairie, with no fields, low trees, or much shrubbery close to their dwelling, so as to impede the free circulation of the air, the prospect for health and freedom from mosquitoes is better than many places in the older States. But to say that you are not rather more liable to bilious attacks on that rich alluvial soil, than you would be in a mountainous, sterile country, is contrary to my experience. But with the precaution that I have and may suggest, your prospect for health, on the whole, taking all diseases, is just about as good as in the more eastern States, with this exception, perhaps—I think a majority of persons would enjoy better health by remaining near their native place. The climate, soil and productions of one's native country are more in harmony with their organizations than a foreign and dissimilar one can be. This is natural. If one is more liable to bilious complaints West, I think they are compensated somewhat by being less liable to cattarrh and pulmonary affections. Colds are not as common, and are not prolonged as in the Eastern States, but they are equally as severe while they last, and not unfrequently terminate fatally, in fever or pneumonia.

Long, drizzling rain-storms are not common, as, usually, when it rains it comes in showers, and they are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning, not unfrequently of the most terrific kind; especially in the rainy season, which usually commences in May and ends in June, and in which more rain usually falls than in the rest of the year. So the farmer should have his corn planted the first of May, so that it may get up and have one ploughing before the rainy season sets in, which is generally near the middle of the month. Though this is by no means a uniform description of the weather, still, I have observed it to be a very safe rule in planting.

I might as well make some further remarks here, not only on corn-raising but all or various other productions. In raising corn, plant it as close as you can; if cultivated with horse and plough, do not have the hills more than three and a half feet apart—less, if possible; put plenty of seed in the hill, but thin out so as to leave but two or three stalks to the hill, and see that every hill has its complement, because you will have to plough all alike, even if one-half of your hills or stalks are missing; and where you do not raise a crop of grain, Nature will raise a crop of weeds. She seems to be opposed to nakedness, and determined to clothe the earth with something. Therefore, whatever you plant, be it corn, vines, or any thing else, plant close, so that when up the earth will soon be shaded: then nature seems satisfied, weeds will not grow, and if your plants are too thick, you can easily thin out, which, if you expect a crop, must be done judiciously and thoroughly, as they grow. Beginners often miss on this point; when plants are young and growing finely, five or six in a hill, looking so fresh and vigorous, it does seem almost wasteful to pull out half or more; but spare them not, if you want good corn, melons, beets, &c.

In going to a new country, take no nice articles of furniture, crockery, or glass kind. Fine clothing, jewellery, musical instruments, and what silver-ware you can afford, you might as well have them there as elsewhere; if they give you pleasure here, I am sure they would there; but take nothing that is easily broken, or requires tight dry rooms to preserve it in, for it will cause you more trouble than pleasure, as the care of it is so great.

Take plenty of the common dry goods—blankets, sheetings, shirtings, and goods for common clothing, and such tools of a good quality as you may have on hand, or can get very cheap; for you can get all such things as tools and hardware, stoves and farming implements, as cheap on the Mississippi river at and above St. Louis as this side of the mountains.

A hand-mill, too, would be an excellent article to take, for sometimes you can get corn and wheat when and where you can not get flour or meal.

If possible, every adult person should also take a small canvas house or tent, say six by twelve feet, so constructed that it can be easily tied up. It should be good and strong, so that one can sleep and keep their clothing and other personal matters in it. Where a company or large family are together, these little houses would be very desirable, especially to those who have been accustomed to have separate rooms, and it is particularly desirable where there are both sexes, which, if possible, should be the case, as this seems to be the natural course; and what is natural I reckon must be about right. I do not approve of the plan of having men go out and live in the wilds alone, without females. I see many reasons against it, and none in favor of such an unnatural course. No; let man's helper go with him and share in the toils and pleasures of erecting a new home, which are neither few nor need be particularly disagreeable.

A large tent, too, I think would be an excellent thing for a company or several families to take, especially should they be going so far out that lumber could not be had conveniently. Tent-cloth would always be useful until fairly worn out, should it last until you had built good houses and barns, and even after that, for covering thrashed grain, and to erect in harvest-fields for shelter. By the way, I am surprised that tents are not more used now for this very purpose in the settled parts of the West. I do think it would be a matter of health and economy. A good strong tent or canvas house would answer some time for a dwelling. I should prefer it in many respects to an ordinary log-house, which of all human habitations that I have ever seen or had anything to do with is the least desirable, and about one of the hardest and most expensive in constructing, especially if made neat and comfortable. In short, I would try every conceivable way of building before I would use logs. The reasons are unanswerable, and almost innumerable, when I would do it.

I have had some experience in this manner of building, and perhaps, after all that I could say, you would not be satisfied but by learning the same way. If so, go ahead; you may be satisfied with the result. There are many, doubtless, who do like log cabins, but were I now going West, I would sooner take a canvas house, or perhaps several small ones or rooms, that could be securely tied together to a light frame. For a large tent or house it seems to me that the hexagon form would be economical and comfortable; one of thirty-six feet in diameter would contain seven rooms, six around the seventh central one, and not a foot of waste canvas or room. I would use no waterproof or fire-proof preparation on the canvas, as it causes it to crack and makes it much heavier; consequently, it will not last as long, and adds materially to the expense. Should your canvas not be thick enough to keep out wet and cold, line or double it.

By all means take all kinds of fruit-seeds or stones, especially should you go to the border of civilization; and whatever else you neglect, do not neglect them. Put them in the ground at the proper time, and watch them with care, as health and wealth will flow to you from their culture and use. Just heed what I am now saying, and act up to it; don't say, my neighbor is going largely into the business, and will supply us all. Don't leave this matter to your neighbor, any more than you would to supply your daily wants; for should he go into the business, there will be room enough for you and him too.

A few quarts of fruit-seeds, properly attended to, will lay the foundation of a fortune in any new country where fruit will grow. Had I followed the advice which I now give you, when I first went West, I might now have been sitting under my own trees and vines, with an abundance around me, instead of being a poor wandering journeyman mechanic, without home or trees, except hired ones.

After having bought your land, look around for berry bushes and vines. Set out all you can of those, and with good care they will soon furnish you the most desirable, healthful, and consequently important food you and your family can have, especially if eaten in their natural state and fully ripe.

I hardly think one could get sick, if good ripe strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, with good coarse bread, were their main articles of food in the summer months. Especially if they did not work hard in the hot sun, and were correct and regular in all other habits.

Use no milk with fruits, and the least of it you use the better. I am confident that its almost universal use at the West is one of the main causes of the bilious diseases which are said to be so prevalent there, but which, by the way, are not near so numerous as Eastern people suppose; but whatever there are of them have a cause for their existence, and among these causes I do think milk stands pre-eminent. It is milk, milk, morning, noon, and night, with many families, especially in the summer, when plenty. Milk, hot dodger, light biscuit, and fried bacon in the morning. Milk, with boiled smoked pork and greens or beans, cabbage and corn, at noon. Coffee, hot biscuit and butter, chicken, and milk for supper. I do not wish to ridicule any one's food, but I must say this kind of living never did agree well with me, and I do believe that it is not the food best adapted to stomachs in general.

But the question naturally arises, What shall we eat? or what would be the best food for settlers in a new country like the West? As far as possible use that kind of food you have been accustomed to, that agreed well with your organization. And gradually make all changes in your diet, so that the system will receive no sudden revolution; for revolutions are generally destructive and tend to discord, for the time being, at least, politically and socially, as well as physically, though they are sometimes necessary and ultimately tend to harmony.

A very safe diet, if you are accustomed to a mixed one, which most of us are, is wild game, good bread, dried apples and peaches; all of which can generally be got anywhere within a reasonable distance of the Mississippi river or its navigable tributaries. And most of the season you will find a great variety of vegetables that are well adapted to give you health and strength, without the flesh of domestic animals, or milk, which are both more or less diseased, and the latter not adapted to the stomachs of any but the unweaned.

As to health among the native population West, I think it will compare favorably with the older States, especially in the open prairie country, and where a large proportion of vegetable food and fruits are used. I do insist that it is of the first importance that the young especially should have an abundance of the pleasant acid of fruits, berries, &c., and there can be no good reason why one should not have them by the second year, in the meantime raising an abundance of tomatoes and melons: and do not fear to make a free use of them, especially if the appetite should crave them, in sickness or health. I would hardly dare say so much in regard to fruits and their free use by children, had I not reared children there; and with my experience, I certainly feel that I have not said too much. And I do think one is much more likely to be sick when the food consists principally of the flesh of domestic animals, (particularly hogs), milk, and eggs.

After all it is not the food alone that causes all the sickness. Too much labor and care is another cause of sickness, especially to those who have had everything about them convenient and agreeable: and woman, particularly suffers, for by her constitution and training she can not as well adapt herself to the inconveniences of a new country; hence the sickness is more common and more fatal among them than it is among men.

But much of this sickness, care and toil might be avoided if men would not attempt to do so much. Everything is on a large scale at the West, especially prairies and rivers; and the farmer who has been confined to little fields of from two to five acres of rough, sterile, stony land, has his ideas wonderfully expanded when he gets on to the creamy soil of the prairies, and immediately goes on the other extreme, and attempts to enclose entirely too much, especially when he has so many other things to do—house to build, well to dig, &c., &c. He attempts to do entirely too much, with his force and means: the consequence is toil, care, sickness, and short crops.

Keep within your means; far better do too little than too much; but whatever you undertake, do it right. And by all means do not fail to purchase a piece of land and pay for it all down, though it may not be more than an acre for each member of your family. And to mechanics I would say: Do not think that you will better your condition by going West and depending entirely upon your trades for a support, without getting you a home of your own; as you will do no better there than in the Eastern States, as a general thing, and all over the country, both East and West, you will find men who have tried it and found it so. But by all means get you a few acres of land; not merely a town lot or two, but a spot large enough to produce what you would consume; so, if business is dull, or prices too low at your trades, you can cultivate the soil, and thereby retain that independence which is so agreeable and so essential to the true dignity and happiness of man. And if you have not means to get such a place near a large town or city, go where you can get it. Do not think you must huddle together in order to live. This crowding up in towns and cities is no doubt a fruitful cause of crime, poverty, and sickness, and surely there is no need of it at the West, for you can get a good living almost anywhere by work enough to keep in good health.

Agricultural, &c.

Why Gardens are More Permanently Productive than Farm Fields.

The possibility of rendering farm grounds intended for cereal crops, as permanently fertile as well-managed gardens usually are, is strongly insisted on by many writers. To the unreflecting farmers, their reasoning appears sound and sensible: but the difficulties in the way of securing the promised fertility are incomprehensible. He ploughs deep, pulverises thoroughly, manures heavily, and yet, strange to tell, he cannot succeed in producing more than two, or, at farthest, three successive good crops of the same cereal on the same field. He finds a great deterioration both in quantity and quality, and finally abandons the theory, with a mind fully satisfied of the impracticability of rendering his fields productive for a long succession of cereal crops of the same kind. This seeming mystery is not so difficult of solution.

"All, or nearly all know plants impoverish the soil, principally during the period of their forming and maturing their seeds: and the cereal grasses owe their chief exhausting effects to the fact of their being grown mainly for the sake of their seeds."

The products of the garden, on the other hand, are grown for a different purpose. But few are permitted to run to seed, nearly all being cultivated for the succulent character of their leaves, stems or roots, and are generally removed from the soil at a stage of their growth when they carry away with them but little of the fertility which has not been drawn from the water and atmosphere. In addition to this, gardens are much more frequently and thoroughly pulverized and manured than fields intended for clerical crops, and as a consequence, a greater amount of chemical action, and more complete aeration are secured. After wheat is sown, but a trifling amount of further cultivation is practicable. The same may be said of rye, oats, barley, &c. Corn admits of, and indeed requires attention after planting, but the fields in which wheat and rye are sown, must necessarily be permitted to rest for nearly a twelve-month form the time of seeding, while the products of the garden, as a general thing, being required for the table before arriving at perfect maturity, are removed, the soil from which they are taken is re-dug, re-pulverized and re-manured twice or thrice during the same period, and thus, all the requisites of permanent fertility are brought to bear upon it.

Large and Small Trees.

We have had some experience in transplanting both kinds, taken from the nurseries. There is no more risk in removing a pear or apple tree, four or five years from the bud, than one year from it. We are persuaded that we have lost three years by setting small trees where we might have set large. The large apple trees from Dyer's nursery, that we put out two years ago, have made as much wood as smaller ones. Some of them have blossomed, and the apples set both years, and as they are full of fruit buds, we look for a sample of their fruit next season.

It may not generally be known that large sized apple trees, say two or three inches from the butt, cost no more than the smallest size. Nurserymen, if they have a large stock on hand, have no other resource than to cut and burn them, as they grow beyond the proper size for transplanting, so that they are glad to dispose of them at that price. Large pear trees, especially those upon quince, are most expensive. We have purchased some, nine years old this fall, at two dollars each, and consider it much better economy than to pay 50 cts. for trees two years from the bud. They are as safely moved, and will soon bear abundantly. If any of our readers are about to set an apple orchard, we are confident they will find it for their interest to order large trees. Let them dig large holes, and put in compost liberally, and they will soon have fruit.

Fine Apple Jelly.—Take a half bushel of good pippin, bell-flower, or other fair sub-acid fruit, carefully cut out all blemishes, and without peeling or coring, quarter them, and throw them as they are cut into a pan of cold water, to preserve the color. When all the apples are thus prepared, take them out of the water, and without wiping or drying them, add to every pound of the fruit one pound of best loaf or crushed sugar, put all together into a large preserving-kettle, with water barely sufficient to keep them from burning, and mix among them the rind of half-a-dozen lemons, cut into very small pieces, together with the juice of the same. Boil the mass as rapidly as possible, without burning, until the apples become perfectly soft, or boiled to a mash; then put the whole into a jelly-bag, and if wanted for immediate use, run the liquid into moulds; but if intended for, keeping, run it into jars in the usual manner. Jelly made by the above method will be beautifully transparent, and delicious to the tast, and presents to the connoisseur one of the richest delicacies of the season.

Lime Water in Making Bread.

In bread-making, the vinous fermentation sometimes passes into the acid, thus rendering the bread sour and disagreeable. Leibeg has lately performed a series of experiments to improve the preparation of bread, from which he comes to the conclusion, that the only effective and innocuous means of improving the qualities of wheat and rye bread, is lime water. In making dough he advises one pint of clear lime water to be used for every five pounds of flour. The lime water is first added to the flour, after which a sufficient quantity of common water is added to work the whole into good common dough; the leaven being mixed with water can be prepared by stirring some quick lime in a vessel containing pure cold water, then allowing the sediment to settle. The clear is then poured off and kept in bottles for use. No care is required respecting the quantity of lime to be stirred in the water, as it will only take up a certain quantity of lime, and no more. Those who use saleratus [bicarbonate of soda] in the raising of bread, are recommended to cease its use, and employ poor baker's yeast, and a little lime water. Our bones are composed of the phosphate of lime, and those who use fine flour require for their health a little more lime than is contained in the food. Cream of tartar and carbonate of soda are inferior to common yeast for making healthy bread.—*Scientific American.*

United States.

Anthony Burns a Freeman.

By the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Boston, the sum of $70 was raised in that city towards purchasing the person of Anthony Burns, the returned Fugitive Slave. The remainder of the sum necessary for that purpose, ($600,) was furnished by Mr Grimes himself, and the purchase was concluded by that gentleman the other day at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore. On Friday evening Anthony, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Grimes, was publicly received in Dr. Pennington's Church, in this city, by numerous friends of his own color, and a number of white friends of Freedom.

The Rev. Mr. Raymond opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Pennington introduced to the audience Anthony Burns. Anthony is a man of medium height, not very dark skin, regular features, high forehead, a quiet, intelligent face, and a well-set and muscular frame. The only mark on him was a broad dark scar on his left cheek. In a modest, but firm and deep voice, he said:

My Friends: I am very glad to have it to say, to have it to *feel*, that I am once more in the land of liberty; that I am with those who are my friends. Until my tenth year I did not care much what came of me, but soon after I began to learn that there is a Christ who came to make us free; I began to hear about a North, and to feel the necessity for freedom of soul and body. [Applause.] I heard of a North, where men of my color could live without any man daring to say to them, "You are my property;" and I determined, by the blessing of God, one day to find my way there. My inclination grew on me, and I found my way to Boston. You see, I didn't want to make myself known, so I didn't tell who I was; but as I came to work, I got employment, and I worked hard; but I kept my own counsel, and didn't tell anybody that I was a slave, but I strove for *myself* as I never had an opportunity to do before. When I was going home one night I heard some one running behind me; presently a hand was put upon my shoulder, and somebody said: "Stop, stop; you are the fellow who broke into a silversmith's shop the other night." I assured the man that it was a mistake, but almost before I could speak I was lifted off from my feet by six or seven others, and it was no use to resist. In the Court-House I waited some time, and, as the silversmith did not come, I told them I wanted to go to supper.

A man then came to the door; he didn't open like an honest man, would [laughter,] kind a slowly opened it, and looked in. He said, "How do you do, Mr. Burns?" and I, called him, as we do in Virginia, "master!" He asked me if there would be any trouble in taking me back to Virginia, I was brought right to a stand, and didn't know what to say. He wanted to know if I remembered the money he used to give me, and I said, "Yes, I do recollect that you used to give me 12½ cents at the end of every year, I worked for you." He went out and came back next morning. I got no supper nor sleep that night. The next morning they told me that my master said he had the right to me; and as I called him "master," having the fear of God before my eyes, I could not go from it. Next morning I was taken down with bracelets on my wrists—not such, as you wear, ladies, of gold and silver—but

iron and steel that wore into the bone. [He showed the marks which his irons had made.] The lawyers insisted that I should have counsel, but I told them I didn't think it would do any good, for what I had first said had crushed me, and I could not deny the truth, and my only hope was in the assistance of Heaven. He proceeded to relate how the officers were armed in the Court-Room; and how the United States officials told him that Dana, Ellis, Phillips were d—d sons of b—s of Abolitionists; that he would be freed when he got back to Virginia, and advised him to have nothing to do with those who pretended to befriend him while they made his case worse. He replied that they worked for him manfully, and if they did not succeed it was not their fault. He said he saw in a newspaper that he had said he wished to go back to Virginia. Had the Devil himself said it, he could have told no greater lie. He then described the scene of his rendition; how he, a poor fugitive was made a great lion, and escorted out of the City of Boston and on board of the revenue cutter, amid troops of men armed to the teeth. How they (the law and order men) promised to purchase him when he got to Virginia, and when they got him to Norfolk they clapped him in jail, and put irons on his wrist, and kept him in a room without bed or seat, and with but scanty food, for two days. He was taken to Richmond, where he was kept in a little pen in the Traders' Jail for four months, with irons on his wrists and ancles, so tight that they wore the flesh through the bone, and during the month of August they gave him a half-pailful of water every two days. From this cell he was not allowed to come out once during four months; at the end of that time he was sold to one David McDaniel, who took him to North Carolina.

The remainder of his story is short; hearing of his situation, the money was raised and his purchase effected by Mr. Grimes.

The address was listened to with great interest, and was much applauded.

The Rev. Mr. Grimes followed, after which a collection was taken up. Burns has gone on to Boston.

Losing Confidence.

I confess that the developments of the past year have very much diminished my confidence in the speedy enfranchisement of the colored race in this country. If in Massachusetts, the hot-bed of Abolitionism, where so much has been said and written on the subject of Slavery, twenty-five or thirty thousand voters, who had espoused the cause of the slave, have received no better idea of the genius of our institutions and of the principles of Liberty, than to be ready to rob men of rights essential to the perpetuity of free institutions, is it not evident that we shall be liable to continual betrayal and defeat, until there is a better understanding of the subject, in its various bearings, by those who claim to be its friends, and more firm and vigorous action in its behalf?

From a constant reader of the *Era* for the past six years.

Wm. S. L. Coes.

Chelsea, Mass, Jan. 29, 1855.

Wonderful Power of Endurance.—On the 31st ult., a young man named Copp, became lost, after night, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The thermometer, at the time, was 32 deg. below zero; and to keep from freezing to death, he continued to walk for 21 hours, when he came out on Wild River, where he found his father and several friends in search of him.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Native Californians Leaving the State.

We learn that a most important movement is at present contemplated by the native Californians. This is no less than a total abandonment of this state, with the view of settling in the State of Sonora. A meeting of native Californians was held on Wednesday night in this city, at which Governor Alvarado is said to have presided, and Senor Casanueva to have acted as secretary. The object was to devise means for a wholesale emigration of native Californians to Senora. Several speeches were made, in which it was shown that by reason of the law's delay—of the invasion of the squatters—of burdensome taxes—and of other multitudinous oppressions, the native Californians, without any fault of theirs, are rapidly being reduced to beggary on the soil they once owned and enjoyed uninterruptedly; that the lands their fathers held, and which they expected would descend to their posterity for ever, are now wrested from them on some quibble raised by a thievish attorney—that they are kept in doubt for years whether their claims will be confirmed or rejected—that they are required to pay onerous taxes on lands while the same laws which imposed those taxes permit squatters to occupy and enjoy; that they are treated as aliens on the soil on which they were born; and finally that there is no such thing as justice to be expected in California. It was represented at the meeting that there would be no difficulty in obtaining grants of land in Sonora from the Mexican government, and that to remain longer here, involves absolute ruin, it is better to seek an asylum where at least they would not be regarded as aliens and as a convenient prey for any ruffian who might covet their lands and houses. A committee was appointed to devise means for carrying into effect the purpose of the meeting, and this committee is to report at a meeting to be held one or two evenings hence. This movement is a sad commentary on the manner in which justice is dealt to the natives of California.

Sandwich Islands.—We have received files of the *Polynesian* to Jan. 13. The funeral of the king took place on the 10th. The procession was by far the most imposing ever witnessed in the islands. On the 11th the new king made his first appearance, and attended a council. The king addressed his native subjects and also the foreigners From the speech to the latter we extract the following: "I therefore say to the foreigner, that he is welcome to our shores—welcome so long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his interests, and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he comes here with no more exalted motive than that of building up his own interests at the expense of the natives, to seek our confidence only to betray it; with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our government, and introducing anarchy, cofusion and bloodshed, then he is most unwelcome." There had been much rain in the islands and extensive preparations were making for planting.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris Thomas Keith
Hamilton—George Miller
Do. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev H. J. Young
Do. John Lott.
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—George Carey.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do, do. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. do. James Haley
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Mr. Isaac D. Shadd, *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

To Correspondents.

Do write more legibly, friends; many of your communications will have to pass unnoticed. Did we know how to set types, not one of your crabbed characters would we try to decipher—it is a clear waste of money. Neither will we ask of printers to perform such impossibilities.

To the many complaints about not receiving the paper, one answer only can be given—the paper is sent regularly from this office. Parties in Hamilton and the Western States are assured that the Postmasters in their respective places must be importuned without ceasing, as they know of their arrival. At this time dozens, probably hundreds of this paper may be found in the Office at Hamilton, and other towns. We have gotten out papers at the last named place, for parties who had been repeatedly refused. Whose fault is it?

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

One of the many things that in the outset we knew it would be difficult to do, would be to get up a paper so perfect in its details as to please everybody. We were sure that such an attempt would prove a failure; and experience has confirmed our convictions. Did a measure of approbation cheer us from one quarter, disapprobation would follow swiftly on from another. Were friend A satisfied that measures advocated were right, friend B would be equally satisfied that they were wrong. Did one like selections, another would have more correspondence, and *vice versa*. But it was no part of our thought that preference would be carried out into such special details as to dictate terms to be used, or impute to us terms contributed by others, or when used as objectors would apply them. But so it is.

Latterly, strong objection has been made to the word *negro* in our columns. Men smarting from the use of it as insultingly applied to them in the United States, go so far as even to counsel its removal from selected matter. We wish it were possible to accede to their demand in this and every other particular, for though proper enough in its general application to the natives of Central Africa, it can have no significance when used to designate colored Americans; and yet it cannot be wholly avoided. We like the term "Colored," because, to our mind, that tells the whole story; besides, it is more in keeping with the identity in interest and pursuits of the human family. It includes the black, the white, the brown, the red, the yellow, and their varieties—the terms white, black, &c., are not comprehensive enough to our mind; and the term negro, like the term white, cannot include varieties of the same class; as, for example, the Indian and the European, the African, and the colored American of almost entire European ancestry. We know that just at this time, some colored men of the States are making efforts to bring the term into repute by adopting it, and adapting it to their peculiar theory of nationality; but like other movements in a wrong direction, that too must fail. From Africa must the vindication of the name come, and that by means of the laws that promote successful measures of progress, not by any sponsorship of colored Americans, whether as Yankees or British subjects. The people of that country will have to do what has not yet been done—give the word a good character; and no people can, by adopting it, have a great reputation conferred upon them. When we have occasion to use it, it shall be in future as has been hitherto, not as of choice, but showing the application of it by enemies, or the mistaken kindness of friends.

☞ Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that a boy about six years of age, son of Mr. Skelly, grocer, Queen St, was drowned by falling into a creek which runs under Beverly St., on Thursday evening last. The current being very rapid, the child was carried under a house on John Street before any assistance could be rendered to save his life. Although every effort was made to recover the body that night, it was not found until next morning.

Lectures.

The citizens of Toronto have had, during the past week, more than ordinary opportunities to become indoctrinated into some of the leading reforms now becoming so popular elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Nazrey held forth to a numerous congregation on Monday evening, on the condition and prospects of aliened Americans. The lecture throughout was a sensible *expose* of the workings of American despotism against the colored man of this continent, and a faithful delineation of the characteristics of those affected by it.

The apathy, jealousies, cross-purposes, general want of harmony, and determined stand in direct opposition to what is clearly their true interests, were dwelt upon in so faithful, unpretending, though decided a manner, as to secure the appreciation, if not the approval of all present. One great subject of regret is, that the colored citizens of Toronto should so seldom attend lectures, whether the meetings are called by those of their own number, or others. It would be well for them to meet oftener, to look in the face the cause of present discords and former antagonisms, and endeavor to do away with the just imputation of "division, ignorance, disunion, love of menial occupations, and the like," that however much we may regret it, can be and is brought against them with so much force every day. Why, with the abundant opportunities surrounding us—the schools, churches, associations and lectures—need the sad spectacle our people here present be persisted in by them. Now, it is folly to take offence; the condition of things here is well known by others and lamented over, and wisdom will be shown more certainly by working to bring about a change than by indifference. In the course of his remarks, allusion was made to prejudice in Canada, and we did wish that our anti-emigration friends could have availed themselves of the many unmistakable cases enumerated, if only to have an excuse for their theory beyond bare assertions, unsupported by *positive* facts. The speaker had a supply on hand, but though deprecating their existence, very properly concluded not to be driven from *home* by such trifles.

Besides the lecture alluded to, and other meetings of a reformatory character during the week, Miss Lucy Stone, of the United States, has, as will be seen by extracts from other papers, held forth to crowded audiences on the subject of "Woman's Rights," or, as very successfully shown by Miss Stone, Human Rights. It would be presumption in us to attempt an opinion on these lectures, apart from the intrinsic importance of the subject considered. Miss Stone's reputation, as a talented woman and an orator, is too well known. Her numerous admirers will take hope, however, in the certainty that in Toronto, with the strong attachment to antiquated notions respecting woman and her sphere, so prevalent, she was listened to patiently, applauded abundantly, and patronised extensively—the St. Lawrence Hall being literally packed; and better, the cry of "brigadier," "virago," and other soft epithets which invited her approach, were "heard no more for ever." All we were disappointed at was, that then, too, so few of the colored people seized upon the occasion to learn lessons of practical wisdom.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Gaines on "Submission," or an Anti-Emigrationist Reviewed.

"I dare do all that becomes a man,
Who dares do more is none"

Shakespeare.

No. II.

Messrs. Editors,—It is our province to stand to the very letter of the law, and to it we take an appeal, and deny Mr. Gaines the right of any private interpretation, beyond its own statements. The laws of the States are no ways delicate in expressing their restriction upon the privileges and immunities of the colored man; we must not then disguise the shameful fact that stains with disgrace the statutes and national escutcheon of this country—that deep rooted prejudice against colored persons. If our condition be revolting to the humane feelings of the American, and the fact be that we originated from Slavery, European countries can make no difference in the origin, or our national condition. Why did our friend, Mr. Gaines, refer to the sight which was so disgusting to the American nature of Mr. John Brachman? It weakens his argument. Had it not been for the color of the gentlemen he saw in Europe, he would not have known they were Americans. It was not their condition which was so disgusting to his *finer* feelings, for they were gentlemen, and with ladies; but they were *colored*. Again—is not the condition of the colored man known in the European States as well as here? Yea, better than the people of these States are willing to admit. We have their sympathies in our oppressed condition. It is the pretence of the Americans to sympathise with the oppressed people of the world, and to hold the hand of fellowship to those oppressed by any despotic country of Europe. Not long since, they were thrown into the highest state of excitement upon the receipt of intelligence of Martin Kosta's imprisonment in Austria; he was known in America as the slave of a monarch by birth, and at the time of his release, by Captain Ingraham, was in a deplorable situation, being guarded as the people would a fugitive here, in far-famed Cincinnati, in which our friend will set us an example, of the liberal feelings which the people hold, by aspiring to and succeeding in getting to be even a night sentinel. This Kosta's rescuer receives the approbation of the American people, and the act is hailed with joy and exultation, throughout the length and breadth of the country. Again, official intelligence was received here, during the past year, that a colored man wished the protection of this government, on the western part of this continent. The Consul was informed by our Executive officers, that *colored persons* were *not considered* citizens of this Government. Notice the expression, colored persons not considered citizens,—which case of the two deserves the protection of this Government? The one which is the most honorable, is met with indignant contempt by the American officials, and the people of the United States view it calmly, with a conscious indifference. Whilst I remain in Cincinnati, Mr. Gaines' fort against prejudice and American oppression, I shall be glad for him to practically illustrate his theory by a demonstration superior to his argument—of which I will duly inform you, should he—he will find in attempting to elevate himself with the white man, either by social, civil, or political merits, sadly defeated. The batteries of American oppression, which he may think impregnable, will destroy his bulwark.—There are public places here into which he cannot put his head, unless as a menial, although the most degraded white man can attend. One of his colleagues, in opposition to the great movement of the colored people, on the march of Emigration—the only route where elevation, honor, and true liberty awaits us—Mr. J. M. Langston, I speak of—in a speech in Cleveland, asserted that a colored man of science, learning, and industry, could gain, and would be as much respected here as the white man, and he would remain here in the United States after planting his "American tree." He would plant the seed, which might be called, and, indeed and in truth, is *A-do-Nothing*. After which he would raise the cheering sound and song of "A good time coming, boys," and would remain there, where the tree is planted at, I know not where, and work out his own salvation with fear and trembling, as all of our fathers did, but never arrived to the stature of men, and died before the seed germinated. But he anticipates its growth: it will grow, and the song he now sings will be re-echoed by our hopeful brethren in slavery, who will live as full of the faith as he is, although in the new slave State of Kansas, and die in despair. As I intend to inform you, he went to a public hall here, not a great while since, to hear a public lecture, but was prohibited, because he was *colored, and invited out*. Above all, in the laws and statutes of nine-tenths of the petty States occur the words Negroes, Mulattoes and Colored persons, we dislike to alter them.

California is now subjecting the Chinese to the enormous odium which has been engendered against colored people, and the Supreme Court of that State has decided, that they are included under the heads of Negroes, Mulattoes, Colored people, &c.

Whether the prejudice they have is against color or condition, it matters not, it will require seven times longer than this country has existed, as a Republic of *despotism*, to wipe out every black law upon the statutes, and will never until there is a civil revolution. The groans of the black man have ascended to God for vengeance against this iniquitous Government. The signs of the times speak thus: there is to be a reckoning with this Babylon of the world, the *American Government!*

Providence has, I believe, now taken our cause in hand; this mighty *Despotism*, the United States, has become drunk with her imaginary greatness; foreign troubles are gathering thick and fast; her encroachments have subjected her to the contempt of the world, and her hands dyed with the blood of one-seventh of her population, and the life blood of four millions. Yea, God is now preparing her desolation; there is a commotion in her borders, her churches and her States; division and discord have wasted her strength, even in her commencement; no one can tell where it will end. Think of millions of our brethren that have fallen beneath her iron grasp, and have gone through hardships, down to the grave in death, hand cuffed and bound in chains by American Slavery. And inasmuch as God has taken our cause in hand, it becomes us now to commence the work. Who, with a review of the past atrocities which have characterized her greatness, will dread the contest?

A California has caused a general emigration of the whites westward; and a Stephen A. Douglass has torn down the obstruction to American Slavery, introduced at Nebraska and Kansas, which the American Government is trying indirectly to secure to slavery: whilst they seek to acquire the island of Cuba, to enforce a more rigorous system of slavery, namely, *American Slavery*, which predestines its subjects eternal slaves to the last generation known among men.

And now, men of color—oh that I could say freemen!—it becomes us to stir up ourselves to an active work; the law of nature and nature's God is to help those only who help themselves. In this time of revolution, we must come out, as other people; the Canadas are now awaiting us, by the protection of an Almighty Being, as one point, where we can secure that which will never be gained here, until the American Government is burst into a thousand atoms. Are you willing to still bear these ills? Have you not experienced them too severely already? If you have not, I refer you to an ancestry that has. I feel them to-day, and have felt them all my life, and am sorry I was born a slave, under the American Government. Can you fly to ills more intolerable than these? None are experienced by man more heart-rending and burdensome. There is nothing truly great accomplished, unless an individual is subjected to ills; and if we intend to be truly great, whether in a civil or moral contest, we will have to contend with and triumph over every impediment.

What will we gain by remaining here? During the winter, I have seen, I think, hundreds of colored children idle, sliding with sleds. I heard a colored gentleman lamenting the prejudice that existed, and said that none of those boys, in this great Cincinnati, could serve an apprenticeship, at any respectable mechanical shop in the city, where white journeymen and boys were.

To-day, a large fire occurred—several engines were out. I saw two steam ones in operation; how I admired their movements! but my admiration was turned to sorrow, when I reflected that every one of my blood or color is proscribed to such an extent, that he dare not make a spike to drive in any of its parts or a bolt to keep it secure. Who would not, as it were, weep. Can the few men Mr. Gaines has named as being respected, represent the masses of 200,000 freemen, and even they living such an immense distance apart? They cannot assert, there are more foreigners, Irish and Germans, who have not been here 25 years, in office of Government, places of trust, professional business, &c., in this city, than he will find of colored men in the whole United States, who have been here by parentage for over two centuries. If we conclude and bear this, we need not expect more; we will stoop too low to gain the applause of men. In the language of our motto, we have done enough to entitle us to the rights of manhood, and if we will still stay here, attempting to do more, we will show we are not men. Where are the people now civilized, excepting us, that would be contented with our lot; we have never yet seen ourselves as others see us, or else I know there would be a different spirit than begging of this people a participation in the rights, which they have ever deprived us of. There is a mighty uprising of the people. Orators have failed to delude them, and they are preparing for the better, which they have so long hoped for. Yet there is to be gained a stand point, which we will make in Canada. We "must create an event, must make an issue," and demonstrate that we intend to achieve an honorable position. The signs of the times are bright, and pregnant with mighty events; the cause of Emigration is the cause of the people, as well as the cause of God; they are aware that their former hopes were delusive; none confess their freedom here, but when asked where the colored man is truly free, to the letter, by the Constitution, they point to Queen Victoria's free dominions. May God bless the Queen, and awake an oppressed people to their duty, inspire them with fortitude, that they may throw off the yoke that binds them, and that cowardly *submission* which too long has characterized us! In the language of the Cleveland Convention, "we will go where there are no prisons, nor court-houses, as slave pens and garrisons, nor mercenary gangs, who are bought as military on such occasions, to secure the fugitive. No perjured Marshalls, bribed Commissioners, nor hireling Council, who, spaniel-like, crouch at the feet of Southern Slaveholders, and cringingly tremble at the crack of their whips. The British Provinces, especially Canada West, in climate, soil, productions, and the usual prospects for internal improvements, are equal, if not superior, to any part of the Northern Continent. And for these very reasons, aside from their contiguity to the Northern part of the United States, and consequent facility for the escape of the slaves from the South, we certainly should prefer them as a place of destination. We love the Canadas, and admire their laws, because as British Provinces, there is no difference known among the people, no distinction of race, and we deem it a duty to recommend, it as certainly advisable for every colored person to emigrate to or locate in Canada West. Every advantage on our part should be now taken of the opportunity of obtaining lands, while they are to be had cheap, on the most easy conditions; "$20 will secure a homestead of 100 acres as the first instalment, and $16 per year until paid for at $1,50 per acre. Do not fear but trust in God!

Yours respectfully,

Samuel A. S. Lowery.

Cincinnati, Feb. 28th, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Emigration.

No. II.

Messrs. Editors,—According to promise, I embrace the opportunity presented by No. 3, to hunt out the prejudice that lurks around the borders of Canada. I have learned that in public houses, especially those of the picayune stamp, colored travellers meet with very slight receptions, if any. On getting into a stage, once or twice, within the last two years, colored gentlemen have met with resistance from upstart drivers. That there is also a worthless rabble constantly loitering around the groggeries and corners, near by which these infernal sinks are located, who are ready at any time to interfere with strangers, especially those whom they think will not retaliate. Suffice it to say, against all these things the law provides an adequate remedy, and the ill-treated man in Canada, whether white or black, can get redress. The contemptible wretch who called out "nigger," intending it as an insult to Mr. Gaines, violated a law which was made expressly for such as he; and the penalty of which Canadian loafers dread to pay. More than once I had heard a great deal about Canada abolitionists before I came to this country; but I have found but few in Toronto. I fear that the abolitionists here, like some we have in the States, are inclined to say more than they would be willing to do for the colored people. I trust, however, that their stentorian declarations may not turn out to be more sound than substance. It is due to a few individuals belonging to that body to say that they do as much for the emigrants and other poor of this city as we have right to expect of them.

Now, then, let the few barriers, which to some would seem extremely objectionable, and much in the way of elevation in Canada, be contrasted with those in the United States, and we shall distinctly see which of the two countries offer the strongest inducement to the aliened American.

The descendants of the African race have derived from the God of nature unalienable rights, which should be protected against usurpation, theft and robbery, &c. The laws of Canada give to them, at the instant of their arrival, protection against the above infractions; and after compliance with the acts of Parliament affecting them, as taking oaths, &c., they may enjoy the full privileges of British born subjects. The laws of the U. S. denies a colored man's right even to expect, much less to claim, in conjunction with a white man, rights and privileges at the hands of that Government, and makes laws to that effect. These odious and distinctive laws deepen the pit into which they are plunged, renders their case almost hopeless in that country, and exposes their persons, characters, and property, not only to the posse employed by the general government, who stand like so many trained bloodhounds ready to be let loose upon them, but to the constant assaults of the notorious banditti, viz., "sharpers," "killers," black-indians," &c., &c., who like devouring wolves, prowl through the country, and especially around the seaports, to mob any colored man they may chance to meet. Against none of these evils can the descendants of Africa get legal protection in the United States; and yet the practice of chaining, hand-cuffing, and driving negroes, has continued for so many years as now to become the law of the land; to be justified not only by wicked Congressmen, Senators, Judges, Governors, and Presidents, but by Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as indispensable to the safety and preservation of the "glorious Union." It is very evident that every white man in the United States, from the President down to the scapegallows, claims superiority over the colored man, and a right to do as his ignorance or prejudice may dictate; that he is at the mercy of every white man, from the felonous wretch who has spent the best part of his life in the State's prison, down to the blue-mouthed fugitive from British justice, viz., *John Mitchell*. They have no protection against daily insults and violence, nor any adequate security for life itself against the hell-black prejudice and lawless passions of negro-hating men, seldom called to account for their treatment of colored people. Preach not to me the doctrine of nativity and of old friends and associates. Tell me not of my father's grave, if to rove the place that gave me birth, to bask in the smiles of old friends and associates, and to linger around the graves of my parents, would incur the forfeit of my manhood, would bind in servile chains my conscience, would fetter my soul, would crush within me every element of a manly nature—I would forego them all to enjoy my unalienable rights. I see but little ground, whatever may be the opinion of others, upon which to build the hope of deliverance in the United States. The scenes, the circumstances, the habits, the educational and moral influences of that country, all conspire to shape the character and disposition of the nation against the African race. Hence, the majority of our friends are reduced to the belief that the prejudice cannot, within the ensuing century, be moved far enough back to allow the colored man the full exercise of his God-given rights in the United States. Still they cry, hold on, boys! hold on! we think times will get better after a while. We are doing our best, however, to make them better. It is known to every intelligent mind that it is impracticable for a man to strive for the removal of what he does not believe can be removed, for it is a fixed law of mind, that we cannot try to do what we do not believe can be done. We may deceitfully go through the motions, but the heart is not in the affected work.

The leading clergymen in the United States assert publicly, and with a degree of indifference well pleasing to their congregations, that it is impossible to remove the prejudice against the African race! That the abolitionists and negroes might as well think to chain up the lightning, or hold down an earthquake! They brand the colored man's hope of rising above it as visionary; they declare that there is not power enough in the religion of Jesus Christ to remove it! Although the men would appear ridiculous, their arguments are not without foundation, which I will clearly show in a few sentences. The truth is, those men are saturated themselves, and they know full well that the great and influential congregations, over which they preside, reek with every possible form of hatred against their unfortunate colored neighbors. They know that any where within the borders of that land, in sight of the seat of government, and in hearing of the boasted flag of liberty, that floats above the Capitol, the sons and daughters of old Africa are bought and sold like horses and cattle, and subjected to every species of violence, malignity, perfidy, rapacity and lust. They know that the chief agencies of society are giving aid to the prejudice against them; the school-room, the pulpit, the press, the forum, the Senate, the ballot-box, all conspire for the most part, to uphold, spread, and perpetuate it. Those men know that the manners in which the children throughout their parishes, and the mass of every community are educated at the present day is calculated rather to strengthen than diminish the prejudice against them; and therefore they say without hesitation, it cannot be done.

Look at the usual training of the young: their common toys are such as cause the infant mind to dread and fear the approach of the colored man. What songs are they first taught to sing? Songs of burlesques on the negro. What books are they encouraged to read? Such as Uncle Tom's Cabin, Good Old Nelly, and others, that exhibit the negro as inferior to the white man. The surest means are taken to fill the young Yankee with hatred. When a company of respectable colored gentlemen and ladies are passing through the streets of any city, (I do not except one) the children who are large enough go forth to grin and gaze at them, and otherwise develop the Yankee character in its primeval state. The mother takes her little babe to the window that it may inhale with its first breath a squirming abhorrence to the negro.

The United States is a great prolific nursery, in which there is more pains taken to cultivate prejudice against the African race than in any other country in the world. Take from the millions, a few hundred abolitionists, and scarce a man will be left who does not worship at the shrine of negrophobia, and set for their children a precedent of their constant devotion. Since, however, the day has dawned, and the sun, has attained its meridian, it is certain that men will not succeed as they have hitherto in hiding the hopeless condition of the aliened American. He nows sees distinctly on every side a multitude of higher influences conspiring to fortify the prejudice against him, that the government furnishes liberal pay to more than a million agents to act as patrols and sentinels, to guard it from assault, that public sentiment, both north and south, canonize and adore it as the guardian angel of the holy union. Seeing those things, he will, doubtless, adopt the "Utopian" scheme Emigration.

R. M. J.

Toronto, March, 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Madam,—As there is going on between emigrationists and anti-emigrationists quite an animated discussion as to the expediency of the colored people of the United States settling in the British Provinces, and as I most decidedly agree with the way it is handled by the former, I am quite willing to leave it in their hands. While I propose to say something with regard to the position which should be occupied by the colored people who settle in British Provinces (politically,) this subject is of vast importance to them. They individually and collectively have at stake the same thing. That is, freedom to themselves and their posterity in America. This by many politicians, both in Canada and the United States (who profess to be great friends to the down-trodden African race) is thought lightly of, especially when brought into competition with other great questions of reform. I remember once in this city, that my vote and interest were solicited by a candidate for parliamentary honors; I wanted to know of him his opinion about annexation (for its advocates here were getting very bold in those days); his reply in substance was as follows: "Oh!," said he, "that question is of little matter;—the great and important question is the Clergy Reserves now." There are many in this Province of his way of thinking. Hence, it may be seen that the freedom of the African race in American is thought by many leading politicians, both in these Provinces and in the States, as of little consequence; but it is with the former that they have to deal, and this brings me to the important question, how they are to be dealt with, and this, by your permission, is what I intend to discuss in my next and succeeding communications, until the whole subject is sifted.

A Descendant of the African Race.

Toronto, March 15, 1855.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

New York, 14th March, 12 noon.

The *Pacific* has just arrived, bringing London dates to the 27th February.

The *Pacific* arrived out Feb. 27th.

The *Africa* and *Sarah Sands* had not arrived.

In Parliament Mr. Roebuck's motion, enquiring into the conduct of the war was carried.

Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert, and Graham have resigned.

A battle had taken place between the Turks under Omar Pacha, and a Russian force under Gen. Liprandi,

The Russians were repulsed.

Lord John Russell has been appointed Colonial Secretary.

Lord Raglan is reported to have resigned. Lord Lucan has been re-called.

Commercial:—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs slightly declined. Consuls unchanged.

Further by the Pacific.

It was officially announced that on the 17th, General Liprandi, with 40,000 Russians and 70 guns, attacked the Turks at Eupatoria, Omar Pacha commanded the Turks. The battle lasted four hours, when the Russians retired with the loss of 500 men.

Affairs before Sebastopol are entirely unchanged.

The Vienna peace conference will be open in a few days.

There was much distress in England owing to the unusually severe winter—general riots had occurred at Liverpool and London in consequence, but the weather having moderated and a large number of ships having arrived giving employment to many of the sufferers, these riots had ceased.

The *Pacific* brings 51 passengers. She arrived at Liverpool on Friday the 23rd ult. The *Africa* and *Sarah Sands* had not arrived out, but the *Pacific* saw a steamer off Keyston at 1 p.m. 27th, supposed to be the *Africa*. The *Union* arrived off Cowes on the 26th.

The news is of an interesting character.

The Palmerston Ministry had fallen to pieces. Graham, Gladstone and Herbert having resigned ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee to enquire into the management of the war—private squabbles in the Cabinet are however believed to be the cause.

Rumor says the Roebuck party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan and one or more ex-ministers.

Palmerston was much troubled in reconstructing the Cabinet, and had not fully completed it.

Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Secretary-ship as a stop gap, but completes his mission to Vienna.

Rumor gives Lord Elgin a seat in the Cabinet as a member of the Board of Control.

The Earl of Carlisle is to be Vice-roy of Ireland.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Lewis, an untried man.

Members of the Government expressed considerable hopes that pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace.

War measures continue all over Europe.

Louis Napoleon seems determined to proceed to the Crimea. England and Austria have advised him to stay at home.

Russia has declared war on Sardinia.

It is stated, but not confirmed, that Tuscany has joined the Western Powers, but Naples has not.

General Liprandi with equal or perhaps superior forces attacked Omar Pacha at Eupatoria. The Russians retreated beyond the shells from the enemy's ships; the Turks not pursuing.

There is nothing whatever new from the Danube.

Lord Raglan has resigned, it is said, to avoid a recall.

The Earl of Lucan and some other officers have been invited to resign.

Joseph Hume is dead. He was much respected and is much regretted.

The very inclement weather had ceased, but there was still much suffering among the poor in England.

Sir Charles Wood takes Sir James Graham's place as First Lord of Admiralty.

The proceedings in Parliament have touched upon several points of interest.

On the 19th the Royal Assent was given to the North American Fishery Bill. The Convention between Great Britain and the Porte for the enlistment of the Turkish Contingent, and an interesting debate occurred.

upon going into Committee on the Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea rose from physical cause not in the power of man to control—those sufferings were not confined to the British army, the Russian sick and wounded being 33,000. He further urged that the debate in Parliament had created so much indignation on the continent that the Government had been prevented from putting the foreign enlistment act into operation.

Lord Palmerston announced that Lord Lucan had been recalled in consequence of his difference with Lord Raglan.

On the 20th the Duke of Cambridge took his seat in the House of Lords.

In a general debate upon the conduct of the war the Earl of Harrowby expressed his opinion that a great mistake had been made in not calling the oppressed nationalities of Europe to mind in the present struggle.

Lord Panmure replied that cumpulsory measures must be resorted to, to fill up the ranks of the service.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose in regard to the commerce of Russia, since the commencment of the war ; it was stated in debate that under the present system of blockade the interior trade of Russia had suffered no injury ; £10,000,000 had gone from Great Britain to that country. The right of search was urged as a necessity in order to prevent the introduction of Russian goods into Great Britian, and it was deemed inadvisable to lay before the House the correspondence between Great Britian, and the United States on international arrangements during the time of war, it was stated however that the two countries were on the most friendly terms.

Destitution in England had almost reached its height from the combined causes of an unusually severe winter, unusually dear prices for all descriptions of provisions and a total stagnation of trade. The poor are in a deplorable condition, many thousand labourers had been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity. A riot of two or three days duration occurred in Liverpool and London ; some disturbances occurred among the unemployed in other places. At the sailing of the Pacific, a change for the better had taken place, A sudden thaw had set in and business improved decidedly.

At Eupatoria the Turkish loss was inconsiderable, it is believed that the importance of the battle was generally over-estimated.

The weather had greatly moderated at Sebastopol, and the snow had almost disappeared. The health of the army was improved, and siege operations were progressing with vigor.

Orders had been received at Constantinople, to prepare hospital beds for 50,000 men, from which it was inferred that an assault was to be made on Sebastopol.

The Baltic fleet is to consist of 55 war steamers, carrying 2066 guns, 5 floating batteries with 80 guns, 8 mortar ships, and 28 steam-gun boats carrying 66 guns ; forming a total of 100 ships and 2278 guns.

FRANCE.

Whether the Emperor will go to the Crimea is still a matter of question. It is said he has drawn up a plan of vast military strategy which he wishes to superintend.

England and Austria think he had better leave it with his generals.

The Americans in Paris gave a grand ball in commemoration of Washington's birth-day. All the members of the Diplomatique Corps, as well as the members of the French Government were present.

French papers mention that the City of Catania in Italy had been almost destroyed by an earthquake.

PRUSSIA.

The comp. of the second Chamber of Berlin had resolved to propose a vote of want of confidence in the Ministerial Policy.

The Vienna semi-official journals contradict positively that Austria intends to negotiate a £15,000,000, sterling loan in England

The Imperial Palace of Prague, the residence of the ex-Emperor of Austria has been destroyed by fire.

Arrival of the Africa.

Death of the Emperor of Russia!

HALIFAX, March 15th.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived at this port. Her advices are four days later than the *Pacific's*, and her news is of the most startling character. The Emperor of Russia is **DEAD.** He expired suddenly at one o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant, and the event created the greatest excitement.

No details of the death of Nicholas of Russia have been received, but there can be no doubt of the fact, as it was announced in the House of Lords on Friday night, by Lord Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston.

Rumours are afloat that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of appoplexy after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received and caused a slight rise in the funds. The effect of his death of course had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th instant, and peace expectations were growing stronger.

From the seat of war there is no news of importance.

Breadstuffs quiet at previous rates.

Provisions dull.

Provincial.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, *March 15th*—Mr. LARWILL enquired whether lands located by the late Colonel Thomas Talbot, can be purchased? also, whether Government intends to take measures to prevent speculators from monopolizing public lands?

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred at St. Catherines on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., in the centre of the town—ten houses were destroyed—the American Hotel and many of the largest stores barely escaping.

We regret to hear that on Saturday last, as the steamer *Welland* was attempted to enter the Harbour at Port Dalhousie, she was greatly injured by the ice, notwithstanding that all possible care was taken to get her in with safety. She is now at the Queen's Wharf, and we understand she will scarcely be sufficiently repaired to resume her trips in less than a fortnight.—*Globe of the 10th.*

Fire in the Hospital.

Yesterday morning, about half past six o'clock, one of the nurses in the Toronto General Hospital discovered that a fire had broken out in the roof of the western part of the building. The alarm which, was given in consequence produced the greatest confusion among the sick inmates of the institution, nearly fifty of whom were unable to leave their beds. A young man named John McKenzie having effected an entrance through a small hole into the space between the ceiling and the roof, succeeded in throwing several pails of water against the burning shingles and extinguished the flames. The fire originated from a spark which fell from one of the chimnies and settled between the shingles. Dr. Clarke, the medical superintendent, desired the convalescent patients to hold themselves in readiness to aid him in removing the patients in case the building should be endangered, but happily their services were not called into requisition. The damage done is but trifling.—*Globe, March* 13.

☞ Miss Stone lectured last evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Woman's Rights, to a very large (in spite of the weather,) and a very well pleased (in spite of prejudice) audience. She lectures again to-night on a different branch of the same subject.—*Ibid.*

On Saturday afternoon, a man named Keens, a shoemaker by trade, living in City Councillor Street, attempted to kill his wife. It appears that both of the parties are much addicted to drinking, and led a very unhappy life. The man came home drunk, on Sunday, and had an altercation with his wife, which ended in his stabbing her with a knife, in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a dreadful wound large enough to insert the hand. The unfortunate woman, in defending herself, was also much cut about the arms. She was removed to the Hospital, and is in a very dangerous condition. Keens, who is represented as a man of superior education, and once intended for the priesthood, escaped, and has not yet been taken.—*Montreal Transcript.*

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

On Wednesday a young lady, very respectably attired, and who appeared suffering under a great degree of nervous excitement, was brought before the Police Magistrate, her arrest having taken place under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the prisoner, who gave her name as Miss Bolster, and stated that she comes from Port Sarnia, went this morning to the shop of Mr. Ashfield, the gunsmith, and purchased a pistol, requesting the brother of Mr. Ashfield, who served her, to load it. He complied with the request, when she put the pistol in her bosom. On his inquiring what she intended to do with it, she replied that she had come all the way to Toronto, a distance of three hundred miles from her home, for the purpose of procuring the liberation of her younger sister, who had been decoyed into a nunnery for the second time. She had after great efforts procured her freedom on the first occasion, but now, by some unaccountable means, the conductors of the nunnery had again got hold of her, and she herself had become nearly distracted at the thought of their detaining the young girl, who is only 15 years of age, and she did not know what evil might happen to her in such a place. She said she had determined to go to the nunnery, insist on the immediate liberation of her sistor, and if the lady in charge of that establishment persisted in detaining her, she had come to the resolution of shooting her. On learning her intention, and being impressed with the belief that his customer would not shrink from carrying out her designs, Mr. Ashfield had conceived it to be his duty to call the attention of the Police Magistrate to the circumstance, leaving him to take any further action in the matter he might think best. On the appearance of the defendant in Court, and after hearing the same determination expressed from her own lips, the magistrate said that however strongly he might personally feel for her situation, he had no alternative, in the exercise of his duty, but to retain her till she could find bail to keep the peace. Her brother went bail for her as soon as he was notified of her position. Miss Bolster is a young lady of superior appearance and address, and said to be very respectably connected.—*Leader.*

Secret Annexation Society.

We cut from a Buffalo paper the following, which escaped our notice in the New York *Herald* :—

A SECRET SOCIETY IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, residing in Sutton, Canada East, tells a curious and improbable story about the existence of a secret organization in Canada, having for its object the release of that province from allegiance to the crown and the formation of an independent republic. He says that the society in its general arrangements and method of imitation somewhat resembles the society of Know-Nothings; but the oath of secrecy is stronger and more binding. Lodges have been established throughout the eastern townships and a large section of the upper province, and the writer states that "in the single county of Missisquoi, bordering on Vermont, they have a subordinate lodge in nearly every town, and in this county alone there are several thousand Know-Nothings or Republicans. No move, probably, will be made by the republicans until the spring opens, further than to secretly increase their numbers and supply themselves with the necessary implements of war."

We should like to know what Mr. George Brown, and his organ the *Globe*, can say now, in defence of their support and encouragement of the Annexation leaders; the fruits of which are thus developing themselves? We should not wish to be in the Editor's shoes, when the indignation of his readers begin to be fairly aroused!—*Colonist.*

CURRENCY TABLE.

S.	D.		CTS.	S.	D.		CTS.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅛	1	1	....	21⅜
0	1½	....	2¼	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅛	1	4	....	26⅜
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅛
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33½
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅜
0	8	....	13⅛	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅛	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅜	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅛	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅛	5	0	....	100

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.	POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.
£.	s.	d.	s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£.
0	0	1½	equal to 0 1	1	4	4	equal to 1
0	0	2½	" 0 2	2	8	8	" 2
0	0	3⅜	" 0 3	3	13	0	" 3
0	0	5	" 0 4	4	17	4	" 4
0	0	6¼	" 0 5	6	1	8	" 5
0	0	7⅜	" 0 6	7	6	0	" 6
0	0	9	" 0 7	8	10	4	" 7
0	0	10	" 0 8	9	14	8	" 8
0	0	11¼	" 0 9	10	19	0	" 9
0	1	0⅝	" 0 10	12	3	4	" 10
0	1	1⅜	" 0 11	13	7	8	" 11
0	1	3	" 1 0	14	12	0	" 12
				15	16	4	" 13
0	1	2⅝	" 1 0	17	0	8	" 14
0	2	5½	" 2 0	18	5	0	" 15
0	3	8¼	" 3 0	19	9	4	" 16
0	4	10⅞	" 4 0	20	13	8	" 17
0	6	1	" 5 0	21	18	0	" 18
0	7	3⅜	" 6 0	23	2	4	" 19
0	8	6¼	" 7 0	24	6	8	" 20
0	9	9	" 8 0	121	13	4	" 100
0	10	11¼	" 9 0	243	6	8	" 200
0	12	2	" 10 0	365	0	0	" 300
0	13	4⅜	" 11 0	486	13	4	" 400
0	15	7½	" 12 0	608	6	8	" 500
0	15	10⅝	" 13 0	730	0	0	" 600
0	17	1	" 14 0	851	13	4	" 700
0	18	3	" 15 0	973	6	8	" 800
0	19	5⅜	" 16 0	1095	0	0	" 900
1	0	8½	" 17 0	1216	13	4	" 1000
1	1	11¼	" 18 0	2433	6	8	" 2000
1	3	1⅜	" 19 0	4866	13	4	" 4000
1	4	4	£1 0 0	8305	6	8	" 5000

Lectures at the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

New Advertisements.

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustarted with one hundred engravings, giving and explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Printed Charts, - - - £0 2 6 c'y.
Averagé written description, - - 0 5 0 "
Large written description - - - 0 10 0 "
Largest and most useful description, giving a complete directory guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d ; children under 12, half price ; under 2 years gratis.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States ; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-5w.

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LEIT & HERR

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, Silk Velvets and Plushes, French Merinoes and Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,

will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.*

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours ; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

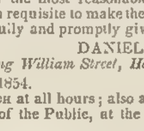
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured ; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

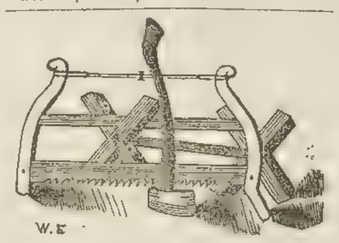
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail.

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARDONNELL.

Honorary Directors !

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Doulevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year.—

W. J. MACDONELL, PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 80, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large ; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854. and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows :—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A M 7 00	A M. 11 30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorold	- -	7 40	P M 12 05	1.35	A M 12 05
St. Catharines	- -	7 55		1.45	
Jordan	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10 10	1.15	2 55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A.M 8 45	- -	1 25	3 05 1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25
Flamboro'	- -	9 25	- -	- -	3 35
Fairchild's Creek	- -	10 00	- -	- -	4.05
GALT depart	- -	9.15	- -	- -	3.15
GALT arrive	- -	11 40	- -	- -	5.40
Paris	- -	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30 3.00
Princeton	- -	10 45	- -	- -	4.55
Woodstock	- -	11 30	- -	3 30	5.30 3.55
Beachville	- -	11.50	- -	- -	5.45
Ingersoll	- -	P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00 4.15
Dorchester	- -	12.30	- -	- -	6.20
LONDON arrive	- -	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40 4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A M 10 20	4.35	6.55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11 15			
Elkfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7 50	
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12.25	6.00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11.10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR	A.M.	- -	A M	- -	P M.	P M
depart	4.00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4 35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6 35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 20	
Elkfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10 40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2 25	P M 5 10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8 10	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3.00	5 55	- -	11 50
Beachville	9 15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3.25	6 40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10 05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4 25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50	- -	4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9 15	- -	3 15			
GALT arrive	11 40	- -	5 40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12 40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4 40				
Jordan	1.10	5 00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7 00	- -	- -	3 45
Thorold	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 68, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description ; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles ; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns ; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

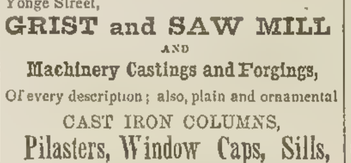
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP. 4, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent, Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit twelve and a half per cent.

Boots pr imed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, in a marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity free.

Candles twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cables, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Colman, Bullion, free.

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Coals, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spirits, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixpence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea; two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Woot Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, beer and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran, shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85 *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

"IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor."

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72	[51].
2d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
3d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
4th	do	1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each		
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each,		36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres		36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 13 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.		
2d	do 1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do	do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35		do	do
12th	do 1 to 35		do	do
13th	do 1 to 35		do	do
14th	do 1 to 35		do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do	B	11 to 40	do do
do	C	1 to 33	do about 90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d	do	1, 290, 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36,	
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each,		9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each,		10, 160
	11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each		
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do	15, 182; 16,
	139; 17, 103, 18, 67; 19, 33		
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each,		20, 95
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158; 22,
	122; 23, 86; 24, 65		
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each		
10th Cont	to 25 inc	do	26, 178; 27,
	146, 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35		
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each		
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199; 32
	163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms.

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217). 23 (286), 24 (203), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each]. 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [372], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc [50 each]
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., }
St. Sept. 1st, 1854. } 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

MRS. TRAIL'S NEW WORK.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

THIS DAY,

FIRST THOUSAND
OF THE SECOND PART.

SECOND THOUSAND
OF THE FIRST PART.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FOUR PARTS.

One Shilling & Three Pence, each.

To be had of all Booksellers, or by application to the Editor of *The Old Countryman*.

Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1855. 44

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of Illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now in active operation to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union, and in our private capacity as citizens, 1st To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials*, &c., &c.

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The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

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☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an out

Provincial Freeman
AND WEEKLY
DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, EMIGRATION,

Freeman
ADVERTISER.
TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"SELF RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME II. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. { NUMBER 4.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. SHADD, Toronto, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East
TORONTO, C. W.

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Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!

J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 63 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 3

Poetry.

The Cradle Song of the Poor.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud, and thankful too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon, I know, will Want and Fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless,
Hope has left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early,
Starve so soon, my darling one,
Than live to want, to sin, to struggle
Vainly still, as I have done.
Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy my peace were flown,
Ere thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all opprest,
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to his Heaven.
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint, that late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear,
Close beside us,—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, like God's bright Angel,
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when His children
Bring His poor ones joy and peace!
Listen, nearer while she sings
Sounds the fluttering of wings!

—*Household Words.*

Literature.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Rattlesnake and its Congeners.

Of all animated life, the serpent at first sight, is the most repulsive; and yet, with the species, there is such a combination of the beautiful, the terrible, and the mysterious, that the beholder, in spite of himself, is attracted by their appearance. The association of the animal with the fall of our first parents, no doubt, to the Christian mind, gives it a vague and undefined interest; but with all heathen nations, and from the remotest times, the serpent has occupied the most prominent place, not only as a deity, but as the fittest physical representative of spiritual qualities. Upon the earliest monuments of Egypt, Syria, Greece, India, China, and even on those of the conventionally newer nations of America—in fact, every where on the globe—it has ever been made typical of wisdom—power—duration—the good and evil principles, and of eternity. "It has entered into the mythology of every nation, consecrated almost every temple, symbolized almost every deity, was imagined in the heavens, stamped upon the earth, and ruled in the realms of everlasting sorrow." Moses lifted up a brazen serpent in the wilderness, and those afflicted who looked upon it lived, and thus it was made to shadow forth the mightiest event wrought for the redemption of mankind; yet why it has been thus universally used, seems impossible of solution. The ancients attempted various explanations, but all founded upon fabled qualities, for they evidently knew little of the natural history of the animal, and instead of describing the living, breathing thing, merely repeated and exagerated those strange attributes ascribed to their deified representations.

The most striking hierograms in which the serpent occurs are those of Egypt, and usually appear over the entrances of their great temples; these are composed of a pair of extended wings, a globe, and two serpents: the globe signified the simple essence, the wings the penetration of universal power, the serpents the life-giving principle. This expressive compound emblem has been found by Mr. Layard among the supposed ruins of Nineveh; it also occurs on Syrian and Persian temples. Aztec ruins in Mexico are still to be seen, composed of large stones, in which some particular layer is projected from the plain wall, and ingeniously sculptured so as to represent a huge snake encircling the edifice. Stone works of vast extent, in the forms of serpents, penetrated or surrounded the Druidical temples of the early Britons. Our own fertile valleys of the West are filled with tumular monuments, a mile in length, erected by the early inhabitants of this continent, representing pythons in every form, and displaying a perfect sympathy of intention with similar creations in the Eastern world.

Of the connection of the serpent with the temptation of Eve, we have heard a strange story related by an American traveler in Egypt, who was noted among his companions for his willingness to intrude upon out-of-the-way and admitted-to-be dangerous places. An Arab guide, perceiving this peculiarity, offered, for a consideration, to conduct him into the interior of one of the large pyramids, and show him a room, upon the walls of which was a picture no Frank had ever seen. The bargain was at once consummated, and the parties entered the structure, and after sliding down an inclined plane of some hundred feet, they came upon a large room, out of which led a narrow and half choked-up communication with an adjoining apartment. This apartment reached, the Arab lit his torches, and exposed to the astonished gaze of the traveler a painting, fresh as if the work of yesterday, representing a serpent with human arms and legs, handing an apple to an Egyptian woman; both figures relieved by the conventional trees peculiar to such early art. If this story be true—and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity—we have a pictorial representation of the Fall of Man, possibly more ancient than even the Mosaic account.

A large portion of the rings, necklaces, and bracelets found in ancient tombs are formed of single or combined serpents, beautifully varigated by different colors in gold, precious stones, and enamels; and the commonest form of household Gods of the Mexicans and Peruvians was the same, and probably it was a favourite example of their finer jewelry. This emblem is also dug out of our western mounds, sculptured in fine basalt, and betraying a vast amount of labor and excellent art. As the light of Christian civilization dawned upon mankind, the mythological character of this form of life seems to have become more disregarded, until now it is only alluded to in such a connection as is indicative of the deplorable ignorance of early times—yet there is a taint left in our natures for the old superstition; for we still maintain, with the ancients, a predilection for ornaments of the serpent form; and we daily meet in the rich saloons of Europe, and of our own country, fingers as delicate as Pharaoh's daughter's glistering with snaky rings, and arms more beautiful than Cleopatra's that are encircled by the golded asp

Our object is not, however, to deal with the vague and often sublime fancies of the ancients regarding the serpent, but to treat of its history in the spirit of the age—when speculation gives way to truth, and the fables of times past are forgotten in the interesting facts brought forth by the naturalist and other close observer of the Creator's works. A general division of serpents may be made in the distinction which lies between those which kill by muscular pressure and those which destroy their prey by poison. The latter class are comparatively few in number, and may be considered exceptions to the general rule; for all boas, pythons, and most snakes, depend for their subsistence upon the power they possess of crushing their prey in enveloping folds. The assertion that most serpents in temperate climates are harmless, can not readily be assented to; for the Englishman, who has not a really dangerous specimen on his native island, shrinks from their presence with all the fear that he betrays when he meets with the really death-dealing cobras of the jungles of India; and it is remarkable, that Europeans residing in that country, soon become indifferent to the vicinity of the most destructive wild beasts of prey, but can never conquer their dread of snakes The same thing may be said of the enlightened mind every where, for it recoils from the presence of serpent life.

This terror is one of the most defined instincts of human nature, for it exists without having been founded upon any direful experience, and can not be overcome by reason; yet most serpents are beautiful, and in their adornment, combine with unequaled grace all the brilliant colors of the most precious mosaics. We knew an excellent artist who had a taste for natural history, and being favorably situated for gratifying a long indulged wish, he determined to place upon canvas the gorgeous beauties of the rattlesnake. It so happened that while he was busied with the last touches upon a portrait of a lovely girl—was adding the rich carnations to the lips, the azure to her eyes, and the sunny auburn to a profusion of glowing locks, he received the announcement that a just killed rattlesnake was at his disposal. A few moments only elapsed before his sitters were changed. In place of all that was beautiful—in place of intelligence—in place of woman in her loveliest estate, there was reared the form, according to our instinctive ideas, of the most repulsive of created things. By a happy conception the serpent was arranged in a most natural attitude of defence; its mouth was open, its fangs displayed, and the enthusiastic painter began his work. Soon by the aid of chalk the spiral and expressive form was produced upon the canvas; next was seized the pallet, the colors all beaming in flesh tints, the pencils still glowing with the imitating hues of Hebe; but all in their purity found a place upon the serpent's form. The delicate pink, the softened carmine, the Tyrian blue, the deep auburn, were not only necessary, but just as they appeared in their clearness and purity, so did they most approach the original, and aid in starting forth a picture of horrid fascination. With the hand of genius the labor of an hour made the task complete—the effect was magically produced—a vivid glowing lesson had been taught, that the thing we love and worship in nature, or shrink from with terror, are but combinations of the same charming effects of form and color; and that in our own minds, and out and out in the outward things, is the beauty of hideousness that attracts or repels.

Serpents, says a distinguished naturalist, have been improperly regarded as animals degraded from a higher type; but their whole organization, and especially their bony structure, demonstrate that their parts are as exquisitely adjusted to their habits and sphere of life, as is the organization of any animal conventionally superior to them. Nothing can be more wonderful than to see the work of feet and fins performed by a modification of the vertebral column. As serpents move chiefly on the surface of the earth, their danger is greatest from pressure and blows from above; all the joints are fashioned, therefore, to resist yielding, and sustain pressure in a vertical direction; there is no natural undulation of the body upward and downward—it is only permitted from side to side. The serpent, simple as it is in form, can, by the wonderful wisdom displayed in its creation, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa, and suddenly loosing the close coils of its couching spiral, it can spring into the air and seize the bird upon the wing; for all these creatures have been known to fall its prey. The serpent, without arms or talons, can outwrestle the athlete, and crush the tiger in the embrace of its ponderous overlapping folds; and instead of being obliged to lick up its food as it glides along, it uplifts its crushed prey to its mouth, grasped in the death-coil as in a hand.

There are properly no sea snakes, although we hear much of sea serpents. Most snakes swim well in water, but they must have their head out to breathe, else they will drown about as soon as the lower orders of most land animals. Eels are not snakes, and most people are conscious of the fact; yet few can tell the distinguishing traits of difference between them and the reptile ashore: the eel has a flat tail, erect as an oar, the snake has a round one. Yet the sea, it would seem, is not altogether free from serpentine life that will vie for poison with the rattlesnake itself. In Haydon's extraordinary autobiography, there is a singular incident related, illustrative of our position. Her Majesty's brig *Algerine* was at anchor in Madras Roads, when one of the marines hooked and brought on board what was evidently taken for an eel. A young officer of the brig, Haydon's step-son, took the animal in his hand, which irritated it, and it seized hold of the young man's fore-finger, and held the skin doubled up between its teeth until forced to let go its hold. This occurred at half past seven in the morning. The bitten man held the occurrence lightly, and went down to breakfast, but soon after felt some uneasiness in his throat, which quickly began to swell, and the patient, although attended by two physicians, died in just three hours after receiving the wound. Soon after death the neck was discolored, the body spotted, and it was found necessary to hasten the burial. The snake (so called,) was six feet six inches in length, general color yellow, ornamented with forty-three black rings equidistant, its circumference eighteen inches in the largest part, its tail projecting vertically, *flat* or compressed, which shows that it was a native of the sea. It had three rows of teeth, but no fangs could be discovered.

We are accustomed to say that the serpent swallows its food; this is true in a general sense, but not so, if we understand the act as applied to animals of a higher organization. A boa attempting to bury a buffalo in its capacious maw, or a little garter snake disposed to do the same favor for a juvenile frog, does not let the precious but very different sized morsels tremble for a moment on their palates, and then disappear; on the contrary, after the meal is prepared, the bulk may be many times larger in diameter than the apparent size of the jaws and throat that are to receive them. But no difficulty is in the way; the jaws of the serpent not only seperate, if necessary, from eace other—being held together only by cartilaginous ligament—but they also have the power of protruding or retracting them, one independently of the other. By this arrangement, one side of the jaws is extended forward, and the two rows of teeth of the upper, and the single row of the lower fixed into the prey; then the opposite side of the jaws is pushed on in the same manner, and so on alternately, until the mass disappears.

I took a good deal of trouble (says a recent traveler in Ceylon) to inquire the size of the boa-python of that country; but though I heard of several that, within the memory or tradition of men had been killed, measuring thirty feet, I never heard that size exceeded; but this by no means proves that their growth is limited to that length, or that they may not exist in large numbers. Game of all kinds is so plentiful in Ceylon that the boa need never be forced into the neighborhood of men to procure food. In India I know, from eye-witnesses, of their being killed forty-five feet long, and six feet in circumference; and the one killed in the Sunderbund some years ago, was credibly reported to be sixty feet; moreover, in proof that this need not be an exaggeration, we may remember, that the snake that stopped the army of Atilius Regulus in the river Bagroda, was one hundred and twenty feet in length, and that its skeleton was preserved in Rome, until within some three or four centuries.

Boas, however, of most promising proportions, occasionally visit the scenes of civilization. A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing and hunting in a neighboring river. One sultry day tired with unsuccessful sport, he threw his lines, and drew his canoe to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water. Having done so, he strtched himself half dressed, on the benches of his canoe, with his gun at his head loaded with shot, and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was roused from his slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking his foot. In a state of half stupor, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downward, and, to his horror, perceived the neck and head of a monstrous serpent, covering his foot with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had faced death in many forms—on the ocean in the battle-field, but never had he conceived of it in such terrible guise. For a moment, and but a moment, the officer was fascinated, and then withdrawing his foot, he instinctively seized his gun lying beside him.

The reptile, apparently disturbed, for it had evidently mistaken the officer for a dead carcass, drew its head below the canoe. It rose again, moving backward and forward, as if in search of the object it had lost. The officer, with the muzzle of his gun within a yard or two of the serpent, fired, lodging the contents in its head. The terrible boa, with a hiss, raised its heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer and embrace him in its powerful coils. A fortunate stroke of the paddle sent the canoe into the stream and to a place of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of attack; and having killed the reptile found it upward of forty feet in length and of proportionate thickness.

Another officer in the British service, stationed with his regiment in the neighborhood of Kalladgee, in India—a region in which monkeys abound in numberless quantities—professes to have been a witness to the following extraordinary scene:

He was one day, accompanied by a native as a companion, climbing one of the slanting ascents of a neighboring cliff, when he became aware that an unusual commotion existed among the monkeys, which had become so familiar with the officers appearance, that they seldom honored him with a snarl or any other expression of dislike. Creeping round the projection of a rock, behind which the monkeys seemed to have congregated, the officer became a witness of a strange tragedy in simean life. In the volumnious folds of an enormous boa was being slowly enwrapped a beautiful brown monkey, whose last cries and struggles denoted that all succor was too late. The surrounding monkeys, in wild alarm, were running hither and thither, moping, moaning, and chattering, but not one advanced near the spot where their poor companion was momentarily disappearing in the dread folds of its destroyer. The officer, whose curiosity was highly excited, sat down, and determined to watch the serpent prepare its food for deglutition. The bones of the poor victim were broken like pipe stems by the pressure to which they were subjected; and gradually the reptile began to untwist its fold, affording a magnificent view of its glittering scales, which shone like variagated metallic substances. The officer shuddered as he beheld the serpent's head—its prominent eyes luminous with fiery light. Perfectly heedless of the noise made by the monkeys, it unwound its coils till the victim, now an unrecognizable mass, lay before it lubricated and fit to be received into the destroyer's stomach. When the reptile had fairly commenced its repast, and before the flacid body began to fill and swell, the officer, with the assistance of his companion, the native, determined upon capturing the soon to be sated giant. Accompainied by the stout lascar, bearing a strong cudgel and sharp knife, the officer felt there would be little difficulty in securing the prize when once filled to repletion. But upon nearing the scene of strife a new subject of admiration presented itself. The constrictor lay thoroughly gorged, beneath a projecting mass of the cliff, and resembled more a log of wood than a thing of life. On the summit of this projecting rock a troop of monkeys had assembled, and three or four of the largest and strongest were occupied in displacing an immense fragment of the massive stone, already loosened by time and the elements from the parent ledge. By enormous exertions—made in a silence that was rare with the volatile creatures—they at last succeeded in pushing the rock until it trembled just over the boa's head; when uttering a fierce yell, in which every separate voice mingled in exultation, by a vigorous movement they shoved it over the precipice. The heavy mass had been judiciously poised, for it struck the serpent on the head, mashing it to a jelly, and as the reptile threw its fearful tail about in its last struggles, the officer and native instinctively joined in the cries of exultation of the monkeys, as they rejoiced over their well-accomplished vengeance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

A Singed Cat.

The New York and Erie Railroad Office, in this city, was on Thursday the scene of an incident which is worthy of being recorded with the events of the day—not only because it was a good joke, but because it bears on its face a moral.

An old man enters the office—in age apparently verging on three score; his clothes are of coarse texture, ventilated in some places, and rather dingy withal; his head, with its long, gray locks, is covered with a hard-worn beaver; his face, the lower part of which is ornamented with a grizzly-gray beard, has an humble appearance, and his dull eyes have an imploring expression; he has a folded paper in his hand, and, advancing to the desk of the first clerk, he extends it.

Clerk—Go away, sir; I haven't anything for you.

Old Man—(Brightening up with a look of surprise)—But, sir—

Clerk—No *buts* about it, sir; I tell you I have nothing for you. Go out.

The old man with a mingled look of surprise and indignation, passes on to the desk of another Clerk, and offers the paper.

Clerk—Don't interrupt me, sir; get out of the office; I give nothing to beggars.

The truth begins to reveal itself to the old man's understanding; that last word has rekindled the fires of his youth; his face glows, and his eyes flash with indignation; he is about to retort sharply upon the man who called him a "beggar," when a third party interferes, and directs him to the Cashier, to whom the old man hands the papers. The Cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of begging certificates, New York and Erie Income Bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars!* Cashier looks surprised—the old man demands his money—Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross-bar of his desk, out of sight—Clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and white by turns; the old man receives his money and makes a noisy exit, mumbling something about counter-jumpers and broadcloth.—*New York Tribune.*

European Beauty at a Discount in Africa.

We had to wait a considerable time in the outer court and doorway before his majesty was pleased to admit us. A crowd of soldiers collected round us, and amused themselves with facetious remarks on our appearance, such as "Cat's eyes," "Monkey's hair," "What nice red morocco their skin would make for a sword-sheath!" &c. These expressions were afterwards made known to me; for in those days I was in a state of ignorance as regarded the language; and having a tolerably good opinion of my appearance, I judged that their remarks must be highly complimentary. I remember some years after this asking a person with whom I had become intimate, and who had never seen any white man but myself, what impression my first appearance had made on him. He answered me very simply that I resembled a rather good-looking Abyssinian who had lost his skin. But I must own that our appearance at the time of our first visit to Howzayn was calculated to excite much amusement. We had only recently adopted the Abyssinian costume, and as yet were not altogether well practised in the mode of putting on the cloth. Besides which, our straight hair, not yet long enough to be tressed, was plastered back with butter, and the faces of those of our party who were encased in a thin skin, which I am happy to say never was my fate, were as red as a fresh capsicum.—*From Parkyn's "Life in Abyssinia."*

Extent of British Possessions in India.

Our territory is equal to all the continents of Europe, Russia excepted. Peshwur is as far north of Ponjore as Stockholm is of Naples; Chirtagong, as far east of Kurrachee, as Athens is of Paris. Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, unitedly do not equal either our territory or our population. The grand trigonometrical survey, which has lately been printed for parliament, gives the total—area in square miles, 1,368,11; population, 131,145,903. And a connected copy with which we have been favored, adds seven millions and a half to this population, most of which is our own territories, but part in the native states, making the total, 158,774,065. But the fact is, that even from our territories many of the returns are no better than guesses and from the native states, few are to be relied upon. It has, however, generally proved that accurate returns gives a higher population than previous estimates; and after considerable attention to the subject for years, we should not be surprised to find the official statement gradually coming up from its present advanced figure, to nearly two hundred millions. This splendid empire is distributed into four governments or presidencies; Bengal, Madrid, Bombay and Agra. The first is the seat of the governor general and the supreme council, the next two have each a governor and council; and Agra is administered by a lieutenant governor, without a council. The army is—queen's troops, 25,480; company's European troops, 19,928; company's native troops, 240,111; total, 289,529; native contingents, commanded by British officers and available under treaties 32,090, total at the disposal of the governor general, 333,529. This is a great army, yet its proportion to the extent of the empire presents a forcible comment on the names of the British rule. Compare it with the proportion which the armies of the continent bear to the population of the respective countries and you might imagine that they were holding conquered nations, and were governing our hereditary soil. Forty-nine thousand out of the whole are Englishmen! a less number than is generally found necessarily to garrision the one city of Paris! Even the native Rajahs, with a population of 55,000,000, have 400,000 soldiers; while we, with double the population, have 110,000 less though they are guaranteed against eternal war, and we have to take all risks. Then our 240,000 native troops are a strength or a weakness, just as our authority is popular or the reverse. Were their attachment lost, how formidable would they be, taught in our mode of war, and five times as numerous as the English soldiers! Were they and the troops of the Rajahs united against us, it would be 50,000 against 640,000! You may travel through India without coming on a military station. You may pass through kingdoms, with three million or more inhabitants, containing only one post of European troops; you may find great cities without a soldier; the remains of a vast fortification, near which not a uniform is visible. Facts such as these, when contrasted with the countries of even civilised Europe, forcibly prove that the power of the English has foundations in the homes of the people, as well as in the cantonments of the soldiers. In the native regiments, the officers are as to numbers, about half native, half English; but no native officer can rise higher than a kind of captaincy, or majority, and even that is under the youngest European ensign a position much worse than that enjoyed by Hindus in the armies of the Mussalman.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—A black man once went to Porland, and attended church. He went into a good pew, and the next neighbor asked the man who owned it why he put a nigger into his pew?

"Why, sir, he's a Haytien."

"Can't help that—he's black."

"Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine."

"Can't help that—he's black."

"He's worth a million of dollars."

"Introduce me."

Agricultural, &c.

From the Female Emigrant's Guide.

Poultry.

In these days, when all the world is running after Cochin China and Shanghai, Bantams, Dorkings, Dutch, Spanish, and Poland fowls, the omission of a chapter on the poultry-yard would, I fear, be regarded as a grave neglect in a work that is chiefly devoted to instruction on points of rural economy. Of the management of the rarer breeds of poultry, I have had no experience myself at present, but I have been assured by those who have been most successful in their rearing of Shanghai and Cochin Chica fowls, that they have had no trouble more with them than with the common barn-door fowls. The want of having good fowls, and plenty of eggs, seems simply to consist in attention to their being well supplied with good food, clean water, ashes, lime, rubbish and charcoal; a clean, airy pen, in summer, and a warm, sheltered roost in winter. A supply of animal food seems greatly to promote vigor in fowls. Where fewer dogs are kept, the fowls come in for much valuable food, which tells well upon the richness and increase of their flesh and eggs. Those persons who succeed best with poultry, are careful to cater well for them, and will boil up all sorts of refuse vegetables, especially potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and other roots to mix with their grain. Boiled Indian corn, or crushed corn steeped, makes very satisfying food for fowls.

In this country, fowls in general, are left very much to take care of themselves. They have the run of the barn-yard, and are even allowed by some of the improvident, small growers, who are seldom the most economical managers, to have the run of the barn itself. That such a plan is a very wasteful one it hardly needs any one to declare. Not only is there a vast and unnecessary expenditure of valuable grain, but, a considerable deal that is injured and made unsaleable. By a little care of the dross and refuse corn, the fowls would be equally well fed without that woful waste which the want of a proper system of management produces. I have known this plan pursued even among farmers who were careful in other matters, but whose wives were so short-sighted, as to persuade them into the belief that, because they were able to sell a few dozen of eggs at ten pence or a shilling a dozen, in the early part of the season, that this was all clear gain—quite forgetful of the loss and injury to the corn.

Fowls fed with scalded bran, or the coarse part of the flour, generally known here as sharps or canaille, mixed with potatoes or other vegetables, any scraps of meat and refuse grain, and curdled milk scalded so as harden the curd, with access to ashes and gravelly substances, will ensure plenty of eggs without giving them access to the barn or granary.

Besides the eggs consumed in the family, since the laying season, my children have sent to market upwards of one hundred dozen eggs, which have been sold at prices varying from one shilling to seven pence half-penny per dozen. The fowls have received little grain, and not much attention—in number they were about thirty-five. They were shut out from the barn, and had no access to the seeds in the fields. With more attention we might have had a still larger return, but this is sufficient to prove that fowls are well worthy of the attention of the Canadian housewife.

During the grain-growing season, and if there be any wheat fields near the farm-yard, it will be advisable to confine the fowls within an enclosure—a green yard, with a high picket fence round is the best sort of fowl-yard. A coarse thread, of common Dutch twine, tied from post to post, will effectually prevent any fowl from attempting to fly over the fence. A shelter at one end of this enclosure for roost and laying place; plenty of dust and ashes in a heap for them to roll in, with a trough for water, will be all-sufficient; a tree makes a good summer roost, and a few bushes for shelter from the great heat of the sun is also advisable for the comfort of this fowl-yard. The confinement need not last long at either season, and it is well worth the trouble of having such a convenience made to prevent loss and vexation of spirit. When once made it lasts for years, and would soon repay the farmer for the outlay of a few days labor, and a few nails for fastening up the pickets.

The young chickens are seldom cooped for more than a few days, if the weather be fine and warm; they will thrive as well abroad, or in the enclosed yard.

For the rearing of geese and ducks with profit, they should have access to a creek or pond of water, mill-dam or lake. On the rice beds geese fattens finely, and do well; but as the goslings are hatched in the spring, a season which is usually very changeable, more care is required for keeping the tender gosling from the cold and wet, than is usually bestowed upon the chickens, which come later and are more hardy. The goose is usually cooped in a large coop, and this is surrounded with a fence, enclosing several square yards of green turf. A flat pan with some stones in it is given for the goslings to wash in: the stones enable them to stand and keep them-

selves dry while drinking, as too much wet is bad for them during the first week or ten days. Scalded bran, curds, and crums, or soaked and crushed Indian corn may be given them, which, with the grass in the yard, will be all-sufficient. At a fortnight's end, if the weather be dry, they may be let out.

Geese are often found great depredators in the young wheat fields. The old gander and brood geese are treated with a yoke or neck-ring: this is simply an oblong piece of shingle, shaped into an oval form, with a hole in the centre. This is drawn over the head of the goose, and effectually keeps it from breaking into the fields through the rail fences;—a goose is never at the trouble of climbing, so the remedy is effectual.

I have known geese sold as low as one shilling and three pence a-piece; but they are now double that price.

To make geese profitable, the farmer's wife plucks them twice and sometimes thrice in a season; but the quills are not touched, so that the animal suffers but little from the operation. The head of the goose or gander is put into a bag; (an old sock is sometimes used;) this is tied about the neck—the darkness keeps the creature quiet—and the feathers are plucked into a basket: a still day and a warm one is chosen; and in the moulting season the feathers fall easily, and perhaps the loss of them may be a relief from the heat of such a thick covering.

Turnips chopped small; raw and boiled potatoes, with the run of the barn-yard, is the goose's fare in the winter. A low log-shed, with a door to shut them in at night, is necessary. They also, as all fowls do, require lime and ashes in their house in winter. The goose begins to lay in March or April; but if the season be at all mild, in the latter part of March. The egg should be brought in as soon as laid, as the frost chills it very quickly; placed in a box of bran or saw-dust, till the goose is ready to sit, and the goose must be given water, or let out to wash and feed once a day—she sits thirty days. It is better to remove the early-hatched goslings, when strong enough, to a bas'tet, but I would not feed them; return them at night to the mother, and you will most likely have the rest of the family by the following noon. Late-hatched goslings are often allowed to go abroad under the care of the old ones without any shelter, and in some dry seasons they will succeed as well as those who have had a great fuss made about them; but in cold wet springs care and shelter are requisite to ensure the lives of the little family. If the cock be remarkable for his tender care of his wives, the gander is no less admirable as a father in protecting and cherishing his young ones. There is much that is interesting and admirable to be learned in the poultry-yard by the careful observer; and many a pleasant, cheerful hour may be passed in the care of the domestic birds about the farmer's yard: children learn lessons of care and kindness, and many a moral lesson the wise mother may inculcate, even from so homely a creature as the common hen.

In suitable localities the duck is easily managed; but they need a constant supply of water, and will not thrive unless they have free access to a stream or pond. The little ducklings require to be cooped with the mother, and fed with curds, bran, or some soft food for a few weeks. They are very useful in freeing a garden from insects; and thrive well in dry weather, while very young. Near lakes and mill ponds they get their own living on the weeds and shell-fish; but where no water is, they require a great deal of feeding.

The turkey breeds well in Canada; but the young ones are great ramblers, and do much hurt to the young grain; and for this reason the farmer is shy of breeding them. Some manage to confine them by tethering the hen to a stake, when the young will not ramble far from her.

The Guinea fowl are hardy enough to be kept; and even the tender pea-fowl prosper and breed well in Canada; roosting within the barn in the winter; and it is not often they die from cold if well fed. I know many farmer's wives w o rear the young to sell, which they do at various prices, from seven shillings and six pence to three dollars a head.

Of late years poultry have been more attended to as a matter of profit, as well as of amusement, and no doubt will well repay the care bestowed upon them.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—A pint and a-half of yellow Indian meal, sifted. A handful of wheat flour. A quarter of a pound of fresh butter. A quart of milk. Four eggs. A very small teaspoonful of salt. Put the milk into a saucepan. Cut the butter into it. Set it over the fire and warm it until the butter is very soft, but not until it melts. Then take it off, stir it well till all is mixed, and set away to cool. Beat four eggs very light; and when the milk is cold, stir them into it, alternately with the meal, a little at a time of each. Add the salt. Beat the whole very hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some muffin-rings on the inside. Set them in a hot oven, or on a heated griddle; pour some of the batter into each; and bake the muffins well. Send them hot to table, continuing to bake while a fresh supply is wanted. Pull them open with your fingers, and eat them with butter, to which you may add molasses or honey.—*Farm Journal.*

THE WAR.

Defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria, by Omer Pasha.

BUCHAREST, Friday,—A messenger who left Eupatoria on the 17th Feb., and performed the journey from Farna to Bucharest in twenty-six hours, brings the following despatch from the *Daily News* correspondent:—

"EUPATORIA, Feb. 17.—The Russians attacked Eupatoria this morning. They were commanded by Liprandi; and their numbers were, 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. They commenced the attack an hour before daybreak, and had with them seventy guns. The conflict lasted three hours. The assault was signally repulsed. The steamers threw shell among the assailants. The Russians have 500 men *hors de combat*, the Turks 150. Omer Pasha commanded in person. Selim Pasha, the Egyptian was killed. Vast masses of cavalry and artilery are now assembled round Eupatoria."

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Lord Raglan, through the British agent at Bucharest:—"Before Sebastopol, February 13th, 1855.—A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omer Pasha. Turkish loss said to be inconsiderable; but Selim Pasha, commanding Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captai[illegible]ed both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at ten a.m., when the Russians retired a few miles."

Despatch from Lord Raglan.

War Department, Feb. 23, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

"Before Sebastopol, Feb. 10, 1855.

"My Lord Duke,—I have nothing material or important to report to your Grace since I addressed you on the 6th.

"There was rain yesterday and the day before, and in the course of last night there was a considerable fall of snow, which remains on the ground; but it does not freeze, and the country is again saturated with wet.

"Large convoys of apparently sick men were observed to be moving out of the place, and numerous carts, with one horse, to be coming in.

"The enemy appear to be breaking up hulks in the Arsenal Creek, and to be using the material for platforms and *cheveaux de frise* at the battery "du Mat."

"We are proceeding with the armament of the works on the right.

"The health of the troops continues to improve in some slight degree. They are amply supplied with warm clothing, and with provisions.

"Forage is our only want, and this arises chiefly from the Commissary-General not receiving from England the supplies of hay upon which he has relied.

"I enclose the return of casualties to the 8th instant.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c."

The casualties from Feb. 5 to Feb. 8, inclusive, are 4 rank and file wounded.

Telegraphic Despatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The enrolment of Turks in a British auxiliary corps has commenced by authority of Lord Redcliffe. A number of steam-ships have been appointed to cruise in the Sea of Azoff. The French troops that were at Constantinople have been ordered to the Crimea. The two-mortar battery destined to play on the fort of Sebastopol will be ready before the end of this month.

PARIS, Sunday.—The *Constitutionnel* announces that 5,600 infantry and 800 cavalry will leave probably at the beginning of March. The utmost enthusiasm reigns in the corps.

The affair of the mine, mentioned in a Russian despatch, is explained by advices from Constantinople of the 15th. A Russian counter mine was driven into a French mine on the night of the 4th. Only two French were killed.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains a circular despatch, dated Feb. 17, severely condemning the conduct of Sardinia in joining the Allies; inasmuch as Russia had done nothing to provoke war. Sardinian subjects and Sardinian ships are at liberty to leave Russia, and their property, it is promised, shall be respected. The exequatures or Sardinian consul are withdrawn; and the agent of Russia at Genoa and Nice are ordered to discontinue their relations with the Government.

Advices from the Crimea, dated the 14th inst., brought to Malta by the *Arabia* in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, announces that some thousand Russians who accompanied the Grand Duke Michael to Sebastopol had been frozen to death.

Letters from Balaklava state that in the night of the 7th the Russians, who had returned to the number of about 20,000, and taken up permanent quarters to the east of the plain of Balaklava, threw up a breastwork a little in advance and to the north of Kamara. Upon a nearer examination, one end of the breastwork was found to be already defended with two long and heavy guns, bearing upon the right of our position. Their object appears to be to form an entrenched camp in our rear, and to defend it by formidable artillery. They might thus issue forth at any time, harass our men by constant *alertes*, or convert a successful demonstration into a vigorous attack, should an error on the part of our generals give them the opportunity. It is said that a movement would probably be made to drive them from this position.

Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 12th, says:—"On the 2nd, Adjutant Ufleth partly destroyed a French subterranean gallery. On the 6th the French made an ineffectual attempt to destroy our countermines. On the 8th we exploded another mine and destroyed the enemy's works, our artillery meanwhile played, and the enemy answered vigorously. Our volunteers frequently make night sorties; disturb the enemy in their trenches, and compel them to leave off working."

The Vienna *Presse* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Feb. 14:—"It is reported that Lord Raglan has tendered his resignation. On the 12th General Peliasser sent a message to Paris, stating that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come.

The large barracks of Smyrna are being cleared out and prepared for the reception of our own troops, expected shortly from India by way of Suez and Alexandria; and two schemes are under consideration for the establishment of hospitals, also for our own men, at Mitylene and Rhodes, than either of which no natural situation could be finer for such a purpose.

The accidental death of Major C. C. Young, returned from the Crimea, and on his way to join his wife and family at the Isle of Wight, is reported as having occurred, by falling from the window of his bed room at the Fountain Hotel in Portsmouth. Feeling unwell in the night, he rose, dressed himself, and opening the window, which was four stories high, he called a policeman to inquire whether he could get over to the Isle. It is supposed that vertigo caused him to loose his balance.

Strength of the Allied Army and Condition of the Troops.

The numerical strength of the allied army has been reinforced to a considerable extent, and notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by disease, an array of not less than 90,000 bayonets is encamped at this moment before Sebastopol. The sufferings of both the British and French have considerably declined, and convalescents are commencing to pour in from Scutaria and Constantinople. Doubtless we have been reduced by hardships and want to a sad extremity, but, with the clemency of the weather, thousands of brave soldiers, at present stretched on the bed of sickness at Balaklava and Scutari, will be enabled to rejoin their colors. Great as have been the sufferings of our brave army, they must have been surpassed by those endured by the enemy; and when reflections are cast upon the weak condition of the allies, it must be submitted that the Russian soldiers in the Crimea are languishing from the same effects. We believe that the commissariat and medical departments in the Russian service have not experienced any considerable improvement since the last war with Turkey, when in two campaigns, above 100,000 soldiers perished from sickness and famine alone. This is but a sad consolation to our own army; but, inasmuch as the present condition of the enemy will reflect upon the approaching operations, the circumstance in question must be taken into consideration.

Kossuth's Opinions on the War.

The New York *Times* of Thursday contains another letter from the great Hungarian, from which we make the following extracts:—

And do you know why Bonaparte went to the Orient? Why, there you have it in the dispatch of the French foreign minister, (Dronyn de L'huys) to his representative at London, (Count Walewski) October 4, 1853:—"We go to the east in order to make the Sultan abstain from appealing either to religious feelings or to fatal auxiliaries." The religious feeling means "the patriotic valor of the Turkish nation;" and by the "fatal auxiliaries," are meant the historically national allies of Turkey—the Hungarian, Polish and Italian nationalities, and as their particular representatives, your undersigned obedient servant, and Joseph Mazzini.

Revolution was the mother of the Bonaparte family. Both the uncle and the nephew have murdered her; and the blood-stained crimson couch of the assassin is haunted by the spectre of the murdered mother. The complications in the Orient were about to resuscitate some solitary offsprings of murdered revolution. Rather anything, cried Bonaparte, aghast; and he went to the east to prevent the Sultan's appealing to the "fatal auxiliaries." That is the key of the position that explains everything.

* * * *

And worse will yet come. Of two things one, either Bonaparte, with England in his wake, does not succeed in his policy of alliances, so as to make them dangerous to the czar, or he does succeed. If he does not succeed, then he falls by the czar; England has no army more, and England and Bonaparte are not able without allies to cope with the czar offensively; that is already a matter of fact; whereas, if he succeeds in his policy of alliances, so as to cause serious apprehensions to Russia, and he falls by what he desired to avoid.

* * * *

Men of America, be prepared for great events! And if you desire to have a future, be prepared to reserve it, or else you, likewise, will be swept away by the inexorable logic of events.

I will conclude by giving you some signs indicative of the shadows of coming events.

The French army in the Crimea is trembling on the brink of a military revolt.

The war is not popular in France. Palmerston, at his late visit to Paris, was so much stricken at this fact that he advised the Emperor to resort to some "constitutional concessions;" but he fears to paint the evil one on the wall—he might step down, of course.

The unpopularity is such that not one volunteer recruit is to be had in warlike France, either for love or money. The "conscripts" betake themselves to their heels by hundreds. Their families are made responsible, and can get no substitute under 6000 francs (about $1,200.)

At Paris, between the "garde" and the "line," a dozen duels day by day.

Difference and division in the head-quarters of Bonapartism, and in the very midst of the family. Fould and Morny are for peace at any price. The emporer is for war, but only as "a simple diversion *a l' esprit* public," and therefore, a war restricted to the Crimea, and to the Pruth at the utmost, just as Louis Phillippe desired to make the war in Algeria. Certain members of the "family" tell him that this is as much as to lose the only real army he has, and to expose France to a coalition, without having any force to oppose but raw recruits, badly led, because it is a fact that he has no generals (the Cavaignaes, Changarniers, Lamoricieres, Bedeaus, Leffos, Charrases, remaining irreconcilable.) The Emperor asks—"Well, what is to be done?" Some of the family answer—"Recall the army from the Crimea; leave the English to do in the east as they can, and a 'Polish campaign' with the whole of the resources we have left," Upon this the Emperor gets into a fit, and shouts—"So you advise revolution? d——n you, rather than Nicholas." And he sends for the lawyer, Bentmont, and orders him to draw up a memorial showing that Morny, after being Morny for forty-six years, is his own legitimate brother, a full blood Bonaparte, the next heir to the throne, upon the principle of the Roman law, *Pater est quem mytiæ demonstrant.*—Very likely you will have soon some Bonapartes in America again, probably without passports, if the people will let them go.

THE HUNGARIAN.

BY AUGUSTE DE GERANDO.

The dignity of the Hungarian is that of the Oriental. He is grave like the Turk. This dignity suits perfectly the physiognomy of the Hungarians, which announces their Asiatic origin. Tall and muscular, they have the purely Oriental tpye: the aquiline nose, the black mustache, the full face, and the open forehead. Their step is at the same time grave and firm, and their gestures, by reason of this very gravity, never want nobleness.

The Hungarian proverb says the Magyar is born a horseman. Never was proverb more true. The people of this country believe a man is not a man if he be not a horseman.

At four years old the child is placed on a horse. He grasps the mane of the animal with his little hands, and as soon as he feels himself well seated, he does not hesitate to excite him with his voice. On the day that he can gallop without falling, his father says to him gravely, "Ember vagy"—"Thou art a man." At these words the child feels himself a foot taller. He grows up with the idea that he is a man and a Hungarian—two titles which impose obligations. A man, he is called to the honor of being a horseman and of bearing arms; a Hungarian, he must remember that he is superior to all, and that he must do nothing derogatory. The sentiment of pride which animated his ancestors subsists as the other results of the conquest. He has therefore the consciousness of his value and dignity. To be convinced of it, you have only to hear his language. The word "honor"—"besculet"—recurs constantly. All that he does is "besculetes,"—"worthy of a man of honor." When he has carried you at a gallop for a whole stage, do not think he will demand his fee. He detaches his horse, uncovers his head politely, and, addressing you in his figurative language, wishes you a good journey. You will have to call him back to give him the money he has earned, and however little you may give him he will not remonstrate. That would not be *besculetes*. It does not enter into the ideas of honor of the Magyar to be either eager for gain like the German, or indolent like the Wallach. He works honorably like a man who has a family to support. He brings to the village the grain of which his wife will make his bread, the hemp of which she will spin his garments. In the evening, when he has well employed his day, he smokes before his door, caressing his moustache.

If he is master in his house, he does not the less treat with kindness those whom he calls his people. He is gentle, like all the strong. He never ill-treats his wife, never subjects her to rude labor. She knows that she has in a him a support, a protector, and she receives from him the most tender names: rozsam, my rose; csillagom, my star; gyongyom, my pearl. The Magyar language, full of metaphors, like all the Asiatic languages, contain a great many expressions of this kind. It contains, besides, a great number of polite forms, that are addressed to neighbors, to friends, to guests.

If you stop in a village you will see one of the inhabitants, the one before whose door you may have stationed yourself, advance toward you, take off his hat, and offer you hospitality. When you quit him he will address you his thanks in a discourse which he will call down upon you the benediction of Heaven. All this with a wonderful ease, and that dignity which only belongs to the Orientals.

The men of this privileged race have a natural nobility which puts them on a level with the stranger who addresses them, whoever he may be. They have a reserve of language which surprises us in men without cultivation; a coarse peasantry would never come into their mind. Nature has endowed them with an easy eloquence, which gives force and vivacity to the expression of their sentiments. Whether they express joy or give vent to anger, the words flow sonorously from their lips. To welcome a guest or to curse an enemy, they find an abundance of smiles and epithets—the most polite phrases, the most energetic terms. It is true their language aids them marvelously. Poetic and melodious, it is not the less capable of expressing the most manly sentiments. Certain terminations which mark the plural give it sometimes a character of harshness, while, from the abundance of vowels, it is usually very soft. According to what he wishes to express, the Hungarian can, by laying stress on one or another syllable, employ at will a harsh or a harmonious language.

I have more than once noticed the elevation of ideas and sentiments in these men whom their nature alone aspires. The Hungarian peasant is usually sober of words; he never becomes familiar; but he is frank and loyal, and if he recognises a friend in you, he will open his heart to you with sincerity. You will then be struck with the expressions which will escape him, with the sentiments that he will utter without an idea that he is strongly captivating your attention, and it will be easy for you, in your turn, to excite in him lively emotions. It is that there are, in the heart of this nation, noble chords, which vibrate to the first contact of an elevated sentiment, a generous idea.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller.
Do. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—E. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. John Lott.
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Colea.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—George Carey.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. *do.* George W Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. *do.* James Baley.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J N. Still.
Princeton, Ia—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

MR. ISAAC D. SHADD, *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE, *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ The space cheerfully given to our Anti-Emigration friends, this week, has excluded remarks bearing upon their communications and other matters, which shall be attended to next week.

Caution!!!

From information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy, to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement, made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangement as colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it, men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Philadelphia, gives the following account of the return of a fugitive, &c.

We had a slave here the other day, in which our Mayor acted very creditably. A woman eloped from New Orleans with a free white man (an Irishman, to the credit of his country, be it said,) who took a deep interest in her welfare, and who was willing to peril his life for her sake. They took passage in a vessel bound for Philadelphia. The flight of the couple was discovered, and requisitions were sent on from the Executive of Lousiana, one of which was directed to the Police Department of Philadelphia. Descriptions were given, at the same time, of the party and the manner of their escape; and, with these descriptions and this authority, one or more (I do not know how many) of our Philadelphia policemen boarded the vessel, and arrested the man and the woman, putting the latter in the prison at Newcastle, as a fugitive slave, and bringing the former to Philadelphia, and incarcerating him here, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. As soon as the facts were known, Passmore Williams, the vigilant and indefatigable Secretary of the old Abolition Society, wrote to a friend of the Governor, at Harrisburg, to use his influence to prevent the granting of a warrant on the Lousiana Governor's requisition; being well assured that the charge of crime was only a slaveholders *ruse* to get possession of and punish one who had interfered in an obnoxious way with their institution. Mr. William's letter had come too late. Governor Pollock, not suspecting the trick (he will be wiser the next time) had granted the warrant, and the successful applicant had returned to Philadelphia to execute it. But "all's not lost that is in danger." The next morning, the papers contained the following note, which will explain itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Phil., March 6th, 1855.

MR. SAM'L JOHNSON—*Dear Sir:* With the kindest feelings for you personally, and with great respect for your character as an officer, it is proper that I should inform you that if you act as the agent of Lousiana to return Warwick, charged with encouraging the escape of a fugitive slave from that State, I will consider it my duty to discharge you immediately from the police service of this city.

Yours respectfully,
R. T. CONARD, Mayor.

This, of course, blocked the whole game. The next day, David Paul Brown and some one else had the man brought out on *habeas corpus*, and, no one appearing against him, he was discharged from custody. The woman, poor soul, did not fare so well. A letter before me from Thomas Garrett, who was written to by Mr. Williamson on the subject, says:

"——Immediately on hearing the case, I took a lawyer and went over to Newcastle, but she was gone. They had had her before the Commissioner, early in the morning, who granted a certificate, and she was put on board a vessel bound from Philadelphia for New Orleans, soon after sunrise. I am sorry I could do nothing to aid the woman."

This was bad; but there is some comfort in having a Mayor who will talk to his officers in the style of the above note. I hope this will be the last case in which our Police department will be disgraced by its officers turning slave-catchers, either within or without the bounds of their jurisdiction.

We had hoped to have Theodore Parker to lecture for us, in the course of this month, but the postponement of his trial before the Boston Court till April makes it doubtful whether we shall have the pleasure of hearing him here before May. He is expected in another part of the state during that month, and, if he should come, he will probably kill two birds with one stone, by taking that occasion to speak for us in Philadelphia, as he passes through.

Yours ever truly. M.

The Mayor of Kingston Unseated.

In the Court of Common Pleas held at Kingston, Judge McKenzie decided last Thursday, that the officiating Mayor of Kingston was illegally in possession of that dignity, on the ground of his being a stockholder in the amount of £140 12s. 6d. in the City of Kingston Gas Light Company, which Company supplies the City with gas. We believe this decision will affect other sitting members of the Kingston City Council.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—As the Second Volume of the *Provincial Freeman* has made its appearance in an improved condition, some of its friends and patrons have concluded to call a Public Meeting, next Wednesday night, the 28th instant, in the 2nd Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond Street, to which the public are respectfully invited, in order that its friends may have an opportunity to explain its conduct through the past year, as some of its last year's subscribers seem dissatisfied with its course.

By order of a number of citizens.

THOMAS SMALLWOOD.

Toronto, March 22, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MISS M. A. SHADD:

DEAR MADAM,—Since it is now obvious that your efforts in Editing and Publishing a Newspaper have been successful—at any rate your pledge that it should continue for one year has been fully redeemed—I trust it may not be amiss, therefore, to congratulate you on entering upon your second volume. That you have had formidable difficulties to contend with, in relation to your enterprise, none will doubt who have the least idea of how much labour, activity, and ability that is required to fill the post of Editor, Publisher, and Financier, all at the same time. These responsibilities have, doubtless, kept your hands full of labour and your mind filled with cares and anxiety. How you have thus long and well succeeded, to me is a matter of wonder.

As I glance over the wrecks which have marked the career of not a few of the "sterner sex," who have at different times attempted to establish Presses for the advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, facts stares me in the face on every hand, that in almost every instance those enterprises have hopelessly failed ere they had existed twelve months—indeed most of them before six months. In consequence of the failures alluded to, which are fresh in the minds of all who have observed the movements of our cause, especially our public men, doubtless your enterprise has suffered materially. Many, when solicited to subscribe to your paper, have readily found excuses for refusing, on the ground that they had subscribed to ——'s paper, which soon died of bad management; next subscribed to a similar one, started by "C." which only survived a few weeks; again, had subscribed to dishonest or careless agents, who had kept the money—hence no paper came at all. Thus many have turned the cold shoulder, or have resolved not to subscribe until they should be convinced that the paper would live, through evil as well as good report, for at least one year. Others have stood aloof, as they always have done, bound never to risk a dollar with any body, for the cause of humanity, however clear the evidence might be that demanded help at their hands; and that great good would result from their timely co-operation. Another class, however, have willingly, or by entreaty, subscribed, trusting that a sufficient degree of interest would be felt, on the part of those seeking the elevation of the colored man to make the effort potent and permanent. To do this, comparatively, but very little in the way of material aid is required, taking into account the many who are able to pay for a paper, and whose duty it is to aid in this department of the Anti-Slavery cause. But small as is the amount required, and as few as are the individuals who could easily meet the demands, nevertheless, it is a fact not to be denied or concealed, that, as a general thing, the masses of our people are quite indifferent as to whether their Presses are supported or not.

With regard to the regularity of the "*Provincial Freeman,*" its visits have been punctual, at least to your subscribers in this City; and as the first volume is now completed, those who commenced with its beginning have already received what they bargained for. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all will feel encouraged, and will renew their subscriptions immediately. The interest in the minds of thousands, in the States, in relation to Canada, for various reasons, increases daily.

How important and indispensably necessary it is, therefore, that a direct medium of information should be kept up—such as the *Provincial Freeman* designs to do. Here allow me to remark, I do hope, in the future, that you may be delivered from a certain class of "Agents," from whom you have received names, but no money; said Agents having appropriated it to their own use. What an extraordinary lover of freedom he must be who can lend himself to the base trick of swindling the Publisher of an Anti-Slavery Paper! Nevertheless, according to statements which I have repeatedly seen in the *Freeman*, and from my own knowledge, you have been considerably imposed upon in this way.

In conclusion, as you have given so much evidence of devotion and faithfulness to the interest of the enslaved, by your unceasing efforts to establish and maintain a Press, especially to promote their welfare, allow me to say, as a friend and individual, I feel the most ardent desire that your labours may yet be crowned with the most triumphant success. And I shall always take pleasure in doing what I can to aid and encourage you in your enterprise.

Yours, truly, W. S.

Philadelphia, 13th March, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A few Thoughts for the Consideration of Emigrationists.

I take it for granted that the object of the "Emigrationists," is the elevation of that portion of the African race, or their descendants, to be found in the United States; North and South, bond and free. On seeking a remedy for any evil, the best plan is to find first the cause, and the cessation of the cause is frequently the best remedy.

The evil to be remedied, is that prejudice which exists in the American mind against the colored man, and induces the social and political proscription, under which we suffer. Let us first seek the cause. One cause assigned by a recent writer in the *Provincial Freeman*, and by many abler persons, is the "Color" of our people. I will not stop here, to argue the truthfulness of that position, but apply it to the dogmas of my friends the "Emigrationists." First then, our color is the cause of prejudice; then wherever we go that prejudice will arise; for wherever we go we carry our color with us. Let it be France, England, or Canada, wherever the prevalent complexion is different from ours, and we may expect prejudice. Persons holding that opinion to be logical, should advocate emigration to Africa, where the color would be a recommendation instead of a disadvantage. They should advocate emigration to Africa or amalgamation.

Another class there is, who assign as the cause of prejudice, the "Condition" of our people. To this idea I myself incline. I do not mean by the word "Condition," to embrace the idea of our social and political proscription, or the slavery in which a portion of us are held; but that Ignorance and Poverty, and their consequent degradation, which to a lamentable degree, characterises our people wherever found. I will not here assign a reason for this ignorance and degranation; whether the recent savageism of our progenitors, or the cruel captivity we have suffered; but as in the former case, apply this cause to the positions of the "Emigrationists."

Condition then we assume is the cause of prejudice. Any considerable number of our people moving, or an *en masse* emigration, would carry with them their condition, and wherever they settle, whether in England, France or Canada, or any country where the resident population is superior to us in the elements of wealth, and intelligence, prejudice will at once arise. Is not this true of Canada? does not social proscription increase in the same proportion as the colored population? I know you will say that none but run-away Yankees manifest this prejudice; but I have been creditably informed, that white laborers in the vicinity of Dresden, have refused to eat at the same table with colored laborers. Here, we find prejudice among the laborers, and yet the Yankees in Canada, are not generally found among the laboring classes.

I do not deny that one family of wealth and intelligence, or perhaps a hundred such families, might settle in spots of the earth comparatively free from proscription; but we are considering an *en masse* emigration, and our people are deficient in wealth and intelligence. But says the caviller, in the Canadas, where all are equal before the law, the chances for obtaining wealth and education, are better than in the United States, where the laws are proscriptive. Softly, sir; the laws are but a portion of the effects of prejudice, it is social proscription that bars the path to wealth and intelligence, in the United States; as witness Massachusetts and other States, where the laws make but little distinction, yet social proscription retards our progress, almost as effectually as the laws of South Carolina. Now let this prejudice but arise in Canada, as it must, should we emigrate *en masse*, carrying with us our condition, and although the laws may remain liberal, social proscription will bear as heavily upon us there as here. Some, I know, only desire the emigration of those who possess some wealth and intelligence; but that is not emigration *en masse*. Again it is claimed, that in a country where the laws bear equally on all, we would combine more readily in action for our enslaved brethren. To this I demur, if we do not unite now, when almost forced to by the pressure of prejudice, we will not when that pressure is removed, and we are left to be swayed by the motives that usually shape political action. We would array ourselves as Liberals or Conservatives, the same as our white fellow citizens. As we find in the United States colored men silly enough to vote K. N. tickets.

If it is proposed to elevate the great mass of our people, and prepare them by the practice of economy, and the diffusion of knowledge, to emigrate, you are taking just the steps for preparing them to remain. The exertion and training that would fit them to emigrate would fit them to remain. If we emigrate as we are, the task of elevating ourselves would not be lessened, by a simple change of locality.

The true remedies for our ills are a fair share of the wealth of the country, intelligence and UNION.

Before closing, I must notice a statement of your correspondent, S. A. Lowery, that does Mr. J. I. Gaines great injustice.

The challenge which Mr. Gaines gave, was to bring under discussion the Cleveland platform—the project of going to South or Central America, where new governments are established every new moon—the nonsense about establishing a nationality in countries already in the possession of nations—the platform that speaks of Canada as a temporary resting place. And when he was met in a meeting, called without consulting him, with propositions he had not denied in his challenge, he of course declined debating them.

For truth,

P. H. C.

Cincinnati, March 2, 1855.

Emigration.

No. IV.

"If in England, learn of her prevailing notions. If in France, or the United States, of theirs."

"Do not speak in England against Queens, or Dukes, or Lords; in France against Counts or Admirals, or military heroes; in the States of the Union against quasi Democracy; that is, the Democracy that degrades one-sixth of the whole population to the condition of a serf. We must conform ourselves to things as they are, and not hope, in passing, to complete a reformation in the body politic during the few brief hours we have to live."

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

Let, then, our Emigration friends cease their crusade, and turn their attention to a legitimate business. *Let them teach us not to whine like cats for the whits man's beef, but to create beef for ourselves;* that we must lean on our own strong arm, or we will ever remain, as a class, poor, despised and degraded. In 1700, Manchester, in England, was but a child to what she is now. It is true it had large churches and commodious school houses; but the population, bustle, wealth, intelligence, now in the year 1855, that characterizes that great emporium, had no existence. Mr. Macaulay says:—"It then had not a single press: it now supports a hundred printing establishments! It then had not a single coach: it now supports twenty coach-makers." Birmingham, Leeds, York, and other English cities, have also more than quadrupled in all the elements of greatness. Now, why is this? Why do those cities excel the principal towns in Mexico, Spain, South America, or the West Indies? Because their inhabitants are more energetic and self-reliant, and as a consequence thereof, their good deeds radiate in every direction like the rays of the sun. You say that the negro in America is cramped; that he cannot rise, even if he desired. (And you, especially, say that I have abandoned the "no-prejudice against color ground, by the admission that it exists in the States.") This is a sheer mistake, and I cannot conceive how you could torture my words into such a monstrous meaning. I admitted the existence of prejudice in the States, not against color; but condition, as the context will show. Your short rejoinder is *petitio principi*, begging the question, This buzzard tale has been hawked about the streets so much, that good, quiet-meaning people have taken it like honey.

Have we no coal merchants, no turners, no bedstead makers, no blacksmiths, no carpenters, no daguerreotypists, no grocers, no tradesmen, and no artists? Do we not get as much for labor as other persons in like occupations, and as much to do, if we will do it? Do we not average from ten to a hundred dollars per month? Indeed, *we* make more in a year at menial occupations than do our German neighbors in two, at scraping the streets, mending shoes, selling sour creut, &c., and yet they have out-stripped us in wealth. The wealth of the colored people in Cincinnati (five thousand in number) is about one and a half million of dollars; the wealth of an equal number of Germans, of the same place, is more than thrice the amount. We must study political economy, and learn therefrom the art of saving, if we would be anything in the States, or Canada. "The blacks should get money. Let them go into the trades—become farmers, manufacturers;—where capital and employment are wanting, let them combine, and thus diminish the expense of living, and increase *their* productive power. Action—action—action—must be the panacea for your present woes, and the sesame of future regeneration."—(Extract from a letter of C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, to a Convention of Colored Freemen of Ohio, held in Cincinnati, January 14th, 1852.)

Now, gentlemen of the Emigration party, you might as well commence the good work first as last, for commence you must. Must, I say, is the word. The people will not leave the States, *en masse*, to try the cold but balmy regions of Canada; to bask in old Sol's rays in the tropics, or to lie beside pumpkins in the British West Indies. Now for the evidence:

In 1852, the Colored Men's, Convention of Ohio passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this is our native land—the land of our birth; and inasmuch as birth gives citizenship, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, it is our duty to contend for our rights, as American citizens, by all the moral and physical means which God has given us."

And I will here remark, that all the conventions that have been held in the State of Ohio, among the colored people, from 1840 to 1855, have reiterated the same patriotic sentiment. In 1853, the National Convention, which was held in Rochester, New York, passed by an almost unanimous vote this resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That, as for the American Colonization Society, we have no sympathy with it, having long since determined to plant our trees on American soil, and repose beneath their shade."

Now, who were among the members of this convention? Frederick Douglass, James McCune Smith, M. D., Charles B. Ray, Wm. H. Day, Peter H. Clark, Prof. G. B. Vashon. Dr. Pennington, Charles H. Reason, Louis Woodson, Wm. J. Willson, Geo. T. Downing, Amos G. Beeman, Wm. C. Nell, Charles Lenox Remond, John Mercer Langhston, Chas. Langhston, and a host of other spirits, equally as noble, who, for learning, eloquence, talents, *et cetera*, are not inferior to any other class of men in the country. Indeed, so strong are the people's propensity for

"Home, sweet home,"

that they will not remove from one State to another for the sake of freedom. They desire, it is true, to be free; but they sigh for it around the hearth-stones of their fathers. In those States where the laws are the most oppressive, the largest number live. Maryland has a colored population (free) of 74,723; Massachusetts, 9,064; in Virginia there are 54,333, and 718 in Vermont. In Maryland the man of color has neither his vote nor oath; in Massachusetts he has. In a word, the one State is a very despotism—the other, a kind of a goddess of liberty.

I know a few thousand colored persons have emigrated to Canada; but who were they, and under what influence did they go? As a rule, they were American slaves, and they went there as a refuge from the American oppressor. Had even their personal liberty been protected in the States, not one in a hundred would now be in Canada. I have observed how colored people group together in cities; that where you find one family you generally find many. And I have sometimes thought that it was caused by virtue of an instinct inherited from our forefathers, because it is a well-known historical fact, that the black man in his own native country never emigrates.

I speak, however, of a fact, and I am willing that persons more curious than myself should divine, if they can, the cause; for sufficient unto the hour are the things thereof. I will bring this paper to a close, by simply remarking, that our "folks" remind me of an engine (looking at them in a national light) whose several parts are well knit together; but if you would have it move, you must apply steam: so does it require steam to move them.

GAINES.

Cincinnati, March, 3rd., 1855.

From the Liberator.

A Personal Letter from our Southern Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1855.

EDITORS STANDARD: I have resided in this city for two weeks past, but have not yet found time to reply to your private note or to write a letter for the *Standard*. I shall soon resume my regular correspondence. In the meantime, permit me publicly to allude to several circumstances, in relation to my published letters, of which my friends have informed me by post, since you commenced to print my correspondence.

My *travelling* individually and veracity have been doubted, I am informed. I can only reply to these charges, that I have actually travelled over the routes mentioned by me and in the manner indicated; and that I wrote all the letters you published, in this city or State from which each is dated. Every conversation that I have recorded was an accurate report of my talks with slaves. Every question and every answer published in the *Standard* was asked by me and answered by the slaves in the Southern States.

On my honor as a gentleman, I declare that not one false statement or fictitious incident is contained in any of my letters. If they contain any errors of fact—and I do not believe they do—I am not responsible for these mistakes.

One of my friends states that the faith of some good people in my veracity has been shaken by my statments concerning the pedestrian journey I have made. They cannot understand, says he, how any man should prefer to go on foot rather than by rail. Did these good people never hear of the post-Collegiate pedestrian journeys of the students of Germany? Every educated youth of that great nation makes a great tour on foot after finishing his Collegiate Education. Every English aristocratic youth of fortune is fond of similar excurtions. Young America is too busy money-making to follow their example. But I am not engaged in doing so; money is my aversion—knowledge my wealth. I have sought it in the cotton fields of the South as well as in the libraries of the North. Walking is one of my greatest pleasures. Goldsmith, the pedestrian as well as poet, justly observed that a country could not be seen from a carriage window. I knew this fact from previous experience; and accordingly I adopted the only mode of travelling in a country by which accurate information of it can be gathered—"I footed it."

Another friend advises me to be more soberphrased; because my want of sobriety detracts from the moral weight of the facts I furnish. Our good leader, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was the original advances of this argument. There is some truth in it; but still I cannot act on it, simply because my letters are a faithful mirror of my feelings at the time of writing them. When I am older, I shall be sober enough, I expect; but, at present, "I'm one of the boys and cannot be anything else."

I defy the united slavocracy of the South to prove that I have spoken falsely. Many facts that I have advanced will be doubted or denied; but whoever will follow in my footsteps and speak with the slaves as I spoke to them, and as frequently as I did, will find that I have been a most truthful chronicler.

Yours truly,

JOHN BALL., JR.

DARING OUTRAGES.—On the night of Sunday last, between the hours of 9 and 10, a gang of four ruffians attacked the house of Mr. Christian Barns, near Stewart, Esquesing.—Having broken open the door, the party, one of whom carried a dark lantern, advanced to the bed occupied by Mr. Barns, and demanded the sum of $240, which he had received that day from a person who had purchased land of him. Finding resistance useless, the money was accordingly delivered up to the ruffians, who then decamped with the additional spoil of a $20 gold piece which they found in a carpet bag. About twelve o'clock of the same night, a party, supposed to be the same gang who perpetrated the above outrage, entered the house of Mr. R. W. Mathews, near the Scots Brock. At the first alarm he jumped out of bed, and, in conjunction with his wife, stoutly attacked the miscreants. During the scuffle, Mr. M. contrived to kick under the bed his trowsers, in which he had between $200 and $300. Though the robbers overpowered their victims, they failed in obtaining the booty which they sought for. The fight must have been hotly contested, the floor being found in the morning to be literally spattered with blood. Mr. Mathews received several severe cuts, but we are happy to learn that he has not been seriously injured.—*Streetsville Review.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—On Friday morning an accident of a most extensive character occurred on the South Devon Railway, near Teignmouth. A heavy gale from the south-east, coming with the spring-tides caused alarming damage to the line. Apprehensions was felt lest the sea-wall might give way. The wall was found to have bulged to the extent of 12 or 14 inches, and the sand was fast being washed from the foundation. The mail-train passed down in safety, followed shortly by the luggage train, which also escaped. Between six and seven, however, the sea-wall, for upwards of fifty feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it the promenade, the rails, and the telegraph wires and posts, which were all washed out into the sea. The red rock upon which the wall was built had been fretted away. Another part of the wall, to the extent of about 100 feet, is expected to follow, and the consequence will be a serious impediment to the traffic.

Central America.

We perceive that the American Consul, and a party of Americans, have respectively got into difficulties on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus—the Consul with the Nicaraguan authorities at San Juan del Sad, and the Crissot party with the authorities of the other San Juan.

Not many years since, the United States Government and people were the much-admired models of the whole continent south of us. Mexico, the Central American, and South American States, all looked up to and revered our Government as the great head of the American political church. Now we are fast becoming, if we have not already become, the general dread and detestation. Such are the inevitable fruits of a selfish and ever-grasping policy, in public as in private life.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The memorial of 30,000 colored citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the same right of suffrage they enjoyed for 47 years, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution in 1838, has been presented to the Legislature. The paper is well written, and forcible in its arguments, and, we presume, was drawn forth by the introduction of a bill into the Legislature to give to that class the right to vote, under certain restrictions. They claim to number 30,000 persons in Philadelphia; to possess $2,685,093 of real and personal estate; to have paid $9,776 42 for taxes during the past year, and $896,782 27 for house, water and ground rents, and to possess something more than brute instinct. Copies of this pamphlet have been laid upon the desks of the members.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Died,

On the 7th inst., at Burleigh, Sunnyside, Chester Co. Pa., of pulmonary consumption, Cyrus M. Burleigh, aged 35 years.

In Hyatt, at her residence, near Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 14th inst. [this date is evidently an error, but we have no means of correcting it—*Ed. Standard*], Margaret Marriott Hyatt, in the 63rd year of her age, relict of James Hyatt.

New Advertisements.

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE
INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,
And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerons to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustarted with one hundred engravings, giving and explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Printed Charts,	£0 2 6 c'y.
Average written description,	0 5 0 "
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Largest and most useful description, giving a complete directory guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands,	1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d.; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb, 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N.B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1851

GROCERIES, &c.

EDIT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,
SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, Silk Velvets and Plushes, French Merinoes and Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

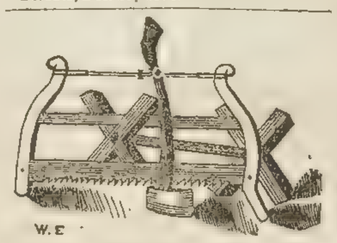
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DE CHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Den, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M. 1.35	1.35	A M 12 05
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	- -	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	-	10 00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart		9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive		11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	- - -	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30	3.00
Princeton	- - -	10.45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	- - -	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	- - -	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	- - -	P M. 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	- - -	12 30	- -	- -	6.30	
LONDON arrive		12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart		- -	A.M. 10 20	4.35	6 55	5.00
Lobo	- - -	- -	10 55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- - -	- -	11 35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- - -	- -	P M. 12 05			
Wardsville	- - -	- -	12 25	6.00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville	- - -	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- - -	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2 30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M. 5.15	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2.25	P.M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

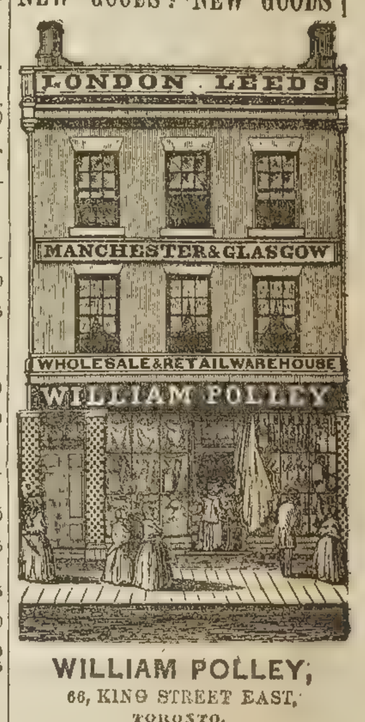
NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES, OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week;

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

Imformation Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance rel

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware, do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines; Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt.

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual setting therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds earth, coals, lime, ochres gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,
R S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bouled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be construed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 114.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do1to 10,16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do

31. 76.

1st Con 11 to 60 inc usive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290, 2, 251; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106, 7 59, 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122, 23, 86, 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128, 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13; 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75)
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27, inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each]. 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156]. 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 48 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CANADA FARMER,

A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing clases on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st To promote a healthy harmony and to cultivate a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of a lighter complexion. And 3rd To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

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A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

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OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

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By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

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☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

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Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, EMIGRATION,

Freeman

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VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855. {NUMBER 6.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

There's Nae Room for Twa.

It was in simmer time o'year,
An' simmer leaves were sheen;
When I and Kitty walked abraid,
An' Jamie walked atween,
We reached the brigg o'er yon wee linn,
Our bonny brigg sae sma';
"Jenny," said Jim, "mann wait behin,'
There's nae room for twa."
"There's nae room for twa," said he,
"There's nae room for twa."
O, Jamie's words went to my heart,
"There's nae room for twa."

A weel a day my heart leaped high
When walkin' by his side;
Sic thoughts, alas! are idle now,
For Kitty is his bride.
He cou'd na, an' he wad na hae baith,
For that's forbid by law,
In wedded life, an' wedded love
There's nae room for twa.
There's nae room for twa, ye ken,
There's nae room for twa;
So hae gang'd nae gate alane,
There's hae room for twa.

The creepin' years hae slowly pass'd,
An' I hae struggled strang,
Wi' a broken hope an' a broken heart,
But it is nae now o'er lang:
My thread o' life is a' but span,
An' I maun gang awa',
An' moulder in the clay cauld ground
Where's nae room for twa,
The narrow bed where all maun lie,
Has nae room for twa.

Dear Kitty on thy bony brow
The simmer sun shall shine;
While wintry clouds and winter's gloom
Are gathering dark o'er mine,
I'll gae to God my lingering hours,
An' Jamie drive awa,
For in this weary, wasted heart,
There's nae room for twa;
There's nae room for twa ye ken,
There's nae room for twa;
The heart that's gie'n to God and heaven
Has nae room for twa.

Literature.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Rattlesnake and its Congeners.

CONCLUDED.

The most extraordinary story of snake fascination was recently related by a St. Louis paper of a black snake seven feet six inches long, and a young girl thirteen years of age, which resulted in a fearful tragedy. The father of the child lived in Franklin County, Missouri. The fact was first noticed, that the young girl from perfect health; began to decline, and finally wasted away to a mere skeleton. On the arrival of the spring she could not be prevailed upon to eat in the house, but insisted upon taking her bread and meat to the banks of a neighbouring creek. The neighbours having heard of the child's extraordinary conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father to watch her movements, which was done on a succeeding Friday. The child had been sitting on the bank of the creek nearly all the forenoon until near dinner time, when she got up, went to the house, asked for a piece of bread and butter, and again returned to her place of watching. The father stealthily followed the child, and to his horror saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into the child's lap, and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would become very angry, when the child, trembled like a leaf, would promptly return the food to the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot; the blood fairly clogged in his veins, and he groaned in agony. This caused the snake to become alarmed, and it glided away into the creek and disappeared. Upon being questioned, the child refused, or appeared incapable of giving any answer. It was finally determined that the child should go again the next day, and that the snake should be allured ashore and killed. The next morning the child took the bread to the creek as usual, and the moment the monster made its appearance, the father, who was on the watch, fired and shot it through the head. The child swooned, the snake writhed about and died; the child recovered, and swooned and recovered, and swooned, and finally died, seeming in the greatest agony. Upon the facts the editor says: "This horrible, and at the same time melancholly occurrence, is the first we have heard of for a long time, and in fact the first we ever knew of where we could positively vouch for its truthful correctness. We know that there are persons who doubt the reality of such fascination, but if they entertain any doubts on this subject hereafter, the relations of this unfortunate little girl can be found ready and willing to corroborate our statement."

With the rattlesnake the excitement of charming is positively necessary to prepare the animal to take its food. Nature seems to have provided this strange peculiarity to call the saliva glands into action, and soften the muscles of the throat so as to give them the elasticity necessary for swallowing. A gentleman who had a large rattlesnake confined in a cage, after it had fasted for some months, gave it a half grown rat. To his surprise the snake took no notice of the intruder, and in a few hours they were living on peaceable terms. The rat ate its food with relish, and paid no attention to its disagreeable neighbor. After some two or three weeks the gentleman had his attention attracted to the cage by warlike sounds, and looking in, to his surprise he discovered the snake coiled up in the attitude of defiance, its head waving to and fro, its eyes glistening with anger, and its rattle making a continual hum. The rat, meanwhile, as if conscious of its doom, exhibited every symptom of terror, and yet constantly approached its enemy. The reptile having finally prepared itself for the fatal blow, darted with lightning rapidity upon the poor quadruped, and soon engulphed it in its capacious throat. This example is satisfactory, that the snake, as we have already suggested, is obliged to go through the excitement attendant upon what is termed charming, to be able to take its food; for it could at any time, for weeks previous, and without ceremony, have snapped up the rat as it lay all the day long sleeping upon the floor of the cage.

A Southern gentleman, who took a great deal of interest in the habits of rattlesnakes, mentions that a negro once brought him one and offered it for sale. To show the size and beauty of the creature, he took it out of the small wooden box in which it was confined, and fearlessly let the serpent loose upon the ground. The reptile began to glide in a sinuous, undulating, but gentle course along the veranda. Seeing it approach the limits of the adjoining premises, the negro was ordered to bring the reptile back. Obeying the injunction, the man immediately recaptured the snake, which he effected by applying his fingers to the back of its head. The gentleman, upon examining the snake attentively, discovered two long and terrible fangs projecting from the upper jaw, which he had understood the negro to say had been extracted. The negro, upon being told of the danger he ran in seized the snake with his naked hand, replied, "that there was never any danger when the snake was not coiled up and prepared for a spring."

Audubon, to prove that serpents can not fascinate, relates that he had a rattlesnake and a thrush confined in a large cage—so large, indeed, that the bird easily escaped out of the reach of the monster. For a long while the snake made vain attempts to catch its prey, and finally only succeeded by lying down close to the cup of water, and there waiting for the bird. The thrush showed great uneasiness, and would dash at the water and then retreat; it finally, as the great ornithologist thinks, fell a prey to its enemy while endeavoring to quench its thirst. Our conclusion is, that the snake never possessed intelligence enough to go through the complicated argument that the thrush must come to the cup of water or perish with thirst; on the contrary, the snake being near the water was an accident, and the bird, instead of dashing down to drink, was really in the toils of the charmer, and vainly struggling to make its escape.

Rattlesnakes have their antipathies, and those known are very strongly marked. In Texas, particularly between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, the largest rattlesnakes in the world exist, and at certain seasons of the year it is quite dangerous to "camp out" without due precaution. The inhabitants have many devices to protect themselves, but the most simple is encircling the place of bivouac with the long horse-hair halter. The snake will never cross this magic circle. In more northern latitudes, it has been found that the rattlesnake will not live where the white ash grows in abundance. It has even been the practice among hunters who traverse the forests in summer, to stuff their boots, moccasins, with white ash leaves, for the purpose of securing themselves against the snakes; and it is said that no person was ever bitten who resorted to this specific.

Judge Woodruff, formerly a resident of Ohio, relates that he was with a small party on the Mahoning river for the purpose of deer hunting. The party took their station on an elevated spot, fifteen or twenty yards from the water's edge. Here the men watched for the wished-for game; and while they were waiting, they saw a large rattlesnake, which had crawled out from among the rocks beneath them, and was slowly making his way across a narrow, smooth sand-bank toward the river. Upon hearing the voices of the men, the snake halted, and lay stretched out with his head near the water.

"It was now determined to try ash leaves. Accordingly search was made, and a small white ash sapling, eight or ten feet long, was procured; and, with a view to make the experiment more satisfactory, another sapling of maple was cut. In order to prevent the snake's retreat to his den, the Judge approached him in his rear, and when he had advanced within eight feet of him, the snake coiled up his body, elevated his head several inches, brandishing his tongue, and thus signified his readiness for battle. The Judge then presented his white ash wand, placing the leaves upon the body of the snake. The reptile instantly dropped his head upon the ground, unfolded his coil, rolled over upon his back, twitched and twisted his whole body in every form but that of a coil, and gave signs of being in great agony. The white ash was then laid by, upon which the snake immediately placed himself in a coil, and assumed the attitude of defence as before. The sugar-maple stick was next used; the snake darted forward in a twinkling, thrust his head 'with all the malice of the under fiends,' and the next moment coiled and lanced again, darting his whole length with the swiftness of an arrow. After repeating this several times, says the Judge, I changed his fare, and presented him the white ash. He immediately doused his peak, stretched himself on his back, and writhed his body in the same manner as at the first application.

"It was then proposed to try what effect might be produced upon his temper and courage by a little flogging with the white ash. This was administered, but, instead of arousing him to resentment, proved only to increase his troubles. As the flogging grew more severe, the snake frequently stuck his head into the sand as far as he could thrust it, and seemed desirous to bore into the earth and rid himself of his unwelcome visitors. Being now convinced that the experiment was a satisfactory one, and fairly conducted on both sides, we deemed it ungenerous to take his life after he had contributed so much to gratify our curiosity; and so we took our leave of the rattlesnake with feelings as friendly at least as those with which we commenced our acquaintance with him, and left him to return at leisure to his den."

The rattlesnake excites a great deal of alarm in the deer, and it is seldom that the buck will let it escape without giving battle. Their manner of attack is very curious and effective. The buck trots around the rattlesnake for some time, seemingly disposed to confuse the reptile, and then suddenly starting off will make a tremendous sweep, and coming near the snake will gather its four sharp hoofs into a point, and then springing eight or ten feet into the air, will land directly upon the coils of the snake, and then separating its feet with wonderful quickness and force, if the assault has been successful, the snake is cut into shreds.

Combats between the rattle and black snakes are certain if they meet, and the black snake is, with rare exceptions, the conqueror. Upon seeing each other, these animals instantly assume their respective attitudes of defence, and display the great difference in their organization. The rattlesnake coils itself up, ready for attack or defence; the black snake, being a constrictor, moves about from side to side, and is in constant activity—mutually exciting each others passions. The rattlesnake finally settles down into a glowing exhibition of animosity, its head thrown back, its fangs exposed, its rattles in constant agitation. The black snake, seemingly conscious that the moment of strife has come, now commences circling round its enemy, absolutely moving so swiftly that it seems but a gleam of dull light; the rattlesnake attempts to follow the movement, but soon becomes confused, and drops its head in despair: then it is that the black snake darts upon the back of the neck of its deadly foe, seizes it between its teeth, and springing upward, envelops the rattlesnake in its folds. The struggle, though not long, is painful: the combatants roll over in the dust, get entangled in the bushes; but every moment the black snake is tightning its hold, until the rattlesnake gasps for breath, becomes helpless, and dies. For a while the black snake still retains its grasp; you can perceive its muscles working with constant energy; but finally, it cautiously uncoils itself, and quietly betakes to the water, where recovering its energy, it dashes about a moment as if in exultation, and disappears from the scene.

Of all enemies with which the rattlesnake has to contend, except man, the hog is the most destructive. As of a litter with a litter of pigs to provide food for, will hunt for the reptile with a perseverance and sagacity truly astonishing, tracking them by their scent to their hiding-places and never letting them escape. In the west in early times, and now throughout the country, if rattlesnakes become troublesome in any locality, a drove of hogs are turned into their haunts, and the snakes soon disappear. The hog, when it sees a rattlesnake, instantly erects its bristles and back, and commences rattling its tusks. The snake accepts the challenge, and prepares for defence. The old porker seems to understand what part of its body are invulnerable to poison, so it gets down upon its knees, and in this awkward position deliberately crawls, by a sliding motion, up to the enemy. The snake darts forward, and the hog dexterously catches the fangs in the fat that swells out the jaws—the blow is repeated, and the hog having been smitten on one cheek, deliberately turns the other. This the animal continues to do until the snake has not only exhausted for the time being, its poison, but also its strength. The hog then deliberately rises from its knees, and now, regardless of consequences, seizes the serpent near the head, and putting its fore-foot upon its squirming body, strips the reptile through its teeth, and thus tears it to pieces. If the hog, as is sometimes the case, happens to be very lean, and the poison fangs thereby strike the circulation, it will die from the wound, but this conjunction rarely takes place.

"A very fine, large cotton-mouth snake, being captured, by tying a shoe-string around him, he became exceedingly ferocious, striking at even the crack of a small riding whip. Finding himself a prisoner, without hope of escape, he turned his deadly weapons on his own body, striking repeatedly his well charged fangs deeply into his own flesh. Notwithstanding this, he was put in a small basket, and carried forward. In one hour after he was found dead, and no amount of irritation could excite the least indication of life. Four hours after, while removing the skin for preservation, the blood oozed slowly from the vessels in a dissolved state. No violence was done to his snakeship except what he did to himself.

"A large rattlesnake, beheaded instantly with a hoe, would, an hour after, strike any thing that pinched its tail. Of several persons who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying to hold the hand steady while the serpent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil in spite of his resolution; and one man—a great bully, by-the-by—was struck on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpent, and staggered back, fainted and fell from terror. Mr. Stewart, of Mississippi, tells me he once witnessed a singular scene. An old hunter shot a rattlesnake's head off, and after reloading his gun and standing some time, he stooped to pull off the rattles, and the bloody but beadless trunk of the snake struck him in the temple, and he fainted and fell down with terror.

The vitality of the snake is a matter of observation with all acquainted with its habits. The negro of the plantations say that one never dies—no matter how much "killed"—until after sundown. Some flat-boatmen on one occasion captured a large black snake in the Tallahatchie river, and put it in a cage for the sake of amusing themselves with its struggles to escape. Accidentally finding a mole, about the size of a mouse, they put "the grounding" into the snake's cage. The reptile at once gulped it down, but the mole, making no difference between the sides of its prison house and the solid earth, much to the astonishment of the flat-boatmen, ate its way out of the snake's side; whereupon it was swallowed again, and again gnawed its way into daylight. The snake, getting a dinner under difficulties, once more titillated its throat with the oft repeated morsel, but with no more success of keeping it on its stomach than the Irishman had with the emetic. The fourth time, the snake vainly attempted to engulf its dinner, but was too much exhausted, and gave it up as an impossible job. The mole, so well calculated to make its way through the world, was put on shore as a reward for its bravery; and, if it ever thinks at all, must be very much amused at its adventures with the flat-boatmen on the roaring river of the sunny land of Florida.

Miscellaneous.

A New Flying Machine.

The Paris *Patrie* has the following:—The Academy of Sciences is a good deal interested by the invention of the flying machine, by Don Diego de Salamanca. With this machine, Don Diego's daughter, Rosanra, rose in the air, some time ago, at Madrid, to the great astonishment of the Spaniards, who were but little accustomed to this kind of miracle. Don Diego de Salamaca and his daughter are about to arrive at Paris, to show the effects of this marvellous invention. The machine is very simple; it consists in a case two feet long, and a foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the wait, buckled behind. The two iron rods, fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood, on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by a handle. It sets in work two large wings, ten feet long, made of very thin caoutchoue, covered with feathers; and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical, perpendicular or horizontal flying. The number of turns given to the handle determines the height which it is desired to go. The handle has to be turned every quarter of a league, to regulate the distance; the operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of a swan when he swims. By means of this curious machine, a man can go as fast as a carrier-pigeon from the Hotel de-Ville to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, in eight minutes, and in half an hour to Versailles. The experiments, which will be made in Paris, will be on a small scale, and the flights of Don Diego will not extend beyond the departments of the Seine; but at a later period he proposes to go to Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, and Tours, and to take the lines of railway. He pretends that he can travel quicker than by rail. The price of each machine will not exceed 1,270f. for men, and 1000f. for women. If the experiment succeeds, Don Diego will take out a patent, and will make the sale of the machines a branch of commerce. Although greatly astonished at this new invention, several members of the Academy have pointed out the inconvenience of bringing it into general use. In point of fact, there will be no security for any one, if, by the aid of such machines, all our usages and customs be overthrown, and if malefactors can fly on the roofs of houses, afterwards get into apartments, and commit all sorts of depredations. It will be very curious to see policemen in France and England pursuing thieves in the air, in order to lock them up on earth. It appears that 1855 promises us all sorts of marvel.

"Nothing but a Printer, Anyhow!"

Such was the sneering remark of an empty-head residing not a thousand miles from the door of our sanctum, in referring to the profession we follow in pride. "Nobody but a printer," in sooth! It makes our blood run rampart through our veins, to hear such expressions fall from the lips of those nursed on republican soil. "Nobody but a printer, anyhow!" Who was Benjamin Franklin? "Nobody but a printer!" Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? "Nobody but a printer!" Who was Earl Stanhope? "Nobody but a printer!" Who was Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts? "Nobody but a printer!" Who were Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Bigler, of California? "Nobody but printers!" George P. Morris, N. P. Willis, Joseph Gales, Charles Richardson, James Harper, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Robert Sears, and Senators Dix, Cameron, and Niles—who are they? "Nobody but printers, anyhow!" One thing is evident; every person that chooses can't be a printer. Brains are necessary.—*American Paper.*

Among the numberless new inventions of engines of destruction to which war has given birth, one much talked of at present in the scientific world of Paris is a shell invented by M. Chaslin, a member of the Council General of the Yonne, which he asserts will not only double the force of the powder used, but being a match, will have the inestimable advantage of falling on the spot, desired without giving notice to the enemy by that stream of light in the air which accompanies the present shell. Ignition is brought about by a chemical process, which is said to be so completely under control, that a shell may explode according to the will of the projector either in two minutes or twenty-four hours after its being projected. Thus it would be possible to throw any number of shells successively upon a given point, and to adjust the period of their explosion, so that all should burst at the same moment. The shell would as certainly burst under water as on land, and it is asserted the principle will complete the idea of the *boulets asphixiants*, which hitherto have not been very effective.

The Emperor of four Boards.

Nicholas, late Emperor, master, owner of upwards of sixty millions of his fellow-creatures, is now simply the Emperor of four boards. A board under him—a board over him—a board at each side of him. In that small compass is contained the late world-wide mischief. The footsteps of that clay image shook the earth—the feet are turned upwards; and the God of Russia is now of no more account than so much Siberian earth. A more solemn, a more awful rebuke to the wicked vanity of human ambition was never vouchsafed by Heaven. A few days ago, and millions trembled at the image they now hold their nose at.

The man is dead, but his wickedness is still vital. We are not of those who would fling roses on his bier; and do homage to that in death, that with all our heart and soul we contended against while living. We exult in the sudden taking away of the moral pestilence, as we would render hearty, grateful thanksgiving for the staying of the plague. Death does not make black white; it consecrates goodness in human memory; it affixes an everlasting brand to the evil doer. The adage, *Nil nisi bonum de mortuis*—that most respectable and ancient absurdity—would confound all history; would destroy all distinction between good and evil. A tyrant, a blood-shedder, has been no less tyrannous, no less sanguinary, because he ceases to be. His pestilential breath has smitten households; his words have been as destructive shot, as devouring flame. The effects exist and are attested in the woe and agony of living thousands—even though the Imperial mouth is full soon to become a place for worms. We, therefore, with a solemn joy, breathe a thanksgiving for the riddance of the sick man—the really sick man, as Nicholas has proved himself, the Turkish Sultan being still alive and hearty. "We have a sick man on our arms," said Nicholas. We have a dead Emperor in our palace, is the lament of the Imperial household.

How Nicholas died may not be truly known for many years. In the meanwhile, the world is distrustful. It seems to be difficult to imagine a natural death to any ruler of the house of Romanoff. Wherever the world beholds an Emperor of Russia, it sees the inevitable assassin at his shoulder. Paul died with his neck in his own scarf. And it is said that an incautious over-dose of morphine served as the mortal lullaby to Nicholas.

However, we have among us earnest, philanthropic Englishmen, with a reverence for Nicholas. He is affectionately spoken of at Manchester. Mr. Bright laments that such a potentate was ever interfered with. Mr. Bright—in a private party, the public carefully shut out—denounces such meddling, "holding by this principle, that it is not our duty, and that it is not our interest to plunge ourselves headlong into every quarrel that ambition or accident may create in any part of the continent of Europe." Now, we only wish that we had shown a disposition to fling ourselves headlong into the Russian war; then, our very readiness for combat would have stayed bloodshed. But what was the fact? Why, with pilot Aberdeen in the State craft, we were "drifted into the war;" drifted into it without rudder or compass. Surely, we have shown a marvellous amount of placidity. As Fielding says "we have borne our neighbours' misfortunes like Christians. We have suffered Poland to be dismembered—cleft as Solomon, in his assaying wisdom, proposed to cleave in twain the living child; we have quietly seen Hungary deluged with blood, and blasted with despotism; we have folded our hands, and kept a face of calmness, the while Italy has been down-trodden and loaded with chains. What would Mr. Bright require? Does he really wish that John Bull should stand with one cheek ready for a blow—the other cheek being only the readier for another buffet? Is he really of so humble a spirit that he would show his Christianity by suffering himself to be kicked by the boot of the Cossack? If so, we have no objection to the practical operation of his own humility,—he may take kicking to his heart's content and to the "long-continued cheers" of the Manchester admirers; but luckily, to preach such patience to the country is to talk to the winds. John Bull's blood is not drab-colour.—*Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.*

POWER OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.—A man meeting a women in the street, turns his head from her, as if it were forbidden to look on her. They seem to detest an impudent woman—to shun and avoid her. Any one, therefore, among the Christians, who may have discussions or altercations with Turks, if he has a women of spirit or a virago for his wife, sets her to revile and browbeat them, and by these means not unfrequently gains his point. The highest degree of shame would attend a Turk who should rashly lift his hand against a woman; all he can venture to do is to treat her with harsh and contemptuous words, or to march off. The sex lay such stress on this privilege, that they are frequently apt to indulge their passion to excess, to be most unreasonable in their claims, and violent and irregular in the pursuit of them. They will importune, tease, and insult a Judge on the bench, or even the Vizier at his divan. The officers of justice do not know how to resent their turbulence: and it is a general observation, that to get rid of them, they often let them gain their cause.—*Sir George Larpent's Turkey.*

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.—Labour, says the Rev. Newman Hall, as a mighty magician, walks forth into a region uninhabited and waste: he looks earnestly on the scene, so quiet in its desolation; then waving his wonder-working wand, those dreary valleys smile with golden harvests—those barren mountain slopes are clothed with foliage—the furnace blazes—the anvil rings—the busy wheels whirl round—the town appears, the mart of commerce, the hall of science, the temple of religion, rear high their lofty fronts—a forest of masts, gay with varied pennons, rises from the harbour—the quays are crowded with commercial spoils, the peaceful spoils which enrich both him who receives and him who yields—representatives of far-off regions make it their resort—science enlists the elements of earth and heaven in its service—art, awaking, clothes its strength with beauty—literature, new born, redoubles and perpetuates its praise—civilization smiles—liberty is glad—humanity rejoices—piety exults, for the voice of industry and gladness is heard on every land; and who, contemplating such results, will deny that there is Dignity in Labour?

Agricultural, &c.

Honor to the Plow.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky,
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done.
The rural arts we loved before,
No less we'll cherish now,
And crown the banquet as of yore,
With honor to the plow.

In those fair fields, where peaceful spoil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men,
Who own a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give honor to the plow.

Let art array in magic power,
With labor hand in hand,
Go forth, and now, in peril's hour,
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never sloth unnerve the arm,
Or fear the spirit cow;
These words alone should work a charm—
All honor to the plow.

The heath redress, the meadows drain,
The latent swamp explore;
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quick'ning store.
Then fearless urge the furrow deep,
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give honor to the plow.

So still shall heath and pasture green,
And nodding harvest roam,
And still behind the rustic screen
Shall virtue find a home.
And while their bower the muses build,
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With honor to the plow.

Growing Cucumbers.

Seed sown according to previous directions will now have germinated and produced plants ready for turning out in the farms.

Supposing the hot-beds prepared with the best materials on hand, when they have settled, three sticks, six inches around and two feet and a half in length, should be placed crosswise of each sash on the bed, on which place some boards of the same length, which will prevent the heat of the manure from burning the roots. Some rich vegetable mould may be placed on the boards, and the plants set out. A heat from 70 to 75 must be maintained, if possible, and the vines sprinkled morning and evening, in fine weather, with water of the same temperature.

Mould may be added as the plants advance in growth, since they grow more rapidly than when all the mould is applied at once; they must be frequently stopped to induce the growth of fruit-bearing wood.

Air must be admitted on every favorable opportunity.

Mustard and cress may also be sown thickly in pans and pots, and covered with matting, kept constanly wet, by which means the excellent salad will in a few days be ready for use; the seed must not be covered with mould. A succession should be kept up, as it is of easy culture, and an excellent salad.

Lime.

Professor Johnson says, "the effects of lime are greatest when well mixed with the soil and kept near the atmosphere. Its value is greatest upon newly ploughed arable surface soils. Such soils usually contain a greater or less quantity of organic matter, but are nearly destitute of lime. On the other hand, on poor arable lands which have been worn out by repeated liming and cropping, it does no good whatever, as such soils, if they do not already abound in lime, are generally destitute of other kinds of food, organic or inorganic, by which healthy plants are nourished, and they can only be restored to fertility by a judicious admixture of all.

On all lands in which vegetable matter is wanting, lime may even do harm to the immediate crops. A consideration of the circumstances above reverted to are sufficient to induce the entire abandonment of it. Where soil has been impoverished through its unskillful application, or by large admixtures of lime, add marl for a series of material laber. When nature causes have removed the superabundance, and produced an accumulation of those other substances which, when associated with lime, increase the productiveness of the soil, use may be resumed."

The Death of the Czar Foretold Two Years Since.

A letter, that appears in the London *Times*, over the signature of Dr. Granville, a physician of some eminence, has attracted notice. Dr. Granville had once been Lord Palmerston's medical attendant, and in 1849, resided, in a professional capacity, at St. Petersburg, where he had medical introductions to the imperial court. In the month of July, 1853, he addressed a confidental letter to Lord Palmerston, and which he (Granville) now re-produces in the *Times*. In the letter, he stated that, having formed a careful prognosis of the state of the health of the Emperor Nicholas, he had come to the conclusion that he would die suddenly in the fifty-ninth year of his age. At an interview with Lord Palmerston, February 23, 1854, Palmerston asked Dr. Granville if he still adhered to his opinion and prediction. Granville replied that, "before July, 1855, when the Emperor would be fifty-nine years of age, the event anticipated would happen. Let but a few reverses overtake him, and his death like that of all his brothers, will be sudden!" It has proved so. Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, (says the doctor) shook the mighty brain Eupator a completed the stroke, and anticipated the prognosis by only a few weeks.

It might be curious to speculate how far the shrewd Palmerston kept this prophesy in mind in accepting the office of premier, and the task of settling the war.

Louis Napoleon on Canada.

The official acknowledgment from M. Drouyn de L'Huys of the receipt of the money granted to the French Patriotic Fund by the Canadian Legislature has been already published; but the following letter from Louis Napoleon himself to Lord Elgin has not, we believe, seen the light in Canada before:—

"PALACE OF THE TUILLERIES, Feb. 27.

"MY LORD,—I thank you for having communicated to me the address of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada to the Queen of England. It would be difficult for them to associate themselves in a more patriotic or touching manner with the success of our arms in the East, and with the disasters inseparable from this great struggle. Moved like myself, believe me, by the eloquent testimony of so vivid a sympathy, our country will not see without gratitude that in memory of its French origin, the population of Canada has not wished to separate, in its congratulations and in its offerings, those who are so nobly united to a community of danger. I beg of you to be the interpreter to the Legislative Council and to the Legislative Assembly of Canada of my sentiments, as I believe I am of those of France.

"Receive, my lord, the assurance of my high esteem.

"NAPOLEON."

The Blockade of the Danube.

A supplement of the *London Gazette* of Friday publishes the following official notification of the raising of the blockade of the Danube:—

"Foreign Office, March 19.

"It is hereby notified that the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G. C. B., commanding her majesty's naval forces in the Black Sea, dated Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, 20th of February, 1855, and addressed to the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty, announcing that, in conjunction with Vice-admiral Bruat, commanding the French Squadron in the Black Sea, he had, on and from the 18th of February last, raised the blockade of the Danube, which was established on and from the 1st day of June, 1854, and which was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 13th of June, 1854, and which has since been duly maintained. It is hereby notified that the cruisers of the allied fleets are, and will remain, stationed off the mouth of the Danube to capture any vessel laden with contraband of war destined for the use of the enemy."

Whilst Lord John Russell was staying here, a Jewish rabbi, Dr. Phillipsohn, in Magdeburg, addressed a memorial to him, thanking him for his efforts in England in the cause of Jewish Emancipation, and begging him at the Peace Conference in Vienna not to allow any distinctions being drawn between the rights enjoyed by the various denominations of Rayahs under the Sultan's rule; the more so, as the carrying out the principle only to its half extent would diminish its value and security even for the Christians. In the answer which Lord John caused to be sent to Dr. Philippsohn, he expressed the firm intention of her Majesty's Government "to persevere in their endeavours to procure for the Sultan's Jewish subjects, equally with the Christians, the advantage of equal rights and impartial administration."—*Berlin Correspondent of Times.*

Lady John Russell landed on Friday at Calais, on her way to Vienna, to join her husband.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, March 30.

The royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, arrived at this port, last night, en route for Boston.

Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday 17th, one week later than the *Atlantic*.

The manifesto of the Emperor Alexander to his army is dated St. Petersburg, March 3rd:—"Valiant warriors—faithful defenders of the church, throne and country—it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful loss. We have lost our common father and benefactor in the midst of his unwearied care for Russian arms. The Emperor Nicholas, Paul Orvitch, my beloved father, has departed to eternity. His last words were, 'I thank the glorious loyal Guards who, in 1825, saved Russia; and also I thank the brave army and fleet. I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this remains, Russian tranquility is secure both within and without. Then war to her enemies. I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do anything more.' May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent; and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

POSTSCRIPT.—Present to the Guards the uniform worn by the late Emperor, and direct them to retain on their accoutrements "N," the initial of Nicholas. The manifesto concludes: "May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe and the glory of Russia.

(Signed,) "ALEXANDER.

According to English accounts, Nicholas advised Alexander to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea.

Russian accounts say, Nicholas passed his last hours in the consolations of religion, having bid adieu to all the members of his family individually. He said to the Empress:—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart, and also of favourite granediers of the household and personal attendants. All except his family retired, and he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's prayer. At the words "will be done in earth, as in heaven," Nicholas fervently responded, "always, always." Soon afterwards he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours. At noon he said something about a message to a dear friend, not named, and something of Alexander and the garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh, and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the chapelle Argente until March 16, when it was buried with usual imperial solemnity.

Vienna Conference.

The Congress at Vienna formally met on Thursday, 15th March. There were present one French, two English, two Austrian, and two Turkish representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary was not present. Telegraphic reports say that the discussion of the general basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

Rumours are current that Austria and England would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely insists on that condition.

VIENNA, Friday night.

At Conference yesterday, the Plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered into for the fourth basis, having been set forth, the representatives of Russia accept them verbally. One of the plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute, or proctocol, of this, which is to be signed to-morrow, Saturday—the first thing when the ambassadors meet, and this document will constitute the basis of negociations for peace.

PARIS, Friday night.

The mission of General Weddell has completely failed. Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty with the allies, and will not, therefore, be admitted to participate in the Conference.

Sebastopol.

Allies have resumed firing upon the town.

Letters of 1st March explain the discrepancy between French and Russian accounts of the storming of a redoubt on the night of the 23rd February. Both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable from a murderous fire from the wall batteries, they blew up the the redoubts and retired, with a loss of a 100 killed and 100 wounded.

FEB. 27.—The dead were buried during a truce of one hour.

The following is Menschikoff's last despatch:—"During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortifications. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us."

Nothing of importance has occurred at Eupatoria.

MARCH 2nd.—Balaklava advices report sickness decreasing, weather clear and frosty.

Three miles of railroad is now in operation

Allies' rear is generally strengthened.

Burgoyne, Chief of Engineers, has left, and is succeeded by General Jones, who recommended, contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

MARCH 3rd.—Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the Inkermann valley, and are erecting a mortar battery at Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in Sebastopol harbour.

MARCH 7th.—Official French despatch:—"Information of the death of Nicholas just received. Yesterday we threw rockets on Kamiesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English. Our siege works are progressing with the greatest activity.

(Signed) "BRUAT, Vice-Admiral."

MARCH 8th.—Nothing important

The reported battle in which Osten Sacken was said to have been wounded is false.

The Austrian Government had notified the French and English that the mission of Archduke William to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely, and has no political object.

Austria has addressed another circular to the Germanic federal government, dated 8th March, informing them that an Austrian commissioner will present a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic contingent.

Russia by decree, likewise dated March 8th, prohibits exportation of contraband of war. Circular insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that Emperor Alexander has authorized Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia also issued a circular, dated March 8th, to its diplomatic Consular agents, stating there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace. Alexander is said to have written to the King of Prussia, soliciting advice. The King of Prussia has notified England and France of Nicholas's death; and the Emperor of Austria has written to Napoleon that he thinks negotiations will lead to peace.

Menschikoff has gone to Moscow.

The Roebuck committee was still prosecuting its enquiries into the conduct of the war.

A manifesto by the new Emperor of Russia to his army is interpreted as a warlike demonstration.

The two grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea; it is not true that Michael is killed. Osten Sacken now commands within Sebastopol

Danube.

ODESSA.—No news of importance.—Count Lamersky is organizing at Schumla a second regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbance have occurred in Syria. One thousand five hundred Turkish troops have gone to Beyrout.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket,
Indianopolis—Rev. William Douglass.

These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller.
Do. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. John Lott
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Cole.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. do. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. James Haley
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still
Princeton, Ja.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

MR. ISAAC D. SHADD, *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

The Dawn Institute.

Mr. J. C. Brown, so well and favourably known to Colored Canadians, for fidelity to their interests, and a Trustee of the above called place, lectured in the 2nd Wesleyan Chapel in this city, on Monday evening last, to a large audience.

Mr. Brown has been visiting the several districts in which our people reside, and has aroused them to a sense of their duty touching the Dawn, and from indications at the meeting and subsequent occurrences, it is possible that Toronto, too, may make a demonstration. The persons present on the occasion, were enlightened, and instructed respecting Dawn, and the doings for and against it, more than ever before, as the rigid questioning, and cross-questioning, borne by the speaker, with the gratest ease, and the hearty vote of thanks given at the termination evinced.

The rise and progress of the Dawn, with the management, mismanagement—the deeds of good men and doings that were anything but creditable, whether the doers claimed to be good men or not, were held up to the amusement or the disgust of a wronged people, but with a degree of forbearance as to names, and dignity of manner, that invited guests or interested parties who have hitherto trumpeted the other view of Dawn, might imitate with advantage. A call for names was made by some present, but the better way was pointed out, and the time-worn, battered, sorely tried servant of his people, took leave at a late hour, and the meeting adjourned to next Monday evening, the 9th inst., to meet at the 1st Baptist Church, after having selected three out of the committee of five to be finally appointed. In giving details of Dawn, some of the points dwelt upon were the original design of a Manual Labor School for the fugatives and other colored people in Canada—the purchase of lands for the same—the 80 acres given to Mr. Josiah Henson for begging services—the 20 acres sold Rev Hiram Wilson—the Boston gift of several thousand dollars towards the saw-mill to prevent begging so much, and the modest per centage (25 per cent) paid the agent for bringing the Boston money home—then the saw-mill contract, or no contract, developing a species of manouvering not equalled at Sebastopol as yet so far as we know. The manner by which possession was taken—the prosperous Institution, now and for a long period defunct—the debts contracted—creditors finally compounded with, and what were the actions of a committee appointed at one time, not to place Dawn out of the reach of the people—not to suffer destruction to stalk abroad, but to give force to Mr. Wilson's reports of the school and its management when it existed.

Mr. Brown dwelt for some time upon the steady refusal to have the accounts audited, as required upon the Declaration of Trust, which, by-the-way, is about to be superceded by a new instrument of the same name—spoke of Mr. Josiah Henson's visit to England, and of his return in company with John Scoble, the party who now lives thereon, and who assumes to direct affairs, with the acts of petty tyranny, confusion, bickerings, &c., that charicterised his advent. The preparatory remedies to be applied at once should wily manoeuvres not prevent them, from carrying out on the 29th of August of this year, the original design of donors to the Dawn, were then referred to. By the regulation for its management, the colored people of the several localities in which they may be living, are empowered to call public meetings, and to appoint delegates—two three or more in number, to represent them at the August convention of this year, should it be held, at which time, the former students if there be any alive, and the life members, those who have paid £5 to the Dawn, will have power to select from among the delegates sent, six Trustees, besides filling vacancies occasioned by the resignation or death of former Trustees.

It will here be seen that the people are called upon to take steps in an important matter, and if it be not too late, they should act with the energy and fearlessness becoming a people, with their growing reputation for honesty and integrity of purpose.

A lecture on the operation of the Maine Law was delivered on Tuesday evening last, as announced by Dr. Lewis from the States. The necessity of a prohibitory law is fast gaining adherents, and temperance men are unsparing in their exertions to have its workings laid before the people, as will be gathered from the many lectures and publications by them, including a recent work now for sale in this city, by Mr. URE, and which is said to be excellent in style and replete with facts in its favor; but the lecture on Tuesday will lend but little to propel the movement, we fear. The performance though capital, in design, was weak in execution and effect—very weak indeed; yet, as an illustration of Yankee break-a-head-a-tiveness, right or wrong, it was true to the letter.

Dr. Lewis may know how to treat of Homepathy, but outside of "Middletown, in Connecticut," he made, to use his own elegant expression, rather a "pickle" of the Maine Law operations. Miss Clark, of New York, who is said to be equal to the great subject, will lecture in the same Hall (St. Lawrence) this evening.

In consequence of yesterday being Good Friday, the paper has been somewhat delayed.

Correspondence.

Emigration.

No. V.

(CONCLUDED.)

The darkest hour is just before the break of day. I see clouds before me and around me, but everything portends the rise of a glorious morn, when the master shall lie down with the slave,—when Liberty, Fraternity, Equality, will ring in all the land. Hail, happy eve! Now, the ranting of slaveholders—now the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill—now the repeal of the Missouri compromise—now the servility of the American Cabinet and Senate,—is no evidence, gentle render, that the anti-slavery cause is not progressing in this country. You might as well go to the edicts of Napoleon the Second, or the no less despotic measures of the Czar of Russia to understand the state of liberal sentiment on the Continent, as to read a "South side view" of the *peculiar institution*, to learn the character and prospects of the abolition movement in the United States. Let us submit a fact in support of our opinion.

The Fugitive Bill was passed under peculiar considerations. Quite a number of slaves had run off and taken shelter in the Free States. There was a fort of them in the town of ———, Massachusetts; another stronghold in ———, N. Y.; and still another in ———, Pennsylvania. It was almost impossible to capture one in———, Ohio; and quite impossible in that young Athens of America, ———, Illinois. The free were in direct antagonism to the slave States on this question, and whenever a slave crossed the line, he found a goodly number of friends to help him on his way. The South grew indignant, and demanded the passage of a more effective law for the rendition of fugitives. Remember, we have thirty-one States. Fifteen of that number are slaveholding, and inasmuch as each State under the federal compact is entitled to two senators, the non-slaveholding States have only a majority of two in the Senate. It was an easy matter with a thousand and one offices at the disposal of the Government at Washington to buy up a handful of northern traitors. Hence, Mr. Webster, who was fishing for the Presidency, and Mr. Filmore, who desired re-election to that office, bartered away their souls to the South for a prospective mess of pottage; and as a proof of their fidelity, pushed through the Senate and House of Representatives the bloody act of 1850. Now mark the results. Every free and one slaveholding State, Missouri, have repudiated in part its provisions.

The law requires that a person claimed as a slave shall be given up on *ex parte* testimony—allows the commissioner ten pieces of silver,—the price for betraying our Saviour,—for every conviction; sets aside the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been held sacred, in all free governments, from the restoration of Charles the Second to the present hour. Now, if you claim a man as a slave, he has the privilege of proving his right to his freedom; if you bring him before a commissioner, he has a right to demand a trial before a judge of the Supreme Bench.

Besides, it has produced a deep-rooted feeling to the institution of slavery, and revealed the wicked purposes of the slavery propagandists. And now, in a majority of our own Northern cities, a runaway cannot be taken without the aid of a strong police or military force. It required, in Boston, the United States' troops to remand Anthony Burns, and cost the Government the snug sum of forty thousand dollars. It has also caused a host of slaves, who, otherwise, would have lurked in the States, to seek protection on the hospitable shores of British America. Upon the whole, I regard the Fugitive Law as a decided blessing, and I wish we had one for every day in the year.

But it should be borne in mind that the principle or main object of that law is not new. Emigration leaders would have you believe that it was born but yesterday. The act of 1793, for the rendition of slaves, was in full course of action when superceded by the bill of 1850. The former differed only from the latter act in certain details, and these, as I have shown, have been ignored by the people. They have treated in like manner the repeal of the compromise of 1820; and nearly every man who voted for it has been permitted to remain at home. It is computed by the Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer*, a staunch bunker sheet, a supporter of the Polk and Pierce dynasties, that the incoming House will not contain, all told, twenty Nebraska-Kansas men, from the States north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

Never, I say, since the organization of the Government, was the abolition question so well and so numerously represented in Congress as it is now. In 1836, John Quincy Adams presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. He was met on every hand with the cry of treason, and impeached in his seat by Tom Marshall, of Kentucky. Mr. Adams—the Lord Brougham of the House—grappled his antagonist, as he would a child, told him to go home and study; and that he had forgotten more law than he ever knew. The old "man eloquent" was triumphantly sustained. But he had to contend alone. We have now two or more *abolition representatives* from every free State.

It is a fact worthy of note, that the first anti-slavery publication ever issued in North America was a tract of Ralph Standiford, in 1729; we now have hundreds of such tracts scattered all over the country. The first society for the express purpose of promoting emancipation was organized in Pennslyvania by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in 1787; its influence was felt in the unanimous declaration of the American people, signed in 1774, that they would not "engage in the slave trade themselves, nor lease their vessels to others for that purpose": we now have a host of such societies in the United States.

In 1822 or 1823, Benjamin Lundy started a periodical, styled the "Genius of Universal Emancipation." To my noble Lundy belongs the honor of editing the first journal in America, devoted mainly to the extinction of slavery; we now have a hundred newspapers working exclusively for "black manity," and no less than two hundred more working for both black and white manity. It is in the memory of men now living, when there was not an academical or a medical school in the United States, where a black man could be admitted on terms of equality: at present, he can be admitted into one or more such schools in every free State of the Union. And so great has been the desire for anti-slavery light, the friends found it necessary to have a course of anti-slavery lectures during the past winter. Hence, we have been delighted with Chase and Hale, and Sumner, and Giddings, and Garrison, and Clay, and Frederick Douglass, incomparably the greatest orator of them all.

In the earlier days of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the question was frequently asked, "Are you an abolitionist?" The usual form of denial was, "Do you take me for an abolitionist?" Now-a-days, men are proud of the abolition name. Besides this, all the great orators belong to the North and not to the South. Among the list are the names of Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Thomas Buchanan, Reid, and Pierpont.

The South knows how to make bales of cotton; but she does not know how to make books; and while she is scheming for the extension of her power, the North is flooding the country with such books as Uncle Tom, Ida May, and the White Slave. Here I might drop the curtain, for if our literature, nay, our philosophy, is in opposition to slavery, it is easy to foresee the downfall of that abominable tyranny. And yet our emigration neighbors, the sages, or the Don Quichottes, I know not which of the race, say that things are getting worse and worse in the States.

I will bring this series of papers to a close, by briefly recapitulating the points in the course of the argument. First, that there is no prejudice in the States against color, but condition. That if it be against the color, that is natural for a Caucasian to hate a Negro, and the contrary, where and when they meet, mutual repellency *must follow*; and since they have met, and it has not taken place, I am authorzed in saying that no such a state of nature exists.

You reply, that if it be against condition, "why do not our higher classes take position with their own classes of whites? Surely, as they are now elevated in society, they should sit at the first table, take the best seats in the churches, and the boxes in the theatres." Not necessarily so. All men are born free and equal; but it does not follow that all are equal in a state of society. The law regulating men socially depends not on a *priori* but a secondary cause, as I shall show in the sequel. And now, since you are in the humour of asking questions, allow me to propound one or two to you. Why do not the colored barbers [generally] shave colored men in their shops? Why do not colored men admit on terms of equality, those of their own complexion in their eating houses in the city of ———?

I guess you have run your head against a ram's horn, and if you have no objection, I will ease the concussion. Here is the answer: Because it is not to their interest; neither is it to the interest of the whites. And why not to their interest? Because we have not advanced sufficiently to give these a vital support, and therefore the Yankee, in spite of law or Gospel, will follow the eternal dollar. Secondly, that we can rise to the most honourable stations in social life;—such as lawyers, doctors, divines, artists, &c. Thirdly, that we have a large scope here for development. If we wish to be farmers, we can purchase government lands cheap, and sell at good prices all we can raise. If we desire to be moralists, or savans, the churches and schools are opened, where we can learn how to be as holy as the divine Socrates, or as wise as the immortal Plato. Fourthly, that every native, bond or free, is a citizen; that we have citizens, however, as recognized by the States, that a citizen of a State is a citizen of the United States. Fifthly, that we have no desire to separate ourselves from the whites, in seeking our rights, but to become a part and parcel of the great American family. Sixthly, that it is not to our interest to emigrate to South America, because of the climate, language, and habits of the inhabitants of that country. That the British West Indies offer no better inducement, for, aside from the seasons, the dominant classes are among the most haughty aristocrats in the world. That Africa is absolutely worse; the climate and air are as much opposed to the development of American manhood as light to darkness, as truth to error. That the British Provinces will do very well; but that the same combination of causes necessary to elevate us there, to wit: numbers, wealth, and intelligence, will elevate us here. That the public sentiment of the country is rapidly advancing in our favour; that ere long the sun will enjoy his meridian glory. And finally, that we never will emigrate *en masse* from the States.

And now, when the vessel is well nigh ready to bear us safely into port, shall we desert our country, desert the graves of our fathers, our mothers, brothers and sisters. Shall we leave, to clank their chains on the cotton swamps of the South, four millions of slaves. I trow not. I trust, however, in this the noon of our regeneration, that we may prove to the world that we are not poltroons and cowards, and unfit for the condition of freemen.

I am in favor of individual enterprise. If a person can do better in one city than in another, let him, if he choose, remove there; if better in one country than another, let him emigrate there. We wish fetters on neither the body nor the soul, but have both as free as the air. But we desire no conventions—no fussy, wordy resolves, no interlopers among us with honeyed words upon their tongues, in favour of expatriation—but we wish all to be fully persuaded in their own minds, to use the words of St. Paul. Hope our friends are satisfied with this *expose*.

GAINES.

Cincinnati, March 8th, 1855.

Report and Circular of the True Band Society of Amherstburg, C. W.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—Please publish the following Report and Circular, in behalf of the True Band Society of Amherstburg, C. W., and vicinity, for the benefit of the Colored people in Canada, and to invigorate the panting Fugitive, who is now fleeing before the baying bloodhounds of the slaveholder, and the more cruel minions and slave-catchers of the "Fugitive Slave Bill:"—

We, the colored people of Amherstburg, have the most of us fled from American Slavery,—"the vilest that ever saw the light,"—where we have been robbed of all our earnings, crushed in our intellects, denied education, under the debauch system of Slavery; where we have been chattels and goods in the hands of our masters, and resistance to white men is made crime by the slave law; where virtue is necessarily (under such laws) crushed in the dust, and the slave is a victim to the lust and avarice of the oppressor. But, through the good Providence of God, and by means of *friends*, the North Star, and underground railroad, we have sought for freedom and found it in Canada, under Her Majesty; and when many of us arrived here, we were literally naked, hungry, and penniless; the country being new, and but little cleared up, we have necessarily been very poor. Appeals have been made to our friends, the Abolitionists, in the States, and we have, in common with other fugitives, received some temporary relief through their *benevolence*, for which we are thankful.

But, while we have received such relief, the goodness of our friends has been imposed upon; and a system of "begging" has been got up, and agents have been going out through the States, constantly telling of our suffering and poverty, and asserting that we cannot *sustain ourselves*, after so many years of freedom: at the same time, those agents are living upon the spoils of beggary, neglecting to work with their hands—one dollar per day being a common price allowed to begging agents.

Now, brethren, this begging brings us no permanent good; but degrades us in the eyes of the world. And the people of the United States, and the slaveholders, have cause to say, and in fact do say, "the slaves can't take care of themselves. The blacks were made for slaves, and freedom is a curse to them." We, the True Band of Amherstburg, repudiate the whole system of begging in behalf of the fugitives in Canada; and by an unanimous vote, in our last meeting, we passed a solemn resolution to that effect. The resolution passed was:—

"Under God we can take care of ourselves."

Our True Band Society was formed and organized the 13th day of Nov., (A. D.,) 1854, for the following purpose:—First, to form a Union among ourselves. Second, for our intellectual improvement. Third, to increase our benevolent feelings—(the most ennobling principle of the human mind)—and to prove that truth of Scripture, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Fourth, to raise funds to assist the fugitive on his way to Canada; and also, after getting here, those who have not the means to support themselves until they can get employment. Fifth, to get them into good business as soon as possible, and to encourage them to improve their talents, to live by the sweat of their own brows, and make themselves useful men and women amongst us. Sixth, to encourage all to escape the "yoke of bondage" for freedom; and those in the Northern States exposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, to make sure their liberty.

We have a Constitution and By-laws, by which we are governed. Our officers are:—a President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and a Board of Managers, consisting of five. The Society has been in operation four and a half months, and has paid out 13s. 9d. ($2 75c.) Cash in the Treasury, £5 4s. 1½d. ($22 85c.)

The terms of membership are,—for males, 12½ cents; females, 6¼ cents.

We meet on the first Tuesday evening in each month, in the Baptist Church, without regard to sect.

By order, and in behalf of the Society.

MAJOR STEPHENS, *President.*
FOUNTAIN BUSH, *Vice-President.*
ABRAM TOLES, } *Auditors.*
EMANUEL BURNETT, }
N. W. BROWN, *Cor. Sec.*
L. G. SPEARS, *Rec. Sec.*

Board of Managers:
WILSON BATTLES, JOHN HATFIELD.
LEVI FOSTER, GEORGE YOUNG,
JAMES SMITH.

Amherstburg, March 13, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Valedictory Address.

At a meeting called by the 'Young Men's Excelsior Literary Association,' in the Sayer Street Chapel, for the purpose of taking the farewell leave of the President, and receiving his resignation, prior to his leaving the City, the house was called to order.

On motion of Mr. L. G. Simpson, the Rev. J. Davis was called to the chair.

After prayer, by the Rev. J. Davis, we were favoured with an eloquent and suitable Address from the Rev. J. B. Smith.

On motion of Mr. John Custalo—

Resolved—That we, as members of the Excelsior Literary Association, tender our heartfelt gratitude to our late President, for the efficient manner in which he has conducted our meetings.

Carried unanimously.

After which, a presentment was made by Mr. S. C. Simpson, Vice-President of the Society, consisting of a handsome Pen and Pencil Case, together with a Portfolio and Inkstand; a donation in behalf of the Society, by Mr. John Hunter, a member, accompanied by the following Address:—

To the President of the Excel'r Liter'y Association:

SIR,—In behalf of the Excelsior Literary Association, having heard with much regret that you are about to leave the City of Toronto for a broader field of labour, cordially unite in acknowledging our gratitude for your kindness in assisting us to organize our Association; and also, for the able and efficient manner in which you have presided over the same. We alike acknowledge our obligations to you for the laborious efforts and exertions which you have made for our mental and intellectual improvement. Nothing, we can assure you, Sir, could reconcile us to your departure, but the earnest hope that your removal may tend to the further advantage of that oppressed people with whom you feel yourself to be identified, and among whom your lot may be cast. Hoping that success may ever attend you in your endeavours and devoted labour to the cause of Christ and suffering humanity, accept, Sir, our heartfelt desire for the health and prosperity of yourself and family, and we sincerely trust that Providence may yet so order it that your lot may again speedily be cast in our midst. And in further acknowledgment of our attachment to you, and in order that a momento of the same be given, we present you with a Pencil Case, Pen, Portfolio, and Inkstand.

Accept these, we pray thee, not for their intrinsic value, but as a memorial of the valuable services that you have rendered us since your short stay in our City; and, Sir, so long as you are able to handle this Pen, may it be in the cause of your oppressed people; and may every word that you write with it be a death blow to Tyrants, and an encouragement to your people! And, when monster death shall have taken hold of you with his iron grasp, may you be resigned to your fate, and pass gently into your immortality, and enjoy in the next the fruits of your untiring labour in this world!

In reply, Mr. Smith said:—

GENTLEMEN—*Members of the Excelsior Literary Association,*—It affords me great pleasure to accept from you, through your Vice-President, Mr. Simpson, this beautiful gift, which you have so kindly presented to me. I appreciate it not only on account of its virtue and use, but the more so, because I regard it not only as a token of your respect for me, personally, but as a testimony of your high appreciation of the humble services I may have been enabled to render to you, and my people generally. I can assure you, that under these considerations, I feel myself bound to tender to you, Gentlemen, my most grateful acknowledgments. This Pen, &c., shall not only be employed, in writing out the history of my own humble life, but I shall ever be happy in wielding it to the very best of my ability for the general interest and welfare of our *down-trodden* and *oppressed* people.

After which, the following Resolutions were proposed by the Rev. R. M. Johnson, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS the Rev. J. B. Smith is called away from this City to the New England States, by the urgency of a more useful field of labour:

Resolved—That the ability and earnestness with which Mr. Smith has presided over the Excelsior Literary Association, has enlisted on his behalf the esteem of both visitors and members of the Society, and has inspired an offering, although of comparatively trivial cost, yet it is the farewell tribute of the Young Men who composed the Excelsior Literary Association of the City of Toronto, and in whose warm and grateful hearts the name of John B. Smith must ever find a welcome place.

Resolved—That we do most fully sympathize with Excelsior Literary Association in their great loss, and highly appreciate the feeling that promoted the gift of that beautiful little token of their regard.

Resolved—That while we are not inclined to murmur at the equitable distinction of Providence, we sincerely regret the removal of one from our midst who knows so well our rights, and how to defend them.

Resolved—That J. B. Smith shall have our prayers, for a long and useful life on earth, especially devoted to the redemption of his brethren! and in the end, an abundant entrance into the mansion prepared for those who are faithful unto death.

BILL.

An Act to make certain Alterations in the Deed of Trust under which the First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church in Toronto is held.

Read, first time, Friday 9th March, 1855.
Second Reading, Monday, 19th March, 1855.

WHEREAS the members of the First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church in the City of Toronto, have, by their petition to the Legislature, represented, that by reason of the provisions of the Trust Deed under which the land is held for the use of the said Church, and the place of worship erected thereon,—the mode of appointing Trustees pointed out and regulated by the said Trust Deed is contrary to the recognised government and discipline of the said Church, and have prayed for relief in the premises, by being permitted to elect the said Trustees annually from among themselves, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Be it therefore enacted, &c., as follows:—

I. That notwithstanding anything in the said Trust Deed contained, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said first Colored Calvinist Baptist Church in Toronto aforesaid, at any meeting of the members of the said Church, to be by the deacons thereof called, notice of such meeting, being given

from the pulpit immediately before the sermon on the Sunday next preceding the day of such meeting, at which meeting (two-thirds of the whole number of members being present) all the members of the said Church shall be entitled to vote, to appoint from among the male members thereof, such and so many Trustees, not being more than seven nor less than three, who, and their successors in office to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be known by the corporate name of "The Trustees of the First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church of Toronto," and shall be a corporate body, and shall have all the corporate powers and privileges conferred upon and vested in Trustees appointed for the purpose of taking and holding land for the site of a Church, Meeting-house or Chapel, by virtue of an Act of the late Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, *An Act for the relief of the Religious Societies therein mentioned.*"

II. Until Trustees shall be appointed under this Act, the Trustees mentioned in the said Trust Deed, or their successors, shall remain in office as such Trustees; and the Trustees to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, shall hold office for one year and no longer, unless the members of the First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church aforesaid shall not, at or immediately before the expiration of the term of office of the said Trustees, appoint their successors as aforesaid, in which case the Trustees then in office, shall hold office until their successors shall be appointed as heretofore mentioned: and in the case of the death of one or more of the said Trustees during their term of office, it shall and may be lawful to and for the members of the said First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church, immediately to fill up the vacancy or vacancies occasioned by such death or deaths, if it shall be deemed expedient so to do, upon the same notice and in the same manner as is provided herein, for the appointment and election of Trustees; Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said Trustees, or any of them, at any such annual or other election, from being re-elected Trustees as aforesaid.

III. Nothing in the said Trust Deed, or in this Act contained, shall give the said Trustees, in their corporate capacity, any control or power whatsoever, over the finances or income of the said Church; but such control shall be vested in those parties to whom, by the constitution and government of the said Church, the control thereof properly belongs.

IV. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, April 6, 1855.

The steamship *Baltic* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

Nothing important from Sebastopol.

The Vienna conference unanimously agreed upon the first point, placing the Principalities under the five powers.

Second Despatch—The *Baltic* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 24th, and reached her dock a little before 10 o'clock.

The Czar Alexander had made several speeches, mild to the diplomatic body, but strong to the army. On the whole, his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points, which had been unanimously agreed to at the Vienna conference read as follows:—"Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia," the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Friday evening, was that the conferences are progressing favourably. The second point was either settled to-day or will be to-morrow.

It must be repeated that the question of peace or war is not decided until the third point is settled.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears to be favourable to peace, and at Paris people believe that the Conference will be attended with a happy result.

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna when the negociations become critical.

The new Czar gave strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions.

Rumours were current that a new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, opening of the Danube and the erection of Turkish forts in Asia.

Constantinople advices state that the Porte has determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty of the Dardanelles, and protests against the Christians of the empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the conference.

Ali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been summoned to Vienna.

The official reports of the storming of Malakoff redoubt, on the night of the 2nd of February, by the French, are published, and exhibit one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign.

Gen. Osten Sacken telegraphs to St. Petersburgh that "On the night of the 10th we erected a new redoubt about 300 yards in front of the Korniloff Bastion; out-works are carried on with success."

Nothing of importance before Eupatoria.

Gen. Burgoyne remains in the Crimea, at the request of Lord Raglan. The health of the allied troops was satisfactory. The English position was well fortified.

The Russians had received reinforcements.

At an allied council of war, held on the 4th, it was resolved to recommence active operations.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch is dated March 8th, and says the weather is fine and dry. The sick were deriving benefit from the change.

Gen. Pennefather had rejoined his division.

A new British battery of 31 guns had caused 2 small Russian steamers to leave their moorings, and that the Russians were receiving large reinforcements, provisions, and munitions of war.

Omar Pacha's force on the 9th March, was 35,000, and was continually being reinforced.

Nicholas's death was announced in Sebastopol on the 6th March.

An Anglo-French squadron of 25 steamers were on their way to Genoa, to embark Sardinian troops for the Crimea.

Odessa advices of the 14th state that Prince Menschikoff died of fever, at Simpheropol. Doubtful.

Constantinople letters of the 12th of March, mention that continued shocks of earthquakes were felt. Mount Olympus smoked like a volcano.

The Russians had sunk 3 or more ships of war in the harbour of Sebastopol.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground, 96 persons perished.

The palace Beglerbeg had been replenished and put in order for the Emperor Napoleon.

The Pope had sent an embassy of condolence and friendship to Alexander.

It was reported that Gortschakoff had been ordered from St. Petersburgh, to take Eupatoria at any price, and was preparing to obey.

Russian preparations indicate an eventual evacuation of Bessarabia without a contest.

The Grand Duke Constantine is given, in his quality of Grand Admiral, the direction of the fleet and ministry of marine.

The first instalment of the Baltic fleet sailed from Spithead for Keil on the 20th March.

The *Invalide Russe* reports the capture of the Turkish camp at Leghoi, Asia.

The 21st of March was observed as a national fast throughout Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, Lords Lyndhurst and Clarendon had spoken severely against the conduct of Prussia.

The proceedings of the Roebuck Committee were drawing to a close.

Louis Napoleon had reviewed the Imperial Guards, and made a short patriotic speech.

The new Belgian ministry had been formed, but only held office for a day. The crisis, therefore, continues.

The Legislative Assembly of Denmark had unanimously passed an impeachment of the ex-ministers.

The French attempt to storm Shanghai had proved a failure.

Nothing of importance from Canton.

The *Baltic* has seventy-six passengers: among them is Bishop Timon.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, March 16.

Search after a Slave Girl—A Fugitive aided by a Merchant.

It is reported that a gentleman who came down the river on Thursday, with a boat-load of salt, had a slave, in whom he placed the utmost confidence, and when the gentleman stopped at the Spencer House, he took with him from the boat this colored man to attend on him, but the following night the negro man was missing; and it has since been ascertained that he was placed on the underground railroad, and taken rapidly northward.

A gentleman from Natchez, Miss., whose name is said to be Johnson, arrived here on Wednesday, and brought with him an interesting dark mulatto girl, about ten years of age, who was held as a slave.

It was rumored about town yesterday morning, that the Mississippian and this girl were stopping at the Walnut-Street House, and some abolitionists sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and placed it in the hands of one of the deputy sheriffs, who went down to the Walnut-Street House, and looked round, but could not find the girl, and left.

Soon afterwards it was represented that that the girl was in the house, but was removed from one room and secreted in another. Again the deputy sheriff went down, but could not find the girl. Last night a vigorous watch was kept on the premises, but we have not learned that anything strange turned up.

The case of a slave who came through from Mississippi by land, and here was waited on by a merchant, who once took an active part in favor of suppressing abolition agitation, and who is now largely interested in southern trade, is the fourth slave 'item' that has been reported to us very recently. In this latter case, the merchant received a letter from one of his correspondents in the South, stating the escape of the slave, and his probable course northward, and also describing him very minutely, so that he might be caught. On the very next day, the negro who, from very long travel, was half famished, applied at the merchant's house, for something to eat, and was at once recognised as the runaway.

He was fed, and charged with being a fugitive. He acknowledged it, but pleaded ill-usage, and begged so hard not to be sent back, that the merchant put him away for safe-keeping, while he went to his counting-room to think about the matter. His previous convictions, his opinions of his constitutional obligations and his interests, all led him to send the negro back, but his feelings finally overcame him, and revealing the case to some of the conductors on the underground railroad, he handed the negro over to them, at the same time presenting him with ten dollars to help him along.

AN ATTEMPT TO DETAIN SIXTEEN SLAVES ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The steamer *Falls City*, Capt. Samson, arrived here about nine o'clock on Saturday night, from Wheeling, en route for St. Louis, having on board sixteen slaves in custody of their owner. During the whole of yesterday, gangs of negroes, interspersed with a few whites, were seen in groups about the gangway. Once or twice a portion of them ventured on the boat, but were promptly driven off, and during the day a party were endeavoring to force open a state-room, in which were a couple of female slave children. From the vigilance of the officers and crew, no other attempts were made during the day, but about 9 o'clock last evening, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, of unenviable notoriety, accompanied with one of the deputy sheriffs, came on board, armed with a writ of *habeas corpus*, and demanded the slaves. But their owner had foreseen this issue, and at dark had very quietly conveyed them in a yawl to the Kentucky shore. They will remain in Covington until the *Falls City* is ready to leave, when she will go over and take them on board.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The Rev. John F. Cook, a colored minister of this city, founder and pastor of the 15th street Presbyterian Church, died at his residence a few days since. He was held in high esteem by all classes, and his death is a severe loss to the colored people, to whose best interests he was devoted.—*National Era.*

☞ The receipts of the Niagara Suspension Bridge the last year amounted to $40,000, the new large structure just completed cost about $500,000. The old structure was used as a platform in building the new one and has been removed. There are three tracks upon the bridge. At the same time only one train can occupy them at once, as they are all in the compass of a single six feet track. It is this track way, and this alone that is leased to the Canada road for 45,000 a year, which they underlet to the N. Y. Central and such other roads as may desire to use it. All the rest of the Bridge, the carriage way and the foot ways that are beside the track way are reserved by the Bridge, Company. These last will give an income of many thousand dollars above the $45,000 lease. The loads that have passed over the bridge thus far have been comparatively light, but for a long time past a weight of some 250 or 300 tons of stone has been laying upon the Bridge as a sort of make weight. There will be a formal celebration of the opening of the Bridge, about the first of May, to which "all the world" will gather.

FIRES.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the carpentering shop of Mr. Norton, rear of Mr. Harcourt's dry goods establishment, King Street, and, notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the fire Companies, the building was burned to the ground. A quantity of tools and unfinished work were destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been clearly ascertained. At ten o'clock the city bells again tolled the alarm and it was ascertained that another carpentering shop on Edward Street, the property of Mr. J. Duggan, had taken fire, in consequence of a defect in a stove pipe. Owing to the activity of the neighbours, a considerable quantity of lumber was saved but the shop was burned. Mr. Duggan's loss is estimated at £300—insured for £200. Several window-sashes, doors, &c., were also consumed—Mrs. Sovereign and Mr. St. Germain being the principal losers in these articles.—*Globe, April 4th.*

NEWBURY WARDSVILLE STATION.—This new and flourishing village, which only dates its commencement about fifteen months ago, bids fair to become a large place. Situated in the heart of a most excellent and large agricultural district, we see nothing to prevent it. There are now seven stores, four inns, two saw-mills, and one flour mill, also preparations for building a church. We were glad to find our old friend Geo. J. Smith, who kept for some years the stage house at Eckfrid, has located there and is keeping the Railroad Hotel; also Mr. Edmond Snell, from Mosa. A large quantity of wheat has this winter been purchased and shipped over the Great Western Railway, and the station-master, Mr. McFarline, told us that the traffic at that station was daily increasing.—*Windsor Herald.*

It appears that the United States Secretary of the Treasury is inclined to put a construction on the Reciprocity Treaty different from what is generally supposed. In a circular which that functionary has issued to the United States Custom House Officers, he excludes boards, planks, lath and shingles, from the free list, considering them manufactured wood. The western and north-western States, will not be satisfied with such a construction, differing so much from the true intent of the treaty. It is a petty-fogging quibble, unworthy of a respectable government, and cannot be permitted. The Buffalo *Express* in disapproving of it says: The government is determined that the north-west shall have neither commerce nor the means of building habitations.—*Colonist.*

An attempt is being made in the Legislature to abolish the death penalty. We agree with the *Montreal Witness* in the hope that it will be unsuccessful. The crime of murder is so fearfully common, that the penalty against it should be a severe one, and such as will indicate the solemnity and value which the community sets upon human life.—*C. C. Advocate.*

New Advertisements.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

CAUTION!!!

FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, lisen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangement as colored citzens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

Toronto, March 23, 1855.

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,

will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.*

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N B—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

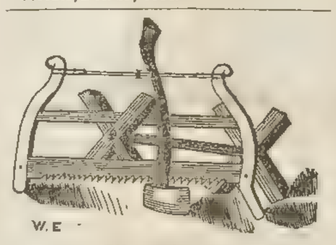
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year.—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows.—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M.	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3.35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10.25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12.10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P.M. 12.05			
Wardsville	- -	12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR	A.M.		A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
depart	4.00	- -	10.00	- -	2.30	7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M.	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8.20	- -	2.25	P.M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8.10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 68, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

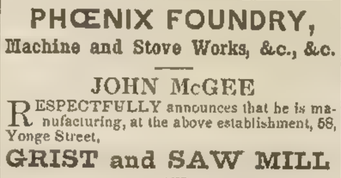
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cass meres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Tab a Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES, OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-tf

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854

Imformation Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the abovenamed State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St, Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANC

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME. OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Aspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cut.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops;

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps; hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay-magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Bread-tuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions. and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.

5th do	1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each,		36, 137
12th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th do	1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres		36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do 1 to 10, 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 200; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 183; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
3 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens.—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855,
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.
By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.
By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.
A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

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Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

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DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.
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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

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Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,

Provincial Freeman
AND WEEKLY
DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, EMIGRATION,

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TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"SELF RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855. {NUMBER 7.

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OF THE
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And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East
TORONTO, C. W.

TERMS:

Advance Subscriptions, or within one month of the time of subscribing, 7s. 6d. [$1,50], per annum. Beyond that time, 10s. [$2.]

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Poetry.

Bird of the Forest.

BY FLORUS B. PLIMPTON.

Bird of the forest, swift-winged and free,
Hither, O! hither return with the spring;
Hither, O! hasten o'er mountain and sea,
Minstrel of summer, thy matins to sing.
O, but to hear thee the forests among
Warble love melodies, gently and clear,
Softly as fairy bells pleasantly rung,
Sweeter than many-voiced lutes on the ear.

Bird of the forest, when o'er the sky
Tempests and whirwinds sweep darkly along,
Hast thou thy home where no tumults come nigh,
Happily floating in sunshine and song?
Oh, that like thee I might heavenward soar,
When in the midnight of sorrow oppressed,
Where earth's afflictions can trouble no more,
Singing like thee in the sweetness of rest.

Bird of the forest, hast thou thy nest
High in the mountain pine, over the sea,
Where the last smile of the sun in the west,
And his first morning glance falls upon thee?
Thus, O sweet minstrel, I long for the light,
Long for a radiant face shining above,
Shedding its smile on me morning and night,
Journeying on to the land of my love.

Literature.

Prince Bull—A Fairy Tale.

Once upon a time, and of course it was in the Golden Age, and I hope you may know when that was, for I am sure I don't, though I have tried hard to find out, there lived in a rich and fertile country, a powerful Prince whose name was Bull. He had gone through a great deal of fighting in his time, about all sorts of things, including nothing; but had gradually settled down to be a steady, peaceable, good-natured, corpulent, rather sleepy Prince.

This Puissant Prince was married to a lovely Princess whose name was Fair Freedom. She had brought him a large fortune, and had borne him an immense number of children, and had set them to spinning, and farming, and engineering, and soldiering, and sailoring, and doctoring, and lawyering, and preaching, and all kinds of trades. The coffers of Prince Bull were full of treasure, his cellars were crammed with delicious wines from all parts of the world, the richest gold and silver plate that ever was seen adorned his side-boards, his sons were strong, his daughters were handsome, and in short you might have supposed that if there ever lived upon earth a fortunate and happy Prince, the name of that Prince, take him for all in all, was assuredly Prince Bull.

But, appearances, as we all know, are not always to be trusted—far from it; and if they had led to this conclusion respecting Prince Bull, they would have led you wrong, as they have often led me.

For this good Prince had two sharp thorns in his pillow, two hard knots in his crown, two heavy loads on his mind, two unbridled night-mares in his sleep, two rocks ahead in his course. He could not by any means get servants to suit him, and he had a tyrannical old godmother whose name was Tape.

She was a Fairy, this Tape, and was a bright red all over. She was disgustingly prim and formal, and could never bend herself a hair's breadth this way or that way, out of her naturally crooked shape. But she was very potent in her wicked art. She could stop the fastest thing in the world, change the strongest thing into the weakest, and the most useful into the most useless. To do this she had only to put her cold hand upon it, and repeat her own name, Tape. Then it withered away.

At the Court of Prince Bull—at least I don't mean literally at his court, because he was a very genteel Prince, and readily yielded to his godmother, when she always reserved that for his hereditary Lords and Ladies—in the dominions of Prince Bull, among the great mass of the community who were called in the language of that polite country the Mobs and the Snobs, were a number of very ingenious men, who were always busy with some invention or other, for promoting the prosperity of the Prince's subjects and augmenting the Prince's power. But, whenever they submitted their models for the Prince's approval, his godmother stepped forward, laid her hand upon them, and said "Tape." Hence it came to pass, that when any particularly good discovery was made, the discoverer usually carried it off to some other Prince, in foreign parts, who had no old godmother who said Tape. This was not on the whole an advantageous state of things for Prince Bull, to the best of my understanding.

The worst of it, was, that Prince Bull had in the course of years lapsed into a state of subjection to this unlucky godmother, that he never made any serious effort to rid himself of her tyranny. I have said this was the worst of it, but there I was wrong, because there is a worse consequence still, behind. The Prince's numerous family became so downright sick and tired of Tape, that when they should have helped the Prince out of the difficulties into which that evil creature led him, they fell into a dangerous habit of moodily keeping away from him in an impassive and indifferent manner, as though they had quite forgotten that no harm could happen to the Prince their father, without its inevitably affecting themselves.

Such was the aspect of affairs at the court of Prince Bull, when this great Prince found it necessary to go to war with Prince Bear. He had been for some time very doubtful of his servants, who, besides being indolent and addicting to enriching their families at his expense, domineered over him dreadfully; threatening to discharge themselves if they were found the least fault with, pretending that they had done a wonderful amount of work when they had done nothing, making the most unmeaning speeches that ever were heard in the Prince's name, and uniformly showing themselves to be very inefficient indeed. Though, that some of them had excellent characters from previous situations is not to be denied. Well! Prince Bull called his servants together, and said to them one and all, "Send out my army against Prince Bear. Clothe it, arm it, feed it, and provide it with all necessaries and contingencies, and I will pay the piper! Do your duty by my brave troops," said the Prince, "and do it well, and I will pour out my treasure like water, to defray the cost. Who ever heard ME complain of money well laid out!" Which indeed he had reason for saying, inasmuch as he was well known to be a generous and munificent Prince.

When the servants heard these words, they sent out the army against Prince Bear, and they set the army tailors to work, and the army provision merchants, and the makers of guns both great and small, and the gunpowder makers, and the makers of ball, shell, and shot; and they bought up all manner of stores and ships, without troubling their heads about the price, and appeared to be so busy that the good Prince rubbed his hands, and (using a favourite expression of his), said, "It's all right!" But, while they were thus employed, the Prince's godmother, who was a great favourite with those servants, looked in upon them continually all day long, and whenever she popped in her head at the door, said, "How do you do, my children? What are you doing here?" "Official business, godmother." "Oho!" says this wicked Fairy, "—Tape!" And then the business all went wrong, whatever it was, and the servants' heads became so addled and muddled that they thought they were doing wonders.

Now, this was very bad conduct on the part of the vicious old nuisance, and she ought to have been strangled, even if she had stopped here; but, she didn't stop here, as you shall learn. For, a number of the Prince's subjects, being very fond of the Prince's army who were the bravest of men, assembled together and provided all manner of eatables and drinkables, and books to read, and clothes to wear, and tobacco to smoke, and candles to burn, and nailed them up in great packing cases, and put them aboard a great many ships to be carried out to that brave army in the cold and inclement country where they were fighting Prince Bear. Then, up comes this wicked Fairy as the ships were weighing anchor, and says, "How do you do, my children? What are you doing here?"—"We are going with all these comforts to the army, godmother." "Oho!" says she, "A Pleasant voyage, my darling. Tape!" And from that time forth, those enchanted ships went sailing, against wind and tide, and rhyme and reason, round and round the world, and whenever they touched at any port, were ordered off immediately, and could never deliver their cargoes anywhere.

This, again, was very bad conduct on the part of the vicious old nuisance, and she ough to have strangled for it if she had done nothing worse; but, she did do something worse still, as you shall learn. For, she got astride of an official broomstick, and muttered as a spell those two sentences: "On Her Majesty's service," and "I have the honour to be sir, your most obedient servant," and presently alighted in the cold and inclement country where the army of Prince Bull were encamped to fight the army of Prince Bear. On the seashore of that country, she found piled together a number of houses for the army to live in, and a quantity of provisions for the army to live upon, and a quantity of clothes for the army to wear; while sitting in the mud gazing at them, were a group of officers as red to look at as the wicked old woman herself. So, she said to one of them, "Who are you, my darling, and how do you do?" "I am the Quarter-master General's Department, godmother, and I am pretty well." Then she said to another, "Who are *you*, my darling, and how do *you* do?" "I am the Commissariat Department, godmother, and *I* am pretty well." Then she said to another, "Who are *you*, my darling, and how do *you* do?" "I am the head of the Medical Department, godmother, and *I* am pretty well." Then, she said to some gentlemen scented with lavender, who kept themselves at a great distance from the rest, "And who are *you*, my pretty pets, and how do *you* do?" And they answered, "We-aw-are-the-aw-Staff-aw-Department. godmother, and we are very well indeed." "I am delighted to see you all, my beauties," says this wicked old Fairy, "—Tape!" Upon that, the houses, clothes and provisions, all mouldered away; and the soldiers who were sound fell sick; and the soldiers who were sick, died miserably; and the noble army of Prince Bull perished.

When the dismal news of his great loss was carried to the Prince, he suspected his godmother very much indeed; but, he knew that his servants must have kept company with the malicious beldame, and must have given way to her, and therefore he resolved to turn those servants out of their places. So, he called to him a Roebuck who had the gift of speech, and he said, "Good Roebuck, tell them they must go." So, the good Roebuck delivered his message, so like a man that you might have supposed him to be nothing but a man and they were turned out—but, not without warning, for that they had had a long time. And now comes the most extraordinary part of the history of this Prince. When he had turned out those servants, of course he wanted others. What was his astonishment to find that in all his dominions, which contained no less than twenty-seven millions of people, there were not five-and-twenty servants altogether! They were so lofty about it, too, that instead of discussing whether they should hire themselves as servants to Prince Bull, they turned things topsyturvey, and considered whether as a favour, they should hire Prince Bull to be their master! While they were arguing this point among themselves quite at their leasure, the wicked old red fairy was incessantly going up and down, knocking at the doors of twelve of the oldest of the five-and-twenty, who were the oldest inhabitants in all that country, and whose united ages amounted to one thousand, saying, "Will *you* hire Prince Bull for your master? Will *you* hire Prince Bull for your master?" To which, one answered, "I will, if next door will;" and another, "I can't if he, she or they, might, could, would, or should." And all this time Prince Bull's affairs were going to rack and ruin.

At last, Prince Bull in the height of his perplexity assumed a thoughtful face, as if he were struck by an entirely new idea. The wicked old Fairy, seeing this, was at his elbow directly, and said, "How do you do, my Prince, and what are you thinking of?" "I am thinking, godmother," says he, "that among all the seven-and-twenty millions of my subjects who have never been in service, there are men of intellects and business who have made me very famous both among my friends and enemies." "Aye, truly?" says the Fairy. "Aye, truly," says the Prince. "And what then?" says the Fairy. "Why, then," says he, "since the regular old classes of servants do so ill, are so hard to get, and carry it with so high a hand, perhaps I might try to make good servants of some of these." The words had no sooner passed his lips than she returned, chuckling, "You think so, do you? Indeed my Prince!—Tape!" Thereupon he directly forgot what he was thinking of, and cried out lamentably to the old servants, "O, do come and hire your poor old master! Pray do! On any terms!"

And this, for the present, finishes the story of Prince Bull. I wish I could wind it up by saying that he lived happy ever afterwards, but I cannot in my conscience say so; for, with Tape at his elbow, and his estranged children fatally repelled by her from coming near him, I do not, to tell you the plain truth, believe in the possibility of such an end to it.—*Household Words.*

Miscellaneous.

☞ THOMAS HOOD describes an intended duel which was prevented by an amicable arrangement made upon the ground. The parties—Mr. Bray and Mr. Clay—rivals for the affections of Miss Lucy Bell, find it necessary to appeal to arms:

But first they found a friend apiece,
This pleasant thought to give—
That when they both were dead, they'd have
Two seconds yet to live.

To measure out the ground, not long
The seconds next forbore
And having taken one rash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pan,
Against the deadly strife;
By putting-in the prime of death,
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the foes;
But when they took their stands,
Fear made them tremble so, they found
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C., to Mr. B.,
"Here one of us may fall,
And like St. Paul's Cathedral now,
Be doomed to have a ball.

"I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your name!
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your *ramrod* do the same?"

Said Mr. B., "I do agree:—
But think of Honor's courts,—
If we be off without a shot,
There will be strange *reports*.

"But look! the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had *called out* the sun?"

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That *upshot* in the end!

The Family of the Late Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas leaves the following numerous family:—

His wife, the Empress Alexandria, Fedorowna, (formerly called Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte-Whillimina,) daughter of the late Frederick-William III., King of Prussia, was born July 13, 1798, and is in very weak health. The issue of this marriage are:

First.—Alexander Nicolaivitch Ceshrovitch, the present Emperor, born April 29, 1818, married April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, the present empress, (formerly Maximilienne-Wilhelmina-Augusta-Sophia-Maria) born May 8, 1824, daughter of the late Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse.

Issue of marriage:—Nicholas Alexandrovitch, the present crown prince, born September 20, 1843; Wladimir Alexandrovitch, born April 22, 1847; Alexis Alexandrovitch, born January 14, 1850.

Second.—Maria Nicolaievna, born August 8, 1819; married July 14, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenber, Prince of Eichtedt; became a widow, November 1, 1852.

Third.—Olga Nicolaievna, born September 11, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, July 13, 1846.

Fourth.—Constantine Nicolaievitch, born September 21, 1827; married, September 11, 1848, to Alexandra Josevona, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Sax-Altenburgh; was born July 20, 1830; issue, a son and a daughter.

Fifth.—Nicholas Nicolaievitch, born August 8 1831.

Sixth.—Michael Nicolaievitch, born October, 25, 1832.

The late Czar also leaves two sisters; Maria Paulovna, Dowager, Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and Anna Paulovna, widow of William II, King of Holland. Also a sister-in-law, Helena Paulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duches Catherine Michælovna, is married to the Duke George, of Mecklenburg, Strelitz.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—What was the origin and purpose of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth—at the time that line was established slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest. As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the constuction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to and included the 40th degree of north latitude; and William Penn mildly yet firmly resisted the claim. The debatable land was one degree of 69 English miles on the south of Pennsylvania, and extended west as far as the State itself. The matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery in England, and after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May, 1757, Lord Chancellor Hardwick made a decree, awarding costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing that commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The Commissioners appointed met at New Castle on the 15th day of November, 1775, and not being able to agree, separated. After a further litigation and delay, the whole matter was settled by the mutual agreement between the surviving heirs of the original litigants. In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania with all the needful astronomical instruments to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Secretary of London, for the year 1767. This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's line," and the boundary between Pennsylvania on the South and Maryland on the North. Any one desirous of more detailed information will find it in Douglas's History of America, published in Boston in 1751, Proud's History of Pennsylvania, the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and 1 Vessey's Reports, 352, Penn.—Lord Baltimore. Little did the actors in this matter think that in after times the line established with so much trouble and expense, would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a nation to its centre.

The Press in Canada.

Within the last few years a literary spirit has been manifesting itself to an unusual and most gratifying extent in the various Colonies. They are creating for themselves a Periodical Literature which cannot fail to prove of great and lasting benefit to everything pertaining to morals, religion, and good government among them. Canada is not behind the other Colonies in this respect. It has already a number of excellent general papers, with a few of a more religious character. Among these is the *Canadian Independent*, a small but useful publication, comprising, as it does, excellent matter, both original and selected. It is so cheap that even paupers may procure it, and so replete with evangelical instruction, that to peruse will be to be profited by it.

The *Montreal Witness*, now in the tenth volume contains a valuable and somewhat copious digest of all important matters both British and American. For an insignificant expense, there is here a large amount of useful and interesting information, comprising all sorts of subjects. It is an excellent compend of the literary and other matter scattered through the Journals both of the Mother Country and the United States. We are amused to see, from their Address at the opening of the year, that, like other Journals, they have some complaints. One is that the paper sometimes fails to reach its destination—a complaint not unfrequent, it appears, in Canada more than Australia, and even in the Mother Country. On account of this irregularity, some hot-headed subscribers have given up the Journal; on which the Editor very properly remarks:—"The individual who gives up a paper because he does not receive it regularly, must do without one altogether." Again, they have complaints that the news is old It were strange if English or European news should appear there and on this side of the Atlantic on the same day; and, in the case of all weekly papers, of necessity some part of the intelligence must be at least six days old. But what of it? The *Witness*, however, tells us, that another ground of complaint is price; but it seems this complaint is very limited, and the bulk of subscribers seem willing to increase their subscriptions, as circumstances, such as the expense of labour and of the paper and composition, require it.

Canadian emigrants should send these and the other papers by thousands to their friends at home.

The Jews of the City of New York have no less than thirty-one charitable and mutual benefit societies among them. They have also ten well-built synagogues, some of which are capacious and elegant.

VICIOUS PLEASURES.—Centres, or wooden frames, are put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than till the latter is consolidated. Even so, pleasures are the Devil's scaffolding to build a habit upon: that formed and steady, the pleasures are sent for firewood, and the hell begins in this life.

CANADA.

The manifestations of a republican spirit are plainly to be noticed in our Northern neighbor. Secret societies, whose aim is the Independence of the American Colonies, are said to have been formed throughout the provinces. The work of republicanizing the colonial governments goes steadily on. Great Britain is wiser now than when our fathers rose in rebellion, and the Independence of the Colonies already finds many advocates in the parent country. We have little doubt that Canada has only to express her wish, with any degree of unanimity, for Independence, and it will be granted to her after a few years consideration by the British people.

The feeling doubtless is much stronger for Independence, than for Annexation to the United States. That the latter probably will come about sooner or later, we do not deny. Should such an event occur—which may Heaven and the good sense of the masses forbid!—as the often threatened secession of a considerable number of the Southern States from the Union, doubtless an annexation would then take place very soon with the British Provinces. Of course if those Provinces willed it, the British Government would not be able to prevent it. The area of the British possessions in this country, is, we judge, even greater than that of the United States, including our recent acquisitions of California and New Mexico. At least half of this area, we should suppose, is capable of cultivation. Connected with the Union as it is, it would make one of the greatest nations on the globe. But we have no desire to annex the Canadas and the other British possessions, until they think it for their own interest to be connected with the Union, and they can come "without money, and without price." We neither would have them bribed into coming, or the mother country bribed to let them come. Though Canada especially juts down into our northern boundary in the most inviting manner to a Filibuster imagination—though it looks on the map exactly like a big bite made by the teeth of the British lion in our united shoulder of mutton—and though there are twenty military and commercial reasons why the Canadas are necessary to our safety and "self-preservation," where there is one relative to Cuba, still we do not feel it right to covet in the least this neighbouring property, which would straighten and fill up so beautifully our northern line.

No—even though the St Lawrence, the natural avenue for the immense commerce of the great lakes, empties into the ocean through an alien country, we do not consider this a sufficient reason for striving to annex, by fair means or foul, the adjacent territory of New Brunswick. Though some argue that we *must* have Cuba, because of its position relative to the mouth of the Mississippi.

No—though there is not one sensible reason urged for the acquisition of Cuba, which cannot be urged with tenfold force for the acquisition of Canada, we preach up no filibustering doctrines relative to our northern neighbours, but desire to do by them, precisely as we would like them to do by us And yet we believe that the Canadas and the other British Provinces, are "graviating" towards this Union with threefold the force and certainty of Cuba. In fact, we are free to say—notwithstanding the predictions of such eminent gentlemen as Messrs. Everett, Fillmore, Marcy, &c.—that there is no *natural* gravitation on the part of either the Spanish or Creole mind towards the people of the United States.

If we are rightly informed, the Creoles of Louisiana have not amalgamated in spirit and feeling with the American portion of the population, to this day. And if Cuba were made to-morrow an Independent State of this Union, its population at the close of a century would be as alien to us in social customs, feeling and sympathy as they are now. The Americans who would go there, enervated by the climate and the manners, would not be able to Americanize the Cubans, but would be Cubanized themselves. All history teaches the lesson, that even conquering races are in this way finally conquered by those whom they have subdued. This probably was the reason that the Jews were commanded to drive out or exterminate the Canaanites. Vanquished Greece conquered its Roman conquerors. Captured Capua conquered the veteran forces of Hannibal. The effeminate Romans subdued the victorious and hardy barbarians. The Saxons conquered the proud and exclusive Normans. No people thus that possesses and cultivates the soil of a country, can really be overcome by aliens. If the latter would really establish themselves, they must drive out or exterminate the great mass of those whom they have annexed or subdued.

We argue therefore from this principle, which is, we believe, generally admitted by students of history, that inasmuch as the great masses of the population in the West Indies—including Cuba—are blacks and mulattoes, that the colored race *ultimately* will crowd out the whites, the Creoles as well as the American born. Our mercantile readers know that a depreciated currency will drive a better one out of circulation—even if the latter were originally of equal amount. But if the mass of depreciated currency greatly exceeds that of the gold and silver, for instance, the latter will soon vanish from circulation. And the white faces are now vanishing from the West Indies, about as rapidly as the silver coin did some years ago from our currency, when the yellow pieces began to flow in by the bushels from California. The whites who stay in the west Indies, ultimately will find it necessary to infuse the fashionable tinge into their blood.

But, the same principles that repels the West Indies from us—though they will soon begin to attract the colored people of the United States, and our colonization friends should be prepared to aid this exodus, beneficial and joyful as it will be to all parties concerned—on the same principle Canada is attracted to us. For the population of Canada is composed of similar elements to our own—an Anglo-Saxon basis, mingled with the Celtic French and Irish. The proportion of French is not so great in this country as in Canada—though there is a great deal of French blood in the veins of our people, derived from the numerous Huguenot settlers, who came at an early period of our history, and thus exercised a greater influence upon us than a much larger number would at the present time. We have, however, a large proportionate infusion probably of the Irish—which is also Celtic blood, and thus tends to produce a somewhat similar result on the leading race. Therefore, for all practical purposes, the people of the States, and of the British provinces, are kindred people—and, from this very fact, will graviate, and are rapidly gravitating, towards one another.

But politicians—mere trading, huckstering politicians—looking not at great and controling facts and principles, but merely at straws, to see which way the little petty wind of the hour blows—ignore these important and controlling considerations. Are we unjust to them?—recal but one recent fact to your mind. Which of all your "great" politicians and "statesmen" foresaw the coming of the serious "Know-Nothing" gale? It was the business of their lives to watch "the signs of the times"—with "fear and trembling" too—and yet not one of them, we repeat it, not *one* of them, knew of the tempest until it was upon them—and then the most of them said, like the antediluvian whom Noah refused to take into the ark, that they "did not believe it was going to be much of a shower!" And where are they now? Strangling in the wild waters.

Do not misunderstand us. We are not justifying that "Know-Nothing" movement—nor condemning it. It is not our business to do either. Our business is to conduct a neutral paper devoted to "morality," and, we may add, common sense, in as independent a manner as our position will admit. We simply bring forward this fact to prove the ignorance and incompetency of our professed "statesmen" and "first men." That we ourselves really comprehend the popular heart a little, was proven by our remarks upon the speeches of certain Senators relative to the Papal Envoy, Bedini.

And the Maine Law enthusiasm and era—which of these "great" statesmen knew that that was coming? We believe that you might have gone into that respectable assemblage of solemn dulness and dignified puerility, the Senate of the United States, and polled the whole body—only one month before that Law was passed by the state of Maine—and five men out of six would have pronounced its passage by even one State of the Union, an impossibility. Probably not three Senators out of the entire number, foresaw this moral storm of Temperance, before it was upon them. And yet "these are thy gods, oh Israel!"

We instance such undeniable facts to prove that our professedly wise men are merely acquainted with the feeling of the hour. They pander to it, unknowing what the really living Present is brooding over, and what the Future necessarily must bring forth. We tell them boldly to their faces, that—if you leave both Canada and Cuba to the simple operations of "gravitation" and "inevitable destiny"—Canada will some day be united with this country, and that Cuba never will. Not natural causes—nothing but the strong hand—will ever make Cuba ours. And if we should reach forth our arm over the natural boundaries of truth and right, and pluck it, its taste may be sweet enough in the mouth, but it will be "bitter in the belly." Calhoun is said to have compared it to that "forbidden fruit" which, in the garden of Eden, might not be touched. Whether he did or not—and he, of all our recent "statesmen," was about the only sincere and downright honest man—it is the fact. And though those who foresaw not the coming of the Temperance and "Know Nothing" storms, may sneer at this assertion—the men who live ten years from this time will acknowledge its truth.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Don't be Hasty.

1. Because you will be likely to treat quite lightly two very good friends of yours, Reason and Conscience, who will not have a chance to speak.

2. Because you will have to travel over the same ground in company with our Sober Second Thought, who will be more likely to have with him a whip of scorpions than a bunch of flowers.

3. Because the words or actions involved in it are more likely than otherwise to be misunderstood, and, therefore to be severely judged.

4. Because this is one way to please and give great advantage to a great enemy of yours, one powerful enough to be called "the Prince of this World," and who has caught more people than can be counted in this very trap.

5. Because in so doing are you likely to be a fellow-traveller in such company as follows: "He that is hasty with his feet sinneth" "He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly." "Seest thou a man hasty in words? there is more hope of a fool than of him." "The thoughts of every one that is hasty tend only to want."

6. Because such a fire may be kindled that it cannot be put out even by all the water a whole engine company can throw, with Second Thought for their captain.

Anti-Slavery.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate.

Rochester Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

A few days since, a friend in Liverpool sent an article for our adoption and insertion in the present number of the *Anti-Slavery Advocate*. As it was penned in the style editorial, and we should have been responsible for its contents, we are surprised that our friend, who is, we hope, a constant reader of the *Advocate*, could suppose we would so far stultify ourselves as to accept his offer. His article gives an account of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and contains an implied eulogy of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, under whose auspices it is held, for the independent position they have chosen, and their determination 'to co-operate with *all* whose love for the Anti-Slavery cause rises superior to their connexion with any particular party or sect of abolitionists.'

Now, we wish that our position in this respect should be clearly understood. We welcome all earnest anti-slavery effort, and are glad of all that is done to promote the anti-slavery cause. But our love for the cause does not rise so far superior to our connexion 'with any particular party or sect of abolitionists,' as to preclude a very decided opinion that there is a better way of doing everything, and that the anti-slavery cause is no exception to this rule. Ever since an interest in that cause was first aroused in our minds, seventeen years ago, by the eloquence of George Thompson and the pen of Harriet Martineau, we have been a reader of anti-slavery newspapers, and in constant communication with Abolitionists of great diversity of opinion. The result is that, amidst much change of views on many important subjects, we have seen no reason to change our opinion that in no way can the abolition of slavery be so well promoted, as by an adhesion to the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society. They labour by indefatigable, honest, and fearless appeals to the public conscience, through the medium of the press, the pulpit, and the platform, to reform the corrupt public opinion of the United States; they show that the halls of legislature, the seats of justice, the synods, the conferences, and yearly meetings, are polluted by the contact of slavery; they *come out* from pro-slavery sects: and abstain from the most cherished privilege of American citizens—that of participation in political privileges—rather than swear to uphold a constitution which they consider pro-slavery in its tenor and operation. Nothing can be more catholic than their organization; they admit of no religious tests, and every one is welcome to their platform who is willing to help them. So firmly are we convinced of the wisdom and honesty of their course, that they have our entire sympathy. We think it an honor to be counted as one of their fellow-laborers in ever so humble a way, and believe the welfare of the race to be identified with the attainment of the objects at which they aim.

At the same time, we are far from insisting on unity with the American Anti-Slavery Society as indispensable to our sympathy and good wishes. Some very good people are unwilling to draw in the same yoke with persons who differ widely from them in religious opinions. We respect their scruples, and are glad to see them trying to help the slave in their own way. There are others who place greater reliance than we do on the free-labour produce movement; and to these we nevertheless wish God speed.

But it is quite another matter when we are asked to assist a means of helping the anti-slavery cause, which, in our opinion, does more mischief to the slave by its hostility to its best friends, than it can counterbalance by its own direct labor in its behalf. The Rochester Anti Slavery Sewing Society, which has held the Bazaar that our Liverpool friend wants us to commend to our readers, devotes we believe a large portion of its income to the support of *Frederick Douglass's Paper*. This paper and its editor are strenuous in their efforts to depreciate that anti-slavery instrumentality which we esteem above all others, and those abolitionists whom we respect most highly for their work's sake. For the truth of this assertion, we need only refer to the letters of Communipaw which have lately appeared in its columns, and which in our opinion are disgraceful to the writer and no credit to the paper or its editor.

In proof that we are animated by no narrow or exclusive spirit, we point to the reports of the anti-slavery lectures of the Rev. Edward Mathews, and to the articles from his pen, which have appeared in the *Advocate* from the commencement of this paper. This gentleman does not belong to the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor has he, to our knowledge, any special sympathy with it. But as we believe him to be a zealous and devoted laborer in the anti-slavery cause, who has proved his faith by his works, and is determined to test the churches both in England and the United States, by their own declared principles, we are glad to co-operate with him by every means in our power.

We do not demand unity of views from any, but we do depreciate bigoted and malignant hostility; and we will not knowingly promote the objects of those who make it part of their business as abolitionists, to assail the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to vilify some of the very best and truest friends of the slave.

From the Liberator.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

By the last European mail, the following communication from the Secretary of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society was received by the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. The important and interesting character of its contents impels us to lay it before our readers without delay.

The American Board of Foreign Missions appears to be using every means, which a cautious diplomacy can suggest, to get the British Churches and ministers committed to its support and advocacy. The 'religious' papers of this country, with one consent, are shouting aloud the praises of the American Board, on account of their recent action in the case of the Choctaw schools, as if that action could purge their pro-slavery sins, or hide the enormous fact of their religious connection, fellowship, and co-membership with men, who are themselves the *owners* of human beings, (often of members of the same church with themselves,) and who justify and defend themselves as right in itself, and as in accordance with the Word and will of God. Even the New York *Independent*, as our readers have already learned with the deepest sorrow, is supporting and extolling the American Board, and denouncing Parker Pillsbury for his frank, explicit, and manly exposure of the pro-slavery character of the Board,—while its editor, (in the spirit which we have been accustomed to find in the New York *Observer*, and which occasions no surprise there,) *refuses to allow Mr. Pillsbury an opportunity to defend himself*, in the columns where he had attacked Mr. Pillsbury in a very gross manner! Does the advocacy of the American Board of Missions drag the *Independent* down to this? We earnestly trust that the British churches, at this advanced stage of the anti-slavery question, will not suffer themselves to be drawn into alliance with the slaveholding religion of this country. Such an alliance the American churches are seeking now, as their only salvation. But we are keeping our readers from the Bristol letter:—

Bristol, (Eng.) March 8, 1855.

I write to you by this mail, on behalf of our Anti-Slavery Committee, to beg you will ascertain for us, with as little delay as possible, the correctness of a statement made last night in Bristol, by the Rev. Cuthbert Young—which is, that *'Since the Hartford meeting of last year, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and her brother Rev. H. Ward Beecher, have taken the American Board of Foreign Missions heartily by the hand.'* Rev. C. Young is Secretary of the Society lately formed in London, termed the 'Western Asia Missions Aid Society,' (references to which have frequently appeared in recent American Anti-Slavery journals.) The above Society acts in concert with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and sends a large portion of the funds it collects to the officials of that Board.

At the close of Mr. Young's address to the Bristol meeting, last night, a resolution was passed, responding to Mr. Young's appeal for aid. To this an amendment was proposed by Rev. George Armstrong, suggesting, that as the Western Asia Missions Aid Society was connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions—an organization stained by the contributions and controlled by the influence of slaveholders,—British Christians should establish a separate agency for their missionary efforts in Turkey, or should co-operate with a society in America entirely uncontaminated by slavery. Such, (he learned,) was the character of the *American Missionary Association*, of which Rev. H. Ward Beecher is understood to be a leading member.

Rev. Mr. Young interrupted Mr. Armstrong more than once, at first endeavoring to prove the amendment out of order, and then maintaining that co-operation with the American Board had not the remotest tendency to sustain slavery: that when this idea was presented to his Committee in London, they 'quite laughed at it:' that, the public must not think of listening to the reckless statements about the American Board made by Mr. Parker Pillsbury, who had attacked it in a most unjustifiable way at the recent Anti-Slavery Conference in London: that, instead of the Board bearing the character which was represented by parties in England, Mr H.W. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, since the Hartford Convention, had taken it heartily by the hand. Mr. Young then quoted an article from the New York *Independent* of Feb. 15, which paper he said was edited by Rev. H. W. Beecher, and to which Mrs. Stowe was one of the chief contributors. The article (which Mr. Young led the meeting to infer was *written* or at least *'endorsed'* by Mr. Beecher) consisted of comments on the proceedings of the late London Anti-Slavery Conference; defending the Board of Foreign Missions from the charges brought against it by Rev. Edward Matthews, James Vincent, S. R. Ward, and Mr. Parker Pillsbury; speaking in terms of disparagement of the first two gentlemen, and being especially violent in its attacks upon Mr. Pillsbury, on whom it declared no reliance must be placed, and warned British Christians against taking that gentleman as a sample of the true friends of religion and humanity in the United States. If you, or the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, have access to the New York *Independent* of Feb. 15,* will you refer to it? Mr. Young did not read from it, but merely held it in his hand as he quoted its contents, and I had only an opportunity of glancing cursorily at it after meeting. I may not have reported some passages which would make the fact of Mr. Beecher writing such an article, or consenting to give it his editorial seal less unintelligible than it at this distance appears. Should Mr. Young succeed in proving to the Evangelical Christians of Great Britain, among whom he presses the claims of the American Board of Missions, that the authoress of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, and her brother, are giving the weight of their unqualified sanction to this Board, it is all they would require to commend the Board to their confidence and sympathy.

The subject of the support given to slaveholders by British co-operation with this Board, and of the relations it holds to the system, has been brought before the notice of the 'Western Asia Missions Aid Society,' in an admirable Tract lately published by the Edinburgh Anti Slavery Society. This pamphlet, together with the reply made to the Secretary of that Society, with a copy of which we have been favoured, shall be forwarded to you by this mail. You will perceive that the minutes of the 'Western Mission' Committee do not meet the questions raised in the Edinburgh pamphlet. But from their Secretary's note, it appears that they decline expressing approval of all the agencies of the Board. Hence Mr. Young's assertion, that Mrs. Stowe and Mr. H. W. Beecher 'take it cordially by the hand,' was the more startling, for no information has reached this country of any change having been made in the position of the Board, 'since the Hartford meeting,' which could explain how the authoress of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, or the distinguished clergyman whose earnest exhortation in his recent lecture before the New York Anti-Slavery Society gave evidence of his unabated zeal for the cause, have been satisfied to give in their adhesion to the American Board of Missions! Yet on the other hand, sure they would not consent to stultify their former testimony by countenancing the Board while it retains the character that has hitherto been ascribed to it, and continues to be deeply involved in the maintenance of slavery.

No one seconded Mr. Armstrong's amendment; but the Chairman Richard Ball, Esq., protested against lending *any*, the remotest sanction to the sinful system of American slavery. He said he would not touch it with a pitchfork, nor sit down to table with a slaveholder, nor admit him to religious fellowship; that he could not sleep in his bed, if he knew that taking the chair at that meeting could be construed into sanction of the support given to slavery by the *churches* of America, which Rev. Albert Barnes had truly declared to be responsible for its continuance. Rev. J. Burder also bore his testimony against slavery, and said that on no consideration would he have appeared at this meeting unless persuaded that by so doing, he was in no way compromising his anti-slavery principles. You will perceive from the tone of these speakers, that there is some real anti-slavery *feeling* amongst us, but that the different sects still stand sadly in need of light respecting the connections of religious organizations in America with Slavery, and of the injurious effects produced by extending to them British countenance and co-operation.

Copies of the Edinburgh Tract on Turkish Missions were sent by the British and Clifton A. S. Society to about twenty-four ministers and other gentlemen, who were thought likely to attend the meeting on behalf of the Western Asia Mission, with a note bespeaking a careful examination of the statements concerning the American Board. The President of the A. S. Society was privately informed by Mr. Ball, (the Chairman of the meeting,) that one Baptist minister of influence had in consequence declined taking part in the proceedings, on the same ground; and the names of others who staid away, and who refused to read from their pulpits a notice of the meetings, have been given; but no one but Mr. Armstrong would undertake the disagreeable and unpopular task of publicly explaining the reasons that existed for discountenancing co-operation with the American Board of Missions in the great work of evangelizing Turkey.

The following is the amendment moved by the Rev. George Armstrong, but not seconded:—

Whereas, this meeting having just grounds for regarding the agency of the Rev. Cuthbert Young, in behalf of the Western Asia Mission Society, as more or less connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,—a fact sufficiently revealed in the 'Circular' issued by an association recently formed in London, chiefly at the instigation of Rev. C. Young, and by the marked satisfaction thereat expressed on the part of the American Board of Missions, representing as it does, the leading religious denominations of the United States of America, which as a whole have been grievously faithless to the cause of the down-trodden slave, and have been justly described as 'the bulwark of American slavery; therefore,

Resolved,—That this meeting refuses to extend its sympathy or co-operation to an agency so tainted; and would testify its interest in Christian missions in the East, either by independent British agency, or by co-operation with the 'American Missionary Association' established in New York; of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Stowe, is an influential member and supporter.

☞ We have also received the following copy of the reply of the Secretary of the Western Asia Missions Aid Society to the Secretary of the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Society:—

WESTERN ASIA MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.
7, Adam St. Strand, London, Feb. 12, 1855.

The Rev. Cuthbert Young presents his respects to Miss Wigham, and begs to state that he has laid her communication before the last meeting of the Committee of this Society.

The following is a copy of the minute on the subject, adopted at the meeting:—

Relations of the American Board to Slavery.

The Secretary having read a communication from the Secretary of the Ladies' Emancipation Committee at Edinburgh, (accompanied by a pamphlet,) urging the Committee to employ British rather than American agents in Turkey, on the ground that the American Board is involved in the support of slavery in the United States; it was—

Resolved,—That the abolition of slavery is not a subject that lies within the functions of this Committee; and that the Secretary be instructed to write to that effect in reply to the communication.

Mr. Young begs further to state, that while the Committee deeply regret the existence of slavery in the United States, and the sanction given to the system, directly or indirectly, by so many of the American churches, they do not see as a *Committee*, they are called upon to protest against it.

They do not consider themselves responsible for the entire proceedings of the American Board in all countries; and as regards the missions aided by them in the Turkish empire, the appropriations of money are made not for the support of American Missionaries, but of Armenian, Greek, and Syrian native agents, and for education.

Mr. Young requests Miss Wigham's attention to the fact that the ground taken at the last annual meeting of the American Board is regarded by the great portion of abolitionists as a great step in advance.

☞ This Rev. Cuthbert Young appears to be as wily as a fox, and as slippery as an eel. In regard to the American Board, the real and exact truth is, that it still occupies the same position it has ever done concerning slaveholders, slaveholding, and non-fellowship with the anti-slavery movement. It is still pro-slavery in its spirit, attitude, counsel and government. No countenance ought to be given to it by British Christians.

* The article in question will be found in the *Liberator* of Feb 23, in the 'Refuge of Oppression.' The editor of the *Independent* has been asked if he would allow Mr. Pillsbury to reply to it in his columns, and he has refused.—*Ed. Lib.*

From the Ohio Columbian, March 11.

Extraordinary Slave Case—A Gift of Ex-President Tyler Running Away.

A slave case in this city terminated last Monday in a manner quite satisfactorily to the friends of freedom, which terms now seems to embrace nearly all the inhabitants of the city. The facts are as follows:—

A colored man, who resides a few miles out of the city, in the cars from Cincinnati, on Saturday, fell into conversation with a colored girl, a fellow passenger, and learnt from her that she was a slave, on her way from Louisville, Ky., to Richmond, Va., in charge of a friend of her master. He informed her that she had a right to her freedom, inasmuch as she had come into the State by consent of her master or his agent. She manifested surprise by the inquiry, "Are we in a free State?" and at once she said she wished to be free. This conversation took place as the cars approached this city. The trains on the Wheeling route not uniting with the Cincinnati trains, in all cases, a detention of the slave girl and her company was necessary here. The colored man at once notified his acquaintances of what he had learnt from the slave girl, and they, of course, on the alert, followed the omnibus containing them, to the residence of one of the respectable families of our city, where the girl and her party alighted. In the course of the day or evening, some colored women managed to get a conversation with the slave girl, who repeated to them her desire to be free; whereupon several of the colored people set themselves about procuring a writ of *habeas corpus* in her behalf.

After considerable delay in enlisting an attorney in the case, in consequence of the engagements of some of them in the courts then sitting, and the refusal of others to enlist in it at all, the necessary assistance was at length obtained. Application was made to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who refused to issue a writ, or have anything to do with it, as we are informed. Application was then made to Probate Judge Jamison, who, late Saturday evening, issued a writ, returnable at nine o'clock, Monday morning. Sheriff Miller, at near midnight, rapped at the door of the house where the girl was held, and after considerable parley and delay, came forth with the girl, and took her to prison for safe keeping, until the hour for the meeting of the court on Monday. Access to her cell during Sunday was allowed her claimant and his council, and also to the colored man who swore out the writ, (Mr. Fergusson,) and his counsel.

At the appointed time the girl was brought into court, Mr. Galloway and Mr. Carrington appeared in her behalf, and Mr. Ware in behalf of the respondent.

It appeared by a statement of the parties, that the girl, whose name is Rosetta Armisted, was—according to slave law—the property of Rev. Mr. Dennison, an Episcopal clergyman, of Louisville, Kentucky; that she formerly belonged to ex-President Tyler, who gave her to his youngest daughter on her marriage to the said Rev. Mr. Dennison; that Mrs. Dennison had recently died, leaving an infant child; that the child was being conveyed to its grand-parents by a friend of the family, Dr. Jones Miller, (a brother, we believe, of John G. Miller, Esq., of this city,) accompanied by the girl as a nurse, &c.; that on their arrival at Cincinnati, finding the river not in a navigable state, Dr. Miller concluded to pass through on the railroad, not expecting any interference with the conveyance of his "property" on the route.

Dr. Miller stated to the court personally, and by his counsel, that he made no claim to the services of the girl himself, and only desired that time should be allowed to her owner to appear and prosecute his claim, if he should choose to do so. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that the girl was entitled to her freedom, if she chose to claim it. At the suggestion of her counsel, that she, being a minor, (sixteen years of age,) be placed under the charge of a guardian, to be kept until her claimant might appear, the other party at once assented to the arrangement. The girl, at the suggestion of her counsel, chose our fellow-citizen, L. G. Van Slyke, Esq., as her guardian, who gave bonds, and took her under charge, to the apparent satisfaction of all parties.

The thing was handsomely done on all sides. Our fellow-citizen, John G. Miller, Esq., distinctly stated, in his peculiarly polite manner, on the part of his friends, that they only made a question of the case, under the supposition that the girl would prefer to go with her acquaintances to see her mother and friends in Virginia; but as she had come into court, and stated her desire to remain, they did not insist upon offering any obstruction to her freedom.

A great crowd of colored men and women were in attendance at the court-room, during the pendency of this case, as might be expected; and the freed girl seemed much astonished at the greetings she met, and the congratulations she received on attaining the estate of a free woman.

We rejoice always at the rescue of a human being from the prison-house of bondage. We rejoice that, in this case, it was made to appear that the time has come when no pretence will be set up in behalf of the oppressor, in this class of cases. We trust also the precedent will do good in assuring timid Supreme Judges, and others who are afraid to act for freedom; for we do none the injustice to believe that they can be indifferent to a question of freedom or slavery.

To Correspondents.

Mr. John Morrison's paper has been sent as requested.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket,
Indianopolis—Rev. William Douglass.

These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller.
Do Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dunlas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—L. H. Martin
London—A B Jones.
Do. William Hamilton
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. John Lott
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill
Buxton—T. W. Stringer,
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UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do do. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptist.
Do. do. James Haley.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

☞ Mr. Isaac D. Shadd *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

Fast Day.

By proclamation of the Governor General, Wednesday, the 18th inst., is to be set apart and to be observed throughout the Province as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, for the success of our arms in the present war, and for the speedy attainment of a favourable and lasting peace.

Begging for Fugitives in Canada.

Who is not heartily tired of such schemes? Should one take up a paper from the States, nine times out of ten, if a reform paper, the first matter that arrests attention is, "how we had best get clothes and money for the fugitives in Canada," or Rev. Somebody would like the friends to contribute through him to the fugitives in Canada, or Brother Foote has received so many boxes, barrels, or hogsheads of clothes for the fugitives in Canada,—how much of small-pox besides, is not added. Then, Rev. ——, who is so devoted, wants aid for his institution—this colored brother has a church to build; of course, the brother has gone against the will of all the deacons, elders, trustees, and *women*; but it pays well, and what the brother has been doing for years, he will do. The fugitives, meantime, are working and struggling to lay up for a rainy day, and everywhere their labors are blessed.

They are complaining, too, not of starvation, scarcity of work, inhospitality from their brethren, and the many, the country over, who patronize them—no! cabbage, potatoes, pork, turnips, and corn are plenty; but the beggars are ruining them; so, like badly-used children, they have to take it out in lamenting; for this white brother, who thought they had good grounds of complaint, has—since his last confab with, or the last letter from the very dear brother, *Rev.* ——, of the same church, it may be,—seen cause to change his views. The story is too tiresome,—the colored people do not know what is best for them—it is not wise to encourage this complaining, especially against brother A, who is a praying Christian—and, finally, the negroes are a bore, anyhow—"they have too much intellect for their stations;" but it is questionable if it is best to encourage them to settle in Canada. Africa is a large and inviting field; good abolition brethren and sisters of the States, at the head of whom is Mrs. Stowe, think Africa is best for them; and, on the whole, it is best to encourge them to look heavenward—their time on earth, at best, is but short. Some colored brother, too, who, when he got the audience, meant to tell "on 'em," yes, who would give the beggars their due, has unaccountably made the discovery that silence against wrong pays him better, or some white brother would not like it—or a contemplated mission might be interfered with—if not, the consideration that right or wrong, "a man should not injure his prospects by telling the truth" when necessary: for brother B.'s autograph might be of service. So off he goes into a puff of the good brother, and the people are left to take care of themselves. Then, too, good brethren in the States are poor; but it would be so nice to get a few thousands, and so nice to do something for suffering humanity, at the same time; if they had the means, the evils would be remedied at once—why not they have them?—would use them better than ——, who has plenty,—would set the world right on this question in "no time." Begging is resorted to, funds flow in; then we realize the fact that self, not Canada fugitives, is the motive power.

Do the fugitives exclaim against the enormous per centage, the steady refusal to give security for thousands begged, the glaring discrepancy between professions and practice, though done in their name, the steady perversion of means obtained from donors, the "dogs of war" are at once let loose. Everybody who has no character worth preserving is suddenly aroused to a sense of its importance;—prosecutions are threatened, the colored people must be taught better—the brethren must have their fair fame vindicated by the sacred majesty of the law; at least the poor fugitives are made to feel by this threat, and the other reprimand, that silence even about their own wrongs (in a free country) is their greatest wisdom. True white brethren know that black men are right—were the case their own, they would "lash the rascals naked round the world"—every *decent* newspaper would be pressed into the service—church meetings, meetings of friends, committee meetings would be held for and against the men to whom mismanagement of their affairs could be imputed—men appointed by themselves, not as in the case of colored people, men who proclaim to the world their intentions, and who prosecute their schemes in spite of remonstrances from the people. We have frequently heard it said that "no people but the colored people would submit to American slavery," and there is every reason to believe that, in Canada, an opinion extensively prevails, that no class of persons have so little right to complain of the injuries inflicted upon them by begging for fugitives, for land, clothes, institutions, churches, &c., as the colored people. There is a *feeling* exhibited by persons usually thought to be friendly when this begging is alluded to—or, rather, when the beggars are reprimanded, that no real interest in the welfare of Canadians will warrant. There is evidently either pecuniary interest in the matter, or friend Harper's anecdote, about the fugitives being "everybody's horse," is the current opinion.

The magnitude of this begging evil naturally induces an inquiry into the means to be employed to arrest it; and when, where, and how to use them, for, unlike an individual matter, its influence, though directed against the colored people, whether fugitives or not, is reflected upon the entire mass.

Canada, so generally known as the best country in the world for the poor, without regard to complexion, is by these humanity-mongers made to appear unfit for the habitation of men. Gaunt starvation, miserable destitution, a pinching sort of abundance among the colored people, a niggardly humanity, a poor out-at-the-elbow respectability among the whites; and as an inevitable conclusion, a country poor in resources, and forbidding in all the essentials of a comfortable residence.

We repeat, the reflection against Canada should make it the duty of all well-disposed persons to aid in putting an end to such imposition. To accomplish this object, no better way do we know of than to pubblish to the world, protest after protest, against the men, whoever they may be, and wherever they may be found, who are so false to humanity as to subserve their own purposes by such means—we say subserve their own purposes, because the people they pretend to benefit are injured—make the ears of the world ring again with the facts of this most odious species of oppression.

Speak through papers *not in the begging interest*, to the generous donors whose pockets are being relieved of gold, and whose generosity is thus abused by the horde of long-faced pretenders to piety and brotherly regard for the "poor colored man," who make incessant appeals to help this "mission" or the other "institution," without warrant in facts, and in direct opposition to the will of a people who would do as well for themselves, if "left alone," as the same classes to be found anywhere.

The Dawn.

The adjourned meeting at the Baptist Chapel was unusually harmonious. A committee of seven was appointed, instead of five, as at first proposed. Would it not be well to issue a Call for the contemplated Convention?

Negro Songs.

A correspondent, writing from Brantford, is justly incensed that a mistress in one of the public schools of that town should permit the children under her charge to sing Negro Songs. The *national music*, as it is styled in the States, may do there; but it is a disgrace to Canadians, and a direct insult to the colored tax-payers who help to support such schools. It is well understood that such music tends to reconcile Americans to the "institution" of slavery; and its introduction into the public schools in this country cannot have an elevating tendency. The introduction of the Bible into the public schools is a certain bone of discord, but Yankee Negro Songs excite no fears for the morals of the young. Where are the Christians of Brantford, or what is the quality of their religion?

The Protestant Alliance Association.

Last Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Borland delivered a lecture in St. Lawrence Hall, by invitation of the Protestant Alliance Association, on the subject,—"Popery Antagonistic to True Christianity," to a very large and intelligent audience—the Hall being literally crowded to the very doors. The lecture was highly interesting, and delivered in a very mild and Christian-like manner; and the arguments brought forward by the reverened gentleman in support of his position, were very ably sustained throughout. We wish the advocates of Popery would come forward, in open discussion, and let us have the other side of the subject.

Mr. Larwill's Inquiry will not mislead any one. The old pot mender has no more regard for the colored people, *alias* his "baboons and monkeys," than when he made the first digraceful attack upon them.

☞ The Maine Law has passed the New York Legislature, and only requires the signature of the Governor!

PUBLICATIONS.

The American Phrenological Journal, for April, has been received; and also its co-messenger in reform—the Water Cure Journal, for the same month. These periodicals contain more wholesome literary matter than any monthlies in the United States, and at less cost. Published by Fowler and Wells, No. 308, Broadway, New York. Price, $1 a year, each.

Correspondence.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. II.

Philadelphia, March 5th, 1855.

Dear Madam,—I am well aware that you are too personally familiar with the spirit and practice of caste, in the city of "Brotherly Love," to need any new revelation from my pen; but it may not be the case with your Canadian readers, as a general thing; consequently, I will give you, briefly, the latest specimen which has come under my notice.

Notwithstanding the change which has of late years been brought about by the Anti-Slavery movement, and the exertions of colored men themselves, prejudice is at this day, perhaps, much more malignant than what it is generally supposed to be. In our large cities, especially, its bulwarks are very strong. It has grown so thoroughly into the very foundations of all organized institutions, pecuniary, moral, social and religious, that without some extraordinary superhuman intervention it seems obvious that this generation, at least, will not be permitted to enjoy the "good time coming."

Within the last four years, the building lot "fever," like all other "fevers," has been claiming very largely the attention and patronage of the public.

To meet the wants of the labouring and mechanical classes, especially, indeed, now, all classes,—the colored man excepted—innumerable land, lot, and building associations have sprung up. To prove that these societies were indispensably necessary to the comforts of the masses, no pains have been spared. All phases of inconvenience, poverty, and hardship, growing out of city life, have been daily recounted in the various newspapers. In conjunction with this forlorn state of things, of course, may always be found the most plausible and persuasive reasoning to induce men to make early selections in securing "homesteads," with all their comforts, on reasonable terms. This matter was by no means to be thought lightly of nor delayed, especially when high rents and hard times were as pressing as at the present. Hence, not a few (the writer not excepted) have been induced to try their luck in "building lot associations." By these new enterprises, the white man will be largely benefited, but most shamefully will it be the reverse with the colored man. With rare exceptions, may be found in the constitutions of these associations, as in the constitution of nearly every State in the Union, these proscriptive words:—"*Every White American Citizen*," &c. Even *this very day* have I been made to feel most sensibly the humiliating effects of this abominable prejudice. Seeing in this morning's *Public Ledger* a number of building lots advertised (held by members of different land associations), and wishing to purchase, I made early applications—found the individuals willing, (wanted the money at any rate,) but "the law" stood in their way. One man to whom I applied seemed not to know the fact that the constitution of the company to which he belonged proscribed anybody on the score of complexion. The "hard times" had very much reduced him, and he was desirous of selling to me. He went home for his constitution, &c., on opening of which, I found in the 2nd article, I think, "Every white," &c., finished reading it, and returned it without any explanation, feeling that the owner had better be ignorant than wise in a case of that description. It is but just to state that one of the directors in one of the companies referred to, being well acquainted with me, assured me that he could get me "in," notwithstanding the fact that it would be contrary to their constitution, &c.; at the same time saying that "*many colored had applied, but had been refused!* Not feeling disposed to accept any terms other than on common and independent grounds, of course I did not accept at all. Thus we are compassed about with outrage, besetments and opposition on every hand. In view of these heart-harrowing grievances, I am free to confess that I am firmly of the conviction that thousands among us of our hard-working and enterprising men would find it greatly to their advantage, as well as to the interest of those with whom they are identified, to go to Canada. Its very productive soil, inexhaustible abundance of fine timber, with substantial railroads, whereby markets are made accessible, with equal rights, socially and politically, together with the rapid improvement of the country every way, doubtless offers advantages not be found in this gulf of prejudice and oppression.

Messrs. Stephen Smith, of this city, and Wm. Whipper, of Columbia, have just returned from Canada, having been on an exploring tour. With the prosperity of the country, its laws, &c., especially with the condition of the colored inhabitants, Mr. Smith seemed inexpressibly gratified at finding the state of the country so much further advanced than what he had anticipated. He said, if I am not mistaken, that he *did not see a beggar in Canada!* Mr Whipper, I have been informed, has decided to "pull up stakes" and move to Canada soon.

W. S.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. II.

Toronto, March 12, 1855.

Dear Madam,—My communication, which appeared in your paper of the 17th of March last, was merely intended to make way for a discussion of the important question and its concomitants, as to *how* or *which* way the colored people in these Provinces should cast the weight of their political influence, so as to make it tell the most effectively against the encroachments of the slave power, so as not to be made the political tools of their own destruction in these Provinces, as has been the case with our brethren in the United States. I therefore, after some little delay, purpose to follow up and discuss this matter. First, then, I propose to examine in some degree the two great political parties of these Provinces—their divisions, sub-divisions, together with their political tendencies, and how far these tendencies will operate to maintain our freedom, or to re-enslave us again. These are matters of vast importance, and should be examined with care, in order to arrive at a safe solution of them. For there are politicians among us, who seek the suffrages of the people, and ours among the rest, whose paramount object is to bring about annexation to the States. I shall make it my bu-

siness, first, to endeavour to examine the two parties in the Canadas, and, secondly, with which of them do these gentry act, and their motives for so doing. Without going into a historical disquisition of the rise and progress of those parties, it will answer my purpose better to take them up in their order, and examine their present positions and tendencies. Then I begin with the "Tory" party. The signification of which, according to Walker, is "a friend to monarchy and the Church—a partisan opposed to a whig." The same definition is given in Johnson, after showing it to be a cant term, derived from an Irish word. They adhere to the time-honored institutions of the State, without much progress towards improvement thereon, which makes them very obnoxious to the Reformers, their opponents. The Conservative party is an offspring of the Tory. The term, according to Walker and Johnson, signifies "having the power of preserving, preservative." These two parties generally act together, and while the former is slow in its acts of reform, the latter, by its junction with the former, is enabled to carry out those safe measures of reform, (without that railroad speed which is calculated to sweep everything that is British in its course), and, as its name indicates, preserves British institutions. Whatever may be the internal tyranny of the Tory or Conservative parties, as is alleged by their opponents, unlike that of American republicanism, it bears no harder on one class than another on account of color. There is no action on the part of the Tory and Conservative parties to do away with British institutions and substitute in their stead Yankee republican institutions. All the leading men of talent and ability of those parties, are of sound British feeling and principles. Hence, there need be no fear of the introduction of republicanism from that quarter.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Washington.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1855.

The steamer *Washington* arrived at her dock about half-past seven o'clock, with 130 passengers.

Odessa advices of the 24th state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mount Sepoune, whence their guns play upon the French lines and upon part of the camp.

Advance batteries of the British were making considerable progress.

According to the information of deserters, the Emperor's death had not been promulgated at Sebastopol.

Projects for converting Sinope into a strong fort, and for erecting extensive land and sea fortifications at Sebastopol, were favored by the British Government.

Omar Pacha arrived at the British camp on the 12th.

On the 13th the Russians opened fire from the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by General Knoys, routed them.

On the 17th, the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, but were driven back with great loss.

The alliance between Sardinia and the Porte was signed on the 14th.

Preparations continued to be made at Constantinople to receive Napoleon.

In the meantime, both he and the Empress are to visit Queen Victoria on the 16th.

France agrees, says the London *Herald*, to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, if necessary, after the conference, provided England furnishes the means of conveyance.

Sardinia was in the English market for a loan of £2,000,000 at 4 per cent.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the bill to abolish newspaper stamps, passed by a large majority.

Sir Charles Wood stated that it was intended as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Sea were open, to establish a strict blockade, which should be effective from first to last.

The Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of the war continued, and the revelations become still more appalling.

The latest from Vienna dated the evening of March 22, states that the political horizon had again become gloomy, and that the Conference of the day previous, on the 3rd point, was anything but satisfactory. The conditions required of Russia being very disagreeable.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on March 20th.

On the 14th, the Turkish Cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie but were repulsed.

On the 17th, three battalions of Souaves attacked the new Russian redoubts, but were driven back with great loss.

On the 15th, the French troops carried a line of ambuscades occupied by Russian sharp shooters. At the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed and 50 put hors de combat.

The British Baltic fleet were at Spithead, and expected to sail with Admiral Dundas on the 2nd April.

The British Parliament had agreed to Sardinia's request for a loan of two million sterling. One million would be immediately advanced from the public treasury, and the other million a year hence if necessary.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* states the Spanish Government had been discussing a strong note addressed to the Government by Lord Howden, the British Minister, on the basis of religious basis, &c., and it was a question whether the letter should not be returned to its author.

Lord Howden got scent of this, and threatened, that if such an insult were offered, he would within six hours suspend all intercourse with the Spanish Government.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 27.

Flour continued at unchanged rates. Wheat dull and unchanged. Indian Corn continued in fair sale at former prices.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, April 5th.

Last night, after report left, the House went into Committee on the Militia Bill, and made several amendments thereto, to be reported on Tuesday, the 8th clause for the army and equipping the sedentary militia as infantry with Minie rifles, bayonets, and proper accoutrements; and the 32nd clause providing compensation for uniform, were expunged.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and adjourned till Tuesday.

There was an animated debated in progress, blowing hot and cold in one breath, in which Mr. Brown, Dr. Rolph, Mr. Spence, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Hincks, took part.

Mr. Larwill is to enquire of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government in organizing the militia, to form companies of colored people or negroes, and officer such companies by persons of their race. Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint staff, field, or general officers, from Her Majesty's colored subjects or negroes in this Province, and if not—why not?

Also, what number of colored persons or negroes are holding Her Majesty's commissions in this Province, either in civil or military capacity; and also, whether it is the intention of the Government in the reorganization of the militia to make any distinction of color or race; or whether they will pursue the more harmonious course of one conglomerated whole.

Provincial.

Mr. Larwill's Singular Consistency.

From the Examiner.

The member of the Legislative Assembly for Kent suggested some time ago the propriety of offering to our American neighbors, as an equivalent for some advantages anticipated from Reciprocity, that we should agree to deliver up all Fugitives who might escape to Canada, from Southern Slavery. He wanted, in short, to have the principle of the abominable Fugitive Slave Law carried out practically in the Province, but, to the honor of the House, he could find no one to second the infamous proposal.

This same individual, when the Prohibitory Liquor Law was in debate last week, took occasion to tell the members that "he conceived the House degraded itself by imitating Yankee legislation!" He was quite willing that the House should imitate the "Yankees" in their vices, but not in their virtues:—he was willing that it should identify itself with the crime of stealing and selling men, women and children into slavery, with all its horrors, but he was not willing that it should attempt to dam out the flood of evils which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks have spread over the face of society! Are those the sentiments of the electors of Kent?

In reply to the above, we answer emphatically, NO! The independent electors of the county of Kent are not so far devoid of shame or principle, to say nothing of justice, not to blush when they read the language made use of by the member for this County, towards the colored population on the debates on Reciprocity and the Maine Law. We would not disgrace our columns by transcribing the language made use of in discussing the matter referred to, in the above article. Every person possessed of the least spark of British feeling must have hung his head with shame when he read it, and though Mr. Larwill was brought to task and all but hooted down in the house for it, many members felt, as many of the electors of Kent do, that he is more an object of pity than rebuke.

When the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law was brought up a few days since, in the House of Assembly, Mr. Larwill being very desirous to show off his oratorical powers and to display his wit, indulged in the following, which will not the least astonish those who know the antecedents of this gentleman:—

"Mr Larwill followed in the same line of remarks as Mr. Turcotte. People generally, throughout the Province could not imagine for a moment that the gentleman who had introduced this bill drank wine himself. Yet he had drunk it frequently and abundantly in his (Mr. Larwill's) presence. (Laughter.) But because he introduced a bill of this sort the impression went abroad that the honourable member for Sherbrooke County must surely be a great philanthropist. The bill was altogether anti-British, and the great mass of the people were opposed to it. They would quite lose their character in England if the passed such a stupid bill as this to rob each other of their rights. It was well known that it could never be carried, and it was only brought up to please a parcel of old women and silly children. It was said that the measure had been largely petitioned for; but the reason of this was that pretty and amiable girls were always selected to carry round the petitions, and it was no wonder that they got a parcel of simple men and boys to sign them. They were told that 70,000 of the inhabitants had petitioned for it. But 80,000 of the inhabitants, through the most appropriate channel, their township and county councils, had petitioned this Parliament to prevent colored emigration, and their petition had received no attention. When, however, a set of girls ran round the country villages and got a parcel of people who could neither read nor write, to sign their names, then it was said that the whole Province was wanting the measure. The whole thing was humbug from beginning to end."

The friends of the prohibitory liquor law never expected much, if any, support from Mr. Larwill, but they had no reason to expect that they or their exertions in this noble cause would be turned into ridicule in the House of Parliament. We may inform Mr. Larwill and those who think with him, what they can be hardly ignorant of, that the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law has neither originated with "old women or silly children or pretty girls," though their influence is not to be despised, but with a large portion of the *sober* and thinking classes of the community. Men whose general intelligence will compare favorably with the member for Kent—men who are fully alive to the evils which the traffic in intoxicating liquor entails, and will continue to entail on the community unless it is speedily prohibited. We are warranted in assuming, indeed it is generally admitted that the great bulk of moral debasement and squalid wretchedness which is to be found in every town and city is directly chargeable on this traffic. Brighter days are in store for the friends of Temperance. The prohibitory question, we are happy to say is progressing with wonderful rapidity, carrying all before it, even the *great* and *wise* ones in Parliament, our member excepted, who soak over their champagne, will yet for the sake of popularity bow before the cold water shrine, and vote for a prohibitory liquor law, though our would be *wise* and *witty* member asserts is only advocated by "old women and silly boys." We think that the boy who could be guilty of making such a silly speech as the one we have above referred to would be severely chastised by his mamma, and no doubt Mr. Larwill will receive the same, should he ever be so foolish as to come before the electors for re-election; but he knew too much for that.

Mr. Larwill in his speech says that persons signed petitions for a prohibitory Liquor Law, who could neither *read nor write*—we have heard of persons who could whistle and chew meal, but we never heard of a person who could neither *read* nor *write* signing a petition—great man Mr. Larwill for making discoveries, we should not be astonished after this if he found out a plan to make a railway to the moon.

In order that the public may judge of Mr. Larwill's consistence in speaking and voting against the present prohibitory liquor law bill, we give the following resolution which was moved by this gentleman in 1853, when a member of the Town Council.

"It was moved by Mr. Larwill and seconded by Mr. Woods, "That after this date no more licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be issued by the municipality of Chatham; that parties who now have such licenses shall be allowed to sell such liquor under their present permits until the 1st of May next, after which, so far as respects taverns and saloons, the traffic shall cease within this municipality, and that the Clerk shall give immediate notice to the inhabitants of this municipality of this intent."

It will be seen by the above resolution that Mr. Larwill, in 1853, was either strongly in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, or was playing fast and loose with the inhabitants of Chatham. If it was right in 1853 for the Town Council to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, it is equally so for the highest legislative body in the province, notwithstanding all Mr. Larwill's "bunkum" about the bill being anti-British. It would be anti-British in Mr. Larwill's opinion to pass a Bill that would deprive him of his wine but it would not be anti-British to hand over the colored fugitive to the blood-hound slave-catcher. We trust that there are few men in Canada who entertain the same sentiment as held by Mr. Larwill on what is truly British and just. If Mr. Larwill cannot speak common sense when he is in the House, he had better remain silent, and not make himself the laughing-stock of the House and the Province.

THE ENLISTMENT OF RECRUITS IN THE U. S.—BOSTON, Saturday, March 31.—We are in receipt of papers from Halifax. N. S., and St. Johns, N. B., of late dates, The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has refused to pass the Prohibitory Liquor Law, deferring its consideration until the next session.

The Halifax *Journal* contains official orders for providing rations for 500 recruits expected for the army in the Crimea. The same paper says, it is expected that 3,000 men will be obtained in the United States, who are to be kept at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined.

A St. Johns paper says that the official hand-bills for the enlistment are signed by Lewis M. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and the proceedings are understood to be connected with the visit of the Hon. Joseph Stowe to the United States, from which he has not yet returned.

United States.

THE KANSAS ELECTION—PRO-SLAVERY TICKET CHOSEN.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1.—We have returns from Kansas, showing the election of the pro-slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Donephan, Tecumseth, Shawnee Mission, and Kookey Point, by majorities from 200 to 800. The elections were conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of the *Kansas Free State* was ducked in Kew river, by a mob, on account of a speech delivered by him. Probably no anti-slavery men are elected to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

Just as we expected. Kansas will be a slave State, beyond a peradventure. The following paragraph shows what was the spirit that prevailed before the election:

"The election for Representatives comes off on the 30th inst., and from present appearances, it will be a sharp and bloody contest. Not a boat passes up the river, but at every landing this side of Kansas, the first question is asked, have you any emigrants on board, and where are they from?" For every man sent by the Aid Society, from the East, two will be sent from the towns along the river. They talk seriously of blockading the river, and not letting boats pass up, having Eastern men on board, 'we are bound to protect our rights, peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must; and I fear the election will not pass without scenes of bloodshed and murder."—*Correspondent of the Kansas Journal.*

THE EL DORADO OUTRAGE.—According to the "fact" and rumors of the letter writers, there is a great commotion in the Cabinet circle at Washington. The Spanish outrages on the El Dorado, and upon our vice-consul at Sagua la Grande, have aroused the mettle of the Administration. Orders have been sent to our home naval stations to have all available vessels and materials prepared for immediate service, and instructions have been issued to all naval officers at those points to hold themselves in readiness for sea.—*Life Illustrated.*

Died,

In London, C. W., on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Miss JOSEPHINE WALKER, aged 15 years and 9 months. By the demise of this sincere young Christian, a large circle of sympathising friends are left to mourn their irreparable loss, though in the full assurance that it is their great gain.

New Advertisements.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

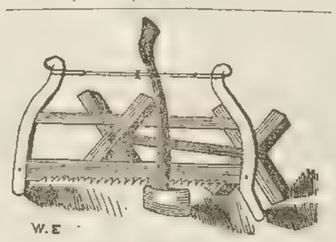
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
Messrs S G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express	Accomm'n	Express
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7 40	P.M. 12.05	1.35	A.M. 12 05
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10 10	1.15	2 55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M 8 15	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	9 10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro'	9 25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10 00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11 40	- -	- -	5 40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2 15	4 30	3 00
Princeton	10 45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3 30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50	- -	- -	5.40	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12 10	- -	3 50	6 00	4 15
Dorchester	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4 25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11 30	- -	7 50	
Mosa	- -	P.M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6.00	8.30	6 30
Thamesville	- -	1 15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR	A.M.		A.M		P.M	P.M.
depart	4 00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7 00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11 40	- -	4 35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7 15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8.20	- -	2 25	P.M 5 10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8 40	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5 55	- -	11 50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6 40	- -	12 15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10 25	- -	4 25	7 15	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50	- -	4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3 15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5 40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6 05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12 00	P.M 3 30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2 00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

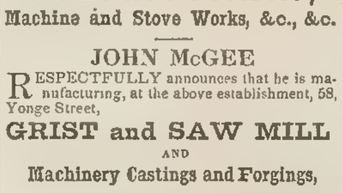
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, *KING ST. EAST*

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes;
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cass meres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Rugs,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drilis,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety. ☜

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-tf

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or annual payments only ceasing at death, to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books. Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roil, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops,

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor,

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each.		
2d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
3d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
4th	do	1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.		
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each,			36, 137
12th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do	1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres		36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,		100 acres each.	
2d	do	1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do	1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do	1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do	1 to 10, 16 to 35	do	do
12th	do	1 to 35	do	do
13th	do	1 to 35	do	do
14th	do	1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A		1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.		
do	B	11 to 40	do	do
do	C	1 to 33	do about	90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each			
2d	do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95			
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.			
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each			
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do		15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;			
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do		21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 21, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each			
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do		26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each			
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do		31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be errected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),		
5th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),	
6th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (62),
7th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (67),
8th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (69),
9th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)	
10th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	" 31 (70)
11th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).	
12th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (76).
13th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (75).
14th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (74).
15th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (74).
16th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (75).
17th	"	1 to 30 inc.	" 31 (78).
18th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).	

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th	Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).	
5th	"	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th	"	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th	"	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th	"	7, 8 [200 each]. 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th	"	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 193 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].	
2nd	"	1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].	
2nd	"	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd	"	51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
3 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of Illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing clues on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. currency.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

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VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855. {NUMBER 8.

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TORONTO, C. W.

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Poetry.

From the London Christian Reformer.

DREAM NOT, BUT WORK!

Dream not, but work! Be bold! be brave!
Let not a coward spirit crave
Escape from tasks allotted!
Thankful for toil and danger be;
Duty's high call will makes thee flee
The vicious—the besotted.

Think not thy share of strife too great;
Speed to thy post, erect, elate:
Strength from above is given
To those who combat sin and wrong,
Nor ask how much, nor count how long
They with the foe have striven.

Wage ceaseless war 'gainst lawless might;
Speak out the truth—act out the right—
Shield the defenceless.
Be firm—be strong—improve the time—
Pity the sinner—but for crime,
Crush it—relentless!

Strive on, strive on, nor ever deem
Thy work complete. Care not to seem,
But be, a Christian true.
Think, speak and act 'gainst mean device;
Wrestle with those who sacrifice
The many to the few.

Forget thyself, but bear in mind
The claims of suffering human kind:
So shall the welcome night,
Unseen, o'ertake thee, and thy soul,
Sinking in slumber at the goal,
Wake in eternal light!

From the American Phrenological Journal.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

A Letter to Working People who propose going West.

BY A CO-WORKER.

PART SECOND.

Should you go West, no doubt you would have domestic animals around you, but keep as few as possible, and keep an equal number of each sex, two and two, as God or nature made them, and evidently designed they should remain so; for in any way interfering with this law, produces discord and disease. See the terrible fightings and diseases among horned cattle, horses, dogs, cats, and even fowls. Hydrophobia, too, that most terrible of all diseases, is, no doubt, caused by this very interference with animal instinct. We are very much shocked at the idea of the unnatural, abominable, and pernicious practice of polygamy, when applied to human beings, and well we might be; then in mercy's name, do not let us force it upon poor brutes; for like causes produce like effects; and we can not violate a single law of nature and escape the penalty attached to it. And whatever number of animals you have, see that they are well supplied with their natural food, particularly in winter, for singular as it may seem, I have seen a hundred-fold more starvation on the praries of the West than I ever did East or anywhere else, as incredible as it may seem, right where any amount of hay could have been cut from June till October, for nothing. Do you ask why this is so? It arises partly from what I have before stated—trying to do too much—and from various other causes: one is the long pleasant falls. Persons that have been in the country but a short time think the winter will be short, and the spring open early; but as a general rule, you must supply an abundance of food for your stock till the first of May. I know there is a great deal of pleasant weather through the winter, but the frost has killed every green thing, which makes it necessary to feed your cattle regularly. I was on the point of saying another reason why there was so much starvation and suffering among brutes, was the shiftlessness on the part of their owners; but I fear I should give a wrong impression, as you know a more wide-awake, stirring set of people than those who go West, are difficult to find. Still it must be admitted, that a great deal of time is spent to but little account, in hunting wild game, hunting for horses, cows, hogs, borrowing waggons, teams, farming implements, &c., &c. This one item of stock-hunting (horses, oxen, and cows) consumes a great amount of time, where they are permitted to roam free, over the prairies and through the forests, and I do think it a matter of economy that all who keep such animals should have a pasture for them or keep them up; and generally, too, they are great annoyance, by breaking into fields in the fall, destroying grain, &c. And it does look somewhat like injustice to allow any stock to run at large. It is self-evident that every man should keep his own brutes on his own dominions. It certainly can not be right that you, a poor man, owning but a small place, and not being able, or willing (from principle) to keep brutes, should be compelled to build strong fences to keep those of your neighbor's from running over and destroying your crops.

In building your house, see that you have south and north openings, especially the former, as, in the very hottest weather, all the breeze we get is from a southerly direction; and if your rooms have only east and west openings, you will sometimes find them insufferable on account of heat. And unless your location is such that you can easily dig a drain, have no cellar under your house. I don't know that cellars are particularly unhealthy if dry, and kept in order, but where you can not have them so, you had better dispense with them, as you can make top ground cellars that will answer all purposes

I would again urge upon the consideration of persons going West the importance of settling permanently on one spot, as I have seen and experienced so fully the evil of change. I am well aware of many of the reasons why homes and business are changed so often in the West; but let me tell you that from an experience of some twenty years there, (and about as many moves,) that those persons who have lived the most uniform life at one place, are the healthiest, wealthiest, and probably the happiest people there. A few years' residence on one place, (if one's own,) with a reasonable amount of industry and economy, will build up a nice little home, with a great variety of comforts and conveniences that are not generally obtained in any other way, such as fruit, flowers, shrubbery, yards and walks; a nice little house, just as you want it; a good large cistern of pure rain water, just at your back door with a good tight curb to it. When the earth is tolerably dry, and not so sandy as to cave in while digging, you can plaster with cement right on to it; but in the first place, you should arch over the top with good hard brick, leaving a central opening large enough to go in, of course; you should have the earth one or two feet thick over the top, so as to keep cool, in summer, and away from frost in winter. Put your square spout down as slanting as you can through the side of your curb, and in that spout, before it enters the curb, a sliding gate, or cut-off, with a hole just above it, so that you can turn the water off until your roof and gutters are well washed, or, when your cistern is full; and then to keep out all vermin and insects. By thus constructing your cistern, and washing it out occasionally, a good, tight, well-fitting curb and cover, with simply a rope and clean bucket to draw with, you can have the best and handiest water that can be got with so little trouble and expense. Pump and filterers are not necessary. Still, where you can get good soft water in abundance, by digging twenty-five or thirty feet, you might dispense with a cistern; but on no other conditions would I do it, had I means to construct one.

I must once more caution you in regard to the prevention of sickness, for in prevention is your only safety. I shall not lie to you by telling you that such and such medicines will cure such and such diseases, for rest assured that there is nothing but nature can cure, and if you have not violated her laws beyond a certain point, listen to and follow her instinctive calls, and you will recover without medicine; but if beyond this point you have passed, all the medicine in the world can not save you. They may sometimes mitigate your sufferings; but even that is questionable; I know they not unfrequently add to them. Let your food be fruit and vegetable, to the extent that nature demands, uncompounded and uncooked if preferred, the better; but if you must use flesh, let it be the flesh of unrestrained animals—those that are wild, and procure their food independent of man. Work enough to produce what you consume, unless you choose to live upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth. Clothe yourself just sufficiently to keep comfortable. Bathe enough to satisfy nature, and keep clean all over. If in the unnatural habit of using tea, coffee, tobacco, or liquor, abandon it by degrees, or, to use a common expression, "taper off," which you can most surely do if you will live as I have recommended. You know that these appetites are all acquired, and that when you first commenced this downhill course, they were most of them disagreeable, and some of them really disgusting and sickening, and that it was a long time before you could use them to the extent you now do; but this you have now attained by a regular progression. So then, just reverse this course, and progress back to your purer life. Do you say you can't and don't want to do it? Then I beg your pardon, you are not the one I am addressing.

I am aware that there are hundreds and thousands in and around the towns and cities now that would rejoice to secure that little home, but they have not the means to get it, and then get to it. I understand your condition very well: I know that flour is sixpence a pound, and every thing else in proportion; that coal is high and rent higher; but if you can possibly live and pay these prices, you must be earning something. Now for the sake of getting the only spot on God's earth where you can be independent, see if you cannot economize a little; and in the first place lay aside all superfluities, especially in dress. Can not many if not most of you, save nearly one-half in your clothing, and think just as well of yourselves? No matter what others think; a person who thinks well of himself pleases the most important personage he has any thing to do with. I would willingly take the job of clothing the working people of New York at one-half of what it now costs, I think, and do it just as comfortably. Then, in the matter of food, if a thousand of you would club together, and buy at wholesale, you would save some twenty-five cents on the dollar, I suppose, as all these retailers are supported by you. But you say we must have fresh meat and milk. My friends, I do better without them, or just as well, I am sure; for we have not used a pound of fresh meat through the summer, in my family, I believe, and none of us have had either cholera, or dysentery, or fever.

It would cost so much to get out West. Not so very much,—if you would go in the second-class cars, which you can do very comfortably and pleasantly, by so many of you going together as to fill up one car; and no doubt, any railroad company would give you a comfortable clean one, if you would fill it with passengers; and by going in company, you could save in many ways, such as moving baggage, procuring food, &c., and then by locating together, much might be saved in fencing, and money might in a great measure be dispensed with, which, if the love of it is the "root of all evil," it is one of the roots you had better not transplant in a new country and a new home. Were I personally acquainted with you, no doubt you would ask me if I thought it would be for your interest to go West? and whether I thought you would like it? Now the answering these questions is pretty difficult; but I will try and do it, by telling you what kind of persons I think are adapted to that country, and what are not. In the first place, those who are fond of farming on a large scale—who like to see the whole country covered with fields of grain and grass, who are fond of having or seeing great herds of cattle and hogs, and who desire to get up in the world in this way—get rich. Then there is another class who should go—"whose God is their belly"—whose Heaven consists in having animal food, abundant and cheap; and another class who, by constant and unremitting toil, can but just live;—those that have no home, renters, hirelings, &c. I have supposed that these three classes have but little ideality—a good comfortable home, with plenty to eat, being their chief end and aim.

There are a few persons who are not calculated for the West, and who would not be satisfied if they were to go there; they are of that class who have lived a quiet rural life—who have not been compelled to bow to toil like a beast of burden; who think much of their home, especially if that home is beautified by mountains, hills, dashing water-falls, and a great variety of fruit, and evergreen trees and shrubbery; whose health is good, and who have no great ambition to accumulate property or money, and who have great fondness for variegated and romantic scenery.

To those persons who have a little home, where they can produce all, or most of their food, and are making a living with a fair amount of labor, are healthy, and tolerably contented—I would say stay where you are; "let well enough alone," as in going to a new country you must encounter a thousand little evils, which you would otherwise escape; and in all probability you would not escape sickness, though you might not be very sick; still I must tell you that it would be remarkable if, in the course of a few years, you did not have a bilious attack, or a "slight brush of the ague." But if you are poor, and compelled to work for others, and desire a little more independence; somewhat ambitious—wishing to be your own master—and desire a good, fine farm, and have no great attachment to your eastern home, and are willing to encounter manfully the labors and trials incident to a new home in a new country—I would say go; there is no doubt but you will do well, especially if you will heed and follow the advice I have given you.

In a short time there will be an immense territory of the finest farming land opened in various sections of the West by railroads, that has hitherto been thought to possess but little value on account of the scarcity of wood, distance from market, &c. I would advise those going West to look for locations along those roads far out in the open prairie, as your prospect for health would be better than in the woods, or along the banks of creeks or rivers.

Should you wish to settle near the Mississippi River, or stop awhile and look around, you would find a good point for observation at Rock Island, and another at Keokuk. From the latter place you could conveniently examine a portion of three States, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

There may be hundreds of just as favorable points as the above, but being best acquainted with them, I should naturally call your attention to them, and can confidently say that I know of no better places, or where I would as soon settle in the West, as somewhere in their vicinity.

In this letter I have endeavored to give you the information I have got by experience; and though you may think but little of it now, should you go West, just take it along, as it is possible you might wish to look at it hereafter, as our opinions and views of things sometimes change.

In conclusion, I would say this is not written for criticism; but is merely a letter of a laboring man, and is designed only for such; and if understood, it is all the writer expects.

The Sin and Folly of Scolding.

"Fret not thyself to do evil."—Psalm xxxvii: 2.

1. *It is a Sin against God.*—It is an evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." That is, never fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, keep silence.

2. *It destroys Affection.*—No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love an habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principles may tolerate them—may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, or the noise of mosquitoes. Many a man has deen driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a peevish fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

3. *It is the Bane of Domestic Happiness.*—A fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder in a family is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine-tenths of all the domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this source. Mrs. A. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company; that her children give her so much trouble; that domestics do not like to work for her; that she cannot secure the good-will of young people. The truth is, she is peevish and fretful. Children fear her, and do not love her. She never gained the affections of a young person, nor ever will, till she leaves off fretting.

4. *It Defeats the end of Family Government.*—Good family government is the blending of authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed, it is the great secret of managing young people. Now, your fretters may inspire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but why? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children; she is severe enough upon their faults; she seems to watch them in order to find faults: she sneers at them; treats them as though they had no feelings; she seldom gives them a command without a threat and a long running fault-finding commentary; when she chides it is not done in a dignified manner; she raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, slaps their heads, &c. The children cry, pout, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband because he does not fall in with her ways, or in chime with her as chorus.

5. *Fretting and Scolding makes Hypocrites.*—As a fretter never receives confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now, children conceal as much as they can from such persons; they cannot make up their minds to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives, and wives from their husbands. For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and mosquitoes.

6. *It Destroys one's Peace of Mind.*—The more one frets the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret at, especially if he or she have the bump or order largely developed. Something will always be out of place; there will always be some dirt somewhere. Others will not eat right, look right, talk right. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. *It is a Mark of a Vulgar Disposition.*—Some persons have so much gall in their dispositions, are so selfish, that they have no regard to the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them; they make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to such influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling, and when they grow up they pursue the same course with their own children, or those entrusted to their management, and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting or sneering, taunting their husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding. For it is generally your low-bred people that are guilty of such things.

Condition of Canada, as compared with the United States, &c.

We give the concluding Extracts from the valuable Report of Mr. Wm. Hutton, in the last Census Return of Canada, volume the first.

It may, however, fairly be observed that Ohio exceeds the average of the whole United States, in the amount of butter per cow, 27 per cent., and in the amount of cheese, 133 per cent.; Upper Canada exceeds the average of the whole Union by about 9 per cent. in butter, but is very deficient in Cheese. The difference in the value of the yield of one cow in Upper Canada and Ohio, calculating the price of butter at 7½d. per lb., and the cheese at 5d., in both places, would be 16s. 10½d. in favour of Ohio, and the extra milk and whey would make 20s, supposing the returns to be correct, which there is no good reason for doubting. As a proof, however, if proof were necessary, that the climate of Ohio is much less severe than that of Canada, it may be stated that although she has ½ more horses, viz: 78,020—about 63,000 more young cattle, and 2⅓ millions more sheep, she produces less hay by 204,293 tons, and very much less straw and other fodder, even allowing that she has 29 times more corn stalks.

The increase in the production of the articles of butter and cheese in Canada, has notwithstanding been enormous, and we find that within the three years, 1849, 1850 and 1851, the amount of butter produced has, in the Upper Province, increased 372 per cent., and that of cheese during the same period, 233 per cent., which leads to the inference, that our milch cows are rapidly improving in quality. The Census Returns of the Lower Province, previous to the year 1851, are very deficient as to the amount of these articles.

The next most important feature in the difference between Ohio and Canada, is the number of their sheep, and the consequent value of their wool. Here, too, the amazing difference is difficult to be accounted for, but the fact should open the eyes of the Canadian farmers to their interest.

The number of sheep in Canada, in round numbers, is 1,600,000, in Ohio 4,000,000, although the number of acres *occupied* is very nearly the same, and the number of acres *cultivated* only about one-third greater than in our Provinces. In the value of wool alone the annual difference in favour of the former is £606,564
And in sheep at 7s. 6d. each it is 879,405
£1,485,969

the latter item, being capital, which, deducting the expense of keep, &c., pays at least 33 per cent. per annum, net profit, and allowing for increase in numbers every year, might fairly be calculated at fifty per cent.

It must, however, be observed; that notwithstanding the striking superiority of Ohio in this particular, the rate of increase in the number of sheep, as compared with that in the United States, would appear, from page 67 of Mr. Kennedy's Report, to be greatly in favour of Canada, for in ten years the increase in the States has been only 10 per cent., and in the weight of the fleece only 32 per cent., whereas in Canada the increase in wool has, in nine years, been 64 per cent., and that of sheep 35 per cent., showing an improvement in the weight of the fleece of not far off 30 per cent.

The average weight in Canada is found to be:

In Upper Canada..... 2¼ lbs.
In Lower Canada..... 2 7/16 "
In all Canada..... 2 1/16 "

whilst in the United States it is, as per page 67 of the Abstract, 2 1/16 or 2 3/16 lbs., shewing an excess in favour of Canada in the average of nearly 3 oz. per fleece. The proportion too in both countries, i. e., the whole United States and Canada, is about the same, being about 9 sheep to every 10 inhabitants. Upper Canada has about ten sheep to every 100 acres occupied; Lower Canada has 8, and the United States has 7 17/100.

With regard to horses, there are in both Canadas, according to the Census Returns 385,377, or very nearly one to every five inhabitants, and they have increased during the last nine years 48 per cent. In some counties the increase has been very much greater than this, for we find in Oxford an increase of 350 per cent., and in some townships in that county even 400 per cent, this would induce a belief that there was some great error in the Returns of 1842, and there seems to be no good reason why the number of horses should not have kept pace with the population; the wealth of the latter having also, during that time so materially increased. If in 9 or 10 years, the population has increased cent. per cent. it is almost unaccountable that the number of horses should not have increased in a similar ratio.

It is stated by the Census Superintendent, that in the United States, where Railways have been extensively constructed, the number of horses has been very much decreased, and according to the Abstract accompanying his last Report, the number in New York has decreased, by 26,566; in Pennsylvania by 13,000; in New England by 77,000, or more than 25 per cent., "while in all the States" (he remarks) "Railroad conveyance has almost superseded the use of horses for travelling purposes along main routes." He adds, "we would more readily attribute the apparent diminution to the omission to enumerate the horses in cities and towns than to any superseding of horse power."

There can be no doubt that this must be the reason for any apparent decrease, for the experience of other countries shews a very different effect, as produced by Railway travelling.

In Great Britain, the number of horses employed at the Great Railway Termini, and the numerous intermediate stations, very far exceeds the number formerly employed in the Stage and Posting Departments The facilities afforded by Railway communication, and the saving of time, combined with so much greater comfort, has led to an enormous increase of travellers, and the tens who formerly travelled between the chief cities and towns of a country, either on business or for pleasure, are now multiplied to hundreds. The main routes may be comparatively deserted, but it is difficult to believe that the construction of Railways, which must be fed at every point with their freights, living as well as dead, can have any other effect than an increase in the employment of horses.

The horse and mules of the whole Union constitute a proportion of 1 to 5 of the inhabitants. New York has only 1 to 7; Pennsylvania 1 to 6 7/10; and Ohio has 1 to 4 3/10 In the new States of the West, the increase in horses has kept pace with that of the population, and so also in Canada West the new townships shew a far greater increase than the older ones.

From this kind of comparison it will be seen that there are various branches of Agriculture well deserving of the increased attention of the Canadian farmer.

Ohio far exceeds Canada in Indian corn, butter and cheese, grass seed, wool, tobacco, and beef and pork.

Canada far exceeds Ohio in wheat, peas, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, hemp and flax, hops, maple sugar and potatoes; and also considering that Ohio has one-third more cultivated land, in total value of live stock. This bears a proportion of only 12¾ to 11, whilst the cultivated land in Ohio to that of Canada is as 10 to 7½.

In all the above enumerated articles, viz: live stock, grain, other farm produce, articles manufactured from flax, hemp and wool, beef and pork, Ohio exceeds Canada by £8,199,310, being very little over ⅓ more than the produce of Canada, and if the produce of the *Forest* be calculated, of which Canada exported in 1851, value for upwards of one million and a half of pounds, the relative wealth per acre would be in favour of Canada.

The ratio of increase of population in Ohio for 10 years, from 1840 to 1850, is 33 3/10 per cent.—that of Upper Canada, in the same period, has been 104 5/10 per cent.—that of Lower Canada for 7 years, from 1844 to 1851, has been 20 per cent.

When it is considered that there are 31 States, 1 District and 4 Territories, and that Ohio has 8 per cent. of the whole population of the Union,—8¾ per cent. of the grain of the whole Union except Rice,—and about 10½ per cent. of all other agricultural produce not manufactured, and 7 per cent. of butter, cheese, beef, pork and domestic manufactures of the whole Union, and that Canada equals Ohio in *arcable* produce, is there not good reason for expecting that Canada, with her more extended scope, and her more rapidly increasing population, will, in a very few years, make a much nearer approximation to the produce of the whole Union than Ohio does now.

As a *summary* of the inferences which may be drawn from this comparison between Ohio and the United States and Canada, and they are both numerous and important, the following brief remarks embrace those perhaps most worthy of notice:

1st. Canada should attend to the improvement of the breed of milch cows: the value of butter and cheese produced in Ohio from 47,000 fewer cows, and calculated at the same price in both places, being about 70 per cent. more than in Canada.

2nd. Canada should make more cheese. Ohio produces 760 per cent. more than Canada, and 28 per cent. more butter. Canada depends too much on foreign countries for her supply of cheese, and the demand for American cheese in Canada causes its production in such large quantities in Ohio. At present cheese is much the more profitable of the dairy produce. The value of cheese in Ohio, at 5d. per lb., is £433,740, against £57,037, the value of cheese in Canada at the same price—making a difference in favour of Ohio of £376, 703.

3rd. Canada should grow more clover and grass seed for which her climate is quite as well adapted as Ohio. Of these two articles, the later grows 130 per cent. more than Canada, making a difference of £80,000 against Canada, always bearing in mind that the cultivated land of Ohio is 33 per cent. more than that of Canada. The farmer should not be under the necessity of purchasing clover seed—the very purchase makes him sparing, and a field of wheat or barley should not be sown without seeding it down with 10 or 12 lbs. of red clover per acre. It is a fact equally consistent with practical experience and theoretical science that other things being equal, the acreable produce of wheat, barley and oats will be in proportion to the amount of clover seed grown and ploughed under, or consumed by stock on the farm. In regard to the other suggested improvements there may be some arguments against them on the score of climate, but in this no such can apply, for the climate of Canada is quite as good for the production of clover and grass seeds as that of Ohio. Frosts do not injure the seed and it may therefore be allowed to remain in the field late in the fall. A more extended growth of these articles would ensure an increased extent and richness of pasture, and would add to the quantities of butter and cheese.

4th Canada should keep more Sheep—the value of sheep and wool being both 40 per cent. higher in Ohio than in Canada, though the quality of sheep and weight of fleece is rather better in the latter, and the cultivated land of Ohio only 33⅓ per cent. more than in Canada.

In value of sheep, Ohio exceeds
Canada,..... £879,405
In value of wool..... 606,564
£1,485,969

5th. Canada should grow more Indian Corn. Ohio produces 2800 per cent. more than Canada, although the difference in the climate in the Upper Province does not warrant anything like so great a difference. The average acreable value is not quite so great as that of Wheat—the average crop of Wheat, sixteen bushels at 4s. is £3 4s., and 24 bushels of Indian Corn at 2s. 6d. is £3; but it should be remembered that wheat occupies the land two years and Indian Corn one, and requires more outlay for seed and labour than Indian Corn; and an acre of corn-stalks is more valuable than an acre of straw, and the condition of the land after corn is much better than after wheat

Taking all these matters into consideration, one acre of Indian Corn is as profitable as two acres of wheat where the climate is suitable for the growth of both.

6th. Canada should have fewer acres under wheat as well as more under Corn. There is too large a proportion of the land in Upper Canada under Wheat, nearly one fifth of the whole cultivated land, say 1/5.

In Ohio there is said to be only ⅛th of the cultivated land under wheat, but that is much to be doubted, as taking it at that, it gives only 12 bushels average per acre. It is very probable there is not more than 1/10 under wheat; this would leave the average 15 bushels per acre—the acres under different crops are not given in the U. S. Census. The wheat crop of Canada is nearly ⅛, say 7/8 of that of the whole United States and Territories. It is very doubtful whether she can maintain this proportion for many years without diminishing her acreable produce, unless the new clearances be very extensive.

7th. Canada might grow more tobacco. Ohio produces 850 per cent. more than Canada—and a large portion of Upper Canada is well calculated for its growth. In this article alone Ohio has £230,000 worth more than Canada.

Already the population of Canada is more than 1/7 of the Union—the area in square miles, exclusive of the territories, is one-sixth, and of course in acres the same—in occupied acres about 1/7—in growth of

wheat very nearly one-sixth of the whole Union—in barley more than one-fourth; in oats one-seventh, in buck wheat one-eighth; in all grain, including Indian corn, about $\frac{1}{7}$—exclusive of Indian corn, about one-sixth; of rice Canada has none, neither has Ohio; the whole Union produces 215,312,710 lbs., which at three pence per pound would be £2,691,408 in favour of the Union.

Even at present Canada compares most favourably in proportion to her population with the States, and when the railroads now in course of formation shall have united the whole British possessions in North America, the increased facilities and aroused and invigorated energies, and improving climate and more rapidly increasing population, and interminable water communication, and extensive fisheries, will, in a few years, enable the British North American possessions to make no unfavourable comparison with the Union, flourish as she may.

The whole area of the United States and territories is 3,230,572 square miles, which multiplied by 640, gives the number of acres 2,057,566,080, certainly a prodigious territory, but the British possessions in North America far exceed this.

The exact amount according to Allison is 4,109,630 square geographical miles, and the water in British America is 1,340,000 square miles—the whole terrestrial globe embrace about 37,000,000 square miles, so that British America contains nearly a ninth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the Globe—the number of acres is 2,630,163,200. Allison remarks that a very large portion is perhaps doomed to everlasting sterriity, owing to the severity of the climate—such is no doubt the case, but it should be recollected that as the country becomes cleared up, the climate improves, and that there are at present twenty or thirty millions of acres, to the successful cultivation of which the climate presents no insuperable barrier.

Two or three centuries ago, the Rhine used to be frozen, and the animals, the natives of the Northern regions, were abundant on its banks—how different is the case now. It will be so in British North America, with this difference, that the improving climate will keep pace with the vastly accelerated movements and more rapidly increasing numbers of the New World settlers.

The means that are taken by Government to promote immigration, and improve the Agriculture of the country, will stimulate progression to an indefinite degree. The formation of a Bureau of Agriculture is an important feature in the history of Canada, and the most important results may be expected from its labours. In industry and perseverance the Canadian farmer stands perhaps unrivalled, and it rests with those who have the power to assist him by the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which, unaided, he has no means of acquiring. The time has happily passed when a perseverance in old habits and prejudices was thought to be a virtue—let the results of science and the experience of our own and other countries, be placed within the reach of our industrial population, and a blessing will result to the individual and the country, with a certainty and speed unattainable without this aid, &c. &c.—*Old Countryman.*

European.

The Russian Forces.

A letter from the Crimea, of the 12th says:—the Russians forces are said to be distributed as follows:—At Perekop is encamped the corps of dragoons, a division of light cavalry, and various other detachments, amounting in all to 20,000 men, under the command of General Pawloff I. At Simpheropol there are about 45,000 men commanded by General Read. Near the Belbec, General Osten-Sacken's head-quarters have been placed, with 50,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol.

On the Tchernaya is encamped General Liprandi, with 18 000 men, and in the valley of Baidar is General Wagner, with 9,000 men. It appears that the first operation which General Osten-Sacken had executed, on his appointment to the chief command, was to have the heights along the coast occupied and fortified from Karabelnaya to the mouth of the Tchernaya. The heights on the left bank of the Alma have also been fortified, and this defensive system seems to show that not only in Baktchiserai the centre of the General's operations, but that a greater importance is attached to the communications of Baktchiserai with Sebastopol and with Arabat, than to those of that town with Perekop. The Russians, in fact, seems determined to defend to the last extremity the basin of the Salzir as well as the ground extending from Simpheropol to Kaffa, their intention being, to all appearance, to procure their provisions and stores from the side of Anapa, and their reinforcements from Perekop. Should the Allies think fit to enter into operations not immediately in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, it is not improbable that they will act against Baktchiserai, the centre of the Russian positions.

The Committee of Inquiry.

The Committe of Inquiry holds on its way with laudable diligence, and the spirit in which it has hitherto conducted its labours is satisfactory. Nothing has been uttered which can justly offend the EMPEROR of the FRENCH, or that does not reflect credit on his forces in the East. Like everything else seen through a mist, the Committee presented a huge deformity, exhibiting hoof and horn sufficient for deadly execution on all sides. But, as the monster has been approached, its apparent dimensions and capabilities for mischief have been greatly diminished. Neither the anticipated good, nor the dreaded evil will be realised. Upon the whole, there has not been much that is unrevealed,—of revelation, properly speaking, there has been very little. Facts previously alleged have been sifted, explained, and established; and many holes and corners have been lighted up, which must otherwise have remained unvisited by the public eye; but all the great leading points, facts, and circumstances were previously known. So far as the late Government is concerned, it bids fair to be a decided gainer by the inquiry. Very little, indeed, has been elicited at variance with the claims of zeal, integrity, and industry put in on behalf of Lord ABERDEEN and his colleagues. But little has yet appeared for which they, as individuals, have reason to blush. The manifold and undeniable evils which have prevailed in the East, have been the result of the defective system, irrational "routine," heartless stupidity, selfishness, or incapacity. One thing is clear: a nation that has effected a great reduction in its armies should beware of hastily proclaiming hostilities against a Power which lives only to cultivate military science, whose spirit is proudly martial, and whose people, to a man, may, at an hour's warning, be turned by the million into soldiers. Bad, miserably bad, as things have been with us, had the projects of Mr. Cobden been realised, we should have been in still worse circumstances. Mr. Cobden's views were, indeed the right ones, had the world been prepared for them; but it was not so. The madness of mankind continues. War, with all its waste, and all its woe rages. Peaceful nations must repel the aggressor, or be robbed, ruined, and trampled in the dust!—*British Banner.*

IMMENSE INUNDATION OF THE RHINE—SEVENTY VILLAGES SUBMERGED.—*Rotterdam*, March, 7.—Accounts from the provinces of Guelderland and North Brabant, state that in consequence of the driving ice of the rivers having fixed itself in various points into barricades, a vast quantity of territory lies now entirely under water. As many as seventy villages are submerged. At Arnheim, enormous dams have been constructed in all haste, to prevent the entire town being submerged. The Rhenish Railway, will, it is apprehended, become impassable. In the village of Veenendaal the water covers the tops of the houses, most of which will be left undermined and in ruins. In most places, however, the water has simply overflowed the dams, which have hitherto resisted the pressure of the accumulated waters. In those districts, should the damage continue to be so limited, the consequences will be but temporary, but in some cases the dams are broken, and the water has burst into the adjoining lands with a fatal and irresistible power,

In one instance, in a village near Dusseldorf, the inhabitants had not the time to effect their escape, before the waters dashed in, sweeping all before them, many poor creatures were drowned, though not so many happily, as under the circumstances might have been expected. To those who escaped, the only place of safety was in the highest stories of their dwelings; and many instances occurred of people being obliged to seek safety on the roofs of their cottages, whither no assistance could be conveyed to them in consequence of the enormous masses of ice dashing about on the surface of the encroaching waters. The village of Veenendaal has suffered severely;—the inhabitants have left—*i. e.* have been driven from—their home *en masse*, and may be seen bringing with them their children, their furniture, and what provisions they could save, seeking shelter in the neighboring villages.

In North Brabant the flood is not so general, but it has broken down the dykes, so that the damage caused will prove of a fearful character. Several bridges have been carried away, and the town of Bois-le duc is a diminutive island amidst a waste of water and ice. The surrounding villages are deserted, but when the dykes are repaired they will again, for the most part, be habitable. In one village, however, twenty houses were at once swept away by the flood, and seven of their occupants were drowned. It is 144 years ago since Holland was before visited with a similarly destructive flood.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

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Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket,
Indianapolis—Rev. William Douglass.
These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

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Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John G. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleavelund, " H Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

☞ MR. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto, and vicinity.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINET *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

Gaines' last Letter on "en masse" Emigration.

The interest expressed in the Emigration question has determined the brief review we here give, and which we may continue next week, of Mr. Gaines' last letter against *en masse* emigration. The letter in question would have received earlier attention, had not a press of duties made it impossible. In attempting the slightest examination possible, and yet, the most extended under the circumstances, it cannot be supposed that a defence of the *en masse* theory will be given, other than incidentally, as "Gaines," by avoiding the issue, has left nothing for us to defend. Neither can we be expected to wade through "Shakspeare and the Ancients," to present to our readers a conglomeration, equalled only by Sue's nondescript dish, as a proof of our position, when the contradictory positions taken by Gaines, himself, furnish material for the refutation needed.

The first point made is, that the Fugitive Slave Law is a blessing.

If the law in question has been ignored by the people, if the anti-slavery sentiment of the North is strong enough to make it void, why is it necessary for fugitives to proceed to Canada, or why does not the anti-slavery feeling protect them? If every one who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were doomed to remain at home after the next election, that fact would furnish no evidence of an anti-slavery sentiment in this case. The rights of white men had been invaded; a solemn compact entered into with white Americans had been broken; the people when opposing its operation, only attempted to shew their sense of the injustice done them. Mr. Gaines knows full well that the strongest Anti-Nebraska advocates are those who, like Horace Greely, "want no more ebony editions, no more black republics;" those who say, give them "the whole of the West Indies," if you please, but at all events, get them off the continent; that is the kind of Anti-Slavery sentiment which has been called forth,—a kind which has always existed,—that which defends the colored man, incidentally, if at all, when the rights of white men are invaded; the kind which assumed renewed activity by the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. Who will say that the people of the North were not cognizant of the fact, that the system of slavery, as carried on at the South, is more injurious in its effects than the Fugitive law? Is the prospective rendition to slavery of persons, with a trial by jury, more horrifying, more wicked than that of keeping millions in such a state? Are the proceedings of the United States Commissioners any more farcical, any more wicked?—are the Marshalls and their aids any more despotic?—are they invested with any more, *with as much* power as the master, from which the Fugitive escapes? Is the agony of mind experienced by the fugitive, from the time of his arrest to the period of his delivery to his master, any more intense than that experienced by the slave, on his journey northward? What then constitutes the abominable feature of that much talked of law? It is not that those apprehended will not have the benefit of trial by jury—not that they shall be "delivered up on claim," but that they are to be plunged into American slavery—that "sum of all villanies;" this constitutes its soul-crushing feature.

Having, therefore, before us the fact of a state of oppression into which those coming under the influence or within the reach of the Fugitive law can be plunged, it is that, we maintain, which gives character to it, and which at the same time enables us to prove the truth of the assertion, that it is only an indignant feeling at the invasion of the rights of white men, which has caused the demonstrations against the law throughout the "Union," whenever and wherever they took place. Colored men's rights had been disregarded for centuries; the system of slavery, in all its horrors, was unheeded; but the moment that the Fugitive law was proclaimed, denying Northern men the right to extend the hand of charity to whoever *they* please, or commanding them on penalty to aid in enforcing it, then came the opposition of men who felt *their* rights invaded. Any one taking the trouble to look over the proceedings of meetings on that subject, and the papers published at that time, will bear witness to the correctness of our views.

Mr. Gaines' "parody on his Saxon story, will not be received in the sense in which he intends it. Northern men "are proud of the abolition name," when they have judgment enough to discern their *own* interests, and know that the term will be so understood.

The Uncle Tom literature, so triumphantly brought forward, with which to cap the climax, on northern sentiment, so far from proving a regard for the colored man, is another evidence of our position. In most of those works the heroes and heroines are nearly white; their fair complexion and flowing locks are made to stand forth as the prominent feature of the picture. That northern sympathy is enlisted more readily when "white fugitives" come among them, is a subject of frequent remark; let a dozen blacks pass northward, and the fact may be recorded; but the advent of one in whose lineaments *Sazon* parentage can be clearly traced, gives free play to the *abolition* sentiment of more than ninety one-hundredths of the papers devoted to "black manity." Uncle Tom's Cabin, deemed the greatest of its kind, is a clear exponent of SUCH liberal tendencies. Uncle Tom, the representative of the *black* man, has the position thought to be the best for his class: he suffers, submits, and dies. George Harris who represents the mixed races, rebels, escapes, and flies to a land, on this continent, where freedom reigns; but is suddenly seized with a desire to labor in a "greater field of usefulness"(?)—although more nearly allied to the European, he must go to the land of his fathers,(?) to assist in regenerating it.

Superficial observers may be carried away by specious appearances, but diligent searchers after the causes of things, cannot fail to be convinced of the truthfulness of our remarks. If a genuine regard for the colored man is so universal, how does Mr. Gaines account for the secret combinations which are now numerous all over the northern States, for the purpose of paralyzing the efforts of colored persons to acquire real estate, and to keep lucrative employments beyond their reach? We do not look for an answer to this question, but suppose that Mr. Gaines will say: "All men are born free and equal; but it does not follow that all men are equal in a state of society"—a reply having as much connection with the present question, as the one to which it was given. We asked Mr. Gaines a direct question; we wished to know why the colored higher classes in the States did not associate with whites of the same class? but when we look for a direct answer, there stands the quotations above given, which is a fair specimen of Mr. G.'s method of reasoning.

When Mr. G. began his series, we supposed that he was going to enlighten us on the subject of an *en masse* emigration to Canada, we were waiting to see reasons in proof of the fallacy of the doctrine; but they did not appear; the whole series, with the exception of the concluding part of the last, is occupied with a one-sided view of the condition of the free colored people of the States, and an attempt to make intelligent readers believe that Canada is in no better condition than the States. Talk of colored Canadians needing a certain combination of circumstances to elevate them, *they are already elevated*; they have only to go on progressing as do those around them; the moment they set foot on the soil, they stand up as British freemen; who can be more elevated?—that moment they stand as highly elevated above the colored men of the States as British liberty is in advance of American liberty. S.

☞ Thirty-nine fugitives arrived at Windsor, within the two weeks ending April 18th. A letter from that place will be given next week.

Correspondence.

NILES, *Mich*, *29th Feb.*, 1855.

MISS M. A. SHADD,—I have the pleasure of sending you a few more names for your paper. I wish you would send the papers soon, for it has been some time since I got their names; the reason for the delay is, I lost my list of subscribers. If any one should send to you for a paper, saying that they have paid me, please send it to them, and charge the same to me.

Very truly yours, in great haste,
COSTUS S. DEPP.

MISS M. A. SHADD,—I hope you will send these subscribers their papers. I should have sent their names long since, had it not been for high water. I am in Iowa State at this time, lecturing on Slavery.

Please publish these letters in your paper.

Yours, &c.
COSTUS S. DEPP.

REMARKS.

Our readers will remember a statement made some time since, respecting Mr. Depp. We give the above two letters in explanation of tardiness on his part, as an act of justice. Mr. D. was an Agent part of last year, and, as a part of his movements then was not and has not been explained, we removed him from our list. Since then, he volunteers to act without receiving remuneration; of course, under such circumstances, we are not responsible to parties, though we should get their names, if we do not get the money; and indeed in no case are we, for payments should be cash, and in money that we can dispose of.

For the Provincial Freeman.

NO III.

TORONTO, April 17, 1855.

DEAR MADAM,—When I closed letter No. II, I had under consideration the merits and demerits of one of the two political parties in this Province, viz.: the Tory and Conservative, which I shall treat as one in the further discussion of this subject. It has ruled both in England and Canada, through many critical periods, and has steered the old ship safe through many breakers. Its most ardent friends, however, are willing to admit, that it has its faults, and has made many false steps; but there is nothing perfect that is sublunary. And those faults may be mainly attributed to a zeal for the maintenance of British principles and the supremacy of British institutions, than a desire to despotism; and these commend that party to the colored people rather than otherwise; for the temporal salvation of the colored people in America depends on the maintenance of British principles and institutions in America. It has done much to maintain them in this Province; and when assailed by external and internal foes, whose object was to wrest this noble Province from the excellent position it occupies, as a part of the finest Empire in the world, that party stood forth and defended it against its assaults. The result is, that the Province remains to this day in the possession of the most liberal nation on earth; and it is now affording protection and freedom to thousands of refugees from the despotism of the model republic; were it not for that, in all probability the African race would not now have one inch of ground on which to stand in America.

In 1812, when she thought England too much engaged in Europe to pay much attention to her, the United States cowardly and meanly seized upon that occasion to declare war against England, in hopes of taking Canada from her. Her forces were met by the Loyalists of this Country, and she was defeated in her object—they were Tories and Conservatives.

Again, in 1837 and '38, a rebellion broke out in this Province, the object of whose leaders was, its annexation to the United States—(some of whom are now in high places, by the influence of another party, though they are none the less to be dreaded.) They were met again by the Loyalists, and defeated. There is no doubt but there are those who are not now in the Tory and Conservative ranks, who bore a conspicuous part in defending this Province in those trying times; but that does not the less entitle that party to the confidence of the colored people who are most interested in the maintenance of British connexion. If it shall be found, that after both parties have been weighed, that the balances turn in favour of the Tory and Conservative party, while, on the other hand, if the support of British institutions should turn in favour of the Reform party, (the doings of which I shall notice when done with the Tory,) the colored people should hesitate not a moment in their choice, but take side with that party which is the most steadfast in British principles; so far, I see no leaning on the part of the Tory and Conservative party, as a party towards Republicanism or Republican institutions, to the exclusion of British institutions.

Yours, &c.
A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

NO. III.

The Black Swan in Baltimore--Narrative --Escapes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11th, 1855.

The Black Swan (Miss Elizabeth T. Greenfield), the celebrated *artiste*, gave four Concerts, last week, in the City of Baltimore; on which occasions she succeeded triumphantly, and gave great satisfaction and delight to her large and fashionable audiences, and was frequently encored. The tune of the Baltimore Press relative to her performances—Pro-Slavery, as they are,—manifested towards her, however, quite a respectful attitude, and not a few gentlemen and ladies "conquered their prejudices," and made "calls" upon the gifted vocalist, during the few days she remained in their midst. Considering the fact of her being in a slave-holding State—in the very heart of its most horrid prejudice—her entertainments were pre-eminently successful.

During the past few months, she has repeatedly given Concerts in this City, (Philadelphia,) to the lovers of music, charging from fifty cents to one dollar, admission; and notwithstanding the custom of Philadelphians towards those with whom she is identified in complexion, she has been enthusiastically received, and has elicited from the press, as well as from her audiences, much applause. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the same degree of attention and laudation has been lavished upon her, under existing circumstances, as there would have been if she had happened to have sprung from the "Saxon" race, especially if she could claim to be a "White American." Still there is great reason for encouragement, on the part of such among us who may be aiming to cultivate their talents, as may be abundantly proved in regard to the subject under present consideration, when the fact is borne in mind, that Miss Greenfield has arisen to her present pre-eminent position entirely by her own efforts—having had to contend with no ordinary embarrassments and obstacles during her whole career—the question spontaneously presents itself—What, therefore, might not many others among us accomplish, in some direction or other, by applying our attention and minds, as faithfully as she has done, to the improvement of intellect? Doubtless, mountains of prejudice, with thousands of other barriers now in our road, would soon be removed, and a changed state of things would be witnessed. There is no use of concealing this fact, however much reason we may have for condemning the oppressor.

Miss G. is about publishing a book, in which will be embraced a narrative of her life, especially her public career in this country and Europe. Doubtless there will be no small amount of curiosity and interest manifested on the part of the public, to know something more definitely than they have hitherto had the chance of gaining, of this extraordinary lady, which will in all probability cause the book to be of great demand. Of what will be its probable literary merits, I am not prepared to speak, but will venture to say, it will do no discredit to the authoress.

I have a brief paragraph of news, which I suppose will not be uninteresting to some of the Fugitive readers of the *Provincial Freeman*, if others should fail to be gratified with it. I will relate it in substance, as it was told to me by reliable friends. A few days since, *Two Pieces of Merchandize* (a Slave Mother and her little Child) were, at the City of Richmond, Va., placed on board of the steamer *Jamestown*, (running from the city above-named to New York), in charge of the Captain, to be safely delivered to a certain individual in Norfolk. The Captain informed the Mate of the disposition that was to be made of the *property*, then allowed himself to be fully absorbed in solemn meditation over the death of a very near and dear friend; hence, on the arrival at Norfolk, the property was not thought of: and on the steamer came, acting the noble part of a regular U. G. R. R. The cook (a colored man) having his "top eye open," kept quiet till the steamer had fairly reached New York, then quietly procured a carriage, and apprised the property that it was at liberty to assume a more independent air; consequently, it was not unconscious of the value of time; and lo! to the utter amazement of the Mate, it was seen making quick paces in the direction of the carriage. The Mate by this time fully realized the awful situation his bad memory had plunged him into, and knowing the offence to be one of an unpardonable nature, he hailed after the property, (which by the way had by this time fairly assumed the character of mother and daughter,) exclaiming that the steamer would be ruined!—would unquestionably be captured on her return! He very kindly offered the mother $100, if she would go back, in order that the threatened wrath of his Southern Master might be averted; but the mother remained deaf to his entreaties; consequently, he sought to enlist the influence of his Cook in the matter, by offering another $100; but the Cook very nobly declined. Of course he was told, if he did not aid in the matter, he, too, would be "*ruined*" on his return. Whereupon he replied, flatly, that he did not intend to return, but wanted his money, right away; further adding, that the woman's liberty was "worth millions," &c. Finally, the Mate had to relinquish his claim, feeling no doubt that he would have a very awful account to render on his return to Richmond.

Of late we have had some very extraordinary cases of escapes, by the "regular lines," of whom it would not be prudent in me to speak plainly; suffice it to say, however, that most of the slaves, at this day, as far as I have had opportunities of learning, have deeply thought on the subject of their freedom. Of Canada, and other places of retreat—strange as it may seem—they know much, and many very early in life begin to take measures by which to escape. Some of the bravest "specimens of humanity" that I have ever seen from the South, have come under my notice recently. How many thrilling chapters one might gather from listening to the recitals of some of these liberty-loving captives.

Bishop Nazerey and his lady arrived in this City from Toronto, yesterday; bring good health, and also favourable reports of affairs in Canada—the *Provincial Freeman* not excepted.

W. S.

United States.

The Philadelphia M. E. Conference Pro-Slavery.

This body has been in session, for several days, at Lancaster. On the 5th, Bishop Waugh presented the resolutions of the Wisconsin Conference, and those of the North Ohio Conference, asking the concurrence of this body in recommending to the next General Conference, resolutions touching a change of the Disciplinary rule on Slavery.

The resolution of the Wisconsin Conference read as follows:

Resolved, That we request the next General Conference, so to alter the general rules in our Discipline on Slavery, as to read—"the buying, selling, or holding a human *being as a slave.*"

This resolution was not concurred in by a vote of *one hundred and thirty-four*—none for concurrence.—The North Ohio Conference, reads as follows:

"The buying or selling of human beings with an intention to enslave such person, or holding any person in slavery, when emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave."

On this resolution, the following was the vote of the body:

Concurrence, eleven; non-concurrence, *one hundred and twenty-four.*

The present rule of the Discipline on this subject against Slavery, reads as follows:

"The buying or selling of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them."

To prove still further that the Conference is bound and *wedded*, heart, and soul, to the buyers and sellers of human bodies and souls, we give the following resolutions, reported by the Conference Committee on Colonization, which were adopted:

1. That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

2. That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

3. That we will also co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the Conference which lies within the boundaries of those States.

4. That we will preach, if practicable, on the subject of African Colonization, on the Sabbath immediately succeeding the 4th of July of this year.

Oh, for a back-bone in both Church and State!—*Olive Branch.*

Atrocious Outrage.

The Washington *Star* says that great excitement has been caused in that city by the discovery that a number of colored people, most of them free, and all of good character, have been found assembled in and belonging to a council, the principal object of which was to purchase the freedom of a young woman whom her owner was willing to sell. The entire party was arrested, 24 in number, all but four being free. The law which prohibits the assembling of colored people, slave or free, the smallest fine of which is *five dollars*, was read to them, and each one was searched and questioned. The articles found were a Bible, Senaca's Morals, Life in Earnest, scraps of poetry in manuscript, the printed constitution of a society called 'The Daughters of Jerusalem,' the object of which was stated to be 'to relieve the sick and bury the dead,' a set of regalia, and a subscription paper for the liberating fund, upon which were the names of Hon. Gerrit Smith, $30, paid, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, $5, Hon. J. R. Giddings, $1 and also the names of several of the respectable citizens of Washington. Nothing whatever was found to implicate the negroes in crime, yet four of them were sent to the work-house, one received *six lashes!* and the rest were compelled to pay a fine and costs of $3 58 cts., each.

And this atrocious outrage is perpetrated, in the name of law, at WASHINGTON!!—*Liberator.*

We find a statement in the Baltimore *Sun*, which we presume to be correct, to the effect that Richard Wynn and Alfred Woodley, who were part of the crew of a vessel which loaded some time ago in Roanoke river, were tried lately in Bertie county, North Carolina, on a charge of receiving and secreting a slave on board the vessel, with a view to his abduction; that the captain had discovered the fugitive, and caused the two sailors to be arrested; that Wynn was acquitted, but Woodley was found guilty, and will have to suffer the penalty of death. If a thousand dollars, or its value in any other description of property had been stolen, the penalty would not be so great; nay, had a child, a daughter of one of the most esteemed citizens, been stolen and foully dealt with, the life of the outlaw would be sacrificed. But rendering assistance and succour to a slave who wished to fly from slavery, is to be punished with death!—*National Era.*

A BRITISH RECRUITING OFFICER ARRESTED.—Last week the marshal of Philadelphia arrested, in this city, an officer of the British army, charged with having been engaged, contrary to the statute, in recruiting persons as soldiers for the service of a foreign power.—*Life Illustrated.*

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Three Irishmen were walking on the Niagara Falls Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon, about half a mile above Tonawonda, where a deep cut had been made through five or six feet of snow, to make a passage for the cars, when they heard the wistle of the engine. Two of them got away by running, while the third named Delany, was caught between the bank and the engine, whirled in under the wheels, and was actually torn limb from limb. He presented a horrible spectacle, his head being cut entirely off. An inquest was held, and a verdict given in accordance with the circumstance.—*Buffalo Express.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Buffalo *Republic* learns that the four o'clock train from Niagara Falls, on Tuesday afternoon, ran upon an Irishman, name unknown, about half a mile from the place where the Irishman, Delany, was killed some three weeks since. He was seen by the engineer making motions for him to stop, as he could not get off the track. The engineer did his best to stop the train, but it caught the poor fellow and he was carried along the track some distance before the train could be arrested. When found, his head was partially under the cow-catcher and his body on top, and his heels thrown up against the pilot. He was so badly injured that he has since died of his wounds.

ANOTHER GRACE DARLING.—During the night of November 26th, last, in a thick snow storm, the wind blowing a heavy gale down the lake, the water chilled and making ice fast, the Canadian schooner *Conductor*, Captain Hackett, struck on the bar outside of Long Point Cut, on the island side, beat over and filled with water immediately, some distance from the shore, the sea making a complete breach all over her, driving the crew into the rigging for their lives. In the morning, at daylight, they were discovered clinging to the wreck by Mrs. Margaret Becker, a trapper's wife, the sole inhabitant on that end of the island, her husband being over on the main land. She immediately went down abreast of the vessel on the beach, and built a large fire of logs, made some hot tea, and prepared some food for them in case they reached the shore, and to refresh and encourage their drooping spirits by showing them succour was at hand. All that long day, with the tempest raging around her, did that heroic woman watch the poor suffering seamen clinging to the rigging of the wreck. Just at nightfall the Captain called to the mate, who was on the other side of the rigging, that they would all perish if they had to remain in the rigging another night, and that he was going to attempt to swim ashore, if he succeeded, the rest could follow him; if he drowned, they could cling to the rigging and run their chances. He leaped overboard and struck out. As he reached the undertow and backwater, his strength failing, and chilled and benumbed with cold, he would certainly have been drowned had not the woman gone to his rescue. She waded in through the surf up to her neck, grasping him and dragging him out safely. The balance of the crew then followed him one by one with the same result, this noble woman breasting the sea, and meeting and dragging them out singly as they came ashore! being in the main, instrumental in saving the whole crew. Such noble conduct deserves more than a passing notice. She is a woman of the most humble position in life, but showed herself on this occasion a true heroine, and possessed of the noblest qualities of heart and soul.—*Buffalo Advertiser, Feb.* 28.

☞ The baby that gained the prize at the show in Onio, last fall, was born in Canterbury, England, whence its father emigrated when it was only eleven months old. "The most glorious and unparalleled baby in the world" turns out to be a little Britisher, after all! Beef and beer laid the foundation of his infant constitution. Jonathan was "darn'dly taken in" by by that "native young one."

Provincial.

PETITION

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, complaining of certain grievances with respect to the issuing of Patents, and praying an examination.—Mr. LARWILL.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled, for the Province of Canada.

The Municipal Council of the County of Kent beg leave most respectfully to state to your Honorable House, that the manner in which the Crown and Clergy Lands in this County have been disposed of for some years past has been most injurious to the welfare of this County, whole blocks having been taken up by a few individuals to the exclusion of the actual settler, thereby keeping the County back for years from the improvements and benefits consequent upon acutal settlement. Your Petitioners believe that the evils complained of can in a great measure be laid to the charge of the late incumbent in the Crown Land Office in this County, against whom the following acts of injustice and erring can be established: 1st, That *bona fide* intending settlers have called at the Office of the Crown Land Agent in Chatham, for information as to Crown Lands in Kent, at the disposal of the Resident Agent; that certain lots, have been pointed out to them for sale; that the applicants for the purchase thereof have, after seeing the lots, been questioned by the Agent as to the quality and condition of the land; after having obtained such information, the Agent has informed the applicant that the lands had been sold to other parties while applicants were viewing the lands; that the applicants' information as to the value of the lands had been taken advantage of by the Agent for other parties than the applicants from whom the information as as to the value, &c., was first levied.

2nd. That the Crown Lands, and especially Clergy Lands, have been sold when they have been in the actual occupation of settlers, without an offer being made to such settlers to purchase the same by the Crown Land Agent, so that the purchaser has not only acquired a lot of wild land, but a cleared farm into the bargain, at the expense and labour of the poor settler, with or without the cognizance of the Crown Land Agent.

3rd. That the Crown and Clergy Lands have been disposed of in large blocks, without due consideration for the interest of the Crown and the public good, at such low prices, that the first speculators who purchased have re-sold them again to other speculators within a period of a few months, at advances on the price paid varying from fifty to one hundred per cent.; notices of land for sale of Clergy and Crown Lands, not having been properly advertised or published through the County, as in common justice they ought to have been.

4th. That it has been customary in the Agency here to record the names of applicants for lots in a book, with the promise that they should be notified when the lots would come into market, for which the sum of five shillings currency was charged, and that instances have come to the knowledge of your Petitioners where several applicants have paid for the same lot each the sum of one dollar.

That in consequence of the above mentioned want of judgment or direliction of duty on part of the person in charge of the Crown Land Department in this County, grievous wrong and injury has been done to its inhabitants and to parties desiring to settle thereon; that the public interest has greatly suffered, inasmuch as land that might have been bought directly by actual settlers at a moderate price, is now being purchased from speculators at double the price charged by the Crown, whereby it is manifest that both the Crown and the actual settler have been wronged.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly but earnertly request that your honorable House would be pleased to stay the issue of Patents, and to appoint Commissioners who shall have full power to summon and examine witnesses on oath, touching the grievances which your Petitioners have referred to.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES SMITH,
Warden.

Council Chamber,
25th January, 1855.

Brantford and Buffalo Railroad, Heavy Damages.

: At the Brant assizes, last week, the case of "Batchelor vs. the Railroad Company," was tried before His Honor Judge Draper, and damages to the amount of £6,178 17s. 6d. was awarded. From the report of the trial in the Brant *Herald*, we learn that the plaintiff, Batchelor, is a resident of Illinois, U. S., and while a passenger over the road, last summer, a collision took place, by which he had both of his legs broken—one was subsequently amputated, the other is permanently injured. His sufferings were of the most excrutiating description, and he is now incapacitated from any active pursuit. Mathew Crooks Cameron, Esq., of Toronto, brought the action, and displayed great ability in conducting the case. Mr. Galt, Q. C., defended the company. While we regret that any mismanagement on the part of the company's servants should result in so great a misfortune to any passenger, and thus make them liable for so large a sum, we are rejoiced that a Canadian jury did substantial justice to a foreigner, in a strange country.—*Prototype.*

Supposed Murder at Hamilton.

We learn from our Hamilton correspondent, that on Tuesday morning last, the body of a man, bearing numerous marks of violence, was found lying in the water in Burlington Bay, near the Suspension Bridge. The body was identified as that of a teamster, formerly in the employment of Nixson & Swales, wharfingers.

About two months since deceased was despatched with a load of goods to Wellington Square, and on his return, it appears he stopped for a short time at a tavern kept by a person named Skuce, immediately adjoining the Suspension Bridge; while there two men asked him if he would permit them to ride with him on his way home, which request was not granted, and an altercation ensued. Since that period no tidings have been received of him, his horses returning home without a driver. A quantity of money and a valuable watch remained on the body of the unfortunate man, a proof that he was not assaulted with intent to rob, but from malevolent feelings.—*Globe, April 19th.*

NIAGARA, April 18, 1855.—The town of Niagara was this morning, about a quarter before seven o'clock, visited by a fearful hurricane. The night had been very stormy, with thunder and heavy showers of rain. A little before the hour referred to, the sky assumed a sea-green colour, succeeded in a few minutes by a clear white, which indicated the presence of the hurricane. The rush of wind lasted about five minutes, and was at its height not more than one minute. But the damage it did was tremendous.

It struck the Niagara Car Works, and in an instant levelled two large finishing shops, each 175 feet by 50, containing a number of new cars, and took the roofs partly off some of the other buildings. A large new frame 200 feet by 70, intended for a foundry, and ready to be enclosed, was piled in a mass. The engine house of the Erie and Ontario Railway was very much twisted, and the large wood shed nearly destroyed.

Throughout the town the damage was very great—roofs, fences, and chimneys blown down in all directions. The St. Andrew's Church received great injury—a third of the roof and gallery inside were swept away. Graves and Pruden's large Daguerrean Saloon was turned over two or three times, and is a complete wreck.

The loss to Messrs. Brainerds, Pierson & Co. is great, but the amount has not yet been ascertained. We learn however, that their principal building, containing their machinery, is not injured except the roof, and that it will be in operation again in two days, and their other buildings will be replaced temporarily, so that their whole works may again be in operation in ten days from this time.

It happened most providentially that the day had been set apart as the Fast Day, else we should have had to lament the loss of from 50 to 100 lives in the Car Factory. As it is, thank God, neither life was lost, nor any person severely injured.

We have not heard, up to the present hour, whether the hurricane extended far. It came directly from the north, and apparently struck the ground at intervals.

A child of Mr. P. Conlin, flour dealer, Adelaide street, was run over by a horse and buggy last evening, and miraculously escaped with but a slight cut on the head.

A boy apparantly about 14 years of age, an apprentice to a shoemaker here, was found dead in the flume, at Gilmore & Co.'s, Mills, *Port Hope*, supposed to have been there for some six weeks, as he left his employer at that time and was believed to have absconded.

LIGHTNING.—The crash of thunder which so shortly, sharply, and decisively frightened some of our citizens from the study of their bohea, yesterday evening, was accompanied by a flash of lightning which, in its descent, tore some of the stone ornaments from the eastern cross of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Church Street. The stone separated from the base of the cross was sufficiently large to have occasioned serious damage to any person with whom it might have come in contact, but we are happy to say that no injury, save to the base of the cross, occurred.—*Globe, April 20*

PATRIOTIC FUND.—Crowland, a rich township, refuses to contribute one farthing! Some black crows here! A few mechanics and laborers in the village of Chippewa, in the employment of O. T. Macklem, Esq., nobly contributed as follows: Office, £17 17s. 6d.; Stove works, £19 5s.; steam engine works, £8 17s. 6d.; Tannery, £4. 15s.—total, £50 15s. Long may this establishment flourish, and prosperity attend the patriotic band that have done honor to Chippewa!

Humberstone has contributed £100, and old Stamford £100. In both these townships the sentiments expressed by the different speakers indicated a truly British spirit, and such exhibitions will, ere long shame such people as the Crowlanders into a sense of propriety, if not of patriotism.—*Prototype.*

Hedgerows.

There seems to be a remarkable backwardness among our Canadian farmers in preparing for the impending scarcity of wood, a scarcity so great that thousands of miles of snake-fences, now rapidly decaying, can never be replaced by similar materials. Our poor opinion is, that Agricultural Societies should do everything in their power to encourage the planting of clumps of trees for shade, and shelter, and firing, and also hedge rows, a fence far superior in every respect to the present fence of cedar rails.

To say that hedge rows won't grow, is an unmitigated nonsense. Near Newmarket are hawthorn fences twenty feet high, which, if properly trimmed, would have made a fence as good as any old country farmer could desire to have.

In this very city on Wellington street, and at a few yards east of the Don Bridge, and many other places, are proof to confirm our statement. The materials, too, are at hand. The Plains of Abraham produce a thorn admirably adapted for the purpose. The States produce the Osage Orange and the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, or Buckthorn—and we have the Beech.

West of England farmers will recollect that in Devonshire and Cornwall there are thousands of miles of hedges made with the beech *dwarfed* down. At George Lesslie's excellent nursery can be seen a hedgerow of the Buckthorn, perhaps, the best material we have for a fence. Cattle will not touch it, and it bears the knife better than other plants.

But in this as in most Canadian matters, the hand to mouth system prevails. To-day is all we care for—to-morrow is unthought of, and unheeded!

To this subject we shall soon recur again, and in the mean time we invite the attention of Professor Buckland and Sheriff Treadwell to the following offer which we made 18 months since, and now repeat, that we will give—

1. A Silver Medal of ten dollars value to the person who shall plant and maintain the best hedgerows on his farm.

2. Another of similar value to the person who shall plant clumps of trees about his property for ornament, shade, and shelter.

3. Another of the same value to any person who shall plant trees most judiciously for shade and shelter round his homestead.—*Anglo Canadian.*

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1¼	1	1	....	21¼
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅜	1	4	....	26⅜
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅝
0	4	....	6¾	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31¾
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅜	1	8	....	33½
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11¾	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38½
0	8	....	13½	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅜	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16¾	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18¾	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19½	5	0	....	1 00

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4		£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 20, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	43	9	a	45	0
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	40	0	a	42	0
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	10	9	a	10	7
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	a	0	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	6	a	5	0
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	0	a	3	1
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	3	a	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	7	6	a	15	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	35	9	a	40	0
Hay—per ton	130	0	a	135	0
Straw—per ton	50	0	a	67	6
Cordwood—per cord	20	0	a	26	6
Beef—per 100 lbs	32	6	a	37	6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	32	6	a	37	6
Bacon—per 100 lbs	40	0	a	45	0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	5	a	0	0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4½	a	0	5
Land—per lb	0	7	a	0	9
Tub Butter—per lb	0	10	a	0	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	3	a	1	6
Eggs—per dozen	1	3	a	1	6
Turkeys—each	3	9	a	7	6
Geese—each	2	6	a	3	1
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	4	0	a	0	0
Potatoes—per bushel	5	6	a	4	0
Turnips—per bushel	1	6	a	2	0
Onions—per bushel	6	0	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	10

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Pewer-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

New Advertisements.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

CAUTION!!!

FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, lisen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

A BRICK HOUSE TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE, on the North Side of Adelaide Street, opposite the new Court House, occupied at present by N. C. McIntyre, Esq., suitable for a Dwelling House, or for Offices.

Possession given on the 15th of May.

☞ Apply to W. R. Abbott, corner of Terauly and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Toronto February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & REID

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq

Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room, will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

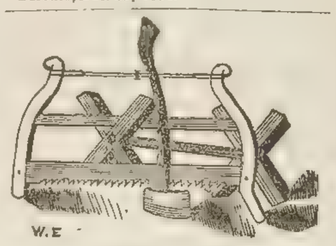
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M. 1.35	A.M.	A.M. 12.05
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12.05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	- -	9.25	- -	- -	3.35	
Fairchild's Creek	- -	10.00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	- -	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	- -	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	- -	10.25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	- -	10.45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	- -	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	- -	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	- -	P.M. 12.10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	- -	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	- -	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	- -	P.M. 12.05			
Wardsville	- -	- -	12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M. - -	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8.20	- -	2.25	- -	P.M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	- -	5.30	
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	- -	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	- -	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	- -	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	- -	8.10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15				
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40				
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	- -	9.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50					
Grimsby	12.40	4.20					
Beamsville	12.15	4.40					
Jordan	1.10	5.00					
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40					
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Aispice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Starch, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar Refiners', in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars or other Sugars rendered by any process equivalent thereto, eight shillings and sixpence per cwt

Sugar Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran, shorts and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, brisiles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs; wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, moss poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Bread-stuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].		
2d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.	
3d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.	
4th	do	1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.	
5th	do	1 to 36 inc. do	
6th	do	1 to 35 inc. do	36, 114.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc. do	36, 123.
8th	do	1 to 35 inc. do	36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc. do	36, 129.
10th	do	1 to 35 inc. do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each,		36, 137
12th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 140
13th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 146
14th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 146
15th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 151
16th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 150
17th	do	1 to 35 inc do	36, 157
18th	do	1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,		100 acres each.	
2d	do	1 to 35	do	about do
3d	do	1 to 35	do	do do
4th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
5th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
6th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
7th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
8th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
9th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
10th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
11th	do	1 to 10, 16 to 35	do	do do
12th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
13th	do	1 to 35	do	do do
14th	do	1 to 35	do	do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.		
do	B	11 to 40	do do
do	C	1 to 33	do about 90 do

34, 76.

1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each	
2d	do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36.
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each,	9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each,	10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each	
6th Con	1 to 14 inc do	15, 182; 16, 133; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each,	20, 95;
8th Con	1 to 20 inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each	
10th Con	1 to 25 inc do	26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each	
12th Con	1 to 30 inc do	31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31 (59),
6th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (62),
7th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (67),
8th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (69),
9th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,	31 (69)
10th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. "	31 (70)
11th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (76).
13th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (75).
14th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (74).
15th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (74).
16th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (75).
17th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (78).
18th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).	
5th	"	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th	"	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th	"	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th	"	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th	"	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].	
2nd	"	1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].	
2nd	"	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd	"	51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range,	8 to 100 inc.;	106 to 110 inc [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
3 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of Illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies', Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

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VOLUME II. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855. NUMBER 9.

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Poetry.

Forgive and Forget.

There's a magic in kindness
That springs from above—
'Tis the type of forgiveness
And herald of love.
If a nighbour offend thee,
Revenge not—but yet
Remember the motto—
"Forgive and forget."

There's a magic in kindness—
Its home is the heart,
And existence must cease
Ere its power depart:
It calmeth our passions
And sorrows—then let
Us remember the motto
"Forgive and forget."

Thus friendship will flourish
And fel owship spread,
And for strife and contention
Peace prosper instead:
And the wide world will find
That it owes a deep debt
To that sweet little motto—
"Forgive and forget."

Literature.

The Maroons.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

The Cavern—Freme and Marie.

Continued from No. 48, Vol. I.

But the poor Maroon was alive. The hand of Providence had not only preserved him, but even converted his fall into a means of safety.

At the spot where he had disappeared, the mountain presented a frightful aspect. At a height of 2400 feet, it had a perpendicular descent. There was nothing from the summit to the base but loose projecting masses of boulder, with here and there a spot on which the hoof of a goat might scarcely rest in safety, or occasionally a small ledge too far indented in the face of the mountain to be accessible from above or below by any ordinary means. It was, therefore, not without apparently good reason, the negro-hunters had withdrawn with the firm persuasion that their human game, the Capre, had infaliably perished. In falling, however, he had mechanically extended his hands, grasping at the air, at the surface of the rock, at every thing and any thing within reach. By good luck he clutched one of those strong creepers which are common in tropical countries, and which, growing in exposed places, hang down like the ropes on board ship. The one that broke his fall was long as well as strong, and he let himself gently down by means of it, until his feet rested on a small ledge of rock, about midway down the face of the precipice.

He was safe. But he could not credit his senses. He feared lest that, from above, the man-hunters should cast down huge stones upon and crush him. He therefore sought a hiding-place, and presently espied a large dark hole, in the body of the rock, and on a level with the platform on which he stood. He cautiously looked in. It was a spacious cavern, and he forthwith groped his way into it; for he could not see. Soon, however, a glimmer of light enabled him to distinguish objects. What saw he, then, that made him stop suddenly short? A young female, quite white, seated in a corner, holding a mulatto infant in her arms, to which she was giving a mother's sustenance.

This unexpected sight caused him to stand as if rooted to the spot. At first he doubted its reality, opening wide his large black eyes, as though better to assure himself that it was indeed no vision; yet, bewildered and troubled with a thousand fears of the whites and of phantoms, so that he durst neither advance nor withdraw. All at once the young woman, altogether absorbed in the cares she was extending to her infant, said, without raising her head:

"Thou, Freme?"

The Capre, yet more disturbed at this address, muttered a few unintelligable monosyllables in reply.

"Thou art very late to-day, my dear," continued she: "very late. I heard the hounds bark. I thought of the negro hunters, and of thee, and shuddered for fear."

These last words recalled the Capre to a sense of his situation. He no longer felt that he was in a dream, nor feared that he had fallen by chance upon the hiding-place of the man-hunters. Recovering from his temporary stupor, he answered as calmly as he could:

"Yes! There are negro-hunters and hounds in the neighbourhood. But Heaven's kind hand is there too." Then he added, though not without hesitation: "I am not Freme, Madame."

On hearing the strange voice, and this yet stranger confession, the young woman started and gazed at the intruder with such an unmistaken expression of alarm that he at once strove to pacify her:

"Fear nothing Madame," he said: "I am only a poor Maroon. I was hunted by the dogs you heard, and missing my foot-hold, fell near this spot. I seek not to do harm to any one. I only seek a place of security."

The young woman passed her hand across her forehead, as if to clear away the cause of her momentary troubles, saying:

"You very much frightened me."

She colored up as she uttered these words, for at that moment there also entered the cavern a tall, well-formed young negro, of erect carriage and martial gait, and whose frame indicated the possession of great strength and supleness of limb.

"What do I hear? Who has frightened thee, Marie?" he exclaimed, bounding towards the young woman, but without perceiving the Capre, who was standing near her.

"No, I was alarmed without reason," she replied, in a tone which indicated how welcome his presence was. At the same time pointing to the stranger, she added: "he is a poor Maroon who has come to seek concealment with us."

The Capre muttered a few words as if to excuse himself. But the young negro interrupted him by exclaiming, looking at him from top to toe:

"But how ever came you to find your way here, brother?"

"Well," answered the Capre candidly: "you know we say that when the house gets too hot, it is time to leave it. The master is a bad man. I left him, and took the road to the Salazians. I turned Maroon. I had gained the summit of the mountain nearly, but being hungry, I staid to eat a guava or two. I had scarcely tasted them before the man-hunters surprised me. Their dogs attacked me, and in defending myself. I drew back; but in doing so, and not having eyes in the back of my head, I missed footing, and all at once fell down the precipice. Fortunately I succeeded in grasping a creeper, which saved me, and was the means of my coming to this place."

"You were fortunate," said Freme, nodding his head. "We have been here twelve moons, and you, brother, are the first person we have seen in our cavern; for there is no road to it either from above or from below, and you must have had a special share of fortune to find us out. But, brother, you are fatigued. You are hungry. Sit down on this bench. We will eat together."

So saying, and pointing to the seat, he took out from a wallet a few fruits he had just gathered. Marie, having deposited her infant—which was now asleep—upon a mat by her side, went away to fetch some roasted bananas, and a salad of palm-cabbage she had prepared. The three seated themselves in a circle, after the fashion of the Arabs, and commenced their frugal repast, the conversation continuing:

"So the masters are still cruel," observed the young woman, addressing the Capre in a tone of commisseration.

"Yes, Madame. If it is not they, it is their representatives, which comes to the same thing as far as the unfortunate slaves are concerned, who have no respite in their miseries and torment. Not only are they badly fed, and over-worked, but there are masters, of whom you, may perhaps have heard, and who, like mine, cut them to pieces with rattans, as though they had been slashed with a cutlass: who load them with chains and burn them to death by a slow fire, tied up to a tree or confined in a black-hole: who break their bones without remorse; sear them in the face with red-hot irons, or disfigure them by kicking them: who force them to swallow the most disgusting offal and filth; tear out their hair, pour boiling oil or sugar into their mouths——"

"Enough! Enough! I beseech you, say no more," exclaimed Marie, trembling with horror.

"I understand, Madame," answered the Capre, "I understand why this recital arouses your indignation and hurts your feelings. You are young, gentle, and kind. But why are not all the Whites the same? They do not believe we can suffer. If by any chance we complain to those who are our judges, they close their eyes and shut their ears, and drive us from their presence as liars and vagabonds. Ah, Madame, this is very, very sad. Will God ever put an end to this accursed system of Negro Slavery; a system which can surely not exist even in the bottomless pit of perdition? Yet it is said, that in England there are humane Whites who sympathize with us in our misery, who are pleading our cause, and demanding that we should be restored to liberty. They call that liberty Emancipation, and we are told that it will not be long ere it comes."

"Oh, what happiness!" ejaculated Marie with vivacity. "At least then there will be an end to such cruelties and injustice."

"I hope for nothing of the sort," observed Freme. "I have heard all this said and repeated long, and long ago. But the day is always to come. It never comes. Whites are Whites. They think and labour for themselves. The Blacks are their property: their slaves. They are not going to be in a hurry to set them free. If amongst them there are a few who take pity on us Blacks, there are many more who maintain that what is done to us is right, and who makes others believe so too: that we are quite happy enough as we are; that we are only fit to be shut up in a cage; to be kept in chains all our life. The Whites support one another. They are rich and powerful. They plead for our continuing in Slavery, and they gain their cause with the money they have wrung from our toil. Besides the money they expend in this manner, to our detriment they make the most of their colour—of their power over us. They make the produce of our very labour bear witness against us: sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pepper, cloves, nutmegs: every thing we grow, in fact. Don't talk to me, then, about our liberty, and all these voices against us. Then, again, are we near Europe? a vast ocean separates us from it, and people there have plenty of other things to think of besides us, who are not seen, who are not known, and against whom every body believes every thing. No, no! Those good folks will occupy themselves with what is nearest to them and concerns them most, and will forget us because we are far away. They will look after their woods, and their animals, but not after us. They will make laws, as they have made them in this island, to preserve plants, birds, fish, horses, and dogs: but to preserve us, to lighten our burdens, they will do nothing. How then can we hope for liberty?"

"Ah," ejaculated Marie; "why dost thou say we, Freme? God is great. He is all-powerful too. Thou know'st how good He has been to us. Did He not save us? He will also save the Blacks. Hope; let us hope. The Whites have hearts, mind, intelligence, and their interest not less than justice will one day make them to see that Slavery is an evil thing. They will then abolish it. It will be seen that this will be a blessing not only for the Blacks, but for the Whites themselves, and for the whole world."

"Yes! yes! Madame is right," exclaimed the Capre, in a tone of deep conviction. "I approve of those words. I do hope for this great blessing, because it is just, and therefore it must come. But in expectation of it, I quitted the great house, and turned Maroon. We will, however, leave this subject, and speak of yourselves: of you, brother! I have not yet recovered from my surprise. How came you to be here with a white lady? so handsome too."

"Ah!" answered Freme, "it is a long story. I fear it would fatigue you to listen to it."

"No, no! replied the Capre, with all the eagerness of newly awakened curiosity.

"Well, then," resumed Freme, "I will attempt it; but Marie must help me out a little."

"Very well," she said, timidly. "I will, Freme."

Freme commenced his story, the Capre listening an attentive ear.

Miscellaneous.

Sir Robert Peel.

At the Bristol Athenæum almopation last week, the person whose speaking excited the greatest sensation was Sir Robert Peel. The following description of himself and his oratory is from the Bristol *Times*: When Lord John had gone half through his address, we saw a young fellow with long legs, a red face, a moustache and imperial, a rose in his button-hole, and a stout stick in his fist, stalk across the platform and take a seat, which that interminable but clever talker, Mr. Commissioner Hill, (only less loquacious and lively than his "Friend Brougham") had conceded to him. Soon after Mr. Miles said, "I call upon Sir Robert Peel to propose the next resolution," and up rose this long-legged, fast-looking young fellow, still with his stick in his hand. Every one gazed with curiosity upon the inheritor of a great name—all that Englishmen so long associated with high thought and political sagacity. But what a different figure, air and manner, from the staid, distant and didactic Sir Robert, so long the chieftain of the British Commons! Nevertheless, the wild son won like enchantment upon the audience—"Fluent as a book," away he rattled, wanting neither words nor confidence; and as for action, he must have almost danced a jig to be more animated. He had a kind of Hey presto! conjurer's cutting trick, of quickly flourishing his hand—now towards the audience, now over the table—as though shifting three thimbles and a pea; and, as he elicited cheer after cheer, jumping a couple of steps back with a kind of agility, and drawing himself up as though he were half inclined to crow. But his *Stick!* that as Lord Castlereagh would say, was the great feature of the speech; he tucked it under his arm, hugged it to his breast, leant upon it, flourished it, threw it on the table, and took it up again, and looked all the while just that sort of fellow, who did not care how soon he seconded his argument with his shillelah, on the head of any gentleman present. It was so essential to his ease, that I believe if you took it from him, and stitched up his breeches pocket, into which he was ever thrusting his hand, he could not have gone through three sentences. His maiden speech in the House of Commons was delivered in company with this same blackthorn of his, which created as great sensation as its owner, and I expect he is so fond of the instrument that he must take it to bed with him. And yet it is no beauty after all—no amber headed, clouded cane, but a very plebeian looking baculum, such as you may any day purchase at Donnybrook for two groats. There was not anything very remarkable in what Sir Robert said but it was bold and shrewd enough, and he said it off in a dashing way, creating a greater sensation by the odd suddenness with which he exclaimed, "Good God, ladies and gentlemen," then if he had delivered the peroration of "single-speech Hamilton." Having finished, he tossed himself back in his chair with a "never-me-care, I'm the boy for bewitching ye," air. The ladies all laughed; Lady John Russell, perhaps the heartiest, while the little Lord President himself looked from between his fingers with a strange expression, at the long-legged, rattle-brained, warm hearted son of his great antagonist, as much as to say, "Upon my word, the rake may yet end by becoming a statesman."

An Amorous Æronaut.

While Mons. Godard was filling an immense balloon in the *Champ-de-Mars*, he amused the spectators by sending up the small figure of a man, the perfect semblance of M. Thiers, without the spectacles. The little man being filled with gas, rose majestically into the air, and was soon lost to view among the clouds. His adventures, which became known next day, were curious Thanks to a strong and favourable gale, which impelled him on his course, the little balloon man arrived the same afternoon in the site of a fine country house in the neighbourhood of Bievro. It was near the hour of dinner, and the lady of the mansion, who naturally thought herself perfectly safe, was occupied in the mysteries of her toilet. It was a warm day, and she had opened one of the windows which looked out upon the park, and was safe from any prying eyes. While tranquilly engaged, by the assistance of a corset-lacing, in reducing her waist to a size and shape that would reflect credit on her husband's taste, she was suddenly startled by a blast of wind followed by a strange noise; and immediately the casement was thrown open, and the little balloon man entered her chamber unannounced. The lady utters a cry of terror, and throws a shawl over her shoulders. The little man driven by the wind, throws himself upon the unhappy woman, who screaming louder than ever, pushes him off, and he concealed himself under her bed. Just as the wife in a supplicating voice, says to this novel Don Juan, "Ah, Monsieur, go away or you will ruin me!" the husband furiously rushed in, crying, "Ah! the wretch, I have him now!" and goes in search of his sword to run him through the body. The wife, more dead than alive, reiterates in the midst of sobs: "Fly! fly! Monsieur and save me the sight of a dreadful tragedy." The husband arrives, armed to the teeth, followed by the whole household, who seek to mollify his anger. While two of his friends hold the husband, a third, stooping down, [illegible] the friend, who for good cause, [illegible] sword, and catches him by the [illegible] from his concealment, when lo! Monsieur Balloon, no longer held down by the bedstead, raises himself erect, swells out, and rises majestically to the ceiling, to the immense amusement of the spectators, while the poor, jealous husband slinks away, sword and all.

DRESS.

Dress has two functions—to clothe and to ornament—and, while we can not lose sight of either point, we must not attribute to one a power which belongs to the other. The essential requirements of dress is to cover and make comfortable the body, and of two forms of dress which fulfil this function equally well, that is the better which is most accordant with the laws of beauty. But fitness must in nowise be interfered with; and the garb which infringes on this law gives us pain rather than pleasure. We believe that it will be found that fitness and beauty, so far from requiring any sacrince for combination, are found each in the highest degree where both are most fully obtained—that the finest, most comfortable dress is that which is the most graceful or becoming. Thus, to our mind, there is no garb for men so entirely answering the demands of comfort and use, as that worn in England and Germany in the fifteenth century, fitting snugly enough to follow the shape of the limbs throughout; and every artist will admit there is no other so picturesque. But be this as it may, fitness is the primary demand; and the dress that appears uncomfortable is tasteless.

But in the secondary functions of dress, ornamentation, there are several diverse objects to be attained—dignity, grace, vivacity brilliancy, are qualities distinguishing different individuals, and indicating the impression they wish to make on society, and are expressed by different combinations of the elements of beauty, line, or form, and color. When the appareling of the outer being is in most complete harmony with the mental constitution, the taste is fullest.

There are certain laws of form and color which we wish to evolve before going into detail or illustration of our views. In form, simplicity and long unbroken lines give dignity (a robe is therefore more dignified than a coat, vest, and pants,) while complicated and short lines express vivacity. Curves, particularly if long and sweeping give grace, while straight lines and angles indicate power and strenth. In color, unity of tint gives repose—if sombre, gravity, but if light and clear, then a joyous serenity—variety of tint giving vivacity, and it contrasted, brilliancy.

Observing these laws, let us suppose a lady of a tall figure, dignified mien, and tranquil temperament, inclining to joyousness, wishing to array herself so as to heighten the impression her character would give. She would select stuffs of quiet, light tints, probably grays of one character mainly, and have them made up in the simplest form possible, coming high in the neck, and flowing down to the ground—if *in the parlour*, possibly, trailing. She would have no flounces to disturb the simplicity of the lines (unless she would be shortwaisted, when flounces would hide it by dividing the length of the skirt). She would display little or no jewelry, or any other ornament except, perhaps, a pale flower on her bosom, or a ribbon at the throat. If she used ornament to any extent, it would probably be around her head, which, being the noblest portion of the physique, deserves the fullest adornment.

Her opposite, a gay, sparkling little beauty, would of course go to the opposite side of the scale, except that she would avoid the *inordinate* use of high color. The great masses of the stuff being of nearly neutral tints, the trimmings of brilliant contrasting colors, will tell much more forcibly than if there were large masses of the same colors, which would make her look gaudy rather than brilliant. She should wear flounces, probably, and brilliants.

The color of a dress would in all cases be determined by the complexion; the rule being, that if any color is in excess in the face, it must be destroyed by the same color occurring more intense in the dress. Thus if the face is too rosy, the dress should be of a *pale* red, but in the trimmings, an intensely red ribbon should "kill," as the artists say, the red in the face. The same object may be attained by the ribbon with a dress of another color; but at all events the dress should not be of a brilliant red, as then the only sensation received would be one of overpowering warmth of color—a *tout ensemble* of red.

As power and strength are not elements of beauty, we must be careful how we admit them into our components of taste.

A Drove of "Irish Bulls."

The following piece of "Composition" may be "backed against any thing ever produced. It was written half a century ago by Sir Boyle Roach, a member of the Irish Parliament, in the "Troublous Times of "Ninety-eight," when a handful of men, from the County of Wexford struck terror into the hearts of many gallant sons of Mars, as well as the worthy writer himself. The letter was addressed to a friend in London; and it is old enough to be new to nine or ten of our readers.

"My Dear Sir—Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down to inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are all in from these blood-thirsty rebels, most of whom are (thank God!) killed and dispersed. We are a pretty mess; can get nothing to eat, nor any wine to drink, except whiskey; and when we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this, I hold a sword in each hand, and a pistol in the other.

"I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end of it, and I see I was right; for it is not half over yet. At present are such doings-on, that every thing is at a standstill. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago; but I did not receive it until this morning. Indeed, scarcely a male arrives without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday, the coach with the mails from Dublin were robbed near this town. The bags had been injudiciously left behind, for fear of accident; by good luck there was nobody in it but two outside passengers; who had nothing for the thieves to take. Last Thursday notice was given that a gang of rebels were advancing here under the French standards, but they had no colours, nor any drums, except pagpipes.

"Immediately every man in the place, including women and children, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force much too little: we were too near to think of retreating. Death was in every face, and to it we went, and by the time half our little party were killed, we began to be all alive again. Fortunately, the rebels had no guns, except pistols and pikes, and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition, we put them all to the sword. Not a soul of them escaped, except some that were drowned in an adjacent bog; and in a very short time, nothing was to be heard, but silence. Their uniforms were all different colors but mostly green. After the action we went to rummage a sort of camp, which they had left behind them. All we found was a few pikes without any heads, a parcel of empty bottles full of water, and a bundle of French commissions filled with Irish names. Troops are now stationed all round the country, which exactly squares with my ideas. I have only time to add that I am in great haste.

"P. S.—If you do not receive this, of course it must have miscarried, therefore I beg you will write to let me know."

Right after All.—An Irish gentleman having a party to meet at a tavern, exclaimed, on arriving and finding the room empty,

"So I am first after all."

The waiter informed him that he was mistaken—that the party had been there and were gone.

"Very well," replied the Hibernian, "then I have made no mistake, for, as they were all here before me, surely I was right in saying I was first *after all!*"

SNOBS.

How long the valuable, useful and able, among the different classes of English Society, will consent to have their noses held to the grindstone by a self-styled aristocracy, is of course a matter of conjecture—judging by the past, we should say always, but one would suppose that the stiff old Cambells, and Camerons of the Scottish service, and fiery descendants of the Irish Kings, would reluct, at the supercilious snobs of the "Lord Forths" of the British service.

The New York *Tribune* says upon this subject:

"The word snob is particularly English. It is often applied to all persons in England not of the gentry or nobility. We have heard a very eminent physician there called a snob, and on asking the reason, were told that he was a man of no family. The milder applications of the term snob is given to pretentious underbreeding. The snobbishness of the English in regard to rank—that is their deference to it—surpasses belief. It may be equalled among the Hindoo castes, but cannot be excelled.

"We are reminded of this charming subject by some remarks of the British press on the late discussions growing out of the aristocratic mismanagement in the East—for example, this to the Editor of *The London Daily News*:

"Sir:—Although I scarcely now consider myself a member of the medical profession, I cannot help directing your attention to a paragraph in Lord Palmerston's speech, of last evening, as reported in your paper of this day. (Feb. 20): 'There,' where the system 'has broken down—there, where evils have 'arisen from want of capacity, want of 'energy, want of intellect, and vigor for the 'performance of duty—it was in those departments where the gentry were not, the 'noblemen were not, but which were filled 'by persons belonging to the other classes 'of the community, the commissariat, the 'medical, the transport services.' The people appear to be so deluded by the merits, or supposed merits, of the noble lord, that even the members of the medical profession will bear this additional 'snubbing' with their accustomed humility, coming, as it does, from one whose antecedents are so 'harmonious.' But, Sir, as the noble Lord has spoken of intellect, let me put this practical question to him: Among the whole muster-roll of the nobility, (so called,) always excluding government politics, (a system of trickery which may be learnt by any parish school boy,) can men be found equal in intellect, and in usefulness to their fellow-creatures, to Jenner, Cuvier, Hunter, and a thousand others I could name? The other classes who are included probably by his lordship under the aristocratic designation of 'snobs,' I leave to meditate upon this strange disclosure.

I am, &c.,
"Edward Crisp, M.D.
"21 Parliament st., Feb. 20, 1855."

On a speech of Lord Malmesbury, touching the acts of the aristocracy, *Punch* discourses as follows:

"It is not every kind of idle life, though, which is aristocratic; for a man, without being an aristocrat, may be an pander of a rogue. We would submit to the consideration of Lord Malmesbury the following definition of the term 'aristocrat.' An aristocrat is a person who behaves as such, and on whose character, as such, there is no stigma. The only stigma on the aristocratic character is trade, or a servile occupation, or near relationship to a tradesman or working man. Crime, or affinity to a criminal is none; when one of the old French noblesse picked a pocket he did not therefore cease to be an aristocrat; neither would a British Lord, whose father should be hanged. Aristocracy, then, essentially consists in behaviour; what is the behaviour which constitutes the aristocrat? It is not doing good; any snob may feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick; perform every duty towards his neighbor but that of deporting himself, and speaking, with propriety. The spirit of Aristocracy is a sense of superiority to the industrious classes expressed in the conduct and bearing. The aristocratic body consists of persons who sympathize with and encourage one another in this feeling and deportment. They regard the bulk of the nation with contempt as a race of shopkeepers; and the bulk of the nation accepts the contempt, and repays it by adulation."

A competent witness is *Punch*,—and what a withering blast he gives the bulk of the nation as fawning slaves!

This servility does not desert the race of snobs when transplanted to this country. What a rush there is by certain members of a certain society after a live Lord.

Tit for Tat.—The stipend of a minister of the Scotch Established Church is often paid in grain, as witness the following colloquy related by Dr. Aiton: "Will am, you must bring me better grain; I can't sell it, it is so bad." "Its just what the land produces, sir, and I hae nothing else to gie." "But then you are a bad farmer, William; you must farm better." "Tut, sir; tut sir; that's no civil; I'll no tak' that off your han'; I attend your kirk, an' you gie just what the land produces, an' I dinna fin' faut—I dinna tell you that you are a bad preacher, although you tell me I am a bad farmer; but if I was to step into the Burgher meeting-house, I might get baith bigger measure and corn better digested. If ye'll ca' the weak corn and caff o' your sermons, I'll put my corn anee mair thro' the fanners."

Agricultural, &c.

Planting Trees.

Messrs. Editors—I saw in a late number of *Life Illustrated* some excellent remarks on the subject of tree-planting—recommending the planting of the native forest trees of our own country, or fruit trees by the roadside, as a means of beautifying our farms and adding to their value.

I would also recommend planting belts and groups of evergreens about our farm-buildings, not only for beauty, but for use, in breaking the chilling winds, thereby rendering more comfortable the habitations of man and the domestic animals. For belts the American arbor-vitæ and hemlock spruce are best adapted, while the pines, firs, etc., are better for farming groups, in which good taste would perhaps suggest the occasional intermingling of deciduous trees to prevent monotony.

Perhaps a few practical hints on selecting and planting trees may be of use.

In selecting deciduous trees, I would prefer those not more than eight feet high, grown in places as open as possible, as such trees would be better shaped, and there being less loss of roots than would attend the removing of larger trees, would be far more likely to succeed, and will grow more symetrically than the *long poles*, with their tops cut off, which we so often see planted. They should be taken up with as many roots as possible, and only enough of the top removed to balance the loss of roots. Trees that have been once or twice transplanted into cultivated ground are generally much better supplied with roots than those taken from the woods. Dig a large hole, and plant the tree in loose, rich earth, with the roots spread out in their natural position; press the earth closely around them, so that there will be no cavity under or among them. A pail of water thrown in while filling up the hole serves to settle the earth among the roots, and mulching with litter or coarse manure to the depth of five or six inches around the tree a little farther than the roots extend, will protect from drouth, and generally obviate all necessity for subsequent watering.

Evergreens require more care; their roots should never be allowed to become dry. If they are to be carried far, the roots should be coated with mud and packed with wet moss. They will not bear exposure to the sun or wind. Nursery grown trees, with proper management, rarely fail, while about nine tenths of those taken from swamps usually die from exposure. Trees grown from small plants in the nursery will be better supplied with roots, limbs and foliage than those taken directly from the forest. My choice would be to select trees from three to four feet high, with branches extending to the ground. H.

Why Gardens are more Permanently Productive than Farm Fields.

The possibility of rendering farm grounds intended for cereal crops as permanently fertile as well-managed gardens usually are, is strongly insisted on by many writers. To the unreflecting farmers, their reasoning appears sound and sensible; but the difficulties in the way of rescuing the promised fertility are incomprehensible. He ploughs deep, pulverises thoroughly, manures heavily, and yet, strange to tell, he cannot succeed in producing more than two or, at farthest, three successive good crops of the same cereal on the same field. He finds a great deterioration both in quantity and quality, and finally abandons the theory, with a mind fully satisfied of the impracticability of rendering his fields productive for a long succession of cereal crops of the same kind. This seeming mystery is not so difficult of solution.

"All, or nearly all know plants impoverish the soil, principally during the period of their forming and maturing their seeds: and the cereal grasses owe their chief exhausting effects to the fact of their being grown mainly for the sake of their seeds."

The products of the garden, on the other hand, are grown for a different purpose. But few are permitted to run to seed, nearly all being cultivated for the succulent character of their leaves, stems or roots, and are generally removed from the soil at a stage of their growth when they carry away with them but little of the fertility which has not been drawn from the water and atmosphere. In addition to this, gardens are much more frequently and thoroughly pulverised and manured than fields intended to clerical crops, and as a consequence a greater amount of chemical action, and more complete aciation are secured. After wheat is sown, but a trifling amount of further cultivation is practicable. The same may be said of rye, oats, barley, &c., Corn admits of, and indeed requires attention after planting, but the fields in which wheat and rye are sown, must necessarily be permitted to rest for nearly a twelve month from the time of seeding while the product of the garden, as a general thing, being required for the table before arriving at perfect maturity, are removed, the soil from which they are taken is re-dug, re-pulverised and re-manured twice or thrice during the same period, and thus, all the requisites of permanent fertility are brought to bear upon it.—*Olive Branch.*

Why Don't He Do It.

When the farmer *knows* that a gate is better, and, as a time and-labor-saving fixture, cheaper than a set of bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter he can himself make one, *Why don't he do it?*

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper, is able to make a better one, *Why don't he do it?*

Or, when he sees the boards dropping from his barns and out-buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about the premises, and need only nailing on again, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, *Why don't he do it?*

If it is a saving of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, *Why don't he do it?*

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones, *Why don't he do it?*

And when he knows that his pastures would yield nearly double the feed, and of a better quality if the bushes were all cut and subdued, *Why don't he do it?*

And if he can add fifty per cent. to the product of his clover-fields, and even his pastures, by the use of gypsum (plaster,) *Why don't he do it?*

[Because he is too *infernally* "shiftless and lazy."]

Provincial Parliament.

From the Globe.

House of Assembly.

Quebec, April 30.

Yesterday the bill to incorporate the Assumption River Railroad was read the 3rd time and passed.

The order of the day for the 3rd reading of the bill to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors was read. Objections made that it related to trade, and ought to have originated in committee of whole House. Speaker stated that by the rules of the house in unprovided cases the rules of the Parliament of Great Britain should be followed, and that the standing order of the committees of England enacted that bills relating to trade or the laws concerning trade be not brought into the House until the the proposition should have been first considered in a committee of the whole House. As his duty was to declare what the rule was, he decided that the bill before the House regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, came within the meeting of the standing order.

Objection having been made to the Speaker's decision,

The House divided—yeas, 52; nays 45.

On motion of Mr. Felton, the said order of the day was then discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

The bill to extend the Act to provide for the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Canada, Newfoundland and Marine Telegraph Company was read a third time.

Some other unimportant business was done and the House adjourned.

Quebec, May 1.

To-day Mr. Cayley moved the House into committee on certain resolutions declaring the expediency of making a grant of £900,000 sterling to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to be hereafter returned. The debate was proceeding when the report left.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket.
Indianopolis—Rev. William Douglass.
These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young. John Lott. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Michigan—George De Baptist. James Haley.
Harrisburgh, Pa.—Thomas Brown.
Pittsburgh, " Rev. William Webb.
West Chester, " Rev. John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnatti, Ohio—A. R. Green. John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland—R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, Adelaide Street, two doors East of Yonge Street; Toronto.

☞ Mr. Isaac D. Shadd *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

The Failure to Appear Last Week.

In consequence of an accident happening to our first page, last week, the friends and patrons of this paper did not receive the usual number. We regret the failure exceedingly, but it could not be helped. In the hurry of moving the office to the place named elsewhere, matter intended for that number, and which had it been saved, would have prevented a break in the issues, was accidentally "pied" by an unusually careful and trustworthy lad, so that the paper has to rely upon the indulgence of those to whom this statement is made, to arrest their impatience or indignation at the delay.

Local.

A "Mental feast came off in the Sayer St. Chapel, on Tuesday evening, May the 1st, the proceeds to liquidate the gas bill. Quite a bevy of little folks were on the staging—and the audience seemed very well pleased at the performances.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Canada Anti-Slavery Society was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Thursday evening last. Speeches were delivered by the President; Revds. Dr. Burns, Mr. King, of Buxton, Dr. Piper, and others; after which, Resolutions were passed, and the meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock. The proceedings are to be published in full.

The "Colonist" and the Fugitives.

We understand that some of our coloured friends are annoyed, because we said recently that fugitive slaves were not the most desirable of settlers. Our meaning we thought was obvious enough, namely, that men of that class are usually too ignorant and too brutally trained to make good citizens. Were the fugitives men of intelligence and industrious habits, we should be glad to receive them amongst us, without once enquiring what was their colour.—*Colonist.*

The paragraph to which allusion is made in the above, will be found in the communication of "A Descendant of the African Race."

We do not see that the explanation hereunto appended makes the matter any better, but rather that insult in this instance has been added to the injury done the fugitives in the former paper.

It is to be supposed that the writer is either a friend or an enemy, that he either knows what he says of them to be true, or he does not. If an enemy, why attach any importance to the manner in which "colored friends" may understand it? It would be better to be like Mr. Larwill, at once, and care not a fig for the "monkeys," or Gordon Bennett, John Mitchell, and other equally good society of the States, and wish for or get a plantation South. Should the *Colonist* be a friend, the fugitives will say—save us from such friends, as they are constrained to do when evidences of hostility are less apparent!

Should this writer for the *Colonist know* his statements respecting their laziness, brutality, and the conclusions he draws therefrom to be correct, we venture the assertion that he is alone in his knowledge; for no respectable and intelligent man who knows anything about them, will charge them *as a class* with lack of industry, with being bad citizens, or with being hopelessly ignorant and brutified, notwithstanding the brutal treatment received by them when in slavery.

There is no question with sensible men about the capacities of fugitives: they number too many thousands in these Provinces, and give too much evidence of their worth, as subjects, to leave a doubt as to their perfect fitness to be received; had the *Colonist* been in doubt on this point, he had only to refer to that well known organ of his sympathiser, the member for Kent, the *Chatham Planet*, and learn from it whining and despairing statements, in which these said fugitives, with their free colored brethren, are charged with wresting the lands from the less enterprising Canadian of his own class, not by force of laziness, ignorance, and brutality, but by means of ready and tempting pounds. Or were he disposed to look about home a little, many facts would come to his knowledge of that class of the colored people that would falsify his bold assertions. Should he be ignorant of the true character of these men, why attempt to be "smart" upon a matter about which he is a knownothing? It would have been far better to have said nothing. But the *Colonist* is a conservator of political morality; knows, or pretends to know, what every one, emigrant or native-born subject is entitled to, by the British Constitution and the laws of Parliament—a sort of dictator in these matters—can adjust their application so exactly as to reach and reject, in consequence of the hue of the skin, or the *former* involuntary condition of those who would be men. "Were the fugitives, &c., "we should be glad to receive them." And who is we, not the liberal-minded and Christian people of the British Empire, but the *Colonist*, a paper either immeasurably conceited, stupid, or despotic. Were some thousands of Southern slaveholders to emigrate to Canada from the States of the South, with hearts black with wickedness, but pockets filled with the unpaid gold belonging to fugitive slaves, would the *Colonist* take such sudden fright? or do the rowdies and other doubtful characters who come in by hundreds from the lowest purlieus and dens of the northern cities, steeped in crime, excite the *Colonist* to "make a sentiment" against such emigrants? Nothing of the sort; a few black men and women—say dozens in a week, have fled from their Christian oppressors, and straightway the very best assurances the *Colonist* can give that it is right with the masters are made. What does its "utter abhorrence of slavery in every shape" amount to, in its issue of the 3rd inst., when we are told in the next breath that "in a few exceptional cases it (slavery) may render him (the slave) both happier and wiser." This *Colonist* would rather far the slave would not come here; he is too brutal to be a good citizen, so he had better remain in slavery; this system the *Colonist* so thoroughly hates, and which calls for "the direct vengeance of offended heaven." The *Colonist* is a Christian paper, we had forgotten that. Like similar Journals of the other side, it can be pious occasionally; it has, no doubt, a great regard for the souls of the brutified "negroes," for the slave's sake, but would carefully preserve their bodies to the masters; its expressed horror of slavery is not inconsistent with such a view—"devilish pious!"—ready to get down before the Yankees ask it—makes haste to condemn what has not been contemplated, a "fillibustering crusade against their 'peculiar institutions.'" Northerners, who pursue the course the *Colonist* does, get paid back in Southern contempt; perhaps the *Colonist* works "free gratis for nothing." But "friend" *Colonist*, humble as are the colored people of Canada, and as all-powerful as is "we," the *Colonist*, they are not at all frightened at your "ukase;" whatever the fugitive was in the States, he is a man here, recognized by the truly Christian and noble ones of the country, and his more fortunate fellow-emigrant of the same origin. Those like him will continue to come; for God directs him, good men help him, and liberty and the people of this noble land invite him; we wish you were of the number.

How much better it would appear were your Christianity and philanthropy of the sort that would do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you, instead of leaving as it does the impression that with you men might—

"Rob old Tony, Doll, and Sam,
Of human rights and bread and ham,
And still love heavenly union."

From the Genesee Valley Free Press.

Employment of Colored Persons.

Rev. S. R. Ward, now in England, is writing a series of articles for *Fred. Douglass' Paper*, headed "Modern Negro," in which he makes some bitter complaints about Quaker and Garrisonian Abolitionists never giving Negroes employment. In one of these articles he asks and answers the following questions:—

"They raise a negro boy to a clerkship? or put him in a profession? or fit him for anything more than a drudge? Never!"

Such points, according to our notions of things, are in decidedly bad taste, and designed to do great injury to the young colored reader. It will teach him to despise hardy toil as a means of livelihood, and prompt him to ape the follies of the whites. The black man, if he desires to become respected, and gain an honest livelihood, should aspire to something higher than a mere "clerkship," or to get "in a profession," in both of which avocations the supply is already greater than the demand; and if the duties incumbent on either station are not drudgery, then we mistake the meaning of the word. We are surprised to learn that a leading colored man, possessing as much good sense as Samuel R. Ward usually displays, should hold out the idea that a "clerkship" or a "profession" should be the acme of the colored man's ambition. Far better would it be for the free colored population of the State of New York, if they would divest themselves of their high notions of "genteel employment" in cities and villages—fly to the forests of the fertile West—and there expend their energies in cultivating the soil—by far the noblest and most independent occupation the country affords. There, by honesty and industry, he can earn himself a home, and laugh at the silly prejudice entertained by his city-bred friends against color. If he has no taste for agricultural pursuits, let him seize the trowel of the mason—the adze of the carpenter—the sledge of the blacksmith—the type of the printer, or the axe of the wood cutter;—and if perseverance and industry, (without which no man, be he black or white, can attain an honorable position in society) mark his career, he will soon feel himself independent of all the "profesions" and "clerkships" under heaven. Of course, we would not debar a colored man from any position, if his talents or inclination were such as to suit the profession of his choice; but we would advise colored men to cease whining about becoming lawyers, doctors, clerks, ministers, and other "genteel" men, and go to work.

—Ward insults the intelligence and energy of his race, when he talks about others "*raising* a negro boy to a clerkship, or *putting him* in a profession." The expression implies that they are incapacitated to "raise" themselves, which is not a fact by any means. The Yankee boy never asks others to "raise" him. He commences uncomplainingly, at the bottom of the ladder of life, even if he is a "drudge" at first, and by his indomitable will "raises" himself. If he wishes to be "put in a profession," he never goes begging around some generous souled philanthropist for the means to effect his object; but he goes assiduously to work, and the harder the knocks he receives, the more his character is strengthened—thus when the station is attained, he is the more suited to fill it. In dotting down these impressions, we are not at all unmindful of the unjust prejudice which the colored man is obliged to surmount. We are aware of the bitter feelings against color, existing among the white population. Those prejudices are deep seated, and cannot be obliterated in an hour; nor a day, nor a year. Time will accomplish the object. But we believe that the sooner the colored population become an agricultural people, the sooner will the minds of the whites become emancipated from that stern master—Prejudice.

REMARKS.

Many thanks, friend of the *Free Press*, for your manly words. Yours are the sentiments that obtain with the true workers among the colored people, and we are rejoiced to know that any of their true friends have the daring to give them utterance, and so strengthen the feeble efforts of the earnest and progressive ones amongst us. It was easy for you to utter them, doubtless, but we know how herculean is the task to have the susceptible youth amongst us appreciate them, in view of the everlasting twaddle about lawyers, doctors, professors, indulged in by many of those self-called "prominent" colored men, who are everlastingly growling at, hating, or toasting one another, except, when peacock-like, they call public attention to their individual merits, and high importance, in most notable cases having for their basis noisy parade, slavery, a questionable origin to boast of, however much we must pity it, and a most *necessary* amount of puff. The constant whirr and din about *status*, "position," gentlemanship, and influence, have so addled the brains of our young people, in both countries, in many cases—and hoary headed men also—so many brilliant moths and "wandering stars" infest us, that the weightier matters of life are despised by the majority, a gilded but empty fame is coveted and sought for through occupations and positions the most uncertain and insubstantial in our case, when sought or entered into to the exclusion of business, more in keeping with our present state of progress. Better far could our people understand it to have a class of sensible industrious wood-sawyers, than of conceited poverty-starved lawyers, superficial professors, or conceited quacks, if we must establish lines of preference.

Again we thank brother Cole for his timely word, in favour of a course worthy of men. We are curious to know if among those devoted to "black manity," many others are to be found brave enough to speak what they believe on the point. The honest laborers among us would despair in their efforts to promote right views, were it not that they know that truth must pervail.

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Mr. J. N. Still intends exhibiting views of scenes in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," shortly, and while on his tour will visit this place. The Citizens will be amply repaid for patronizing him.

Mr. Still is a man of acknowledged talent, great force of character, altogether one of the most sensible and influential of the colored Americans, who are really trying to elevate themselves and their brethren. By his skilful management, the subject will be invested with an interest not to be imparted by the thousand and-one-Uncle Tom murderers who perambulate the country.

☞ Mr. Ball's splendid Panoramic Views of the principal cities West and South, is now on exhibition in New England. We hope they will visit Canada.

Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, the Lecturer.

There is a possibility that Mr. Wm. Wells Brown may visit Canada at no distant day. Mr. Brown is thought by men of sound judgment, to be the most powerful speaker among the anti-slavery colored men of the States. He does not confine his lectures exclusively to the important subject of slavery. During five years residence in England, and since his return to America, he has lectured on a greater variety of subjects, before societies, lyceums, and promiscuous audiences, than any other of the men of his class. Should Mr. Brown come to Canada people could not pay a more deserved respect to an able and an earnest worker, than they would have the opportunity of doing, by getting up meetings of the citizens generally, and otherwise welcoming him.

Notice.

The Committee appointed to make inquiries relating to the Dawn Institute, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. T. Smallwood, York Street, on Monday Evening next, at half past Seven o'clock.

By order of the Chairman.

☞ Mr. J. C. Brown's communication will appear in our next.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Toronto, April 27th, 1855.

Dear Madame,—I had nearly finished No. IV., on the discussion of the merits of the two political parties in this Province, in order to arrive at a safe solution of the important question as to which the people of color should give their united support; I confess that in the course of the examination, from the evidences I thought I had, my leanings were toward the Conservative party; but I was brought to a pause on opening the *Colonist* of this morning, the great Conservative organ of this City, by finding the following article therein contained:—

"Large numbers of slaves continue to escape into Canada daily from the United States. One of the Detroit papers tells us that on the 15th inst., no less than eighteen of them crossed the river into Canada. We fear they are coming rather too fast for the good of the Province. People may talk about the horrors of slavery as much as they choose; but fugitive slaves are by no means a desirable class of immigrants for Canada, especially when they come in great numbers."

The tyranny and partiality exhibited in the above, is only equalled by those despots from whom those slaves escaped. I suppose the *Colonist* would set aside the liberal British laws under which we live, and introduce the fugitive slave law to meet its case. The *Colonist* has just as good grounds to object to parties from other quarters, who are as ignorant and as depraved, to say the least, (of whom thousands are annually landed on our shores,) as the fugitive slaves from the States. The conductors of the *Colonist* need not think that the colored people of this Province are going to be crushed beneath their mammoth sheet, and submit to their insults without a struggle. The *Colonist* is again at home on its old ground. By-the-way, however, it may be some consolation to the writer of this article, if I inform him that those fugitives, who give him so much anxiety, have many brethren who have preceded them, and many who will yet come that will compare with him, whether for intelligence, respectability, or wealth, notwithstanding his hue-and-cry to the contrary.

A Descendant of the African Race.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Madam:—Knowing you to be interested in whatever relates to our welfare, I take great pleasure in sending you items from this part of the Province. There have been a great many arrivals by the Underground Railroad at this place, lately; within the last two weeks, thirty-nine have crossed over—fourteen came under the protection of the "old Engineer."

There is quite a commotion at the Fugitive Home at present. The settlers say that the lots that Mr. Bibb sold to them, Mr. Foote is now asking them to pay $20 more upon. The Constitution has been altered again, and with restrictions more severe than before. The clause requiring them to clear up five acres in three years, has been changed to two years—the settlers are also required to build larger houses as a condition of settlement. The discontent is becoming general, on a settlement where but little contentment prevails at any time. The old clothes flow in as usual, by box, barrel, and dray. Mr. Foote has had a depository here, in the village, and from thence they are taken, (as well by cart direct from the landing,) to the Home, and in some instances, lazy-bones accept them here. The small-pox was at the Home this winter. Education was suspended, and death was in the Bush. It is the opinion of some, that it came in old clothes, as it did at Dawn some years ago, and at St. Catherines, and from which fugitives died. I have spoken of Foote as the great old clothes agent for this section, which no respectable one hereabouts will deny, and yet I know the danger I am in when daring to write about something that is done openly—and something that we all know is a curse to us—yes the introduction of fugitive clothes is a curse, and every sensible man knows it, and says so, and yet in spite of that, Mr. Foote brings them in by the load—runs around, bundle in hand, or gives to this and takes away from that one, especially money given for other purposes, as was done last winter, and by his actions seems to defy people to speak.

What must we do? This Foote is a preacher, and is well paid, I learn from good authority, by the Home Society in Detroit, $500 a year. We are British subjects, I among others, though once a fugitive, am a voter; and yet these meddlesome Yankees make our adopted country to stink in our nostrils. "In my next, should space be allowed to me by you, I will give an account of this flourishing place, with a notice of some of our business men."

J.

Windsor, C. W., April 18th, 1855.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. IV.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill—Suffrage—Correspondents.

Philadelphia, April 18th, 1855.

The Prohibition Bill, so greatly needed—to the honor of the Legislative, and the joy of many thousands of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, be it said, has passed and been signed by the Governor. In all probability, therefore, on the arrival of the 1st day of next October, when it is to go into effect, both friends and foes will have the chance of witnessing its operation. In the interval, doubtless, the votaries of intemperance and disorder will spare no pains in devising schemes to defeat its purposes, or to evade its penalties: indeed already they are beginning to rally their forces, preparing for the issue. Of them it may be truly said, they are legion, and most likely will behave about as fractiously as the man spoken of in the Gospel, out of whom the "devils" were "cast;" or the "swine" into whom they "entered." Men who have all their days been allowed to draw on *King Alcohol*, at pleasure, under all circumstances, regardless of evils resulting therefrom, in all probability will feel as though they will find it difficult to steer through life soberly.

Judging from the large and influential members who are either intemperate, or who are peculiarly interested in the liquor "business," in some way or other, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will be morally impossible to carry out the Prohibition Measure, in all its requirements—incalculable will be its benefits, however, if one half of its design should be accomplished.

For two Sabbath's past, by a Proclamation of the Mayor of Philadelphia, and in accordance with an act of the Assembly, the "Sunday Liquor Law" has been in full force; the influence of which has been decidedly healthful. As one passes through the streets where formerly the Tavern, Grog Shops, &c., were kept constantly open, inviting the young and old—where disorder and dissipation ever had been witnessed, it is now, under the new arrangement, quite a different spectacle, all these nefarious places being closed. If any gain access, it has to be done under the utmost disguise and fear of the authorities; consequently, a very large proportion, at least, will have to forego the pleasure of having their vicious appetites indulged.

At a time like the present, when many are complaining of "hard times," flour from $12 to $14 per barrel, beef from 12 to 18 cents per lb., potatoes $2 per bushel, with all other necessaries in the eating line equally high, how men can complain of the removal or prevention of one of the chief sources of evils and expenditure, is very strange.

Rarely has the question respecting the rights of the colored man been alluded to in the Legislature, this session; and it now seems quite clear that they will not trouble themselves to look in his direction, while they can find Rail Roads, Plank Roads, Banking Institutions, &c., &c., to contend for. It was hoped by many of the colored people and their friends, that this session would do something towards restoring to them the right of suffrage, from which for many years they have been debarred; but with the exception of receiving a few petitions and of allowing a bill to be offered on the subject, I am not in posession of the fact that any thing else especially, has been gained in the matter. Of course, Pensylvania is peculiarly situated, geographically, commercially, and politically—being under the immediate eye and domination of the South. Hence, with two exceptions, Illinois and Indiana, Pensylvania is notoriously the most pro-slavery State this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

In conclusion, I have a few remarks to make respecting the delinquencies of some of our Canadian friends, which I trust will be received kindly by all concerned.

We have heard much of the enterprise, intelligence, and moral worth of not a few of the colored citizens of different parts of Canada West, especially about Chatham, London, Hamilton, St. Catherines, Toronto, &c., &c., accordingly we had hoped to hear frequently, through the columns of the *Provincial Freeman*, of what might be transpiring of an interesting nature to our people, or the country at large, from various correspondents belonging to the localities alluded to. True, from now and then one, the *Freeman* has contained very interesting communications, doubting not the ability of others to use their pen to advantage and instruction. I will therefore take the liberty to suggest that it would add much to the interest of the *Freeman* and the gratification of its readers, if others would avail themselves of its columns, to impart light and wisdom to its patrons.

The masses of our people need improvement! education! knowledge! With but limited chances, where can they look with more hope than to the press? It is the grand instrumentality, in the hands of the American nation, through which they achieve all their revolutions, either for good or evil—indeed no sane white man, or party of men, in this country, would for a moment attempt or hope to accomplish any public change without the aid of the press! How is it then that the great majority of colored men can be indifferent with regard to enterprises, which, with their co-operation, would be of the utmost advantage to themselves? These latter remarks, however, are more appropriate to the free colored people of this country than to Canadians, I presume—in fact it is too much the case every where. It ought not so to be.

W. S.

United States.

From the New Orleans Delta, April 12.

A White Woman Suing for Her Freedom.

A Suit was yesterday filed in the Sixth District Court on behalf of Josephine Smith, alias Barret, in which the allegations are as follows:

That she is wrongfully and illegally clamed as a slave by Lionel C. Levy, whose residence is in the City of New Orleans, and by Joseph Cohen, who resides at Charleston, S. C.

That petitioner (if even she was a slave, which she does not admit, but calls for proof thereof) has become free, or entitled to claim her freedom by that express provision of the law of Louisiana which declares that "if a master suffer his slave to enjoy his liberty for ten years, he shall lose all right of action to recover possession of such slave, who thereby becomes free."

Now, petitioner alleges that she is claimed as a slave, under an alleged purchase of her made at the succession sale of the late Judah Barrett, of this city, in which it is claimed that she was bid off by and sold to said Levy, as being the property of said succession.

She further alleges that when she lived in the house of said Barrett, she lived there as a free white member of his family, and that said Barrett, then, and at all other times, treated her and presented her to the world as his own daughter, and as being both free and white.

Petitioner further alleges that she has always associated with white persons, and has been considered a free white person; that she was educated as a free white person, at both English and French schools, where none but white children were knowingly admitted; that the said Barrett recognised her, in various ways and at all times from her childhood to his death, as free and white, and used to take her to the public theatre and seat her with himself in the dress circle, where none but white persons were knowingly admitted.

Petitioner further alleges that she so enjoyed her liberty and passed for a free white person for more than ten years next preceding the date of said Barrett's death, and in fact never was at any time restrained of her liberty; that for several years preceding said Barrett's death, she ceased to reside at his house; that since ceasing to reside there, she has bought and sold property in her own name, has sued and been sued in the Courts of this State, and has done various other acts inconsistent with a state of Slavery—all of which was done with the knowledge of said Barrett.

Petitioner further alleges that she is uncertain who it is that claims her as their slave; that as far as her attorney can trace the pretended title, it seems to stand in the name of said Levy, but she understands that said Jacob Cohen claims to own or have an interest in her. She further represents that the said Levy well knows, and knew at the time he bid her off at said pretended sale, and the said Cohen also did then well know all the facts aforesaid, and that petitioner was and is a free person, or entitled to claim her freedom; yet, notwithstanding such facts, the said Levy and Cohen persisted in the said pretended purchase, and still persist, in claiming her as a slave; that, by their said legal and tortuous acts, they have compelled petitioner to flee from her residence and absent herself from her family and friends, and have injured her in her feelings and reputation, and have subjected her to troubles and expenses, and thereby damaged her to the amount of $2,000. Whereupon, petitioner prays that said Levy and Cohen be cited to answer thereto, and that, after due proceedings had, judgment be rendered in favour of the petitioner, decreeing her to be a free person, or entitled to her freedom against all persons, and that judgment be further rendered in her favour against said Levy and said Cohen for the sum of $2,000 damages as aforesaid, and for such other and further decree as may seem proper in the premises, with costs of suit and all general relief.

We understand that the plaintiff is now in Canada, and that she brings this suit in order, if possible, to obtain permission to return to this city.

Murder of a Negro.—We learn from the Yorkville (S.C.) Enquirer, that a negro boy by the name of Andrew, belonging to Richard E. Kennedy, and who was hired to a young man by the name of Bell, was

killed by the latter on Friday before last. It appears that the boy had run away, and when caught by Bell, he was whipped and beaten so unmercifully that his death ensued.

A NEGRO SHOT BY A WHITE BOY FOR PREFERRING TO PLAY WITH A CAT, RATHER THAN WITH HIM.—On Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the citizens of Gaston were thrown into a high state of excitemnt, caused by a white boy, named Robert Frasier, shooting a negro boy belonging to Dr. Clemens of that place. The negro boy was playing with a cat, amusing himself in an innocent way, when this youth told the negro to leave the cat and play with him. The negro, not obeying this youth's command, turned round with his face to Frasier, and as he turned, Fraiser fired at him with his gun, the whole lodging in the negro boy's mouth, tearing part of his nose off, knocking out two or three of his teeth, and injuring him very much. Medical assistance was promptly rendered by the owner of the boy. Young Frasier was arrested, but admitted on bail.—*Petersburg (Va.,) Intelligencer, April 17.*

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile, seems to be a favourite at the South. He is well received in the Southern cities wherever he goes, and has been invited to deliver addresses at a number of places. Among these is an invitation to deliver the commencement address before the two literary societies of the Mississippi University, at Oxford.—*Exchange Paper.*

AN IRISH NOBLE.—An Irish laborer walked three miles, Monday evening, to procure a lantern and flag to warn an approaching train, on the Western Railroad, near Washington, of a danger in a broken rail. "The passengers made up a handsome purse for the faithful fellow whose exertion had saved them from an awful catastrophe," and they did this notwithstanding the "land of his birth."

A NOVELTY.—Mrs. Webb, whose dramatic readings, to a private audience, we alluded in last week's paper, is a young colored woman. The statement of this fact, may increase the anxiety many have expressed to know and hear more of her. We state the fact now as a novelty, and will add that some of our best critics speak in the highest terms of her reading. She gave a public reading at the Assembly Buildings, on Thursday evening last, but as our paper was made up before that time, we must defer any notice until our next.—*Woman's Advocate.*

THE SAILOR'S LAST LETTER.—The Barnstable *Patriot* says that about ten days since, Mr. David Kelley, of Centreville, found a bottle in that harbor, at low water mark, which contained a paper on which was written the following:

"Here I am on the wreck of the *Esther Swift*, expecting every minute to go down. I throw this box into the sea, so that if any one finds it, they will please send it to Alexander Osborn, New Haven. Good-by to the world, and good-bye dear father and mother, and dear sister. From your son and brother,

WM. H. OSBORN.

Good-bye forever, I pray I may meet you in heaven if not on earth.

The *Esther Swift* belonged in New Haven, and has been engaged in freighting to the West Indies.

Provincial.

Emigration to Canada.

The annual report of A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Emigration, Agent has been printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Useful and interesting information may be gleaned from it. It states that the number of emigrants last year exceeds that of any other, excepting 1847. The total number landed at Quebec was 53,183, as follows:—

No. from England,	18,175
" Ireland,	16,168
" Scotland,	6,336
" Germany,	5,688
" Norway,	5,849
" New Brunswick, " Nova Scotia,	857
Total,	53,183

The number from England nearly doubles that of 1853, being equal to 90 per cent. From Ireland the increase has been only 1,297, or 12¼ per cent over the previous year. From Scotland equal to nearly 36 per cent. From Germany over 137 per cent. Norway 15¼ per cent., and from the Lower Provinces 73 per cent. At sea 487 deaths occurred, of whom 94 were infants; and 83 births. The excess of females over males only occurs in emigrants from Ireland, there being 2209 females more than males, nearly double that of the last year. For the past four years, 5,270 females have emigrated over the number of males. The number of vessels engaged was 386, employing 7,474 seamen. Among the 19,548 adult males, there were 3,195 tradesmen, a considerable increase in this class; farmers and farm servants 5,632; servants 117; clerks 156; and unskilled labourers 10,448. Among the tradesmen, the largest number were carpenters and joiners, there being 617; of tailors 433; of shoemakers 358; of smiths 354; of bricklayers and stone masons 228; of miners 238, &c. 58 different Irish Poor Law Unions sent out 2,963 persons, and the landing money they received at Quebec amounted to £3,271 sterling. The expenses of the Emigration Department, including the Quarentine Establishment, amounts to £16,915, showing an increase over that of 1853 of £7364. The emigrant tax amounted in the course of the past year to £11,772, and Imperial appropriation amounted to £1,825, making a total of £13,579, thus leaving a deficiency of the sum of expenditure, of £3,318, which has been met by a balance remaining from 1852. For the future no Imperial aid may be expended; and as there is now no balance in hand, the resources of next session will be exclusively dependent upon the sum derived from emigrant tax. Of the 53,183 emigrants landed in Quebec, 22,000 went to the United States, while 31,183 remained in Canada. Estimating the number that have come by the United States to Canada at 7000, Mr. Buchanan thinks that the total accession to our population during the year has been about 38,000 souls.

In the early part of the season, and throughout the summer months, the demand for all classes of laborers and mechanics was unprecedented, and the greatest difficulty was experienced throughout the country in securing the necessary supply.

A very considerable increase in Scotch and English farmers and agriculturists, possessing capital, was observed among the emigrants of the past season, which cannot but prove highly desirable and beneficial to the best interests of the country. The emigrants from Aberdeen and Hull, which show a large increase on former years, were chiefly of this class. There were also a number of respectable and wealthy Germans who have settled in the Western section of the Province. A small party of from 50 to 60 Norwegians have acquired some property in the Eastern townships, near Sherbrooke, and, from their steady and industrious habits, hopes are entertained of their proving a valuable acquisition to that important section of the Province. More of this class are expected, if those already settled should succeed.

From a return of the emigration to the port of New York, it would appear that 313,747 arrived there during the year 1854, being an increase of over 30,000 on the emigration of 1853. The emigration from the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 32,731 when compared with that of 1853. From Ireland a falling off of upwards of 34,000. From Scotland 1,600, whilst there appears to have been an increase of over 3000 on the number from England. But the great increase appears to have been in the German emigration, which shows an excess of over 47,000 on the number in 1853.—*Globe.*

☞ Telegraph advices from Oswego, of April 16, say that large quantities of produce and lumber are constantly arriving there from Canada, exhibiting the effects of the Reciprocity. Since the opening of navigation, the arrivals at that port foot up 60,000 barrels of flour, 110,000 bushels wheat and nearly 500,000 feet lumber. Immense freight trains are transporting these products to the interior, and to the city of New York.—*Globe.*

The Militia Bill.

The following from the Prescott *Telegraph* is a sample of the opinions of the Reform press on the Militia bill. Not one is found to say a word for it:—

"This obnoxious bill has passed the assembly by the aid of several renegade reformers. 25 Upper Canadian members voted for the above resolution, and 24 against it. Among the yeas we are sorry to see the name of Dr. C. Church, the chance member for North Leeds. This vote will be remembered by Dr. C.'s constituents when he shows his face before them for re-election. And Mr. Jesse Delong, he must run away from his post. What contemptible pusillanimity! He'll cut a pretty figure at the next election. We venture to say, looking to the future, that no measure ever passed by our Parliament will entail such oppression, and unnecessary expense upon the country as this. Every reformer, or pretended reformer, who supported the bill ought to be denounced by his constituents. Within five years it will cost the Province £100,000 per year to keep up the militia establishments, for no earthly use but to absorb the surplus revenue, and extend the patronage of an unscrupulous Government."

Melancholy Case of Poisoning—Warning to Housekeepers.

We regret to hear that a most serious accident occurred lately in the family of a Mr. Fares, in the township of Crowland.

It appears that the family, as is the case with most farmers, are in the habit of keeping their apple sauce or apple-butter, as the Germans call it, in the common earthen crocks made at the potteries in different places in the country.

These crocks are all "glazed" inside with a substance which when properly put on, is perfectly hard and smooth—but nevertheless composed of ingredients extremely poisonous.

In the instance referred to, the acid of the fruit had removed the "glazing," and it became incorporated with the sauce, which, without being aware of the fact, was partaken of by several persons in the house, resulting in the death of two of Mr. Fares' children, and a servant boy lately out from Scotland.—*Haldimand Independent.*

ACCIDENTS.—Several fatal accidents have occurred on the ice, between Montreal and Longueuil. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Sanderson, late of the firm of Sanderson and Murray & Co., while crossing on foot, at the time the ice was shoving fell down dead. Fatigue and over-excitement acting upon organic disease supposed to be the cause. A blacksmith by the name of Hancox working for the G. T. Company was drowned, and there is a report that another man had both legs broken, by being jammed in the ice.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, human bones were discovered in the middle of the road, opposite the school-house, at Ballyduff, in Manvers. It appears that when the thaw had set fairly in, the water running down the road had worked its way through the gravel, to the depth of three feet, which uncovered the human remains, and hence the discovery. About four years ago, a schoolmaster was missing from that neighbourhood, and nothing was ever heard of him. He came to Port Hope to receive a sum of money, and that was the last information that could be obtained, and it very probable that these were his remains.—*Port Hope Ensign.*

☞ A man named Boyd, a carpenter, fell out with one of his fellow workmen on Monday last, at a building in the course of erection on Adelaide Street. After a lengthy scuffle, Boyd's opponent struck him a severe blow on the skull, and he fell senseless. He now lies in the Hospital in a very precarious state. A portion of the skull has been removed.

A young lad named O'Neil, was accidentally drowned in Brock Street, by falling into a well, from which he was drawing water. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and censured the careless manner in which the well was left without a guard.—*Colonist.*

AN ANECDOTE OF MISS NIGHTINGALE.—One hundred and fifty two invalids arrived at Chatham, on Saturday, from the Crimea. Many of the cavalry soldiers show the effect of severe sabre wounds received at the grand charge at Balaklava. They all speak in the very highest and grateful terms of Miss Nightingale, and relate an anecdote of that good lady, as they name her, which saved the lives of many of them. A considerable quantity of invalids arrived at Scutari from the Crimea in a very bad state, and bedding and other articles were demanded from the person known as storekeeper, who, when applied to for the articles refused to deliver them without a written order from the head of his department. Miss Nightingale, seeing the emergency of the case and the necessity of immediate attention to the invalids, offered to make good the articles required if they were disallowed. The storekeeper would not yield, although Miss Nightingale said, if he was so exact many of the men would be dead before the order could arrive. Miss Nightingale, finding anything she could say to the storekeeper of no avail, left him, and addressed herself to a few of the stoutest of the men to break open the door of the store, which they soon effected, and with her own hands she served out what was required, telling the storekeeper, who was looking on with the key in his hand that she alone was responsible for what had been done.

THE PHYSICIAN OF NICHOLAS.—A letter from St. Petersburgh says Dr. MONT, homœpathic physician to the late Emperor, has left Russia in great haste and secretly. He is reproached with having too long concealed from the august deceased that his lung was attacked; also with having himself prepared the medicines destined for the Emperor, instead of having them prepared by a druggist. Great irritation was manifested against him at St. Petersburgh, and the Emperor ALEXANDER, himself, advised him, it is said, to leave Russia.

Mrs. Nicol, formerly Miss Bronte, known to the literary world as "Currer Bell," author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley" and "Villette," lately died at Haworth, Yorkshire. So another star has set in darkness.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		PENCE. Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		POUNDS. Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11¼	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	12
			15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5¼	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8¼	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	17
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	18
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	19
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	20
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¼	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4¼	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11¼	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1¾	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	"	£1 0 0	8305 6 8	"	6000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 5, 1855.

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	43 9	a	45 0
" Farmers'; per 196 lbs	40 0	a	42 0
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	10 9	a	10 7
" Spring	0 0	a	0 0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38 9	a	0 0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	30 0	a	0 0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	25 0	a	30 0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0 0	a	0 0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4 6	a	5 0
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3 0	a	3 1
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4 3	a	5 0
" Marrowfats	0 0	a	0 0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	7 6	a	15 0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	35 9	a	40 0
Hay—per ton	130 0	a	135 0
Straw—per ton	50 0	a	67 6
Cordwood—per cord	20 0	a	26 6
Beef—per 100 lbs	32 6	a	37 6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	32 6	a	37 6
Bacon—per 100 lbs	40 0	a	45 0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0 5	a	0 0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0 4½	a	0 5
Lard—per lb	0 7	a	0 9
Tub Butter—per lb	0 1	a	0 0
Fresh Butter—per lb	1 3	a	1 6
Eggs—per dozen	1 3	a	1 6
Turkeys—each	3 9	a	7 6
Geese—each	2 6	a	3 1
Ducks—per couple	2 6	a	2 9
Fowls—per pair	1 0	a	0 0
Potatoes—per bushel	3 6	a	4 0
Turnips—per bushel	1 6	a	2 0
Onions—per bushel	0 0	a	0 0
Wool—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Sheep Skins	2 6	a	3 10

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	15 0		0 25
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

New Advertisements.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19 1y

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

CAUTION!!!

FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended, Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43:

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

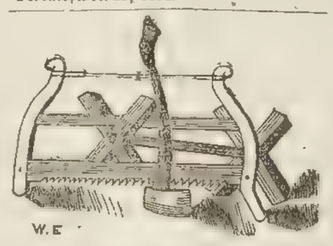
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, AXES ready Handled. Also, Handles put into AXES and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Tremor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT;
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations; which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards endoldraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings; and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends; and to ensure public confidence in the Institution; the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80; Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommod'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
depart		7.00	11.30	1.10	11 30
Thorald		7 40	P.M.	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines		7 55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan		8 20		1 58	
Beamsville		8 15		2.10	
Grimsby		9 15		2 20	
Stoney Creek		9 50		2 10	
HAMILTON arrive		10.10	1 15	2 55	1 20
HAMILTON depart		A.M 8.45	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas		9 10		3 25	
Flamboro'		9.25		3 35	
Fairchild's Creek		10 00		4 05	
GALT depart		9 15		3.15	
GALT arrive		11.40		5 40	
Paris		10 25	2 45	4 30	3.00
Princeton		10 45		4 55	
Woodstock		11.30	3 30	5 30	3 55
Beachville		11 50		5 45	
		P M			
Ingersoll		12 10	3 50	6.00	4 15
Dorchester		12 30		6 20	
LONDON arrive		12.50	4 25	6 40	4 50
LONDON depart		A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo		10 55	5 00	7.20	5 25
Adelaide Road		11.15			
Ekfrid		11 35		7.50	
		P M			
Mosa		12 05			
Wardsville		12 25	6 00	8 30	6.30
Thamesville		1 15			
Chatham		2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive		4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST:

STATIONS.	Accommod'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR	A.M.		A M.		P.M.	P M.
depart	4 00		10 00		2 30	7.00
Chatham	5 40		11.40		4.35	8.40
Thamesville			P M.		5 15	
Wardsville	6 35		12 35		5 50	9.40
Mosa					6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15				6 45	
Adelaide road					7.00	
Lobo	7.45		1.45		7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10		2.10		7.50	11.05
					P.M.	
depart	8.20		2.25	5.10		11.15
Dorchester	8 40			5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00		3 00	5.55		11.50
Beachville	9.15			6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30		3 25	6 40		12.15
Princeton	10.05			7 20		
Paris	10.25		4 25	7.45		1 05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50		4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15		3 15			
GALT arrive	11.40		5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20			8.50		
Dundas	11.28			6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48		5.40	9.30		2 25
	P.M.		P M.			
depart	12 00		5.50			2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18					
Grimsby	12 40					
Beamsville	12.15					
Jordan	1.10					
St. Catharines	1.25		7.00			3.45
Thorald	1.35					
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2 00		7.35			4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5 00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris free

Baking powders, two and a half per cent

Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free

Candles twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Washing Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop Iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1851.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporate or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds Seeds of all kinds pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed Wood, viz: boards, planks staves timber and fire wood

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER. No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign and chaptered eighty five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
3d do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about	100 each.
4th do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
6th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
7th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119
8th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
9th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th do	1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre.

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th do	1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,	100	acres each.
2d do	1 to 35	do	abont	do
3d do	1 to 35	do	do	do
4th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
5th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
6th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
7th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
8th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
9th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
10th do	1 to 35	do	do	do
11th do	1 to 10, 16 to 35		do	do
12th do	1 to 35		do	do
13th do	1 to 35		do	do
14th do	1 to 35		do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do

31 76.

1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive,	100 acres each
2d do	1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8	inc about	100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con	1 to 9	inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160
	11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14	inc about	100 acres each
6th Con	1 to 14	inc do	15, 182, 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67, 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19	inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95
8th Con	1 to 20	inc do	21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25	inc about	100 acres each
10th Con	1 to 25	inc do	26, 178; 27, 143, 28, 107 29, 71, 30 35
11th Con	1 to 30	inc about	100 acres each
12th Con	1 to 30	inc do	31, 139, 32, 103; 33, 128; 34, 92 35 18

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK

Concession C	11 to 40	inclusive	100 acres each

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th November 1854

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the County of Grey, C W will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Egremont, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 acres each,	31 (57).
5th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 each,	31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69).
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in.	about 100 each,	31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71)
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75)
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc.	about 125 each,	31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each)
5th "	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th "	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each)
7th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187)
8th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th "	7, 8 (200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th "	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 to 11	inc. [50 acres each].
2nd "	1 to 11	inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11	inc. [50 each].
2nd "	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].	
3rd "	51 to 18	inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range,	8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife

SARAH JACKSON,
3 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarksville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been associated with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

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One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We the undersigned, associate for the purpose of [illegible] the following Pledge:—

Believing the necessity of measures to further promote Literary Improvement, Active Benevolence, the Progress of Science, and a Brotherly Union, as essential to complete the enjoyments, and to the improvement of our present state, and to the progress of Her Majesty's subjects [illegible] possessed of the same rights, the same general characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge [illegible] all in our power to our associates, to the promotion of this Union, and in our private and social intercourse, to promote a healthy literary and [illegible] spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. To encourage the Publication, Press or Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, misrepresentations, &c., many in the United States and elsewhere, would carve a policy for emigrants, for they hold sentiments different from white emigrants who come, and to settle herein, by counselling the former to [illegible] personally to the Union, as if on a guest and [illegible] or to aggregate themselves into [illegible] communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the Dominion of Canada, thereby promoting the [illegible] that God's intellect, or color [illegible] communities, entitles them to either under the British Union or British American [illegible] as those of darker hue, to [illegible] hewers of wood and drawers of water' to those of a [illegible] complexion and [illegible] power to remove the stain of [illegible] from the face of the earth, and particularly as regards [illegible] of Great Britain to look upon [illegible] British American [illegible] tendencies, and [illegible] To encourage a spirit of [illegible] among the people, scientific, and [illegible] As a nucleus of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART II.—For the better Success of the above [illegible] Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d curly.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII. The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials*, &c., &c.

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

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VOLUME II. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855. NUMBER 10.

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Poetry.

From the London Athenæum.

The Jewish Pilgrim.

Are these the ancient holy hills
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, O! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee,

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been,
When Israel's home was there;
Tho' o'er thee sword and time have pass'd,
And Cross and Crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath prest,
But thou art still our own!

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unblest through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrines to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen—nations gone,
Before the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime,
Since Gentile ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill;—
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn,
It bids the nations build not there,
For *Jacob shall return.*

O! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not stay,
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb,
At least beneath thy hallowed dust
O give the wanderer room.

Literature.

The Maroons.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

Frome's Story.

Continued.

"I am of pure African blood," Freme said, "and though I have only a confused recollection of my parents and of my birth-place, I know that my father was a Chief. You may see I am of high caste, for I bear no scars of the tattoo on my face or person. Nor can I say to what tribe I belong. I can only remember as if I had had a dream a long time ago, that my father used to be always attended by a numerous company of warriors; that he wore the brightest-coloured plumes in his hair; and that one night our village was surprised, when a frightful and sanguinary conflict took place, which terminated in the discomfiture of my father, who was made prisoner, and borne away, with myself, to the Mozambique coast.

"We were sold to the Portuguese, who cribbed us up, with many others, in a baracoon, where we remained several months. At the end of that time, we, and some hundreds of our companions in misfortune, were disposed of to some foreign traders, and forced on board a vessel that was in waiting to receive us, a little way out at sea.

"I was, at first, stupefied with the misery and grief of being torn from my native soil. So long as we remained on it we seemed to cling to a hope of rescue; and notwithstanding my tender age, I shared the hopes of my companions. Well I remember, too, that when the ship began to move, and I saw the land receding from my view, I felt as though I had lost my mother a second time, and flung myself down on the deck to weep away my anguish.

"I do not know how the elder captives were treated. From the time they were thrust below, until their deliverance came, I never saw them. But sometimes, at dead of night, there used to be strange sounds on deck. The men would move up the gangways with heavy loads, which they would cast down on the planks, and presently there would be a loud splashing in the water, as though the load had been thrown overboard. I have often, in one night, counted off my two hands twice over, and sometimes thrice, each finger reckoning as a load, and wondering what the dreadful sounds meant. I know now. They were giving to the sea the poor creatures who had died in the day.

"We children—for there were many others besides myself—were permitted to run about on deck, in the day time, but as soon as the sun sank below the waves, we used to be huddled away all together into a dark cabin on deck and locked in. One morning, about a fortnight after we had been conveyed on board, I observed the captain looking very anxiously out towards where the sky and water seemed to meet, whilst the men, gathering in groups, gazed in the same direction, and spoke in low whispers, their countenances betraying great uneasiness. We had been many long days becalmed, the vessel rolling from side to side like a log on the glistening surface of the sea, and appearing quite stationary, though every sail was spread to catch the slightest puff of wind. I had noticed the captain and the crew appeared vexed at our making no progress, for they would frown and stamp, and mutter strange words; but, on the morning I am speaking of, they were in high glee, a breeze having sprung up in the night which sent the ship flying through the water like an arrow shot from a bow. It was towards the quarter from which the wind blew they were now looking, and my curiosity being roused, I strained my eyes in the same direction, but could see nothing save a small object that looked like a dot in the sky where the water met it.

"The breeze presently freshened, and then all was bustle on board to keep as much sail spread as possible, without endangering the ship. But the dot grew larger and larger, until it grew into a shape, and I then distinguished it to be another vessel, which was fast overtaking us. In vain did our captain crowd sail, and shift his course: the strange ship still gained upon us. All at once a blaze of fire shot from its side, followed in a few seconds by a loud roar, which had scarcely burst on our ears before a great ball of iron crashed into the side of our vessel, carrying away the cabin where we children used to lie at night.

"And now the captain held a consultation with his crew. Their faces wore a gloomy, despairing expression, and I could see there was great difference of opinion as to what should be done. Whilst they were conferring, another ball struck us, knocking off a great splinter of wood, which hit the captain, who fell dead. Upon this a white flag was run up, and our sails taken in, as a signal that we surrendered, and in a short time the stranger came alongside and took possession of us.

"The whole of the crew were conveyed on board the vessel that had captured us, and then my unfortunate companions were allowed to come on deck. I looked for my father amongst them, but he was not there: and then it was I understood what had taken place of a night when I heard those dreadful splashings.

"A very few days now brought us to this island, on reaching which we were handed over to the goverment officers.

"You may not have had the opportunity of observing, on the left bank of the river, at St. Denis, a picturesque spot called the *Little Isle.* It may be seen from the sea, as it is on a rising ground. The most beautiful shrubs and handsome trees grow there, from amidst which peep out several cabins covered with creeping plants, the whole nearly surrounding a pretty house, painted outside in various colours. It is to this place the slaves captured by the government cruisers are conveyed; and to it I was brought.

"I must say that we were all well treated. We had good food and raiment, and were well lodged. Every care was taken of us, those who were old enough being sent to learn a trade, or some kind of manual labour; so that, taking all circumstances into consideration, we had no reason to complain of our lot, and, indeed, we felt comparatively happy.

"In my own land I was called Coudjoupa, which means lion, or panther. When I fell into the hands of the Government it was changed to Freme. I was between six and seven years of age, and the master of the establishment, whose name was *Bolvin*, and who lived in the pretty house I have mentioned, took me into his own family, that I might play with and amuse his children.

"I was too young for grief to make a very profound impression upon me, let alone that the change in my position was so much for the better, that it tended much to distract my mind from dwelling on the past. I was naturally of a gay and lively disposition, and soon became a mighty favourite with my companions—two boys and a girl. We used to be always together, and were not happy when, by chance, one or the other was absent. I used to mimic the cries of all kinds of birds and animals to please my young friends, whose joys and troubles became mine; so that if one laughed we all laughed, or if one cried the others did the same. Oh! I was very happy! I grew up as one of the family, and though to teach a slave to read and write is prohibited by the law of the colony, I was permitted to be present when my young masters were receiving instruction, and to the astonishment of them all, I soon learnt to read and write as well as they. I have reason to believe that their father was displeased when this discovery was made, but as I began to be useful in assisting them with their lessons no further notice was taken, and I made rapid progress in the various elementary branches of knowledge.

"If, however, I studied for the pleasure of acquiring information," continued Freme, casting a look of affection on the young woman seated at his side, "I had another inducement, and that was to aid the little girl, whose play companion I was. I used to point her pencils, and mend her pens, as a part of my duty, and attend to all her wants. I would carry her, too, across puddles and through the bushes, when we were all out together on our juvenile rambles, and often, making her sit on my back, would crawl with her, on all-fours to amuse her."

"Freme, Freme," exclaimed the young woman, interrupting him; "our brother does not want to know all that."

"It is my history I am narrating," pursued Freme, casting his arm around her neck; "and I must tell the whole."

"Well," he resumed, "for all these trifling marks of attention, the little girl was very grateful, and used to give me more sweetmeats and caresses than to her own brothers. And thus we grew up together; the habit of seeing and playing with one another, and of loving one another too so innocently, gathered strength daily. But the time came when we were to part. Her brothers went away to France to complete their education, and I was obliged to select a trade, and to go to the colonial workshop to learn it. We were all four grieved to the heart by this separation, but the little girl felt it most acutely, for she had no playmate to enliven her solitude; no friend of her own age to speak to, or to share her troubles.

"I have since learnt that she now thought of poor Freme more and more, and of the trifling services he used to feel so happy in rendering her, as well as of the joyous hours they had passed together. And he, too, could not banish her from his mind. Her form was ever before his eyes, and her sweet smile seemed ever encouraging him to labour, and to try and be content.

"Yes!" he continued; "I could not forget her. Oh, what would I not have given, at this time, if I could have had the assurance given to me that I might devote my life to her, though I remained but a slave at her feet. How distracted were my thoughts, lest harm should befal her, and I not by to protect and save her. How great my grief when I reflected that she might fall ill; nay, might even die, and I never see her more. Nor saw I hope even of the slavery I sought in her service. There I was: removed to the colonial workshop, never, never again to approach her familiarly, as of old, or to serve my beloved young white mistress. Many and many a night have I repaired to my straw pallet, to think of her and to weep till morning broke.

"Nevertheless I make rapid progress in my trade as a carpenter, and as I applied myself to please, as well as to learn, I gave satisfaction to my superiors, who spoke well of me, allowed me many little privileges, and, as soon as I became old enough, gave me a cabin of my own to lodge in.

"As I grew to manhood, my mind dwelt more and more strongly on the young white companion of my childhood. I dwelt upon the happiness I had lost of being ever near her, and whenever I could do so unobserved, would steal furtively to her father's house, access to which was now interdicted to me—for what was I better than a slave—and keeping at a distance, would fix my eyes upon it, as though it were a temple where dwelt my guardian angel, whom I came to adore in secret. I have remained thus for hours, calling up her image as I had known her: first as a child with whom I had played; then as a sister whom I had waited upon and who had caressed me; and then as one who had been suddenly snatched from me, and an abyss placed between us, but whom, from the opposite side, and as if from an immeasurable distance, I beheld as a beautiful white girl, in whose presence I could not appear without trembling.

"Pardon me, brother," he added, addressing the Capre, "pardon me for dwelling on this part of my story. It is well, however, you should know all, for you will be the better able to judge how much I have to be thankful for in my present position."

The stranger, whose eyes were moist with starting tears, pressed Freme's hand and bade him continue.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE HORSE.

The Hon. Zadock Pratt lately delivered a lecture on "The Horse," before the Mechanics' Institute of this city. It was a thoroughly practical discourse, and full of information. We make a few brief extracts from it as we find it reported in the *Evening Express:*

WHERE THE HORSE ORIGINATED.

Many conflicting opinions have been held as to the country in which this valuable animal originated, and two now have many adherents, all others having been given up. These two are Arabia and Egypt. For my own part, I am inclined to think that Egypt is undoubtedly entitled to the palm, and all investigation only confirms me in the belief. Without taking up your time with the arguments on either side, I will only say that the Sacred Scriptures, in describing the early stages of the world, mention the horse as being used in Egypt, while, in much more modern times, when Mohammed fought his battle in Arabia, there was not a single horse in the camp, proving their extreme scarcity, if not their total absence in the country.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN HORSES.

With regard to the horses of America, we learn that large numbers were brought over by the early Spanish and English discoverers. The first were imported by Columbus, on his second voyage, in 1493. The first brought to any territory now belonging to the United States were landed in Florida, in 1527, by Cabaca de Vaca. They were allowed to run loose during the dissensions that followed, and multiplied to an almost incredible extent, especially in South America. Although the climate in South America would seem to be suitable for the proper development of the horse, as it is for cattle, yet he has never attained more than secondary importance. In large, wild herds they roam about, acting in admirable concert to oppose the attacks of wild beasts, who share the vast wilderness with them. Men have often fallen victims to their temerity in approaching them, and travellers have frequently found their own horses break away from restraint, and dash off to meet a body of their free companions, if they happen to meet them. The natives take them with the lasso, and only ride the *horses*, leaving the mares to run wild. They make no attempts to breed, but catch a horse when they need him, and break him to their use by the most violent measures. They never bring them to market, and it is said that a foreigner, who was once riding a *mare*, was so hooted at and pelted by the natives, that he narrowly escaped with his life.

The wild horses found in North America when the West was first explored, were more hardy; they were of Spanish extraction, and had been brought into use by the natives to a great extent, though many wild herds of immense numbers still roam freely over the prairies of our Western territories.

The race of horses which originated those now used in this country, and in Canada, were imported from various nations.

In 1609 one horse and six mares were brought to Virginia from England. In 1625 a few Dutch horses from Holland were imported into New Netherlands, now the State of New York. In 1604, M. L. Escabot brought the first horse into Canada and Nova Scotia, then known by the Indian name of Acadia. The first horse brought into Massachusetts was from England, and was imported by Francis Higginson, in 1529. In 1678 they existed in considerable numbers in Louisiana. The Indians on Red River, in Texas, used them in 1690. The early French settlers in Illinois, had them in considerable numbers in 1750.

STATISTICS.

In the present year, 1855, the number of horses may be set down at five millions worth, on the average, sixty dollars a piece, and valued in all at three hundred millions of dollars. The whole number of horned cattle is estimated at twenty millions, averaging twenty dollars, and valued at four hundred millions of dollars.

THE CANADIAN HORSE.

The Canadian horses are of French origin, and to this stock we are indebted for most of the trotting horses of the United States. It is a marked peculiarity of the Canadian horse that he always trots, as the Arabian horse always canters. Other breeds exhibit all the peculiarities of movement, including the trot, canter, and amble, but the Arabian horse never trots, and the Canadian rarely canters. Besides the trotting horse, we are indebted to Canada for many of the most serviceable specimens of the cart and dray-horse, of their size, and in the northern part of this State, in Vermont, and other sections on the Canada line, they are met with in great abundance.

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD HORSE.

He should be about fifteen and a half hands high; the head light and clean made; wide between the nostrils, and the nostrils themselves large, transparent, and open; broad in the forehead; eyes, prominent, clear, and sparkling; ears, small, and neatly set on; neck, rather short, and well set up; large arm or shoulder, well thrown back and high; withers arched and high; legs, fine, flat, thin, and small boned; body round, and rather light, though sufficiently large to afford substance when it is needed; full chest, affording ample play for the lungs; back, short, with the hind quarters set on rather obliquely. Any one possessing a horse of this make and appearance, and weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, may rest assured that they have a horse of all work, and a bargain which is well worth getting hold of.

The tail of the horse is considered an emblem of dignity in Turkey, from the fact that a Turkish army once lost its standard in battle when the leader, to inspire the drooping courage of his men, cut off the tail of a horse, hoisted it on the head of a spear and rallied his force to victory. As a reward, he received military promotion, the emblem of which was a horse's tail. The rank of the owner is known by the number of tails he is allowed, the highest being three, and the officers are called "pachas of three tails."

European.

Progress of Napoleon III.

Arrival at Dover.

The Emperor and Empress landed at Dover on Monday morning. The excitement and enthusiasm of the people were very great. Crowds thronged the pier all the morning, the people of the town mingled freely with the militia men, while the sea was alive with boats, each with flags of all colours decorating stem and stern. The Kent Mounted Rifles formed a line between the Lord Warden Hotel and the landing-place. Tremendous cheering took place as Prince Albert left the hotel, and, embarked on board the *Vivid*, steamed out to sea to meet the Imperial party. In half an hour afterwards the French vessel steamed in sight, the *Pelican* having the Imperial ensign flying at the main. There was almost deep silence among the crowd as the Imperial fleet, accompanied by the *Vivid* (on the deck of which Prince Albert might be seen,) came near the magnificent division of the Baltic fleet. Then, at a signal gun from the *Neptune*, the rigging of the British ships swarmed with men, and a peal of thunder from their ports welcomed the Emperor. The boats from the ship at once put off, and formed a double line, through which the Imperial steamers passed. The scene that now ensued defies description. The morning was very hot, the sun shone with intense brilliancy on the glittering sea and white cliffs; the water of the harbour were dashed into a thousand waves as the advancing squadron sent the spray before them; and then arose a tremendous shout from the sailors in the rigging of the British vessels. The cheers were redoubled three times with a strength and length peculiar to British seamen. Then, as the last cheer died away, it was taken up at once by the sailors in the boats, who stood up and cheered with an enthusiasm we have never seen excelled. The Emperor stood on the deck of the *Pelican*, and repeatedly uncovered. The Empress stood by his side. Prince Albert, having landed, received the Emperor at the landing-place. The guns thundered forth an Imperial salute, the bands struck up and the people cheered again and again. The first movement that could be discerned was the introduction of the Prince Consort to the Empress, and then the Emperor led the way towards the hotel. Almost immediately after he landed he turned towards the people, and bowed markedly and repeatedly. His Majesty looked uncommonly well; his whole face was animated, and in every gesture was expressed the cordial pleasure he felt at a reception that must have transcended all his expectations of a hearty ovation from the English people.

At nine o'clock His Royal Highness Prince Albert was pleased to receive the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, accompanied by the members for the borough, Lord Chelsea, and Mr. Rice, the Recorder, and the municipal magistrates, in the elegant saloon of the Lord Warden Hotel. The Recorder read a loyal address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to which His Royal Highness graciously replied.

The Mayor and Corporation of Dover next presented the following congratulatory address:—

"*To their Imperial Majesties Napoleon III. and Eugenie, Emperor and Empress of France.*

"May it please your Majesties,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover, approach your Majesties with feelings of the most profound respect, deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon us in being graciously afforded the opportunity of expressing to your Majesties the hearty welcome with which we greet your arrival in this country to visit our beloved Queen. It is our earnest hope, that this auspicious event may tend to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union which happily for the progress of freedom and civilization now exists between France and Great Britain, and that the just and necessary war, in the prosecution of which the combined fleets and armies of both nations are gallantly co-operating, may, through the blessing of Divine Providence, be speedily terminated by a secure and honourable peace.

"We rejoice that your Majesties have been pleased to select this ancient port for debarkation, and we shall cherish a lively remembrance of the honour that has thus been added to the many of a similar kind proudly recorded in our annals. We devoutly pray that you, Sire, may long guide the destinies of France, and reign in the hearts of a loyal, happy, and contented people; and that you, Madame, may long live to share the throne which your virtues so highly adorn, affording solace and relief to your august consort amid the cares inseparable from the government of a mighty nation.

"Given under our corporate seal at Dover, this 16th day of April, 1855."

The address was read with marked emphasis by the Recorder of the borough, Mr. Bodkin, and was listened to by the Imperial pair with great attention. At the end His Majesty, in a slightly foreign accent, but with the greatest facility of expression made the following gracious reply:—

"I am exceedingly grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion to pay my respects to her and to show my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people. I hope that the two nations always will be united in peace and in war, for I am convinced that it will be for the welfare of the whole world and for their own prosperity. I am exceedingly grateful to you for the sentiments you have expressed towards myself and the Empress, and I hope you will be the interpreter of my sentiments and hers to your countrymen."

The Empress was present while the address was delivered. She made a strong impression. People had prepared the English for her being beautiful; but that is not the word. With very regular features, the Empress Eugenie is placed among lovely women, by the engaging expression of her countenance, which is at once eminently intelligent, amiable, and simple, with an air of undesigned happiness and benevolence. A sly humour twinkled at the corner of the eyes as the powerful Prince rode among the cheering multitude, whom his smile seemed to recognize as the old friends known in other days. Prince Albert seemed to feel a just and heartfelt pride in the scene; it was universally remarked that he never looked more nobly.

The Mayor and Corporation having withdrawn, His Royal Highness Prince Albert at once conducted his guests to the railway station, which immediately adjoins the hotel. The interior of the station had been nicely decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens, and the platform was kept clear by a guard of honour consisting of troops of the Line.

Along the line, on the way up to town, notwithstanding the high speed maintained, crowds of people assembled, who cheered lustily as the train swept on its course. Now it was a village school which had turned out to add shrill voices to the general chorus of welcome; now the labourers from the country side had collected on embankment, and in cutting, to raise a passing cheer. The stations were all filled with well-dressed people, and at Tunbridge, where the train stopped for a few minutes to water, the inhabitants were particularly fervent in their acclamations. Immediately after leaving Dover, the fog, which had hitherto so marred the enjoyableness of the occasion, disappeared as if by magic; the sun shone out brightly and the face of the country looked smiling and beautiful. At Croydon, among the spectators assembled, were a number of the Addiscombe cadets, who cheered heartily as the train passed. Then over the heights of Sydenham the Crystal Palace rose upon the view of the travellers, its fairy architecture displayed to extraordinary advantage through the reflection of the sunbeams, which made the glass roof and sides glow like a veritable mountain of light.

Charing-Cross.

At Charing-Cross, where vast numbers of people were collected, there was some display of flags, and the effect at this point was further heightened by the band of the Royal Marines, who played "Partant pour la Syrie" as the *cortege* passed the Admiralty. The scene presented by the clubs in Pall-Mall was particularly animated, and among those who gazed upon his progress from the well-known haunts of former days, His Majesty no doubt distinguished many old familiar faces. In front of St. James's Palace a guard of honour turned out and presented arms. St. James's-street had the windows and balconies of all its houses filled with a large assemblage of ladies, whose curiosity and interest were no doubt strongly excited by the Empress, and who waved their handkerchiefs as she passed. When they passed King-street, the Emperor was observed to draw her attention to the house which he had occupied in former days; and in him, at least, the sight of this, under such altered circumstances, must have raised some strange emotions. All along Piccadilly the same display of popular feeling greeted them, and so they passed through Hyde-Park to the Paddington station, receiving at every stage of their progress the warmest manifestations of respect and welcome. The Empress was evidently asking questions with great eagerness, the Prince replying, and the Emperor throwing in smiling remarks. The scene, in fact, was of the same character—the only change was in the streets and the individual faces. The aspect of the people, however, is an unimportant incident—it was one of cordial welcome; and the countenance of Prince Albert was full of a genial pride at the reception given to his guests. It was six o'clock, an hour behind time, before they started for Windsor, but they must have carried away with them a profound conviction of the cordial and gratified feelings with which their visit has inspired the inhabitants of this great Metropolis and of the country at large.

The Arrival at Windsor.

During the whole of Monday, Windsor was in a state of great excitement with the preparation for the reception of the illustrious visitors. The triumphal arch across Castle-street, copiously hung with lamps and adorned with flags of the four allied nations, was a conspicuous object; and scarcely less so was the smaller arch in Thames-street, at the entrance to the terminus of the Great Western Railway. All the seats within the precincts of the Railway Company's territory were awarded to the occupants gratis on special application, and were all taken on Saturday. However, in addition to the railway seats, a large platform was erected, commencing directly opposite to the smaller arch in Thames-street, and extending up Castle-street to the very foot of the principal arch. On this large platform places could be obtained for 5s. at any time during the afternoon, and the various shops which were used as agencies for the purpose were thronged with applicants.

There was a sort of notion at Windsor that the Emperor would arrive at a quarter after five o'clock, and hence expectations began at an unreasonably early hour. However, half-past five, and six, and half-past six passed away, and the multitude was forced to content itself with watching certain alterations made in the arrangement of the flags of the triumphal arch, which, we may observe, was in a state of perpetual improvement throughout the day. Expectation, however, was kindled afresh by the report, spread like wildfire, to the effect that the Emperor was at Paddington. Again the time seemed to grow long, the approaching evening began to sober that brilliancy of the sky which had so auspiciously distinguished the day, and the work of illuminating the lamps on the arch was deliberately commenced.

At this juncture there was something almost painful in the anxiety of the multitude, when, about seven o'clock, the report of a gun was heard, and everybody wakened into new life. That gun proclaimed that the Emperor was in sight on the railroad; the lamplighter of the arch speedily descended, and the thrilling sensation that the great event of the day would in a moment take place ran through the crowd like a galvanic shock.

The prophecy of the gun was soon fulfilled. The Emperor and Empress, with Prince Albert and their suite, arrived a few minutes afterwards, and it seemed but the work of a moment for them to alight, to leave the door of the waiting-room, so imposingly fronted by the "Welcome to Windsor" inscribed amid a thick mass of laurels on the opposite shed, to enter their carriages amid the shouts of the National School children, to receive the second inscribed "Welcome" from the smaller arch, and to proceed through the large arch in Castle-street, where their eyes were greeted by "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Imperatrice," "Napoleon," "Eugenie," "Welcome." The thunder of applause that rolled through the multitude as the carriages passed was something marvellous, the intensity of the feeling receiving an additional stimulous from the momentary character of the "sight." The whole affair scarcely lasted a second, but then every body had a "good look" at the Empress, and a "good-look" at the Emperor, a thousand curiosities that had been raging for a week past were at once assuaged, and, of course, everybody was delighted. Indeed, so very enthusiastic was the delight that a fresh allowance of applause was lavished anew as each carriage of the *cortege* followed the Emperor up Castle-hill, and every one of the attendant visitors had reason to be satisfied with his share of the "reception."

In the evening the illuminations were a new source of attraction. The Town-hall, with lamps twined about the columns, and marking out the windows, and the two arches, which blazed with brilliancy, were dazzling objects, which could not easily be exceeded even in our own huge Metropolis.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

[BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.]

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The Russian instructions have arrived; they came yesterday. It is rumored that they oppose all limitation of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea. The Plenipotentiaries met this day at one o'clock for the 10th time. The sitting lasted one hour and a-half. The discussion on the third point was left open; there is, as yet, no decided solution. The next day's sitting is not fixed.

The probabilities of a peace have diminished, and the position taken up by Austria is less decided.

The latest letters, to the 14th, all concur in stating that the Eastern question is not progressing favourably. The representatives of England, France, and Austria confer daily, but they have not been able to come to an understanding, and are not very likely to do so. If there be little danger of a serious misunderstanding between Austria and the Western Powers, it does not admit of a doubt that a very great difference of opinion at present prevails on the Black Sea question. The Western Powers and Turkey agree in thinking that the only effectual way of putting an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea would be to declare it neutral, and to banish all vessels of war from its waters. Austria does not take the same view of things, and displays great anxiety to save the honor of Russia, or rather to prevent the Emperor Alexander being humiliated in the eyes of his subjects.

Lord John Russell has resolved to leave Vienna on Friday next, the 20th instant, for London.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys will probably leave on the same day.

Despatches from Berlin announce that Russia proposes a renewal of the Treaty of 1841, and a separate Treaty with Turkey, limiting the ships of war in the Black Sea, each nation to have an equal number, the European Powers guaranteeing this engagement.

Affairs in the East.

All hopes of Peace, we regret to say, are now at an end. The definite instructions of the Emperor Alexander have arrived, although their character has not yet transpired. No doubt, however, seems to be entertained, that they will be adverse to Peace; and that in consequence the Congress will break up. It seems Points One, Two, and Four, might possibly be got over, but the Third is intolerable to the pride of Empire; and concession, even to the very moderate extent of the demands of the Ambassadors of the Western Powers, would be deemed a humiliation which is not to be endured. Add to this the fact, that the die is cast in the Crimea. The reports of this morning are to the effect that Sir John Burgoyne, a few days ago, left for Vienna, with a view to confer with Lord John Russell; and, according to the Correspondent of the *Times*, it was believed his opinions would be of a disheartening character. It was then stated, on the 2nd instant, that a wish extensively prevailed among the soldiers for Peace; and such a wish is, of course, but a sorry preparation for the renewal of the campaign, and especially for the desperate enterprise of bombarding and assaulting Sebastopol. Seven days after, however, the bombardment actually commenced; and there is no doubt that this circumstance will minister excitement sufficient to revive drooping spirits and to prepare the troops for the fearful events which are now impending. The result of the bombardment none can foresee; but there will be something decisive, either prosperous or adverse, and an end will be put to the long and wasteful sitting before the walls of that great citadel. There is no probability of any decisive operations in the country where the various Russian armies are now placed until the result of the bombardment shall have been ascertained.

The intelligence from Paris this morning is to the effect, that the Emperor will forthwith proceed to the Crimea. It appears everything in Marseilles is in readiness, and that three hours' notice will be sufficient. There seems a probability of this event; in Paris, indeed, it is generally believed, and it begins to be extensively desired, as a step by which new life will be imparted to the French Army in the East. If such shall be the fact, his previous advent to England, and the extraordinary demonstrations there made in his favor, will be a circumstance of great importance, and constitute the best possible preparation for the Imperial visit. What is now transpiring in our midst will not be without its effect in Vienna, and also in Berlin. It seems, nevertheless, now certain that, after all, Austria will prove but a broken reed. Hopes were entertained concerning her for some time past; but the cautions of Kossuth, and the warning of many others, appear to have been but too well founded. Her heart was not in the work: and now she breaks off on the Third Point, considering that the Western Powers, on the part of Turkey, demand too much. This is a serious circumstance, and materially alters the aspect of affairs. We are just about where we were six months ago, and the cheering hopes lately entertained have passed away. It was considered, that the stand taken by Austria would operate favourably in the matter of Peace; it has not done so. We are once more thrown upon our own resources, and have only to look to Providence, who alone can bring deliverance.—*British Banner.*

The Sultan's Firman against Slavery.

The following is the firman lately addressed by the Sultan to Mustapha Pacha, General-in-Chief of the Imperial army of Batoum, interdicting the commerce of slaves in the Black Sea:—

"Man is the most noble of all the creatures formed by the hand of God, who destined him to be happy in making him free-born; but, contrary to that decision, the Circassians indulge in the strange habit of selling their children from each other, in order to sell them like animals or articles of furniture. These proceedings, incompatible with the dignity of man, and contrary to the will of the sovereign Creator, are altogether reprehensible, and I condemn them absolutely. Wherefore I have just given orders that, to prevent that state of things from being continued, counsels and directions should be given to the Circassians, and at the same time proper measures be adopted to prevent the embarkation of slaves on the coast; and in order that this decision be known to all the civil and military authorities in these districts, the pre-present firman has been rendered expressly by my imperial divan. Wherefore, a vizir being thus informed of what I desire, you will proceed with that zeal and high intelligence which distinguish you, to make known my sovereign will to the Circassians and all others concerned, by publishing it in the most detailed manner. You will do all that your sagacity and experience will suggest to you to put an end to that traffic, and to prevent the passage and embarkation of slaves in the waters under your command; and besides, as it is urgent to punish all who contravene these orders, and are guilty of selling their children or relatives, or the children or relatives of others, you will not lose sight of that point; in fine, you will pay every attention to do every thing indicated above, and you will show full respect to the noble cipher with which the present document is adorned. Given in the second decade of the month of Mouharrem, 1271 (beginning of October, 1854.")

Fighting with the Austrians in the Principalities.

A private latter gives an account of the trouble in Krajood, already announced by telegraph.

An Austrian officer, on the 11th March, saw at a window a lady, whose beauty attracted him, and he forthwith entered the house and demanded admittance to her apartment. The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband came and addressed the Austrian, but too civilly: "What do you want here? I do not know "you. You are not billited in my house, "and the lady you are insulting is my wife." Without a word, the Austrian drew his sword, and stabbed the husband to the heart. Much excitement ensued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the Police,—others sent intelligence to the Turkish Commandant at Kalafat, who lost no time in sending to Krajova a battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief, but to the point:—"Go to the devil! "I won't punish my soldiers, for such a fel-"low as you!" This brutal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians! "they are but one against four! We won't "submit to be slaughtered like the people "of Bucharest!"

A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, turned out and attacked the people, killing forty persons in the first charge. At this juncture the national gens d'armes, and the Roman soldiers attacked the Austrians, and, after a fierce fight, drove them at the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields. Official statements return 247 killed, on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not reopened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

TURKEY THE WISEST OF THEM ALL.—Speaking of the instructions of the Vienna Conference, the Liverpool *Journal* says:—"Turkey, that power we are defending, is turning up the only sensible party in all the diplomacy. The Turkish note to the Turkish envoy at Vienna [obtained surreptitiously, of course, and very inconveniently published] is a master-piece of common sense and discretion; and were there no other evidence at hand, would sufficiently indicate the hopelessness of the sham at Vienna. The Turks decline having their interests chattered away at Vienna by the old gentlemen, severally applied by the so-called protecting states; and, knowing their rights and their chances, are resolved to fight it out with Russia. In this way the only glory won has been by the Turks—and in diplomacy, they are evidencing a capacity utterly bewildering to our servile Palmerston and Russell. The fact is, that the Crimea has quite exploded the Franks' pretention to superiority; and the notion the Turkish gentleman now has of the Englishman is, that he is a wealthy fool. What may support the idea is the suspicion among Englishmen that, on the whole, perhaps the Mahomedan is not altogether wrong.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—During the ceremony of crowning Alexander II. of Russia, and while the oaths of fidelity were being taken, the Great Bell of the Kremlin, which was being tolled on the occasion, fell, and crushed nearly 100 persons to death. The circumstance was regarded as fearfully ominous.

STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS AT WIGAN.—Two or three weeks ago, the members of the Wigan Coal Proprietors' Association met together, and resolved to reduce the wages of the colliers in their employment to the extent of 10 per cent., and also to work their mines eight days a fortnight instead of twelve days. As the men are paid once in two weeks, a fortnight's notice was given them of the contemplated reduction of wages and the lessening of the hours of labor; and that notice has now expired at nearly all the pits in the district. The whole body of the coal miners are in an unsettled state, and the men in the employment of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, most of those employed by the Moss Hall Coal Company, and all who worked in the Pigeon Pit, belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and the Hosier House Pit, belonging to Mr. Thomas Gidlow, have struck work. The total number of persons, colliers and drawers, who are thus thrown into a state of idleness, will probably be nearly 1,500.—*Manchester Examiner.*

United States.

"The Black Siddons."

Mrs. Webb, the lady we have before spoken of as making her *debut* in dramatic readings, read to a large and highly intelligent audience, on Thursday evening of last week, under the above *nom de plume*. Among those present we noticed many of the histrionic profession, and some of the best teachers and critics of elocution in America. If she is not thoroughly criticised, it will not be for the want of the presence of those who are abundantly able to preform that task.

Her appearance is extremely graceful and prepossessing, and being of a color that will vary but little from that of a native Mexican girl, the disagreeable prejudice of mere complexion can, of course, proceed but a very little way before being checked by the fact that the Anglo-Saxon predominates and has, true to its aggressive character, obliterated the African feature and hue to such a degree that we see before us little more than a deep brunette, so that the name *black* Siddons is a misnomer in the case except, for those whose moral vision is so oblique as to see no shades in the race against which the northern portion of this country seems to have an unconquerable prejudice. But the evident talent of Mrs. Webb will compel her auditors to forget the tinge of prescribed blood. Her first performance was that of reading the well-known and soul stirring piece, "The Maniac." We consider the sitting position which she retained during this piece, as well as the commencement of the exercises with it, as unfortunate. It seems to require more than anything read during the evening, a standing position, and much more passion than was shown in its reading. It is a piece which requires action to a degree that would exhaust a delicate woman like Mrs. Webb, beyond the power of following it by half a dozen other pieces requiring energy and action. It would have been a very fine reading for a drawing room, but was too tame for a public audience. We do not mean by this that it was far beyond the reading of most performers, even on the stage, for it excels the majority.

The next piece was Act 3rd, Scene 1st, of the School for Scandal. It is in the real dramatic reading that Mrs. Webb excels. While we have never heard the scene between Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, better read on the stage or off, we have often heard it rendered much worse. We have a disinct recollection of hearing Miss Kimberly read it in an eastern city; and must, so far as we are capable of judging, give the preference to Mrs. Webb. We much mistake if a Boston audience will not generally do the same.

Her Romeo and Juliet was well read, but did not equal the scenes from School for Scandal. It might, however, be set down as a creditable performance, even for the best trained and best educated reader of our times.

The scene from Fazio was most admirably read, and elicited much applause. The last piece of part first, was, "Irish Eccentricities." This was no more than fairly done: she did not seem to appreciate the true Irish character or brogue sufficiently to give it the comical effect of which it was susceptible.

Her second part was read standing, and commenced with another scene from "School for Scandal," which was admirably done, not often excelled by actors or readers. The same remark will apply to the scene from "Twelfth Night." In fact, she excelled in all the dramatic pieces proper. The scene from the "Fire Worshippers," of Lalla Rookh did not strike as so well done as most of the others, although it would be but justice to say that some of our best critics pronounce it most excellently rendered. It seemed to us to lack passion and action. The general correctness of emphasis, could not be questioned. Her French piece was admirably done, and, her "Negro Eccentricities" were so near perfection that our mind was carried back to our native State, where we had heard and seen the genuine "darkies" of the South act naturally, that which Mrs. Webb had acquired by practice and study. We could fairly see the characters represented by her.

As a whole, taking into account the opportunities she must have had, the obstacles she has encountered, we must pronounce this one of the most remarkably *debuts* of the Quaker City. We venture to say that none of the best readers that have been known to the American public, made a better impression than Mrs. Webb, and won more honor at the ouset; had more reason to hope for a name that shall stand high among this class of Artists, notwithstanding the prejudice, opposition, envy and jealousy she will have to encounter. We understand she will read in some of the principle cities of New England. We bespeak for her that hearing which her talents deserve, and that will be the largest success.—*Woman's Advocate.*

Marriage of Lucy Stone under Protest.

T. W. Higginson sends to the Worcester *Spy* the following:

It was my privilege to celebrate May-Day by officiating at a wedding, in a farm-house among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of tried worth, a leader in the Western Anti-Slavery movement; and the bride was one whose fair fame is known throughout the nation—one whose rare intellectual qualities are excelled by the private beauty of her heart and life.

I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws, in respect to marriage;—a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the nuptial ceremony, and I send it to you, that others may be induced to do likewise.

PROTEST.

While we acknowledge our mutual affection, by publicly assuming the sacred relationship of husband and wife, yet in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to, such of the present laws of marriage, as refuse to recognise the wife as an independent rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.

We protest especially against the laws which give to the husband—

1. The custody of his wife's person.
2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
3. The sole ownership of her personal, and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics and idiots.
4. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
6. Finally, against the whole system by which 'the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage,' so that in most States she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of Law.

(Signed,) HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
LUCY STONE.

☞ We are very sorry (as will be a host of others) to lose LUCY STONE, and certainly no less glad to gain LUCY BLACKWELL. Our most fervent benediction upon the heads of the parties thus united!

A nephew of Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian leader, was killed a few days ago in a coal pit not far from Pittsburgh.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The *Herald* publishes a statement respecting the political complexion of the next Congress, of which the following are the material points:—Twenty-one States have held their congressional elections. In the last House the administration had a majority of fifty-one among the members from those States. By the late elections this majority has vanished, and in its stead appears an opposition majority of ninety-eight, showing a loss to the administration of one hundred and forty-nine. Seventy-four members are still to be elected, all from the South, except one or two to fill vacancies. All of these will go with the administration on the Nebraska question, but the opposition will still be in the majority. It follows that Northern men can have things their own way in the next House—if they *will*. But probably they *won't*.—*Ibid.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—We learn from the Dixon *Telegraph* that on Sunday last, six Irishmen came to this place from Paolo station, on a hand car, purchased a keg of whiskey, and soon became very drunk. Nearly all day they were running the car back and forth over the road, and finally left for Paolo a few minutes before the down train at Freeport was due. About three miles from Dixon they met the train in a curve in the road—the locomotive being nearly upon them before it was discovered. Three of the men were sober enough to spring from the car and save themselves, the others were not. The car was shivered to splinters, one of the men killed instantly, another surviving but a short time, and the third was very seriously injured.—*Chicago Democratic Press*

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The church at Farmington, Ct., (Rev Dr. Porter, pastor,) has adopted the following resolution among others, viz:—

"That the refusal of the American Tract Society to treat slavery as it does intemperance, gambling, and other gross immorralities, or even as it does dancing, sleeping in church, and similar faults, it is grossly inconsistent, and if persisted in, will justly forfeit the confidence and support of the Christian community.—*Exchange.*

We have, by way of St. Thomas, an account of an alleged attempt at Revolution in St. Domingo.—*Wesleyan.*

NOTICE.

The Committee appointed to make inquiries relating to the Dawn Institute, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. T. Smallwood, York Street, on Monday evening next, at half-past Seven o'clock.

By order of the Chairman.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket.
Indianapolis—Rev. William Douglass.

These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin
London—A. B. Jones. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young. John Lott. Charles Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill
Buxton—T. W. Stringer. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Michigan—George De Baptist. James Haley.
Harrisburgh, Pa.—Thomas Brown.
Pittsburgh, " Rev. William Webb.
West Chester, " Rev. John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnatti, Ohio—A. R. Green. John I. Gaines.
Clearcland—R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, Adelaide Street, two doors East of Yonge Street, Toronto.

☞ MR. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

The letter of Mr. J. C. Brown, as will be seen, counsels the Committee to ask very many questions, though not any that are not pertinent and necessary, when proposed, as in this case, only that the much needed light may be given, upon an Institution very evidently the fugitives' property of right, (as the vote of Mr. Henson, given at the Drummondsville Convention clearly shows, and which we here insert).

Resolved.—That the Dawn Institution belongs to the People of Colour in Canada generally.

Vote taken, and stood as follows:—*Yeas*, Messrs. Cannon, Smallwood, Ramsay, Freeman, Dunlop, Warren, J. Henson, J. S. Henson, Elmsley, Farris, Watson, Liles, Stringer, Counter, Taylor, Russell—16. *Nay*—none.

Although objection may be made to the desultory and somewhat disconnected manner of the letter, still it is invaluable, as laying bare the ugliness of a system that does more to retard the fugitives of Canada in their growth, than any other evil besetting them. The begging for fugitives abroad or at home, further than to meet the ordinary necessities of their share of the poor, in common with other poor emigrants, &c., is humbug, by whomsoever encouraged!! Not only are we led to this irresistible conclusion, while considering the suggestions made by Mr. Brown, but, the great desire expressed by the parties to be benefitted, to have the begging stopped, and to understand how their property and other means begged for them have been or are being appropriated, serves to strengthen the conclusion, that were the people benefitted by other than their own exertions, they would know it; they would not have to ascertain what this or the other one who knows so much more, has been doing. The works of their "benefactors" would be as plain as day, and not as they now are, so complex that a lawyer could not unravel them. The fact is, Fugitives will have to agree to let all parties, whether self-appointed or other almoners, of funds and possessions of theirs, take the *lion's share* of the funds as well as to have not only the guardianship of but the entire possession and profits of the lands, and content themselves with inquiry, and protest. We wish to be understood as not including Buxton or the Elgin Settlement, where the people occupy their own land, and earn their funds, and where their worthy adviser, Mr. King, begs *no* man for clothes, aid or money to buy lands.

The following reply of the Hon. Sir Allan Macnab to the inquiry of Mr. Larwill, as to the intention of Government respecting Colored Militia, will be read with satisfaction; showing, as it does, that the highest authority in the country is not actuated by any narrow policy towards colored subjects. Sir Allan's reply to the "tinker," vindicates British Statesmen from the imputation of disregard of the rights of colored men.

With regard to whether at present colored persons held Her Majesty's Commissions in this Province, there were none; but there were, doubtless, among such persons men who would discharge their duties willingly and creditably to themselves and the country. And with regard to the last question, whether it was the intention of the government to make any distinction of color or race, be would say most pointedly, that it was not the intention of the Government to do so.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings.

By S. G. GOODRICH,

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The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

DAWN INSTITUTE.

To the Members of the Investigating Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—As you have been appointed to get at the true state of the Dawn Institute, allow me to make some remarks and to propose some questions to you, which if asked by you and answered, will serve you as a key to the information you want. How long shall they ask and not get an answer, or are the Trustees of the Dawn Institution dumb or deaf? The Press has asked in vain what has become of the money that was laid out for the Fugitives in Canada? Secondly, whose hands is that property got into now? if they are carrying out the Manual Labor School or not, or if a few individuals have converted it to their own uses? Ask the Rev. John Roaf, of Toronto, if he and George Johnson did not pay the debts to Josiah Henson and Peter B. Smith, which they said they owed some six years ago? I refused to pay the said debts, because the Committee did not audit up their book accounts, as Mr. Roaf stated, to that Committee, that he would pay no debts contracted by them, not one dollar; for they should be responsible for their own debts. Ask Josiah Henson if the debts were not paid to him and Peter B. Smith by the Trustees? or who sent him to England, there to represent himself to the good people on that Island, and that the Trustees at Dawn had sent him out as their good, faithful, and tried servant, (Josiah Henson,) to beg money to pay a debt when he well knew that it was already paid off? Ask him if he will deny this. Ask Mr. Roaf for what reason he turned off the Free Mission Baptist, when, at the same time himself and the Trustees acknowledged that they had faithfully done their duty to the pupils, as Teachers and Ministers, and told them to go on, good and faithful servants, "I bid you God speed in your work of charity?" The scenes have all changed. One Mr. John Scoble came over from England that evening; truthful were the words that Dr. Burns wrote, that these were the sunny days of Dawn, under the care of the Mission. Please to ask Mr. Roaf if he did not hold informal meetings, one at his house in the country, and the other next morning in the basement story of his church? I was one of the Trustees, and happened to be sent from Chatham to the North American Convention held in Toronto, or I would have known nothing about the plans that were concocted. Please to know of Peter B. Smith, did he sign over his trust to Mr. Scoble in the Dawn Institution, and whether the said Scoble was to carry out the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Trust, which he jointly agreed with other Trustees to carry out?

It would be well for you to know of Mr. George Johnson, whether he signed his trust to Mr. Scoble in the basement story of Mr. Roaf's church, or was he induced to sign away on the highway?

Mr. Frederick Stover, one of the Trustees, had signed away his trust in the said Institution, by a written document, given to the remaining Trustees some eight years ago. Ask Mr. Henson if he was not sent by some one to induce Mr. Stover to sign away a right he had no control over, to Mr. John Scoble? and ask Mr. Henson, why he should make himself so interested, as he never was a Trustee? All the figure he acted upon the stage of Dawn was that of a beggar for it. Ask him if he knows who took forcible possession of the Dawn, and if so whether, when doing so, any locks were forcibly broken, and if so, who by? Ask him if Mr. John Scoble is not walking in there and enjoying the property given to the Fugitives? You will do well to ask the Rev. Hiram Wilson, who was first resident of Dawn, if he signed over to Mr. John Scoble a deed of one hundred acres of land, belonging to the Fugitives, for which he and his wife had signed one jointly before, to all of the Trustees? if so, who of the Trustees authorised him to do so? The Rev. Mr. Roaf promised George Johnson and myself, if we would sign over to John Scoble our trust in the Institution, he would see the Free Mission Baptists satisfied for all the expenses during their removal there; "if so, good; if not, they will prove a great obstacle in our way in trying to raise up Dawn!" as they are our true friends through America, in particular would they be when sending out agents, for we might find them as Noah did the raven.

A word, Gentlemen, as to Dawn at present. Instead of carrying out the Manual Labor School, agreeable to promise, Mr Scoble has got the Institution, with hired men cutting a grove, which the Trustees had reserved for a Methodist Camp Ground and Students Pleasure Grounds. He is having some hundred cords of wood cut; I am in hopes he will not turn out as Henson did, get all the Fugitives fine walnut logs. Where are the Trustees that ever knew of the income of one dollar? Call upon the colored people of the Province to rally, as one man, to select two or three of your most intelligent men in the different districts to meet at the School house at Dawn, the day before the last Wednesday in August, 1855, to appoint six Trustees, and augment their number up to twelve; this is in accordance with the Declaration of Trust. We read that many who are not thought of come to wear crowns. Education is the greatest blessing to man, strive to encourage it then by promoting its Institutions; if you raise up your children without education, at least one-half will go down to the tomb of oblivion, or bring shame and disgrace upon you. Educate your children, and they will prove a blessing to their country, an honor to themselves, and to you, and it will be a consolation in death.

J. C. BROWN.

Chatham, C. W., April 12, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. IV.

TORONTO, May 4, 1855.

DEAR MADAM,—No. III was a continuation of my examination of the Tory and Conservative party. I now propose to examine the Reform party, in the same way, and so conclude with a general comparison of the two; and the one which is found the firmest encourager and supporter of British Institutions should receive the undivided support of the colored people; on the other hand, that party which is found giving its support to Republican Institutions, to the exclusion of Monarchical or British, should receive their undivided opposition. Can any one who has even a superficial knowledge of the action of American Republicanism upon the colored people in the United States, be surprised at the abhorrence in which it is held by those who have made their escape from its dark abode, and who have been compelled to swallow the dregs of its oppression, as it were, under their peculiar Institution, peculiar indeed to Republicanism, as the evidence of history well establishes; breeding, enslaving, buying, selling and whipping colored men, women and children, and excluding them as much as possible from all social happiness, is one of its characteristics. Does any one imagine that those who have escaped from that infernal system will submit to be brought again under its baneful influences for the gratification of a discontented faction; nay, I answer, not until every drop of blood shall have run out of their veins in defence of British principles. But to the Reform party, which I have proposed to examine next. The word Reform, when applied to modern political Reform, is susceptible of a good deal of demagoguism and subtilty; by it, the subversion of British, and the substitution of American Republican Institutions are sought in this Province, by those who call themselves Reformers; they generally unite with the old Reform party, (which is composed of many sincere constitutional Reformers, who, I doubt not, are as loyal as any of Her Majesty's loving subjects,)—a union by which they hope to accomplish their nefarious designs of annexation. Hence, they are always found favoring any and every scheme which has the remotest chance of leading to its accomplishment, and on the other hand, opposing every thing that tends to strengthen British Institutions; they are great admirers of American Republican Institutions, African Slavery not excepted; for it is a remarkable fact that in scarcely any, if any at all, of their declamations against tyranny and despotism, anything is said against the oppression of the African race in the United States or elsewhere; though, indeed, in this matter, they are no more one-sided than others, for the African race in America seem to have been given over to oppression by the common consent of Statesmen in both hemispheres. American Statesmen make laws to oppress colored people, and British Statesmen wink at them, when being executed on colored British subjects, simply because they are colored; even his Lordship, Viscount Palmerston, when a question of the rights of Her Majesty's colored subjects (which was based on treaties made for the protection of British subjects) came before him, relinquished his usual valor, and hesitated, equivocated, and left the poor fellows, with one or two exceptions perhaps, to their fate. What a contrast; in France where they don't make so great pretentions to free and liberal principles as in Britain, the Minister stood up in the Assembly and declared to the world that the French Government would protect colored French subjects anywhere and everywhere. There is safety in being a subject where Statesmen like them rule; but the meanness of some British Statesmen may defeat the ends of justice, but they cannot effect the soundness of the British constitution and laws. Therefore it behoves the colored people to place themselves in a position to maintain them, which can only be done by an alliance with the party that is most sound in British principles. Even in that party, though the alliance should be strictly adhered to, yet the prune and sieve should be used by the colored people, by casting their united vote against any in it who might come forward for their suffrage the least tainted with American Republicanism, so as to keep it as truly British as possible. Now then, after having for some time digressed, I proceed to examine the Reform party more minutely, one faction of that party having tried the virtue of physical force, but being defeated, has resolved to try milder, but more insidious means, it operates like an under current; it loses no opportunity to bring British Institutions into disrepute and disuse, by an unfavorable comparison with the Yankees. On the other hand, it encourages Republicanism by the introduction of Yankee notions in various ways, for instance, books containing reading matter and portraits representing Monarchical and British Institutions in an unfavorable light, so as to poison and prejudice the minds of the credulous and young, who are coming on the political stage against England, and so effect an easy transition from Monarchy to Republicanism; that faction is also a great supporter of Free Trade, because it looks upon that as one of the great helps to carry out its design; its hope has been strengthened by the opinion of one of the ablest Statesmen in England (the one who, I believe, loves political power more than he loves honor, and who would say anything that would tend to the advancement of his political aggrandizement,) who gave it to the effect that if a majority of the people of this Province wished a separation from the Mother Country, she would have no objection; hence, it behoves the colored people to not help to make that majority, to enable it to declare itself a Republic, or to hitch itself to the neighboring Republic.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. V.

A Family of Ten Slaves Ransomed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1855.

The freedom of the "ten North Carolina Slaves," have at last been secured!

Though direct and incidental reference has, on several occasions, been made concerning this interesting family, through the Anti-Slavery papers, now they are *free*, it may be interesting to the readers of the *Freeman*, to know something of the manner by which

their liberties were obtained. In order thus to give a brief account of them, I must go back for at least three years, when their owner, Joshua Scott, of Newburn, N. C., first offered them to Boston Fenderson, (brother to an aged female member of the family) of this city, for $1000. The owner being a humane slave-holder, advanced in years, and in poor health, and feeling desirous that his slaves should enjoy their liberty ere he departed, was induced as he thought, to make the obtainment of their freedom as favourable as his circumstances would allow. Hence his low offer, as above. Besides the family of ten, there were others, (males,) to whom he promised their freedom, on their paying him $100 each.

The offer, of course, was readily accepted by all concerned. The male slaves commenced working out their redemption; at the same time, Boston Fenderson began operations in behalf of the others in this city. He made earnest, though gentle appeals, in every direction. Though the price was so uncommonly low, and the freedom of the slaves so invaluable, for a considerable length of time his efforts met with but very meagre encouragement, attributed perhaps to his not having pressed his suit as unyieldingly as some others would have done. At length, as it will be remembered by some, the late Esther Moore, though, at the time quite engrossed in labours of a beneficial character, as her life always had been, became deeply interested in behalf of this family, and commenced labouring, anxiously and actively, in soliciting aid for their purchase. In her noble mission, visits from door to door, being filled with sympathy for the oppressed, she spent many half hours, warmly advocating the rights of man, using more vigour than her age and health could endure. She was, however, signally successful, though melancholy to think, her valuable life was shortened thereby. In a short time she raised $300, which she had scarcely deposited in the hands of the trustees, when her strength failed!—prostration and death soon following. Thus ended the labours of this philanthropist with these slaves, as well as other earthly interests.

Now, Mr. Fenderson is again the only agent to resume the responsibilities of raising the deficiencies, which were not quite $200. Having pretty thoroughly, within the past two years, travelled over the collecting ground—he could not but feel somewhat discouraged—the thought could scarcely be resisted, that after all, his relatives might have to remain all their days in bondage! From some, his appeals had met with a cold reception; from others, contempt and insult. It was very natural, therefore, that he should feel as he did. A few sympathizing friends, however, feeling that it would be too hard to allow them to remain in bondage, after so much had been done, and so little remained to be accomplished, resolved that the balance should be forthcoming. Hence, individuals collected a part of it, and the Black Swan, (Miss E. T. Greenfield,) kindly gave the benefit of one of her concerts, all of which made up the desired amount, which was forwarded to the owner. With what joy the glad tidings were hailed by the family may be better imagined from what shall presently follow.

Nearly three years they had been anxiously waiting for the day of release! Their friend not having succeeded as rapidly as they had cause to hope, time after time, when they expected to be discharged, passed by! Truly they were sadly tried, and sometimes compelled to doubt. Their slave friends, free acquaintances, and also slaveholders took great freedom in expressing their opinions, and in offering advice, &c., which in some instances was not of a very agreeable character.

Some of their slave friends would tell them: "I knew Scott was not going to let you off." "I wish my head may never ache till you get in the North." Others would say that they would be more "likely" to be sent South than North. The slaveholders very kindly suggested that they would find it much more pleasant in the South, with masters to provide for all their wants; with a pleasant warm climate, than they would in the cold North with wholesale starvation and misery perpetually gnashing upon them?

Occasionally high prices were offered for choice ones in the lot, $500 was offered for a small girl (by the way she has since died, leaving but nine instead of ten.) But to be brief, after it was fully noised about that their freedom had been secured, and that they were actually making preparations to come to a free State, the tune of their slave friends was very remarkably changed. Their own horrid fate perhaps appeared more vividly oppressive than it had ever done before. "If I could *only* have your chance, I would not wait for *clothes*—would go half naked," some would say. Others would say they would not wait for a vessel—would go in a *yawl*." Some said they would rather "live on *gruel* free, than to continue slaves." These, and many other similar remarks, were related to me by the emancipated family, while spending an evening with them.

They arrived here about ten days ago, and thus far seem highly delighted with the idea that for the future they will have the pleasure of taking care of themselves. With regard to their owner, they all agreed that he was kind to them, fed them well, &c., [illegible] appreciated their freedom more [illegible]d I to the old "grandmother," [illegible]"Why did you wish to leave?" "*I wanted my freedom!*" she replied, and laughed heartily. I tried to bring before their minds as many endearing associations connected with their nativity and life as I could, wishing to learn, if possible, if they had one lingering desire for the "flesh pots of Egypt;" but *not one* was to be found from the least to the oldest!

In appearance they are above ordinary, seem intelligent and genteel. The family consists of the old lady referred to, a neice of hers, three young women, one young man, and three children, complexion dark.

W. S.

P.S. Just had, this evening, a fine arrival, per underground.

W. S.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, May 8th.

The Steamship *Asia* arrived about ten o'clock last night.

The *Hermann* sailed from Southampton for New York.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea is to the 19th from Lord Raglan, and 22nd from the Russian commander.

The bombardment still continues, though without important result.

The French Exhibition had been postponed to the 15th May.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conference there has been several supplementary meetings of the four Powers without result. The plenipotentiaries re-assembled on the 23rd, and signed the protocol of last Conference; subsequently there was another meeting by the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissable propositions were made by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, which were rejected by France, England and Turkey.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna, previous to which he had a private interview with Count Buol for two hours.

Baron De L'Huys' departure is postponed for a few days to discuss matters with the Austrian Government. The general tone of opinion in England is that war must continue for a lengthened period. The London *Times* speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

Nothing definite is known about the siege. The general impression is favourable to the Allies, but the Russians returned their fire in a spirited manner.

Details of the news from the Crimea state, that April 14th bombardment continues night and day from 500 guns.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege from the comparison of the various accounts, but an impression is produced that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the enemy.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report breadstuffs as having considerably advanced and market buoyant. Wheat has advanced 6d a 8d. Flour 1s 6d a 2s. Corn 3d. Western canal 38s a 42s 6d. Ohio 43s a 45s. Market closed very steady.

Richardson & Co. report provisions unchanged, except bacon, which had advanced 1s.

The weather has been unfavourable, and corn has considerably advanced. Quotations are 3s per quarter higher. Market buoyant.

Provincial.

The Seat of Government Question.

As we anticipated in yesterday's issue, the Legislative Council has determined to disturb the arrangement deliberately sanctioned by the popular branch of the Legislature. A question which has almost broken up existing party affinities during the present Session of Parliament is thus attempted to be re-opened; and a body which has been declared unfit for legislative purposes assumes the responsibility of undoing that which has been done by the representatives of the people. The telegraphic despatch, which we published in last evening's edition, announces that the Council passed resolutions and adopted an address on the Seat of Government question—affirming the principle of a permanent location. The resolutions, which were sent down to the Lower House, were passed by a vote of 14 to 8.

It may be premature to speculate as to the course which the Lower House will pursue with regard to these resolutions. We cannot, however, for a moment suppose that even a respectable minority of the Lower House will consent, at this late period of the Session, to take up again a question which has been so thoroughly discussed. The Session has already extended over more than five months, exclusive of the adjournment. Much important business still remains unfinished. The season has come when many members can ill afford to be absent from home. And it is not improbable that many of those who may favor the selection of Montreal as the Seat of Government will oppose the reintroduction of a discussion which has already extended over three days of the Session.

If a precedent is required for ignoring this solemn decision of the Council, it will be found in the proceedings of the Legislature on the same question, in 1849. The same antagonism between the two branches of the Legislature existed then as exists now. And the reasons which justified the government in conforming to the decision of the popular branch in 1849, certainly exists in equal force in 1855.—*Leader, 27th.*

Liquor Law Defeated.

It seems by reports from Quebec that the Liquor Law has received its *quietus* in the Council. It was ruled out on a question of order. Being a bill which affected the revenue it was decided to have been irregularly introduced and was consequently thrown out. So we may expect no Prohibitory Law this year at least.

Although we have little doubt that amajority of the people in the country may be in favor of a Prohibitory Law, still we do not conceive that anything will be lost by a little delay. Similar laws have recently been passed in Illinois and New York, and perhaps we will be gainers by waiting until we see the operation and effect of the laws passed in those States. Already we observe there have been the most serious riots in Chicago in consequence of the Liquor Law, and the military had to be called out in great force to preserve the peace and safety of the City. What will be the consequence of an attempt to enforce the law in New York, Heaven only knows. But it is more than probable that the most serious and fatal consequences will ensue. Already it appears that difficulties have arisen which bid fair to undo much of the reformatory work of the indefatigable Mayor of that city. By the law recently passed by the Legislature of New York, no licences can be issued after the first of May, but the Probibitory part of the law does not come into operation until July 4th. The licenses in New York all expire on May 1st, and it has been decided by the legal advisers and authorities of the city, that as no licenses can be granted and the old law regulating the liquor traffic is repealed, any and every person who pleases, can sell liquor in any quantity without any license. We believe that a law will eventually be framed which will, to a great extent, do away with intemperance, but we do not believe such an one has yet been concocted. If we notice the operation of the different laws passed in different States, it is very likely that we may yet be blessed with an act which will in a great measure embody the beneficial and effectual parts of those acts hitherto passed elsewhere, without being tainted with the obnoxious portions thereof.—*Journal and Express.*

Normal School Teachers.

At the close of the winter session of the Normal School, 16th ultimo, we understand that, not only were there applications, with the offer of a liberal salary for every teacher, male and female, that was entitled to a certificate, but that there were a considerable number of applications which could not be supplied. The salaries offered to teachers were very much higher than were ever offered before. A number of applications for both male and female teachers, offering very high salaries, have been received at the Education Office since the close of the winter session. In all cases the applications were for teachers who had been trained in the Normal School. Nothing can show more strongly the high value placed on the services of this class of teachers, and the great encouragement that teachers and young persons intending to be teachers, have, to avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal School. With a view to afford every possible aid to young persons thus to qualify themselves for success and usefulness, the Council of Public Instruction have decided, in addition to free instruction and the use of books, to aid each student in obtaining a second as well as first class certificate, at the rate of five shillings per week, during *each* session, payable at the end of the session, on the students' obtaining, after examination, either a first or second class Provincial Certificate of qualifications as a teacher.

The summer session of the Normal School commences on the 15th May, and closes on the 15th October. Candidates must apply during the first week of the session.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅜	1	1	....	21⅜
0	1½	....	2¼	1	2	....	23¼
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅛	1	4	....	26⅝
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅛
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅓	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38½
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅛	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅓	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅙	5	0	....	1 00

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £.	s.	d.		Sterling. s.	d.	POUNDS. Currency. £.	s.	d.		Sterling. £.
0	0	1½	equal to	0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3½	"	0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6½	"	0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11½	"	0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1½	"	0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1	0	14	12	0	"	12
						15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2½	"	1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	"	2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8½	"	3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3½	"	6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6½	"	7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11½	"	9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	"	10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4½	"	11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	"	12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	"	13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	"	14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	"	15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5½	"	16	0	1095	0	0	"	900
0	0	8½	"	17	0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11½	"	18	0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1½	"	19	0	4866	13	4	"	4000
1	4	4	£1	0	0	8305	6	8	"	5000

New Advertisements.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10 vii-2m

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS
43, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN LOTT

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to his interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

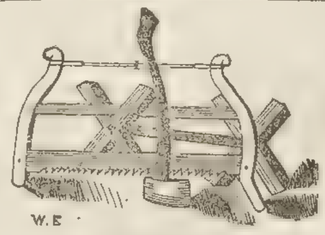
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors!

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appr[illegible]ize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express
NIAGARA FALLS depart	A M 7 00	A M. 11.30	P M 1 10,	P M 11 30
Thorald	7 40	P M 12 05	1 35	A M 12 05
St. Catharines	7 55	1.45		
Jordan	8 20	1 58		
Beamsville	8 45	2.10		
Grimsby	9 15	2 20,		
Stoney Creek	9 50	2 40		
HAMILTON arrive	10.10	1.15	2.55	1 20
HAMILTON depart	A M 8 45	1 25	3 05	1 30
Dundas	9 10	3 25		
Flamboro'	9 25	3 35		
Fairchild's Creek	10 00	4 05		
GALT depart	9 15	3.15		
GALT arrive	11 10	5 40,		
Paris	10 25	2 45	4 30	3 00
Princeton	10 45	4 55		
Woodstock	11.30	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	5.45		
Ingersoll	P M 12 10	3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester	12 30	6 20		
LONDON arrive	12 50	4.25	6 40,	4.50
LONDON depart	A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	10 55	5 00	7.20	5 25
Adelaide Road	11 15			
Ekfrid	11 35	7 50		
Mosa	P M 12 05			
Wardsville	12 25	6 00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville	1 15			
Chatham	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed	Express.	Mixed	Mixed.	Express
WINDSOR depart	A M 4 00	- -	A M 10.00	- -	P M 2 30	P M 7 00
Chatham	5 40	- -	11.40	- -	4 35	8 40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M - -	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6 35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 20	
Ekfrid	7 15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7.15	- -	1.15	- -	7.15	10 40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2 10	- -	7 50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2 25	5 10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8 40	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3.00	5 55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6 20		A M
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3 25	6 10	- -	12 15
Princeton	10 05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10 25	- -	4 25	7 45	- -	1 05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50	- -	4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9 15	- -	3 15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5 10			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11 28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11 48	- -	5 10	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P M 12 00	P M 3 30	5 50	- -	- -	2 35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 40	4 20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 40				
Jordan	1 10	5 00				
St Catharines	1 25	5 25	7 00	- -	- -	3 45
Thorald	1.35	5 40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7 35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p m. and Windsor at 5.40 p m The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58 Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

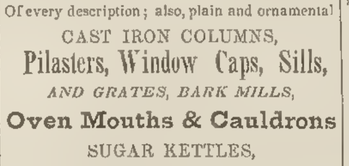
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

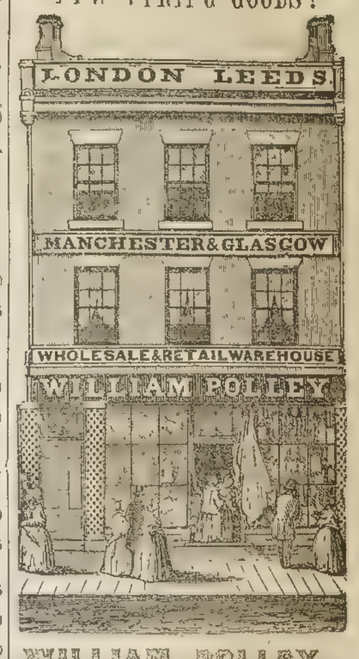
Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	C

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Limestone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Camiles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spirits, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, one shilling and sixpence per gallon.

Spirituous Cordials sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer one shilling per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent

Steel two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures twelve and a half per cent

Sugar Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixpence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shelliac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Wheatcone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sharts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, canule wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85 *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (76)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217). 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 (200 each], 9 [225]. 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [231], 10 to 18 inc [200 each] 19 [167.
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272]. 21 [195], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 14 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each).
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE
INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,
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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

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Average written description, - - 0 5 0 "
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These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

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I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were

As Mr P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

THE
Universal Phonographer,

ORGAN OF THE
American Writing and Printing Reform Association.

Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,
Editor of the Phonetic Department of *Life Illustrated.*

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☞ Any person desiring to become practically acquainted with the different departments of the Writing and Printing Reform, cannot better attain his or her wish than by sending the publisher $1 50 (the fifty cents in stamps), for which there will be furnished the necessary instruction books (pre-paid), and the *Universal Phonographer* for one year.

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OF THE
CANADA FARMER,

A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

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IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Progress of Liberal Views, Free Discussion, and Brotherhood among Christian Denominations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now matured to array the classes of Her Majesty's subjects against each other, the increasing class on the grounds of the complexion and creed and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacities as citizens, 1st. To promote a healthy harmony and cordiality of feeling among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage the Press, especially that Press, or those Presses, in Canada which we shall find to be the watch-tower to notify the approach of the enemy, and the unjust imputations, relative to sectarianism made by the United States and this country, who would secure a policy for emigrants, formerly bond- and free- from White emigrants who may and do settle in the British Provinces in preference to go to or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of lighter complexion; to all in our power to remove these and such like stains from the face of the earth, and particularly as exhibited in Great Britain, to check its progress in America, and to obliterate it from both. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The Committee of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed, also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St, Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

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BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

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Poetry.

From Household Words.

PASSING CLOUDS.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore,
Oh, doubting heart!
Far o'er the purple seas,
They wait in sunny ease,
The balmny southern breeze,
To bring them to their nothern homer once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
Oh, doubting heart?
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow,
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
Oh, doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky,
That soon (for spring is nigh)
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light,
Is quench'd in night,
What sound can break the silence of despair?
Oh, doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

Miscellaneous.

Our Cinderella.

It needed no sceond glance, when we first employed Our Cinderella, to discover that she was a real indigenous London plant, that had grown in some stifling court, where the sun, when it shines there at all, only reveals hot beds of filth, while what little air enters, just stirs up the poisonous gasses which cannot escape, to float into the houses, and be inhaled by the short-lived and fever-fed inhabitants. She was one of that class of precocious children, who, at the first look, can pick out the largest fried fish, the biggest ha'porth of damaged fruit, or through 'ntricate windings and arched passages lead you direct in the dark, to the low public-house that gives a farthing change out of the penny paid for half a pint of beer. She seemed as if she had never been properly a simple child, but had come into the world with her little head filled with strange cunning notions, which caused her to begin to think seriously as soon as she was born. She was never sent to school, saving when her mother went out to a day's cleaning in winter; then she was turned into a little back-room in the court, and left, like others of her class, to the care of a deaf old woman, with a piece of dry bread and a drink of water when the pipe that supplied the whole court was not frozen, for as her mother said, "the two-pence a week she paid came cheaper than leaving her with a bit of fire." In fine weather, however, she was always left free to run anywhere.

Before she was selected to fill our vacant Cinderellaship, she had, to use her own words, "been out to nu'ss Mrs. Smith's baby for her wittles; then she lit the fires and fitched the gin and beer for the washerwoman at the laundry; after that she was kept to answer the door, run errands, and clean a bit at a lodging-house; but she caught sich a cold through washing up in the damp cellar that she could n't do the work, and so they paid her half a week's wages (which was three-pence), and sent her home." She introduced herself with a single knock at the door, and a "Please do you want a girl to help, clean, or anything?" Her earnest-looking eyes and 'plain unvarnished tale,' were her greatest recommendation. There are many patient and painstaking people in the world that spend weeks in teaching a parrot to talk, or a dog to play a few fantastic tricks, who would have been driven to their wits' end before they had given Our Cinderella a week's trial. We thought her of more value than many Polls and Pugs; and making patience a duty, and endurance the test of fulfilling it, encouraged her at times to talk, and gathered information from her conversation, and knowledge from her shrewd tricks, far more instructive and amusing to ourselves than we ever could have got from bird or beast.

She made her first appearence in her mother's old bonnet and shawl; and when her offer was accepted, she uttered her "thank you kindly" with such a cheerful lighting up of her old-fashioned intelligent countenance, as to draw the eye away from her rough unkempt hair and dirty neck and shoulders, so suddenly revealed, when she threw off those outward trappings, and stood with her lanky long arms eager, ready and willing to do her utmost to earn an honest penny. What a contrast she was to the little haughty minx, who with the curtain of her bonnet lowered to the very nape of her bit of a neck, and her nose pointing up like a chicken's beak after it has drunk, had with a swing, bounce, and a slam of the door, vacated her Cinderellaship the week before, "bekawse she could nt' have a 'dayr' to herself to go to Green'ich Fair!" Our new girl did, indeed, rub and scrub in her peculiar way—sweeping and washing the space occupied by a chair, then dusting the latter and replacing it so that by the time she had finished her dustings and sweepings, the old dust had settled down upon the furniture as quietly as if it had never been disturbed. Then her poor rent shoes, which, "a world too wide," were ever coming off: and sometimes the tap of the water-butt would be pouring into one, while she was scouring away in some corner with the other on, utterly unconscious of her loss; and when told of it, would only reply with "I's ailers been hewsed to having my feet wet, and don't feel it. She had never heard of any objection to using the same towel to wipe up the plates and dishes as she dried her hands and face with, to say nothing of her neck, which, when at home she washed once a week, for Our Cinderella was very regular in her way. Her stockings were at first always falling about her feet, and she trod as softly over the floor as a feather-footed bantum-fowl, while the tops covered the unsightly holes in the heels. At her first experiment in cookery, she dressed the potatoes in the kettle; and when the sauce-pans were pointed out, she said "she alters biled the taturs in the kittle at home, and wrinched it out a'ter before she put in the tea-water; and so did her mother."

Nearly everything which would take the impression, was for a long time stamped with Cinderella, "her mark;" there were traces of her little, industrious and dirty fingers on the table-cloth, in the butter and sugar, on the bread, on the new bonnet and shawl of her mistress, which she had been trying on to see how she looked in them; for she would use her fingers to scrape up the cinders, and as to putting on the old gloves that were given to her for the purpose while she scoured the pots and pans, she fairly laughed at the proposition as a joke and put them away somewhere to be worn on Sunday. Having herself suffered cold, hunger and every other privation, she was always an urgent pleader for the beggars that knocked at the door; and her "Oh, please there's sich a poor 'oman, with a dear sweet babby in her arms so like our little Ellen, and she only axes for a bit of bread; and they do look so hungry, please," never failed to soften us, though we knew the woman would exchange the broken victuals for gin. The rapidity, however, with which our Cinderella flew to excute her glad mission, and the hearty kiss she gave the child at the door, outbalanced the canting whine of the old imposter.

After we had altered an old bonnet, and made it to fit her, almost the first thing she bought out of her trifling wages was a staring red wreath of cotton flowers with which to decorate it; and when we offered to trim it with neat ribbon, if she would throw the artificial abomination away, she consented; but on inquiry, we found that she had sold it like a true child of the court, to another Cinderella for threepence, which she said "was better than losing the whole shilling."

She had to be reminded many times before we could get her to fasten more than one button at the back of her frock; for through her little bare skinny back was exposed, she seemed unconscious of the cold air the opening admitted. It was also a long and difficult task to persuade her to fasten her shawl when she went out; if it blew off, she picked it up and threw it again over her shoulders, ragardless of the weather or the state of the pavement, for as she said, "she had allers been used to holding it, and *fivezes* (fingers) was made before pins."

What an eventful day that was in the life of our Cinderella, when we presented her with a five-shilling rosewood work-box, which had a little looking-glass fitted into the inside of the lid. She danced, "oh m'yd," and "well I nevered," as she made some new discovery in the intricacies of the pink cotton lining, clapped her hands, and seemed half-frantic with delight; and then to be her own too?—to keep?—to do what she liked with? This ascertained, she said, "she would be so good;" then she sat down and cried with joy. For days after, whenever we had occasion to enter the kitchen, we were pretty sure to hear the sharp snap of the work-box lid as she closed it; and from the day it first came into her possession, there was a slow, strange, but sure improvement in Cinderella's appearance. No doubt it was occasionally the repository of hard bake, candy, toffy; but then it also contained her glass necklace and string of bugles, which she threw round her neck (and wore as proudly as a countess would her diamonds), when she went to visit her mother in *her* court. It contained also a penny bottle of "real oil of roses" for her hair; this we ascertained through her having broken it, and inquiring what would take grease out of the much admired pink cotton lining of her treasured box; a disaster that caused her to shed "a few natural tears." After this she took to letting her hair grow long behind, and in a few weeks we saw a little morsel, bound with ribbon, sticking out like the tail of a sparrow; she also put her front hair in paper, but this plan we suppose she abandoned, for we noticed on the following day that there was about as much curl in it as in the kitchen poker. For a long time, after a few of these failures, she gave up buying curl-paper, and used more freely her favourite delusion—"oil of roses." She made some kind of flounces to one of her cotton frocks; but, as we heard her telling the Cinderella next door, it made her dress too short, so she let it out until she got her new boots, then she should take it up again to show them. Her boots will have the gaudiest coloured tops she can find, and they will burst out at the sides in no time, for she will have them narrow at the toes, as she has heard "that small feet is fashionable."

Many, perhaps, would have seen only her faults, and kept up an incessant carping that would have rendered her poor life miserable; many perhaps, who might have had children of their own, and, but for more fortunate circumstances, would have been some other body's Cinderella. Though it was not pleasant to find her rough unmistakeable hair clinging to our own brush, we endured the annoyance once or twice till we could supply her with a cheap hair-brush; for such peccadilloes showed that she had a wish to improve her appearance—to advance instead of falling back; and the thought of discharging her never entered our head. Though the little cuffs she made for herself only served to render the dirt on her wrists mere visible, this was not long the case; for the same taste that led her to aspire to a better style of dress, caused her to become more cleanly in her person. As she advanced in collars and cuffs, so she abandoned purchasing penny crabs, eating picled eels in the streets, and drinking sun-heated ginger beer; nor were there any longer signs of shell-fish in the ash-bin. That look of slovenliness about the feet was gone; her boot-laces were neatly fastened, instead of dangling like snares about her feet, that threatened every moment to overthrow her. She now took more heed of her steps. I heard the baker's new man, not many weeks ago, call her "Miss" as he delivered the bread; and though in my eye he looked a cunning artful rascal, who would not keep his place long—which has since proved true—yet Cinderella cannot for a moment believe that it was he who gave her the bad sixpence she took that day in change. I dare say she was too busily engaged with the compliment he paid her, to think of looking after her change. I sometimes fancy, when I see an intelligent light breaking through her good-natured countenance, and beaming out of her bright earnest eyes, that a new spirit has taken its abode in her not ungraceful body, and that many of those old shrewd, selfish feelings are dead, which lived within her when she breathed only the foul air of the corrupt and corrupting court.

And now she no longer slams to the kitchen-door with a haughty toss of the head, and a "Well, I'm sure it's like your imperence," when the young butcher calls; but if it is only a pound of chops she orders, she allows him to bring it home; and when he has nothing else to leave, he is continually bringing in something or other for the cat. She thinks he is one is of the finest horsemen in the world; for when he rides by with his basket, and sees her either at the door or window, he is sure to start off at a "butcher's gallop." She has bought a shiling tea-tray, in the centre of which is something intended for a parrot, with a couple of cherries in its beak. It is the pride of her heart; and after having dusted it, which she she does several times a day, she will stand with her head aside admiring it, for she thinks it "so much like nature." Let us leave her to the worshipping of her few misshapen household gods; perhaps through her little temple—the kitchen—she sees down the long dim vista a far away home of her own to which hope often points. In time she will show all her treasured purchases to the young butcher, for we have more than once stumbled upon him in the kitchen; and the first time she blushed, and said in a trembling voice,—"Please, it's only William," as if we had not known him for the last five years; and he touched the brightest and largest portion of his sueted hair, muttered something about "keeping company," though it needed no confession, for we found it out long ago that he was "head over ears" in love with Our Cinderella. We have frequently heard her singing over her work of late—

"Wilt thou love me then as now."

which shows that she is thinking over her "intended change" very seriously.—*Chambers's Journal.*

COURTING IN CONNECTICUT.

'Twas Sunday night in Podunk valley,
In clear cold wintry weather;
Josiah Perkins and his Sally
Sat by the fire together.

'Twas no new-fashioned iron case
With fancy work adorning,
But a real old-fashioned fire-place,
On purpose made for warming.

The crackling wood in cheerful blaze
Around the room was throwing
It's heat in bright and ruly rays,
And on their faces glowing.

The apples by the chimney rug
Were slowly getting warmer;
The cider in the pewter mug
Was bubbling in the corner.

A wooden settle, firm and good,
Their loving forms supporting;
'Twas made of seasoned white pine wood,
And just the time for courting.

At one end Sally stuck like pitch,
While Josiah seemed to fear her,
But after a while he gave a hitch,
And got a little nearer.

Sal cast her eyes down—looked quite tame,
Though very sweetly blushing;
While all the blood in Josh's frame
Seemed to his face a-gushing.

He hitched again and got quite near—
He could not then resist her;
He called her his own Sally dear,
Then bashfully he kissed her.

Good gracious; she gave a start from him,
Her anger did not smother—
She said if you do that again,
Now Josh, I'll tell my mother.

They soon made up, and she came back,
And calmed her agitation;
When last I saw them through the crack,
They were kissing like tarnation.

MR. PEPPER'S WIFE.

HOW HE SHUT HER UP.

"Mrs. Pepper, I labor under the impression that it is high time that you were getting breakfast. As my former housekeeper understood all my wishes with regard to these things, I found it unnecessary to give any orders respecting them; but with you it is different. As you have never got a meal in this house, of course you know nothing of the regulations of the household.

"In the first place you will make a fire in the kitchen, put on the kettle, &c.; then you will make a fire in here. That done, you will cook the breakfast and bring it in here, as I have always been accustomed to taking mine in bed, and do not consider it necessary to depart from the custom on your account; but should you prefer it, you can eat yours in the kitchen, as it is perfectly immaterial to me."

This occurred the morning after Mrs. Pepper went to housekeeping. Mrs. Pepper was a sensible woman—she made no reply to Mr. Pepper's commands; but as soon as her toilet was finished, she left the room, and sitting down in the kitchen, she thus ruminated:

"Make the kitchen fire! Yes, I'll do that. Then make a fire in the bedroom! I'll see to that too. Then take the breakfast to his bedside! Just see if I do!" And then Mrs. Pepper sat and thought deeply for a few minutes, when, apparently having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, she proceeded to business.

Having got a nice fire kindled in the kitchen, she carried some coal into Mr. P.'s apartment, and filled up his stove, having first ascertained that there was not a spark of fire in it. That duty performed, she next prepared the breakfast, of which she partook with a great relish; and after matters and things were all set to rights in the kitchen, she went down town on a shopping excursion.

Meanwhile Mr. Pepper began to grow impatient. He "labored under the impression" that the atmosphere of his room did not grow warm very fast, and he began to feel unpleasantly hungry. Peeping out from behind the bed-curtains he saw how affairs were with regard to the stove. Something like a suspicion of the real state of affairs began to dawn upon his mind. He listened for a few minutes, but all was still about the house.

Hastily dressing himself, he proceeded to investigate the affair. He soon comprehended the whole of it, and was very wrathful at first; but he comforted himself with the reflection that he had the power to punish Mrs. P., and he felt bound to do it, too. After some search he found the remains of the breakfast of which he partook with a gusto, and then sat down to wait for Mrs. P. She was a long time in coming, and he had ample time to nurse his wrath. While sitting there he thus soliloquized:

"That ever I, Philander Pepper, should be so treated, and, by a woman, too, is not to be believed. I can't believe it, no, nor I won't either. But she shan't escape that's certain; if she should, my reputation for dignity would be forever gone! For havn't I told Solomon Simpleton all along how I was going to make *my* wife stand round, and how I was going to make her get up and make the fire every morning, and let me lie abed, and how I was going to shut her up, and feed her on bread and water, if she dared to say she wouldn't do it?"

"A cosy little arrangement, Mr. Pepper," said a soft voice behind him.

Mr. P. started up, and there stood Mrs. P. right behind his chair, laughing just as hard as she could. Mr. Pepper put on a severe look.

"Sit down in that chair madam," he said, pointing to the one he had just vacated, "while I have a little conversation with you."

"Now I shall be pleased to know why you did not obey my orders this morning, and where you have been, all the forenoon?"

"Where have I been this forenoon, Mr. Pepper, I have not the least objection to tell you; I have been down town doing a little shopping. I have purchased some lovely napkins; just look at them," said she, holding them up demurely for his inspection; "I only paid a dollar apiece for them—extremely cheap, don't you think so!" she added.

Mr. Pepper was astonished; how she dared to turn the conversation in this way was a mystery to him. Suddenly his bottled wrath broke loose. Turning fiercely upon her he said—

"Betsy Jane, you disgust me; you seem to make very light of this matter, but it is more serious than you imagine, as you will find to your cost presently. If you do not immediately beg my pardon in a submissive manner, I shall exert my authority to bring you to a proper sense of your misconduct, by imprisoning you in one of my chambers until you are willing to compromise strict obedience to my wishes."

At the close of this very eloquent and dignified speech, Mr. Pepper drew himself up to his full height, and stationed himself before Mrs. P., ready to receive expressions of sorrow and penitence; he had no doubt that she would fall down at his feet, and say—

"Dear Philander, won't you please forgive me this time, and I'll never do so no more!"

And he was going to say, "Betsy Jane, you'd better not;" but instead of doing all this what do you think she did? Laughed him right in the face!

Mr. Pepper was awful wrathy. He spoke up in a voice of thunder, and said:

"Mrs. Pepper, walk right up stairs this very minute, and don't you let the grass grow under your feet while you are going neither. You have begun your antics in good season, Mrs. Pepper, but I'll have you know that it won't pay to continue them any length of time with me, Mrs. Pepper. Again I command you to walk up stairs."

"Well, really, Mr. P., it is not at all necessary for you to speak so loud—I am not so deaf as all that comes to; but as for walking up stairs I have not the least objection to doing so, if you will wait until I have recovered from my fatigue; but I can't think of doing so before."

"But you *must*, Mrs. P."

"Then all I've got to say is this, you'll have to carry me, for I *won't* walk!"

Mr. P. looked at his wife for a moment with the greatest astonishment; but as she began to laugh at him again, he thought to himself—

"She thinks I won't do it, and hopes to get off in that way; but it won't do; up stairs she's got to go, if I do have to carry her; so here goes," and taking the form of his lady in his arms, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing her safely lodged in her prison, and carefully locking her in, he stationed a little red-headed youth on the front door-steps to attend to callers and also to see that Mrs P. did not escape; and then he betook himself to a restaurant for his dinner, and after despatching that, he hurried off to his office, and was soon engrossed in business.

About the middle of the afternoon, our young sentinel rushed into the office, never stopping to take breath:

"Mr. Pepper had better run home just as fast as he can, for that woman what's shut up be making an awful racket, and she be tearing around there, and rattling things the distressingest kind, and if she beant splitting up something or other, then I don't know what splitting be!"

Without waiting to hear more, Mr. P. seized his hat, and hurried off home at a most undignified pace.

Opening the hall door, he stole up stairs as carefully as possible, and applying his eyes to the keyhole, he beheld a sight which made him fairly boil with rage.

Mrs. P. was sitting in front of the fire-place reading his love-letters. The one she was engaged in perusing at that particular moment, was from a Miss Polly Primrose, who it appeared had once looked favorably on the suit of Mr. Pepper; but a more dashing lover appearing on the scene, Miss Polly sent him a letter of dismissal, promising her undying friendship, and accompanying the same with a lock of her hair, and some walnut meats.

But it was not the love letters alone that made Mr. P. so outrageous. He had been something of a traveller in his day, and had collected a great many curiosities in his rambles, which he had deposited in a cupboard in the very room where he had confined Mrs. P., and she had got at them.

She had split up an elegant writing-desk with his Indian battle axe, in order to have a fire, as the day was rather chilly. In one corner of the fire-place was Mr. P.'s best beaver filled up with love-letters.

On a small table, close to Mrs. P., was a beautiful flat China dish, filled with bear's oil, in which she had sunk Mr. P.'s best satin cravat, and having fired one end of it, it afforded her sufficient light for her labors—for Mr. P. had closed the blinds, for the better security of the culprit.

On some coals in front of the fire, was Mr. P.'s silver christening bowl, in which Mrs. P. was popping corn, which she ever and anon stirred, with the fiddle-bow, meanwhile, occasionally punching up the fire with the fiddle, for Mr. P. had with commendable foresight, removed the shovel and tongs.

Mr. P. condesended to peep through the key-hole, until he had obtained a pretty correct idea of what was going on within. Never was a Pepper so fired as he. He shook the door, it was securely fastened within, and resisted all his efforts to open it. He ordered Mrs. Pepper to open or take the consequences; but as she did not open it, it is to be presumed that she preferred the consequences. Mr. Pepper darted down stairs like a madman.

"I must put a stop to this" he thought, "or I shall not have a rag of clothes to my back."

Procuring a ladder, he began to mount to the bedroom; but Mrs. P. was not to be taken so easily. She knew that he had left the door unlocked, for she examined it as soon as he had left; but she had no idea of letting him have the benefit of her fire; so hastily seizing several bottles of cologne, she threw the contents upon the fire, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing it entirely extinguished. That duty performed, she left the apartment, and locking the door, she stationed herself in a convenient position to hear everything that transpired within.

In a few moments Mr. P. was safe in the apartment and as soon as he had closed the window, he stood bolt upright in the middle of the room, and said in a deep voice—

"Jezebel, come forth!"

No answer.

"Jade, do you think to escape?"

Still no response. Mr. P. begins to feel uneasy, and hastily begins to search the room, but had not proceeded far when he hears a slight titter in the vicinity of the door. He listens a moment, and it is repeated. Darting to the door, he attempts to open it, but finds himself a prisoner. There is one more chance, he thinks, and hurries to the window; but alas for Mr. Pepper, his wife has removed the ladder, and he cannot escape.

He sits down on a chair, and looks ruefully around him, and presently he arises and picks up a few fragments of a letter which is lying on the carpet, and finds it is from Polly Primrose. He wonders what she has done with the lock of hair.

At this moment his eye falls upon his daguerrotype, which is lying on the table before him—mechanically taking it up he opens it, and sees—what? nothing but his own face. All the rest of him being rubbed off, and around his lovely phiz the missing curl, and the walnut meats are carefully stowed away in the corner of the case. Mr. P. fairly blubbered aloud.

Good! thought Mrs. P., when you find your level, I'll let you out, and not till then. A little wholesome advice will do you good, and I'm prepared to administer it.

How long Mrs. Pepper kept her liege lord in durance vile, deponent saith not, and as to what passed between them when he was released from captivity, we are not any better informed, but of this we are sure, Mr. Pepper might have been seen, a morning or two afterwards, to put his head into the bedroom, and heard say in a meek manner—

"Betsy Jane, I've made the kitchen fire; and put on the tea kettle; won't you please to get up and get breakfast?"

PERSONAL WEAKNESSES.—Suetonius tells us that Caligula and Augustus were the most abject cowards in a thunder-storm; and the Bishop of Langres, D'Escaro, fell in a fainting-fit, whenever an eclipse took place, a weakness which at length proved his death.

TO MY HAT.

Thou'rt hasting to decay, hat,
Thy gloss is growing dim;
And persecuting rains have soaked
The stiffness from thy brim;
And cruel blows have marred thy crown
With many a bruise and break—
But though the nap is done at last,
Thou art no "Wide Awake."

And vaguely through the mists of years,
Remembrance views the time,
When from the hatters crowded shelves,
I bore thee in thy prime;
Then round the circle of my friends
A look of wonder stole,
To view thee on this "dome of thought"
This "palace of the soul."

But never more shall mortal man
Thine ebon lustre praise;
For all things fade, and thou art in
The autumn of thy days;
And as thou now wilt sacred be
To days of wind and storm
My old umbrella shall eclipse
Thy venerable form.

O, faithful friend! when thou shalt cease
To thatch this throbbing brain;
Perhaps, more usefully, thou'lt fill
Some broken window pane;
Or, through the streets, the thoughtless boys
Thy faded form shall kick;
But, whatsoe'er thy fate, I trust
Thou'lt never hold a "brick."

HATS.

"Your bonnet to its right use."—*Shakespeare.*

Newton observed this Shakesperian injunction by always taking off his hat when he pronounced the name of God. This was a right use. The grandmother of Guy Faux devoted one to a strange use when she bequeathed her best velvet hat to a nephew. I have often wondered if he went to church in it! The grandees of Spain treat their sacred sovereign with less respect than Newton showed for a sacred name. It is the privilege of the grandees of Spain that they may stand with their hats on in the presence of their sovereign. There is but one noble in England so privileged—the head, so to speak, of the DeCourcys, Earls of Kinsale.

It is just six centuries and a half since Philip of France sent over a knight to summon King John to answer for the murder of Prince Arthur, or abide by trial by combat. John had no relish to do either, but he looked round for a substitute willing to meet one of the alternatives. There was a gallant soldier in prison of the name of DeCourcy. He had conquered Ulster for his master, Lackland, and had been rewarded with captivity because he had not done more. His fetters were struck off, and he was asked if he were willing to be champion for John in this bloody arbitrament. "No, not for him!" cried DeCourcy, "but for my country, ay!" The adversaries met, yet did not come to an encounter; for the French knight, not liking the look of his gigantic foe, declined the combat, and so lost his honor. John and Philip, who were together present, directed DeCourcy to give them a taste of his quality. Whereupon the champion placed his helmet upon a post, and, cleaving through the first into the second, his sword stuck so fast in the wood that none but himself could draw it out. "Never unveil thy bonnet, man, again, before king or subject." was the cheap privilege accorded him by the economical John; "but tell us why thou lookedst so fiercely round ere thou didst deal thy dainty stroke." "Because, had I failed, I intended to slay all who had dared to mock me." "By the mass," said John, "thou art a pleasant companion, and therewith Heaven keep thee in good heavers!"

It was long the custom for the DeCourcys to wear their hat, but for a moment, in presence of their respective kings, just for the purpose of asserting their privilege, and then to doff it, like other men. The head of the family, at one of George the Third's drawing-rooms, thinking this not sufficient assertion of his right, continued wearing his court head-piece throughout the time he was in the "presence." The good old King at length extinguished this poor bit of pride, by bluntly remarking, "The gentleman has a right to be covered before *me*; but even King John could give him no right to be covered before ladies." The rebuke was most effectual; and DeCourcy saw, to his horror, that the entire court, ladies, princesses, courtiers and attendants, were wreathed in a broad girdle of grins "all round his hat."

* * * * *

Hats have been of divers service in battle. The plumed hat of Henry IV. was the rallying point of his followers. In later times, the head-covering was put to good purpose by a cute Highlander. In the peninsular war, one of the 93rd and a French infantry-man came upon one another in a wood. As their pieces were unloaded, they both rushed to the cover of a tree, in order to put their muskets in deadly order; but this done, neither was inclined to look out, least the other should be beforehand with him, and let fly. At length the Highlander quietly put his feathered hat on the end of his piece, and held it a little beyond the tree, as though a head was in it, looking out. At the same moment the impatient Frenchman reconnoitered, saw his supposed advantage, and, from his rifle, sent a ball through his adversary's bonnet; thereupon the bonny Scot calmly advanced with his loaded piece, and took his enemy prisoner without difficulty.

I do not know if it ever occurred to any one that hats had something to do with the dissolution of the Long Parliament; but such is the fact. As soon as Cromwell had declared that assembly non-existent, he flung on his hat, and paced up and down the Parliament Chamber. The members, however, were piqued by such truly cavalier swagger,

and would not budge an inch. Cromwell, called in Major Harrison and the guard. The major saw how matters stood, and he felt at once that he could get the ex-deputies out much sooner by courtesy than carbines. Accordingly he approached the Speaker, and, taking off his own hat with much ceremony, he bowed low, kissed the fallen official's hand, detaining it at the same time with such gentle violence that the deposed dignitary was constrained to follow whither the very polite, but unwelcome, republican chose to conduct him. The major led him out of the hall, we are told, "as a gentleman does a lady, the whole Parliament following." Thus a hat in hand helped to do what a hat on head failed to accomplish; and the Long Parliament resisting rudeness, yielded to gallantry, and was demolished for ever.

* * * *

When Sir Edward Coke, in 1645, was trying Mrs. Turner, the physician's widow, as an accessory before the fact in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury (the poor woman had a *penchant* for poisoning people, but we have all our little foibles), he observed that she wore a hat, and he bade her take it off. "A woman," said he, "may be covered in church, but not when arraigned in a court of justice." The lady tartly commented on the singularity that she might wear her hat in presence of God, and not in that of man "For the reason," said the judge, "that men with weak intellects cannot discover the secrets which are known to God; and therefore, in investigating truth, where human life is in peril, and one is charged with taking life from another, the court should see all obstacles removed. Besides," he added, "the countenance is often an index to the mind, and accordingly it is fitting that the hat be removed, and therewith the shadow which it casts upon your face." The hat was taken off; but the lady, although a murderess, was modest, and she covered her hair with a kerchief.

Had good Mrs. Turner been like the ladies and gentlemen of Natal, she might have puzzled the chief justice. The Natal "fashionables" wear hats of from half a foot to a foot in height, made of the fat of oxen. They first gradually anoint the head with a purer grease; and this, mixing with the hair, fastens these *bonnets* on during the lives of the wearers! Or the fashion of the Myantses would have done. These people carry on their heads a slight board, a foot long, and a half of that broad; with this they cover their hair, and seal it with wax. They cannot lie down or lean without keeping the neck straight; and the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their head-dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they require to comb their hair, once or twice a year, they have to pass a preliminary hour in melting the wax, before they can get their hats off.

Better keep them on than take them off to such poor purpose, as was once observed in the case of one of the celebrities of the Place Royal, Beautru, whose name was a mine of tinsel to the little punsters of Paris, in the reign of Louis XIII. Beautru was bold, haughty, and an inveterate gambler. He was a libertine both as to morals and religion, and the slanderer *par excellence* of his age. Richelieu had a strong liking for him—proof enough that he was not worth the affection of an honest man. His repartees were more spiced with wickedness than wit. One day, on passing in front of a crucifix in the public streets, he, with an air of humble reverence, raised his hat. "Ah!" exclaimed one who saw the unwonted action, "that is what I call setting a good example." "Very good!" cried the scoffer, pushing his hat firm upon his brows, "but you will be pleased to observe that, though we bow, we are not on speaking terms."

* * * *

While people were laughing at this illustration of pride in Paris, London was being sadly scandalized at a royal illustration of obstinacy. When William III. went to church, it was impossible to induce him to take off his hat. He might indeed doff it during the liturgy, but the preacher was no sooner in the pulpit than on went the ponderous beaver, and up fired the indignation of the beholders. William cared not a jot for their indignation. The Dutch wore their hats during Divine worship, and *he* had not ceased to be a Hollander simply for having become a King of England. Besides, that ancient and scriptural people the Jews sat in their synagogues with their heads covered, and was he not their most religious and gracious king?—and did it not become him to follow the practice of a Biblical race, when the doing so tended to the increase of his comfort, and jumped with the inclination of his caprices? And so the broad hat was worn, and censure disregarded.

* * * *

Mr. Charles Kean, when once playing Richard, at New Orleans, observed, as he was seated on the throne, and the curtain was rising, that his noble peers wore their hats or caps in his presence. With his truncheon to his lips, he contrived a stage whisper, which said, "Take off your hats; you are in the presence of the king." "And what of that?" roared high-reaching Buckingham, looking round at the audience, and smacking his own cap tighter on his circumspect head; "what of that? I guess we know nothing of kings in this country." The New Orleaners were in raptures and the king sat corrected.

* * * *

When round hats came in, at first merely for morning or undress wear, but finally became a *fait accompli*, like that other little matter, the French Revolution, all the young wearers of them (and there were, at first, no others) were denounced as "blackguards" and "highwaymen." The youthful votaries of fashion retorted by nicknaming the three-cornered hats, as "Egham, Staines, and Windsor," in allusion to the three-fingered road-post pointing in that tripartite direction. The flat, folding, cresent-shaped beaver, called a cocked or an opera hat, was still to be seen as late as 1818; and a party of gentlemen returning on foot from Alack's on a summer's morning, with pantaloons tight as the Venitian standard-bearer's, and hats cocked according to the mode, presented a rather martial look. Since that time, the round hat has gained headway; even coachmen only wear the old cocked hat on state occasions; and the ugliest article that ever could be devised for the purpose seems to be planted upon our unwilling brows for ever.—*Habits and Men.*

THE WORLD COMING TO AN END.—Dr. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, and a popular theological writer, has published a work on the "Signs of the Times," in which, respecting the question of Time, he affiliates very closely with the views of the Millerites. His theory is, that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed premillenial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the millenium, and the millenial glories will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years—that the Jews will be literally gathered to Jerusalem to be converted—that the Moslem power is about to expire, not by destruction of the Turks, but by their conversion and absorption into the Church—that Popery will be destroyed by Christ's coming, and not before it. Such are a few of the leading points in his somewhat loosely expressed theory of adventism. —*Life Illustrated.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

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Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket.
Indianapolis—Rev. William Douglass.

These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—Georg· Miller. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young. John Lott. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Michigan—George De Baptist. James Haley.
Harrisburgh, Pa.—Thomas Brown.
Pittsburgh, " Rev. William Webb.
West Chester, " Rev. John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " Witham Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnatti, Ohio—A. R. Green. John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland—R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, Adelaide Street, two doors East of Yonge Street, Toronto.

☞ MR. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

A communication received from Chatham, gives account of an attempt to give new vigor to the begging system by a party named Fairfield, *alias* "Mr. Bull-Head," who seeks to enlist fugitives in the dirty work, or at least to get their sanction to it. Injury enough has not been done already, in the opinion of this Fairfield, it seems, as he who, at other times, is not slow to dictate that this one or the other should have nothing to do with begging, will, when occasion suits, not only give opinions in its favour, and offer plans for its perpetuation, but hesitates not to receive from these said "poor fugitives," funds to extricate him from troubles *he may never have had*, as he did last autumn; he now broaches the bolder plan of a mammoth scheme, and so adroitly, that the fugitives are made parties to it.

The wickedness of the proposition is apparent—the man who will unblushingly receive one dollar a piece from the refugees, when among them, at the instance of his own and Mrs. Haviland's public importunities, would countenance begging for them. This same Fairfield is one of those interested in strewing old clothes where he goes. In using an impudent freedom of expression about who among the colored people shall come to the country and who stay away—in pretending to a monopoly of the underground management—and in so far as our observation and knowledge of him go, in his business with the Fugitives, making a nuisance of himself. Our impression of him, when we saw him, was that of a pert, ignorant, but meddling and wilful Michigander, by adoption, but from any and everywhere else in reality—one of the dead weights upon the colored people that should be discountenanced.

In view of one of Mr. Fairfield's callings, our remarks may give offence to some of his worshippers; we cannot help it. Many men equally as conscientious and of far more weight of character are more useful in the same way, and not so exacting as he, who is ever 'billeting' upon families, under protest, and refusing pay on the ground of public services rendered, or asking for and receiving dollars from them; as the business pays him well, other men might as well receive pay also; their patrons would then have the satisfaction of knowing that they would not get paid back in an unwarrantable interference in their own business. Should Mr. Fairfield start a new begging enterprise, he would probably like to be an agent, or if not, get a share of the spoils—the secret at the bottom of most of such enterprises.

The pretence set up by Fairfield and his coadjutor Stanton, is, that the Society they propose is the same as the "True Band" of Amherstburg, a statement palpably false, as the True Band is opposed to begging for Fugitives or receiving old clothes or money, which Fairfield & Co. are not.

The men small enough to encourage such a plan, have no influence for good in Chatham, or elsewhere, we are satisfied, and we do hope that all well disposed citizens will promptly discountenance it, and those urging it.

There was an accidental omission of part of the reply made by the Hon. Sir Allen McNab, to the inquiry of Mr. Larwill, as to the intention of Government respecting Colored Militia, in last week's issue, we give the article this week with the omitted sentence.

SIR ALLAN MCNAB.—With regard to the first part of the honorable gentleman's enquiry, whether it is the intention to form companies of colored people or negroes, he would only say that the government held in high respect loyalty wherever it was to be found, and would respect the loyalty of the colored people of the Province as well as the loyalty of other people—color would not stand in the way. With regard to whether at present colored persons held Her Majesty's Commissions in this Province, there were none; but there were, doubtless, among such persons men who would discharge their duties willingly and creditably to themselves and the country. And with regard to the last question, whether it was the intention of the government to make any distinction of color or race, he would say most pointedly, that it was not the intention of the Government to do so.

☞ Our welcome correspondent, W. S. has, it will be seen, an interesting letter as usual. Had the colored people of the States many more among them so active, watchful and untiring as he—so ready to pursue the common enemy—their work of elevation would be less arduous.

☞ The thanks of the Proprietors of this paper are especially due Mrs. Lucretia Mott, for her generous donation to its support.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND THE WATER CURE JOURNAL:

The May numbers of these journals have come to hand, filled as usual, with interesting and highly instructive matter. Publishers Fowler & Wells, N. Y. Price $1.

Correspondence.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent

No. VI.

The Kansas Outrages—Slave Piracy, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th, 1855.

When I commenced my last communication, there was a great dearth of Anti-Slavery news; since then, however, a marked change has taken place. The telegraphs and railroads have brought fresh and thrilling reports of sanguinary outrages in Kansas, and inhuman tortures of slaves in Kentucky. In addition, we have had, in this city, a case of kidnapping, and the trial of Captain J. G. Darnaud, for slave piracy; of course, we have, therefore, no further cause to complain of the scarcity of news, only of its character.

With so many horrible phases of cruelty before one's eye, it is puzzling to decide where to begin at, a description or remarks

With regard to the Missourians, they have unmistakably developed their truly tyrannical character. Scarcely can the most blinded keep from comprehending their avaricious purpose, at all hazard, to keep free men, possessing the love of liberty, from enjoying rights in Kansas. They are as good, however, in my opinion, as any other slaveholders in the United States, though they lacked the sagacity to conceal their nefarious purposes, as has formerly been the usual practice with American tyrants. Also notwithstanding the fact of their having marched over to Kansas, by thousands, supplied with loads of rum, and armed with bowie-knives, revolvers, mounted cannons, &c., accompanied with cavalry, by which they made the place of their rage *exceedingly terrible*—controlling the election by taking full possession of the polls—causing the legal voters, in dreadful consternation, to seek safety in flight!!

Perhaps it is well for the Anti-Slavery cause that the Missourians took the opportunity of showing to the world a distinct specimen of their humanity—temperance, peace, love of liberty, &c.,—especially as northern apologists have done so much harm in misleading foreigners in relation to the true character of slavery in this country Such wholesale brutality as is here brought to light is beyond the possibility of covering up; their lawless deeds will bear undying testimony against oppression the civilized world over!

Perhaps none or but very few have ever supposed that Missouri slaveholders would quietly submit to see northern men establish free institutions in Kansas; a large Free State, lying so contiguous as Kansas does to Missouri, could in no sense be regarded by slaveholders, who derive all their support and pleasures from the unrequited toil of their slaves in any other than a hostile attitude. Though "contented and happy" as their slaves may have been "raised," the *master* well knows that the temptation, on their part, to take a trip on the underground railroad, would in most cases be irresistable, by "weak flesh"—in case Kansas should be *cursed with freedom*. It is very natural, therefore, that they should eagerly watch every appearance of danger, and grow violent at the most remote indication that their system of oppression might be disturbed by disapproving neighbors. The *Press* or the *preacher* daring to inculcate doctrines, however mildly, adverse to slavery in Kansas, has already been given to understand, as the destruction of one press bears witness, as well as preachers having to escape also, that their agency cannot be tolerated.

Hon'ble A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, being terrified by the diabolical proceedings of his Missouri neighbors, deemed it expedient to leave the scene of disorder, in post haste, to make a visit to Washington, with a view of laying the afflictions of his subjects before the President of the U. S. On the 30th ult, he arrived in Eaton, Pa., the place of his former residence, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends; in his speech on the occasion, he confessed that "Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered, by armed men from Missouri." He also declared that "the accounts of the fierce outrage and wild violence perpetrated at the election, and published in the northern papers, were in nowise exaggerated," &c.

Though several days have elapsed since the Governor's visit to the President, yet not a word have the public been permitted to hear from him on the subject—how vastly different he was actuated a little over a year ago, when informed that a poor fugitive had been overtaken in Boston, by the hunters, and that sympathy and aid were being extended to said fugitive, from the abolitionists!—unhesitatingly he placed at the disposal of the slave-catchers, all the military force that they might demand, which had the effect to bring them out in the most fearful array, as the citizens of Boston will never forget. Now, slaveholders are the aggressors—hence the muteness of the Executive. True, it would be a great novelty, and sheer inconsistency, on the part of the President, to act otherwise than he seemed disposed to do, in this matter; as the acts of his whole political career, especially during his administration, have always been on the side of oppression. However, after he "meditates" fully over the subject, he may, after all, move in the matter, perhaps with the hope of retrieving, in part, his ruined character, by gaining some political favours.

With the following telegraphic despatch, which appears in this morning's papers, I will leave this subject for the present:

The Kansas Outrages.

CHICAGO, May 8.

The Missouri *Argus*, of the 1st inst., publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, Mo., at which resolutions were adopted, to the effect that self-defence requires the expulsion of every person aiding in bringing negro slavery into reproach that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law that they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot—that they approve the resolutions of that meeting in regard to the Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching principles of slavery—and that they have no argument against abolition papers but the Missouri river bottoms, and hemp rope. They pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those who are corrupting the slaves, and call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th instant.

SLAVE PIRACY CASE.

The case of Captain Darnaud, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, on board the brig *Grey Eagle*, has been for the last ten days, before Justice Grier, and Judge Kane, of the United States Circuit Court, of this city, without any sign, as yet, of a speedy termination. The circumstance creates but little if any excitement with any class. And though the evidence seems incontestable against the accused, it would be very strange if our unity-loving Judges, who have so frequently felt it to be their duty to return fugitives to bondage, since the passage of the fugitive law, should not find room in their merciful hearts to let this monster escape the penalty provided for his kind.

The cruel torturing of slaves in Kentucky, alluded to above, reveals a chapter of cruelty compared with which but few parallels are to be found on record; though, doubtless, very frequently known to the American slave.

I had designed to condense from the *N. Y. Tribune*, a brief account of this shameful and horrid affair; but it is too sickening. I therefore send you the entire article, which I think you will readily publish.

Of the case of kidnapping referred to, I have but little information. In the notice in the daily papers, it was stated that the notorious Alberti had a hand in it.

W. S.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

MISS M. A. SHADD,—In the *Evening Mail* of the 2nd April, I observe the following, which shows in some degree how Homœopathy is progressing in the face of powerful opposition:

"A deputation, consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen, had an interview with Lord Panmure, at his residence in Belgrave Square, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1855, and presented a memorial, praying that a civil hospital at Smyrna, or elsewhere, in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war, might be appropriated for the treatment of our soldiers and sailors, according to the homœopathic system:—The Earl of Essex, Lord Loraine, M. P., General Sir John Doveton, K. C. B., Admiral Gambier, Colonel Wyndham, Colonel Taylor, R.A., and Captain Fishbourne, R.N.—The deputation was introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor.

"The memorial was signed by twenty-two members of the House of Lords, military and naval officers, and others, and set forth the number of officers and men now serving in the East, who had confidence in no other curative method.

"A memorial of a similar nature was also presented to his lordship, the result of a public meeting in Manchester."

Having had the happiness, in 1842, of knowing the late Dr. S. C. Davids, who was the first, I believe, to practise Homœopathy in Manchester, it is very pleasant to me to observe this movement on behalf of our suffering countrymen taking place in that city—the scene of the gratuitous labours of the lamented Dr. D., for the benefit of the poor, which quickly ripened into an hospital with twenty-five beds, *supporting itself*; an interesting report of cases treated in which, was published in 1853, by Dr. Henry R. Madden. Yours, truly,

GEO. D. L. HARVEY.

Toronto, 15th May, 1855.

Provincial.

Canadian Prosperity.

Canadians live in an age of improvements, at the present time. Improvements are being effected in all departments of life—from the dairy house of our farmers' guidewives up to some of the great laws and ordinances required for the Government of this great people.—Yes, we say *great people*, for Canada will compare favorably with any other nation, so far as advancement in all that tends to the elevation—morally and pecuniarily—of her people is concerned. Even our fast brother Jonathan is beginning to have more respect and deference for us. He looks across and says:—"Wall, I calculate, them ere Canucks are not so slow arter all. They begin to understand that they live in the 19th century, and we Yankees will have to pull up or we will be beat." Well, Canadians do not exactly wish to make Jonathan jealous, but they intend that Canada shall no longer stand in the background, but that she shall come out and claim merit for not only what nature has bestowed upon her, but also for the spirit of enterprise, perseverance and integrity which perrades all classes of her people. Canada has the means and facilities for becoming a great nation. Her natural resources are, beyond doubt, equal to those of any nation under the sun, and we are proud to say that she is inhabited by a class of people worthy of her. All that we want in Canada is wise, good and true men to hold the reins of authority, and enact wise and judicious measures for our government and improvement, and then we shall occupy a high position—a position which we are entitled to occupy. We did not intend to write an eulogy about ourselves when we commenced this article, but merely to call, more pointedly than we have yet done, attention to some of the improvements which are being effected in the Postal Department of this province. Our newspapers are soon to be transmitted throughout the country entirely free of postage—which will be a great means of advancing the social, moral and political position of our people. This no one can deny, for who is there that will say that the reading of newspapers and periodicals is not one of the greatest means of advancement and improvement that we have within our reach. Then again, we have the extended money order system in our Post Office, which also betokens a laudable desire on the part of our rulers to benefit the country. This system will be found to be an excellent medium for the transmission of money in small or large sums, to all parts of Canada. No loss can possibly incur to parties sending or receiving money, and the only fault that seems to be found with the system, is that it is rather expensive. The scale is, we think, higher than it should be for large sums, but as the system is open to improvements, we must look for such. Our readers will find the scale of charges and a list of the offices transacting business under this system in our advertising columns. We may return to this subject again, and point out some other improvements which have been made; and some which ought to be made, in order that we may preserve and maintain the spirit of advancement in all our affairs—moral, social, political, and national. —*Ayr Observer.*

Emigration.

Accounts from England state that the tide of emigration from the whole United Kingdom, has much slackened in its extent during this Spring. Although, undeniably, there are numbers leaving from the west coast of Ireland, at the instance of their friends in the new world; yet, from private letters, we are led to believe that the falling off in the "exodus" is not exceptional in any locality. In the Mersey and the Shannon, packet ships have waited for weeks in expectation of getting their usual complement of passengers, but ultimately they have had to make their voyage with a number considerably short of that which they were chartered to carry. This is traceable to several circumstances; apparently, in the first place, from the numerical decrease in the people from which the emigration was supplied; secondly, from the ameliorated condition of the poor; and, lastly, from the demand for able-bodied persons, caused by the present war, and the increased calls of agriculture and trade. Complaints are at present pretty generally made by the old country farmers—a class proverbially given to grumbling, however—on account of the scarcity of farm laborers. And in many counties, it is said, that the militia have monopolised the supply of able-bodied men, on whom the periodical demands of agriculture formerly depended. Hence, we believe that the emigration to this continent, during the year, will show a considerable diminution. Whether that diminution will pertain to Canada, however, is another question. Whatever the emigration for the current year may be, Canada will get more than her former proportion of it. In Germany, and throughout the United Kingdom, the native American movement is pretty generally understood, and we may depend upon it, that people will be naturally more inclined to adopt that country as their home, which awaits them with a welcome, than that one which offers to treat them as intruders, and tells them that they are not wanting within its limits.

This year will see the commencement of a new era in Canadian immigration. War taxes and war prices are felt severely by the English middle classes, and those who have hitherto lived respectably on fixed annuities, are now reduced to the most straitened circumstances. These people can see nothing before them but progressive poverty so long as the war continues; and they naturally desire to get rid of the responsibility of war imposts, by fixing their abode in a country which is not subject to them. The diffusion of information is all that is required to gain for Canada the preponderance of advantages resulting to new countries, from this state of things.—*Prototype.*

☞ A number of farmers living in the vicinity of North Augusta, in the County of Leeds, the Prescott *Telegraph* says, are in a destitute situation, having little to eat, and being totally unable to obtain seed to put in the ground, owing to the destruction of their crops by fire last summer. The same paper speaks diparagingly of the appearance of the fall wheat in the vicinity of Prescott, and says many of the fields present a black and decayed appearance.

☞ A geological survey of Canada, now in progress, is said to show that the Provinces are richer in most minerals, except coals than even the United States.

☞ The new prohibitory liquor law of New Brunswick has received the signature of the Lieutenant Governor. It comes into force on the 1st of January next.—*Exchange.*

United States.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Kansas a Slave State.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

SIR,—I see by the *Tribune*, of which I am a constant reader, that you are sorely exercised on the subject of 'freedom or slavery in Kansas.' Now, mark my words, if you please. We shall beat you. We shall firmly establish slavery in that Territory, because it is for our interest to do so. And what is more, we don't care a d—n what the Northern people may say. They may wince, but they must swallow the dose. We shall not take the trouble even to *gild* the pill. If necessary, we can buy you up at any time. Besides, the PATRIOTS of the North are with us every one of them. One Augustus Cæsar Dodge, one Harry Hibbard, one Touccy is worth ten dozens of the vermin who are croaking against slavery. Briefly, we shall beat you. The potent to accomplish the end will be used. If necessary, we can throw Scotch snuff in your eyes, and then kick you all to our hearts' content. Huzzah for

KANSAS.

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.—A letter from New Mexico to the New Orleans *Picayune* states that the Legislature of that territory have some thoughts of memorializing Congress to erect a new territory out of the southern portion of New Mexico. The present territory is eight hundred miles long, six hundred and fifty broad, and is inhabited by one hundred thousand people. The tract of country newly acquired from Mexico has given it a comparatively large population in its southern part, and the section is now so far removed from Santa Fe, the seat of Government, and the country is so dangerous and difficult for travellers, that communication is for all ordinary purposes impracticable. The proposed territory is to be called Pimeria; it is said to possess vast agricultural and mineral resources, and to be capable of supporting a large population. The letter to the *Picayune* states that it already contains a larger population than either Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Kansas or Nebraska contained, when they were erected into territories.

☞ Capt. James G. Daman, late of the brig Grey Eagle, is on trial for his life at the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia, being charged with landing a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba, by bribing an officer, and received for his cargo several hundred dollars which was shared among the owners, officers and crew of the vessel. Several of the counts of the indictment charge the vessel with being a foreign one, but allege the defendant to be a citizen of the United States.

COLORED SCHOOL BILL.—We are happy to announce that the Bill entitled 'An act in amendment of "An act concerning Public Schools," which provides that 'In determining the qualifications of scholars to be admitted into any public school, or any district school in this Commonwealth, no distinction shall be made on account of the race, color, or religious opinions of the applicant or scholar,' has received the signature of the Governor, and is now a law.—*Liberator.*

WHAT WILL GREELEY SAY?—A fair of colored people of New Orleans has just come off, which realized the handsome sum of two thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. The "colored ladies" are out in a card in the *Picayune*, thanking the people of New Orleans for their liberal patronage of their efforts. The objects of the fair were benevolent and religious.—*American Organ.*

Without waiting to hear what the gentleman interrogated will say, the *Organ* itself might say—indeed, has said—that a dozen or so of colored persons, convened in this city for a no less praiseworthy purpose, were arrested, imprisoned, and fleeced out of ten or twelve dollars each, by our magnanimous corporation.—*National Era.*

Terrible Tragedy in Beloit, Wis.

From a private letter at Beloit, we learn the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23rd inst.

The wife of a citizen of that town was awakened from her sleep, on the morning of the 23rd, by a noise which she heard in an adjoining apartment. In a moment more she saw a gleam from a dark lantern, held by a man in that room, and, screaming with affright, awoke her husband, who was sleeping at her side. As he sprang from the bed, the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Snatching a double barrelled gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head, and the other his body, killing him instantly. Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbour, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognize in the mangled body of the dead robber, *his own son!*

Upon returning to his house, the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window open, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before, in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FIVE PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH.—The schooner John Clark, Capt. McRay, was lost on her passage from New York to Jacmel, St. Domingo, by becoming waterlogged. The captain and four of the crew perished of starvation; and two men, who were left alive, were taken off and brought to New York on the 7th inst. They report that they had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Facts of Slavery in Kentucky.

A CASE OF CRUELTY AND TORTURE.

PARIS (Ky.) April 10, 1855.

On Monday, the 12th of March last, a Circuit Court, for Bourbon County, commenced. A Grand Jury of sixteen housekeepers were empanneled and sworn. On Tuesday, at noon, the Jury came from their room into open Court, when the following was read:—"An indictment vs. Alpheus Lewis, Jr. and Margaret his wife, for cruel and inhuman treatment of slaves. A true bill." Upon the reading of which the foreman stated that it was the unanimous wish of the Jury that, if the law authorized it, the Court would proceed to take immediate possession of the slaves specified in the indictment. The case being "something new under the sun," in this latitude, it was kept under advisement until the next morning, when an order was made by Judge Duval, directing the Sheriff to take possession of said slaves. (Sally, a woman of perhaps 20 or 25 years, and Martha, a girl 10 or 12 years of age,) and to summon the said Alpheus Lewis, Jr. and Margaret his wife, to appear in the Bourbon Circuit Court, on Tuesday, the 20th of March, to answer the said charge. Accordingly, the negroes were taken possession of, and placed in the custody of Jos. Porter, our jailor, and the parties summoned as directed.

The next day, Mr. Lewis came to Paris, and employed the best physicians to administer to the wants of his wretched slaves; but, notwithstanding their skill and the rapid improvement made upon them, they were not in a condition that their owner could bring them into Court, and disprove the allegations which were made against him, or rather which were made against his wife. But, on the contrary, when the case was called up in court, the Hon. Garrett Davis, Mr. Lewis' lawyer, remarked, in substance, that the slaves in question were in the possession of the court, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth could have such order made in the case as he (the Attorney) chose. Whereupon the attorney, Mr. Dickerson, of Georgetown, asked for an order to sell said slaves, according to the statute, of which I subjoin an extract:—

"If the owner of any slave shall treat him cruelly and inhumanly, so as, in the opinion of a Jury, to endanger the life or limb of such slave, or materially to affect his health, or shall not supply his slaves with sufficient wholesome food and raiment, such slave shall be taken and sold for the benefit of the owner. On the petition of any person, verified by oath, or upon the presentment of a Grand-Jury, setting forth substantially, the ill-treatment of the slave, the court shall cause the owner of the slave to be summoned, and may, if it shall appear proper, direct the Sheriff or other officer to take possession of the slave and hire him out, pending the proceeding; and such judgment and orders shall be given by the court as the finding of the Jury shall justify." Art. 4, secs. 2 and 3, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, p. 634.

The court then rendered a decree to that effect, appointing Thos. A Taylor a commissioner, and directing him to advertise said slaves for sale, on Monday, the 2nd day of April, it being County Court-day for Bourbon County. They were advertised by sticking the following paper upon the Court-House door, and in no other way, and at no other place that the writer is aware of:—

"COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF SLAVES.—As Commissioner, under a Decree of the Bourbon Co. Court, at the March Term, 1855, in the case of Alpheus Lewis and Margaret his wife, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House door, in Paris, on the 2nd day of April next, County Court day for said County, on a credit of four months, two valuable slaves, to wit: a negro woman aged about 25, and a negro girl about 12. Persons wishing to purchase, can see said slaves by calling on J. Porter. Bond, with approved security, will be required, having the force and effect of replevy bond.

"THOMAS A. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

"March 22, 1855."

Notwithstanding we have two newspapers published in Paris, and it is the custom to advertise valuable property sold under a decree of court, in the papers, the commissioner and both of the editors, who are lawyers, and doubtless heard of the case, for it produced more general excitement than any case that was in court, however kept it out of the papers. Why is this so? For answer, it may be said that the predecessor of the editor of *The Flag*, for a recent notice of the passage of Matt. F. Ward through our town, in which he denominated him as the "great unhung," was attacked shortly afterward in the city of Lexington by the Flournoys, and genteelly caned; and, when he was afterward told that the Flournoys were relatives of the Wards, and that they were influential men too, whose politics were with *The Flag*, and therefore he ought not to have published such a notice, he replied, "that he did not know they were relatives." In commenting upon this, the editor of the *Citizen* said that the editor who was caned ought to have known that Ward was related to some *one*. Both of our editors know that "Alpheus Lewis and Margaret his wife" have many wealthy relations, and it is even yet true that the "*rich man hath many friends.*"

It was evident, however, that the neighbors of Mr. Lewis intended to do all that the law would enable them to do, to correct the evil complained of, and it is generally understood that if there is a repetition of such conduct as has been lately perpetrated, the law will not be called into requisition, inasmuch as it is a very inefficient one,—such conduct, they say, shall not again be known to them, and go unpunished.

It will be observed that our law does not prohibit our tyrants from resupplying themselves with servants, or rather slaves; nor, indeed, does it take from them, or only for a time, those that have been barbarously treated. Mr. Alexander, a merchant of Paris, after seeing these negroes, became very anxious to purchase the elder one, from the fact that he, about two years ago, bought her father and mother at the same time when Mr. Lewis bought Sally, and he found them to be good servants, and wished to buy her, measurably to gratify her parents, not doubting that she too was a good servant, as she was so represented at the sale two years ago, and so her countenance indicated. But he was informed by the sheriff that there would be no use in entertaining such an idea, as Mr. Lewis had made an arrangement to have a negro-buyer at the sale to bid them in for him, as he was determined that they should not be sold to remain in this country. So the sequel proved. They were bid in by Mr. Lewis' agent, and they have been removed to parts unknown. Whether their tortures have ceased, "deponent saith not;" they are evidently not yet in a condition to be taken off for sale.

Mr. Lewis not defending the case, the testimony was not elicited in open court, but it has been freely made known by the Grand Jurors, as presented to them. Before the Jury, one of Mr. Lewis' neighbors, Mr. David Montgomery, of revolutionary descent, testified that on the first Monday in March, which was County court day, the younger girl above spoken ran into his house in a state of complete nakedness, and that her first words

besought them "to please let her warm by their fire." Upon examination by this neighbor and wife, the girl was found to have been most cruelly treated. She showed burns that evidently were made with hot irons upon her neck, her face, her hands, under both arms, between her legs, *both behind and before*, beside bruises upon her head, and bleeding at the ears. She had that evening chill after chill. This neigbour acted humanely and manly, and the miserable girl was soon enveloped in a comforter before his fire, and he sallied out in search of other neighbors, determined to have them witness the horrid spectacle. Unfortunately, nearly all of them were in Paris. He succeeded, however, in finding two, who saw the girl while at his house. He then, in company with one of them went to Mr. Lewis' house—he also being in town. Upon the ringing of the bell, Mrs. Lewis presented herself at the door. A short conversation ensued, in which Mrs. Lewis acknowledged that she had corrected the girl, and that she had bade her never show herself again in her presence. Mr. M. replied that she was in a very bad condition and she had better send for her; upon which the door was shut in their faces. It was also made known to members of the Grand Jury, though not in the Jury-room, by white men in Mr. Lewis' employment, that Sally (who is a grown woman, and, I think the mother of children) was stripped by Mrs. Lewis' directions entirely naked, and her heels tied up to a tree about four or five feet from the ground. She then made a negro man force the pump, and another negro woman direct the hose, so as to drench her with water, while she would stand off a pace and pelt her with stones until she would tire, and then she would take to her more favored method of torture, the hot iron. The reason these men in Mr. Lewis' employment were not summoned before the Grand Jury was, that there was a sufficiency of testimony without them, especally in the case of the younger girl. Had they been summoned, Mr. Lewis would have anticipated the whole proceedings and put the negroes out of the way—a thing that the neighbors were very anxious to prevent, for they had volunteered their information to the Jury, and wished it confirmed by the appearance of the negroes. The writer of this saw the slaves in the jail, in company with divers other gentlemen of Paris and Bourbon County, and I will say that Sally had old scars on her back as large as one's hands; sores upon her hips, thighs and legs, that could scarcely be covered with the palm of the hand. The smaller one's condition has been described above. She came to jail with no other clothing on than a lindsey dress.

You are ready to inquire who are this "Mr. "Alpheus Lewis and Margaret his wife." He is the son of Alpheus Lewis, sen., of Clarke county, Kentucky. Mr. Lewis, sen'r is said to be a member of the Baptist Church, (Calvanistic is the term of distinction in this country,) a man of wealth and reputed to be one of the best of families. Mrs. Lewis' maiden name was Scott, and perhaps she has inherited from her father, Robert Scott, a larger estate than any lady now living in our county. Her father died while she was quite young. Her mother afterward married again. Her mother and step-father are of the same religious faith with Mr. Lewis' father. The step-father occasionally preaches, perhaps regularly. If these parents have brought up "Alpheus and Margaret "his wife" in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, the wise man erred when he said, train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Their fortune is ample. They spend much of their time in New Orleans, and other cities. Their large estate, in a good neighborhood, in Bourbon county, not being situated on a macadamized road, is not a suitable place for them to dwell in. They purchased a fine piece of land in Gov. McDowell's survey, and built upon it a handsome dwelling after the most approved modern style. They laid out their grounds with taste, made a splendid carriage road, and groups of handsome evergreens decorate their beautiful and extensive yard; so that the traveller, upon the road between Paris and Lexington, (and which, by-the-bye, is said to be one of the finest roads in the Union,) as he passes, would doubtless feel that here was a paradise; for here, nature and art have combined to make this place lovely and enchanting. Oh! shame, that it should be anything else than paradisical! But *here* is the residence of "Alpheus Lewis, jun., and Margaret, his wife."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has had an extensive reading in Kentucky. The majority of its readers, I think, deem it a faithful and fair work But some have said that Mrs. Stowe was unjust in representing a master selling his favourite servant, and that she took more pains to depict the Legrees than the Shelbys. It is known, however, that good servants have sometimes been sold; and it is also known that no female character is personated in the book that equals or approximates to Mrs. Lewis in cruelty and inhumanity.

KENTUCKIAN.

☞ A Chinese newspaper is published weekly in California, under the title of *Tung-Ngai San-Luk*, edited by *Lee Kau*. The proposed object is to vindicate the Chinese population, established in California, from the aspersions cast upon them by the Americans, and especially by the Governor of California. According to the *Tung-Ngai*, there are five Chinese clubs flourishing in San Francisco. These clubs furnish beds, fuel, and water to Chinese guests who remain for a short time; also lodging-places and medicines for the aged and sick. According to Lee Kau's journal, the Chinese in California do not number more than 40,000. They acknowledge that there are only 2,000 Chinese women in California, but they say their wives have compressed feet, and are unfit to encounter the winds and waves during an ocean voyage. They complain of the violence and extortion to which they are subjected in California. The Americans have at length decided that the Chinese shall be treated like Indians and negroes, and not allowed to give evidence in a court of justice. At this Lee Kau is indignant, and remarks in an editorial: "When we reflect upon the honorable position that China has maintained for many thousands of years, upon the wisdom transmitted by her philosophers, upon her array of civil and military powers, upon the fame of her civilization, upon the wealth and populousness of her possessions, and then behold the people of other nations heap ridicule upon us as if we were the same as Indians, who wear neither clothes nor shoes, and who live in wild places and in caves, we ask—is it possible that this can be in accordance with the will of Heaven?"

A Pretty Fellow for a Bishop.

According to a Correspondent of the *Atlas* under the signature of "Clericus," a great cruelty is about to be inflicted on the colonists, if not on the aborigines, of Sierra Leone. The Bishop whose diocess includes that settlement has departed this life, and Clericus says—

"It is naturally expected by the colonists of our West African settlements, that the individual selected as his successor should be in every respect a man of recognised ability. How far this expectation will be fulfilled remains to be proved, but if my information be correct it will be cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as this see, worth upwards of £1,500 per annum, has been offered to an elderly superannuated missionary, formerly many years resident at Sierra Leone, and who at present officiates in a chapel connected with the Church Missionary Society in the neighborhood of London."

Cruelly disappointed. How *cruelly?* Is the proposed Bishop incapaciated by age? Is he just what a Bishop ought not to be—a disreputable character, the husband of more wives than one, a sot, a brawler, or a money-grubber for example?—if the latter, certainly they will be cruelly disappointed in the Prelate to be appointed to a see "worth upwards of £1,500 per annum." Such disappointment, however, although cruel enough, is nothing to those who are used to it, as the inhabitants of the mother country undoubtedly are, if the colonists are not. But no—the disqualification of the reputed Bishop-elect is of quite another kind, in the view of Clericus; who continues—

"Far be it from me to deny the abilities of this gentleman for the office he enjoys; but it is another and a very different affair if his literary attainment will not bear the test of examination."

Well: but is this so? Clericus simply replies:

"And how could it be otherwise, considering that he was, it is alleged, originally bred a mechanic, and went out to Sierra Leone in the capacity of a Catechist to the Church Missionary Society upwards of 35 years ago."

Originally bred a mechanic. So have been some learned men—and some more than learned. A mechanic—shall we say a tent-maker? Or what does Clericus think of the vocation of a carpenter? That to have been originally bred to that mechanical business, entails disability for the office of Bishop? Oh! Clericus! Is the carpenter's bench so infinitely beneath the episcopal? Are the hands which have once wielded the adze and the axe, and the saw, and the plane, and the gouge, and the chisel, and the augur, and the gimlet, and the centre-bit, to be forever debarred from grasping the crosier? Is the brown paper cap exchangeable on no conditions for the mitre? It was not so at the beginning of the first century of this era. But Clericus evidently considers that we have changed all that—for a superior system. He proceeds, in allusion to the antecedents of the deprecated Bishop:

"I mention this in no invidious spirit: viewing it on the contrary as highly commendable; but something very different is very properly looked for in one who seeks to occupy the distinguished position of a high dignity of the Church; and I venture to maintain, that if this gentleman obtains the Bishopric of West-Africa, it will be an injustice done to the hard-working, ill-paid clergy of England, many of whom are equally pious, and have besides won for themselves the highest University honors."

Something very different from a fellow who was originally bred (-sy) a carpenter, though he has subsequently been a Church Missionary for more than 35 years, is wanted, say Clericus, for a Missionary Bishop. What other thing would he have? A thing of unsullied hands, irreproachable white tie, correct black coat, vest, and pantaloons, unexceptionable lavender-kid gloves, dainty intonation, delicate features, Macassar-oiled curls and aristocratic connections? For that is something which has succeeded the primitive Missionaries—from whom it is certainly something very different.—*Punch.*

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Blacksmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

CURRENCY TABLE.

S.	D.		CTS.	S.	D.		CTS
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1¼	1	1	....	21¼
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3½	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4½	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28½
0	4	....	6⅔	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅝
0	5	....	8⅓	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9¼	1	8	....	33½
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	11⅔	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅓
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅓	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18½	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅓	5	0	....	1 00

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100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,

J PERHAM

TO THE PATRONS OF

Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, Jr,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!

The Tickets are only $1 Each,

And each Ticket admits Four Persons to Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York.

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth		$16,000
1 Loan of Cash,	- - - - -	5,000
1 do. do.	- - - - -	2,000
1 do. do.	- - - - -	1,000
2 do. do.	$500 each -	1,000
10 do. do.	$100 each - -	1,000
Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale,	- -	1,500
5 Rosewood Pianos, $500 each,	-	2,500
5 do. do. $300 each,	-	1,500
The Great Mirror of N E. Scenery,		23,000
3 Splendid Carriages, $225 each,	-	675
10 Gold Watches, $100 each,	-	1,000
40 do. do. $50 each,	- -	2,000
100 Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,		500
5,000 Gold Pens, $3 each,	- - -	15,000
&c., &c., &c.		

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to

JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

Married.

In this City, on the 15th inst, by the Rev. John Gemley, at the residence of the bride's father, William Albert, second son of the late Sheldon Ward, to Emily third daughter of Mr. T. H. Bentley, printer of the *Christian Guardian.*

In this City, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Piper, Mr. James Arthurs to Miss Elizabeth Houston, both of Devonshire, England.

In Chatham, on Tuesday the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Hutchinson, Mr. Joseph H. Hall to Miss Amelia S. Turner, all of the above place.

In West Chester, Pa., U. S., on Wednesday, May the 2nd, Mr. David Escutcheon to Miss Anna Maria Bocket, all of that place.

New Advertisements.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; get at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant day, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
Brooklyn, L. I

11

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street,* will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-3m

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding; and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-ly

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment o

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand. at h s Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretolore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

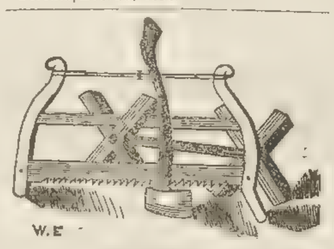
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W.E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS S G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards, encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3 That the most public city shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4 All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5 Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P M	1.35	A M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	" -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	" -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4 0'	
GALT depart	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	10 45	" -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	11.30	" -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4 25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5.00	7.20	5 25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6 00	8 30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 35
Windsor, arrive	- -	4.15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed	Express	Mixed	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR	A M		A M		P M	P M
depart	4 00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7 00
Chatham	5 40	- -	11 40	- -	4 35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6 35	- -	12 35	- -	5 50	9 40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 20	
Ekfrid	7 15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10 40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8 20	- -	2.25	P M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8 40	- -	- -	5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3 00	5 55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9 15	- -	- -	6 20		A.M
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3 25	6 40	- -	12 15
Princeton	10 05	- -	- -	7 20		
Paris	10 25	- -	4 25	7 45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50	- -	4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9 15	- -	3 15			
GALT arrive	11 40	- -	5 10			
Flamboro'	11 20	- -	- -	8 50		
Dundas	11 28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11 48	- -	5 40	9.30	- -	2 25
depart	P M 12 00	P M 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2 35
Stoney Creek	12 18	3 50				
Grimsby	12 40	4.20				
Beamsville	12 15	4 40				
Jordan	1 10	5 00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5 25	7.00	- -	- -	3 45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6 20	7 35	- -	- -	4 20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1851. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved princip

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.

Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Measures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon,

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Munufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for [illegible]

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1851.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz.—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

The Collector of Customs.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,	31	(57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,	31	(69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. "	31	(70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(71).
16th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31	(96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (63), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE
INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,
And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustarted with one hundred engravings, giving an explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any situation, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

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Largest and most useful description, giving a complete directory guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a [illegible]

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

THE
Universal Phonographer,

ORGAN OF THE
American Writing and Printing Reform Association.

Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,
Editor of the Phonetic Department of *Life Illustrated.*

THIS Journal—the oldest American Phonographic publication—enters in January, 1855, upon its fourth volume. Its publisher is determined that this volume shall add to its former unequaled popularity, circulation, and usefulness. In addition to sixteen large pages of Phonography, printed from ENGRAVED stone, it will contain sixteen pages of corresponding size printed in *Phonotypy, Longhand, Phonography,* and *Common Type.* Thus its patrons will be furnished each month with a Journal of THIRTY-TWO pages, beautifully printed, containing Essays, Criticisms, Book Reviews, Hints as to Phonographic Outlines, Vocalization, and Phrase-Writing, Remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography, Phonetic Intelligence, Notices to Correspondents, Important Items of News, Biographies of Phonographers, "Gems of Expression," "Glances," Sketches, Eloquent Extracts, etc., etc., in four different methods of representing our language; Romantic Print, Phonetic Print, Phonetic Long-hand, and Phonetic Short-hand (in both of its styles). And all for ONE DOLLAR. Subscriptions should be prepaid and addressed thus: "ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Phonetic Depot, 358, Bleecker Street, New York."

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OF THE
CANADA FARMER,

A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of Illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c, sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

By carrying into progression of measures to further promote Liberty, Genuine Christianity, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Love, Freedom, and a Brotherly Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the ground is of the complexional characters, as a portion of the latter, we pledge ourselves to use all the power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union and in our private capacities as citizens,—1st To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd To encourage and support such Press or those Presses, in Canada as would uphold the well-deserved character of the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and elsewhere, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle here, by counselling the former to be in a "*good peculiarity*" for the latter, as their highest ambition, and to degrade themselves into exclusive communities or colonies in the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the unproved doctrine that God's children of different complexions, existed originally in the British Isles or British America, or those of darker hue, become inferior species, were land-workers of water to those of a lighter complexion, and to call in our power to remove them and Slavery from the face of the earth, and form an Association of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by legislative means; and 3rd, To encourage the rising generation in Literary, scientific, and moral efforts. 4th As a means of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s 6d curr'y.

ART IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s 3d.

ART V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.

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Poetry.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Flowers in the Market Place.

BY BELLE BUSH.

I've seen on the hill side, and down in the vale
A meek little blossom, with cheeks lily pale;
I've seen in the woodland, the loveliest flowers
Look up through the sunlight, and laugh in the showers.
I've been where the Primrose unclosed to the air
Its dew-dripping chalice, and nectar bid there;
But joy never flowed in such rills to my heart
As came with your smiles, in the crowd of the Mart,
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
Laugh of the sunbeams, and pearls of the showers,
I love you, I love you, oh, beautiful flowers.

I've watched where the rose-heart hath whispered its love,
And plighted its vows, in the ear of the dove;
I've strayed where the fox-glove hung over the rills,
Where the eye of the daisy shone out on the hills,
I've culled the blue hare-bells, and swung on the vines,
And seen the soft banks where the wood myrtle twines;
But these never thrilled the deep chords of my heart
Like the light of your smiles in the din of the Mart,
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
Footprints of angels, God's light in the bowers,
I love you, I love you, oh, beautiful flowers!

I've been where the Columbine lifted its head,
And the Wintergreen blushed, with its berries of red,
I've wandered along like a waif on the sea,
Where my music for hours was the hum of the bee,
I've danced in the halls of the tangled wild-wood,
And heard the loud roar of the cataract's flood,
But peace never nestled so close to my heart,
Till I bent o'er the flowers in the crowd of the Mart,
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
No oak's gnarled branches, no ivy-hung towers,
Would have blest me like you, oh, ye beautiful flowers!

My spirit was drooping, earth-weary and worn,
As I passed from my room in the early spring morn!
I yearned for the hill-tops, I pined for the vales,
Where I knew the sweet flowers wooed the soft winged gales;
But a crowd was around me the tramp of a throng
Hushed the tremulous notes of the spirit of song.
Yet *all* their wild numbers flowed back to my heart
When I saw the bright flowers in the crowd of the Mart,
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
How holy and pure are the mystical powers
Which live in your presence, oh, beautiful flowers!

I've seen gay wreaths over dark rocks flung,
And the moss-fringed nest where the Oriole swung.
I've seen the blue curtained violet peep
Like a timid child from the hedgerow deep,
I've seen where the small star flower looked up
With its "silvery eye" to the lily's cup,
But I knew not how *precious* they were to my heart,
Till I looked on their forms mid the din of the Mart.
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
I've seen fair forms in the festive bowers,
Ye are brighter than *they*, oh, ye beautiful flowers!

The hunter who follows the mountain stag
Or the fleet chamois o'er the shelving crag,
In the triumph and strength of the fearful hour,
Thanks God for the smile of the Alpine flower—
And thus would *I* murmur a hymn of praise
For the blossoms that lighten our *dreary* ways,
And bless from the depth of my joyous heart,
Those *lights* of the *desert*, the flowers of the Mart.
Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!
Black plumes may fall from the coming hours,
But I'll thank of you ever, oh, beautiful flowers!
Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

AN UNEXPECTED RACE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JUN'R.

In one of the large towns of Worcester County, Massachusetts, used to live a clergyman, whom we will call Ridewell. He was of the Baptist persuasion, and very rigid in his ideas of moral propriety. He had in his employ an old negro, named Pompey, and if this latter individual was not so strict in his morals as his master, he was at least a very cunning dog, and passed in the reverend household for a pattern of propriety. Pomp. was a useful servant, and the old clergyman never hesitated to trust him with the most important business.

Now it so happened that there were, dwelling in and about the town, sundry individuals who had not the fear of the dreadful penalties which Mr. Ridewell preached about before their eyes, for it was the wont of these people to congregate upon Sabbath evenings upon a level piece of land in the outskirts of the town, and there race horses. This spot was hidden from view by a dense piece of woods, and for a long while the Sunday evening races were carried on there without detection by the officers, or others who might have stopped them.

It also happened that the good old clergyman owned one of the best horses in the country. This horse was of the old Morgan stock, with a mixture of the Arabian blood in his veins, and it was generally known that few beasts could pass him on the road. Mr. Ridewell, with a dignity becoming his calling, stoutly declared that the fleetness of his horse never afforded him any gratification, and that, for his own part, he would as lief have any other. Yet money could not buy his Morgan, nor could any amount of argument persuade him to swap.

The church was so near to the good clergyman's dwelling that he always walked to meeting, and his horse was consequently allowed to remain in the pasture.

Pompey discovered that these races were on the tapis, and he resolved to enter his master's horse on his own account, for he felt sure that old Morgan could beat anything in the shape of horseflesh that could be produced in that quarter.

So on the very next Sunday evening, he hid the bridle under his jacket went out into the pasture and caught the horse, and then off to the spot where the wicked ones had congregated. Here he found some dozen horses assembled, and the races were about to commence. Pomp. mounted his beast, and at the signal, old Morgan entered into the spirit of the thing, and came out two rods ahead of everything. So Pomp. won quite a pile, and before dark he was well initiated in horse-racing.

Pomp. succeeded in getting home without exciting any suspicions, and he now longed for the Sabbath afternoon to come, for he was determined to try it again. He did so again, and again he won; and this course of wickedness he followed up for two months, making his appearance upon the racing ground every Sunday afternoon, as soon as he could after "meeting was out." And during this time Pompey was not the only one who had learned to love the racing. No, for old Morgan himself had come to love the excitement of the thing, too, and his every motion when upon the track showed how zealously he entered into the spirit of the game.

But these things were not always to remain a secret. One Sunday a pious deacon beheld this racing from a distance, and straightway went to the parson with the alarming intelligence. The Rev. Mr. Ridewell was utterly shocked. His moral feelings were outraged, and he resolved at once to put a stop to the wickedness. During the week he made many enquiries, and he learned that this thing had been practised all summer on every Sabbath afternoon. He bade his parishioners keep quiet, and he told them that on the next Sunday he would make his appearance on the very spot and catch them in their deeds of iniquity.

On the following Sabbath, after dinner, Mr. Ridewell ordered Pomp. to bring up old Morgan and put him in the stable. The order was obeyed, though not without many misgivings on the part of the faithful negro. As soon as the afternoon services were closed, the two deacons and some others of the members of the church accompanied the minister home, with their horses.

"It is the most flagrant piece of abomination that ever came to my knowledge," said the indignant clergyman as they rode on.

"It is, most assuredly," answered one of the deacons.

"Horse-racing on the Sabbath?" uttered the minister.

"Dreadful!" echoed the second deacon.

And so the conversation went on until they reached the top of a gentle eminence which overlooked the plain where the racing was carried on, and where some dozen horsemen, with a score of lookers-on, were assembled. The sight was one which chilled the good parson to his soul. He remained motionless until he had made out the whole alarming truth, then turning to his companions:

"Now, brothers," said he, "let us ride down and confront the wicked wretches, and if they will go down upon their knees and implore God's mercy, and promise to do so no more, we will not take legal action against them. O, that my own land should be desecrated thus!" for it was indeed a section of his own farm.

As the good clergyman thus spoke, he started on towards the scene. The horses of the wicked men were just drawing up for a start as the minister approached, and some of the riders who at once recognized "old Morgan," did not recognize the reverend individual who rode him.

"Wicked men!" commenced the parson, as he came near enough for his voice to be heard, "children of sin and shame—"

"Come on, old hoss," cried one of the jockeys, turning towards the minister. "If you are in for the first race, you must stir your stumps. Now we go."

"Alas, O, my wicked—"

"All ready!" shouted he who led the affair, cutting the minister short. "And off it is!"

And the word for starting was given. Old Morgan knew that word too well, for no sooner did it fall upon his ears than he stuck out his nose, and with one wild snort he started, and the rest of the racers, twelve in number, kept him company.

"Who-oa, Who-oa," cried the parson at the top of his voice.

"By the powers old fellow, you're a keen one!" shouted one of the wicked men, who had thus far managed to keep close by the side of the parson. "You ride well."

"Aho-ho-ho-o-o! who-a-oa," yelled the clergyman, tugging at the reins with all his might.

But it was all of no avail. Old Morgan had now reached ahead of all competitors, and he came up to the judge's stand three rods ahead, where the petrified deacons were standing with eyes and mouths wide open.

"Don't stop," cried the judge who had now recognised Parson Ridewell, and suspected his business, and who also saw at once into the secret of Old Morgan joining the race.

"Don't stop," he shouted again, "it is a two mile heat this time. Keep right on parson. You are good for another mile. Now you go—and off it is."

These last words were of course known to the horse, and no sooner did Morgan hear them, than he struck out again; and again started off. The poor parson did his utmost to stop the bewitched animal, but it could not be done. The more he struggled and pelled, the faster the animal went, and ere many moments he was again at the starting-point where Morgan now stopped of his own accord. There was a hurried whispering among the wicked ones, and a succession of very curious winks and knowing nods seemed to indicate that they understood.

"Upon my soul parson," said the leader of the abomination, approaching the spot where the minister still sat in the saddle, he having not yet recovered his presence of mind to dismount, "you ride well. We had not looked for this honor."

"Honor sir," gasped Ridewell, looking blankly in the speaker's face.

"Aye—for 'tis an honor. You are the first clergymen who has ever joined us in our Sabbath entertainments."

"I—I sir! I joined you?"

"Ha, ha, ha, ha! O, you did it well.—Your deacons really think you tried to stop your horse; but I saw through it; I saw how slily you put your horse up. But I dont blame you feeling proud of Old Morgan, for I should feel so myself if I owned him. But you need not fear; I will tell who may ask about it, that you did your best to stop your beast, for I would rather stretch the truth a little, than have such a good jockey as you are suffer."

This had been spoken so loudly that the deacons had heard every word, and the poor parson was bewildered; but he soon came to himself, and with a flashing eye, he cried:

"Villains, what mean you? Why do ye thus—"

"Hold on," interrupted one of the party, and as he spoke the rest of the racing men had all mounted their horses, "hold on a moment parson. We are willing to allow you to carry off the palm, but we wont stand your abuse. When we heard that you had determined to try if your horse would not beat us all, we agreed among ourselves that if you came, we would let you in. We have done so, and you have won the race in a two mile heat. Now let that satisfy you. By the hokey, but you done it well. When you want to try it again, just send us word, and we'll be ready for you. Good by."

As the wretch thus spoke he turned his horse's head, and before the astonished preacher could utter a word, the whole party had ridden away out of hearing. It was some time before the churchmen could speak, They knew not what to say. Why should their minister's horse have joined in the race without some permission from its master. They knew how much he set by the animal, and at length they shook their heads with doubt.

"It is very strange," said one.

"Very," answered a second.

"Remarkable," suggested a third.

"On my soul, brethren," spoke Ridewell, "I can't make it out."

The brethren looked at each other, and the deacons shook their heads in a very solemn and impressive manner.

So, the party rode back to the clergyman's house, but none of the brethren would enter, nor would they stop at all. Before Monday had drawn to a close, it was generally known that Parson Ridewell raced his horse on the Sabbath, and a meeting of the church was appointed for Thursday.

Poor Ridewell was almost crazy with vexation; but before Thursday came, Pompey found out how matters stood, and he assured his master he could clear the matter up; and after a day's search he discovered the astounding fact that some of those wicked men had been in the habit of stealing old Morgan from the pasture, and racing him on Sabbath afternoons. Pomp found out this much—but he could not find who did it.

As soon as this became known to the church they conferred together, and they soon concluded that under such circumstances a high mettled horse would be very apt to run away with his rider when he found himself directly upon the track.

So Parson Ridewell was cleared, but it was a long while before he got over the blow, for many were the wicked wags who delighted to pester him by offering to "ride a race" with him, to "bet on his head," or to "put him against the world on a race." But Ridewell grew bolder, his heart grew warmer, and finally he could laugh with right good will when he spoke of his unexpected race. Be sure there was no more Sabbath racing in that town.

Remarkable Persons.

Extraordinary Longevity.—"Uncle Jack"—and who is there that has lived in this vicinity within the last forty years who did not know "Uncle Jack?"—is dead. He breathed his last on Tuesday, at his residence in the town of Willing,' a few miles south of this village. He was 120 years old. As our readers at a distance may not be familiar with the history of this extraordinary man, we will inform them. He was an African—a pure African. When a child, he was stolen from his native plains in Africa, by a band of marauding Arabs, who retained him until he arrived at manhood, when he was sold to a West India man-dealer. He was carried to the Island of St. Domingo, where he served a number of years with different masters, as a slave cook. At the time of the insurrection in St. Domingo, (which event, if we mistake not, transpired in or about the year 1798,) when the furious blacks exterminated almost the entire white population of the Island.. Uncle Jack refused to join with his fellow-boudmen in the insurrection—choosing rather to flee to New York with his master, whom he represented as being very kind to him. As Slavery was one of the "institutions," at that time of the State, he was still a slave, and remained with his old St. Domingo master until his death, when he was sold. His last master was the late Judge Lindsey of Lawrenceville, Pa.—hence the name of Jack Lindsey. Jack became a freeman under the laws of Pennsylvania, after devoting the number of years allotted to the life of man to the routine of a slave's life. His wife, who survives him, he purchased while yet a slave, paying for her the sum of one hundred dollars. The twain came to Alleghany county about 30 years ago, and have resided here ever since. For a number of years past they have lived upon the charity of the people hereabout, and have also been recipients of aid from Anti-Slavery Societies of the County. Physically speaking, Uncle Jack Lindsey had been a model man—tall, well-porportioned, and as straight as our native pines—but the toils and troubles of nearly a century and a quarter had bent low his erect and stalwart form, bleaching the raven hue of his "fleecy locks" to snowy white, and closed the windows of his soul against the sunlight of earth. He, however, retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree. He was rigidly pious. His piety was of the Uncle Tom stamp—meek, lowly, patient, forgiving, and humbly submissive to the decrees of Providence. After eventful struggles with the vicissitudes of a bondman's life for nearly a century and a quarter,

"The poor old slave has gone to rest."

The Great Emancipator has set him free, and his soul has flown to that land where Slavery's blight despoileth not God's images. —*Wellsville Press.*

Hints for Marriageable Ladies.

If a man wipe his feet on the door-mat before coming into the room, you may be sure he will make a good domestic husband. If a man, in snuffing the candles, snuff them out, you may be sure he will make a stupid husband. If a man put his handkerchief on his knees while taking his tea, you may be sure he will be a prudent husband. In the same way, always mistrust the man who will not take the last piece of toast or Sally Lunn, but prefers waiting for the next warm batch. It is not unlikely he will make a greedy, selfish husband, with whom you will enjoy no "brown" at dinner, no crust at tea, no peace whatever at home. The man, my dears, who wears goloe-shoes, and is careful about wrapping himself up well before venturing into the night air, not unfrequently makes a good invalid husband, that mostly stops at home, and is easily comforted with slops. The man who watches the kettle and prevents its boiling over, will not fail, my dears, in his married state, in exercising the same care in always keeping the pot boiling. The man who doesn't take tea, ill-treats the cat, takes snuff, and stands with his back to the fire, is a brute whom I would not advise you, my dears, to marry upon any consideration, either for love or money, but decidedly not for love; but the man who, when the tea is over, is discovered to have had none, is sure to make the best husband. Patience like his deserves being rewarded with the best of wives and the best of mothers-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man, do your utmost to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind going to bed first.—*London Punch.*

Chinese View of Europeans.

The Chinese of the interior whom business takes to Canton or Macao, always go the first thing, to look at the Europeans on the promenade. It is one of the most amusing of sights for them. They squat in rows along the sides of the quays, smoking their pipes, and fanning themselves, contemplating the while with a satirical and contemptuous eye, the English and Americans, who promenade up and down, from one end to the other, keeping time with admirable precision. Europeans who go to China, are apt to consider the inhabitants of the celestial city very odd, and supremely ridiculous, and the Provincial Chinese at Canton and Macao, pay back the sentiment with interest. It is very amusing, to hear their sarcastic remarks, on the appearance of the devils of the West, their utter astonishment at sight of their tight-fitting garments, their wonderful trousers, and prodigious round hats like chimney-pots—their shirt collars adapted to cut off the ears, and making a frame around such grotesque faces, with long noses and blue eyes, no beard or moustache, but a handful of curly hair on each cheek. The shape of the dress coat puzzles them above everything. They try in vain to account for it, calling it a half garment, because it is impossible to make it meet over the breast, and because there is nothing in front to correspond to the tails behind. They admire the judgment and exquisite taste of putting buttons as big as sapecks behind the back, where they never have anything to button. How much handsomer they think themselves with their narrow, oblique, black eyes, high cheek bones and little round noses, their shaven crowns, and magnificent pigtails hanging almost to their heels. Add to all these natural graces a conical hat, covered with red fringe, an ample tunic with large sleeves, and black satin boots, with a white sole of immense thickness, and it must be evident to all that a European cannot compare in appearence with a Chinese.—*Huc's Chinese Empire.*

A Capacious Carpet Bag.

Meanness occasionally meets with a shock that is a lesson to all concerned, especially to the victim. On the Cleveland cars, a day or two since, coming to Buffalo, was a stalwart man, going to New York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a stingy or close man, but he was one who, when there was a cent due him that swindling might deprive him of, would sacrifice a $50 bill to save the copper. Our friend had started from Cleveland without any breakfast; and when Erie "hove" in sight, he gathered himself up for a general skirmish for any and all kinds of provisions. He had a carpet bag with him, and going into the dining-room at Erie, deposited his bag on one chair, while he took another by its side. He was lost for about ten minutes—perfectly oblivious to anything, save that he had a blessed conciousness of something rapidly and agreeably filling up his "inwards." About this time, the landlord came round, and, stopping by our friend's chair, ejaculated, "Dollar, Sir." "A dollar," responded the eating-man—"a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said *meanness*, "but I count your carpet-bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet-bag, full to its wide mouth, discoursed unto it, saying: "Carpet-bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, and pies, and, amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least $8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realised nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.—*Buffalo Republican.*

Why the Wedding-Ring is Placed on the Fourth Finger.—We have remarked on the vulgar error of a vein going from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart. It is said by Swinburn and others, that therefore it became the wedding-finger. The priesthood kept up this idea by still keeping it as the wedding-finger, but it was got at through the use of the Trinity; for in the ancient ritual of English marriages, the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words "In the name of the Father," he then removed it to the forefinger, saying, "In the name of the Son," then to the middle finger, adding, "And of the Holy Ghost," finally he left it, as now, on the fourth finger, with the closing word "Amen."

Pretty Good for Pat.—The other day the conducter of a train on our railroad discovered an Irishman in a car soon after starting from Rome, and demanded his fare. Pat declared he had no money. The conducter, after lecturing him, told him to leave at the first stopping place, not far distant. Accordingly, Pat was one of the first to get off at the next station. But judge of the conductor's surprise and wrath to find him aboard when fairly on the way. "Did I not tell you to get off?" "And sure I did." "Why then, are you here again?" "And sure did you not say '*all aboard*?'" This was too much for the worthy conductor, and notwithstanding the decree against "dead heads," he was allowed to pass.—*Watertown Sentinel.*

Rather Mean.—A shrewd chap presented himself, carpet-bag in hand, at the office of a hotel in New York, engaged a room for the night, and paid his fare in advance. His carpet-bag proved to be filled with stones and old paper, which he emptied upon the floor, filled the bag with bed clothes and took his departure. "Every day brings something new" in the way of roguery.

European.

News by the "Baltic."

Attempted Assassination of Louis Napoleon.

The attempt made on the life of the Emperor last evening is, as may easily be supposed, the most interesting topic of the day, and for a while the seige of Sebastopol and the Conference at Vienna are lost sight of in the horror excited by such an act of villany, the contemplation of the consequences to Europe had it taken effect, and the general satisfaction at its failure. The statement of the principal facts, as published in the *Moniteur* of this morning, you will have received, I trust, long before the hour at which I write; the particulars which are not noticed in that paper, but which I have reason to believe authentic, I now communicate.

The Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, Colonel Ney and Colonel Valabreque, in plain clothes, left the Palace of the Tuileries about five o'clock to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysees, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and was at that moment in the alley Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty on these occasions is never accompanied by an escort, and was only followed by two grooms at some distance. The weather was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, through which he passed at his ordinary slow pace, as well as the side alleys, was thronged with people, who showed the usual courtesy, and saluted him respectfully. As he approached the Barriere l'Etoile, and when nearly opposite the well-known place of amusement, the Chateau des Fleurs, a man apparently about 36 years old, of dark complexion, and a little under the middle size, advanced forward from the throng that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat as if to salute his majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underneath his grey paletot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor, and fired. At the same moment Colonel Ney, who was on the Emperor's right hand, but riding a very little to the rear, advanced his horse, when the assassin, supporting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot At the first report the Emperor's horse shied a little, but it was probably that movement which saved the rider, together with the tremulous motion of the assassin's arm, occasioned by the failure of his first attempt. Neither shot took effect.

The second ball is said to have grazed the Emperor's hat, or even passed through it, but this is not known with any certainty. The shots were very sharp, and the report loud enough to be heard on the third floor of the houses on the side of the avenue. The assassin was at once seized by two masons, who were working at a house hard by, and who had left the building to have a sight of the Emperor as he passed. He was thrown by them on the ground. A police agent, named Alexander, a native of Corsica, whose duty it is to follow the Emperor, when riding or driving without escort, leaped out of the small carriage he occupied, ran to the spot where the assassin was struggling with his captors, and prevented him from drawing another pistol. The police agent took hold of him, and, as the other made the most violent attempts to shoot those who detained him, inflicted on him, in self-defence, two wounds with a poinard cane. The sergent-de-ville, aiding the police agent, succeeded in mastering and disarming him, but it required all their efforts to prevent him from being torn to pieces by the people. He was hurriedly taken off to the Octroi station at the barrier, which was not far distant, and there sheltered from the popular rage until a carriage could be brought, in which he was conveyed, under the guidance of the police, to the Conciergerie.

After the first shot was fired, the Emperor bent his head a little, either by an involuntary movement to avoid the bullet, or owing to the horse shying. When he saw the assassin in the hands of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him, and I am assured his words were, "*Epargnez le—ne le tuez pas, le miserable!*" The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for an instant. He gratefully and gracefully replied by frequently taking off his hat and bowing to the thousand acclamations with which he was at once saluted as he still slowly advanced towards the triumphal arch. A messenger had been sent on at a gallop to inform the Empress, who was at the Porte Dauphine (Bois de Boulogne) of what had occurred, and to re-assure her as to the safety of her husband. In less than half an hour, the Empress returned from her drive in an open carriage, with the Emperor riding close by. The sight was touching in the extreme. Her Majesty was deeply affected; her tears flowed in spite of her; she in vain essayed to dry them, and she sobbed convulsively amid her efforts to smile with joy at her husband's escape from the murderer. Evidently she could not subdue her emotion; she leant back in her carriage, and relieved her heart in an uncontrolled burst of tears. Then, indeed, it was that the people who thronged the way gave full vent to the more generous feelings of our nature. The sight of the young and lovely woman unable to restrain the agony of her feelings produced an instantaneous effect; the shouts at once rose from the thousands who beheld her, and hundreds of workmen who were employed on a row of houses constructing near the spot from which the assassin fired, lined the half-finished walls, the window-sills, or clung to the poles of the scaffolding, and rent the air with their acclamations. Accompanied by these manifestations of popular feeling, the Empress proceeded to the Palace. In a short time the news was spread abroad, and the members of the Imperial family, the Ambassadors, the Ministers of the Emperor, the high functionaries of state, and the members of the household, besides a considerable number of other persons having no functions under the Government or in the Palace, hastened to present their congratulations.

The Emperor had previously announced his intention and that of the Empress to be present at the Opera Comique on the Boulevards Italiens, nearly opposite the Rue Laffitte. He and the Empress, notwithstanding what had occurred, were punctual to their word. They arrived at the theatre about nine o'clock, but long before that hour an immense crowd had collected on the boulevard, from the Madeline to the Rue Vivienne, to manifest their sympathy at his escape. It is calculated that there could not have been less than 200,000 people of every condition collected. The reception was most enthusiastic as the Imperial carriages, attended by an escort of Guides, drove up the Rue de la Paix and Boulevard until they stopped at the door of the theatre; and on their Majesties appearing in their box the whole house rose and uttered the warmest acclamations. For a considerable time it was found impossible to commence the piece, and during the performance the audience, as if unable to keep down its feelings, rose three or four times to give vent to them. The Emperor and Empress left the house at half-past eleven, and even at that hour the multitude still lined the Boulevards; the shouting was enthusiastic, as before, and followed them until they entered the Palace of the Tuileries.

The assassin, on his arival at the Conciergerie, was at once examined by the Prefect of Police, and then by the Minister of Justice. The examination is kept secret, but it appears that the man's name is, according to his own account, Liverani, He professes himself to be a shoemaker from Rome, where he states having suffered much from the French bombardment of that city; and that since then, he has sworn a personal hatred to the Emperor, and was resolved to kill him. This story is not credited, and it is supposed that he is but the instrument of some higher hand, and the agents of those conspirators whose ideas of liberty are inseparably associated with assassination. He is said to be a Piedmontese, and to have come from London. His hat and the revolver

which he used in his murderous attempt are also described as of English manufacture. He remains, of course, in close custody.

It was intended at first that the morning papers should not notice the attempt, and it was ten o'clock last night when the popular manifestation was so enthusiastic and so general in favor of the Emperor and Empress, that the communication which has appeared was sent round to them. There can be no doubt that among people of all classes there is but one opinion—that of indignation against the murderer, of admiration at the cool courage of the Emperor, and of tender and affectionate sympathy for the Empress.

The assassin refused to tell the names of his accomplices, if he has any. He has resided for some days past at the Hotel de Rome, on the exterior Boulevard Pigale, near Montmartre. The propietor of the hotel and the porter have been examined.

Result of the Vienna Conferences.

The explanation of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords on Thursday night has given official confirmation to that which rumor had already suggested with regard to the details of the Conference of Vienna. It appears that the Allies proposed to Russia two alternatives,—one that the Euxine should be declared a neutral sea, open to the commerce, and closed to the ships of war, of all nations; the other that the Russian force in that sea should be in some degree limited. The Russian Plenipotentiaries rejected both these proporitions, and afterward made some counter-proposition of their own, which England, France, and Austria unanimously agreed was inadmissible. Still, however, Lord Clarendon is unable to tell what course Austria is about to adopt. Count Buol considers that the means for obtaining peace are not wholly exhausted, and that it will be the especial duty of Austria to endeavour to discover some means of attaining that end consistent with the engagements she has entered into with the other powers. This, then, is what we know with certainty of the present state of our foreign relations.

Military Convention with Austria.

The *Constitutionel* contains the important announcement that the military convention between France and Austria had been signed; and that Austria will probably take the field earlier than was expected, that is about the beginning of June. It is reported that while the Austrian army under Marshal Hess will operate on the Pruth and the Polish frontier, a French army, supported by the Sardinian contingent, will land in Bessarabia under the orders of Marshal Vailliant. The war will then be waged on four different points—in the Crimea, in Bessarabia, in Russian Poland, and in the Baltic. Notwithstanding all the signs which precede this conflict of giants, some of the French and Belgium papers still cling to the floating *debris* of the wreck of the Vienna Conferences with all the tenacity of drowning men, and prognosticate that, although the profound statesmenship of a Russell, and the ability and firmness of a Drouyn de l'Huys, have failed, the Russian envoys will cry *mea culpa*, make the *amende honorable*, and accept the terms proposed by the Western Powers, which hardly more than a week ago they pronounced as inadmissible.

The Allied Force in the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes—'The announcement of the suspension of the fire before Sebastopol has produced an unfavourable effect here, and has given rise to a variety of rumours, more or less unfounded, respecting the losses of the army, the state of our works, and the want of ammunition. With regard to this last point, I am informed on good authority that there is no scarcity. Ammunition to an enormous amount has been sent to the Crimea, and is still sent without intermission; and with the reinforcements it is calculated that the total force, including the Sardinian contingent and the reserves at Constantinople, will be little, if at all, short of 200,000. Such an army, the greater part composed of French and English, ought to be able to do anything and go any where."

SIEGE OF SEBATOPOL.

Fourth Division Camp before Sebastopol.
APRIL 17.

The siege goes on as usual—that is, there are many guns fired every day, tons of powder are discharged, hundreds and thousands of tons of shot and shell are hurled against the Russian earthworks, and the French are making some progress in establishing themselves in front of their lines towards the enemy's batteries, and have gained a bit of vantage ground from them in front of the Flagstaff Battery A ship steals close in to the entrance of the roads at night, fires her broadside at the town and departs. The railway groans beneath the weight of the trucks full of ammunition sent up by it; and the electric wire cable has been landed at St. George's, to convey the news of our grand success to Cape Kaliakri when we are fortunate enough to achieve it.

A certain number of killed and wounded are struck off the strength of our army every day, and the Russians still hold their own, though their losses must be very great, and the cannonade must cause considerable injury to the town. It is said there is to be an assault "to-morrow," *i. e.*, on the day after that on which the speaker is addressing you; but at present it would be a hazardous thing to attempt, for the Russians last night showed us that they had plenty of guns, and of men to man them all along their lines, and as yet they have ample supplies of ammunition and round shot. Their shells seem to be used more parsimoniously than they were when our fire first re-opened. It is little short of marvellous how they have kept up their supplies so long. The stores of Sebastopol cannot be like the widow's cruise, and one would think they had been pretty well cleared out by this time. Where the Russians get their shot and shell from, it is not easy to determine, and still less can be ascertained how they carry such prodigious loads of *materiel* into the city. The real strength of the corps of Osten-Sacken & Liprandi, which extended outside as far as below Baidar and the Belbek, cannot be exactly discovered, but steps will shortly be taken to beat up their quarters with the aid of the Turkish reinforcements, and an offensive movement may be expected against the enemy's right flank in a few days. The French, developing that high degree of military science for which they are celebrated, use all the means of attack known in modern sieges, with considerable success, and advance their works daily towards the enemy, whom they bombard and cannonade and discharge rockets at incessantly. The sap and the mine are at work, eating their way slowly into the outer defences of the place, but the canon will never take Sebastopol. It is, besides, asbettoslike, its buildings will not burn even if we could set them on fire, and, in fact and truth, our batteries are too far from the public edifices in that part of the city to which they are opposed to reach them, always excepting those portions of them armed with large mortars, which as yet, however, have not produced any effect appreciable to a civilian outside the town.

We have, however, made a much more serious impression on the town and the batteries than we did last year, and our allies, instead of being "snuffed out" by the Russians, have established to a certain extent a superiority of fire, and have maintained a vigorous cannonade and bombardment against the place without remission or feebleness since this day week, inflicting thereby great loss of life and damage to the enemy's stronghold. The Russian army in the field seems to be dwindling away, or to be doomed to inactivity. We hear of men marching away to our right flank and rear, and of others descending from Mackenzie's Farm towards Baidar and Tchorgoun, but they are swallowed up, as it were, when they enter the ravines behind us. The army of the Tchernaya is visibly decreased. The men are probably draughted off to the north side of the town, for the encampment of the enemy at Hollandia has been sensibly augmented, and the force of the rear of the Round Tower has also been strenthened. The lines of the Russian huts on the heights over Inkermann along the Tchernaya remain unchanged, but I do not see so many men in them. They have a respectable force of cavalry picketed outside Inkermann, and numerous batteries of artillery, and their men are employed incessantly in throwing up great earthworks to the north and north-east of the place. These works are all beyond the range of the batteries on our right, and can only be intended to resist any attempt on our part to march round to the north side, or to turn the left flank of the enemy. Our right flank is pretty well defended against any attack at present by the swollen state of the Tchernaya, which has flooded the valley of Inkermann from the marshes at the end of the roads of Sebastopol up to the low ground below the famous Sandbag Battery. The Lighthouse batteries are nearly silent now; but the riflemen on both sides keep up a constant fire on each other from the caves and rocks at each side of the valley where its sides contract at Inkermann. Sometime ago I was watching three French Chasseurs "potting away" at a Russian who was *sitting* with his legs dangling over the sides of a precipice, and now and then returning their fire. The French knew the man quite well, and admitted he was so good a shot they did not care to expose themselves too freely. All their balls fell short of the man, and after he had received three or four rounds from each, he raised his rifle, down went the Chasseurs and somebody else, "ping" flew the ball through the air, and "pop" it came against the rock behind which the foremost Chasseur was crouching. The Frenchman picked up the piece of lead quite flattened out and broken, and showed it to his comrades, and then they resumed their practice, the result of which I did not wait further to ascertain. Many of the Russian riflemen are excellent shots, but the majority of them are not equal to our own or to the French Chasseurs. An amateur in one of the batteries, anxious to see what kind of shooting the enemy would make, held "wideawake" just above the parapet; in a moment two bullets went through it, and one of them took a fancy to the gentleman's forefinger, and to a bit of another finger, and carried them away with it, so that the unfortunate experimentalist will be able to speak with authority on the question of sharp-shooting. This is, by the way, in order to show the *desagremens* of work in the trenches, without reference to the chance of round shot and shell. Poor General Bizot, of the French engineers, fell a victim to his contempt of the enemy's riflemen, and it is wonderful how he escaped so long, for he was accustomed to walk about the advanced trenches with a conspicuous little red skull cap, all embroidered with gold lace on his head, right under the enemy's eyes. Our sailors are but little exposed to riflemen, but nothing exasperates Jack so much as the bee like hum of a Liege ball as it flies past his head; and if he were in the advanced work, he would soon be food for the worm. The naval brigade have received 250 men from the Rodney, but, although Captain Lushington was willing to undertake working the guns of the right attack with his men, the siege artillery still retain their batteries. The weather has been exceedingly fine for the last two days—warm, without being excessively hot. The troops are in good spirits.

The following is my diary since the date of my last letter:

SATURDAY, 14th

The conjecture which I found so much difficulty in forming this morning turns out to be correct. The severe and protracted conflict on the left which kept us up on Cathcart's Hill beyond the small hours, originated in a very resolute and angry sortie of the Russians from the Flagstaff batteries on the left of the French. At first, the weight of the torrent of armed men which swept out of the enemy's lines bore back the French in the advanced works, where the covering parties are necessarily thin, and many lost their lives by the bayonet; but our gallant allies contested the ground desperately, and, having received the aid of an inconsiderable reserve, charged the Russians and drove them right into their own lines, to which they fled with such precipitation that the French entered across the parapet along with them and reached their advanced guns, which they could have spiked had the men been provided with the means of doing so. The enemy poured such volleys of musketry, grape, canister, and round shot on our allies, that they were obliged to retire to their own works; and indeed, no steps had been taken to enable them to secure their hold of the place. As they were retiring under a heavy fire the enemy made another sortie in greater strength and with more determination and fury than before. A sanguinary fight took place between the works, in which the bayonet, the musket-stock, and the bullet were used in a pell-mell struggle, but the French asserted their supremacy once more, and in spite of the fierce charges of the Russians, in defiance of the stubborn resistance evoked by the cries and example of the enemy's officers and by repeated cheers, forced them battling back across their trenches once more, and took possession of a little advanced work, which they held all night, in defiance of the enemy's efforts to dislodge them by a vigorous cannonade, to which the Allies replied by incessant shells. In order to distract the attention of the enemy, and prevent too many of them crowding over to the left of the town, General Bosquet sent down word to the men in the trenches on our right to keep up a constant fusillade on the Russian works. The loss of our allies was, I regret to say, considerable in this brilliant affair. The report is, that they had six officers and 300 men *hors de combat* but I believe there were six officers killed and nine officers wounded. The energy and spirit with which the French fought are beyond all praise. This morning our advanced batteries were armed with 14 guns by a working party under Colonel Smith, 58th regiment. They opened with very great effect at daybreak, and directed so severe a fire against the Russian batteries throughout the day that they were obliged to concentrate the fire of a considerable number of guns upon the two batteries in order to protect themselves from their destructive effect. We nevertheless maintained our fire, although the position of our batteries exposed them to considerable damage. Lieutenant Preston, 88th Regiment, a young and promising officer, was killed in the trenches this morning. There are complaints that our advanced works are slightly constructed, but the engineer officers have great difficulties to contend with, and never can get a sufficient number of men from the officers in command to carry out the works which they desire to make. It must be a strong earthwork which will resist round shot from a battery only 600 yards distant. It would appear that neither the engineers nor the commanding officers are to blame, but that the mischief arises from the small force available for duty. The men go to the trenches in high spirits now, as Mr. Tower and Mr. Egerton, the administrators of the Crimean Army Fund, have obtained permission from the authorities to give each man a pint of beer before he starts. On the morning of the 12th they sent up by rail 1,100 gallons of beer and four nine-gallon casks of port wine, to be distributed gratis among the men engaged in the trenches. I saw a party of 900 men of the 4th Division marching down on Saturday night to the batteries, and I really believe they could not have looked more cheery and pleasant had they been bound to Greenwich Fair. They were comfortably covered with water-proof cloaks and leggings, and there was a tremendous fire of fragrant tobacco kept up as they marched off jauntily and lightly to the smoke, blood, and dirt of the trenches. By a careful and prudent arrangement the men are kept under cover, but the utmost caution cannot now prevent casualities. There is a report that a Russian magazine blew up this morning, but that was the only report I heard, as the actual explosion did not reach my ears. The French have kept up a tremendous fire all day. Our batteries are firing with regularity and admirable precision. The Round Tower and Mamelon fire languidly; the latter, indeed, is all but silent, but the large guns from the re-entering angle of the west face of the former are very well served and their shot are well aimed. There is a battery opposite the French left, among the houses of the town, which annoys our allies considerably. However, they are making arrangements which will very speedily silence it, or, at all events, reply to its fire directly. We have been too often deceived when we said, "Oh, we are making a battery to silence so and so," to repeat the phrase with confidence any longer. It sometimes happens that the guns to be silenced get the superiority. The remarkably fine quality of the metal of the Russian guns—in other words, their excellent iron—gives them great advantages by enabling them to fire rapidly and continuously. Besides, many of their troops are under cover in caves, pits, and galleries at the back of the batteries and of the elevated ground on which they are built. Notwithstanding all this, the resolution, strength, indomitable perseverance, and devotion of the allies give them the superiority in every kind of contest with the enemy. Every day fresh ruins are accumulated around the Flagstaff battery from the fire of the French guns, and there can be no doubt whatever but that the enemy are exposed to very great loss from the fragments of stones and timber struck by our shot.

SUNDAY.

Lieutenant Mitchell, Royal Artillery, was killed while on duty in the trenches. He was quite a lad, and was universally liked by officers and men. His Excellency Omar Pasha, attended by his suite, rode round the rear of our batteries to-day, and Lord Raglan visited the Turkish encampment on the hills to the west of the Col de Balaklava. It appears that our fleet is not quite idle. Every night one English and, possibly, one French man-of-war runs in and discharges a broadside into the south side of the town. The Wrangler was the first, and she is supposed to have done some mischief with her heavy guns. The Valorous went in so close that the enemy caught sight of her, and as she discharged her broadside they sent the very first shot slap through her paddle-box, and obliged her to haul off as well as she could. The batteries continue their fire all day as usual. The effect of this continual pounding is tiresome to a degree beyond all expression. The most enthusiastic amateur is weary of a field-day after four hours' firing of the Royal Horse Artillery and a few volleys of small-arms. What would he be if his tympanum were exposed to the ceaseless beat of the burst of tremendous ordnance and the dull echoes of the bombardment among the hills, mingled with the treble of rifles, which pop, pop, pop for ever, morning, noon, and night, and now have done so for a long week? There is no quiet in tent or hut. Every fresh roar of the guns, every sudden explosion, sends us running to the hill top to see what is the matter, or keeps one in an uneasy anxious state in which writing is all but impossible. The Redan, Garden Batteries, Round Battery, and Barrack Battery, were worked with activity throughout the day. The Round Tower has had enough of it, and is nearly shut up; and the fire on the Mamelon is so heavy and constant that the enemy cannot get up guns to it.

Disturbances in Russia.

The disturbances in the Ukraine are not at present of importance; the real cause of the movement is said to have been the complete exhaustion of the means of the peasantry, by the immense supplies which they have been obliged to provide for the southern army. They have to give food and transport supplies without remuneration. The insurrection has spread most in the immense estates of Count Branitzki, who is related to the Imperial family.

☞ It is said that an African Exploration Society has been formed in England designed to promote the exploration and evengelization of Africa. The plan of the founders of the society is to establish an African school at Tunis, and thence gradually to extend their influence southward, endeavoring, by the circulation of Bibles, and by the aid of native agents and missionaries, to extend the knowledge of Christianity.—*Life Illustrated.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

Travelling Agents.
Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket.
Indianopolis—Rev. William Douglass.
These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.
The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.
Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young. John Lott. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer. George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.
Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Michigan—George De Baptist. James Haley.
Harrisburgh, Pa.—Thomas Brown.
Pittsburgh, "—Rev. William Webb.
West Chester, "—Rev. John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, "—William Sull.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, "—J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnatti, Ohio—A. R. Green. John I. Gaines.
Clearcland—R. H. Johnson.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, Adelaide Street, two doors East of Yonge Street, Toronto.

☞ Mr. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

Extracts from our Exchanges, given in this number, show an increasing Emigration of Irish and other foreigners from the United States to these Provinces, and attribute the same to the Know-Nothing movement. That is satisfactory. Canada will be benefitted by such Emigration, and so will Irishmen. Know-Nothingism had its origin in the tyrannical instincts of that portion of the American people that support it, and their very natures must change before they will cease their encroachments upon the rights of the Irishmen and Germans they have invited to their shores; they may learn by this, that though oppression begins by selecting the colored man, it eventually makes a victim of the white also. We never could see anything to admire in Know-Nothingism; but as good is permitted to come out of it, we welcome the good. These Provinces are large enough for all the Irishmen, Frenchmen, Colored men or Germans that may come—in truth, they are wanted; religious and civil liberty they did not enjoy in Europe, neither have they realized their hope in the United States, but in this country we have both. Let them come along then, but may they bring discretion, toleration, prudence and energy along with them, and determine to be loyalty itself.

The Queen's Birth Day.

The 24th was celebrated with great spirit in this city and vicinity. Excursions by steamboat and railroad were well patronised; the Firemen had a beautiful parade; large numbers of the colored citizens made up a pleasant pic-nic party, through the exertions of Messrs. Judah, Richards, Carter, and others. An enthusiastic meeting of citizens, without distinction, was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, by order of the Mayor, and His Worship gave a dinner to the members of the Council at his mansion, and threw open "Moss Park," his beautiful grounds, for an evening promenade to the citizens.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The anniversary of this Society, recently held in New York, was the most effective meeting of the kind ever held in that city. Messrs. Garrison, Sumner, Wilson, Brown, and other eminent men participated in the debates. That section of Anti-Slavery is evidently gaining ground in the States, as well as in England and Scotland. Success to it, and all those honestly engaged in it!

The "National Council."

The meeting of the "National Council," previously announced to be held in New York, came off in anniversary week. There seems to have been a little "mite" of a gathering, and the whereases and resolutions adopted were most beautifully contradictory, as will be seen by perusal of some of them given below. The end, is to be a convention in Philadelphia next October,—a National Convention. It was determined to beg funds for a college,—to "pay the printer,"—to meet all the opposition to the doings of the *few* there assembled, even if made by the united people, though as it has been, from conscientious motives. Though the begging of funds to "set up" a colored college should be a reality, as it no doubt will be, and the school should prove a failure, as it probably will, for reasons given by Mr. Downing and others, still our *colored* brethren will have the satisfaction of doing two very *necessary* things, to wit; keeping up a rumpus generally, and spending dollars enough to inaugurate and support the October Convention, to *give* trades to all the "anxious" youth of both sexes, that could be induced to undergo the fatigue of learning trades at present in the three great cities of Rochester, New York, and Philadelphia. However, with the return of the National Conventions to Philadelphia, it is to be hoped there will be a return to *reason*. (?)

Mr. Frederick Douglass presented the following resolutions from the Business Committee:

Whereas, Long years of oppression and slavery have debarred colored youth from gaining a *practical* knowledge of mechanical science, and have doomed them to menial avocations for a livelihood; and *whereas*, a bitter and persecuting prejudice against colored people (peculiar to our Republican community) stands as with drawn sword ready to strike down the aspiring colored youth the moment he advances toward the work-shop, with a view to attaining a respectable trade; and *whereas*, the only escape from degradation for our people is to be found in a renunciation of the position of a servile class, and in turning our attention to education, productive industry, and a practical knowledge of mechanical sciences; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the first business of this Council, charged with the duty of looking after and promoting the well-being of the colored people, to establish some means whereby our youth may no longer be deprived of useful, honorable and lucrative trades.

Which were adopted by the following:

AYES.—Frederick Douglass, S. Meyers, Franklin Turner, S. Smith, J. N. Still, Jas. D. Bonner, J. McCune Smith—7.

NAYS.—George T. Downing, P. A. Bell, James E. Brown, Edward V. Clark, W. C. Nell—5. [A large house.]

Mr. Downing presented the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, It has been shown in the discussions before this Council that there are a number of colored youth who seek employment and instruction as mechanics; that there are also in various sections of the country employers and mechanics willing to receive colored youth as apprentices or workmen, and

Whereas, It is most desirable that these two classes should have a medium of communication; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Council constitute themselves a Committee on Trades and Employments, whose duty it shall be to receive and investigate the wants of those seeking apprenticeships and employments, and of those willing to employ or instruct colored youth.

[The latter, at one blow, obviating the need of a college.]

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE are again published by Mr. Baily of the *Era*, Washington, D. C. Price 50c. per annum.

C. G. Henderson & Co., Philadelphia, have in press a sequel to "Our Folks at Home," which will appear shortly.

Correspondence.

From our Chatham Correspondent.

No. I.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—Your Philadelphia correspondent justly complains that residents of different parts of the Province do not communicate as much as they should from their respective localities, for the encouragement of those at a distance who are eagerly asking for information from this and other places, of their advantages, and the public spirit of their neighbors. I have waited for abler ones here to take up the task; but having waited in vain, I now "write a few lines:" so if you think what I herewith send will interest your readers, they are at your service.

The immediate subject of my letter is not one that will greatly recommend the place to strangers; but they must bear in mind, that we are not all given over to a desire for the perishable things about which I shall speak, but that here, as in every place in Canada, where colored men are to be found, are men and women who do not hunger for the "flesh pots of Egypt." Before I proceed to the main question, allow me to say, that a more prosperous place than our own Chatham, for its years, is not to be found out of doors; we have among all classes and complexions, good mechanics, storekeepers, teachers and laborers. This is the nucleus for the trade of Kent County, a thriving place, and though once the seat of abominable prejudice, is fast becoming unexceptionable in every sense. You may take me to be deceived by appearances, in view of the many evidences of colorphobia given by the Member for this County (Mr. Larwill); but allow me to say, that Mr. Larwill does not represent the sentiments of respectable white "folks" in this County—they are ashamed of him!

In a business way, this place is every thing one could wish, though not yet free from censure, on the school question: but in that, too, there is manifestly a change; unlike former times, men here begin to speak out in our favor, and we are making ourselves known. In my next, I will refer more particularly to the men among us who are doing credit to themselves, and the place, and to other points of interest; but at present, must go to the business in hand.

I am now tempted to desist, lest what I have to say, will contradict what has already been said, of our general prosperity and patriotism; but not so. In every community unpleasant things occur, and it would be a miracle were ours to prove an exception; all I regret, is, that they occur so often, are of such a character, and are so productive of mischief.

It is pretty extensively known that this is a grand resting place of fugitives, many of whom come all the way from Slavery unaided, many more who come under guidance of conductors who bring them here from various motives, if we are to tell the tree by its fruit—some for love of God and humanity, and others for love of the almighty dollar. The ones who are moved by the first holy impulse, are generally quiet, unobtrusive persons, who when once safe with their "freight," quietly depart on their journey—the second not content with their profession and the perquisites arising therefrom, generally give us, by way of variety, favors of an objectionable kind. They delight in introducing something to "aid" the fugitives—loud-mouth against beggars, *they* would appoint the agents for begging and receive all the goods—whispering into the ears of the fugitives meanwhile, as Satan did, when as a "toad," he sat "squat" at the ear of Eve, that the "free people are against them," because they, with the sensible ones among the fugitives, have the honor of the country and people at heart.

So completely have they succeeded in their work, that among our colored population, at this time, the most bitter feeling is raging—conversations in streets, bar-rooms, stores and private houses, tend to a firmly drawn line of separation between the two classes. A man called Fairfield, accompanied by a *Quaker* doctor named Stanton, from Newport, Indiana, did, after two unsuccesful meetings, succeed in getting a vote of 70 fugitives (mostly new arrivals) against 53 of the most staunch, respected and worthy men of the place, fugitives and free born, in favor of appointing agents—mark! of stopping begging in the States by giving the society they would form, *sole power* to appoint agents.

The first meeting was held on the 30th of April, and was opposed by the Rev. H. J. Young, of the A. M. E. Church, and others. The second one was held May 1st, when every thing was said for the purpose of driving off persons free born. Such language was used by fugitives to sustain Fairfield, but it failed, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the Town Hall, on the 2nd. A Constitution and By-laws, offered by Mr. J. M. Bell (suitable for associations organized in this Province, and different from the one in support of begging offered by the Fairfield party) was opposed by them, but sustained by Messrs. Wilson, Bell, Francis, and others, and finally adopted with some amendments; but when the question came up for the appointment of agents to receive subscriptions, moneys, clothes, &c., a resolution offered by Mr. Bell, in opposition to the reception of such things from the States, or the appointing of agents to represent Societies in Canada, was voted down, and Wilson, Bell, Francis, and the rest, publicly branded as being opposed to their interests.

Here is the resolution offered by Mr. Bell, and which was voted down by the number given, 70 to 53, by the Fairfield party, not allowing the women to vote on this resolution:—

Whereas, we have been grievously misrepresented, in various parts of the United States, by men feigning to be our friends, who have proven themselves to be wolves in sheep's clothing—therefore,

Be it understood, from this 2nd of May, 1855, That we are utterly opposed to begging, and that we now put our final veto on the system; that as we live in a land sufficiently productive to yield all that we need, by making use of the means placed in our power, we do not thank any people for their old clothing and cold victuals.

I must close this letter now, as I am afraid it is already too long, but in my next number, I shall pursue this subject.

I had forgotten to say that Stanton, the *Quaker*,—and though there are numerous friends of the colored man among them, one "scabby sheep" and another will sometimes turn up,—is said to be an agent of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, sent out to buy lands for fugitives. I think the citizens of this country, without distinction, ought to look into the question of such organizations. I hear a report that they organized a society of two hundred at London, but have my doubts; it is an easy matter, you know, to get up a talk, when a bad measure is to be introduced. They decided to have their proceedings published in papers in the *States*. So look out *for* something shameful. We hear a great deal said about loyalty, but such Societies as that of Fairfield and Stanton, let him be sent by whomsoever he may, clearly tends to disloyalty and as such should be opposed, and its members watched.

More anon.

X. Y. Z.

Chatham, May 22, 1855.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "America."

HALIFAX, May 24th.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived at this port this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

The weeks budget of news is very meagre, affording no events of importance.

Before Sebastopol affairs were much in the same position, though some trivial successes for the allies had, in the meantime, been recorded.

The tone of public sentiment, appears to have resolved itself into the conviction that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope of assistance from Austria.

Several extensive failures in Liverpool were rumoured just before the vessel sailed. No names were given.

AWFUL CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

Seven Men Living on Camphene and Shark Oil—Inhuman Conduct of an Unknown Schooner.

On the outward passage of the bark *Clara Windsor*, March 19, lat. 32°, 38 min., a fresh breeze from S.W., saw a wreck to leeward, with two men on the bow and waving their hats. The bark hove to, got out a boat and succeeded in taking them off. The wreck proved to be the schooner *John Clarke*, Capt. McRay, hence from Jackmel. The men stated that they were all that was left out of seven men that sailed in the above schooner from New York on the 3rd day of March, bound to Jackmel; that on the 6th March, 9 p. m., while under double reefed sail, wind W.S.W., a squall struck the schooner from W. N. W., and threw her on her beam ends, and it was an hour before they succeeded in cutting away the weather rigging, when the mainmast and foremost went close by the deck, then she righted. The hatches had bursted and the vessel was full of water. They were left without food or water, but on the next day obtained a keg of crackers, that were wet with salt water. After which, got a bucket of vinegar, some shark-liver oil and some camphene; the latter made them stupid, and feel as if they were on fire. The fifth day after the catastrophy, the captain, mate, steward, and two men died, and they, the two remaining men, had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off. Those that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one of which—a fishing schooner—came close to them, so that they could see the man at the helm. They hallooed to them, and she hove to and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them, put their helm hard up, and bore away without offering any assistance. All were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight, could have read her name, as her letters were indistinctly visible. The weather was good and nothing to hinder them from saving all hands. The names of the two saved were Robt. McRay, (Captain's son,) and Chas. Lowell.

From the London Weekly Chronicle.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Interesting Passage from her Autobiography.

The following extracts from a letter addressed by Mrs. Stowe to a friend in this country, in answer to an inquiry for some particulars of her early life, give an account of the origin of the world-renowned "Uncle Tom's Cabin." After a playful description of her personal appearance—an account of her marriage with Professor Stowe, at the age of twenty-five—her settlement at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, in Ohio, and the increase of her family, she says:

"The most beautiful of these (her children) and the most beloved lies buried near my Cincinnati residence. It was at his dying bed, and at his grave, that I learnt what a poor slave mother may feel when her child is torn from her. In the depths of my sorrow, which seemed to me immeasurable, it was only my prayer to God that such anguish might not be suffered in vain.

"There were circumstances connected with this child's death of such peculiar bitterness—of what might seem almost cruel suffering—that I felt I could never be consoled for it, unless it should appear that the crushing of my own heart might enable me to work out some great good to others.

"His death took place during the cholera summer, when in a circle of five miles around me nine thousand were buried—a mortality which I have never heard exceeded anywhere.

"My husband, in feeble health, was obliged to be absent the whole time, and I had sole charge of a family of fifteen persons. He could not return to me, because I would not permit it; for in many instances where parents had returned from a distance to their families and the infected atmosphere, the result had been sudden death, and the physician warned me that if he returned, it would only be to die. My poor Charlie died for want of timely medical aid; for, in the universal confusion and despair that prevailed, it was often impossible to obtain assistance till it was too late.

"I allude to this because I believe that much that is in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had its root in the awful scenes and bitter sorrows of that summer. It has left now, I trust, no trace in my mind, except a deep compassion for the sorrowful, especially for mothers who are separated from their children.

"During the long years of struggling with poverty, sickness, and a hot, debilitating climate, my children grew up around me. The nursery and the kitchen were my principal fields of labour. Some of my friends, pitying my toils, sent some of my sketches to certain liberally-paying annuals, with my name. With the first money that I earned this way I bought a feather-bed! For, as I had married into poverty, and without a dowry, and as my husband had only a large library of books, and a great deal of learning, this bed and pillows were thought, on the whole, the most profitable investment.

"I now thought I had discovered the philosopher's stone; and when a new carpet or mattras was needed, or when, at the close of the year, it began to be evident that my family accounts, like Dora's, 'wouldn't add up,' then I used to say to my faithful friend and factotum, Anna, who shared all my joys and sorrows, 'Now, if you'll keep the babies quiet, and attend to all the things in the house for one day, I'll write a piece, and then we shall be out of the scrape.' And so I became an authoress! Very modest at first I do assure you and remonstrating very seriously with the friend who had thought it best to to put my name to my productions by way of getting up a reputation.

* * * * * * *

"During my life at the West, I lived two miles from Cincinnati, in the country; and domestic service, not always to be found in the city, is next to impossible to be obtained in the country, even by those who are willing to give the highest wages. So what was to be expected for poor me, who had very little of this world's good to offer? Had it not been for my inseparable friend Anna, a noble-hearted English girl, who landed on our American shores in destitution and sorrow, and who clave unto me as Ruth unto Naomi, I had never lived through all the toil which this uncertainty and absolute want of domestic service imposed upon me. You may imagine, therefore, how glad I was when about a dozen families of liberated negroes came and settled in our vicinity. They became my favourite resorts in cases of emergency.

"If anybody wants to have a black face look handsome, let them be left as I have been—in feeble health, in oppressive hot weather, with a sick baby in arms, and two or three other little ones in the nursery, and not a single servant in the whole house to do a single turn. And then, if they should see any good Aunt Frankie coming in, with her honest, bluff, black face, her long, strong arms, her chest as big and stout as a barrel, and her hilarious, hearty laugh—perfectly delighted to take one's washing and do it at a fair price—*they would appreciate the beauty of black people.*

"My cook, poor Eliza, was a regular epitome of slave life in herself; fat, easy, gentle, loving and loveable; always calling my modest house 'The Palace,' as if it had been a plantation with 700 hands on it. Her way of arranging the kitchen was at first like Dinah's, though she imbibed our ideas more rapidly, and seemed more ready to listen to my suggestions than did that dignitary. She had lived through the whole sad story of a Virginian-raised slave's life. She must have been, in her youth, a very handsome mulatto girl. Her voice was sweet, her manners refined and agreeable. She was raised in a good family, as nurse and seamstress.

"When the family became embarrassed, she was suddenly sold to be sent to a plantation in Louisiana. She has often told me how, without any warning, she was forced into a carriage, and saw her little mistress screaming and stretching her arms from the window towards her as she was driven away. She has told me of scenes on the Louisiana plantations, and how she has often been out in the night by stealth, ministering to poor slaves who have been mangled or lacerated by the whip. From Louisiana she was sold into Kentucky, and her last master was the father of all her children. On this point she always maintained a delicacy and reserve which, though it is not at all uncommon among slave women, appears to me remarkable.

"She always called her master her husband, and spoke of him with the same apparent feeling with which any woman regards her husband; and it was not till after she had lived with me some years that I discovered accidentally the real nature of the relation. I shall never forget how sorry I felt for her, nor my feelings at her humble apology—'You know, Mrs. Stowe, slave women can't help themselves.' She had two very pretty quadroon daughters, with beautiful hair and eyes—interesting children, whom I had instructed in the family school with my children.

"Time would fail to tell you all I have learned incidentally of the slave system, in the history of various slaves who came into my family, and of the workings of the underground railroad, which I may say runs through my barn."

United States.

Abolition Lecture in a Slave State.

WILMINGTON, May 19.

The Rev. Theodore Parker delivered an address to a large audience here last night, in Odd Fellow's Hall. His subject was slavery. This was the first appearance of this "champion of freedom" in a slave State, and his discourse was listened to with the closest attention. The lecture was greeted with frequent and hearty applause.

PRACTICAL PHILANTROPY.—W. H. Goodwin, a citizen of Richmond, and a native of Virginia, has been stopping at the Michigan Exchange, during the past week, and left there last evening for home. He brought with him four slaves, two of whom are children, their mother, who is married to a free colored man, and their grandmother, who was his own nurse in infancy. He gave them their liberty, and that was not all: he bought a house and lot on Macomb Street, which he deeded to the old woman, and left one hundred dollars to their credit in the bank. We have no doubt he went home happier than though he had recaptured so many human beings, to carry them back to slavery.

LIQUOR LAW IN DELAWARE.—The Maine Liquor Law went into effect in Delaware on the 3rd inst. An increase in the price of boarding at the hotels went into operation at the same time. A general storing away of liquor was observable for several days previous.

☞ Joseph Hiss, the offending member of the Massachusetts Legislature, in the recent investigations, has been finally expelled from the House, by a vote of 136 yeas to 15 nays.

EMIGRATION.—The emigration exodus has again set in from Ireland; but this year the grand rush is said to be in the direction of the Canadas. Your "Know Nothing" people, whether or not they may exactly mean it I will not say, are at any rate firm friends of the British Provinces. I fancy it will be a long time ere the Canadians repudiate foreigners settling among *them*; and what with the agitation against the masses emigrating to the United States, now commenced in Ireland by the Roman Catholic priests, will of course have its influence in that direction likewise.

☞ The Irish Catholics in the United States are returning in large numbers to their native land. The American *Celt* says that the return emigration from the port of New York alone, proceeds at the rate of 500 per week. Since the first of January the departures are said almost to balance the arrivals.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH BY A CUP OF TEA.—A little daughter of Mr. Atkinson, printer, on Fifth street, came to its death last Tuesday, from the effects of being scalded by a cup of tea, which was accidentally spilled in its bosom.—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ The Catholic Church of St. Mary's was broken into one night last week and a number of church vessels and ornaments were destroyed and scattered in the streets. The magistrates have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the offenders.

☞ On Friday afternoon last, a deliberate murder was committed at East Flamboro', near Hamilton. Mr. W. R. Bradwell, a foreman on a portion of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, was attacked by James O'Donnell and John Mulligan, and was, apparently, without the slightest provocation, so severely beaten, that he died shortly after. A verdict of wilful murder was found against the parties by the coroner's jury.

☞ A respectable farmer of Pelham township, named Elijah Phelps, hung himself from a ladder, in his barn, on Wednesday.

Extraordinary Premiums to Agents!

For procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

IN PERHAM'S GREAT

100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for

JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,

J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF

Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, JR,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!

The Tickets are only $1 Each,

And each Ticket admits Four Persons to

Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York,

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth		$16,000
1	Loan of Cash, - - - - -	5,000
1	do. do. - - - - - -	2,000
1	do. do. - - - - - -	1,000
2	do. do. $500 each -	1,000
10	do. do. $100 each - -	1,000
	Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale, - -	1,500
5	Rosewood Pianos, $500 each, -	2,500
5	do. do. $300 each, -	1,500
	The Great Mirror of N.E. Scenery,	22,000
3	Splendid Carriages, $225 each, -	675
10	Gold Watches, $100 each, -	1,000
40	do. do. $50 each, - -	2,000
100	Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,	500
5,000	Gold Pens, $3 each, - - -	15,000
	&c., &c., &c.	

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to

JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

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AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures, and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigaton; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

New Advertisements.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns and Villiages, that he has just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on his own account, in the premises a few doors west of Mr. William Barr's store, where he will always be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A few of Seth Thomas' very superior Clocks on hand, and a variety of Jewelry of all kinds, for sale at moderate profits. All articles sold by D. T. W. warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, May 26th, 1855. 12vii

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchae of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an emiment French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the pupile, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L. I.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-21i

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

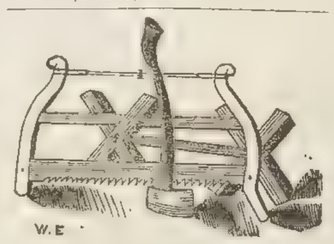
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M. 1.35		A.M. 12 05
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	
Jordan	- -	8.30	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.30	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05 1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25
Flamboro'	- -	9.35	- -	- -	3.35
Fairchild's Creek	- -	10.00	- -	- -	4.05
GALT depart	- -	9.15	- -	- -	3.15
GALT arrive	- -	11.40	- -	- -	5.40
Paris	- -	10.25	- -	2.45	4.30 3.00
Princeton	- -	10.45	- -	- -	4.55
Woodstock	- -	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30 3.55
Beachville	- -	11.50	- -	- -	5.45
Ingersoll	- -	P.M 12.10	- -	3.50	6.00 4.15
Dorchester	- -	12.30	- -	- -	6.20
LONDON arrive	- -	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40 4.50
LONDON depart	- -	- -	A.M 10.20	4.35	6.55 5.00
Lobo	- -	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20 5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	- -	11.15		
Ekfrid	- -	- -	11.35	- -	7.50
Mosa	- -	- -	P M 12.05		
Wardsville	- -	- -	12.25	6.00	8.30 6.30
Thamesville	- -	- -	1.15		
Chatham	- -	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35 7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10 9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express
WINDSOR	A.M.		A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
depart	4.00	- -	10.00	- -	2.30	7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P M 5.15	- -		
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
depart	8.20	- -	2.25	P M 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.15	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8.10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.10			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, DARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

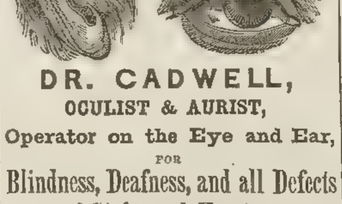
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

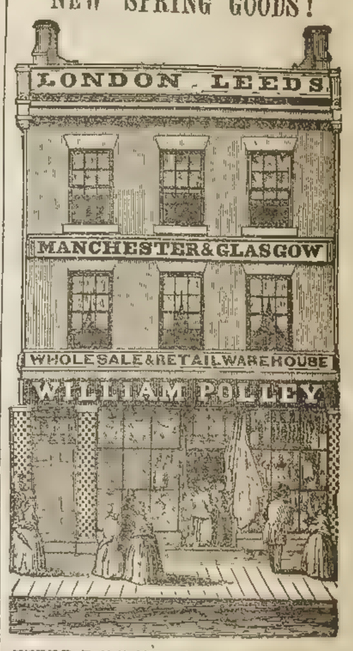
NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style,

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spirits, twelve and a half per ct.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, brisles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free —Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or such Province respectively, viz —
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.
By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th	" 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59),
6th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th	" 1 to 30 inc	"	31 (67),
8th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th	" 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th	" 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76)
11th	" 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th	" 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 50), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each]. 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE
INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,
And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustarted with one hundred engravings, giving and explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Printed Charts,	- - -	£0 2 6	c'y.
Average written description,	- - -	0 5 0	"
Large written description	- - -	0 10 0	"
Largest and most useful description, giving a complete directory guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands,	-	1 0 0	"

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.
O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.
O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

THE
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ORGAN OF THE
American Writing and Printing Reform Association.

Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,
Editor of the Phonetic Department of *Life Illustrated.*

THIS Journal—the oldest American Phonographic publication—enters in January, 1855, upon its fourth volume. Its publisher is determined that this volume shall add to its former unequaled popularity, circulation, and usefulness. In addition to sixteen large pages of Phonography, printed from ENGRAVED stone, it will contain sixteen pages of corresponding size printed in *Phonotypy, Longhand, Phonography,* and *Common Type.* Thus its patrons will be furnished each month with a Journal of THIRTY-TWO pages, beautifully printed, containing Essays, Criticisms, Book Reviews, Hints as to Phonographic Outlines, Vocalization, and Phrase-Writing, Remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography, Phonetic Intelligence, Notices to Correspondents, Important Items of News, Biographies of Phonographers, "Gems of Expression," "Glances," Sketches, Eloquent Extracts, etc., etc., in four different methods of representing our language; Romanic Print, Phonetic Print, Phonetic Long hand, and Phonetic Short-hand (in both of its styles). And all for ONE DOLLAR. Subscriptions should be prepaid and addressed thus: "ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Phonetic Depot, 338, Bleecker Street, New York."

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OF THE
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IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

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A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the Magazine, and such as get up Clubs of subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another on account of the complexional character, stars and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens, 1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of the approach of any sinister designs, misrepresentations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as a subject of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,
AND
The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,
OR,
The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,
A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

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PROSPECTUS.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

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Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855. {NUMBER 14.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, March 13th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

The World would be the better for it.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it—
If more relied
On Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till Good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it—
If talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings—
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it—
If Right made Might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

NEXT DOOR.

Let other people brag about
The pleasant folks they meet;
I only wish they'd come and live
A week in our street;
They never should have caught me there,
Had I but known before,
That neighbours *could* have proved so bad,
As our 'next door.'

They've seven children—ugly brats
As ever saw the light—
Who shout and bawl, and shriek and squall,
From morning until night.
'Tis true their parents flog them: well,
That makes them louder roar;
I wish old maids or bachelors,
Were our 'next door.'

Then so familiar, too, they've grown;
It is extremely odd,
To see nine people on the watch
To courtsy, bow, and nod!
Now eighteen eyes become, in time,
A sort of *stare-case* bore:
I really wish they'd look at home,
At our 'next door.'

My greenhouse seems a favored mark,
For brickbats to be thrown;
My fruit and flowers within their reach
They gather as their own.
My peaches, grapes, and nectarines,
By which I set such store,
Have all been eaten by the *grubs*
At our 'next door.'

They keep a cockatoo that screams,
A horrid dog that howls;
Three cats that scratch my flowers up,
Besides some nasty fowls,
That flying visits often pay,
And pick my garden o'er;
I keep the hens, *they* keep the eggs,
At our 'next door.'

My neighbours pay no tradesmen's bills,
For taxes have no cares;
Last week I had the water stopp'd
By some mistake, for theirs.
Such goings on, and goings off,
I'll not submit to more;
Another house I'll seek, detach'd,
With no 'next door.'

—*Punch.*

Miscellaneous.

A Child's Definition of a Cigar.—Dr. Tyng, the pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church, preached to the Sabbath school children last Sunday. Speaking of what St. Paul's friend Timothy did not do, the Dr. said "he smoked no segars." "Do you know," continued the reverend gentleman, "what a cigar is?" "Yeth, siree" shouted a moral specimen of Young America, "its the tip end of the devil's tail." It is reported, and currently believed, that the pastor sniggered.

Bees and Fruit Trees.—A writer in a literary journal of Paris, states that the bees greatly improved the fructification of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than those in which there are none. In the Provinces on the Rhine, the fruits are more abundant and fine than in any part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better than others.—*Free Democrat.*

☞ A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that corn planted in ground ploughed only four inches deep, yielded 75 bushels to the acre, while that planted in ground ploughed eight inches deep, yielded but 50 bushels. The writer says a neighbor of his, who had sub-soiled one portion of his corn land and ploughed the other only five inches deep, realized 60 bushels from the former, while from that planted in thinly ploughed ground he got 75 bushels.

Indian Muffins.—A pint and a half of yellow Indian meal sifted. A handful of wheat flour. A quarter of a pound of fresh butter. A quart of milk. Four eggs. A very small tea cup full of milk. Put the milk into a saucepan. Cut the butter into it. Set it over the fire, and warm it until the butter is very soft, but not until it melts. Then take it off; stir it well till all is mixed; and set away to cool. Beat four eggs very light; and when the milk is cold, stir them into it alternately with the meal, a little at a time of each. Add the salt. Beat the whole very hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some muffin-rings on the inside. Set them in a hot oven, or on a heated griddle; pour some of the batter into each; and bake the muffins well. Send them hot to table, continuing to bake while a fresh supply is wanted. Pull them open with your fingers, and eat them with butter, to which you may add molasses or honey.—*Farm Journal.*

Best Bread.—The best bread is that made *of unbolted wheat flour.* In some cases a small portion of white bread may be desirable, but the brown after a short time, will be found more palatable, and conducive to a more regular and healthy condition of the system. It has been ascertained that even dogs cannot live over fifty days fed upon fine flour bread and water; when fed upon such as contained the whole or a large portion of the bran, they are found in no respect to suffer.—*Water-Cure Journal.*

Dyspepsia.—Bran, simply dry bran, taken at the rate of a couple of table spoonfuls a day, is said to be a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, in cases where the disease is not owing to any organic derangement. It is easily tried, and perfectly harmless, to say the least. Try it—especially ye who have been living too much on fine white flour.

A Cure for Felons.—Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing a speedy cure of their felons. This, we are confident, will be very useful information to many persons. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days. —*Scientific American.*

A New Anæsthetic—Ice and Salt.—Dr. E. H. Dixon, of New York, states that we possess a new and harmless anæsthetic, adapted to almost every operation, serious or otherwise. It consists of ice and salt, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, finely pounded and applied, in a fine gauze bag, from four to five minutes, directly to the skin where the incision is to be made. The operations of amputating the entire breast, applying caustic, &c., have been preformed, by means of this agent, without the slightest pain.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The Spalax.—The Spalax, or blind rat' is found in Persia. It was once thought to be the same as the mole, and to be blind, as no external traces of eyes are to be seen; but these organs, of the thickness of half a line, have been discovered on removing the skin, and found also to be perfectly developed. The Spalax depends upon its ears for warning, and carries its head high for that purpose, its sense of hearing being acute, and the auditory canal of great size. Those animals live in communities beneath the surface of the earth, boring upward for roots and making one hole far deeper than the other, which is their city refuge. The agriculturist often suffers from their researches, as they prefer cultivated land for their underground abodes. They can run sidewise or backward, with great swiftness. Their bite is very severe.

Good Pluck—A Genuine John Bull.

The Lyons (France) papers are full of the following singular story:—

On the 19th ult., a number of Englishmen, established in that city, gave a splendid banquet to a countrymen of theirs, a Mr. Arthur Fleming; a rich merchant of London, then at Lyons, who has just completed a residence of eleven months in the prison of Frankfort, Germany, in which he had been placed under the following circumstances:—About a twelvemonth ago, Mr. Fleming stopped for two days at one of the principal hotels at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and on the third day, when about to leave, called for his bill, which to his astonishment, amounted to 250f. Indignant at this exorbitant demand, he tendered one half of it, but the landlord persisted, and threatened to send his customer to prison, as the law of the place allowed him to do. The Englishman, however, was obstinate and suffered himself to be arrested and locked up. Although the laws of Frankfort give this power to creditors, they at the same time impose on them the necessity of supporting their debtors while in prison, and of furnishing them with clothes and other articles suitable to their position in life. This the hotel-keeper was compelled to do in Mr. Fleming's case, and so little care did the Englishman take of the articles supplied to him, that the former at last found himself minus a sum of nearly 20,000f., and getting tired of the contest, he ordered the release of his captive. Mr. Fleming, satisfied with the triumph of British endurance over German extortion and spite, immediately on his relase, gave a sum to the poor of Frankfort, amounting to double that expended by the hotel keeper.

Another awful tornado has visited Michigan. Among other freaks, it took a young girl up into the air, and at last advices she had not again descended. A bed was taken out of a house and sailed upward, as natural as though the feathers of which it was made, had never been plucked from the bodies to which they once belonged. Near this house is what is called a mound Spring, from which a stream of water sufficient to fill a three-inch pipe is discharged. The spring forms a basin ten or twelve feet in diameter, and about 18 inches deep; all the water was drawn up, and those who observed it say that no water are in the spring for some moments after the tornado passed.—*Leader, of May 31st.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

A case of hydrophobia in the New York Hospital has attracted much attention. It was that of a young man bitten a few weeks ago in the upper lip by a dog not supposed to be mad. The patient died in four days after the dreadful disease appeared. Dr. Griscom, who attended him in the hopital, states that the patient did not seem to dread water *per se*, but to dread swallowing it, the principal feature of the disease being a difficulty in swallowing. Water in the form of ice he took without manifesting horror, and it gave him sensible relief. He seemed to die of mere exhaustion, and without violent paroxysms. We have heard of cases of hydrophobia in which the patient had not only a dread of water, but of all smooth surfaces, the presence of a mirror being sufficient to cause a convulsion—*Life Illustrated.*

☞ It it stated that a remedy has been found for hydrophobia in the seeds of a Mexican plant. An officer of our army, writes from New Orleans to the Washington *Union* as follows:

I send you herewith some seeds for distribution, used here in the cure of the bite of the mad dog. It is considered as an effectual remedy in the parish of St. Bernard of this State, and the cures which are stated to have been effected from their use are certainly very remarkable. I regret not being able to give you their botanical name; but the plant is a tropical one, coming from Mexico—I believe from the Department of Tobasco. The seeds are called here "*graines contra la rage*," and are used as follows:

Three of them are broken up or pounded into small pieces, and put into a wine-glass of the best sherry (Xeres), and allowed to steep for about 24 hours, and then being well stirred up, swallowed by the patient. This dose is repeated three times a day for about nine days, when the person or animal may be considered as cured. I am told that even dogs which have been bitten by a rabid animal have been cured by this treatment, or by putting a larger quantity of these seeds in their food.—*Ind*

From the New York Picayune.

Fire Department of Paris.

The working of the Fire Department of Paris is most interesting and instructive. There are about three hundred unmarried men belonging to the division, and they are called "*Sappeurs Pompiers.*" Their dress consists of waterproof boots, very full pants, military jacket, and a helmet of polished brass.

They are drilled in military tactics as well as the duties of the firemen; they live in barracks built expressly for their accommodation. They are paid by especial taxation, and are not enlisted in the government service as are regular soldiers. Their pay varies with their station in the corps. That of the chief is 6,547½ francs per annum. Engineering captain, 4,547½. Major, 3,500. First class (privates), 496. Second class, 459.

From this they pay forty centimes per day for their board. They employ a first-rate cook, who is empowered to buy all the provisions used in the establishment, but they do not appear to have much confidence in his integrity, for two men are appointed to stand by [illegible] that he uses none but wholesome meat and fresh vegetables. This protective committee did not stand between the cook and the men, there is no knowing what they would swallow in their soup [illegible].

We were struck with the cleanliness of [illegible] of the barracks. The men sleep [illegible] on single iron bedsteads—and each man carries when on duty [illegible] scene of an extensive fire, a [illegible] carbine, with a two-edged sword attached in place of the common bayonet. When this is not used as a bayonet, it is carried as a sword by the side. Our visit to the chief's department was exceedingly interesting; a friend procured us a permit to examine the apparatus and manufactures connected with the service, or else we could not have seen them, as the public is not admitted at all times.

We found the chief, an aged man, who looked as if he had seen much service, and he certainly had, for he told us he had served over thirty years, having entered as a private. He was exceedingly polite, and apologized for appearing in his *robe de chambre* and soiled shirt so late in the morning, but gave as an excuse his being up on duty all night, and only snoozing for a few moments in his chair. By his orders we were shown every thing connected with the establishment. The engines were indeed curious to us. They are not half as large as ours, and run upon two wheels. They are, in fact, a little more than good pumps upon wheels. They are very light as well as small, and a few strong men can carry one of them anywhere they please—up alleys or courts, and, in fact into wide halls or passages of the Parisian houses. In front of the suction part is a box containing fifty buckets made of canvas, rendered impervious to water, two axes, a rope to reach from the third story to the ground, and six torches four feet long, made of canvas, in shape of candles. These are patented torches, and only recently came into general use by the department. There is another large box containing hose, one hundred buckets, long ropes, and rope-ladders. This box also contains several large bags, used for the purpose of lowering women, children, and invalids from the upper stories, when the fire is in the lower part of the house. The able men have the rope-ladders to descend upon. This box is painted black, like the engine, and runs as a tender.

The men are employed, when off duty, in making hose, buckets, hooks, ladders, and engines. Each fireman is provided with a suit of leather, which he wears in descending with water into cellars where spirits are on fire. In this admirable covering he can face the danger and be of the utmost service. When life is risked in any extraordinary and peculiar hazardous manner, the man is rewarded and promoted at the first opportunity.

The yard attached to their barracks is walled in by walls as high as any house in Paris, and here once a week the whole squad go through the most peculiar exercises. Scaffolds are erected very high about the yard, and ropes swing in every direction. They here practice a species of gymnastics of the most extraordinary character, designed to make them perfect in climbing and other feats of useful agility. In one corner of the yard stood two posts about twenty feet high, with a beam resting on them. Upon this high beam the firemen seemed to work with the utmost coolness, and walk about like cats. They would ascend and descend by ropes simply thrown over the beam. It is impossible to convey to the reader any idea of their astonishing agility as here shown.

There is a committee appointed to attend these weekly excercises, and he marks down the good points made by each man in conducting water, throwing the latter, or cool intrepid acting in perilous situations. When a man gets a dozen good points marked to his credit, he receives a reward. They frequently practice working the engine by the word of command. When a fire breaks out in Paris, it affects the people directly the reverse to what the same occurrence does in New York. Here the moment the fire-bells ring, every body rushes to the spot. There it is different, for the law will allow any man to be pressed into "passing buckets," if caught in the vicinity, and hence there is always a scampering to get away from it, instead of to it. It matters not if you are accompanied by a lady or not, the gendarmes have full power to compel you to go to work if your services are required.

The houses are all fire-proof, and hence they have no very extensive conflagrations, such as are lamentably so frequent with us.

The alarm of fire is given by telegraphic signs. There is no noise about it, such as our firemen kick up. A lady resident informed me that one morning upon opening her window, she saw that the next house had been on fire during the night, and found the firemen still there, and that was the first intelligence she had of the fire. Is not that infinitely better than striking a big gong to let every thief and rowdie in the city know where inviting plunder lies, as well as to direct the firemen to the spot?

We before stated in a sketch on amusements, that a fireman slept in every place of public entertainment in the city every night, to guard the place. The department is of course paid for it. The revenue from the theatres, etc., is very large.

When will New York be able to boast of such an admirable force for the *protection* of life and property?

Sir Edmund Head.

From the London Correspondent of the New York Herald

A short biography of the new Governor appointed to Canada may, perhaps, not be altogether uninteresting to your readers, succeeding, as he does, one who has been so signally happy in obtaining the commendation not only of his own Government but that of all foreigners who have had any relations with him. Sir Edmund Head is the only son of Sir John Head, a clergyman, and formerly rector of Rayleigh, in the county of Essex. The family is of some antiquity, and the Baronetcy upwards of two hundred years old. The father, Sir John, was more remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, his taste for the fine arts, and benevolence of dispositon, than for distinguished talents, although his general capacity was by no means deficient. His son was educated at Winchester, and entered as a gentleman commoner of Oriel College, Oxford; a position which, independent of giving him the right to wear a silk gown, afforded him immunity from the rigid routine and cumpulsory lectures of the college—a gentleman commoner being regarded as a personage whose fortune is already made, and whose sojourn at the University is for the purpose of obtaining every advantage but that of literature. The collegiate *curriculum* is three years, and after passing through half this period in the usual easy manner proper to his position, his associates are surprised to find young Head devoting himself with the closest application to the study of Aristotle, and deep in ethics and rhetoric—such sciences, in fact as were necessary to the attainment of the greatest possible honors. At the expiration of his term, he was awarded, after a brilliant examination, first class in *literis humanioribus*. Almost immediately after, a fellowship of Merton College becoming vacant, he tried for it, was elected, and was offered, after a short time the tutorship—an office which he accepted and sustained for five years. His acceptance of a situation honorable to his talents, but considered to be beneath his position as a gentleman commoner of Oriel, and heir to such an ancient baronetcy, explained in some measure, perhaps, the secret of his sudden laborious assiduity. Pecuniary losses in his family had, in fact, told him clearly that he must depend for his promotion in life mainly on his own exertions. His constant access to the continent had early given him a taste for the acquisition of languages, and he has the reputation of being one of the first linguists of the age. While tutor of Merton, an article of his in the *London Quarterly Review* attracted the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the great English Macænas, to whose judicious discrimination England is indebted for the early rise of Babington Macaulay, the historian. The Marquis found out the author, and the result of the interview was that Mr. Head resigned the tutorship, an appointment worth some £600 or £700 a year, in order to devote himself to the study of ecclesiastical law. He had, however, scarcely taken the preliminary steps before the government made him an offer of a Poor Law Assistant Commissionership, with a thousand a year and travelling expenses. In this situation Mr. Head acquitted himself so well, that on a change of administration, though opposed to him in politics, Sir James Graham, then Minister of the Home Department, promoted him to be chief commissioner, with a salary double the former one.

Now, however, there occurred a change in his tide of fortune; he had succeeded to the family title, and shrewd men of all parties were unanimous in supporting him in the difficult administration his office devolved upon him; but there arose such a clamour—principally urged by the *Times* newspaper—against the new poor law, that committee, and Parliamentary enquiries without end, were brought to bear upon it; and though the closest scrutiny could find no hole or rent in the conduct of the chief commissioner, the Ministry of the day were obliged to give way, and reconstruct the whole administration: The government of Newfoundland was then given to Sir Edmund Head, and knowing his great talents, it has been a matter of surprise to his friends that his services have not long ago been summoned to a higher sphere. It is not impossible that the presence of Sir J. Graham in the present coalition Ministry may have something to do with his promotion to the government of Canada.—His age is forty-nine. It must be recorded to the honour of Sir Edmund Head, that on conscientious motives he refused to enter into the profession of his father—that of the church—in which some of his ancestors had risen to the highest eminence. It was intimated to him at an early period, after the credit he had done himself at Oxford, that the House of Lords should be opened to him at the earliest opportunity after he should have entered into holy order. But Sir Edmund, with that firmness which is so distinguishing a feature of his character, one which he certainly did not inherit from his otherwise excellent father, was deaf to the Syren voice which wooed him to an early career of purple and fine linen. His private character throughout has been unblemished, and the same fixed will which enabled him to break through the luxurious sloth of his natural position to refuse every pecuniary assistance from his father, and to carve out a line for himself was evident in the matrimonial connection he formed with a lady of excellent family and great accomplishments, but who brought him little else besides to support the title she came to share. If diligence, perseverance, self-denial, and intense labour, will enable him to be a worthy successor of Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund head possesses all the qualifications. Whether he has requisite social endowments remains to be seen. His life has been very much that of a scholar, and it is quite possible he may not have sufficient pliancy of carriage to enforce his measures without violating the *Amour propre* of others. This, it was said, was his only fault, when Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law, and that a smaller man would have succeeded better. Perhaps his position as Governor of New Brunswick may have pointed out to him the necessity of a less rigid bearing. In honesty of intention and religious uprightness he is not to be surpassed. Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor of Upper Canada, is his cousin.

The Progressive Friends.

This is the name of a society that now has its annual gatherings at Longwood, Old Kennet Township, Pa. It originated, as we understand, in the uneasiness of the radical reform portion of the society of Friends, who thought there was not room enough for their progress in the bonds of that society. The agitation of the questions of slavery and intemperance were, probably, the entering wedge which caused the final rupture. The movement commenced in Ohio and Indiana, and has yearly meetings in those states, New York and Pennsylvania. We believe that this body at Old Kennet is the first that has erected a building for its own purposes. We attended their dedication on Saturday last as the call (which has been published in the *Advocate*) was broad enough to embrace everybody who wished to go. We found a very neat new building, at a place they have named Longwood, attached to which is a beautiful cemetery lot. Everything bore the neat appearance of quaker grounds and buildings, with a decided improvement on the old society's mode of architecture, an evidence of progress which every one of good taste will at once approve. We confess, notwithstanding our quaker extraction, that we have a decided distaste for that love of old fashioned colors which would not only dress men and women, but all creation in suits of drab. We were pleased then to see, not only an exhibition of good taste in the architecture, but a vase of flowers on either side of the speaker's desk.

The day of dedication was ushered in with a copious rain which continued without ceasing while the day lasted. Notwithstanding this, the house, standing remote from any town or, even country village, was crowded in every part with an audience whose faces exhibited signs of more than ordinary intelligence. Of course on such occasions many would go merely out of curiosity; but that curiosity which would face such a rain, ought to receive ample gratification.

The meeting was opened by calling Chandler Darlington to the chair, and appointing Edward Webb and Mary P. Wilson Secretaries. Joseph A. Dugdal read portions of Scripture, to which he added "quotations from the poets which Paul quoted from." As we had never read these "Old Poets," we cannot remember the quotations. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston. Oliver Johnson, of New York, made a brief statement of the rise and progress of the present movement. Professor Harvey, of this city, then delivered a discourse on "Progressive Development," and the relations of religion and science. His chief argument was, that there is no true religion without science, and no true science without religion—a position which few will attempt to dispute. His speech was characterized by erudition and eloquence, and was listened to with profound attention. He was followed by Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke for two hours and a half, without wearying his audience—which so long a speech rarely fails in doing. It was a continued stream of profound eloquence, rich of thought, rare in beauty, and sublime in its conception of Deity, and His wonderous creation. Never have we listened to so long a discourse with such an absence of superfluous words. Whatever may be said or thought of Mr. Parker's theological views, all must give him credit for being one of the truly great men of the age. We do not care to comment on the sentiments of his discourse. That it was very far from orthodox to the great portion of evangelical Christendom, we have no doubt. That he is honest, earnest and full of love and hope, we are fully satisfied. His ideas are his own, and however unpalatable or unpopular they may be, we have no right to question his sincerity. Hypocrisy generally takes the popular side.

One of the most agreeable parts of this dedicatory service, was the presence of the Hutchinson Brothers, who discoursed their sweet music at intervals, through the meeting.

The regular "Yearly meetings of Progressive Friends" commenced on Sunday, another rainy day. As before the house was filled to overflowing. We cannot find time, or room, to note all the proceedings in their order. The discussion of almost every subject, which the human mind is capable of originating, or contemplating, is perfectly in order there. It is called a religious body, but their manifestations of religion, is chiefly in "testimonies" on humanitory subjects. War, Slavery and Intemperance, are among the prominent subjects of discussion. The meeting seemed to be unanimously Anti-Slavery although a friend of that "Peculiar" institution would according to the "basis" or platform, have been has fully entitled to a hearing as Oliver Johnson, or William Lloyd Garrison, and that the tolerent spirit manifested, we have no doubt they would, have been treated with the utmost kindness. The perfectly liberal spirit of all present, is the novelty and beauty of the whole affair. It disarms the most violent, as it was proved there in the case of two notorious individuals, —man and wife—from this city, who, in a spirit of monomaninac zeal, with reputation not by any means above suspicion, attempted to disturb the meeting, as they had on two preceding years. A few were for treating them differently, but they were finally, fairly overpowered by kindness, and abandoned all attempts at disturbance.

We were not a little surprised, very agreeably to hear an able report read on amusements, from a committee appointed last year. It was a novelty in a body composed so largely of people of Quaker education. It took grounds in favor of dancing under proper regulations and restrictions, and in favor of the drama! Not, indeed, the drama as now conducted with all its concomitant evils, but the drama purified. It treated the theatre as a natural want of the human mind, and argued, that, under proper regulations, it could be made, not only amusing, but capable of the highest moral instruction.

This position which we take to be true, was sustained by men whose heads were grey with years, and who were clad in the costume of the plainest Friends. It was a moral phenomenon we never expected to witness, and we rejoiced at the dispassionate argument to sustain the sensible position of the report. It met, however with a good deal of opposition, and was recommitted to the committee for further consideration, and to be reported on, at the next yearly meeting.

Another theme elicited much discussion viz: the report on the use of tobacco. It was drawn up by Mrs. Henrietta Johnson of New York, and was strongly against any and all use of the weed. Its arguments were unanswerable; and yet the old chewers and smokers could not let it pass without a fight, and some modification. Its final adoption in a modified form, committed the society to a recommendation against its use. By the way, we noticed on the backs of all the seats the notice: "Persons are requested not to eject tobacco juice in this house." What a comment on American manners, to read such a notice!

But we must close our notice of this novel yearly meeting without telling half we intended about it, or speaking of the highly intellectual and hospitable people we met there. Our readers have, perhaps an idea of the meeting; and the people of that vicinity must be seen to be appreciated. We may speak again of our trip to the country.—*Woman's Advocate.*

The New York Tribune and the Eastern War.

The *New York Tribune* is displeased with our criticism of its course in relation to the Eastern war.

"The *National Era*," it says, "astonished that the *Tribune* should not go for the Allies in the eastern war, and considers our position anomalous, friends as we are to Freedom and enemies of Slavery. Some of the remarks of the *Era* are quite impertinent, such as 'foreign writers who do missionary work for Russia through the columns of the *Tribune*'—there being none such, and never having been. Besides, the *Tribune* is only to be treated in argument as an impersonal representative of certain opinions—as a journal, and not as a collection of individual utterances."

The *National Era* was *not* astonished that the *Tribune* "should not go *for the Allies* in the Eastern War; but it was and is still at a loss to understand why the *Tribune* should "go for" Russia. Why not state our position correctly?

We are sorry that the allusion to the "foreign writers" for the *Tribune*, should have provoked such an ebullition of temper. Our intention was simply to state a fact, which might throw some light on what appeared to us an anomaly. We remembered that that journal a few weeks since, replying to a cotemporary, frankly informed the public concerning the composition of its editorship. "By way of illustrating this subject," it said, "we will state that the staff of editorial writers regularly employed by the *Tribune* consists of some twenty persons, and that the

various articles [on European affairs, the War, &c.—*Ed. Era.*] on European affairs, which the *Courier* attributes to one, have proceeded from six different pens." The *Tribune* having thus spoken unreservedly of its interior management, we did not dream that it would be considered impertinent to allude to its "foreign writers," who constitute a portion of this staff." We do not understand it to deny that much, perhaps the larger portion of its editorials on the Eastern war is prepared by these gentlemen; but the point of the denial is, that they do "missionary work for Russia." Let the people judge between us. If the editorials we refer to are not adapted and intended to bring the Allies and their Cause into disrepute, and create a pro-Russian Public Sentiment, all the world is laboring under a prodigious mistake. But the *Tribune*, we mean that Impersonality which comprehends the entire phalanx of twenty editors, as one and indivisable, leaves no room for doubt—for continuing its reply to our remarks, it says:

"We are not oblivious of the Czar's attack on Hungary: neither are we of Louis Bonaparte's on Rome; and in that respect France is much more to be abhorred than Russia. As for the idea that the English oligarchic Government is impelled or ever was impelled to wage war by any other motive than selfishness, we consider it too preposterous for serious discussion. Russia, in her outward policy, is a more humanizing agent than Britain. English free trade is a blight to all that touches it; while, since Russia has adopted the protective policy, her industrial means have improved to a wonderful degree, and her onward course of civilization is patent to the world. The best thing that could happen to Turkey would be, that Russia would swallow her up. Protected then in her manufactures, she would flourish. As for the danger to Europe from Russian growth, we have already, on repeated occasions, shown how chimerical that notion is. Moreover, as far as the United States have an interest in the controversy at all, it is that France and England united should not attain a position to dictate to the world. We need Russia as a counterpoise to those Powers. Seen through the free trade spectacles of the *Era*, liberty and civilization may depend on the triumph of the Allies; to our judgment, however, they have quite as much to hope from the success of Russia. We trust that in any discussion of these points, which the *Era* may think proper to engage in, it will eschew useless personalities, and courteously address itself to the matters at issue."

This is plain enough. The *Tribune* desires that Russia should triumph, and thinks that the best thing for Turkey would be that Russia should swallow her up.

We will not say that we are shocked that a liberal American Journal should take such a position; for we have ceased, in this age of marvels and monstrosities, to be surprised at anything. Let us then glance at the reasons by which the *Tribune* seeks to vindicate it.

1. "Russia in her outward policy is a more humanizing agent than Britain."

2. "England is for free trade; English Free Trade is a blight to all that touches it: Russia is for Protection—Turkey, swallowed up by Russia, would be 'protected in her manufactures,' and she would flourish."

3. "There is no danger to Europe from Russian growth."

4. England and France may attain "a position to dictate to the world:" "We need Russia as a counterpoise."

The outward policy of Russia may be summed up briefly as follows: "Suppression of Revolutionary Movements; Maintenance of Legitimacy; Supremacy of position in Europe and Asia; Territorial Aggrandizement by diplomacy and Conquest." Can the *Tribune* deny this? Is there a chapter of Russian history, since the era of Peter the Great, which does not confirm the truth of our representation? In its whole career, what scheme of "outward" policy has it devised, what "outward" act has it done, to humanize any portion of the Family of Man?

As to what it has done to degrade and enslave Humanity, let Poland, the Holy Alliance, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, and the indomitable mountaineers of the Caucasus, bear witness.

On the other hand, Britain, badly governed as she was in past times, corrupt and oligarchical as her Administration is now, did not dismember Poland; did sympathize with Hungary; did not aid or abet the subjugation of Italy; has not, at least since the time of Napoleon Bonaparte engaged in any war against liberal opinions or movements; has not labored to maintain Legitimacy or Absolutism; has been anxious to maintain the independence of the various Sovereignties of Europe. Besides, in her immense commerce, she has acted as a great Civilizer. These States, now among the first Powers of Christendom, were once Colonies, the offspring of her "outward policy," which has further shown its humanizing operation in the establishment of the Canadas with free institutions and in planting the same kind of institutions in the Continent of Australia.

It is easy to say that in all these respects she has been actuated by self-interest. Very likely—Governments are not philanthropic agencies—the Government of England doubtless is controlled by a paramount regard to the interest of England, but, in pursuing this interest, it had adopted an "outward policy," which, on the whole, has been humanizing in its tendencies.

What the *Tribune* says in favor of Russia, on the ground of its having rejected Free Trade, will not find many supporters. English Free Trade has not blighted this country. It will puzzle the farmer to comprehend how he is injured by England admitting his breadstuffs to her ports, duty free; and our manufactures will have to study a long time to understand how the market for their wares is to be benefitted, by the closure of the ports of Russia and Turkey against them. It would be a good thing to have the Allies humiliated, because English Free Trade is tending to break down all commercial restriction, and we should hail the triumph of Russia, because her protective system would shut us out from Turkey as well as her own dominions! That is a queer philosophy.

There is no danger to Europe, says the *Tribune*, from Russian growth, but it is important to us to have her as a counterpoise to England and France, which may attain a position, to dictate to the world. No danger from the growth of an Empire, which commands Northern Europe and Asia; has already a population equal to that of France and England combined; has been steadily advancing in territory, wealth, and power, for the last seventy-five years; is recognised as the great bulwark against the spread of Liberal Opinions and the success of Revolutionary Movements; and is now engaged in a war provoked by its determination to usurp the protectorate over Turkey, just as the Turks assumed a protectorate over the Greek Empire, before they saw proper to take actual possession of Constantinople! No danger from the growth of a Power, whose career has been one continued aggression upon Europe!

The notion that England and France may attain a position to dictate to the world, is itself "chimerical." No one who has read the histories of these countries, who comprehends the relations between them, who understands the public sentiment, the institutions, and destines of both, can imagine a permanent alliance between them, to control the affairs of the world. In the present crisis, they are one, for a common danger, a common interest, bind them together. But let the war be terminated by the defeat of Russia, and the imposition of just restraints upon her aggressive tendencies, and they will be but too glad of an opportunity for repairing damage, renewing their energies, relieving themselves of exhausting burdens, to involve themselves in a bootless contest for the supremacy of the world, which even could they accomplish it, would serve only as an apple of discord between them. There can be no joint partners in the dictatorship of the world. Timour could not bear to share the sovreignty of Asia with even a brother Mahometan, and so he carried Bajazet captive in his triumphal march. Let the war be terminated, and England would as soon think of cutting her own throat, as joining France in a crusade against the United States. Our position is such, that it must be the interest of both France and England, especially the latter, always to maintain amicable relations with us, and abstain from any kind of dictation. This talk about danger from England and France we could understand, in General Cass, and his tribe of Alarmists, or the Washington *Union*, and its gang of Propagandists, but it is utterly discordant with the character and position of the *Tribune*.

We cherish no antipathies to any nation—we are not prejudiced against Russia, but her Government is a Despotism, her Institutions are despotic; she is founded on Principles and upholds Doctrines directly antagonistical to the Principles and Ductrines of this Republic. These facts may not be deemed objectionable by the Slavery Propaganda of this country, but they must prevent all true Americans from sympathizing with it. On the other hand, whatever of Free Institutions exists in the Old World, in such a form as to be effective and command respect, finds its home in Old England. Democracy does not exist there as it does here, but it has root, and is growing; it is too strong to be proscribed, potential enough to have secured a Free Press and the Principle of Popular Suffrage. As for any danger to be apprehended from her power, to harbor such a suspicion is both absurd and unmanly: it implies gross ignorance of the most manifest interests of both countries, and a cowardly doubt of the power of our own.—*Nat. Era.*

To Correspondents.

An interesting communication from London, C. W., relating to Mr. Fairfield's begging societies, unavoidably crowded out this week.

"X. Y. Z." of Chatham, will appear in our next.

JACOB JONES' letter is too late for this week's issue; will be given in our next.

"J. H. A.," from Chatham, must learn to write with decency, to pay his postage, and to give his name, before he "will see" us again. 'X.Y.Z.' will compare with him, at least; and what we have said of their demi-god Fairfield we can say again, without fear of successful contradiction.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

☞ Mr. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Travelling Agents.

Michigan—Rev. Elijah Burket.
Indianapolis—Rev. William Douglass.
These two gentlemen are at present our ONLY Travelling Agents in the Western States.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—Z. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young. John Lott. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Coles.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster. John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—Dennis Hill.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer, George Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett. George W. Parker.
Detroit, Michigan—George De Baptist. James Haley.
Harrisburgh, Pa.—Thomas Brown.
Pittsburgh, " Rev. William Webb.
West Chester, " Rev. John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnatti, Ohio—A. R. Green. John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland—R. H. Johnson.

To our Readers West.

Mr. ISAAC D. SHADD, an Agent of this paper, is now on a collecting tour West; he will also receive subscriptions. We hope the patrons of the *Freeman* will do all in their power to facilitate his business, and use their influence among their friends and acquaintances, to increase our list of paying subscribers. That many persons do not like the *Freeman*, we know full well; but many do: so let those that do, be zealous to establish it permanently, and those that do not, cease to injure it, and all will go well. We cannot well afford to do without an organ in this country, at present, for our credit and interests; should it be cried down, as is attempted, the disgrace will not attach to the handful who labour for it, but immeasurably to the one who would "preach, lecture, edit for the blacks," and the people at large, who were so eager to have it got up. The assertions of those interested in their own schemes, at your expense, as to a want of appreciation on your part, as a people, already too true in notable individual instances, will then tend too surely to consign you to an unenviable and subordinate position, as a class, and which can only be averted, or from which you can only be successfully rescued, by a press in your interest, well supported and well supplied with able managers; this latter, from the straightened circumstances under which the *Freeman* came into existence, it has not been able, as yet, to have. Without powerful friends at home, or abroad; opposed to begging, even to prolong its existence; no corps of devoted persons ready and willing, without pay, to make the "welkin' ring" with appeals in its behalf, beyond solicitations for subscriptions, advertising, and jobs; with Editors of the unfortunate sex, who never, in their most ambitious moments, aspired to the drudgery; with this chapter of difficulties at the outset, and attending it, it has had to struggle harder than the interests of any people require, if they too will not put their shoulder to the wheel. But it must not be so; the *Freeman* must not be discontinued, because obnoxious persons have it in charge. You must not be suffered to fall into the error of starving, because you cannot get a "whole loaf" at once.

Arrangements are being made, which it is hoped will secure for the *Freeman* a gentleman Editor—one that *will* see to your interest—with a number of efficient canvassers; by that course, it is hoped, *your* business *will be attended to.* The ladies will be pleased, and assist to sustain it, which they will not do while a *colored* female has the ugly duty to perform; then, it is hoped, that the childish weakness, seen in some quarters, will disappear altogether. Meanwhile, friends, do all you can to make the Agent's tour profitable, and the *Freeman* prosper. We had a severe winter; you all had; "dull times" was at this office, too; but you can keep him away in future, by paying up arrears, getting new names, and organizing tea-meetings among yourselves. Who will take the lead in the latter movement? It is at home; is not begging, as some wiseacres have said; is for your paper, and they have heretofore been patronized by yourselves and a generous public. Those ready to stigmatise it as begging, do not know all they might, and are not of the class who help any good enterprise.

Toronto June the 3 1855
Dear Miss Editor I wihsh hist paper stoped: and you send in your account
James Baker

The above literary curiosity, good readers, will give you an idea of the beauties of newspaper life. This James Baker knows as well as we do, that his account was settled a few days since by himself; he also knows that there have not been any compulsory measures used, to make him take the paper, or to continue it after the said settlement. What he could have intended to accomplish when the bright thought of inflicting such a gem of a "communication" upon your attention struck him, we are at a loss to tell, unless it was to "ape" quite a class of pretenders to gentility, who think it proper to let their paper run into the next year, say one, two or three numbers, or more, for the petty satisfaction of saying, very patronizingly: "I have ——— numbers in this year: I will pay you"—elongation of the shirt collar!—"and stop the paper." Or, as did a live merchant of this City, after receiving papers for nine weeks over his first year, "Certainly, parties can stop a paper when they please, if they pay for the numbers they get."

So you see Mr. A. subscribes for a year, get two or three numbers, and suddenly the thought: "Too many papers now;" probably not more than that one; "do not like the tone; I'll stop it; and if they will not take what I offer, I'll pay nothing." "It is not ultra enough,—or it is too ultra;—or, the colored people should take *our* papers: what do they have to say through a paper? one paper is enough for them; if they must have one, there is Douglass' paper, it is plenty good enough for us: WE should not encourage such things; it is clearly opposition, and I'll not encourage it." "You colored people should not encourage such divisions; should help Douglass: you are all one people; your paper here is an experiment, that you cannot carry out." True, Mr. Speaker, and James Baker's letter is evidence; too much ignorance, yet awhile, for the intelligence available to surmount it, if left to colored men alone; so we do not, though thankful for their names, solicit subscriptions from them *only*—white canvassers are not slow to ask colored men to subscribe to papers they get up, and we follow their example. Brother Baker, going around in his public capacity, as white-washer, or private capacity, as a *preacher*, hears the "gentleman or my lady" in the above strain, and as a clincher to the imputation of indifference, ignorance, &c., couched in "the experiment," indites for us the missive with the formidable sentence—"I wihsh hist paper stoped."

You are quite welcome to stop the paper, Mr. Baker, when we think of the shoe-leather worse than wasted, to remind you of your many promises, to pay the debt you now so snobbishly pretend to be ready to settle, and which, after more than a year, you finally did. James brings to mind Liberia, dirty, little Liberia, "Dahomey," the "National Council," and another "black" nation or two, where tyranny, conceit, ignorance and impudence, are the "upper tendom." How glad we are that we are not there!

☞ Colored Canadians seem to be completely "stirred up" on the Fairfield business and begging; some for and more against. The "True Band" of Amherstburg, set the ball agoing, and it run well to Windsor, where we know the "*two million dollars*" of Mr. Fairfield will not take; but since that, there has been "an uncertain sound." We are glad something has moved you all; it was badly needed!

☞ An OBSERVER says that great quantities of pork, in barrels, are being brought to this City from the Western United States, by steamers to Collingwood, in this Province; thence to Toronto, on the Northern Railroad. It is re-shipped from here for the Eastern United States, and from there finds its way to other markets of the world. One thousand barrels now await transportation. This evidence of our adopted country's growing greatness, must tend to strengthen the attachment so frequently expressed for her by all classes. Canada "is hard to beat" in this world!

☞ The Second Annual Convention of the Prohibitory Liquor Law League was held in London, C. W., May 23rd; although the gathering was small, owing to another meeting in Brantford, an address was read by the President, which is full of hope, in the ultimate adoption of a Prohibitory Law, and other encouraging words. Some good resolutions, which we shall give next week, were adopted. We are sorry that the proceedings, with the notice for the meeting of Friday evening, came too late for last week's paper.

☞ At Galt, on Wednesday, the shop of Mr. William Taylor, Watchmaker, was violently entered and robbed of goods to the amount of £250.

☞ Two fires broke out in Elora, and one in Fergus, last week.

☞ A brakeman, named Powers, was crushed to death, when attempting to get on a train, on the Northern Railroad, May 28th.

☞ A colored man, says the London *Prototype*, named Brown, was drowned while watering a horse in the river, at that place, on the 30th May.

☞ There is a rumour that President Pierce, and family, will visit the Mineral Springs at St. Catharines.

☞ Barnum announces that his Exhibition is to be for white babies, not colored ones. Colored mothers ought to be thankful that they are not to be made liable to the temptation of engaging in the disgusting affair.

☞ Henry A. Wise has been elected Governor of Virginia, by a large majority, over the Know-Nothing candidate.

☞ The principal part of Springfield, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of May.

THE PEOPLE'S RECORD:

This is the name of a neat little monthly, gotten up by Mr. Wm. H. Day, of Cleveland, Ohio, and in the interest of the Colored people. The present paper is an able *expose* of the grievances suffered by a majority of the coloured men West and East, at the hands of the five or six men who do all the talking, trumpeting and dictating. The facts it contains will open the eyes of many who are at a loss to account for the differences among the free colored people of the States, and who attribute to jealousy much of the discontent evident among them, and which has its just grounds in the overreaching assumption, hypocrisy and impertinence of a few recently great men. There is certainly more learning, talent, enterprise and wealth, to be found among that class of the colored people represented by the *Record*, than any other, but unfortunately (?) for their leaders they have never managed to be borne along by the popular current.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN CONNECTICUT: being Special Returns received from every County, as to the Effects of THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW: containing Contributions from the Governor, and upward of fifty Clergymen, Judges, Editors and private Citizens. Edited by Henry S. Clubb, Secretary of the Maine Liquor Law Statistical Society. With Portraits of Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. John Pierpont; and a Map, showing the extent of Prohibition in the United States.

This is an interesting little work, and should be largely circulated. Publishers, Fowlers & Wells, 308, Broadway, N. Y. Price, in muslin cover, 50c.; paper, 25c.

Frederick Douglass Paper.

This paper, which is now in its 8th vol., has been greatly improved in appearance, by an entirely new dress, and other changes, which denote great prosperity. It is ably edited by Messrs. Douglass and Watkins, with "Book Notices," by a Miss Griffiths. Although we cannot accept its position, on Emigration, and a few other questions of importance, still, as we like to hear both sides, we like to see it, and wish it success.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

To the Central Committee at Toronto.

GENTLEMEN:—The people expect you to do your duty. This is an obligation you owe to yourselves and them. You should issue a proclamation for the call of the Convention, to meet at Dawn, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1855. Each Township to be represented according to the population.

Toronto,	3
St. Catharines,	3
Hamilton,	2
Brantford,	1
London,	2
Chatham,	5
Windsor and Amherstburgh,	4

Now, I beg to say to that Committee, with all my mind, to see Mr. Brown, and get the Declaration of Trust, if you have to search all Quebec, with a lighted candle; for in getting that Declaration, all will be safe.

Attend to this immediately.

B***.

Chatham, C. W., June, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

NORWALK, OHIO, *5th May*, 1855.

MISS M. A. SHADD,—I take my pen in hand, to address a few lines to let you know that I am in the Anti-Slavery field, doing all that I can. I lectured last evening at East Norwalk. We had a good time. I got two subscribers for the *Freeman*, and you will please send them to Norwalk, Ohio. There is much complaint, because the paper does not come every week.

J. S. CAMPBELL.

We see by the above that friend Campbell is doing good service in Ohio. We hope hope he may meet with great success. He is known in Canada as an energetic man, and as opposed to every thing injurious to Canadians generally. The friends who complain of irregularity in getting the paper, are assured that it is sent to them regularly.—ED.

For the Provincial Freeman.

LEFROY, May 30th, 1855.

DEAR FREEMAN,—I had hoped to escape the task of contributing to a newspaper, and ever to have remained silent in the humble circumstances to which I and the great mass of the injured race with which I am connected seem to be doomed; but I cannot resist the earnest calls made by members of that race, from time to time, through your columns, for in formation concerning the different localities occupied by your friends.

As far as I can learn, I am the only person in this locality who would be disposed to tolerate an inclination to this task; it therefore devolves upon me as a duty, in the performance of which, your readers will expect nothing more than a simple and unvarnished statement respecting whatever here or hereabouts may be of importance and interest to colored Americans.

You will ask what is Lefroy, ? &c. Lefroy is a small village, built on a spot fifty-two miles from Toronto, by railway, and from one to one and a-half miles from Lake Simcoe. This spot was opened by the woodmen within the last two years. I am informed that Lefroy derives its name from Captain Lefroy, a son-in-law to the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. It is situated on the declivity of a hill at either side of the Northern Railroad, and consist of, as yet, but a very small collection of houses; it is surrounded by wild and luxuriant foliage, at this period of the year, which is the common resort of birds; these birds we find to be cheerful companions: if one awakens here at the breaking of day, his ear is caught by the unbroken chant of hundreds of these wild songsters, and held thus in sweet suspension until the sun has arisen.

The place, at the present time, seems to be in a thriving condition, and the erection of several buildings is contemplated in the ensuing summer and autumn, among which is that of a School-house and place of worship. It is the reception of farm produce for railway traffic, and it offers no small inducement to enterprising pioneers, who have a strong arm and a disposition to endure the hardships of preparing for themselves a home in the "wild woods." Wages are good, and labour greatly in demand, and the future prospect of the place is that of becoming a large and well settled village.

As I have not the slightest impression that the people of Lefroy have the least desire to place colored people where they do not place themselves, I shall use this opportunity to say, that colored men of a free and independent disposition, and who appreciate your motto—"Self-reliance is the true road to Independence,"—who are disposed to lay their hands to that which is respectable for a living, and that only, and who will maintain this disposition at the risk of seeking other quarters for an abode, I think might do well here.

Z. H. M.

For the Provincial Freeman.

TORONTO, May 28th, 1855.

DEAR MISS SHADD,—It is not a little remarkable with what pertinacity the *Colonist*, of this City, and some other respectable journals in this Province, oppose the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. I am surprised at the course of the *Colonist* on this all-important subject, because its proprietors and conductors are gentlemen, I believe, of strictly moral and religious habits, and who cannot be ignorant of the disgusting condition of destitution, debauchery, filthiness, and crime of every kind, too numerous and filthy to mention, produced by the influence of liquor; and yet that respectable journal, the *Colonist*, opposes the honest and sincere efforts of those who are trying to bring about a check to so monstrous an evil, which takes hold on people and carries them from one degree of wickekness to another, until they are brought to a premature grave. It intrudes itself into happy and unsuspecting families, and there leaves its dreadful mark, an appalling sight, to the astonished beholders and lookers on, scattering the members of families in every direction: some to the Penitentiary, some to the Lunatic Asylum, and others to a premature grave, &c. Yet the *Colonist*, and its coadjutors, offer no other remedy in the place of that which they so strenuously oppose. Surely they will or must admit some remedy is absolutely necessary; what makes the matter worse, it is making inroads among the females! and we need not go out of this City to establish the terrible fact. A few days ago, while I was standing near the corner of one of the streets, a few minutes, speaking with a friend, a man passed, so overloaded with the accursed thing, that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could keep on his feet; that is bad enough thought I; but he had not got out of sight, however, before a very respectably dressed woman (but I cannot say as much with regard to her appearance, for she was in a similar condition to that of the man who had just passed, reeling and tottering,) passed the same corner, going in another direction. Such cases are to be met with every day, in this City, to a large extent, Sunday not excepted. Married women, while their husbands are at work, leave their homes and children to the mercy of fire or any other accident that might befall them, while they are taking down the intoxicating draught. I know of one woman, at least, who, when she returned home from one of those sprees, as they are called, found her child dead or nearly so. In view of those evils, does it not behoove every man and woman, who has a particle of humanity, to use their influence to destroy the evil? I verily believe that the feeling in this Province, in favour of the liquor law, is extensive enough to compel our legislators to pass it, and those who will oppose it, must be remembered at the polls. They tell us about taking away the liberty of the subject. To what subterfuges people will resort to maintain an evil that is destroying their fellow-creatures all around them. Why, upon the same principle, it might be objected, with equal propriety, to the various regulations, made from time to time, in towns, cities, and other localities, for the preservation of health; for instance, we have a Board of Health, and City Inspectors, whose mandates are frequently oppressive and unnecessary, yet they must be obeyed, or we suffer the penalty of disobedience thereto. They are armed with power to invade our most private premises, without let or hindrance; they have power to compel people to drain or fill their lots, as the cases may require, all on the plea of preserving health. People are compelled, if they build on their own lots, in certain limits, to build certain kind of houses, or none at all. In fact, the various laws and regulations which are in existence, for the preservation of health and good neighbourhood, are too numerous to mention, all of which interfere with the liberty of the subject, as much as any liquor law that could be passed: yet that hue-and-cry has been reserved to be raised to sustain one of the most destructive evils to health and human life that ever a land was burdened with. The evils growing out of the use of liquor are so plain to every body, at all times, that it would be ridiculous to undertake to prove their existence; it would be like undertaking to prove that there are sun, moon, and stars in the the firmament, which no sane person disputes. All then that is necessary for the friends of the liquor law to do, is to force their suit, and the law they can and must have.

TEMPERANCE.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. VIII.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30th, 1855.

Colonization Meeting—Rev. Theo. Parker's Lecture—Governor Pollock's Visit to the Colored Schools.

Touching the Anti-Slavery cause, the present week has been one of uncommon interest. On Tuesday evening, a Colonization Meeting, presided over by the Governor of this State, came off at the Concert Hall; also, on the same evening, the Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, Mass., for the first time, in Philadelphia, addressed a large audience, on the subject of slavery, at the Sansom Hall. Of the former meeting, it would be useless, in my opinion, to waste words in attempting to give a report thereof; at any rate, I feel no disposition so to do, except to briefly remark, respecting Africa, the prosperity of Liberia, and the hand of the Good Lord in the work sought to be accomplished through the agency of the Colonizationist; the usual degree of sophistry, subterfuge, and hypocrisy, which has heretofore invariably characterized the arguments of its advocates were advanced on the present occasion.

As specious and sanctimonious as the agents and speakers rendered themselves, in seeking to promote their *vile schemes*, there is good reason for believing that in this instance, at least, but little capital was made, notwithstanding the Governor's participation.

With regard to the Anti-Slavery Meeting, the arguments used by Mr. P., in showing up the stupendous iniquities of this government, in sustaining slavery, perhaps were never made more convincing to a Philadelphia audience. The aggressions of the South, one after another, were exposed and condemned, without the slightest apology, as was the pusillanimous practice of the North, in tamely submitting, when it had been in their power, as well as duty, to resist.

The trifling proportion that the South had added (the increase of slaves and wholesale aggressions excepted) to the population, wealth, education, science, great men, &c., contrasted with the rapid progress of the North, were not proven by mere words, but demonstrated by figures and facts, which at once bid defiance, doubtless, to all objections, except the incorrigible.

Notwithstanding the low state of morals, lack of enterprise, and unparralleled despotism controling the South, Mr. P. showed conclusively that the legislation of the nation, United States judges, ministers filling important posts abroad, &c., had always been left to the dictation of the slaveholding power. But least in my attempt to speak favourably of Mr. P.'s admirable lecture, I should detract therefrom, I will conclude my remarks on the subject by briefly alluding to a "secret" which he divulged, relating to certain resolutions adopted by a party of Bostonians, touching the Missouri outrages: "*An Appeal* from New England Settlers," in Kansas, he said, had reached Boston, for rifles to defend themselves with, at the coming election (which was to take place on the very day of Mr. P.'s lecture), and had been responded to liberally. Several hundreds of Sharp's rifles had been "boxed up and labelled, books," and forwarded for the use for which they were needed. The election has passed, and great outrages have been repeated, as every mail informs us; but of what use the rifles have been, I have no knowledge; they may not be unavailing, nevertheless.

Governor Pollock's Visit to the Colored Schools.—On the 24th inst., Governor Pollock, of this State, graced the colored schools with a visit, having been paying the same compliment to the white schools, for the last ten days previous. At the high school, taught by Professor Reason and Miss Mapps, he was addressed by a talented pupil by the name of Jacob C. White, Jun., in the following language:—

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,—We have not been ignorant of the fact that your excellency has been visiting the Educational and other useful institutions of our city, and have not failed to ask ourselves as we read the various reports in the papers, "will the Governor visit our School?" We know that the chance to see you in our capacity of scholars, was not so good as might be under a different state of things in society around —for you see us, sir, a little family by ourselves, set off from the other youth of this great Commonwealth, and in this fact we are constantly reminded that Pennsylvania does not yet acknowledge the common brotherhood of her children. We are glad, therefore, that in the midst of your numerous engagements, your Excellency has given us an opportunity to present ourselves before you, that you may see that though not recognized in the political arrangements of the Commonwealth, we are nevertheless preparing ourselves usefully for a future day, when citizenship in our country will be based on manhood and not on color. We do not forget the noble sentiments uttered by you previous to your election on the subject of Common School Education; nor are we unmindful of the benevolence of those individuals through whom this insitution now exists. We believe that notwithstanding the restriction imposed upon us in the various avenues of life, we may yet by means of this and other schools, by aid of the mechanic arts and agriculture, and the strength of upright characters and a love for the right—make ourselves useful—worthy of respected citizens in this country of our birth and affection. And in welcoming the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to witness our feeble endeavours, we do it the more cheerfully because we see in you one who believes in the duty of impartial education—because it gives us opportunity to prove to you that we may advance without an alienation from the land of our nativity, and because you permit us to express in your hearing our hope, that as Governor of Pennsylvania, you will support and defend, though approached by the humblest individual, its glorious motto—"Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

In reply to the address, the Governor arose and said, that he had been busily engaged for the last ten days in visiting the public schools of the City, and had been highly delighted and gratified with the cordiality with which he had been received, as well as with the prosperity of the schools; but in no school had he found so much gratification and pleasure, as on the present occasion. He continued to address the scholars at some length, counselling them to get knowledge; to cultivate the love of morality, christianity, &c., which was all very good. But of our rights, of which we have been so long robbed, and have suffered so severely in consequence thereof, he said nothing. Of course he could not have forgotton the fact, as the address of the pupil so justly made allusion to it. Well, I suppose we must be thankful for small favours, as I believe he is the first Governor of Pennsylvania who has ever condescended to visit a colored school, in connection with visiting the popular schools of the "*approved classes.*"

At Miss S. M. Douglass' school, the Governor was welcomed by a few pertinent remarks from the teacher, which was courteously replied to by the Governor. The third class read a piece very beautifully, after which, the visitors retired. I should have stated also, that in the high school very creditable exercises were performed by the first classes of males and females. Of the other colored schools, I am not able to report, as I had not the privilege of being on hand.

W. S.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Africa."

Important News from the Seat of War.

HALIFAX, June 6.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at 4 o'clock this evening with one week's later news. She was off the harbour yesterday, but was unable to enter on account of a thick fog. Her news is of a highly interesting character, and commercially highly important.

Austria has proposed that the conference meet again at Vienna.

The English and French ambassadors had not given a reply.

The meeting is with a view to arrange the 3rd point.

Austria also insists that the German States shall specify distinctly the line of conduct each intends to pursue.

General Pelissier is very popular. It is surmised he will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with his Turks, if the French will support his advance.

The allied forces in the Crimea are now 200,000 men, viz.: 120,000 French, 30,000 British, 40,000 Turks, 11,000 Sardinians.

The army in the Crimea is now well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries of life, but some fever and cholera prevailed.

On May the 10th, a severe combat took place during the night along the right attack. The affair lasted an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under the cover of their batteries. Loss considerable on both sides. Night attacks also made of Telegraph line, on the nights of the 11th and 12th by the Russians. On both occasions they were gallantly repulsed.

The attacks of the Russians were spiritedly continued up to the 22nd. On the 25th the French occupied the large place between the central bastions and the sea shore, where the enemy would collect large forces.

The English cruisers in the Baltic had brought several prizes to Elsinore.

The Russian government had ordered the ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, with the exception of 8 liners.

All the fortified harbours in Finland are to be placed in a state of siege.

The mortality in the Austrian army in Galatia continued great. 15,000 had died.

The Austrian proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

Great Britain.

Parliament has expressed its determination to aid the Queen in the prosecution of the war, until a safe and honourable peace is obtained.

The Queen visits France on August 16th.

Spain.

A conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered in Saragossa.

United States.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor has vetoted the bill making a grant of a million and a-half of dollars to the Western Railroad Company.

The Senate rejected the bill abolishing capital punishment.

The new liquor law went into effect on the 20th inst. Unusual activity was dis-

played by the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, in despatching demijohns and mysterious packages to all parts of the city and suburbs.

The Personal Liberty bill, which is intended to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, was passed by the House on the 17th inst. It provides that "No justice of the peace, sheriff, constable or jailor shall arrest or detain, or aid in arresting or detaining, any person for the reason that he is detained as a fugitive slave, under the penalty of imprisonment and a fine. Also, that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued by all courts of record, judges of probate, and, in some cases, justice of the peace; and, instead of the proceedings authorized by the act of 1850, substitutes a trial by jury, and that no confessions, admissions, or declarations of the alleged fugitive against himself, shall be given in evidence, and that the jury shall have the right to return a general verdict. It also deprives any attorney of Massachusetts, who shall act for a slave claimaint, of the right to practise in Massachusetts Courts of law." The bill then passed finally, yeas 229, nays 43. It had previously passed the Senate.

Gov. Gardner votoed the Bill as unconstitutional. Whereupon the Senate sanctioned the Bill over the veto by a vote of 32 to 3, and the House by a vote of three to one.

OHIO.—A public meeting relative to the late outrages in Kansas, was held in Cleveland, on the 12th. The resolutions were reported by Judge Spaulding, formerly of the Supreme Court. The following were the most important:—

Resolved, That we feel constrained to admit that a crisis is rapidly approaching in the affairs of our country, when conduct will be more efficacious than speech, when daring deeds will take the place of "vaunting words." But we venture to enunciate as the sense of this meeting, and as we believe the sense of a large majority of the voters of the State of Ohio, the following plain propositions: 1. Slavery must be interdicted in Kansas and Nebraska. 2. No more slave territory shall be acquired. 3. No slave State shall henceforth be admitted into the National Confederacy. 4. The Fugitive Slave Law must be totally repealed. 5. Slavery must be abolished wherever it now exists by force or sanction of Congressional law. 6. The "Free Soil" of our State must be made to possess the efficacy of striking the manacles from off the limbs of every human being who is so fortunate as to plant his foot thereon.

Resolved, That we deprecate a dissolution of the Union if it can be preserved without doing despite to the Declaration of Independence: but if we can only perpetuate the American Confederacy of States by perpetuating and perpetually extending the curse of negro slavery, and by violating national compacts and the true principles of pupular sovereignty, then the Union will not be worth preserving.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 22.

Sudden Death of a Slaveholder—Twenty-Nine Slaves Emancipated.

Over a year since, Mr. Elijah Willis, of Williston, Barnwell District, South Carolina, came to this city and executed, in the office of Joliffe & Gitchell, a will, bequeathing to his wife and her heirs and assignees all his property, real and personal, to the value of £150,000, consisting of two plantations well stocked, and from forty to fifty negroes. His wife, Mary Amy Turner, and children, six in number, are mulattoes, and were held by Willis as slaves. Mr. Willis agreed with Messrs. A. H. Ernst, Edward Harwood and John Joliffe, whom he made his executors, that they should be manumitted, and that the executors might dispose of the remainder of the slaves, at his death, as they deemed best. Mr Willis returned to his plantation.

Yesterday morning, he arrived from the South, on the *Jacob Strader*, with his wife, her mother and the six children. After securing a back to convey the family up to the Dumas House, Mr. Willis, with a daughter held by each hand, approached the carriage and was in the act of stepping in, when he was seized with a palpitation of the heart, to which he was subject, and, falling backwards, expired in about five minutes. Coroner Menzies held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Willis was about 60 years of age, a very respectable old gentleman, and has been married to Mary Amy about thirteen years, and always manifested towards her and the children a warm affection.

He has been in bad health several years, and his relatives, who reside in the Barnwell District, have frequently importuned him to give up his business and travel with his family. He left home about four weeks ago, not, as they supposed, to make said trip, but to come to this State, free his family from slavery, and provide them with comfortable houses on free soil. Having done this, it was his intention to return to South Carolina, settle up his affairs, and live the remainder of his life free from all care and anxiety. Bad health for several years was an additional inducement for him to pursue this course.

The remains of Mr. Willis accompained by the family, were taken to the Dumas House. The family appears to be deeply afflicted by Mr. Willis's sudden death. They are kindly cared for. His last will is in the possession of Flamen Ball, Esq., counsel for the wife of Willis, who will attend to her business, and see that she obtains that bequeathed to her. The funeral of Mr. Willis will take place to-day.

Those who affect to believe that the abolition of slavery would lead to universal amalgamation at the North will please make a note of the above case.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, May 22.

On the 23rd of February, 1854, a fine-looking, corpulent gentleman, apparently about 60 years of age, came to this city in search of Dr. Brisbane, from whom he wished advice as to the proper course to pursue to effectuate the manumission of a number of his slaves. Not readily finding Dr. Brisbane, he obtained the advice of John Joliffe, Esq., and had duplicate wills drawn up. One of these he took with him, and the other he deposited with Mr. Joliffe, to be used if he should die suddenly, and the will in his possession he accidentally or purposely destroyed. He stated that one of his brothers had died very suddenly, and that he himself, being subject to palpitation of the heart, was liable to be summoned to another world at a moment's notice.

Elijah Willis—that was his name—staid only a few days in Cincinnati, but his bright benevolent countenance and manly frankness were not soon forgotten by those whom circumstances had thrown into contact with him.

Returning home, he drew up a complete inventory of all his property, and, making two of his neighbours his confidants, he deposited this inventory with them, to be used in case of his sudden death, at the same time making them pledge themselves not to make it public previously.

He was largely engaged in the lumber business, and raised no crops except what were necessary for the support of the twenty-nine full-grown slaves, and the numerous slave children that he owned. The lumber got out by the slaves was rafted down the Edisto river. In this business Mr. Willis had amassed a large estate. He was noted for the kindness with which he treated his slaves, who were never driven with the whip, nor shut out by a lock from the stores of provisions. They ate, in the kitchen part, of the same food that Mr. Willis ate in the parlour.

A number of the relatives of Mr. Willis, who are all in comfortable circumstances, lived near him, but seldom visited his residence. His housekeeper was a dark, but very shrewd mulatto woman, whom he purchased, with her mother, brother and sister, about thirteen years ago. This housekeeper's name was Mary Amy Elmore Turner. Her Father, who was owned by another master had deserted her mother, and for this was sold to a cotton planter in Alabama.

Amy, as the housekeeper was ordinarily called by Mr. Willis, while the slave of a former master, a Mr. Kirtland, had a colored husband, by whom she had three children before he went South.

This woman, by her faithfulness and shrewdness, soon acquired great influence over Mr. Willis, by whom she had three children. She watchfully superintended his domestic affairs, attended to the wants of the slaves, and advised as to business.

Mr. Willis, feeling concerned for the future welfare of his children, and urged thereto by Amy, at last determined to free her, her mother, her six children, her brother and her sister. When he came to Cincinnati, one year ago, and had his will written, it was to carry out this intent.

After his return home, he arranged all his business as rapidly as possible, and, taking notes for outstanding debts due him, made preparations for disposing of his entire estate and moving to Ohio, where he proposed to locate on a farm, with Amy, her mother and the children. Finding that the expense of bringing Amy's brother and sister and their families would be considerable, and that there might be some difficulty in at once securing a home, Mr. Willis concluded, finally, to come North with Amy, her mother and the children, and having secured for them a residence, return to close up the business and bring the others.

On last Tuesday week, they left home, as thus proposed. On reaching Louisville, they got on board the steamer *Jacob Strader*, and reached here at six o'clock on yesterday morning. Soon after the boat touched the wharf, Mr. Willis and his company went on shore, and he called a carriage, when, just as he went to reach one of the small children into it, he breathed heavily. Amy asked him if he had another attack of palpitation of the heart. He nodded affirmatively, gave two or three heavy breathings, and then fell dead. Just at that moment, some one asked where they came from; Amy's mother did not answer, and was threatened with being kicked into the river. Some one urged Amy to go on board the boat again, and she refused. By the advice of a friend, she at once secured the money (about $350) in Mr. W.'s possession, notes and due-bills amounting to three or four thousand dollars, a gold watch and other valuables. She was taken, with the trunks and the body of Mr. Willis, to the Dumas House.

Dr. Menzies being called in, held an inquest, when a verdict was returned in accordance with these facts.

Mr Ball, of the legal firm of Chase & Ball, being called in, the will of Mr. Willis found on him was opened and read, when it was found that he had willed his entire estate to Amy and her children, and had appointed John Joliffe, A. H. Ernst and Edward Harwood as executors. This will is a duplicate of that left in the care of Mr. Joliffe, which has not yet been opened. If the property is obtained, each of these colored children will have a fortune of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The body of Mr. Willis will be buried to-day. The executors of the will are all residents of this city.

Provincial.

BILLS.

The following, among other Bills, were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, on the Prorogation of Parliament, May 30.

To amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada.

To amend the act relating to line fences and water courses in Upper Canada.

To incorporate the Peterboro' and Chaudiere Lake Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Oakville and Arthur Railroad Company.

To prevent furious driving on certain highways in Lower Canada.

To make further provision for the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

To repeal the Act of last session, cap. 189, and to regulate travelling on public highways in Upper Canada.

To amend the Act and ordinance concerning the civil erection of parishes, and the building and reparing of churches, parsonage houses and churchyards.

To amend the criminal law of this Province.

To incorporate the Otter Creek Navigation Company.

To establish a college in Hamilton.

To amend the law relating to the custody of infants.

To amend the Act for the erection of the Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto.

To remove doubts as to the true application of the Act to provide for the recovery of certain rates and taxes, intended to be imposed by certain by-laws of the late District or County Courts in Upper Canada.

To amend the Act to provide for the payment of jurors in Upper Canada, by providing that a city included within a county, for judicial purposes, shall pay a fair proportion of the sum required for the payment of jurors in such city.

To enable creditors to attach the effects of debtors before judgment, in cases under £10.

To amend the Act amending the Act granting a civil list to her majesty, by increasing the salaries of certain judicial functionaries and other officers therein mentioned, and to fix those of certain other public officers.

To amend the Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for supplying certain towns and villages with gas and water.

To extend the jurisdiction of division courts in Upper Canada.

To establish a registry office in and for each electoral city in Lower Canada.

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and to extend the Legislative Franchise of this Province.

To Incorporate the St. Clair, Chatham and Rondeau Railway Company.

To amend the act of incorporation of the Port Burwell Harbour Company.

To regulate the proceedings enforcing licitations, and to give them the effect of sheriff's sales.

To provide temporarily for the payment of Petty Jurors in Lower Canada, and to make better provisions for the payment of certain judicial officers in that part of the Province.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Railway Co., and other purposes.

For granting to her majesty certain sums of money, required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government for the year 1855, and other expenses connected with the public services.

CROWN LANDS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 7th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Lambton, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent, ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esquire, at Port Sarnia:

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE.

3rd Con. 17, 5s.,
5th " E half 17, W half 17, 3s. 9d. each,
9th " 10, 3s. 9d.,
11th " 10, 3s. 9d.

DAWN.

6th " W half 12, 6s. 3d.

ENNISKILLEN.

1st " 6, 16, 6s. 3d., 23, 3s. 9d.,
2d " 25, 3s. 9d.,
3d " W half 6, 5s., 23, 3s. 9d.,
4th " 25, 3s. 9d.,
5th " 16, 5s.,
6th " 4, 6s. 6d.,
8th " 11, 6s. 6d.,
9th " 23, 3s. 9d.,
10th " 25, 3s. 9d.,
11th " 6, 8s.,
12th " 19, 7s. 6d.,
13th " 29, 3s. 9d.

EUPHEMIA.

2d " W half 27, 7s. 6d.,
9th " 31, 10s.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 11th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Grey, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck:

TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD.

7th Con. 2, 4, 10, 8s. 6d. each,
9th " 2, 4, 8s. each,
11th " 2, 4, 8s. each.

EUPHRASIA.

2d Con. 2, 8s. 4, 10, 8s. 6d. each,
3d " 16, 8s.,
4th " 2, 4, 8s. 6d. each,
12th " 10, 8s., 17, 8s. 6d.

ST. VINCENT.

12th " 28, 8s.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 11th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Kent, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent, JOHN E. BROOKE, Esquire, at Chatham:

TOWNSHIP OF ZONE.

3d Con. E half 15, W half 15, 7s. 6d. each,
5th " E half 15, W half 15, 7s. 6d. each,
7th " E half 15, 10s.

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅜	1	1	....	21⅜
0	1½	....	2⅛	1	2	....	23⅛
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅜	1	4	....	26⅜
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅛
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅜	1	8	....	33⅛
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅛
0	8	....	13½	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅜	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅜	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18½	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅛	5	0	....	1 00

Extraordinary Premiums to Agents

For procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
IN PERHAM'S GREAT
100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,
J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF
Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, JR,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!
The Tickets are only $1 Each,
And each Ticket admits Four Persons to **Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York,**

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth $16,000
1 Loan of Cash, - - - - - 5,000
1 do. do. - - - - - 2,000
1 do. do. - - - - - 1,000
2 do. do. $500 each - 1,000
10 do. do. $100 each - - 1,000
Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale, - - 1,500
5 Rosewood Pianos, $500 each, - 2,500
5 do. do. $300 each, - 1,500
The Great Mirror of N. E. Scenery, 22,000
3 Splendid Carriages, $225 each, - 675
10 Gold Watches, $100 each, - 1,000
40 do. do. $50 each, - - 2,000
100 Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each, 500
5,000 Gold Pens, $3 each, - - - 15,000
&c., &c., &c.

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to
JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

Died,

In this City, on Thursday, May 31st, of bilious cholic, Mr. Matthew N. Teagle, aged 45 years.

New Advertisements.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns and Villiages, that he has just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on his own account, in the premises a few doors west of Mr. William Barr's store, where he will always be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A few of Seth Thomas' very superior Clocks on hand, and a variety of Jewelry of all kinds, for sale at moderate profits. All articles sold by D. T. W. warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, May 26th, 1855. 12vli

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchae of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)
J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L.I.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.
Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2 i

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

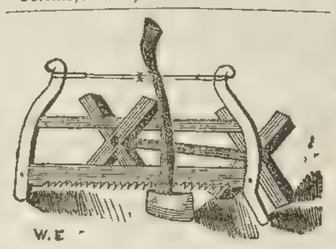
NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, AXES ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the RT. REV. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.
2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.
3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.
4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.
5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.
6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment,

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.
☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.
Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.
September, 1854. 26

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do, Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, gunstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gyps un ground or unground, rock salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, furs and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Advertisements.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings.

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures, and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

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A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street*.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-1t

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (71).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (51), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each] 9 [221], 10 to 11 inc [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15]
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46]. 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

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ORGAN OF THE

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☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and moreover, as the friends of the compassional characteristics and claims of the latter, we pledge ourselves to employ our power in our respective capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens, also. To promote, thereby, harmony and to cultivate a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, who will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of the country against the unjust, malicious, rebellious, and designs of many in the United States and this country who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counseling the former to look "*God passage*" out of labor, to the disgust and, perhaps, opposition of the latter, and thereby to create sectional animosities or to look from the West, the same from the South, in order to rebel against the sons of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain; to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and both. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME II. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855. { NUMBER

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery; Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right of as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

ROBERT OF LINCOLN.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Merrily swinging on briar and weed,
Near to the nest of his little dame,
Over the mountain-side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name;
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Snug and safe is that nest of ours,
Hidden among the summer flowers.
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln is gaily drest,
Wearing a bright black wedding coat;
White are his shoulders and white his crest,
Hear him call in his merry note,—
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Look what a nice new coat is mine,
Sure there never was a bird so fine.
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln's Quaker wife,
Pretty and quiet, with plain brown wings,
Passing at home a patient life,
Broods in the grass while her husband sings
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Brood, kind creature; you need not fear
Thieves and robbers while I am here.
Chee, chee, chee.

Modest and shy as a nun is she;
One weak chirp is her only note.
Braggart and prince of braggarts is he,
Pouring boasts from his little throat,—
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Never was I afraid of man;
Catch me, cowardly knaves if you can.
Chee, chee, chee.

Six white eggs on a bed of hay,
Flecked with purple, a pretty sight!
There as the mother sits all day
Robert is singing with all his might
Bob-o'-link, Bob o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Nice good wife that never goes out,
Keeping house while I frolic about.
Chee, chee, chee.

Soon as the little ones chip the shell
Six wide mouths are open for food;
Robert of Lincoln bestirs him well,
Gathering seeds for the hungry brood.
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink spank, spink;
This new life is likely to be
Hard for a young fellow like me.
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln at length is made
Sober with work and silent with care;
Off is his holiday garment laid,
Half forgotten that merry air,
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
Nobody knows but my mate and I
Where our nest and our nestlings lie.
Chee, chee, chee.

Summer wanes; the children are grown;
Fun and frolic no more he knows;
Robert of Lincoln's a humdrum crone;
Off he flies, and we sing, as he goes
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link,
Spink, spank, spink;
When you can pipe that merry old strain,
Robert of Lincoln come back again.
Chee, chee, chee.

Miscellaneous.

Influence of the Moon.

cognizable by its influence on a body and nervous system enfeebled by disease; in the same manner that some ailments portend wet weather by increased pain. Persons of delicate nervous temperament, when the weather is foggy, and the atmosphere oppressed with moisture, often aver that they become more cheerful when the tide is high. On the other hand, the clear-minded Olbers, in a lecture on this subject, stated that in a prolonged and extensive medical practice, he had never perceived the slightest variation in any way connected with the moon. Even lunacy, which derives its very name from our satellite, has of late years (in its original sense of a mania dependent upon or caused by certain lunar phases) been pronounced a fallacy, an utterly unfounded superstition.

The lunar influence on vegetable economy, is another interesting branch of inquiry, in which some progress has been made of late years. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the moon exerts an influence on the growth of plants. There are certain nights called by farmers "growing nights." from the great progress perceived in the growth of vegetables. This is particularly perceptible in such rapidly increasing plants as peas, cucumbers, and Indian corn. It is well-known that all fruits ripen sooner when exposed to the full lunar effulgence, than when deprived of it. A gentleman who was engaged for thirty years in cutting timber in Demerara and the neighboring shores of the American continent, published a paper in the Annals of Philosophy, in which it is stated that trees cut in the full of the moon, are inferior to those felled at its opposite phase, because they are much sooner attacked by worms, are more liable to rot, and will split spontaneously at certain periods after their fall. The writer of the article in the *Review* was informed by an intelligent farmer, that he had often noticed, while peeling oak bark for the tanneries, that at some parts of the month this was very difficult, at others comparatively easy. This he was inclined to refer to the action of the moon on the sap. Dupois, in his "Travels in Terra Firma," tells us that the planters of equatorial South America pay strict regard to the position of the moon, in sowing and reaping their crops.

Equally curious are the lunar influences on the animal economy. It is well authenticated, that if the flesh of an animal lately killed be exposed to the light of the full moon, at certain seasons, in a few hours it will be a mass of corruption; while another piece of the same animal, deposited near, but protected from the rays, will remain perfectly sound. The American Indian, it is said, always shields his game from the moon's effulgence.

The moon has also something to do with those internal convulsions which make our earth tremble under us, and sometimes swallow cities in their mighty throes. This idea has been entertained for more than a century, but it is only within the last year that the facts has been satisfactory established, by the researches of a French savant, M. Alexis Perry, who has shown that earthquakes are more frequent when the moon is at or near its perigee, but diminish when towards its apogee.

From this rapid survey of the present state of our knowledge concerning lunar influences it is evident that there is yet much to be learned on this subject, as well as some things to be unlearned. The field of inquiry is a broad and interesting one, and will doubtless receive the measure of attention to which it is entitled.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Summer Beverages.

As the warm season is near at hand, when our appetites will naturally require some beverage that is satisfying and agreeable when athirst, I wish to give to the farming readers of the *Cultivator* a few recipes for making healthful, cheap and agreeable drinks for the summer season, which I know from experience to be excellent for the purpose. The first is known by the name of seidlitz powders; these powders are absolutely invaluable; they are excellent for all derangements of the bowels, liver, kidneys, costiveness, &c., and if the people would use them generally, they would contribute largely to their general health. They are sold at a very high price in the drugshops, and are frequently so old as to be nearly worthless; therefore, it is essential that we should all know how to make them at first cost, which is trifling. The following is a recipe for making one powder, and any number can be made by the same rule: Rochelle salts, 2 drachms; carb. soda, 2 scruples; tartaric acid, 35 grains. Dissolve the salts and soda together in one glass, then dissolve the acid in another glass, throw them together, and drink during the effervescence. To those who have no scales for weighing such small quantities, I will say, that one teaspoonful of the salts will answer for two drachms and a half; a teaspoonful for two scruples of soda, and about a quarter of a teaspoonful for thirty-five grains of acid.

The next in order is, what I shall call a medicated lemonade, which is certainly a very agreeable and healthy beverage for the summer season; it is made as follows: White sugar, one pound; tartaric acid a quarter of an ounce; essence of lemon, thirty drops; water, three quarts. Mix any quantity, for more or less can be made by the same rule. There are some who prefer white sugar, but I like brown nearly as well. Thus can a lemonade be manufactured without the use of lemons, which in my estimation is far superior to that made from fruits, without much trouble or expense.

I will close this communication by giving a few receipts for making beer. First, white spruce beer, which is made as follows: three pounds of loaf-sugar, four gallons of water, one ounce of ground ginger, a little lemon-peel, and enough of essence of spruce to give it a flavor; add a cup of good yeast, and when fermented, bottle it close. This is a delightful beverage. Second, imperial ginger beer, which is made as follows: cream of tartar, one pound, ginger, two ounces, white sugar, seven pounds, essence of lemon, one drachm, water six gallons, yeast half a pint; bottle and tie the cork down.

I forgot to say in its proper place, that in drinking seidlitz powders, they would be made more palatable by putting a spoonful of brown sugar into the glass with the salts and soda before pouring the acid on it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Root Crops.

Carrots—Sugar Beets.

If the analysis of carrots, given in the last number be remembered, the inference is an easy one, that carrots must be valuable as food for animals. Well conducted experiments have demonstrated carrots to be far superior to turnips and ruta bagas, as food for milch cows. Cows should not be fed wholly on carrots, nor indeed on any one thing unless it be grass or some green crop; but in the winter season, cows require something more succulent than dry hay or fodder. If the carrots be cut with a machine for the purpose, and corn meal or wheat bran sprinkled over them, cows will milk well on them, and the butter will be of a good color; neither does it impart any nauseous flavor to the milk.

Carrots are used now in our cities for horses, particularly, horses that are well cared for; the circus men who generally have fine horses, understand this, and they are willing to pay 40 to 50 cents per bushel for them. It is a great mistake to suppose that animals do not require food with innutritious material in it, or a substance that cannot be converted into blood. There are organs adapted to carry off the execrementitious matter, and if there is no such matter in the food, they must become debilitated for want of exercise.

But this is not all, the adaptation of succulent food to the stomach of the herbivora need not be dwelt on, all experience proves the necessity. Cows will give more milk when fed on good grass, than when fed on dry hay, though they may have a stream of water running through their stables from which to slake their thirst, yet we cannot tell that the hay has lost any chemical substance, which the grass contained except the water.

Sugar beets, probably rank next to carrots in value, and should be planted at the present time, if not already in the ground. They may be planted in a similar manner, and my description for planting carrots, will apply equally well to sugar beets. Sugar beets require less labor than carrots, as they grow more rapidly at the start, the leaves getting above the weeds can be easily hoed, besides they should not stand so close in the row. Carrots are usually weeded by hand two or three times, and then thinned out so as to stand 4 to 6 inches apart; beets should be a foot apart at least. Between the rows the cultivator, with a hind tooth knocked out, should be frequently passed: and for carrots, I have known a subsoil plow to be used with great success. The plow is run within 3 or 4 inches of the carrots on each side of the row, thus making the soil loose and mellow for any required depth, say one foot or 18 inches, without disturbing the surface of the ground. When it rains the water easily sinks in this mellow soil, and readily permeates the undisturbed portion where the carrots are growing. In this way, they stand the drouth much better than they would with a mere surface cultivation. The seed both of carrots and sugar beets should be soaked before planting; some recommend mixing a few radish seeds with the carrots in order to mark the rows and thus enable the farmer to destroy the weeds before they have had time to overshadow the carrot plants.—*Olive Branch.*

To Make Friction Soap.—Take 5 pounds of brown soap and 10 pounds of fine sand. Heat them well together over a slow fire; add whatever kind of scent and coloring that you desire; and while this is yet warm, make it up into quarter pound cakes, and it will readily sell for ten cents a cake. It is an excellent article for the toilet, and all kinds of washing, clothes excepted. It will cure skin diseases of every description.—*Marion (Ind.) Republican.*

Tea Hair Wash.—An infusion of tea, when not too strong, is said to be very useful in preventing the hair falling off. The best plan is to pour boiling water on to the leaves after they have been used for a meal. In ten or twelve hours it may be drawn off, and placed in a bottle for use as required. A table-spoonful of any perfumed spirits may be added to every half pint of the wash. It should be applied to the scalp with a piece of sponge, or a very soft brush.

Valuable Medical Discovery.—A few days since an Irishman upon one of our wharves was obliged to suspend work in consequence of being afflicted with an ulcerated sore throat. His employers, pitying his sufferings, sent him a jar of nice current jelley; and to their great surprise he resumed his labours on the following morning with his throat and head completely enveloped with bandages *highly discolored*. Upon being questioned as to his health and peculiar appearance, Pat replied: "That was a bewtiful medicine ye gave me, and did me a power of good. I made it all into a nice poultice, and put it on the *outside* of me throat and it's far better than all yer doctor's stuff!"

Rich.—An Irishman presented himself at the polls in Chilicothe, Ohio, and his vote was challenged. He said he had his papers, and swore he would produce them. Home he went, and returned and presented to the judge his papers. What laughter convulsed their honours we will not say, when on opening the supposed papers, they found them to be a *dismissal from the New Jersey Penitentiary.*

From the London Empire.

Austin Henry Layard.

The name of Layard has, within the last few days, reached an importance which makes it, more than ever, a national name. A new man has cast himself into the waters of political strife, and not alone London, not alone England, but Europe itself watches his career. A deep laid combination of vested interests in the House of Commons has sought to extinguish him, not in the ordinary way by which eloquent mouths have been closed, that is to say by gold, but rather by violence and intimidation. Parliament knows well that no money-bribe can calm down the independent utterances of the member for Aylesbury; it resorts, therefore, to the weapons of uproar and anger; and the world looks on watching the issue with deep interest, anxious to know whether Mr. Layard will fall before the wrath which his energy has kindled, or like the burning bush of truth will not pale—*nec tamen consumabatur.*

I beg to predict that he will stand the test, and come forth from the ordeal triumphant. I know from personal experience the sterling character of the gentleman about whom I speak, and it is from a knowledge of his character that I am enabled to say a brilliant career in the region of politics awaits him. By no means an orator, in the classic sense, and by no means a politician in the sense of the clubs, Mr. Layard is yet an honest man, a business man, a man of resolute energy, a man whom money cannot corrupt, and these are the qualities which, in past ages, have made the human being the safety of a nation, and, in a Roman sense, the contemporary of the gods. Neither Washington nor Cromwell were orators, and yet they redeemed their country; Lamertine was an orator, and France fell beneath his feet. What England wants at this critical moment is young, vigorous, healthy blood—open, generous, candid, undisguised speech—business, honesty action. Mr. Layard gives all this. Yet young in years, he stands at the head of the British youth, to lead this youth onwards to deeds of integrity and lawful ambition, and to prove to mankind that England will yet live and shall not die.

Now it is this very business talent and uncompromising devotion to duty that the English aristocracy, especially its Whig section, have sought to extinguish in the person of Mr. Layard. The Whigs ever have sagacity to lay their hands upon rising ability, and no sooner did they find that the aspiring youth who had raised Nineveh from the tomb was the object of fame, than they said, "Let us secure that man." Through Lord Granville he was, therefore, chosen to a high post in the Foreign-office, and through Lord Granville's Whig friends he was elected member for Aylesbury—that is to say, the money influence was forthcoming for this purpose, and without it no Buckinghamshire constituency would have sent him or any other to Parliament. Thus Mr. Layard began political life in the school of the Whigs, and by the grace of the Whigs, and was destined forever to skip over the saloons of the Whigs, and, as a good disciple, it was intended he should become their obedient slave, and eat whatever crumbs of office they cast beneath their table for Samaritan dogs and untitled gentry. But, as I have intimated, Mr Layard had a soul as well as a body; and he had written books which proved that his soul was fresh, young, and untainted. For example, in his first literary production he had said, "Who cannot but admire the poor, half-naked Arab who, entrusted with a message from his Sheikh to the Pasha of Bagdad, walks proudly up to the great man's sofa, and seats himself unbidden upon it as his equal?" That was the principle which Mr. Layard dared to carry out in the House of Commons among the proud aristocracy of England. He would work with them as an equal or not at all; but if the Whigs had conceded such a condition, they would have given up their divine right and supremacy. Mr. Layard persevered, and they cried, "Who art thou?—who made you what you are?—officious fool! sit down in silence or go to Constantinople and Nineveh." Mr. Layard continued to persevere while the Osbornes, the Lowes and the Molesworth were snuffed out—he persevered, I say, and the aristocracy raised the cry that he was not modest; but at last he became a power, and then it was, a few nights ago, that the Commons sought to terrify his spirit, and then it was he became deserted even by those members who speak in his favour in public meeting; but mark the end! Baited by the aristocracy, bow-stringed by the Whigs and deserted by friends, he has earned a name which only requires to be pronounced in order to compel the great congregation of Englishmen to rise from their seats and grow wild in their expressions of applause. Therefore, when Mr. Layard, in future, speaks in the Commons, he speaks with England behind him—a power which the greatest of our living statesmen cannot at this time command. He has the people by his side, and we shall soon see how Whigs and Ministers, and Life Guardsmen, will mitigate their ferocity.

Three years ago I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Layard deliver one of the first (if not the very first) political speeches it was his fortune to make. He had gone down to Aylesbury to present himself before his adopted constituents, and it became his duty to appear in the presence of the people. With great frankness, and without any reserve, he confessed his ignorance of political affairs, and this confession emboldened a clergyman to say that Mr. Layard might do very well to dig up the old cities of the East, but was a most unfit man to legislate for modern society. Mr. Layard retorted that he had unfortunately been occupied in investigating the records of the past rather than the present, but he appealed to the assembly to say whether he might not be of some service to his country, seeing he had discovered that cities as great and noble as our own had existed in an old world, and had encountered ruin through corruption, misgovernment and priestcraft. No great depth of mind was needed to perceive the force of this observation. Mr. Layard's audience burst into a loud cheer, they helped the Whigs to send him to the House of Commons, and all this happened, I need not say, before war with Russia and Sebastopol inquiry made it plain that there is an England to be saved as much as that there was a buried Nineveh to be brought to the light of day. The question is, can the man who did the one execute the other?

And why not? Are we forever to be told that it is a crime to aspire to the government of a country, and that British youth must have no ambition except to bow its neck beneath the feet of hereditary Statesmen? The British youth who, in times of danger, aspires not to lead the nation out of its troubles deserves not to live, and the same God that gave wings to the eagle and strength to the ox implanted the daring passion of ambition in the breast of the young man, for it is the youth of the country that gives life, and without its youth it ceases to be. Old politicians like the Whigs have lived upon violated professions. They have outraged the sense of justice, and they have profaned the sacred name of liberty. They have made the science of politics an intrigue, and the government of the State a question of self-interest. But the time has come for this abominable thing to be put down; if not put down let Britain perish. The choice is inevitable. Well, let the British youth, with a Layard to teach it action, choose that political craft should sink and die, and all is well. Mr. Layard traversed the sacred East, and his eyes penetrated deeper than the surface, even beneath the crust of the earth, and he said, "Nineveh lies there, and Nineveh shall be laid open." It was done. He had no fortune, he had few friends, but it was done; and greater deeds remain for youth and energy to effect, if only the healthy manhood of England will look beyond the materialistic phisosophy of the age and the accursed thirst for gold.

Saxon.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate street, Mr. Samuel Gurny in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Chamerovzow, read the Report. After referring to the progress of the Anti-slavery movement in Cuba, Brazil, Persia, Turkey, Holland Spain Africa, and numerous other countries, it alluded to America, where the struggle between freedom and Slavery had been most severe. The progress of the movement had been somewhat impeded by the Know-nothing party, but, nevertheless, it was most encouraging. In Holland, a Bill had been passed by, which, in 1860, 3,600 slaves in the Dutch East India Colonies would acquire their freedom. In Portugal, it was the desire of the Government to take early steps for the abolition of Slavery, and some steps had been taken in the right direction. During the year the Committee had carried on an unusually active correspondence in the four quarters of the Globe on the various subjects embraced within the Society's operations. An address had been recently forwarded to Marshal Espartero on a continuance of the Slave-trade to Cuba, and on the subject of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies, requiring that, in accordance with treaty obligations, all the slaves who have been surreptitiously imported and their descendants shall be set free. The Report referred with regret to numerous instances in which Englishmen residing in England were the holders of slaves in foreign colonies. It also touched on the connexion existing between the Turkish Missions Aid Society and the American Board of Missions, which, it was alleged, was implicated in the question of Slavery. Every effort was being made to procure a repeal of the law of South Carolina relating to colored seamen, but nothing decisive had been done. The financial statement was more satisfactory than in former years. All the liabilities of the society had been discharged, and a small balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer.

The Rev. A. B. Hill moved, and Dr. Hewlett seconded, the adoption of the Report, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Cuthbert G. Young, Secretary of the Turkish Missions Aid Society, addressed the chair. He had come to the meeting anxious lest any allusion should be made to the Society to which he belonged, which were composed of men who were outspoken on the subject of Slavery—such as Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Sir Edward Buxton, and others. He stated that the Americans had been at work with their Missions in Turkey for twenty-five years, that these Missions were almost independent of the American Board of Control, and that the London Society, which had sent out to them 1,100*l.*, in order to extend native agency and promote Scriptural education, did not think they were thereby promoting Slavery. They would tremble at the mere thought of giving such encouragement while it was also a fact, that [illegible] Missions in Turkey, though con[illegible] the American Board, are earnes[illegible] Slavery. He, therefore, suggested [illegible] sion of that passage of the Report [illegible] flected on his Society.

The Secretary rose and said, the qu[illegible] tion was not whether the American M[illegible] maintained the principles of Slaver[illegible] whether Abolitionists, while declaring [illegible] very to be sin, were to unite with men [illegible] give their countenances to a Board w[illegible] upholds Slavery as the American Board do[illegible] He maintained that persons assisted th[illegible] Board who assist their Missionaries; an[illegible] however, good men may be, it is a seriou[illegible] error to assist a Society which, while it [illegible] spreading the Gospel in one part of the wo[illegible] is violating it in another.

Mr. Gurney rose and said, that Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Thomas Binney, and James Sherman, were men desirous of truth and righteousness, and who thought that in the peculiar position of Turkey, there has been an opening for throwing in the light of the Scriptures. Those gentlemen, he was sure, had done all for the best. The meeting had, therefore, better leave the question of connexion with the American Board alone.

Mr. George Thompson seconded the second Resolution, enjoining upon every friend of humanity the principles of the Society. The speaker was proceeding to enjoin upon the meeting that the way in which they should act, in order to ensure complete success, was to preserve the principle of abolition pure, by denouncing any such connection with the American Board as had been alluded to in the Report, when

Mr. Gurney rose and said, that he must prohibit Mr. Thompson from discussing that question, as it had been sufficiently dwelt upon already.

Mr. Thompson said he would not touch upon it again.

Mr. Gurney repeated, that it was his judgment that the subject should not be further alluded to, and he would not suffer Mr. Thompson to re-open a point which had already been discussed.

Upon this, Mr. Thompson sat down; but, being loudly called for by the meeting, rose again, and continued to address it, denouncing, amid repeated bursts of applause and cheering, every one, no matter what their rank, who in any way whatever would countenance a Pro-Slavery Board.

Mr. A. O. Wilcox seconded the Resolution.

The Resolution was supported by William Croft, formerly a slave.

After the third Resolution was proposed by Mr. F. Burke, of Montserrat, in a speech in which he bore witness to the successful results of abolition in the West Indies, and testified to the moral and intelligent condition of the emancipated negroes; and after the Resolution had been seconded and carried, Mr. Alexander was about to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman, when

Mr. Gurney rose, and said that he hoped no vote of thanks would be moved, as he should certainly not accept it. He was in some doubt, indeed, whether, after the attack upon Lord Shaftesbury and his friends, he should not have left the chair; but he felt that they were quite above any attack that had been made.

Mr. George Thompson protested, that he had no thought of attacking Lord Shaftesbury, and said, that he had nothing of the sort in his mind.

Mr. Gurney replied, that he could not otherwise interpret George Thompson's observations, in reference to the Turkish Mission and the American Board.

An attempt was made by Mr. Alexander and the Secretary to adjust the difference; but Mr. Gurney still refused a vote of thanks, and said he would not again preside.

The meeting then separated.

The Anti-Slavery Meeting in Crosby Hall.

It is with much pleasure that we publish, in the second edition of to-day's *Empire*, a copious report of the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which was held in Crosby Hall, last night. The meeting equalled in attendance, enthusiasm, and general interest, any similar demonstrations which have taken place of late years; and seeing the grave and peculiar circumstances in which we were now placed, it more than realised our anticipations. It will be seen from our report that a great variety of topics connected with the momentous question of slavery were discussed by the speakers in an earnest and animated, but practical and instructive manner, which, while it evoked the expression of a true English feeling against the abomination of the slave system, at the same time afforded the audience that information which it should be the chief aim of such meeting to diffuse. The report of the secretary contains an able digest of the principal events which have marked the history of both the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery movements in the four quarters of the globe during the past year. The discussion on the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was the only subject which disturbed the harmony of the proceedings; but we do not regret that on such an appropriate occasion an opportunity presented itself for again placing before the British public a statement of the true position of one of the most powerful pro-slavery religious institutions which exist in the United States of America. We cordially wish success to the labours of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and earnestly trust that many meetings like that which took place last night may be held in time to come under auspices.—*Empire.*

ny of the Slave Power.

g the constant boastings
s of slavery of the kind in-
led to the negro race in
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account of the arrest of a
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Washington, fines exceeding in
gate the amount of the fund they
ted for the noble purpose they had
We now ask the attention of our
nnother instance of municipal
ity in the District of Columbia,
utral ground" over which the gene-
ernment has entire control. The
getown reporter or correspondent of
e Washington "*Star*" (some of whose
rases we italicise) on the 11th instant,
rs as follows:—

GEORGETOWN, May 11, 1855.

scene of confusion and uproar occurred last
t, about 10 o'clock, in and about Forest Hall,
ch is, so far as our knowledge extends, with-
a parallel in the history of Georgetown. It
ppears that a party of colored persons had rent-
d (through a white agent) the hall, for the pur-
ose of having a ball, for which a *permit had*
been obtained from the proper authorities. A mag-
nificent supper for the occasion had been prepared,
and the guests, in great numbers, assembled; but
their horror and dismay, just as they were about
to enter into the festivities of the occasion, a cry
was heard, 'the Philistines be upon thee;' and
lo! some two or three hundred white persons,
mostly youths and boys, from different parts of
the town, entered the building, demolished the
crockery, glass, &c., destroyed all the viands, and
caused the frightened guests to flee in every direc-
tion. Such disturbances are certainly very dis-
reputable, and the surest way to prevent a recur-
rence of them in the future, will be *to refuse per-*
mits for any more. They are certainly calculated
to engender a state of feeling and stir up an ex-
citement which might result in much more se-
rious mischief than was done last night.

Where the blame for this disturbance properly
rests we are not prepared to say, but we feel satis-
fied that every good citizen will agree with us,
that *the renting of the hall, and the granting of the*
permit, for such a purpose, was, in the first place,
decidedly wrong, and that the failure on the part
of the Corporation officers to make some efforts
to prevent the disturbance, or restore order after
it has been commenced, was equally wrong, if
not more so, * * * * * *

So great was the uproar for an hour or more,
that several persons living in the immediate
neighbourhood, especially timid and delicate
females, became so terrified and alarmed as to be
made quite sick. For the sake of morality and
good order, we sincerely hope that the proper
authorities will, in future, take a decided stand
to prevent all such exhibitions, *by refusing all*
permits, let them come from what source they
may, or be recommended by what party soever.'

The Washington "*Organ*" also contains a statement of the affair, as follows:—

Quite a breeze was created among the inhabitants of our sister city, upon the news being told them that a party of colored individuals were to give a ball in Forrest Hall, last night. A large number of white people entered the hall, before the time for the gaiety to commence, and destroyed the refreshments and other arrangements and dishes, and caused a general stampede among the blacks. A meeting then assembled, of citizens and passed a resolution denunciatory of a white man named Richard Trunnel, who hired the hall of Mr. Forrest for the negroes.

Three colored *women*, belonging to Mr. G Ridgely, who were on an errand, were met by the crowd, and were most *unmercifully beaten, being suspected of intending to go to the ball.*"

How the municipal authorities, who gave the permit to the negroes, but *dared not protect them in the enjoyment of it*, have sustained themselves after performing an act which the laws authorize them to perform, we know not. The owner of the hall (who, we think, is a Northern man) has been compelled to exonerate himself by showing that he rented it in ignorance of the fact that persons of colour were to occupy it in the enjoyment of a ball and festival, gotten up at their own expense, and by the special permission of the municipal authorities, and which would, no doubt, have been conducted with quite as much propriety as any entertainment of like character, in which the most refined of the white population of either Georgetown or Washington have participated during the past season. The greatest regal tyrants the world has ever seen have usally desired to see the masses of the people forgetting their political oppression in songs and dances, and festivity, even commanding them to sing the Songs of Zion; but the oppression of American slavery is so fearful and maglignant in its nature, that the slave, in the evening hour, when the labours of the day are past, may not feast upon the good things he has bought, nor dance, nor be joyous, but must crouch before the jealous and tyrannical mob who rush in upon him, "demolish the crockery, glass, &c., destroy the viands, cause the frightened guests to flee in every direction," and beat *women* "unmercifully" whom they suspect of intending to go to the ball!

How long will this Republic be disgraced by the commission of such deeds, even at the very portals of its Capitol?

An *advertisement* in the Washington *Star* contain the following passage:—

When the company had assembled, and were about to commence their entertainment, a large number of white persons thrust themselves into the rooms, insulted the women, beat the men, and carried off the eatables and devoured them more like beasts than civilized beings. Some of the women, to avoid insult, locked themselves up in a room; but the assailants awaited without for two hours, until they made their appearance, when was renewed the work of asssult. The screams of these poor creatures were indeed terrible, and aroused many a family from their peaceful slumbers During the first part of this occurrence, (and nearly throughout), I observed a watchman with his mace, standing quietly looking on, apparently enjoying the fun as much as the disturbers of the peace.

Your correspondent is an extreme Southern Rights, pro-slavery man, raised in a slave State, and a citizen of a slave Commonwealth; but he must say such occurrences as above noted, aside from their annoyance to the neighbourhood, and the disgrace they attach to the town, are calculated to give weight to the arguments of the Northern fanatics.

FACERE BONUM.

P.S.—I learn that the ball was for the benefit of a poor widow (colored) woman.—*National Era.*

A Little Like Kidnapping.

J. W. Bell, a colored boy 18 years of age, of Dayton, who has been of late employed on several steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and more recently on the steamer *Falls City*, was left at Grand Lake, Ark., on the 10th May, having been put off that boat which is not satisfactorily explained, but under circumstances of a very suspicious character. He was arrested prob'bly as a runaway slave, and unless the pr[illegible] forthcoming, will be sold into slaver[illegible] a trip to Canada.

gentleman at Grand Lake, at the boys instance, wrote the following letter to Mr. J. P. Ohmer, of this city:

"GRAND LAKE, ARKANSAS,
Monday, May 14, 1855.

"MR. PETER OHMER—*Dear Sir:* Yesterday the steamboat *Falls City* put off a mulatto man who says his name is John Bell, and that he is free, and that his home is in Dayton, Ohio; that he has one sister there, and a brother in Miamsburg, who keeps a barber's shop there; also one sister in Xenia Ohio. The boy, John Bell, was taken up yesterday, by some gentlemen, and they intend to take him to the jail of this county. He is now in my house in my charge, and I will try to get them to let me keep him till he can prove himself free, which I have but little doubt is so. If he is taken to jail his expenses will be great before he gets out. So if his friends come after him, they must be prepared, as he is left here without any money, or very little. He wishes you also to inform his brother of it, and Thomas Mumford, and by so doing you will much oblige John Bell.

"N. B.—Write me at Grand Lake, Chicot County, Arkansas, as soon as this reaches you, as the people here are willing to render unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsars, and not take property from one that does not meddle with their concerns, as is often done by the people of Ohio. Yours, &c.,

HENRY GODFREY.

Bell was for some time in the employ of Judge Hart and is well known in this city.

The evidence of his freedom were yesterday forwarded to Arkansas.—*Dayton (O.) Gazette, May 23.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

☞ MR. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Degrading Influence of Slavery.

The N. Y. *Tribune* takes off the Louisville *Courier* in his following pithy and characteristic style:

The Louisville Courier publishes a paragraph entitled "A Nut for the Abolitionists," and especially commends it to THE TRIBUNE. The kernel of this nut is that two slaves having escaped from Kentucky to Canada, soon wished to return, and so wrote to their master, Jas. Shawhan of Harrison County.—The latter accordingly went to Canada for them, but an Abolition mob prevented them from returning with him.

We assure *The Courier* that there is no difficulty in cracking this nut; we have cracked several like it before. The effect of Slavery is to deprive man of habits of self-reliance, and it is quite possible for a slave brought up on a plantation as a mere animal, working and fed like a horse, not to be able to make the best use of his liberty on regaining it, nor to feel the value of the change from bondage to freedom. That occasionally an escaped slave is unable to take care of himself and prefers the kennel life of a plantation is not to be wondered at therefore, and it only proves how bad a system must be which can take away from a man all his power of self-sustentation and render him to the level of a servile dependent of another.

But this is a mere drop in the ocean. There are now about 4,000,000 slaves (how frightfully they increase!) and of these some 1,500 say, run away every year. How many of this 4,000,000 would run away if they could, and how many would return? How many, too, of the 1,500 who now get off, go back? Here is a nut for the slave-drivers to crack. Let *The Louisville Courier* try it.

The above statement by Mr. Shewhan, relating, as it does, to an incident that took place at Chatham, in this Province, a few weeks since, will be read with interest by some. The Kent *Advertiser* and the *Colonist*, of this City, two defenders of the "gentleman," may gather from it the design of Shawhan, in visiting Canada. It is very clear that the *Advertiser*, at least, showed greater zeal in preserving untarnished the fair fame of Mr. Shawhan, as a gentleman, than he has done himself. The *Colonist* did not take any trouble, in any way; there was a nice opportunity to rap the "negroes," and true to instinct, it tried to do so. So, instead of "business at London," it turns out that he did come to Canada to get his slaves. Who will believe his statement, that he made a call in passing, in compliance with their invitation, to visit them? Sir Gullible lives once in a while in Canada, too! Neither the Louisville *Courier*, *Advertiser*, nor *Colonist*, has seen fit to contradict the falsehood, about an "abolition mob preventing the fugitives from returning with him;" having attempted to censure the colored people for "making him leave in double quick time," and having held him up to the world as a much abused "gentleman," they are probably ashamed to expose the lying propensities of their *protege*. No! Mr. *Courier*, a mob did not prevent the slaves from returning; but after Shawhan had made himself obnoxious, by inquiries at their meetings, and other clear evidences of a bad intention, the colored people did what you taught them by your southern example to do, they made him "git" We are utterly opposed to mob law, believing that in this country, the proper way is the better, and hope that the colored people will yet see to it, to bring the strong arm of the law to bear upon every slaveholding miscreant who may intrude himself into the Canadas, for such purposes as Messrs. Shawhan and Payne have come. But in view of all the circumstances, we see less depravity in such demonstrations, as that made at Chatham, than in the eager defence for slaveholders, set up by professedly moral and christian presses.

The *Colonist*, and *Advertiser*, may do their best to write up the American slaveholder, an honorable, truthful gentleman, but they will fail; his whole life is one of lies, deception, and outrage, against the slave, and his in-bred vices will not change

There is some[illegible]using, too, in the fidgety solicitude—exhibited by parties who occasionally whine about the slaves' wrongs,—about men of Shawhan's class, whenever one is caught in his own trap; one would think there was a fellow-feeling,—but no, they do not appreciate your solicitude, defenders of the chivalry! As well think of a penetrable spot on the horny sides of a rhinoceros, as of a healthy place in their petrified consciences—they are quite beyond your good offices.

The Colored Men of Canada and the Eastern War.

The proposition of the Chatham Committee is excellent. From what we learn, the idea meets with general favor; and we hope to see that many meetings will take up the matter, so nobly begun at Chatham. The colored people of Canada are right on the war question. Their experience of tyrants is too thorough, not to feel, that with a power so determined to disregard the rights of other sovreignties, and people, as Russia, there must be prompt and decisive action; and also that the Allies who have assumed the fearful responsibility of arresting the great invader, and especially to Her Most Gracious Majesty, there should be given the most substantial sympathy that a subject can give to his sovereign, viz.: vigorous arms, and determined, willing hearts. We do not despair of the destruction of the begging influence ultimately, when we remember that this loyal movement, has its rise in the same section where its minions have been rampant. Such men must be led by nobler men than Fairfield. Though a friend to peace, when there can be *honorable* peace, we believe there should be "war to the knife" in the present crisis, and we also believe that no men are more willing to do their mite for the discomfiture of the common enemy can be found, than the colored men of Canada.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League, held at London, C. W., 23rd May, 1855:

It was moved by Dr. BEATTY, seconded by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, and

1. *Resolved*, That the friends of Temperance admit of no grounds of discouragement from the failure to secure the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor Law by our House of Parliament and affirm that the temporary disappointment, will, with the blessing of God, and the unwearied exertion of thousands of "good men and true," result in obtaining a more perfect law, and in preparing our country for enforcing and sustaining the same.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the "Prohibitory Liquor Law League," and of all friends of Temperance and of the highest interests of our country, are due to the members of the Provincial Parliament, who for twelve successive hours "from night till morn" so nobly contended for and finally carned by so successful a majority, the Prohibitory Bill through the final reading of commitee of the whole House, in despite of the sophistry, duplicity, and bullying of the opponents of the measure, and that the majority of that vote demonstrated the safety of the bill.

3. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the opponents of the Prohibitory Bill, in meanly and contemptibly resorting to a shallow subterfuge to "burke" the Bill, when they could not by fair means resist its becoming law, deserve and will secure the hearty detestation of all friends of Temperance, and this feeling should especially apply to those members of the House who *dare not* directly vote against the measure, but who seemed to have gladly availed themselves of the Speaker's decision for its destruction.

☞ We hear that the Rev. S. R. Ward is going to the East Indies as a Missionary.

☞ Remember, a Mass Meeting in Chatham, on the 23rd instant; and simultaneous Mass Meetings in other places.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

WINDSOR, JUNE 3, 1855.

True Band Society—Refugees' Home—Poor Fugitives, &c.

DEAR MADAM,—Permit me to inform you of what is going on in our village. We have formed what is called the "True Band Society," under a different form from any other that you are acquainted with. The inhabitants of this place, as you know, are opposed to begging, in every form, and were among the first to speak out boldly against it, but they are not opposed to this "True Band;" and we hope that just such an one may be formed in Toronto, as we have here, and not like some of those formed in other places. I think there would be a great change in the Province, were such to be formed as ours.

We held a meeting last night, and passed, by a large majority, a vote against the begging system. I hope to be able to give, next week, a full account of it, and other things going on here.

We have had, in the past week, six new arrivals from Virginia, two women and four men, all happy to have landed safe on this side of "Jordan," and very grateful to those who aided them in their journey. As we want to stop that disgraceful begging, we shall keep you apprised of the proceedings of our Society, and our progress to that end. A former letter from this place, alluded to the Refugees' Home, permit me to reiterate that there is great dissatisfaction there at present. I had a conversation with some of the settlers on the land, and they told me, among other things, that as the price of land is raised in that part of the country, so the Refugees' Home Society has raised the price on the poor fugitives, not upon those just coming to buy and settle only, but upon those *who have been on the land some time*, and who bargained for the land at a lower rate. One of the poor fugitives who paid his money, went to raise his Deed from the Society, and was told, that as the land was more valuable, he would have to pay more, *for they could not let him have it at the price they agreed to*. He angrily demanded his money. This has caused great excitement among the settlers who have not Deeds,—they do not expect to get any now. Some have spent a deal of labor on the land, and it justly makes them feel indig[illegible] that they have escaped from bondage to this land of liberty, and then to fall into the trap made by the mean system of the Home Society. The Society is controlled and the land owned by men in the States, although the money was begged by Foote, and others, for the fugitives, and, although the men against whom the injury is being perpetrated would pour out their life blood for the country that offers them a shelter. Have we to ask then, if our wise fellow-subjects will not interpose, and save these injured men from the rapacity of those Michigan traitors to humanity, who, in the name of the poor slave, and shielded by their pretended honesty and a self-assumed position mislead the world about the Home Society? Our noble Parliament, under Lord Elgin, very wisely refused to allow the Society, by Mr. King, to become a Land speculating Society, and, neither did Mr. King want it to be or make it. How is it then that a company of men in Michigan can carry out all the tricks of a jobbing company, on our soil with impunity? There is neither justice, humanity, nor reason in it; and those parties in Canada or the States, who, in their speeches recommended the Refugees' Home, and whose papers are now silent, knowing, as they do, the great wrong done by the begging for it, are the slaves worst enemies. The men now on the Home, should stay there; the land is theirs; they should not pay one farthing more; and if the Home Society tries to eject them, through the Rev. C. Foot, or any other body contemptible enough to do towards the fugitives as he has done, and can do, let them defend their firesides. There are dark passages in the history of that Refugees' Home, that will compare with scenes in Kansas, for arbitrary character; and all I hope, is, that fugitives, when they find themselves insulted by the Society's men, will stand their ground, and that as the land is for them, insist on keeping it at the first price. I would go further, and say, as it is theirs, let them go take it into their hands—who will say nay?

JACOB JONES.

For the Provincial Freeman.

From our Chatham Correspondent.

No. II.

CHATHAM, JUNE 6, 1855.

DEAR M. A. SHADD,—I promised, in my first, to say something in this one "more particularly" about our business men. I would take great comfort in fulfilling that promise, just now, had I not to deplore the "gust" my unfortunate No. I. has raised. It is certainly unpleasant to have to take a flogging at any time, but not more so to me, than to have to stand by, in silence, and see others take the "dressing" that I was to have; but such has been my misfortune. There was too much truth in the statements made for those who, with Fairfield, and the other part of the community, though agreeing with the statements, say the differences among "*our* people should not be told:" so there is a disposition to strike down free scribbling, at least, by the men I have always looked up to. The oaks of Chatham, are, I fear, disposed to bend to the storm. Every one able to cross a *t*, has been quizzed as to who wrote X. Y. Z., and one inoffensive son of the North has had to bear the castigation so fully prepared for me. It is too bad to begin a career of the kind under such unfavourable auspices. I know I should have owned the charge, and so saved Mr. W." I know it was cowardly to stand by and see a man deny having said what I did, and not step forward and say: "I am your man;" but prudence tells me it would not have been safe. There are some great changes to make, and if, by too little caution, I should prevent them from being consummated, I would ever after regret that I had not remained incog. You, Madam Editor, as well as myself, are charged with doing wrong to Dr. Stanton. That is, I beg to think, a gratuitous charge, as the gentleman's propositions, being hand in hand with Fairfield, as he was, show what he is. Your Philadelphia Correspondent did not know what trouble was in store, when he called for correspondence from different places—see my predicament. Just let W. S. or any other man get the "colored population" of Chatham once agoing, whether right or wrong, and they will scare the Quaker out of him. There is talk of a meeting to scorch X.Y.Z.; but if they do "pay" him, they must catch him first. To be as sober as a judge, the fetters we wear are galling—right here in Canada! Such threats! such hints! I am tired of them. The first thing you hear, I may be off to the Crimea, to fight the Russians, or up to Dawn, to help friend Scoble, who I hear is very busy doing nothing for the refugees, just at this present. Miss Editor, if our noble sable brethren would each and altogether put their shoulders to the wheel, what a time there would be! Why all of those old dead white and black oaks that cumber their grounds, would have to fall, when they pushed on the car; but no, when they make a bad move, they will not own it, and do better; they contend that it is right, and put their great big understandings, flat down upon a poor fellow like your servant, when he dares to speak, and cry out "hush, cover it over, do not let the public know," when the public have known it all along. They have not learned yet, that their pranks will out, as well as other murder.

After all, they are clever fellows! Did not that Kentucky man, Shawhan, leave? The Mayor took him under his "wing," and assured the colored Chathamites that he was sent for; so the people dispersed; but he left in a hurry.

Should they find me out, if I start, I shall keep *agoing;* should they not, and I live through the excitement, you may hear again from—

X. Y. Z.

For the Provincial Freeman.

STRATFORD, 7th June, 1855.

MISS SHADD,—I with many others have been much delighted with the perusal of your valuable and interesting paper, which I feel confident is the most useful paper, of its kind, ever published in Canada; appreciating, as I do, anything that is good, I wish to become one of its supporters, believing, in so doing, I may be the humble instrument of promulgating that truth and information which is so essential for the welfare of our people; therefore, you will much oblige, by sending regularly to my address, the *Provincial Freeman*. Enclosed, please find amount of subscription, two dollars.

Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN C. SLEETS.

Important.

At a Meeting of the Colored Citizens, held in Chatham, Kent County, Canada West, 6th June, 1855,

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

To appoint a Committee to draft a call for General Mass Meetings of all citizens or persons of Canada who are now under the protection of Her Majesty's Govornment, to express their sympathies for the Government, in her present struggle with Russia, and to designate to Her Majesty their readiness to rally to her assistance whenever a call shall be made.

We, the said Committee, therefore respectfully invite all citizens or persons of the various parts of the Province, to assemble in general mass meetings, on the 23rd of June, in their different localities, for the above-mentioned purpose.

Brethren! we would say to you, as you value heaven-born Liberty—as you value the protection of Her Majesty's Govornment, and the esteem and approbation of the world, rally to a man to the mass meetings, and let your voice be heard from one extremity of the Province to the other!

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. BELL,
J. S. FITZGERALD,
M. L. GALES,
I. D. SHADD,
H. J. YOUNG.

CHATHAM, C. W., June 6, 1855.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—Allow me to offer a few remarks, through the columns of your valuable paper, if you think them worthy of a place. The subject I refer to is called the "True Band" Society, got up by one Mr. Fairfield, and Doctor Stanton, a Quaker, from Newport, Indiana. Those two gentlemen were through Canada, a few weeks ago, and I believe for the purpose of organizing societies among the colored people; and after using considerable exertion in other parts of this Province, holding meetings and forming societies, met, as they said, with great success. They were here in this City; they held two meetings; the first to make their object known, and the second, to form a society. These meetings were held in the A. M. E. Chapel, and were largely attended; indeed, I was at the first, and there was such a crowd, I scarcely could get my nose inside the door; this was held on Sunday evening, May the 6th, and Mr. Fairfield addressed the meeting; he spoke at a considerable length, and insisted on the necessity of organizing societies throughout Canada, among the colored people, for the purpose of placing them in a position to receive all monies, clothing, and other donations that may be sent in to Canada for their good. After Mr. Fairfield had got through speaking, Doctor Stanton got up and made some remarks, and read a Constitution that he had previously prepared, under which he said they might form societies, as that was the only way they could ever grow up to be a people. After the Doctor had ended, Mr. Fairfield again rose, and said: there were large sums of money in the United States, waiting to be sent to the colored people of Canada, and would be sent as soon as they could be organized into societies. By this time the people were excited to the highest pitch, and some one moved for a meeting to be appointed on the following evening, for the purpose of forming a society. This appeared to meet the approbation of almost the entire meeting, and accordingly it was carried, and the two gentlemen above-mentioned were requested to attend, Monday evening, May the 7th. This meeting I did not attend; but I am informed, it was also addressed by Mr. Fairfield and Doctor Stanton; and, I was further informed, that they so completely overcame the people, that they were ready to do anything they told them. The Constitution was read, and a society formed; and after some slight contention, it was thought best to appoint another meeting on the following Monday evening, for the purpose of electing their yearly officers. I was not present at that meeting, but was told it was anything but a pleasant one, although so large a number took part in those meetings, and seemed to be carried away with the idea of FOUR MILLION OF DOLLARS! which Mr. Fairfield said, would be sent in from the United States, and placed at the disposal of these organizations! Yet, there are many others in this city, who do oppose the entire scheme; but being in the minority, many of them did not attend those meetings. Now, I think, this Society will end as all such have done, in a disgrace to the colored people. I am of the opinion that the time has come that the colored people do not require in Canada these distinct societies of sympathy and begging, that have been entailed on them by their so-called friends. I think it is far better to leave them on a footing with others, and keep down *those lines of distinction* that are so industriously sought to be made, to separate the black from the white.

A. S.

LONDON, C. W., 5th June, 1855.

REMARKS:

Here is testimony as true as any that can be got in Canada, as to the Society "against" begging; but organized to get Mr. Fairfield and Stanton's FOUR MILLION OF DOLLARS! Was ever wickedness more apparent! We learn that our friends in Chatham think we have been unjust to Mr. Stanton, and our Chatham correspondent also. We do not intend to do injury to any man, knowingly; but if Mr. Stanton is found in bad company, he must take the consequences. He is not so stupid as not to understand Mr. Fairfield's infamous propositions, and to pretend to the people of London, the great things they had done elsewhere; but here is testimony from one of the most respectable citizens, as to their true aim. About Chatham, we have earned lots of enemies, by exposing them, of the very men, who, last year, were 'death to begging'—now heads turned clear around. Had a colored man made Fairfield's proposals, every one of them would have been for "serving" him as they proposed to do the slaveholder a few days ago; but a white face, however ignorant and impudent the owner, so he pretends to be a "friend," has especial terrors for these men. They can run away from a slaveholder, or "lick" him, if he attempts to retake them, but crouch, like whipped spaniels, when holders [illegible] wipe off the mon[illegible] free, at all hazards, [illegible] the disgrace of such doings as are recorded in the above letter—such cringing, clamorous deference to *superior* men, will cling to them and their children, like their shadow.

Many would suppose, from the commotion, that Mr. Fairfield & Co. were to be the final saviors of these interested in getting the *four millions!*—such "humbug!"—and that X. Y. Z., who told the story right out in meeting, and as true as preaching, was a desperado. Who will hold the key to the big money chest, we would like to know? Think fugitives of Chatham will get any nearer their proportion than those of other places,—Toronto, for instance,—do of the funds begged for them? Not they. We look by return of mail to hear that this pair of four million men, are to be sent to England, or through the States, as the fugitives' especial representatives. They have been commissioned already to publish their proceedings in the States papers.

As a clamour has been raised about 'X. Y. Z.,' and as Mr. A. Whipper has written to say that he is being censured by some as the author, we would say for the information of those opponents of free thought and speech,—those *over* cautious persons, who would do all the talking and writing themselves, that Mr. Whipper is *not* the man. 'X. Y. Z.' was in our office a few days ago, and as we look for him again, before his return to Chatham, we will ascertain positively if he has serious objections to being made the subject of an indignation meeting.

For the Provincial Freeman.

CHATHAM, JUNE 11, 1855.

Dull Times—Son Shot by his Father—Weather—State of the Crops, &c.

DEAR FREEMAN:

It is very dull here just now, and as yet I have not had much success, though travelling constantly. There is a general complaint about scarcity of money; but many subscribers promise to pay arrears before I leave finally, and many to send pay to you direct. I hope to get many new names.

On Saturday evening, the 9th inst., quite an excitement was created by the treatment of a father to his son. Israel Williams—a man far advanced in years—while in the heat of passion, wilfully shot his son with a loaded musket—the load taking effect in the left side, below the ribs. Fears are entertained of his recovery; the whole load penetrating his side, which the physicians have not been able to extract. Young Williams was a promising young man, about 21 years of age, and much esteemed by all who knew him. The younger portion of the family, were compelled to flee to the barn to save themselves from injuries that might have been inflicted by the enraged father. Mr. Williams was one of the first settlers of Chatham, and lives on the Town Line, one mile south of the town. He has the appearance of an aged person, but yet quite active. He has since been arrested and imprisoned to await his trial.

Weather is very cool. Wheat looks well and bids fair for good crops. The Corn looks as well as can be expected. Visitors are coming into the Province daily. The Engines on the Underground Road seem to be in good running order, if we judge by the amount of passengers that arrive at the terminus.

I. D. SHADD.

[redacted]

In reading a communication, in the last *Freeman*, signed "J. N. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y., I was quite amused at the writer's remarks about the "National Convention," and also, "National Council," both of which he has been a member of, from the beginning, if I am not mistaken; though for some cause or other he chooses not to intimate that fact in the article to which I allude. Indeed, from reading it, one might infer that he had never been associated with either the "Convention" or "Council." True, he was *not consulted relative* to "the *call*" for the "National Convention," before his name appeared, signed to it, as was the fact, as far as I have been able to learn, with nearly all others whose names were signed. But as he has always acted with the "leaders," when permitted—even in the late "National Council," of which he has been speaking—therefore, it hardly seems fair, or charitable, for him now not to include himself in connection with those whom he so *coolly* designates as the "leaders," &c.—"unable to discuss a measure, unless in angry debate," though "*they* expect the people to" "invest their monies in undertakings not only impracticable, but of doubtful utility," &c. It seems that he has just learned that the "masses were never less subject to the control and influence of the *leaders*, than at the present time." This lesson he might have studied, as well as not, two years ago. Then, I presume, he would not have been "at a loss" at this late date, "as to what it is best to say about THEIR *Council*," &c.

Now, as I have never read in any of the reports of the doings of the *Convention* or *Councils*, "where J. N. S. has distinctly taken exceptions to the "impracticable" doings of the "leaders," though having taken an active part in their meetings, I confess to be somewhat "at a loss" to understand what method he will resort to, to convince the "people," and his colleagues, of his consistency? Surely he cannot plead ignorance in the matter; nor can he deny having acted and voted with the leaders in the late Council!—right "out in meeting." Before the air-castle commenced falling, was the proper time and place for him to have spoken, even if such a course had cost him his membership. Then he could have honorably vindicated the right, and justly and becomingly condemned the wrong doers.

Some gentlemen have spoken manly, in the Councils, and out of them, against the "*fraud and arrogance*" *of certain leaders*, and there is no mistake but what "the people" will give them credit for it.

The very best exposure, in my opinion, of the doings of the leaders, has been made by Mr. Wm. H. Day, of Cleveland, Ohio. He leaves no stone unturned; but with facts, good judgment, calmly, though unflinchingly, he lays the axe at the root of the tree," and he has cut to some purpose. I hope to see Mr. Day's argument in the *Freeman*, where J. N. S. will have the benefit of the perusal of it. No ordinary amount of sophistry, I think, can begin to move a single position taken by Mr. Day.

I am free to say now, as I have frequently said to many with whom I have conversed, on the subject, since the call first appeared: "I will believe that the chief originators of the *call* for the late convention, were actuated by pure and honest motives, as soon as it can be fairly proven that it was proper and just in them to publish to the world said call, signed and purporting to come from individuals who had been kept in total ignorance of all the particulars relating thereunto; but not before."

From the moment I first read the call, I looked for no other result than a useless waste of money and time; the building of a "castle in the air;" the passing of long resolutions, the design of which would be carried no further than the adjournment; lastly, the uprising of new elements of discord, &c.; all of which have been literally fulfilled. Hence, I do not wonder at the discovery made by J. N. S., that the "masses were never less subject to the control and influence of the leaders;" or "that the present state of things is anything but encouraging."

By the last No. of the *Freeman*, I learn that there has recently been an important alliance formed between "S." (one of the contributors) for the *Freeman*, and a Canadian gentleman, D. T. Williamson, Esq. By-the-way, for some weeks past, I had missed from the Editorial columns of the *Freeman*, the able and interesting articles on Canadian Emigraton, and other kindred topics, over "S.," and had been anxious to learn how that writer could excuse herself from occupying a post where her talent, energy, and good judgment had been so acceptable; indeed indispensable, in some respects. Is it possible, thought I, that "S." has left such a sphere of usefulness in the hour of great need, and retired to a place of repose in the West? That idea, I could scarcely entertain, because it detracted from her consistency. Now that the mystery has been solved, I have a new idea, not for myself, but for the old Maid—that is this: will it not occur to her that "S.'s" able articles, and replies to Mr. Gaines, and others, on Emigration, were written under the *shining prospects* of this alliance. On this matter, perhaps, judgment had as well be suspended for a time; in the meantime, let all keep a sharp look out, in the *Freeman*, and see if we can discover any signs of "S.'s" return thereto. I most heartily congratulate her!

W. S.

Case of Rev. Mr. Pennington and the Sixth Avenue Railroad.

The following letter, relating to the alleged assault upon Rev. Mr. Pennington, a colored man, who was ejected from one of the Sixth Avenue railroad cars a few days ago, was received at the Mayor's office today. It gives an explanation of the affair:

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE R. R. Co.,
May 25, 1855.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the removal of a colored man from car No. 28 of this road, I take the liberty, as secretary of the company, of explaining our true position. Some weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Pennington, a colored clergyman, in a discourse, enforced upon his hearers their duty to assert by force their right to ride in all public conveyances, the duty of common carriers to allow them to do so, and the moral cowardice of failing to enforce their legal rights.

The next day, one Sidney McFarlan, a colored man, doing business in Church street, got upon one of our cars, and not being molested by that conductor, left it and got upon the one behind, from which he was ejected, (after repeated requests to leave,) as I presume, he expected and desised to be.

He obtained a warrant, and arrested both conductor and driver. After a patient investigation of the matter, Justice Brennan dismissed the complaint, McFarlan has since sued the company for an assault and battery, laying his venue in King's county, where a decision which he considers favorable to his views has heretofore been given. Since then, a number of others have endeavoured to force themselves into our cars, and finally, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Pennington himself attempted to practise, as he had preached, the

only thing in the whole matter which redounds to his credit.

As to the right of colored persons to be conveyed by common carriers, we have nothing to say. We have given them a right, and our stockholders pay for it. As to their right to ride in our cars, other than those specially assigned to them, we cannot admit it, and shall not until a legal decision to that effect virtually instructs us *to take off our colored cars.*

On the request of the trustees of the Colored Half-Orphan Asylum, near our depot, and of the more respectable portion of the colored people, this road set apart first one car, and finally a car every half hour, for their accomodation. We hold that this is doing more than is required for their convenience—far more than their census ratio entitles them to.

Of all the roads in the Union, we know of no other that does as much. Besides this, colored people are allowed to stand on the front platform of any of our cars. The old adage of 'giving an inch and taking an ell,' is verified by Rev. Mr. Pennington. He certainly must know that a great many people do object to riding next to a colored man, and many others to allow the ladies of their families to mingle with them in public conveyances. That even the metaphysical air of Heidelberg, where he took his degree, is not free from prejudice, if not those of colour, and that many, in this more practical country, who are willing to recognise a black, in the abstract, as a man and a brother, are not yet quite prepared to carry it into practice in our cars.

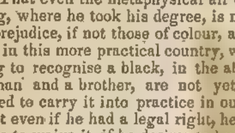
That even if he had a legal right, he would be wise to waive it, if he desires to live down a prejudice, than to force himself in where a large majority do not wish him, and where his feelings would be more wounded by success than failure. He will admit that before he was ejected yesterday, a gentleman of the highest respectability indignantly demanded the return of his fare, and refused to ride with him. That the conductor refused to take *his* fare, and repeatedly requested him to leave or go on the platform. That he refused and resisted, and conducted himself so violently as to cause his arrest by a policeman of his own accord, and his severe censure by Justice Connolly for a breach of the peace. That he lives on the line of the road, and knows its regulations.

I submit to your honor that we are subjects for the protection of the authorities. That our business is to carry passengers, and that we have nothing to do with the colour of their skins, only with the colour of their money, and the comfort and convenience of all. I write as the officer of the Company. Personally, I may say, in conclusion, that my present experience is almost enoughf to change any Free Soil proclivities into a northern man with southern principles.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. BAILEY MYERS, *Sec.*

Those who can see much to commend in the "Free Soil proclivities of T. Bailey Myers, must be thankful for small favors.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Atlantic."

NEW YORK, 13th June.

The *Atlantic* arrived here this morning.

News most important since the battle of the "Alma." Allies gained three victories. Desperate engagements on nights of 22d and 23d, before Sebastopol. French took and retained an important position of defence. 8000, killed and wounded.

Allies made rapid advances, seized and retained the Russians lines on the Tchernaya, the Russians retiring to the hills.

Allies took Kertsch, and took command of the sea of Azoff.

France and England decline further conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevail.

THE WAR.

The news is of the utmost importance and exciting character, conveying, as it does, three distinct successes by the allies. By the last arrival we have a brief account that the French, had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place being defended by nearly the whole garrison. The losses on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8000. Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous,' and that of his own troops considerable, but much less. The French retained their position.

Prince Gortschakoff's account is thus—Yesterday evening, 17 battalions of the French, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach, commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy.

Pelissier telegraphs under date of 25th, 1 p. m:—To-day we have occupied the line Tchernaya.—The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance and retreated into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22nd & 23rd. An armistice was agreed on for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses; they must be about five or six thousand killed and wounded.

MAY 26.—The enemy has made no demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamroch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good.

MAY 27, 9 A.M.—The expedition to Kertsch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the Allies. They blew up their power magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers.

The Sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied squadron.

It is supposed in Paris that Pelissier had attacked and routed Liprandi's forces.

Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. This rumour was regarded as very doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows:—"May 27th.—We are masters of the Sea of Azoff, without any casualties. The troops landed at Kertsch on her Majesty's birthday (24th,) and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the strait, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that, on 25th, General Sir George Brown had reached Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot and shell and Minie balls were manufactured.

In advance, the French were on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

A despatch from Raglan, of 30th, says—"Letters from General Brown and Admiral Lyons, of the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war-steamers, and large depots of corn."

The Allies' ships have succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and destroying about 100 merchant vessels.

Only one Russian war-steamer remained in the Sea of Azoff.

Advices from Sir George Brown, of 28th, state that the troops continued healthy.

Five vessels, laden with corn, had run into Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured.

The number of guns found by the Allies exceeded 100.

A French account says, the Russians burned thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 34,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen allied steamers entered Azoff.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The occupation of Galatz, and an attack on Ismael and Reni, were confidently spoken of.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertscha. Its capture, therefore, will exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

Fifty cases, and twenty deaths, of cholera, were reported among the British forces, and some cases among the French before Sebastopol.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, and fully supplied with all the materials of war.

Heat had succeeded the rain.

Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side, and the Russians were working vigorously on that side erecting earthworks &c.

The Allies had completed their fourth parallel, and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into the advanced parallel.

Two deserters from Sebastopol reported garrison very strong.

The hot weather was causing sickness.

The Baltic.

It was reported at Dantzic on the 23rd, that the division of Russian gunboats stationed at Sveaborg have made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication at Torres, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron under the command of Admiral Renaud sailed for Kiel on the 22nd to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

Asia.

Letters from Erzeroum report that Gen. Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians had recently manifested some intention of attacking Kars.

Miscellaneous.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had issued a circular respecting a blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says that England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo; and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

The expected resumption of the Vienna Conference had not taken place, and it was doubtfully reported that the new Austrian proposition were peremptorily negatived by England and France

Austrian negotiation is more active than ever, with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet of Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

Count Buol, in a circular to the Austrian representatives at the German Courts, regards the publication of the protocols of the Vienna Conference by the British Government as premature, in consideration that the negotiations for peace could not be regarded as terminated.

Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, [84 miles].

The contract is said to have been entered into for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

Official accounts state that in the earthquakes at Broussa 445 lives were lost in the first and 204 in the second shock.

Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburgh, and was well received by the Emperor.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians were prisoners in the hands of the English, while the former had but one hundred and eight privates and ten officers belonging to the English. No returns of the French.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Kelesig, Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and some arrests had been made.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Great Britain.

Parliament has not been in session during the week.

Addresses had been voted by various departments of working men to Mr Layard.

The British Shipping returns for April continue to exhibit considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

An agitation had arisen for the introduction of the Maine Law into Britain, but without the remotest present chance of success.

Lord Strangeford and Charles Manners were dead, both advanced in years.

France.

The Exposition was beginning to attract more attention, still it fell far short of expectations. The first three days attracted 30,000 visitors.

The King of Portugal was in Paris.

Marshal Harispo died at Bayonne.

Holland.

A convention of reciporocity in the coasting trade between the Dutch Government and Prussia has been completed.

Italy.

The new Sardinian Ministry has at length been recomposed.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius had subsided.

Spain.

The insurgents at Caspi and Alcanitse had been defeated; two leaders and a priest were shot.

The Provinces were tranquil.

India and China

Details of the Oriental news had reached England.

Intelligence from Burmah was unfavourble to the prospects of peace.

Nothing further from Persia. Trade had undergone a material improvement at Shanghai. From the 9th February all was quiet, the troops having been withdrawn towards Canton. In the interior, matters had assumed an unfavorable change, and the insurgents were making such advances as led to the fear that they might stop the export trade at Shanghai.

The insurgents along the coast had been attacking foreign flags. A British expedition had consequently destroyed twenty junks with most of their crews, and the remainder were killed on shore.

A famine threatens the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended.

A British fleet of eight vessels was to rendezvous at Japan, and afterwards to proceed to the Russian settlements in the north.

The Very Latest from Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, A.M., JUNE 2.

MEMEL, May 26.—When the war steamer "*Diver*" was sent into the Baltic ports to apprise the vessels lying there of the blockade, she found among others the American ship, *Samuel Appleton*, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards, being out cruising, fell in with the *Appleton*, and a officer was sent on board to examine her papers, they were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American Captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties, which excited the suspicions of the British officer, so he insisted on their production. It was at length complied with, when it appeared that the *Appleton* had just landed at a Baltic port. 50,000 rifles, 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of Cotton, as the ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled but nothing contraband of war was found on board. The *Appleton* entered the Sound, March 15th, and arrived at Baticsh port April 17th.

The Crimea.

At an assembly of general officers, summoned for the purpose, Gen. Canrobert communicated to them with noble simplicity the change in the command which was about to take place, and transferred his command to Gen. Pelissier. Canrobert afterwards assumed the command of his division.

The Vienna papers publish a Consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of allied troops landed at Kertch, under Gen. Brown, was 70,000.

The advance on Tchernaya, was effected on the same day with 35,000, men. A French despatch also from Varna states, that the allies are in possession of the Tchernaya on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advanced to support the retiring force.

Provincial.

Testimonial to Mr. Capreol.

"Better late than never." We have seen with great satisfaction the proceedings with reference to the above subject. Mr. Capreol deserves well of Toronto, and of Canada! We have before stated our conviction that a Canadian Railway would not have existed yet but for his untiring and steady devotion to its progress and accomplishment.

His success and the ultimate though tardy recognition, not reward, of his services should be an encouragement to others to imitate and carry out works of public utility. Five-and-twenty men acting with equal decision and unity of purpose would confer incalculable advantage upon this neglected city!

What we hope in this matter is that the handsome subscription made may not be rendered comparatively valueless by any such nonsence as a service of plate!

One such article to be selectid by himself and kept for ever in the family as an heir-loom would be proper, an act as an encouragement to subsequent generations.

All that we can offer to our friend and neighbour is that of which all people are very prodigal——advice. We exhort him so far to forget Canada as to go home and visit the "old rooftree," and stay twelvemonths, and then return to us with renewed health and spirits to suggest and carry out projects for the public benefit.

The handsome Donation of £250 from the Canada Company does equal honour to that Society and Mr. Capreol.—*Anglo Canadin.*

FIRES.—At about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. J. Bradshaw, next to the corner of Yonge and Edward streets, as a grocery, &c.—The building, with its stock, which was small, was consumed, and his residence next door considerably injured. He is insured to the full amount of his loss. The buildings were the property of Mr. Henry Moore, and are not insured.

About the same time, a fire occurred in the work-room connected with the store of Messrs. D. & J. Merrick, opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and burned considerable stock. The building was not much injured, and we are glad to learn that the firm was fully insured.—*Globe, June 14.*

CONSPIRACY IN THE PENITENTIARY.—The Port Hope *Guide* says:—We learned yesterday from a reliable source that a fearful and deep laid conspiracy has been discovered in the Provincial Penitentiary. One of the convicts, a Roman Catholic, made known the plot to his priest, who laid the matter before the Warden. A general search ensued, when about one hundred and fifty of the convicts were found armed with deadly weapons. It was their intention when they were all assembled after the six o'clock bell rang in the evening, to fall upon their keepers, murder them, and then effect their escape. We are not acquainted with the details of the affair, but give the information as we received it.—*Patriot, June 12.*

MURDER.—An attrocious murder was committed about a week ago, in East Flamboro.' two laborers, named Jas. O'Donnell and John Hulligan, having applied for work to Mr. R. Bardwell, the foreman of a quarry in connexion with the Hamilton and Toronto Railway; he told them quietly that he had no need for them, but might employ them soon. Hulligan then took him by the vest, in a seemingly jocular manner, when O'Donnell, standing behind, struck him with a pick-axe on the back of the head, and felled him to the ground insensible. Early next morning he died. There was no provocation given, nor any cause been assigned for the murderous assault. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against the two men, who have escaped, but for whose arrest £100 reward is offered. The following is the description of the murderers:—James O'Donnell is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim built, smart and active, dark and sallow complexion, no whiskers, generally dressed well for a laborer, and wore, when last seen, Canadian grey pants, black rowdy hat, and had a carpet bag. John Hulligan is about the same age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, slim built, full round face, dark curley hair and whiskers, and had on when last seen dark pants, black hat, and had a carpet bag. They were both from the county of Tipperary, Ireland.—*Anglo Canadian.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A servant in the employ of Hiram Gillett, of Port Hope, attempted suicide last Sunday, by cutting her throat. Religious despondency was assigned as the cause of the rash act. Her wounds have been attended to, and she is progressing favorably.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Albany *Argus* of Tuesday says: "The train from Suspension Bridge, which arrived here at a late hour on Monday night, brought a company of volunteer Canadian riflemen, armed and equipped, bound for the Crimea. They left yesterday morning, via Western Railroad, for Boston, where they will to-day ship on board a packet for Constantinople. The company numbers some sixty members, young, athletic, hardy sons of Canada, who state that they "shall not come back until they lick the Russians."

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A seaman in the fleet before Sebastopol was lately ordered on shore to assist in burying the dead. Among the slain he found three of his brothers.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BOYS.—A boy in in one of our London Ragged-schools, having shown a great taste for acquiring languages, has been sent out as an interpreter to Balaklava, and frequently has had the honor of of dining with Lord Raglan.—*The Signs of the Times.*

☞ Tom Thumb, the celebrated dwarf, was married at Webster, on Thursday last, to Miss Vinton, of Bridgton, Connecticut.

CROWN LANDS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 7th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Lambton, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent, ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esquire, at Port Sarnia:

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE.
3rd Con. 17, 5s.,
5th " E half 17, W half 17, 3s. 9d. each,
9th " 10, 3s. 9d.,
11th " 10, 3s. 9d.

DAWN.
6th " W half 12, 6s. 3d.

ENNISKILLEN.
1st " 6, 16, 6s. 3d., 23, 3s. 9d.,
2d " 25, 3s. 9d.,
3d " W half 6, 5s., 23, 3s. 9d.,
4th " 25, 3s. 9d.,
5th " 16, 5s.,
6th " 4, 6s. 6d.,
8th " 11, 6s. 6d.,
9th " 23, 3s. 9d.,
10th " 25, 3s. 9d.,
11th " 6, 8s.,
12th " 19, 7s 6d.,
13th " 29, 3s. 9d.

EUPHEMIA.
2d " W half 27, 7s. 6d.,
9th " 31, 10s.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 11th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Grey, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck:

TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD.
7th Con. 2, 4, 10, 8s. 6d. each,
9th " 2, 4, 8s. each,
11th " 2, 4, 8s. each.

EUPHRASIA.
2d Con. 2, 8s. 4, 10, 8s. 6d. each,
3d " 16, 8s.,
4th " 2, 4, 8s. 6d. each,
12th " 10, 8s., 17, 8s. 6d.

ST. VINCENT.
12th " 28, 8s.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 11th May, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lots (being Clergy Reserves) in the County of Kent, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, at the upset prices stated, at NOON, on the NINETEENTH of JUNE, and following days, by the Resident Agent, JOHN E. BROOKE, Esquire, at Chatham:

TOWNSHIP OF ZONE.
3d Con. E half 15, W half 15, 7s. 6d. each,
5th " E half 15, W half 15, 7s. 6d. each,
7th " E half 15, 10s.

OBITUARY.

DIED,—In this City, on Saturday, June 3rd, Mr. Augustin Bourgoin, aged 72 years and 11 months. Mr. Bourgoin was a native of Porte de Paix, Hayti, West Indies, but left with his family, during the Revolution, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., where he resided 51 years, and where he was widely known as an humble Christian and respectable citizen. There he had to perform the mournful duty of consigning to their last resting place a father, sisters, and a wife and several children. He came to this city a few months since, and resided with his-son-in-law, Mr A. T. Augusta, until called in peace to his final resting place.

Extraordinary Premiums to Agents

For procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
IN PERHAM'S GREAT
100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,
J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF
Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, In view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, JR,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!

The Tickets are only $1 Each,

And each Ticket admits Four Persons to **Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York,**

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth			$16,000
1	Loan of Cash,		5,000
1	do. do.		2,000
1	do. do.		1,000
2	do. do.	$500 each	1,000
10	do. do.	$100 each	1,000
	Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale,		1,500
5	Rosewood Pianos, $500 each,		2,500
5	do. do. $300 each,		1,500
	The Great Mirror of N. E. Scenery,		22,000
3	Splendid Carriages, $225 each,		675
10	Gold Watches, $100 each,		1,000
40	do. do. $50 each,		2,000
100	Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,		500
5,000	Gold Pens, $3 each,		15,000
	&c., &c., &c.		

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

New Advertisements.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns and Villiages, that he has just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on his own account, in the premises a few doors west of Mr. William Barr's store, where he will always be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A few of Seth Thomas' very superior Clocks on hand, and a variety of Jewelry of all kinds, for sale at moderate profits. All articles sold by D. T. W. warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, May 26th, 1855. 12vii

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.
Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2 i

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

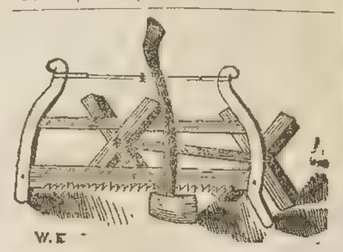
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New DUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNEL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Augus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

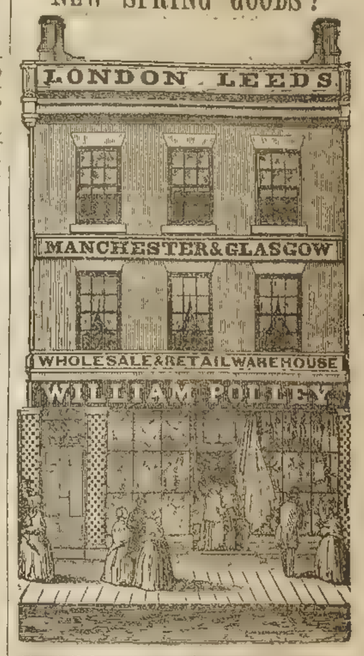
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.
☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.
Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen,

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Advertisements.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the American Tract Society," has this sentence.—'For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings.

BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures, and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigaton; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

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AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1851.

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"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

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Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-tf

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

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JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

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OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to infuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly Limited and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle here, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry* for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's and from of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America, by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies', Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

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(whose name by request is withheld).

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AND

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VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855. {NUMBER 16.

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Niagara, Jan., 1855, 42-1y

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 15th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

From the National Era.

THE LOFTY AND LOWLY.

The loftiest things on earth are linked
To the lowliest underneath them lying;
And human might is always brinked
By feeble birth and feebler dying;
Ay, birth and dying.

'Tis dust that clogs the spirit's ken,
And intercepts its heavenward flying;
And holiest, happiest thoughts of men,
Still throb to life through sin and sighing.
Ay, sin and sighing.

Bound each to each, by common blood,
The nations are a household scattered,
Though some sit clothed in purple garb,
And others lie all shorn and shattered;
Ay, shorn and shattered.

Yet all have loved, as all have sinned;
To one great God are all appealing;
And so mankind are so man-kinned
By blood and need, if not by feeling;
Alas, the feeling!

The Lazarus of nations sits,
All covered o'er with wounds and bruises,
At Dives's door, and, weeping, waits
The boon his haughty lord refuses;
And *still* refuses.

But, e'er with peril, pride ignores
A brother in his low condition;
Fraternal bonds, forgot on earth,
Will meet elsewhere their recognition;
Such recognition!

To work His purpose, God makes still
The weakly one His strongest lever;
Men strive to govern, but His will,
To its fulfilment, slow, but ever,
Ay, slow, but ever,

Is working; and while men make haste
To bind, to blot, to crush, to sever,
The mighty God, who takes no rest,
Their schemes o'erruling, thwarts forever—
Oh, yes, forever!

Miscellaneous.

From Punch.

The Protocol of Private Life.

The unfortunate differences which have arisen between various members of the Tomkins family were taken into consideration at the recent Conference in Finsbury. The original dispute arose in the summer of 1854, about eleven months after the marriage of Mr. Thomas Tomkins with Miss Maria, the beautiful and amiable daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chowderby, of the City Road. Mr. Chowderby, a year before a coal-agent in apparantly affluent circumstances, became in June, 1754, from circumstances over which he had no control, unable to meet his financial engagements.

Previous recourse (especially upon an occasion when an infuriate milkman urged his demand with some precipitancy) had been had to the Loan system, and Mr. Tomkins, who is engaged in the pickle trade, had discounted a series of (dishonourable) bills for his father-in-law. Deeming it necessary to restrict his cash operations, Mr. Tomkins had lately declined this course; and to his son-in-law refused him money, Mr. Chowderby, with some plausibility, attributes his being without any. Differences arose, which were rather suspended than settled by a visit which, at Maria Tomkins's desire, her husband requested from Mrs. Chowderby.

It is here necessary to mention that, about December last, a baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins. Mrs. Chowderby accepted the invitation, bringing with her two younger brothers of Maria, and they remained as guests until Easter, at which period the unsolicited supretendence of the elder lady with the management of the infant, the continual disarrangement of the pickle pots by the younger Chowderbys, the incessant demands of the elder Chowderbys, for money, and a final proposition that the whole Chowderby family should come and live with the Tomkins's brought matters to a crisis, which terminated in the expulsion of the Chowderbys, and a total estrangement.

Mr. Tomkins felt no discontent at this; but his wife and various members of the family considered it objectionable, it was agreed that a conference should be held at Miss Tiddles's (a maiden aunt of Mr. Tomkins,) in order to endeavour to arrange matters.

The conference took place at the above locality on Wednesday afternoon. Everybody attended on his and her own behalf. There were present, therefore, Mr. Silas Chowderby, Miss Tiddles, Mrs. S. Chowderby, Mr. T. Tomkins, Maria Tomkins, Baby Tomkins (provisionally registered Thos. Augustus Pickles,) Sarah Carter (nurse of the latter,) Master Peter Chowderby, Master Jack Chowderby, Miss Louisa Tomkins (Mr. T. T.'s sister,) and Mr. Frederic Binkle (keeping company with the latter.)

Miss Tiddles could not understand why relatives could not live in peace and harmony. She hated to see family disturbances, and thought the shortest way was to forget and forgive, and try to bear with one another better for the future. She would express no opinion on any subject, except that Thomas Augustus Pickles was the loveliest little tickswicksy that ever was, so he was, and a duck of diamonds, and a treasure of the Indian seas, and the gold mines of America, chick, chick, chick, chick, chick.

The initiative was then, at her own desire, conceded to Mrs. Chowderby, who expressed a conviction that things had come to a pretty pass when a child forgot her duty to the mother that had weaned her; that the meanness of Mr. Tomkins did not surprise her, for it was well known that he came of a mean stock; but that Maria should go against her was indeed a blow, which, when she was laid in silent extramural cemetery, that undutiful girl would remember in sacking and hashes. To suppose that a woman at her time of life did not understand babies better than a chit was ridiculous, but this was only a pretence for Mister Tomkins to get rid of his duty to his wife's parents.

They happened not to be so well off in worldly things as he was, perhaps because they had not stooped to the same low means of turning cash—some people, respectable people, too, had spoken of half pennies boiled in pickles to give them a colour, but that was neither here nor there. Mr. Tomkins ought to be ashamed of himself, and as for his wife —(*here* Mrs. Chowderby *wept*)

Sarah Carter had no right to speak, being only a poor servant; but sooner than see that blessed baby (*article produced*) physicked with the messes Mrs. Chowderby guv it when it's mamma's back was turned, she would break stones on the high rodes.

Mrs. Chowderby insisted on that slut's withdrawal from the conference; but, after some discussion, this proposal was overruled.

Mr. Tomkins had deuced little to say. He had married Maria, and not the whole family; but he was a good natured fellow, and so long as her relations behaved with any sort of decency, he had been glad to do his best for them. But there was such a thing as cutting it too f——(*here Mrs. Tomkins gently suggested that her husband should vary his illustrations.*) Well, he meant as riding a willing horse to death. He appealed to Maria if he had not been a kind husband to her, in spite of her relatives. (*Mrs. Tomkins here threw herself on his bosom and sobbed.*)

Mr. Cowderby said that it was keener than a toothache to have a thankless serpant instead of a child.

Mr. Tomkins was willing to admit that proposition in all its fullness, but did not see the applicability.

Miss Louisa Tomkins was sure that her brother would do everything that was right, and suggested that he should give them a day on the water, and a dinner at Richmond, and everybody be friends.

Mr. Frederic Binkle cordially concurred in the last suggestion; and if the word champagne were not deemed inadmissable, he would venture to offer, on his own account, that addition to the proposed festivity. (*Miss L. Tomkins touched his hand, and said* "Duck.")

Mr. Chowderby regarded all that as trash. If Mr. Tomkins would give him the money such a piece of foolery would cost, it would enable him to remove his silver tea-pot from the house of a supposed relative, where, to the infinite disgrace of the family, it had long been deposited.

Masters Peter and Jack Chowderby expressed an opinion that the party would be more jolly, and bother the old tea-pot; besides, papa never took tea, but gin-and-water. (*The extrusion of these members of the Conference occupied the next half minute.*)

Mrs. Maria Tomkins cried for some time, and then stated, that except her husband, her blessed baby was the only comfort she had on earth. Her papa and mamma were very unkind, she was sure, and Thomas had a great deal to complain of. She had tried to make peace, but she hoped she knew her duty as a wife.

Baby Tomkins (*hearing his mammas voice*) signified that she owed a duty as a mother, which he called upon her to perform without delay. (*The proceedings became inaudible until his demand was complied with.*)

Mrs. Chowderby hoped that what the unmarried young lady had seen and heard that day would be a warning to her in case she ever had the misfortune of having children. No girl could have been better brought up than Maria, and now let them look at her.

Mrs. Tomkins begged, laughing, that they would do nothing of the kind.

Mr. Chowderby conceived that if they were going to have nothing but nonsense, they had better go. He was a man of business, and would make a business-like proposition. Would Tomkins pay all his debts, and advance him £100 to buy him a milk-walk, taking the advance out—for he was a man of business—in milk on week days and cream on Sundays?

Mr. Tomkins, in justice to his adored wife, to that innocent babe, and to all—well, never mind that—must decline doing anything of the sort. But a £20 note was heartily at Mr. Chowderby's service, and there it was.

Mr. Chowderby would accept it but without prejudice to his other claims.

Mrs. Chowderby would forgive her Maria, if Maria could forgive herself.

Mrs. Tomkins signified that she was decidedly equal to this latter conciliatory effort, there was much mutual embracing, and tea at the expense of Miss Tiddles.

Misapprehension.—We recollect once being much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable, and withal a modest widow lady of New Jersey: Soon after her husband paid the debt of nature, leaving her sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused, at that time, to the forms of law, though in the protracted law suit that followed, she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience, she was much alarmed, and meeting, just after the departure of the sheriff, with a female friend, she exclaimed, with much agitation, "What do you think? Sheriff Perine has been after me!" "Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man." "But he says he has an attachment for me," replied the widow. "Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you, my dear." "But you don't understand—he says I must go to court." "Oh, that's quite another affair, my child; don't you go so far as that; it is his place to come and court you."

Courtship among the Pawnees.

When the lover wishes to break the ice, he comes to her father's tent, uninvited, and sits on the corner of the mat for a considerable time, and then goes away without speaking. This is a preliminary step, answering, perhaps to the first gentle pressure of the hand—the first blushing hesitation in address—the first mutual glance of understanding. After a few days the young man reutrns, wearing his buffalo robe with the hair outward, and again sits down silent in the corner of the tent. This is a proposal—a regular "popping the question." If the father is determined to reject him, nothing is placed for him to sit on, and no meat is offered; but if he approve of the match, these rights of hospitality are observed. Feasts are then given by the respective parties, in order to obtain the consent of their relatives. If both feasts terminate favourably in this respect, the young man presents himself once more before his bride, at the door of her tent, and then turns round and walks slowly off towards his own—she raises and follows him—the marriage is then complete. If she remain sitting it is a sign that her family decline the match. All this is done without a word passing between the intended bride and the husband that is to be. But the most extraordinary part of the affair, is that having married an elder sister, he has the right to marry all the younger ones, as they successively attain the age of womanhood. The author adds: "I have seen chiefs who have in this manner married a whole family; the eldest wife being the greatest drudge, and the youngest being generally the favourite Sultana, and consequently doing the least."—*Charles Augustus Murray.*

Phrenology in the Pulpit.

TESTIMONY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is very hard for a minister of the gospel, standing before a promiscuous audience, to deal with the facts of their minds, and their inward lives. It is a melancholy fact, that men know less about that which is the very element of their being, than about anything else in the world. I suppose if I were to go among the intelligent men in my congregation, I could get every variety of information on subjects connected with the daily business affairs of life—upon questions of political economy, upon various questions of commerce, facts concerning the structure of ships, steam-engines—I could collect any amount of information on all these, and a thousand other kindred subjects. But when I ask them *what is inside of themselves*, they can tell me of a great manufactory, and explain to me the operation and of all the machinery in it; but upon the question of the machinery of their own minds, they cannot say a word. In regard to commercial matters, they know all about them; they have examined them, they have compared their ideas on these subjects, and have classified them. They believe themselves to be immortal creatures, that they have throbbing within them a soul that shall live as long as God himself shall live; yet, when I ask them any questions in regard to their inward nature, their only reply is, "I don't know, I don't know." They do not know what their *reason* is; they do not know what is the nature of their *moral powers;* they do not definitely understand the nature or operation of any one faculty of their minds!

They understand the nature of the soil of the earth; they know what it is capable of producing; they know the use of the plough, and all the implements of agriculture; they know what to do with a plant that is not thriving, they are skilful to impart to it fresh life, and make it flourish. But if any plant that ought to grow in the mind is stunted and does not thrive, they cannot tell how to make that grow. They don't know what to do to bring it forth.

It is difficult for a minister of the gospel to set forth the truth intelligibly in respect to its relation to the human mind. I think it is partly because men have not been *curious in respect to themselves*, and partly on account of the many bewildering systems of mental philosophy that are in vogue in our day. For if there were none of these systems except the old schools of metaphysical philosophy, I would defy any man to obtain by means of them any clear idea about the soul, for of best they are of but little more value than so many cobwebs. Men may study them, if they have a taste for them; if a man loves logic and discussion, let him take one of the old mataphysical mental philosophies, and he will have means of busying his mind until he grows tired of such business. But if a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology; not interpreted too narrowly or technically, but in its relations to physiology and the structure of the whole body. And I may say here what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind as they are revealed by Phrenology, are those views which have underlayed my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed, I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science. And I could not ask for the members of my family, nor of a church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination, than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology.

I have avoided the use of the nomenclature of Phrenology in the pulpit as far as possible, because I did not wish to seem to be a mere teacher of a philosophical system, while I was a minister of the truth as it is in Christ; but I have now been so long with you, that I am justified in making this statement.

I may say, in regard to the objections sometimes urged against Phrenology, its tendency to materialism and fatalism, that the same objections may be made to any other system of mental philosophy. I do not think that such objections belong to Phrenology any more than to any other system of intellectual science which you can possibly construct. Men's mere logical and speculative reason will always strand them upon the sands of fatalism or materialism; and it is the practical sense, the conscientiousness of actual liberty, that redeems us from a belief of the one or the other. Such doctrines dwell in the *head*, but never in the hands.

Hints for Summer.

We give the following condensation of an interesting article in Buchanan's "Journal of Man."

The hygiene of summer differs materially from that of winter. In winter the waste of material is great, and nourishing food necessary; in summer stimulus is less needed, but larger quantities of fluid are required. Cold exerts an antiseptic influence, while warmth promotes putrefaction. Care should be taken, in summer, to remove decaying vegetable and animal matter. Iron gutters should be provided, into which the filth might run, and from which every shower would thoroughly remove it. As a means of purification, to guard against the feverish attacks of summer, lime is not to be relied on, having little more antiseptic power than common clay. Chloride of lime has some value, but is too expensive. The best absorbent of noxious gases is charcoal, fresh from the kiln. The carcasses of domestic animals will not contaminate the atmosphere, if covered with a layer of charcoal. To purify air in unwholesome apartments, burn grains of coffee in a red-hot shovel, and allow the fumes to disseminate through the appartments. If the doors or windows can be opened, always do so; if not, ventilation may be caused by kindling a blaze in the fireplace or flue, thus creating an ascending current. A slow ventilation may be produced by placing a lighted lamp or candle in the fireplace. The consumption of animal food in summer should be diminished, and ripe fruits liberally partaken of. Salt, vinegar and pepper, which make our best antiseptics for the preservation of oysters, beef, ham, &c., are equally applicable to animal food when taken into our bodies. Salt materially enriches the blood, and promotes the general vigor of the constitution. If its consumption were diminished, there would be a great increase of mortality from consumption and fever. In malarious districts, salt meat and coffee are considered more wholesome than fresh meat and milk. The proper use of salt, vinegar and pepper would entirely prevent or cure the majority of the attacks of diarrhœa and cholera. A teaspoonful of salt, another of black pepper, with a tablespoonful of vinegar, diluted to suit the taste, is an almost infallible remedy in cases of deranged or inactive digestive organs. The composition of the Neutralizing Cordial, so often prescribed by Eclectic physicians for irritations and disorders of the bowels, is as follows: Equal parts of rhubarb, saleratus and peppermint plant pulverized together, with the addition of loaf sugar and brandy. Dose from one-sixteenth of an ounce to one-eighth of an ounce repeated, if necessary, two or three times a day.

Hot seasons are especially apt to produce disorders of the liver. These arise from two causes—either too high living, producing congestion or fulness of the liver; or too great abstemiousness, producing a contracted and inactive condition. In the former case, alcoholic drinks must be laid aside, fruits and vegetables freely used, and habits of activity adopted. In the latter, the appetite should be cultivated, and rest and quietness sought. If we cannot escape the malarious atmosphere of a fever district, and have reason to believe an attack probable, a moderate use of the tonic bitters such as hydrastis, columbo and quassia, will do much to fortify the constitution. "The true hygienic principle is, that we should never be cured of diseases, but should always meet them by prevention instead of cure. "The time may come," says the author, in conclusion, "when a well educated man will be ashamed to acknowledge that he was ever sick."

RECIPES, &c.

Wholesome Beverage.

Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root (bruised) 2 ounces; cream of tarter 1 ounce; water, 6 quarts; to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of the best white sugar, and again put on the fire and keep stirred until the sugar is perfectly dissolved; then pour into an earthen vessel into which has been previously put two drachms of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain until the heat is reduced to lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use, the corks of which must be well tied down. It will be in high perfection in a few days.—*Exchange Paper.*

Preservative against Moths.

A small piece of paper or linen moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a wardrobe or bureau for a single day, two or three times a year, is sufficient preservative against moths.

Improved Way of Making Bread.

The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaks of a plan invented by a baker of that city, to reduce the cost of bread. He puts in one part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in the two pound loaf. The Government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it, at a less rate than fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient.

To Restore Color in Prints.

A little alum dissolved in the rinse water will restore green or black. A little vinegar added to the rinse water will restore red.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

An Excellent Disinfectant.

A mixture of soda-ash with stone lime, is said, by a correspondent of the Ledger, to be a much more reliable purifying agent than lime or chloride of lime. The proper proportions, for an ordinary sized cess-pool, are twenty-five pounds of soda-ash, dissolved by itself with boiling water, and one peck of stone lime, slaked by itself. The two when mixed together, will make about a barrel in quantity.

Fine Blacking for Dress Shoes.

Beat up two eggs, add a teaspoonful of alcohol, a lump of sugar, and ivory black to thicken; it should be laid on and polished like other blacking, and left a day to harden before it is used.

Agricultural, &c.

Hilling Corn.

Hilling corn is an attempted subsitute for deep ploughing. If corn land is ploughed deep, there is no need of hilling. The roots will strike down, instead of stopping at a hard-pan, and waiting for mellow earth, in the form of hilling, to put over them. By deep ploughing you give the roots a chance to go as deep as nature requires without having the earth piled over them. Never disturb the roots by ploughing after the 10th of July. If weeds, or grass are getting up, cut them off, but it is better to "let the wheat and the tares" grow together, lest while ye dig up the tares ye pluck up also the corn with them."—*Ohio Farmer.*

Cabbage with Corn.

Mr. Brooks, of Princeton, at the last Legislative Agricultural meeting in Boston, alluded to the practice of planting cabbage among Indian corn. He knew an instance where cabbage were planted in alternate rows with corn, and the cabbage sold for $150 per acre.

Change of Feed for Horses.

The kind of food for animals should be changed frequently. A horse, long kept on shorts, will be affected by a fever in his legs and feet, producing a result similar to founder. Shorts, corn meal, or cob meal, should never be given except in a mixed state with cut hay, or straw. This will require them to eat slower, and the food is better prepared for digestion. If given alone, it ferments rapidly in the stomach, produces a general fever, injures the digestive powers, and finally produces a stiffness throughout the limbs. When these results are discovered, the remedy is a change of food. Continued feeding on oats, alone, will produce the same results as shorts, or meal; and many a founder is caused by it, as well as by feeding, or drinking when the horse is warm. If necessity compels a person to feed a horse, on shorts, corn meal, oat meal, or cob meal, a supply of salt should be added to prevent fermentation in the stomach.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Blanketing Cows.

A correspondent of the *Rural Intelligencer* has been travelling through Holland and says: "Great care is taken of their cows, both in the winter and in the summer; and in a lowery wet day, you will see the cows in the field covered with blankets; ay, even more commonly than a horse is blanketed here in the winter. This care is well repaid by a greater flow of milk and a less consumption of forage."

A New Spring for Gates.

Dr. Peck mentioned an experiment he had tried successfully, in applying a cheap spring to iron gates, that is far preferable to any other, or to a chain and weight. Take a piece of India-rubber, eight inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, and fasten it by staples to the back of the gate and post, and when the gate opens, it bends up, but the disposition to straighten is so great, that it will push the gate to, and never fails to work, summer or winter.

Newly Invented Horse Shoe.

A patent has recently been granted to a mechanic of Philadelphia, for an improvement in the method of fastening horse-shoes. The invention consists in the construction of included flangs or lips rising from the front and sides of the hoof against which they are made to bear, separate, and fastened by sliding into a recess in the sides of the shoe, and secured by means of a screw, thus entirely dispensing with the use of nails, and avoiding all liability to injure by pricking.

Keeping Eggs.

Having seen so many eggs that were laid down last fall come out bad, I am induced to send you my way of preserving them. Grease them lightly with a little lard or fried meat fat. Pack them little end down in bran or dry saw-dust, and they will come out in the spring, right, and no mistake.—*Mary Wood, Waukesha, Wisconsin.*

Witticisms.

BLACK JOKE.

The appended negro story, copied from a southern correspondent of the Boston Journal is not bad:

General C—— gave his black man, Swaney, funds and permission to get a quarter's worth of zoology at a menagerie, at the same time hinting to him the striking affinity between the Simia and negro races. Our hero soon found himself under the canvass, and brought to in front of a sedate looking baboon, and eying the b be quadruped closely, soliloquised thus:

"Folks, sure's yer born, feet, hands, proper bad looking countenance, just like a nigger gettting old, I reckon." Then, as if seized with a bright idea, he extended his hand with a genuine southern "How d'ye do, uncle?" The ape grasped the negro's hand and shook it long and cordially.

Swaney then plied his new acquaintance with interrogations as to his name, age, nativity, and former occupation, but eliciting no replies beyond a knowing shake of the head, or a merry twinkling of the eye, he concluded the ape was bound to keep non-committal, and looking cautiously around, chuckled:

"He, he, ye too sharp for them, old feller, Keep dark! If ye'd just speak one word of English, white man would have a hoe in yer hand in less than two minutes."

A Fair Fling at Him.—A teacher in a neighboring Sunday-school was examining a class of little boys from a Scripture catechism.

The first question was—"Who stoned Stephen?"

Answer—"The Jews."

Second question—"Where did they stone him?"

Answer—"Beyond the limits of the city."

The third question—"Why did they take him to the limits to the city?" was not in the book, and proved a poser to the whole class; it passed from hend to foot without an answer being attempted.

At length a little fellow, who had been scratching his head all the while, looked up and said,

"Well, I don't know, unless it was to *get a fair fling at him!*"

☞ We have heard of cool things, but never anything cooler than the following: The landlord of a hotel at Whitehall called a boarder to him one day, and said: "Look o'here! I want you to pay your board-bill, and you *must*. I've heard enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it!" "Good!" said his lodger: "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

☞ "You are from the country, are you not?" said a know nothing clerk in a certain book store, to a plain dressed individual who had given him some trouble.—"Yes."—"Well, here's an essay on the rearing of calves."—"That," said the man, as he slowly turned to leave the store, "you had better present to your mother."

☞ A lady residing in New England, had a number of female servants in her family, and to whom she, on one occasion, gave to each a pair of her cast-off, half-worn shoes, found the following impromptu on her chamber mantel, the succeeding morning:

"How careful should our mistress be
The narrow path to choose.
When all the maids within her house
Are walking in her shoes."

Free Trade.—One day at a farm-house, a wag saw an old gobbler trying to eat the strings of some night-caps that lay on the grass to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call introducing cotton into Turkey."

☞ "I don't like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman. "Oh, never mind this once," was the reply, "it will soon suspend its operation."

☞ Why would ladies make better traders and pedlars than men?—Because they never get shaved.

☞ The city editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble in marrying two wives. A western editor replies, by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same by marrying only one.

An Incident.—Faxon, of *The Cairo Times*, relates the following among the incidents of the late fire at that place, and is personally responsible for them:—During the heat of the fire on shore, a man was met coming out of Arter's store with his arms full of canisters of powder. He stopped at the door and very coolly remarked, "Here, d—n it, some body take and throw this powder in the river, *my hat's on fire!*" and sure enough his hat was burning briskly. One more: Jim started from the store with a pretty good-sized box, which he supposed contained dry-goods. When told that it was powder, his hair raised straight up, he dropped the box, sat down and spread his coat tail over it, and commenced yelling lustily for a bucket of water. He got it and poured it on the box, assuring the by-standers that it was more than half burned up, and that if the water had arrived a moment later, *he couldn't have saved a bit of it!*

To Look Delicate.—"What do you do to make you look delicate?" said one young woman, with an eruption on her face, to another who looked like one of the departed. "Why," said she, "sometimes I eat slate pencils and chalk, and then, for a change, I drink vinegar and chew green tea. When those fail, I lace tighter, and wear the thinnest soled shoes I can buy."

From the London Times, May 11th.

The Position of the United States.

We adverted cursorily on a former occasion to a letter which appears in our columns from an able correspondent, well known to our readers, under the signature, not inapplicable to him in either sense, of a "States' Man." The object of our correspondent is not what we should have hoped it would have been—to clear the freemen of America from the stigma implied in the charge that the sympathies of America are not on our side. To the great mass of men who judge matters on their first aspect, and have neither leisure nor inclination to sound the depths of political questions, there is something shocking, and even revolting, in the admission that, though policy may keep the United States neutral in the present contest, and interest may plead as loudly in favour of Russia as of England and France, the feelings and sympathies of America, the conscience and heart of the nation, which are not under the control of interest, nor subject to considerations of State policy, side with the Powers of the East in their present deadly struggle with the Powers of the West.

To those who know America only from the overstrained praise of the Manchester school, who look upon her as the paradise of the poor, the land of high wages, vote by ballot, universal suffrage, no State endowments, cheap newspapers, and abundant supplies of ardent spirits, it seems almost impossible that the asylum of liberty, the boasted foundation of the future civilization of the world, should in feeling, if not in act, be closely united to a nation and a government, the whole mission and duty of which seems to be to live in darkness and misery themselves, and, by war and desolation, to spread that darkness and desolation over the face of the whole habitable globe. We will not offend the susceptibility of our correspondent by offering to him again arguments intended to induce the people of America to reconsider the question, and to show that duty, honour and interest urge them alike to desire, and, so far as their traditional policy and isolated position will permit, to contribute to the success of the allied powers.

The first reason given by our correspondent for a Philo Russian feeling in America is, that a struggle between Christian nations in arms is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. We hope that this statement is correct, and well would it be for the United States, and well for the destinies of the human race, if such doctrines had taken firm possession of the mind of the people of America. The preaching of the Peace Society has failed in England, because the common sense of her people tells them that peace is not a matter like free trade or administrative reform, which it is within their own power to take or reject, but a blessing which is held, from its very nature, at the will of others, which may be lost by the will of a madman, like the Emperor Paul, and regained, as in the case of the same Paul, by the dagger of an assassin. But the United States have really before them that very option between peace and war which is denied to members of the European confederacy, and, if they would only act on the maxim attributed to them by our correspondent, might maintain peace among themselves and with all the world. The recent aggressive war on Mexico, the armed assistance lent by American citizens to the Canadian rebellion, the destruction of Greytown, and the doctrine recently promulgated by the Ostend Congress of American Ambassadors with regard to the seizure of Cuba, seem to afford some proof that our correspondent is mistaken in his estimate of American feeling, or that the United States consider themselves as an exception to the rule they apply to their neighbours, and believe that the slaughter of "God's chief handiwork on earth" is only unjustifiable when wrought by European hands.

Our correspondent further thinks that our object—the destruction of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea—is unwise, unattainable, and indefensable, and that were Russia to submit to such a proposition she would show herself half fool, half coward. But he forgets that to this very object Russia has herself formally consented, and that if such consent has not been carried out into a formal treaty, it is only because that, by a series of the most disreputable quibbles and evasions, Russia has deliberately eluded the consequences of a principle which she has herself, in the most solemn categorical manner, admitted as the basis of negotiation. The argument then comes to this—that America sympathizes with Russia because England and France demand from Russia terms which Russia herself admitted to be just and equitable grounds of negotiation. If some people are more Catholic than the Pope, surely our correspondent is more Russian than the Czar. Another cause which induces America to sympathize with the wrong against the right, is, that England, being a maritime power, is necessarily brought into colision with America, while Russia, having no commerce, has no grounds of dissension. That such jealousies may operate on the minds of a commercial nation we do not dispute, but as they make no difference whatever in the justice of the cause for which we fight, our correspondent in no respect strengthens his cause by adverting to them, and does his nation little credit by imputing to it such motives. Then the English press actually presumes to canvass the conduct of the American people with the same freedom it exercises towards its own government, its own institutions, and even royalty itself; there is, we suspect, the real gravaman of the charge. America is the land of liberty, and it is lawful for her untaxed press to utter, unchecked, the most scandalous accusations against individuals and the most bitter imputations against political parties; but if American citizens presumes, by speech or writing, to call in question the policy, the political character, or the domestic institutions of the nation—if he hint that a government which decidedly gives to physical labour a supremacy over intellectual capacity—which, while preaching non-intervention to us, sends out to European countries, under the name of Ambassadors and Consuls, agents of insurrection and disorder; he is soon taught to bow to the will of the majority, and to learn that even in the land of liberty freedom of discussion on all subjects is not permitted. From this democratic censorship the press of England is necessarily exempt, and it is therefore no wonder that our American cousins should hear with impatience from writers abroad truths that they will not tolerate from journalists and statesmen at home.

The next ground for sympathy with Russia is the belief of some people in America that England and France were, under the pretence of securing Spain, meditating a Crimean expedition to the Western hemisphere. Such an expedition could only be caused by aggressive policy on the part of America; and now, when we know that human life is so sacred in her eyes that no contingent or proscriptive danger justifies war, and that all foreign interference is an "ill paid trade," there can be, on our correspondents own showing, no possible reason for such an intervention. We conclude, then that our correspondent has given no reasonable or consistent grounds for American sympathy with Russia; but we believe that those grounds for which such sympathy exists are not difficult to find. The slaveholding States sympathize with the Czar as a slaveholder, the fillibustering factions admire, as they would imitate, if they could, the vast scale of his aggressions; and democracy, claiming that its will should be above all law, sympathizes with a man who has established for himself the same awful exemption; and both are led by their several creeds, so contrary in appearance, so identical in fact, to hate a country, where law asserts her supremacy over the will of the many or the few, and where the absolute equality of mankind is no part of the political system, and therefore serves as an excuse neither to the despotism of the one, nor the tyranny of the many.

Law of Partnership.

"The Government bill to amend the law of partnership has been printed to-day, together with the bill for establishing limited liability on the part of public companies, of which a description was given yesterday. It provides that loans may be made to persons in business under an agreement to share profits without subjecting the lender to any further liability, upon due registry being made of all the particulars of the transaction in a form to be approved by the Board of Trade and to be advertised in the *Gazette*. In case of bankruptcy or insolvency, such lender is not to recover anything until all the other creditors are paid in full, and he is to be liable to repay any amount he may have received, either in the shape of profits or as a repayment of principal, within the preceding year. Agents and servants may also be allowed to receive profits in lieu of wages. Neither of the acts to apply to Scotland. In the short analysis yesterday of the limited liability bill it was mentioned that according to report any public company formed by its authority would be required to have a capital of not less than £20,000, in £25 shares, with £20 paid up; but the clause on this point in the printed bill states that 20 per cent. on each share is the sum thus required. Both bills have the merit of great simplicity and breadth, and are likely to be received with favour by the commercial classes. They restore to the public the right to lend their money or to give credit upon any terms that their own sagacity may dictate, the law merely fulfilling its natural function of taking care by the enforcement of proper measures of publicity, that these terms shall be clear, and that no one shall be led to act, except with his eyes open. Whether the first abandonment of the paternal system which "protected" the public by virtually prohibiting them from giving trust, except in particular modes deemed safe by the Legislature, may lead to some instances of folly is a question on which different opinions will, perhaps, be entertained; but there can be no doubts as to the wholesomeness of the permanent results to be anticipated from throwing off artificial restrictions condemned by the concurrent experience of almost every other nation, and shown by unequivocal evidence in this country to have long defeated the very object for which they were established. —*London Times.*

Terrible Mistake.

A private letter from the camp, dated May 14, contains the following:—We have had terrible work here. Last night the 18th regiment fired on the 68th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repelled by the 68th and Rifles; and the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries; and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 18th, 44th—and when they got into the advanced trench, both sides were so covered with mud, that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. The poor fellows who are wounded in advance of the trench are obliged to lay there all day till dark, as the Russians fire on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

Canton, *April* 13.—In the Pacific squadron preparations are making to have another dash at that wretched place Petropaulovski—at least so it is supposed, as two vessels have gone to sea with sealed orders; two more have gone to Japan, and the admiral follows so soon as Sir John Bowring returns from Siam. It is supposed from Japan they will go Northward. We have had no political movements of any consequence during this month, as the mandarins at present appear to have it all their own way in and around Canton, within a circle of 10 or 20 miles. Beyond this, from all I can gather, the rebels are as numerous and as powerful as ever. The imperialists are taking advantage of the present lull in their immediate neighbourhood, by executing a frightful number of unfortunates. I have been told on good authority, that between the 18th of March and the 5th of April, no less than 3000 people have been beheaded in this place alone, to say nothing of the judicial murders at Whampoa and elsewhere. Near Whampoa it is said there are two separate heaps of heads. The first was raised at the expense of the imperialists when the rebels had the ascendancy there; the second pile is accumulating every day by the execution of rebels. No man's head is safe. An individual may have been absent some time from his native village; on his return the chances are that some kind friend denounces him to the mandarins for the sake of the reward. My belief is, that a Chinaman would sell the best friend he had on earth for four or five dollars. There is great distress in the city from the dearness of provisions. The principal article of consumption is more than double the price it was three months ago. Owing to the state of affairs a great quantity of the Paddy fields have not been cultivated. The authorities are reported to feel very uneasy, not so much from foes without, as apprehension of the rising of friends within the walls. The insurgents still hold all approaches to the sea districts. Our chances of obtaining the last year's crop of Congou, therefore, seems as distant as ever. The fine Moyune greens are also patiently waiting for an opportunity to come down. You would imagine, after last year's experience, the teamen would endeavour to find out a fresh outlet for their produce, but the only reason ascribed for this apparent want of penetration is that everlasting Chinese reason for everything, "No, all same custom." Their teas have come down to Canton for so many years, that they must come to the end of time. About 2,000 packages of plain orange Pekoe, Ankoi, and plain Caper, have been brought coastwise from Tokien district.—The mandarins, however, do not approve of this practice, as they are apprehensive the teas may be landed at Hong Kong, and that they would by these means be "chiselled" out of their duty of 2 teals per picul.

Inhuman Conduct.

Melbourne, March 8th.

The bark *Rio Grand* arrived here last evening with Captain Penny and five of the crew of the wrecked Peruvian ship *Grimanesa*, which was totally lost with nearly 640 Chinese emigrants, who were passengers on board for Callao, on the 3rd of last July, on a shoal lying in the mid-channel between New Caledonia and Brampton Shoal, lattitude 10 50 S., longitude 161 30 E.—The second officer and 18 men saved themselves by taking to one of the boats, and were picked up some days afterwards and landed at Shanghai. Captain Penny, surgeon, chief officer, and four men took to another of the boats, and, after sailing nearly 3,000 miles, landed in New Ireland 25 days after the wreck, and suffering intensely from the effects of hunger, thirst, and disease; they were six days and nights without food or water. The chief officer was murdered by the natives two or three days after they landed on the island. They remained there till the 4th of September, when news reached them that the English ship had put into Gower's Harbour for wood and water. Captain Penny writes as follows on the treatment he met with from the master of this vessel, which proved to be the Sydney whaling bark, *Australian*, Captain Lewin Wilds:—"On arriving at Gower's Harbour I found the carpenter and cooper of the *Australian*. I made myself known to them, and inquired as to where the vessel was lying. They told me, but at the same time gave me to understand that I must not expect any assistance from the captain, no matter whether I was a ship master or not. However, I was determined to try. I could not believe it possible that he would refuse me and my companions a passage to some civilized place; so I made the best of my way to the vessel, and, after going some considerable distance she hove in sight. I got as near to her as I possibly could, and hailed her; but, though seen from the vessel, no attention was paid to me whatever. Finally, after waiting about an hour standing up to my middle in the water, a boat put off from the vessel and pulled in the direction of where I was standing. I then hailed the boat two or three times before she was stopped, when, after making my unfortunate position and circumstances known, the officer in the boat informed me that he had received positive instructions to take no person on board unless known to him; 'but,' he said, 'as you are a shipmaster, I will take you on board, and I don't care whether the captain likes it or not; he can only put you on shore again.' The boat, accordingly, pulled in for me. I was unable to get into the boat, so the crew lifted me in. I told Captain Wilds, the master, all the particulars of my disaster, and begged him to take us on board, and place us in the first vessel he fell in with. He replied that he was not bound to take us on board, and asked, "Where do you suppose I am going to get food from to feed you with? Do you think that I am bound to take everybody on board of my vessel because they say they are shipwrecked? The laws of nations can't make me do it; and as for the laws of humanity as you call it, I don't care about them. I am a Cosmopolite, and I ask no man's friendship; and, as to the Queen, if I wanted a meal, I am sure she would not give me one; so I belong to no country at all, and owe no allegiance to none." He got an old pair of trousers, and threw them to where I was standing, and then asked the steward if he had an old shirt to give me. The steward got one and gave it to me. After a great deal of difficulty he finally consented to take the rest of my shipmates on board, and I sent the natives back with a note for them to come with all dispatch, as the vessel would sail next day at 12 at noon, and that if they were not there in time the captain would not wait for them. They received my note about 1 o'clock in the morning, and immediately started, and arrived at the vessel about 10. The doctor told me that the men begged frequently to be left to die on the road, they were so reduced by sickness; and they would have been left if the doctor had not succeeded in inducing some of the natives to carry them over. A boat chanced to be on shore when they arrived, and brought them on board; and a more pitiable sight than they presented I never beheld. They were so exhausted that they had to be supported on either side to keep them from falling. I was standing, at the gangway as they were passed on board, when Captain Wilds came up to me, and asked me what he was to do with them. He said, 'Why they are nearly dead now, and it will take two or three months to feed them up to make men of them; and I don't know yet if I shall take you or not. I have a good mind to land you again; I don't see why I should take you off more than any body else, so don't make too sure about your getting off, yet.' I refrain from using the language Captain Wilds expressed himself in, and at the same time from making any comments upon his conduct." In the course of a month after Captain Penny and his men were put on board the bark *Maria*, and subsequently on board the *Rio Grande*, bound for Melbourne.

West Indies.

The *Tay* steamer arrived at Southampton on Monday, the 21st.

The freight on board consists of specie to the amount of 482,382 dollars, all on merchants' account.

The *Wye*, screw steamer, belonging to the company, broke down off St. Lucia on the 23rd of April. The mails for Barbadoes were in consequence sent up by a sailing vessel, who, on finding the *Prince* at Barbadoes, despatched her to finish the route. This circumstance was the cause of delay to the *Tay*, who had to wait at St. Thomas seven clear days after the regular sailing time to enable the Prince to bring the mails up.

Her Majesty's brig *Mariner*, St. Thomas, for Windward Island on the 4th of May; her Majesty's ship *Medea*, for Burmuda, with the admiral's despatches.

San Domingo.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: Since my last communication respecting the contemplated revolution for the purpose of upsetting Santana's government, the President entered the city on the 11th instant; at the head of 2,500 troops. I am sorry to inform you that he has allowed unrestricted scope to his passions; and previous to his leaving Seybo, in which province he resides, he ordered six of the persons accused of having been implicated in the plot to be tried by a mock military commission, and to be shot in his presence. Amongst that number was General Duverge, one of the oldest generals of the republic, and his son, a youth of 20 years of age. Santana had the cruelty to force the father to witness the execution of his own son, and forced him to take afterwards the same place, in order to receive the balls of the file of soldiers. The wife of Duverge has since lost her senses, and died under her afflictions.

The fate of those who are imprisoned in the city is not decided. It is reported that Santana's black list contains from 12 to 16 victims to suffer death, and the expatriation of upwards of 50 individuals.

At Jamaica, De Cordova reports business as dull, and the country parishes being fully supplied, no immediate improvement is anticipated. Sales of rum have been made at from 3s. to 3s. 4d., proof 18. Sugar rules at 11s. to 16s. per cwt., according to quality. Exchange on London: 90 days, par; 60 days, ¾ per cent. prem.; merchant bill, 1 per cent. discount.

Letters from Demerara report improved weather and a flourishing state of the crops.

Action by an Advertiser against a Newspaper.—On Friday last, in the Exchequer Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, before Baron Green, and a common jury, a curious case was heard which is of some importance to advertisers and newspaper proprietors. The action was brought by a certain M. Rouselle, a teacher of gymnastics, against the proprietors of *Saunders's News-Letter* for the non-insertion of an advertisement for which, as the plaintiff alleged, he had paid the proper price, and the result of the non-insertion of which he stated to be his detention in Dublin for several days after he had entered into an engagement with a circus company in Manchester. The defence was, that the advertisement was received at the office conditionally by one of the printers, the plaintiff not having tendered the full price, and the editor having afterwards rejected it altogether. The jury, after a patient trial, found for the defendants on all the issues.—*Empire.*

To Correspondents.

A rather lengthy, though very good, communication from Chatham, is on hand; but "H." must send us his real name for our private information, before it can be published—*will not break the rule.* All communications must be accompained with the private name.

The Circular from Amherstburg has been received, and shall appear in our next, by all means. Also, an interesting letter from John B. Lott, of Chatham.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

☞ Mr Isaac D Shadd *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Removal of the 'Freeman' to Chatham.

It is altogether possible that this paper will shortly be issued from Chatham, C.W., instead of Toronto, as at present; many important reasons for such a change exist that did not when it was first started. At first, friends in Chatham were eager to have it there—so were those of London; but the necessary encouragement not having been given, it could not be done. The population, too, of the Western District was much smaller then than now, especially of those generally foremost in support of a paper of the kind; but happily at this time, the former objections can hardly be said to have force. At the same time, it has been proposed, as was intimated before, to make a change in the entire management. The present Editor and Publisher will take the less responsible, but more congenial position of Sub-Agent, or co-laborer in the same department, with several efficient persons now in prospect, and whose names will be announced in due time. To several persons will then be assigned the duties imperfectly performed by the present Editor and Publisher. The parties solicited, and in whose hands the *Freeman* cannot fail to prove a useful and acceptable paper, are, Rev. Wm. P. Newman, Editor, and Mr. Isaac D. Shadd, Publishing Agent; and we hope to be able to announce, through our next paper, their willingness to enter upon said duties.

As these changes will involve much time, expense, and trouble, we hope that our request to subscribers to pay up arrears, and to get new names, with the cash for us, will not be in vain. As newspapers will pass *free of postage*, after the first of next month, why cannot there be an addition of three to one in this city, and in the country, the present year? Much expense is incurred by publishing a paper of the most insignificant size; and a large sheet, like our own, necessitates a large outlay. Can there not be 5000 readers to it in Canada, alone, to say nothing of the many thousands we hope to have in the United States? Emigrationists are numerous there, and liberal anti-emigrationists will surely take it also. It has *the position*,—occupies *the ground*—being *in* the country to which emigration of all classes, colors and creeds are invited. We do not fear an influx of colored people, Irish Catholics, or poor-to-live white Yankees—there is room enough for all; some of all do come, and so far from any dangerous consequences resulting, much of the ignorance, and hatred of each to the other, is giving place to a tolerant and more fraternal feeling. It is in great measure to promote that, as well as to promote temperance, a hatred of slavery, and other evils, that the *Freeman* has its existence? Who will not say to it, live on and prosper? and who will not help it to do the same, by subscribing and paying for it? In case its friends and supporters do not bestir themselves, it, too, must go the way all badly supported journals go, as it should; why keep up a rickety existence, and be obliged to dunn and coax and flatter to get sums legally due, or to *invite* an increase of favour from mainly those whose best interests are promoted by its continuance? We have said that reasons exist *now* why it should go to Chatham, over any other point West, not forgetting the great claims of St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Windsor, and Amherstburg; and to prevent misunderstanding, we had better be more explicit.

Were individual preferences, as to locality, to be consulted, with us one place would do just as well as another—all are beautiful thriving towns; but Chatham is a grand central point for the Counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, and Middlesex; and from that fact, as well as its rapidly increasing population, it certainly should have pre-eminence.

A Movement in the Right Direction.

A number of the most intelligent and enterprising colored people of Amherstburg, Canada West, have formed themselves into an association for the relief of their brethren who may escape from Slavery and be in destitute circumstances when they arrive in Canada. The object of this association is laudable, and we feel the more inclined to commend it, as in a circular issued by them, which we have read, they avow one of the principal objects of their association to be, to put an end to this burdensome system of begging for the relief of fugitives, with which many of our readers, we doubt not, are familiar.

They proceed to state in their circular that the money, and articles of wear and provisions which have been begged formerly for fugitive slaves, have not in many instances been properly applied, but rather have accrued to the personal profits of those pseudo-philanthropists who solicited them. They particularly censure Mr. J. J. Rice, who for more than a dozen years has performed missionary labor among the colored people in Canada. We do not care to recount their accusations against him, but they are serious, and we hope are made only after proper and careful investigation and reflection. We do not know how true these charges against Mr. Rice are, and as that is a question wholly between him and the colored people, for whom he has assumed to act, we shall pass them over with this simple mention. We have met Mr. Rice, and our own opinion of him is that he is partially insane, and unfit to act for himself or any one else.

But there is one feature in this circular to which we refer, that we are gratified to note. It is the determination evinced by the colored people of Canada to help themselves. We are glad to see them alive to the unfavourable opinion which must be formed of their industry and social position by those constant unremitting demands upon the charitable for that assistance which should come from their own numbers. First it shows the proper disposition, next it exhibits progress in competency or wealth, and it promises also far more intelligent dispensation of charities.

We certainly hope that the new organization may be abundantly successful in the furtherance of its benevolent designs. Whether they have arrived at their present determination to help themselves through an unjust or prejudiced estimate of the capacity or fidelity of those who have formerly solicited assistance for them, and managed the distribution of that assistance, we are not prepared to say; but their present mode of operation is the correct one. The old system of begging was all wrong, and we hope it will never be revived. Those who evince an earnest determination to help themselves in an hour of real want, will surely find friends to counsel and assist.—*Michigan Free Democrat.*

The above has reference to the "*True Band*" *Society*, the proceedings of which we published shortly after its organization. From them we gathered the fact that the people of Amherstburg were heartily tired of the begging for fugitives, because of the disgrace attached to begging for them at all; and not the doubt of the *Free Democat* whether "an unjust or prejudiced estimate of the capacity or fidelity of those who have formerly solicited assistance for them" did not lead to the step. They are fully alive to the mismanagement of beggars, and wish. ing to stop begging altogether; and, as a consequence, the mischief the beggars do as well as to show their ability and willingness to attend to and provide for the cases of charity that may need their attention, and *not* to introduce a new *system* of begging, are the reasons for this new association. The *Free Democrat* says: "the old system of begging was all wrong." Does he understand this to be a *new* system? If so, why say it is "to put an end to this burdensome system of begging for the relief of fugitives?" What system of begging for them is right? The *Free Democrat* discourseth like a friend, and we believe is a friend; but strange that some of the friends cannot learn to look at such matters as they would have matters of theirs, were they in their stead.

"It next exhibits progress in competency and wealth," says the *Democrat*. Very good, indeed, and very true! "and it also promises a far more intelligent dispensation of charities." By whom? and charities from what source? If the people of Amherstburg are meant as dispensers, and their charities, it is all right. "Those who evince an earnest determination to help themselves in an hour of real want, will surely find friends to counsel and assist." Here again we are left in doubt. Does the *Free Democrat* suppose that the names to the "True Band" are men who at any time need charity—that they are new arrivals? If so, why speak of their "wealth," if not it would be insulting to whites to talk about "counsel and assistance in an hour of real want, and is insulting colored Canadians, whether coming from friend or foe." There has been too much of this meddling advice and assistance already, and the colored people in Amherstburg, who really mean to stop begging, are intelligent enough to know what to do, without advice, and are pecuniarily able to help suffering fugitives; but this indiscriminate identifying the man of yesterday, pennyless and destitute, with the man who, by industry and thrift has attained to a comfortable position, is the old Yankee "trick" of "lumping" the "negroes." "All are alike," say the colored man's foes, and so think some of his friends. The very poor among the white Americans, or in Canada, are neither identified with those who form associations for their benefit, nor are they generally active in getting up associations to assist them; and the same holds good of the colored people, except isolated cases, where here and there a man of the Rice stamp has made puppets of them, for his individual purposes. Why be so much disposed to misrepresent their true condition then? In no country of America is *there less* "need of begging assistance and counsel" to colored people than in this, and the very liberal democracy of the *Free Democrat* is not to their taste.

Newspapers by Colored People in the United States.

Very lately, quite a number of newspapers under the management of colored men, have come into existence, in the United States. In addition to these we have noticed, the *Elevator* has been resuscitated by some Philadelphians, and the *A. M. E. Recorder* is circulating semi-monthly. This simultaneous introduction of 'instruments' to promote the elevation of colored citizens, (?) must mean something. Men would hardly risk the difficulties necessarily attending the establishment of such enterprises, unless hopeful of final success. We dare not attribute such movements to personal motives, in the absence of facts to justify such a thought, but must concede to them, the very greatest desire for the welfare of their people—yet, in view of the plans proposed by them, so far as we have seen, we fear that little will be done towards accomplishing the end in view. They are, without exception, we believe, advocates of the old, long tried, and long condemned policy of remaining in the United States, at all hazards, almost to a man, to *make* the white American give to them equal political and social privileges, in the face of the contrary policy with respect to whites, so long tried by their opponents, and with such admirable results. If there is any thing they should appropriate to themselves from proximity with the Yankees, it is the philosophy of their progress, made up as they are in part of oppressed people, who have emigrated from other despotisms, and the absolute utility of emigration, as declared encouraged, and promoted, by their wisest men. True, the emigration of Europeans has been made to act as a check upon the aspirations of the free colored man—the emigrant has been elevated, meanwhile, but not to the extent possible, had not the popular colorophobia been made to influence him. The opinion prevalent among colored men, that the success of the white emigrant is mainly to be attributed to his degradation, is not true in fact—the emigrant would have had a more secure position had prejudice against the colored man not existed at all—but being looked upon in the light of a necessary substitute for an obnoxious class, when the necessity is done away with by growth of population, or other cause, then against him as against the colored man, political and other influences are brought to bear to crowd him out; but withal, he contends for Emigration, and so frustrates, in a measure, their opposition. The colored man, on the other hand, rejects Emigration, through speeches, and through the press, the most powerful means, and has the satisfaction of moving in a circle without any good results. They will yet be obliged, from outward signs, already multiplying, to "cut a different figure," else we are mistaken. Young colored America will move away of itself, by force of inherent and cultivated energy, at no distant day, and their journals will be obliged to follow suit. Already we hear of the "better class" of foreigners leaving for Canada, and in our Western country, the better class of colored "natives" are coming also.

The Refugees' Home Society and Mrs. M. E. Bibb.

We understand that the widow of the late Henry Bibb, of Windsor, presented a claim to the Refugees' Home Society, lately, for two hundred acres of land, purchased through the agency of Mr. Bibb, and now in possession of that Society; but which was not admitted, partly on the alleged possession by her, of $10,000 worth of property in the city of Detroit, and elsewhere. Mrs. Bibb is reputed a "clever" woman, and is certainly well-to-do for the widow of a "poor man."

☞ The Colored Citizens of Hamilton intend celebrating the West India Emancipation, on the 1st of August next, in a fine style; preparations are already being made for the purpose. We hear it is the intention of a portion of the citizens here to join with them.

☞ The "Herald of Freedom" is the name of an Anti-Slavery paper, just started in Cincinnati, Ohio, under the management of Mr. Peter H. Clark, of that city, and in the interest of the colored people generally. It is a handsome and ably managed sheet, and speaks well for Young Cincinnati. Though taking moderate Anti-Emigration grounds, at present, from the talented character of its Publisher, we confidently anticipate progress on the Emigration question at no distant day.

Correspondence.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Miss Shadd,—I read an article last week in the *United Empire*, on British protection to Cuba, on which, for the pro-slavery and rebellious sentiments contained therein, I intended to make some remarks; but having misplaced the paper, I became indifferent about it. Having seen another article in this day's *Empire*, from an impudent Yankee, highly praising the former, and abusing the loyal Editor of the Niagara *Mail*, because he dared to speak in such terms of that rebellious article as it deserved, I beg to say a few words thereon. The writers for the *Empire* evince great concern for the few misgoverned white people of Cuba; but not one speak of sympathy for the 600,000 down-trodden African slaves who are oppressed by those few whites, notwithstanding they know perfectly well that the Yankees wish to acquire Cuba, to extend and perpetuate slavery. They ought also to know, as they meddle so much with Cuban affairs, that the chance of those 600,000 slaves becoming freed, under Spanish rule, is ten fold to that which it is under that hypocritical Republic.

The mission of Great Britain is to extend freedom to all men; but that of the American Republic, to extend it to only a part, while the rest is to be kept in the most degrading bondage, for the convenience of that part. But a word to the Yankee correspondent of the *Empire*. He talks about 200,000 rabble invading Canada. He forgets that it would only be necessary for Great Britain to land a few thousand of her Black troops in the South of the States, by means of which, distribute a few hundred thousand muskets and rifles among their slaves, and that fire for freedom, which is now smothering within, would then burst out and burn to the nethermost parts of the Slaveholding Union: then this motly rabble would have more on its hands than they could attend to. As to Canada being annexed to that Republic, as that Yankee braggadocio would have, it is more likely that a portion of it will be annexed to Canada, and so come under the wholesome monarchical rule by which it is governed. The volcano of its destruction has already begun to throw in its midst, growing out of the ambition of its statesmen, and sectional interest, to say nothing about the slavery question, for there is little good to be expected from it, on that all-important matter; for generally it is never united to bring forth any good, but like a phalanx, to bring forth evil. I believe a more ignominious fate awaits that Republic, than that which befel the Grecian Republics, and it will only be known among the nations as one of the wicked things which were.

I will inform the *Empire*, and its Yankee correspondent, that there are other people than those for whom they write, that have a deeper interest in passing events in America; they will form a powerful element in the the conflict of which that Yankee writer so bonstfully speaks. There are right minded men enough among our white fellow subjects, with whom colored men can unite, in repelling and bidding defiance to any force the Yankees can spare from watching the slaves in the South.

Toronto, June 12th, 1855.

A Descendant of the African Race

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. X.

Slave Catchers—Conference—W. F. Johnson, Blind Man—National Know-Nothing Conference.

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1855.

Miss Wilson, Cummings, & Co., Slave Catchers, referred to in my last, have not been seen or heard of in this quarter since; nor have the Fugitives, on whose track they were scenting. The "large hand-bills," however, are still to be seen posted up in various parts of the city, admonishing all concerned to "*Beware*," &c.

Of the Conventions and Conferences which are in the habit of holding Annual Convocations in this city, none interest so large a number of "our people" as does the Conference of the "A. M. E. Church." It convened here on the 26th ult., under the superintendence of Bishop W. Nazery, and continued in session about ten days, the attendance from abroad, as well as around, as usual, being large; not so large, however, as it used to be previous to the division of the Conference two years ago.

In the way of lecturers, this week, Wm. F. Johnson (blind man) of the New York Institute for the Blind, has been entertaining respectable audiences, on the subjects of Natural History, Astronomy, Botany, Phrenology, also illustrated by a Mathematical Board, the mode and manner of educating the Blind; likewise gave specimens of articles manufactured by himself, and others, entirely deprived of their sight.

Mr. Johnson's intelligence is highly creditable to his people, and though deprived of his sight, as he is, he is nevertheless capable of making himself very useful. For a few months past he has been in Baltimore and Washington, giving lectures, and working at his trade (making reed baskets;) thus keeping himself engaged, and interesting others.

For nearly two weeks past, the National Know-Nothing Convention has been in secret conclave in this city, doubtless, for the purpose of maturing plans to supplant all other political parties during the coming struggle for the next Presidential election. Their unexampled progress, as a party, the many "triumphs" which have been claimed for them, their secret schemes, opposition to *foreigners*, and Catholics, had made them a dread in the nation, perhaps, that few could honestly deny. Hence the interest felt in the country, on the part of the public, to get an idea of the acts they would perform, in a national capacity, has been intense. Thus the public have waited the issue, not being able, however, to comprehend in what way they should get light, as the Convention could only consent to transact business in privacy. In this, however, it seems not to have been successful, as the New York Daily *Tribune*, which has always nobly opposed the Order, somehow or other, managed to procure daily reports, which completely exposed all their doings, very much to the discomfiture of all who loved "darkness rather than light."

Scarcely had the delegates assembled, and the Convention organized, before "old Slavery" appeared in their midst, demanding of both North and South, the most unqualified obedience to the "peculiar Institution," including assent to slavery in Kansas and Nebraska: Northern members not being quite as pliable as what "old Slavery" had calcu-

lated; consequently, a Committee was appointed to bring forth such Resolutions as would meet the wishes of the Order, as well as the demands of the *Constitution* of the United States. Hence, after much difficulty and contention on the question of Slavery, a small majority of the Committee offered the following report:

Resolved,—That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it as impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonour in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved,—That regarding it the highest duty to avow those opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the Institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

The New York delegates of all the Northern States gave their strength to the South. A minority report, however, was promptly presented, which, touching Slavery, reads as follows:

Resolved,—That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that Institution was excluded by that Compromise.

By this unusual degree of firmness on the part of the North, the contest waxed exceeding warm, each party refusing to yield, notwithstanding individuals would occasionally press a compromise. Verily, for once, "Sam" "caught a Tartar." The North, though nominally defeated, had the manliness to secede at least twelve of the States, which was, doubtless, the signal for the overthrow of the entire hopes of the new movement; at any rate, so far as it counted on the North to help to strengthen Slavery. The dissolution seems irreparable, and the sad effect quite visible. Certainly, the cause of freedom has reason to be glad.

As your Exchanges from the States will be full of better reports than I can give, I have no need of prolonging mine.

W. S.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "St. Louis."

New York, June 19, 1855.

The United States Mail steamer *St. Louis* arrived here to-day, bringing news to the 6th instant.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd, and the *Hermann* reached Cowes on the following day.

Scarcely had the *Atlantic* left Liverpool with the news of the great success which had taken place on the part of the allies against the Russians, when further intelligence in reference to their position in the Sea of Azoff reached England.

From a despatch which has been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, dated Kertch, 21st May, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff appeared before Lenitchim, and landed a body of seamen and mariners, and after driving the Russian force from the place, had destroyed all the ports and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russians.

Only one man was wounded since entering the Sea of Azoff.

Four steamers of war and two hundred and forty vessels employed in conveying troops to the Russian army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The *Moniteur*, of the 4th instant, furnishes the following from General Pelissier:—"To the Minister of War: Crimea, June 1.—We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Battery; the second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy in the ravine of Careen Bay, in advance of our works. Our engineers discharged a transverse line of twenty-two cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each forty centimetres thick on the inside, placed at equal distances, and furred just beneath the sod, each containing 115 of a tilodrame of powder, and covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. The cases have been taken up by the English."

Later advices from the Sea of Azoff states that the Allies have destroyed about 250 vessels and 6 million rations of corn and flour destined for the Russian army.

Conferences at Vienna were formally closed at a late sitting held on the 4th inst.

The London *Morning Herald* in a telegraph despatch dated the 2nd inst, states that the Allies had taken the town of Strangchi at the mouth of the Putrid Sea—burned a month's rations of the whole Russian army and destroyed the shipping.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff dated 29th May, states that the allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has adopted, the allies will not be able to cut off the the communication of the Russian army.

The Court *Gazette*, of Frankfort, publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to cannonade the channel near Gentchi, which connects the Putrid sea with the Sea of Azoff.

Another dispatch says that General Gortschakoff had arrived at Perekop with his division of infantry. General Goosenvail had also arrived at Perekop.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st inst., states that the success of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff had made a deep impression there.

It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the country of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.

On the 23rd there was 190 cases of Cholera.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

Three Days Later News!

Halifax, June 20.

The Royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, arrived at this port early this morning. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th instant.

Her advices are three days later than those received by the *St. Louis*.

The *Asia* will probably reach Boston in season for mails to be despatched in the evening train on Thursday.

The news is again of a highly exciting character. The bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the 6th inst., and on the day of the *Asia's* sailing a despatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated June 8th, 6 P. M., announcing, after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and the White Tower. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss of the Russians and French was very great, but no figures are given.

This event gave great buoyancy to public feeling, and caused a slight rise in consols. The news, other than the above, presents no features of striking importance.

United States.

Colored Exhibitors at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

The annual Exhibition of this Institution, was closed Saturday evening, June 2nd. The display, though not perhaps equal to that of former years, was good, and the visitor was well repaid. We were pleased to find that both in the ornamental and useful departments, the colored people were well represented. In the first was Ball, with a magnificent array of Daguerreotypes, in neat gilt frames. The competitors of Ball may boast, each of his peculiar excellence, this one of the softness and delicacy of his pictures, that of the clearness of his work, another of the life-like truthfulness of his productions, but Ball combines the excellencies of all, and leaves nothing more to be desired in a daguerreotype.

Mr. Ball was last year awarded a silver medal by the Institute, in testimony of the excellency he has attained in his art.

In the Agricultural department, was Mr. Andrew J. Smith, of Piqua, Ohio, who has invented a most ingenious machine, which he calls "The Patent Corn-sheller and Cleaner." The peculiar excellence of Mr. Smith's Sheller, consists of this, that it cleans the corn, at the same time that it shells, as much or more than any other machine in use.

The corn is placed two or three ears at one time in the hopper, from whence it falls on a cylinder, revolving in a hollow iron plate, both plate and cylinder being plentifully bestuck with short iron teeth, by whose attrition the corn is nicely cleaned from the cob.

Corn and cob fall together, on a perforated endless carrier, the grains drop though the holes in the carrier, while the cob is conveyed to the end of the machine and thrown on the floor. As the corn falls through the carrier, a current of wind set in motion by a fan, connected with the machine, drives out the husk at the same place where the cobs fall, and the corn falls to the bottom of the drawer, free from both.

Mr. Smith was awarded a first class premium by the committee on agricultural implements, the first model of his machine, the inventor cut out with his jack knife, while at work in a barber shop. He has secured a patent for his "sheller," and is making arrangements for manufacturing them for sale. He designs having a large "horse power" machine, ready for exhibition at the State Fair next fall.—*Herald of Freedom.*

To the Humane.—*A New York Freeman in a New Orleans Jail.*—We have received a letter brought by a private hand, direct from a black man named Francis Watson, a freeman of this city, now lying in jail in New Orleans, where he has been incarcerated for nine months, and at the end of a year's imprisonment, he will be sold as a slave, unless means be taken to pay his jail dues and liberate him. The particulars, as contained in his letter, are as follows: He states he went to New Orleans in the employ of a horse-trainer, and at the end of two months he discovered that his master was seeking to sell him as a slave. Hereupon he left his employment, but "having no pass or protection," he was thrown into prison, and now in three months will be sold for jail dues, unless the humane come to his rescue. He refers by name to several persons in New York, who know him. Any sums left at the *Tribune* Office for him, will be duly forwarded to his address.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Three negroes belonging to a Mr. Byrne, of Orange Grove, Bourbon county, Ky., made their escape the day before yesterday, and crossed the river about ten miles below the city.—*Herald of Freedom.*

☞ The Hagerstown (Md.) *Herald*, says that the late Wm. H. Clarke, among his various charities, left $5000 for the use of his negro boy Cato.

Torture in the South.—The papers will also convey to you a tale of horror which will make the ears of those who read it tingle. It is in this wise: Some months ago, a negro man violated a young woman in the County of Sumpter, Ala., and to conceal his crime, murdered the victim of his lust and horribly mutilated her. He was imprisoned at the time, and though removed for a short time out of the county for trial at another court, has not been out of the hands of the officers of justice until last Thursday night. A party of men went to the prison, and under pretence of desiring to imprison another culprit, whom they brought in irons with them, they gained admission to his cell. This was at 10 o'clock at night, and from that time until 10 the following morning, they exercised their ingenuity in torturing him! They finished this refined amusement by burning him alive at the stake! The crime was great; but good heaven, what shall we say of the punishment, or by what name call it! Torture a human creature twelve hours in all the hellish ways that devils incarnate know so well how to invent, in this Nineteenth Century, and in a Christian country! The Feejees are no longer savages. Sumpter County, Ala., has achieved the *proud* position, the *high* honour of a deed without a parallel in the annals of brutality in any land. Lynch law may sometimes find a justification in the insecurity of the prison of a new country, or the venality of the officers of justice, as in California in former times; but *this* ought never to be dignified even by the doubtful title of a case of lynch law. It was demoniac revenge, gloating for hours upon the agonies of its helpless victim. The perpetrators of this deed were not Christians of course, but Christian men do not denounce it in such language as it deserves. —*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The U. S. and France.

The reader will recollect that many months ago, some difficulty occurred with Dillon the French Consul at San Francisco. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded that Mr. Dillon should have a salute when his flag was hoisted and that Mr. Marcy uniformly refused to make any recognition whatever. Since that time no progress has been made in the affair. For the reason that the French Cabinet insisted upon the position which it had taken, while the American Cabinet as firmly insisted on its own. The affair has been recently brought before the American Minister in a manner to convince him that the time for a settlement had arrived, and that further delay would only embarrass the case. The American Minister, by some means, has seen the letters written by this Mr. Dillon to the French State Department, and these letters are said to be so insulting and so outrageous toward the government and people of the United States that our Minister has not only peremptorily refused to make any concessions on the position long ago taken by Mr. Marcy, but he has deemed the case of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a strong recommendation to the Government at Washington to take some official action against Mr. Dillon. —*Albany Register.*

Poultry Stripped of their Feathers by a Hurricane.—The account of the wonderful doing of the late hurricane which swept over the western country, represent it as having been most terrible in Cass county, Missouri. The *Cass County Gazette* says great numbers of birds, rabbits, &c., were found torn to pieces in its course, and we are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young, which were not killed, were stripped as if they had been scalded and picked for the frying pan?—*Free Democrat.*

Provincial.

Coroner's Inquests.

An inquest was held at Hickman's tavern, opposite the Queen's wharf, on Saturday, last, upon the body of Bartholomew Connor, a young man lately working at the steam shovel, on the line of the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who bore an excellent character, got his monthly pay on Friday, and he in company with a comrade named Michael Sword left their shanty on the commons and went down to the city and got drunk; they proceeded home, but on their way got separated, and the deceased appears to have lost his way, and falling into the railway cut through the commons, was killed. He was found that morning lying in the cut, and had apparently fallen on his head, from a height of sixteen feet. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

An Inquest was held on Friday evening, by Coroner Duggan, in the Asylum, on the body of James Brown Meredith, a patient in that institution. From the testimony adduced it appeared that the deceased had died from an apoplectic fit. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

An Inquest was held on Saturday evening in the hospital, upon the body of the little boy who died from injuries received on the railroad, mentioned in Saturday's *Globe*. The jury appeared to be satisfied that no blame could be attached to the officials connected with the railroad. They brought in a verdict of accidental death.—*Globe, 18th.*

The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"Yesterday afternoon, Sir Allan McNab, in answer to to Mr. Cameron, stated that he had seen certain charges against him in the Hamilton *Banner*, to the effect that he had passed a bill to legalize certain debentures for the advantage of himself and Mr. J. A. McDonald. Those charges were utterly untrue, and he had instituted a criminal prosecution against the Proprietors of the journal.

Strange Accident on Sunday.—On Sunday, while the Congregation was coming out of the Parish Church, on the Place d'Armes, a stone suddenly fell from one of the towers, and cut off the toes of one of the feet of a person standing below. The stone proved to be the cap of the pinnacle on the north-west corner of the western tower. The cause of its falling is supposed to be the attachment of the fly of a large flag, whose staff was planted in the tower, to the stone which fell; the flag was thus made to draw like a sail, and in a puff of wind loosened the stone from its bed in the mortar. It is almost miraculous that more mischief was not done—The stone weighed 386 lbs., and fell from a height of 250 feet.—*Montreal Herald.*

Destructive Fires in Port Hope.—Thursday, 5 o'clock, P. M.—It is with deep regret we stop the Press to announce a most destructive and calamitous fire, that took place here this afternoon. About 3 o'clock, P. M., the building occupied as a store-house and counting-house, by the Harbour Master, was discovered to be on fire, the flames issuing from the roof of the building, where there was a sail loft. The burning element soon communicated with the adjacent storehouses, where upwards of 3,000 barrels of flour stowed ready for shipping were all destroyed, with the exception of about 200 barrels that were saved. There is also from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of sawed lumber consumed in the conflagration. Mr. Sager's, "Canada House," and a whole row of cottages were at one time in imminent danger of being destroyed also; but through the great exertions of the Fire Companies, and other inhabitants, they happily escaped. Besides the flour and lumber burnt, there were three large Storehouses and various articles of Merchandize &c., all consumed. The Harbour Master's books, papers, &c., were all burnt up. The estimated loss of this most calamitous and disastrous fire cannot at a rough calculation be less than £9,000. Messieurs Cluxton, Nicholls, Burnham, and Coleman, are the principal sufferers, in the flour. We have not ascertained whether any of the property was insured.—*Port Hope Pilot.*

Extraordinary Premiums to Agents

For procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

IN PERHAM'S GREAT

100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $300.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of our committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the payment of the Gifts, which was fixed for the 25th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings, published [illegible]. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,

J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF

Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, Jr.,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!

The Tickets are only $1 Each,

And each Ticket admits Four Persons to **Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York.**

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth			$16,000
1	Loan of Cash,	- - - - -	5,000
1	do. do.	- - - - -	2,000
1	do. do.	- - - - -	1,000
2	do. do.	$500 each -	1,000
10	do. do.	$100 each - -	1,000
	Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale,	- -	1,500
5	Rosewood Pianos, $500 each,	-	2,500
5	do. do. $300 each,	-	1,500
	The Great Mirror of N. E. Scenery,		22,000
3	Splendid Carriages, $225 each,	-	675
10	Gold Watches, $100 each,	-	1,000
40	do. do. $50 each,	- -	2,000
100	Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,		500
5,000	Gold Pens, $3 each,	- - -	15,000
	&c., &c., &c.		

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to

JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

New Advertisements.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the City Baths, Front Street.
Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns and Villiages, that he has just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on his own account, in the premises a few doors west of Mr. William Barr's store, where he will always be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A few of Seth Thomas' very superior Clocks on hand, and a variety of Jewelry of all kinds, for sale at moderate profits. All articles sold by D. T. W. warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and Warranted.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, May 26th, 1855. 12vii

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging these two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as Atticus, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L. I.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to Thos. F. Cary, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.
Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2 i

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN Ba LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for Cash.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 23, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

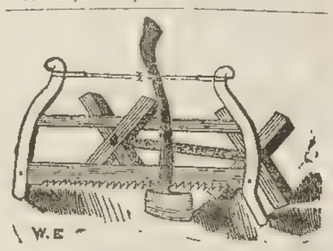
QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by Retail,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

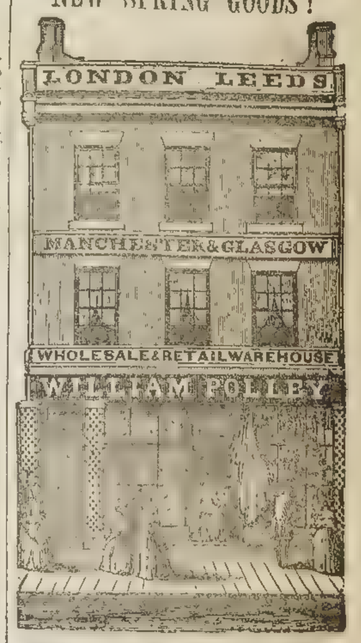
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N B.—Liquor at all hours; also a line of Cars at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 3d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixpence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not boiled, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1851.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen, The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 12th May, 1853

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Advertisements.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!".

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles exposing the American Tract Society, has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings.

BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including in most cases Institutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1851.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Shore SALMON, North West and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Chests, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-tf

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (79)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111) 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [18], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each, 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each] 14 [150], 15 [?]
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15]
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [none 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 14 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 14 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [16], 7 to 14 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonnparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerons to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

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Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d.; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I can safely recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

THE

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ORGAN OF THE

American Writing and Printing Reform Association.

Edited and Published by Andrew J. Graham,

Editor of the Phonetic Department of *Life Illustrated*.

THIS Journal—the oldest American Phonographic publication—enters in January, 1855, upon its fourth volume. Its publisher is determined that this volume shall add to its former unequaled popularity, circulation, and usefulness. In addition to sixteen large pages of Phonography, printed from ENGRAVED stone, it will contain sixteen pages of corresponding size printed in *Phonolypy, Longhand, Phonography*, and *Common Type*. Thus its patrons will be furnished each month with a Journal of THIRTY-two pages, beautifully printed, containing Essays, Criticisms, Book Reviews, Hints as to Phonographic Outlines, Vocalization, and Phrase-Writing, Remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography, Phonetic Intelligence, Notices to Correspondents, Important Items of News, Biographies of Phonographers, "Gems of Expression," "Glances," Sketches, Eloquent Extracts, etc., etc., in four different methods of representing our language; Romantic Print, Phonetic Print, Phonetic Long-hand, and Phonetic Short-hand (in both of its styles). And all for ONE DOLLAR. Subscriptions should be prepaid and addressed thus: "ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Phonetic Depot, 358, Bleecker Street, New York."

☞ Any person desiring to become practically acquainted with the different departments of the Writing and Printing Reform, cannot better attain his or her wish than by sending the publisher $1 50 (the fifty cents in stamps), for which there will be furnished the necessary instruction-book (pre-paid), and the *Universal Phonographer* for one year.

PROSPECTUS
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CANADA FARMER,
A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

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One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing it [illegible] of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Britain United, not based on compromises or expediencies, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and in some cases against the Executive Government, and in many cases against the Loyalty of the citizens of this country, as manifested by the late visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and by the hearty welcome he received from the citizens of the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be as a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, and all those dwelling under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curry.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author

Provincial Freeman
AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME II.} TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855. {NUMBER 17.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Adelaide Street, two doors East of Yonge St.
TORONTO.

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Poetry.

From the Little Pilgrim

The Song of the Ocean Mosses.

BY NANNIE.

We live in the sea! Oh, we live in the sea!
And of many colors and forms are we:
Where the waves break over the echoing shore,
We list to the winds' and the waters' roar.

When the sea is calm, we quietly float
O'er the smooth waves like a fairy boat—
But when the storm rage and the tempests sound
On the foaming billows we're tossed around.

And we list to the drowning sailor's cry,
When the vessel strikes and death is nigh;
We encircle his arms, we garland his head,
As he lies at rest in his ocean bed.

We dwell in the Mermaiden's gardens, where
We grow, as on earth do the flowerets fair;
And as they wreath the heads of fair May Queens, do
Deck the long, flowing locks of the maids of the sea.

The Seven Ages of a Public Man.

The London *Punch* makes the following clever parody on Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

Public Life's a stage,
All men in office merely players:
They have their characters and salaries,
And one man in his course plays many parts,
And acts through seven ages. First, the infant,
High-born, inheriting a coat of arms.
And then the Public School boy, with his satchel,
And shining lot of fag, going by rail
Uncaringly to school. Then the Collegian
Boating and driving, with a comic ballad,
And supercilious eyebrow. Then the Patriot
Full of strong oaths and moustached like the pard,
Anxious for honor, and not disposed to quarrel
With any decent situation
Suffice that can one's mouth; and then the Member
Quoting old saws and modern instances,
In fair round paunch, with public dinners lined;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered Minister,
With spectacles, and prose, and votes on side,
His youthful views renounced, a world too wide
For his shrunk wits, and his once manly voice,
Trying in vain to hoax the people, pipes
A miserable sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this sad disgraceful history,
Is childish Red-tapeism, sans pluck, sans everything.

Literature.

The Maroons.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

Freme's Story.
(Continued.)

"Soon after our union," continued Freme, "we quitted the town, and went to live at St. Paul's, where we took a small cottage. It occupied a lovely position, on the borders of the beautiful lake that divides the district, and from which we commanded a view of the whole of that part of the country. Along the banks of the numerous brooklets that fed the lake, water-fowl abounded in flocks, finding concealment in the high reeds, and bulrushes, and under the large leaves of the plants that flowered on the glistening surface of the lake. Around us grew vines bearing rich clusters of luscious grapes; fruit-trees of various kinds; enormous cocoa-palms, spreading their green branches high up in the air, forming a natural dome under which one might repose out of the great heat of the sun. And here we dwelt, Marie devoted her time to the affairs of our small household; to the cultivation of our garden plot, where every thing flourished under her hand; and to the rearing of ducks, geese, widgeon, teal, and other water-fowl, which after being fed in the morning, went away all day to the lake, returning at night to receive another meal from our hands. As for me I continued my callings, and was absent nearly the whole day. I worked under the brothers Baptiste, shipwrights and carpenters, near the sea, and hard, too, did I labour. But I did not mind that; for when I returned in the evening, I found Marie ready to receive me with smiling face and tender caresses. I thought Heaven seemed to have sent us a special blessing."

"Ah, Freme!" sighed Marie, "if we could have continued to live out of the reach of evil-minded men."

"Our marriage could not long be kept secret; we felt that," resumed Freme. "The rumour soon became current throughout our part of the country that a negro, a slave too, had married a white girl. Now this was a calumny, calling me a slave. I belonged to the class specially protected by Government; had never been regarded as a slave, and by the laws and the ordinances abolishing the slave-trade, could not be ranked with the slave population. But this fact seemed not to have the slightest weight. I was black, and that sufficed to arouse the furious prejudice against color and caste, which is one of the direst curses of the colony. The tempest commenced.

"I had been accustomed from infancy to encounter and to despise the insults, the contempt, and the numerous petty annoyances which men of my class meet with at the hands of the privileged whites in these parts, I despised them still, though they became now more and more pointed and malignant, and notwithstanding that they calumniated one who was dearer to me than life. But I abstained from making her unhappy by revealing to her the cruel sufferings I endured. Soon, however, from rude words our enemies passed to violence. They waylaid me frequently, beat me, and otherwise ill-treated me; till one day, my patience being exhausted and my temper roused, I fell upon two of my assailants and severely punished them both. I could easily have killed them, for I was stronger than they. Thank God I did not. As it was, I awakened the spirit of revenge against me.

"We were now assailed more boldly and openly. Our enemies did not hesitate to attack us in our modest habitation. They would assemble in bands and set upon us at dead of night, yelling and howling fearfully under our windows, and making the most frightful noises. They also threaten to kill us. They called us sacrilegious monsters, and swore they would hang or burn us. Several times they attempted to set fire to our dwelling. Even the police authorities to whom I appealed for protection, connived at and encouraged their wicked doings. Poor Marie's life became one of constant torment. Her agitation of mind was incessant; her fear permanent. She implored me to quit the place. She was terrified lest I should be murdered, and she herself be left to the brutality of a fierce mob. Day after day she urged me to leave every thing behind and take to the woods, where, she said, we might at least live in peace. I hesitated. How could I make up my mind to expose her to a life of hardship such as we must encounter if I did her bidding? For myself I cared not? But when I thought of her, I trembled! At length matters reached such a point that I durst no longer stir from home at all. Both our lives were in imminent danger from day to day, and I made up my mind to follow her suggestion, and place ourselves beyond the reach of our enemies. One night, when by some chance we were unexpectedly left to ourselves, we abandoned the cottage where we had spent so many happy hours, and leaving behind us every thing we possessed, took to the woods. I carried Marie, for she could not walk, and we made our way painfully to the summit of the mountain. For days we wandered about from thicket to thicket, from precipice to precipice, allaying our hunger with wild fruits and herbs, and lying down to rest under the thick bushes. I could not describe our sufferings: unaccustomed to this mode of life, aud ignorant of the locality, we must soon have perished. Indeed we already began to contemplate the approach of death under those circumstances as a happy termination to our troubles. Still it was a bitter prospect to die thus, a lingering death, without a soul to close our eyes or to tender the last consolations of religion.

"But one above was watching over us. Providence was there, and unknown to us, a friend was near, who followed us in our wanderings; one who like ourselves, was a victim to the prejudices of the colony.

To be continued.

Miscellaneous.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Priest that Wouldn't Stay Unmarried.

Biddy McCan is a treasure to us, for besides being an excellent housekeeper, she is full of humour, and can tell a story much better than I can transcribe it. Among the number with which she hath amused us, is—"The Praist's Marriage Itself," which I can never hope to give you, as *she* gave it—it will want the natural drollery of her looks and tones while relating it. The occasion was this:

One morning, while we were still at the breakfast-table, in the cottage parlour, and the doors and windows were open upon the garden, a beautiful little white lap-dog strayed into the room, and at a very slight invitation, leaped into my lap.

"O! what a loving little darling!" said the children—and

"Oh! what a pretty creature it is!" said their mother. While the little fellow began in the most sociable spirit to exhibit all his accomplishments, such as jumping down and standing on his hind legs, holding out his paw to shake hands, etc.

"I wonder who he belongs to? I wonder if it would be possible to buy him?" said I.

"Faix thin, indade, and it wouldn't ma'am, for himself is Feyther Mory's own dog, and the misthress wouldn't be afther taking his weight in gold for him."

"The mistress, Biddy?"

"Aye, sure, ma'am, jewel, it's Misthress Mory itself, I'm afther spaking iv."

"And who is Mistress Mory? the priest's mother?"

"Indade, no, ma'am, for it's the praist's *wife*, itself."

"The priest's wife!!"

I am an ultra Protestant, yet I was shocked—I looked so, I suppose, for Biddy hastened to explain.

"Och, sure, darlint, it's no praist he is at all, at all, *at this prisint spaking*, forbye, it's afther being *called* a praist he is!"

"Why is that, Biddy?" I inquired, feeling quite sure that thereby hung a tale, and that Biddy could tell it.

"Well, thin, for the love of Moses in the bulrushes, honey, hev yese been rasiding in this same thra whole years widout iver hearing spake iv Feyther Mory's marridge?"

"It is too true, Biddy—but enlighten me now."

"Is it afther bidding me to open the shutters, that ye are? Sure they're all open—it's your sight itself, that's failling iv ye, darlint."

"No, Biddy, enlighten the darkness of my mind; tell me the story of the priest's marriage."

"Sure, and arn't that always the way wid yees? afther heving me lave the work to be telling yees stories? Indade, and it is to ruin, everything in this blessed house will be going? Sure, thin, and I shall be afther making short work iv the same."

"Of the ruin, Biddy?"

"Sure, ye'll be iver taking meself up wed my spache, and heving yer own joke—sure, ye know very well it's the praist's marridge I'm afther maning."

"Well, go on and tell about it."

"Faix, thin, honey, I'm going to do the same. Well, thin, ma'am ye'll be knowing that he—the praist itself, I'm spaking iv—was a poor boy. He enthered the saminary as a sizether, which manes a poor scholar, honey, darlint, that is to recaive his edication fray gratis, for the Lord's sake, besides getting his taching for nothing. Well, he was a poor boy, honey, he was a fine, handsome, full-blooded, lusty, young fellow, as ever you see—but more becomingst the *ploughtail*, nor the howly praisthood itself! Only you see he took wonderful to the larning all the time, and nothing would serve him but a praist itself he would be. It was all upon the account of the pride and ambition that was in him, do you see? Well, the feythers in the saminary seeing he was so set upon it, forbye being so wondefrul bright wid the Latin and mathematters, said he would be a credit to the church, so he would, and they consinted to receive him, so they did, and put him in the training for howly praisthood. Faix, and it must be a hard latther to climb to rach that same! For, first iv all, they pit him on a long probashum, and thin a long novishiate, and thin a weary retrait, forbye the fasts, and vigils, and prayers, and miditatshuns, and innishiashuns, and howly offices, before he could take *one* step up the latther—maning *one* dagrai in howly orders. And thin a rapitition of the whowl, before he could take another step, and so on, till he had worked his weary way up to the top of the latther, maning the praisthood itself. Well, sure, betwain one thing wid another, it took himself years before he got widin one step of the top. Faix, thin, and at last the blessed day itself came, whin he was to be complated a howly praist out and out entirely. And wasn't there the hoighest iv rejoicing among all the family and the friends that belonged to him! all but Mary Miller, the craythur who lived on the other side of the road, foreninst the saminary, and crying the two pretty eyes out iv her head; but sure nobody minded *her*, for wasn't the whowl town aad counthry assimbled thegether to be prisint at the cirimony of the consecreetion? and the praists, and bishops, and the archbishop himself to the fore? So niver a soul heeded Mary Miller, piping her eyes. Only look now what befel! The Lord have a hand in us! but that young thafe ought to have been drumed out of town."

"What young thief, Biddy? Mary Miller?"

"No, sure it's the praist itself that was to be—maning Feyther Mory—av coorse—for look! whin all was riddy the same morning he was to be complated a praist enthirely—what do you think he was missed! and couldn't be found high nor low! and whin he was looked for, it was discivered he had run away wid Mary Miller! and whin they found him, the spalpeen! he was marrid enthirely, and not a sowl to privint it! Howly St. Pather! but the hour I heard it, if the strength didn't lave me body enthirely! Hullaboloo! if there wasn't a row outside, among the frinds and the praists and the lave of thim! Och, thin, indade honey, Donnybrook Fair was a tratty of pace to the likes of it!"

"How did they get on after that?"

"Faix, thin, darlint! it was a pithy for the poor craythurs—so it was! The church forbid them communion. No sowl would look at him. Her people all forsook her—the bit of a colleen! she was nothing but a child, and she took their unkindness to heart wonderful—it preyed on her mind—so it did! till it wore her away to a skeleton. She began to think she had committed the onpardonable sin, in marrying a man intinded for the howly alther! and she pined away—so she did! till she was nothing but skin and bone. And all he could do and say couldn't comfort her—so it couldn't! for she made answer that the Lord had cursed her. They were wonderful poor, too, for no one would give him employment, and no frind would be a frind to her. So betwane one thing wid another—the young craythur! she wasted away until, *whin her trial came*, she hadn't strength to go through wid it— and she died—so she did! she and her young baby. And afterwards her frinds all said they knew it would be so beforehand, for it was a just judgment, for bieng afther marrying a man intinded for the howly praisthood itself."

"Poor girl! And he?"

"Och, darlint! it would have made the heart of yees sore to have seen the poor, distracted craythur. Sure for days and nights, on to weeks and months, he moaned and groaned, and wept and wailed like a lonesome sowl in purgatery. He said he had destroyed her sowl and body—so he did!—and that it was the ritribution of Heaven on him. And oh! he prayed and fasted, and humbled himself before the church, and did penance, and said he wanted to be a praist before the alther—so he did! that he might atone for his own sin and thry to get her sowl out iv purgatory. Well, at first they wouldn't listen to the likes of him—so they wouldn't! but at long last they consinted to receive him on trial, thinking by the same token, that his graifs had been a lesson to him. Well, thin, faix, it was all to do over agin! I mane the probashun, and the novishiate and the retrait, forbye the fastings and the vigils, and the prayers, and meditashuns, and all the howly cirimonies and blessed innishiashuns, only a great deal longer than they were before, because of his falling off, d'ye see? Well, in the mane time years slipped away, and the ould sore in his heart began to heal—so it did! Faix! they'd better made sure iv him whin they could get him! For by the time the blessed day rowled round whin he was to be consecreeted a howly praist before the alther, he had rekivered his spirits, and was looking as well as ever. And so whin the the morning came, and the frinds and relections were gathered together, and the praists and bishops and archbishops itself waiting riddy to complate him in the praisthood—whisht, honey! but he turned round—the villen! so he did—and he marrid a great two-fisted Yankee widder, wid two half-grown bhoys as big as herself!"

"Howly St. Pathrick! Biddy! and what did Mother-Church do to him *then*?"

"Sure, she did nothing at all to him! Faix, and what *could* she do wid the likes of *him*, at all, at all? Sure, she let him alone, so she did. Troth! wasn't the bishop himself that said Misther Mory had no call to the praisthood? and that the sperrit indade was wake but the flesh was willing? Sure all mothers have a soft place in their hearts—"

"—Or in their heads, Biddy—"

"—And Mother-Church was no ixception to that same. So afther kaping him at a rispictful distance for a while, sure she opened her arms and recavied him back to her bosom, and aftherwards provided for him like any other mother would. Faix, the bishop himself said—so he did! that if Misther Mory had no vocation for the howly alther, he would make an illigant taicher itself—and so they made him masther of the parish fray school, which same he is at the prisint spaking."

"And the family and friends—did they receive his wife?"

"Oh! the big-fisted widder? Sure they all saw at once that it was no use to thry to kill the likes of *her* wid ill-traitment—and they soon diskivered her to be a wonderful foine woman enthirely—so they did! And this is her little dog. And now I must wash up the tay things!

From the Woman's Temperance Paper.

American Ladies'

"My son," said Mr. N., "How could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father," said the son, "I'm not able to keep two women—if I'd married a Yankee girl, I'd have had to hire an Irish girl to take care of her."

There is a biting sarcasm and a fearful truth hidden in the above little scrap which we caught as it floated on the surface of the tide of newspapers. Who can wonder while looking at the pale-faced languid women one meets on every side, that a man would feel it a terrible risk to take such a one for a wife. Lotions, cosmetics, and rouges cannot conceal entirely the pallor of disease, or the langor born of enfeebled constitutions, even though these creatures of hair-cloth, and grass-cloth and padding, and laces, with their sweeping robes of costly tissues, produce the effect of matchless forms of rarest grace. Many of them would look upon a natural waist as an actual deformity, and so with their murderous appliances of steel, and whalebone, and silken cords deadly as the hangman's rope—they bind down the elastic framework of their bodies, and press the delicate organs of life, that henceforth cry continually in their own fearful language of pains, and tremors, and sleeplessness, and indigestion, "give, give room, give air, or we perish, and you perish with us."

God pity these women say we—these suicides—they have placed themselves beyond mortal aid! Sufferings is their lot, and helplessness and continual reproach if they have dared to think. What creatures for wives and mothers.

Ah, these are the mothers of the little wheyfaced, or sallow puny creatures, who, tricked out in all the bravery of fashion, look out from behind closed windows upon the passers by, or walk solemnly beside their nurses in the street. There is nothing of the activity and hilarity of childhood about these little beings, whose fine light hair tortured into curls, and the unnatural blueness of whose complexions tells of a scrofulous diathesis. They look prematurely old—they soon fade away—the fashionable mammas look interesting for a little time in their mourning weeds—little graves accumulate in churchyards and cemeteries—and the newspapers have lengthy disquisitions upon the terrible mortality of infants.

Of *course*, if a man "marries a Yankee girl he must hire an Irish girl to take care of her." Fortunate man if one Irish girl suffices for the demands of the helpless creature! And it is refreshing to look from the pale mistress to the rosy Irish girl, even though she may be coarse or even a little gross in appearance. Health bounds in her veins. There is strength and power in her muscles. They have been developed by hardier exercise than thrumming the harp or fingernig the pianoforte.

But the men—at least the younger ones—full two-thirds of them, are as puny as the women. What the next generation would be—other than a generation of mouldering little bodies in tiny graves it is difficult to say, unless some of the young men, like that sensible fellow chronicled above, do marry with these healthy Irish and German girls who can not only take care or themselves, but their houses, their husbands, and their children.

They cannot be more ignorant of the laws of life than most of their educated sisters, and they have the advantage of healthy constitutions. The ignorance of physiological and hygienic laws among educated women would be amusing were it not so pitiful. If, by a strange accident, one of the poor creatures happens to know anything so useful, she is ashamed to have any aware of the fact.

No lady who possessed a cage of canaries would be ashamed to know their wants—what food was proper for them—what treatment necessary during the processes of moulting and incubation—what care demands for the well being of the little fledgings, &c., &c. But to know anything of the anatomy and physiology of the human body—how indelicate! To know what food and treatment is best adapted for the children by her fireside—how improper!

We were amused and yet pained to hear a few days since of the remarks of a lady moving in the best circles of this city whose name, among other influential ones, had been lent as trustee of an Hospital for Women. She acknowledged in a whisper to a lady physician that she was much interested in physiology, but she would not have her physician know it for the world, nor one of her social circle. And she is a sickly woman whom, a little knowledge acquired years since, might have saved from long years of suffering. And with all her wealth, her refinement, and education, not one whit happier is she, not one whit better fitted for many of the most important duties of life than the "Irish girl" who takes care of her."

Agricultural, &c.

Hay for Cows in Summer.

An observing, intelligent, and successful farmer informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows with hay in summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford flush pastures. His reasoning is, that a full, rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to cattle that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice in their food. Dry hay they devour greedily, and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses, cattle and sheep keep in good condition upon berbage parched and apparently scant, while in wet seasons, in tall pastures, though always full, the process of fattening with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give substance and tenacity to the green, and can be profitably used by feeding it to horses and cattle.—*Newburg Telegraph.*

Strawberry Beds.

Strawberry beds should be kept clean and free from grass and weeds—also the runners should be kept down till after the fruit is gathered. The ground close around the plant should not be disturbed any more than may be necessary to ensure clean culture. Frequent and profuse watering, in case the weather should be rather dry, will be very beneficial—it will pay well for the labor expended in the superior perfection, beauty and size of the fruit.

Before the fruit ripens, cover the ground between the roots with clean long straw—if such an article can be found after so severe a winter—or a coat of spent sand or saw dust will answer the two-fold purpose of keeping the ground moist and save the fruit from being spattered and defaced with mud, in time of rain.

Plaster should never be applied to strawberries—we tried the useful commodity on part of a strawberry bed once, and had the satisfaction of beholding a very luxuriant growth of foliage, but they produced *nothing but foliage*. It was applied when the plant was in blossom. We propose to make some other use of our plaster in future.

We understand it has been observed to have a similiar effect when applied to apple and other fruit trees when in blossom. If this is so, it would be well for persons about to sow plaster in orchards to avoid doing so, when the trees are in bloom.—*Ontario Co. Times.*

Cheese Making.

A few months ago I visitied a lady friend in the country. Her table was continually supplied with most delicious cheese, of her own making. I asked as a particular favor, that she would communicate to me her peculiar method of making it, and wherein she differed from others. She replied that she followed the method she had been taught, generally prepared the rennet in the same way, but felt sure that she had discovered the reason why cheeses were strong, both to the taste and smell, which consists in the single circumstance of putting the curd to press *warm*. She did not use any artificial means to cool the curd, but after it had been chopped and scalded, allowed it to remain spread upon the cloth until it was cool as the surrounding atmosphere, and thus put it to press.

There is a great deal of probability in the above statement, for I have frequently noticed that some cheeses from the same dairy would be strong and offensive, and others mild and agreeable, which may be owing to the circumstances of dairy-women getting their cheeses to press early some days, and being hindered others until the curd had time to cool. It may be well for dairy-women to try the experiment, so as to ascertain the fact.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Beet Root Vinegar.

In these times of a scarcity of apples and cider, the following statement made by N. P. Fairbanks, in the Boston Cultivator, is worth considering. He says:—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. First, wash and grate the beets, and express the juice in a cheese-press or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel; cover the bung with gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best of vinegar can be obtained without any great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.—*Sat. Evening Post.*

Pickled Eggs.

In the counties of Hants and Dorset, pickled eggs constitute a very prominent feature in the farm-house and store-rooms, insomuch that they would be considered by the industrious housewife but indifferently furnished without them. The mode in which the good dames pickle them is simply this: At the season of the year when their stock of eggs is plentiful, they cause some four or six dozen to be boiled in a capacious sauce-pan until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few races of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold they are bunged down close, and in a month are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful, the above pickle is by no means expensive, and as an acetic accompaniment to cold meat, it cannot be outrivalled for piquancy nd *gout*.—*Sat. Evening Post.*

Andrew Marshall, the Negro Preacher.

On Sabbath morning I attended divine service at the Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Dr. Preston is pastor;—he was absent, and his place was supplied by a New England minister. The building is very fine, of granite brought from Maine, and the interior is a noble temple. In the afternoon I determined to hear the renowned Andrew Marshall, the veteran pastor of the African Baptist church. This soldier of the cross has a world-wide fame, and a very interesting notice of his pulpit services may be found in Charles Lyell's travels. Mr. Marshall's church is a fair old building, and in its interior much resembles a New England old country meeting house.

I looked upon the congregation, and noticed that the audience without exception was well-dressed; the women chiefly wore head-dresses of Madras bandkerchiefs though many had bonnets, and most of them wore gloves. Mr. Marshall, I should observe, is in his 100th year, his hair as white as snow, his countenance mild, without any wrinkles to mark decrepitude or decay. His voice is one of great sweetness and power; he read his hymn without spectacles, and such reading! In sober truth, I know no Northern Doctor that can read as well. It was read as Staughton used to read, and those who remember that style of giving out psalmody will long to hear Andrew Marshall.

I came to church expecting to hear a wreck of a preacher—a negro preacher—I found in the pulpit a master in Israel. Age has not touched his faculties, his mind is as vivacious, and its workings are as true and faithful as are the intellects of men of thirty or forty years of age. He preached for an hour an expository sermon on the man out of whom Christ expelled the devils who were permitted to go into the herd of swine. Mr. Marshall's sermon will remain in my memory, associated with the discourses of great men. The exposition was scriptural, argumentative, full of imagination and abounding in wit, yet all in keeping with the place. I was reminded all through the sermon of three great preachers in the old country, each eminent in his peculiar way. I refer to Rowland Hill, Christmas Evans and William Jay. Marshall has much of the wit which corruscated from the desk of Survey Chapel, while the graphic sketching of the Welch Demosthenes, and the admirable colloquial style of Jay are found all through the sermon. This noble preacher had more points of power in that hour than I have heard in any sermon for five years. I regard him as the most astonishing preacher I have ever listened to, when his age, his social position, and his illiteracy are all considered. No pulpit in New York or Boston but would have been honored by such a sermon. The limits of a letter will not permit me to give an outline of the sermon, but it will live in my memory, and its illustrations would have been a stock in trade for a tyro in theology, and many a sprig of divinity. Mr. Marshall's voice is euphonious, his manner dignified. Nothing but his white hair indicates his age, and I should never have supposed him more than sixty-five, had I not been informed. I must not forget his prayer; it was man talking with God, reverently wrestling with God.—He saw the portals of the city—he had been often at its gates, and it seemed as if he *knew* the holy ones. Among the hearers were several white ladies and gentlemen, and I was glad to meet there with the Hon. Francis Granger and his daughter. They both unite with me in my high appreciation of the preacher, and Mr. Granger told me that he thought the reading of the hymn was one of the most impressive exhibitions of sacred oratory he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Marshall drove General Washington from Virginia to Savannah, and he observed that during the entire journey he never saw him smile.—*Baptist Recorder.*

We learn from respectable parties, from Georgia, that the Rev. Andrew Marshall, the "negro" preacher, spoken of above, in addition to his other good qualites, is a slave-holder—he having in his possession more than one dozen human beings. The Rev. gentleman, good business man that he is, keeps several drays, and owns every man that drives them. Colored slaveholders make generally worse masters than white ones, and this hoary sinner may be like the rest.

An Appeal of the Fugitives in Canada to their Friends in the U. S.

WHEREAS:—We, the colored people of the county of Essex, in Canada West, have become acquainted with the fact that there has been a system of begging carried on in the United States, by J. J. Rice, in connection with others, under the name of the Amherstburg Mission for the Self Colonized Fugitives in Canada, and that it has a tendency to degrade the colored people and swindle their friends out of their money, as we have every reason to believe, from facts that have occurred under our notice, and it is commonly reported that things that have been sent here for distribution among the fugitives have been sold and the poor fugitives have got nothing but a few old clothes such as Rice says are not worth paying the freight upon. We have found that the so-called Mission-house that was established in Amherstburg is no help to the fugitives, but rather a curse, as it and those that carry it on use it to make divisions and dissentions among the colored people, that they might the better carry out their nefarious schemes; it is a notorious fact that men who are engaged in the begging business have become able to buy farms and live comfortably without any other means of livelihood; and we, seeing the abuse of this system of begging, did organize ourselves into a society called the "True Band of Amherstburg," on the 13th of December last, for our mutual benefit, to assist the fugitive as he arrives here among us, to relieve the sick and distressed, for our moral, social and intellectual improvement, and to stop this accursed system of begging, that only benefits the few that are engaged in it. We number over two hundred members.

On the 13th of April, the so-called Mission-house that was established here, purporting to be for the benefit of the self-colonized fugitives, was burned down; this caused many new discoveries by us, to be made; as there had been several calls on Mr. Rice, by new arrivals, for boots, shoes, and other articles, and were told that there were none, but when the fire commenced the new boots began to pour out; a number of new boots were saved, a quantity were consumed by the flames; also, bolts of different kinds of cloth, and quite a large quantity of corn and bacon and books, were thrown about in abundance. Here, for the first time, we saw a publication in which we found appeals to our friends in the States, for money, clothing, bedding, and other things. We are aware that for the last few years there has been but very little given out to fugitives, this we have made particular inquiry in regard to, in several large mass meetings, and we find that twenty dollars will cover all the monies, and a few old clothes is all that has been given out.

Another case revealed by this fire, which almost chilled the blood in our veins, was, that a man by the name of Beckwell rented a room in the house some time in the fore part of the winter, he being upwards of a year from slavery, and being industrious, had procured many of the comforts of life, besides having a good crop of corn, and considerable pork, which he had at the Mission-house, (Mr. Rice had a man and his wife and two other woman to assist him in the discharge of his duties.) In the winter, it appears that Mr. Beckwell became unwell, and as spring advanced, grew worse, he being in the care of those at the Mission-house; we knew but little about him, but supposed that he was all right. It was noised about at the time of the fire that there was a sick man in the house. A travelling agent connected with the house soon informed us that he had been speaking to the sick man, and that he did not want to be taken out, and he, (this travelling agent,) thought it best to leave him alone. On hearing this, we rushed in and found him crying for help, and was almost exhausted. When we entered the room, in a low voice he murmured out these words, —"My God, are you going to let me burn up?" We had no time for delay, as the blaze was entering the room, and we had to make our exit with all haste to escape the flames, his clothes and corn were all burned, but in consequence of the Hook and Ladder Company pulling down the frame, the pork was but very little damaged, which Rice's foreman soon claimed as their property. W. Carter, (one of the beggars connected with this house,) told some of the members of the "True Band Society" to take him, for they would have no more to do with him, this they readily did, but when we came to examine him, Oh horror of horrors! we have nearly all been slaves, but slavery never presented a more horrible picture than this before our eyes, he was the dirtiest man that ever we saw, and was covered with lice from head to foot, (this is mission care by I. J. Rice and company, among the fugitives in Canada). The "True Band Society" took him in charge and cleaned him up, and cared for him while he lived, which was but two days, and gave him a respectable burial, the society unanimously attending his funeral. It was at this fire that we found what purported to be a quarterly report, where in he says that he has received things from eighty-seven places in the United States, since he has been here, but does not say what they were nor at what time they were received, but that for some eleven months from October 1st, 1853 until August 22nd, 1855, that they had received seven hundred and twenty five dollars in cash, and had paid it out; we have called upon him to show us what they have done with this money, but they will not tell us; we did make particular inquiry of the people in mass meeting on the 21st of April, where between three and four hundred were met together to ascertain how much they had received in money from the mission in that time, and it would not exceed ten dollars and a few articles in clothing. We could not find that any one had received any new things only as they bought them and paid for it. They say that there has been given out in this eleven months, two hundred and twenty five dollars and eighty cents worth of clothing, we have asked them where it came from and who they gave it to, but they will not answer. These things concern our friends that give as well as those that ought to receive them; and we becoming acquainted with these facts did resolve in mass meeting, assembled on the 21st of April, and 1st of May, that this so-called Mission house was a nuisance here among us, and that we would use every laudable means for its discontinuance, and that we will not countenance this begging system, as it only enriches those that are engaged in it. We did resolve that no man should go through the States soliciting aid in our behalf, as it is an imposition on us and our friends. We are determined that men shall not misrepresent us and impose on our friends to fill their pockets. We would say to our friends that we are grateful to you for your noble efforts in our behalf, and regret that your confidence has been abused by selfish and designing men; we will not suffer any person to go begging on our behalf. If such come to you, turn them away as imposters and let them go to work like honest men. As to the reports in regard to Canada, there is a great deal of falsehood told to carry out this begging system. This part of Canada is considered by those that have had opportunities to know, as western New York, Ohio, or Michigan, and all persons that are able to, and will work, can get a comfortable living here. It is true, the fugitive, as he lands here, empty handed, it takes him some time to get a start, but most of our people are doing well. As to this Mission-house that is burned, Rice and those that have received the benefit of it are a going to try and build it up again. We ask of you as friends of the fugitive, not to give it support, as it is no benefit to us; we have tried for years to get rid of him, but he has managed through intrigue to keep the Mission-house; but God has taken it and our desire is that it may never return to curse us or impose on our friends by sending men out to beg, and pay them $1 per day and bear their expenses; we ask of you not to countenance beggars any longer. We would say that this I. J. Rice did call a few of the white people of Amherstburg together on the 22nd of April, (after the coloured people had repudiated him and his mission,) for the purpose of having them organize another mission board to sustain him, but when they come to question him in regard to his operations, and if he was in correspondence with anti-slavery societies in the United States, he said that he was not, that he was a self-constituted missionary, does not hold himself responsible to any body.

We do not wonder that the white people will not try and sustain him, as no community of intelligent men are willing to sustain irresponsible persons in places of trust, and more especially where it requires moral and religious integrity; as to Thomas Boyle being Treasurer, and Henry McKinney Auditor, they were appointed by Mr. Rice, and not by the board of colored people; by doing this, he has shut the colored people out from managing the affairs of the Mission.

As to the Treasurer, Thomas Boyle, to show his kind regard for the fugitives, and the estimation in which he holds them, he said that they were an ignorant, degraded, lying set the whole of them, and that when white people came from the States, they always go to the niggers instead of going to respectable white people, to inquire in regard to them. Mr. McGee, the chairman of Rice's caucus, said that he had never known of any white person coming from the States going to the white people to inquire in regard to the fugitive, but always to the colored; we would ask if these are respectable white people who are not? and where is a more befitting place to inquire than of those that should receive those alms, and donations, that were given and designed for their benefit; is it of men that have never done anything for them, only to crush them lower in the dust than they were when they landed on the shores of Canada? we think not. If they want Rice, all we ask is that they will take him, and that will relieve us; we have been trying for a long time to get rid of him, but he is determined not to go, although they have seen his cloven hoof and will have nothing to do with him, he still persists in striving to over ride the fugitives, when every body has left him except a few beggars that reap the benefits of the system. As a last resort, he has issued a circular to the people of the United States, to have them organize societies to be called the "Uncle Tom's Cabin and Relief Society," whose officers shall be a President who may be a collecting agent, with two female assistants, and Secretary, that these societies shall keep themselves informed of what he wants by corresponding with him. The miserable God and man forsaken, hell deserving wretch! if any body wants him we ask of you for humanity sake do take him, as we have been cursed with his presence long enough; as to his belonging to the Baptist Church in Amherstburg, as it has been reported, we would say that it is false, he does not, nor ever has, his name is not on the Church Record, nor ever has been, neither do we know that he, (Rice,) does belong to any church in Canada. This is the man that has been receiving your money and donations of all kinds, and what has he done with them? If you can get him and those connected with him to tell, you can do more than has ever been done before, or that we believe ever will be done.

Resolved, That this report of the committee be received by us, the fugitives of the county of Essex, Canada West, in mass meeting assembled, at Amherstburg, on the 28th of May, 1855, as being a correct statement of facts in regard to Rice, and his doings here, and that the committee get this published as soon as practicable, in circulars, or through newspapers that are friendly, or in both, as they may deem best, in the name of the fugitives.

Publishing Committee:

LEVI FOSTER,
JOHN HATFIELD,
J. MORTON,
E. O. BROWN,
A. W. CHANDLER.

AMHERSTBURG, May 28, 1855.

Southern Insolence and Northern Pluck.

At an early period in the proceedings of the recent National Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia—

'The question of admitting the Louisiana Delegation, who are part Catholics, was up. But the boiling blood of Virginia, which has been seeking vent all the week against Massachusetts and Senator Wilson, could hold in no longer, and Mr. Bowlin of that State opened upon them in a long and abusive tirade. The whole afternoon session was thus devoted to a free talk on Slavery, President Barker refusing to entertain a point of order, but throwing the gates wide open. The tide poured in a torent for near three hours. The union went all to smash several times. But Albert Pike and others gathered up the fragments for use to-morrow, when the ball is to be reopened. Mr. Bowlin's speech very much annoyed the better part of the Southerners by its inappropriateness, coarseness and vulgarity. He came close to Gen. Wilson while making it, *pointing at him, and putting his hand into his face.* He charged Wilson with defeating the Know Nothings in Virginia— said *niggers were but one remove from monkeys*, and acquitted himself generally in the fittest style of negro-driving.

Gen. Wilson replied with admirable coolness and bold frankness. He said he was the last man to shrink, at home or abroad, from the frank avowal of his opinions, and he was the last man on earth to submit to dictation and threats. The gentleman from Virginia charged him with endorsing Burlingame's speech in Tremont Temple, and thrusting him down in Virginia. He did endorse that speech. He now endorsed it, and he should live and die by it, and Massachusetts will stand by that speech. An effort had been made in Virginia to strike him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be stricken down there by the Slave Power. He conceded the right of the States to settle their own domestic affairs. He stood by the State rights doctrine of Virginia of 1799. Massachusetts had just asserted her own sovereign powers. She flung back with defiant arm all assaults, coming from South or North. He was for the abolition of slavery in the District and in the Territories; for the restoration of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska: for severing the National Government from all connection with slavery. This was the only national position, and on this we can carry the Free States like a tornado; but if the Northern men wavered, all was lost at the North, and the South goes for the winning party. He went for the Union. So did his State. They responded to the sentiment of General Jackson—the Union must and shall be preserved. And they mean that Liberty shall be preserved at any cost. He was for peace, but he did not shrink from war, personal or political, if necessary to vindicate his opinions. He told the South that the North would outvote them on these questions, and that they would submit. We have submitted, and your turn is now to come. Ours is the future—yours the past.

The speech of Gen. Wilson was received with much attention, and made a deep impression. It has cleared the air, and Massachusetts and Gen. Wilson are more respected to-night than any time before this week. Many Southern gentlemen came to him after he closed and congratulated him.

Slavery in Baltimore.

We are often told of the comparatively mild form in which Slavery exists in the case of domestic servants. We lately published a statement from Kentucky, showing in what diabolical manner this class of slaves—and those females—are treated by persons of the greatest wealth and enjoying the highest social distinction.

That story has elicited another of a similar character in its general features, exhibiting a case of barbarity of treatment at Baltimore, where, if anywhere, one would suppose such occurrences as we are about to relate to be impossible. But our information leads to the belief that instead of being so, they are be no means unusual among the slaveholding aristocracy.

A few weeks ago a slave, belonging to a lady long residing at Baltimore, and moving in the first circles, died in the Hospital in that city. He was her coachman. During the severest weather he used to be kept sitting on his carriage-box opposite the lady's window half-clad, and, as was well understood to be the case with this woman's servants, half-starved. In this condition the man suffered and eventually froze. The servant becoming thus disabled, and wholly unfit for service, a physician was sent for, who after examining him, declared that the man was frost-bitten from head to foot, and must die. He was sent to the Infirmary, where both feet were amputated, and he shortly died.

A few years ago this same man's wife, who also belonged to his mistress, was so badly treated that she ran away and prevailed upon Slatter, the great slave dealer, to buy her out of her mistress's clutches. He did so; and she was ever after prohibited all intercourse with her husband, who was kept from his wife to be treated in the manner we have described. This woman, on hearing a short time ago that her husband was at the Infirmary, went to inquire after him. She was informed that he was dead. She fell upon the floor in a fit, and died in six hours.

Another female servant belonging to this woman also ran away. Her son a young man, was sent in search of the fugitive. She was found at the town of Cockeysville. He seized her, tied her to his buggy with a rope, and in that way drove her into Baltimore (16 miles), at a rapid rate, with the woman running by the side of the vehicle. It has been stated by some who witnessed the scene, that it was hard to tell which was horsewipped most on the road, the horse or the woman.

Another female, belonging to the same woman, fell from the third story of her mistress's house to the ground, while engaged in washing the windows, and was taken up a cripple for life. It turned out that her mistress by way of punishment, had deprived the servant of sleep by compelling her to pass the night standing by her side, and thus she fell asleep over her work, which circumstance caused the fall.

These are facts of recent occurrence, and are well known in Baltimore.

Reader, such is our Slavery in its best aspects; as it exists in the heart of our cities. Such is the system as administered by the rich, the fashionable and the aristocratic. Does it not strike you as a system ordained by God, which ought to be allowed to go straight into Kansas and all the rest of our Territories and be in no way opposed or disturbed, according to the doctrine of the National Know Nothings? And reader, is it not a fit system for the widely circulating newspaper, and the godly commercial journal, of this free City of New-York to defend, uphold and aim to extend? Ay, more than this. A system which is insolently advocated among us as being better for the laboring classes, better for our free Territories, than one of universal liberty. Men and women of the free States, working men everywhere, what have you to say to these things? The hour is upon you when you are to *act*.—*Tribune.*

A colored man who came up on a boat from Paducah, was brought before Mayor Foley of Covington to ascertain if he was free or not. He claimed to be from New York, that he had got out of money down South and was working his way home. He was sent home to Paducah to obtain proofs of his freedom.

We have a fact from Boston, which is a sort of a straw to show the course of the wind. It is stated that a religious book publishing house which has not pruned its works of anti-slavery sentiments, is selling far more largely during the anniversaries of the present year than ever before. We understand says the *Telegraph*, that this result is owing to the fact that the churches have withdrawn their patronage from a kindred society, which prohibits anti-slavery allusions in its works. We understand that, in our country, an association voted not to buy any more books at the publishing society. We suppose that the proscribed society is the doughface tract establishment. —*Syracuse Chronicle.*

The Methodists of Cincinnati are agitating the subject of a College for Colored People, under the auspices of that denomination. The *Advocate* recommends its location to be as far south as the southern verge of Pennsylvania or Ohio, for the purpose of placing the colored man as far as possible in the climate to which his constitution is adapted —not because kidnapping would be easier. The subject will come up in the General Conference. The establishment of seperate literary institutions for colored persons is wholly unnecessary. If the measure were feasible, its tendency would be to sanction rather than remove the prevailing prejudice against the colored people. We are sorry that some of the colored people themselves are disposed to countenance such schemes.

A SLAVE BORN OF A WHITE WOMAN FREED BY A VIRGINIAN COURT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th inst., gives the following account of a very interesting case which has been decided in the Botetourt Circuit Court:

Eliza Crawford and five children, colored, suing for their freedom. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs; the evidence being full and complete that the chief plaintiff, Eliza, was born of a white woman of Georgia. She is now about thirty-five years of age, and has been in slavery between fifteen and twenty years. Her appearance indicates that her father was a mixture of African and Indian. She is now the mother of six children, all of whom were plaintiffs, except the eldest, who never belonged to defendant, and who, it is said, will now be set at liberty without resistance. There was no evidence, however, to show that the defendant was in any way privy to, or accountable for the injustice done the plaintiffs.

To Correspondents.

Letter from Mr. David Marshall, "miffed" about those anti-Know-nothing remarks, must lie over.

"REV. A. R. GREEN."—The papers are sent regularly to Cincinnati; but four names, including Mr. Posey's, have been returned by the Post Master, as "not called for:" in proof of which, we have his letters to that effect.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

☞ MR. ISAAC D. SHADD *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same; he will also act as Canvasser for Toronto and vicinity.*

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINET *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ As it has been decided upon to publish this paper at Chatham, this number will be the last one issued from this City. Our readers will therefore bear with the delay of at least a fortnight, which will be unavoidable, under the circumstances, before the next number can appear; meantime, cannot additions be made to our subscription list here and elsewhere, preparatory to a successful future West? As papers will pass by mail, free of postage, after the 1st of July, city subscribers will receive their numbers through the Post Office. The Jobbing Department will be opened for business in Chatham, at once. Communications for the *Freeman*, and Exchanges, should be sent to Chatham, instead of Toronto, in future.

ADIEU.

With this number of the paper we consign to other hands the literary department of the same, and in the course of a few weeks, shall pass over the keys of the business department also, and content ourself with active efforts to get subscribers for it. In taking leave of our readers, at this time, we do so for the best interests of the enterprise, and with the hope that our absence will be their gain. We want the *Freeman* to prosper, and shall labour to that end. When it was *not*, but was said to be needed, we travelled to arouse a sentiment in favor of it, and from then until now, have worked for it, how well others must say, but, through difficulties, and opposed to obstacles such as we feel confident few, if any, females have had to contend against in the same business, except the sister who shared our labors for awhile; and now after such a familiar acquaintanceship with difficulties, of many shapes, in trying with a few others to keep it alive for one year, as at first promised, we present it in its second year, afresh to the patronage of friends to truth and justice, and its Editor, the Rev. WM. P. NEWMAN, to their kind consideration. To its enemies, we would say, be less captious to him than to us; be more considerate, if you will; it is fit that you should deport your ugliest to a woman. To colored women, we have a word —we have "broken the Editorial ice," whether willingly or not, for your class in America; so go to Editing, as many of you as are willing, and able, and as soon as you may, if you think you are ready; and to those who will not, we say, help us when we visit you, to make brother Newman's burdens lighter, by subscribing to the paper, paying for it, and getting your neighbors to do the same.

The Amherstburg Appeal.

We give this week, and right willingly, too, a Circular against begging, from the True Band of Amherstburg, and also the accompanying letter from Mr. Foster. We are not opposed to "True Band Societies;" but to the begging that was to be perpetuated by them, through Mr. Fairfield's advice at Chatham and London. Now, if the Chatham Society has broken away from the scheme, in all its phases, as will be inferred from the letter of its chief officer, we say, success to it, and as many more as may be needed there! When it agreed to appoint its own agents, as suggested, and the London Society carried away by the prospect of *four* millions of dollars "waiting to be sent for," and other things, as promised by the same man, were clamorous for the 'flesh pots;' then, we objected, so it was not benevolent Bands against begging; the only way, we believe, it can be stopped, except to discountenance any and every one who will even hint about it, let his pretensions be as great as they may. It has been to prevent a second edition of the Rice doings, which, by-the-way, we knew about long since, that we felt called to oppose Fairfield's schemes. The schemes by Isaac J. Rice, and the host of notables who beg, or have begged for fugitives, are disgraceful, and the more promptly they are stopped the better; and we ever hope to give the little assistance we can command to bring it about. You see we have an adopted country, whose interests we have at heart, and a people who need not beg if they should be destitute when they get here, and who cannot afford to be known to the world as beggars, and another and generous people to whom we are equally related, that must be relieved from the stigma of permitting such wretchedness as continual alms-seeking implies. If these men will cease their wickedness, and stop "humbugging" about fugitives, betake themselves to useful and honorable business, befitting their station or sphere, and give encouragement to good measures, we will not oppose them; but until we see signs of repentance, and they stop their doings, we will continue to hold them up to the gaze of an indignant people. So the True Band members of Amherstburg, and any other point, who are moved by the right spirit, shall have our help in their labours, and best wishes for their entire success. We care not though Mr. Fairfield should be a member, so he is not permitted to show the "claws," as he did at London and Chatham. The men interested in stopping begging, are certainly old enough to know what they want, and it is unspeakably humiliating when any of them are found to take counsel of those not able to give it from ignorance, or not honest enough to give the right kind. What we want to help to do, is, to *reform* these reformers, like Rice & Co., or to see them change, then things will be well enough. To be sure, some will have to be on their death-bed first; but a man like Fairfield, who tells fugitives one thing in London, and trumpets his own fame in Windsor, in such a way as to give the contradiction to what he said in the same place only a few months ago, and in London or Chatham, but a few weeks before, and who is comparatively a young man, may live to change. We hope he will; and will try to improve his mind, the same as an ignorant black man should do, and his manners, as an impudent one of the same color would be inexcusable were he not to do—and become a modest, respectable, truthful sort of white man, though of the common sort, as he is; we wish him all that change, at least, and then we will be justified in ceasing to warn the fugitive against any bad schemes of his, for then he will be ashamed to make any.

Aiding Slaves to Escape.

By advertisements from Southern papers, there appears to be a brisk business on the U. G. R. R., just now, but which we think might be increased by a more extensive organization. Slaveholders have organized to stop its operations, and more Conductors should be put on—should be regularly employed, and paid fair wages. Scores of men South, as well as North, and West, should be engaged, and so make the road pay better and the risks of capture less.

☞ Mrs. Martha Ann Moseby, wife of Wm. Moseby, from Richmond, Virginia, is now in this city, and is anxious to ascertain where her husband is. He was known to some by the name of Wm. Dandridge. If friends in Detroit or Amherstburg, or at any other place in which this paper is taken, should know of such a person, they will confer a great favor upon his distressed wife, by communicating the intelligence to him, or by sending word to her. A letter addressed to Orpheus Ruffin, of this city, will meet with prompt attention.

The *New Orleans Picayune* comments approvingly upon the position taken by the Toronto *Colonist* against Fugitives. The article will appear in our next.

Destructive Fires in this City.

On Thursday morning last, the house occupied by Mr. J. Lewis, on Peter Street, took fire from a stove in the apartment of some German tenants, and was partly destroyed. Mr. Lewis lost all his furniture, but a few articles, and also money. Mr. Mechaud, a lodger, also lost considerably.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the residences of Messrs. J. G. Joseph, Meudell, Holdsworth, Childs, and Lewis, situated on Church Street, opposite the Catholic Church, were consumed. The fire originated in the stables, and was thus communicated to the houses. The furniture was considerably damaged.

News by the Baltic.

The *Baltic* arrived at New York, June 28th. The Allies continue their successes steadily. The French captured the Mamelon and White Tower, after a severe conflict, in which 5000 were killed and wounded. They took 62 guns, and 500 prisoners. At the same time, the English took the Rifle works, but lost 500 killed and wounded. All communications with Sebastopol is cut off, except by way of Perekop, which is also in imminent danger from the fleet.

SUIT FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.—We learn says the Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 14th inst., that Mr. Abraham Getzendennor, from near Frederick, in this State, arrived in Baltimore yesterday, for the purpose of instituting a suit against the Northern Central Railway Company to Recover the value of certain slaves, belonging to himself and others, and transported within the reach of rescue by the agent of the company. It seems the slaves applied for passage at York, Pa., when information, it is alleged, was given to the conductor that they were fugitives, but it appears they were permitted to pass. The matter involves a question of great importance to slaveholders.

Correspondence.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—Allow me to offer a few remarks, through the columns of the *Freeman*, if you think them worthy of a place,—the subject is relative to the "True Band Society of Chatham."

As the President of that Society, I feel it to be my duty to speak in the behalf of this Association, and for the County of Kent. First, the people of this County stand independently upon their own resources; as a class of people, I think we have no superiors. In the next place, as a society, we will not be responsible for, or take to ourselves anything that shall come under our notice, unless it be detrimental to the peace of the True Band Society of the City of Chatham.

Again, some believe that we are led on by one Mr. Fairland. We honestly admit that that gentleman was the mover of an association of that name; but we wish it distinctly understood, that he is not our leader, neither do we know anything of his four millions. But, as a body of independent freemen, of the Province of Canada, we stand on our own humble resources, to aid our oppressed brothers that shall land amongst us, and to support each other in the time of need. The Constitution of our Society distinctly declares that we, as a representing a part of the people, do not think it needful that any person or persons living in the Province of Canada, should ask for or receive aid or charity in any shape from the citizens of the United States.

And we, as independent freemen of British North America, shall ever condemn any such proceeding on the part of our people, or of the citizens of the United States of America.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN B. LOTT.

CHATHAM, June 20, 1855.

The above letter from Mr. Lott, although much more friendly and liberal than we had expected, considering his indignation against us, for what we have in all conscience been obliged to say, is at fault in at least one particular. He attempts to speak for Kent County; as President of a simple society, he cannot do that. He cannot make the world believe that the thousands of colored men in Kent are sympathisers of Mr. Fairfield, and unless there has been a mass meeting, or convention, or the people had before spoken, however good the society he represents, he could only speak for that; it is no part of his duty as such, to speak for the County; he has admitted this, by declaring that they shall notice nothing, unless it be detrimental to the peace of their Society. The tribute paid by him to the colored men of Kent, is well deserved, and will be the more highly appreciated, no doubt, as coming voluntarily and individually from him.

We are, much pleased to see, that as President of the Society, he now distinctly disavows Mr. Fairfield's leadership, or influence over them at present, and also their future condemnation of those, whether "citizens of the United States or Canada," who shall encourage begging, or receiving the "goods;" it is a pity such influence was not repelled in the first instance. Had Fairfield not been allowed to sway their better judgments, there would not have been so much confusion in Chatham. It would be better for societies and individuals, had they better memories, for then they would not forget so soon the contradictory statements made by Fairfield and such men. However, we are pleased to see that a step in the right way is being taken by the Chatham Society, and hope they will stick to it. Of course, we are not influenced by Constitutions, they are stretched to suit any case often, but this public committal against begging, or receving such goods and money, must tell powerfully against them, should they ever do what we hope they will not, attempt to change ground.

While speaking of Fairfield, we will state just here, that a party from Windsor, sends what purports to be a speech, and a cunning speech it is, by Mr. Fairfield, at that place which, from the trouble, and time it would take to render it correctly, and the length of it, we shall not give; in which, however, with much art, a deal of hypocrisy and cant about God, and the poor fugitives, a great deal of "fudge" about the battles he has fought, and full grown puffs of his 21 years services to the fugitives, and other "whoppers," we are represented as being wrong *some*, and himself *some*. The artful trumpeter of his own doubtful fame, has, to believe his reporter, made our "truest friends" feel very sorry for us. Cannot help it, though. If we have any friends weak enough to be carried away by that concentration of ignorance, brass, folly and flesh, we can only say we are ashamed of them. We hope the time will come, when they will prossess enough of spirit and intelligence to estimate our actions and motives, without getting men of his class to help them, if they should never grow that tall, we can afford to lose their friendship. We shall also be able to attend to cases of unnecessary or injurious influence or meddling, by Fairfield, or any other man, and when the *proper time comes*, shall not fail to state out in meetings, facts in our possession, which if currently known at present, would make men and women cautious about fraternizing several pretended philanthropists, now handed around, lest the discerning might be compelled to adopt the old maxim in regard to many we would like to see in better company, that "birds of a feather flock together."

For the Provincial Freeman.

AMHERSTBURG, June 20th, 1855.

MISS M. A. SHADD,—I have seen several publications in the *Freeman, pro* and *con*, in relation to Mr. Fairfield; I shall leave him to fight his own battles; but there is one thing I shall defend, and that is, the "True Band Society." I am a member of it, and take an active part in it, and have delivered a few lectures in the vicinity, in favour of it. I am a strong opposer to the begging system, and for this reason we organized this Society, as a death blow to the whole begging scheme. We think as much of the four million dollar scheme as you do, and protest against anything being brought from the other side, by begging. This begging system has been carried on here by Isaac J. Rice, and has been supported by a few ignorant colored men. The cursed system we are determined to overthrow, and call upon you to assist us in doing so. So far are we from being beggars, that we have formed the above Society, in order to let the world know that we are able to take care of the fugitives on their first landing, ourselves. Our Society numbers over 200 members here, and we are all glad when the first Tuesday in the month comes, to meet together to pay our monthly dues, and hear suitable lectures on the occasion. By the promptness of our Society, we have been able to relieve all cases of suffering, and have some fifty dollars in the treasury, in readiness. Is this not right? Are we not acting like men? Do you not sanction our course, and wish us God speed?

LEVI FOSTER.

P. S.—I send you "An Appeal of the Fugitives in Canada to their Friends in the United States;" will you please to give it room in your valuable paper? If it is too large for one insertion, continue it in two or three, to suit your convenience.

L. F.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Mass Meeting at Chatham.

The Colored Citizens of this place, held a Mass Meeting, on Saturday, June 23rd, in the 1st Baptist Chapel, on King St., for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in its present struggle with Russia, and to awaken colored men to their duty in this emergency. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. J. Young, Mr. H. C. Jackson was appointed Chairman, and I. D. Shadd, Secretary. Messrs. H. H. Hawkins, J. Walden and J. B. Lott, who were appointed at a previous meeting to make speeches on the occasion, were then called for; but the two former being absent, Mr. J. C. Brown was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Brown being indisposed, was rather brief in his remarks, but pressed upon the minds of the people the necessity of being prepared to act like men, should their services be needed by the Government. He was frequently interrupted with applause, Mr. Brown was followed by Revds. M. L. Gales and J. J. Fitzgerald, who spoke at considerable length. After which, the following resolutions were offered by I. D. Shadd, and adopted.

1. *Resolved*—That we, the Colored people of Kent County, Canada West, assembled in Mass Meeting, this 23rd of June, feeling indebted to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and Her Government, make known our willingness and determination to assist in arresting the usurpations of Russia or any other power.

2. *Resolved*—That after having been subjected to the iniquitous system of Yankee oppression, and having the privilege of a home on British Territory extended to us, in common with all others of Her adopted subjects, the duty devolves upon us to aid in any and every case where we would be in any way serviceable.

3. *Resolved*—That in consideration of the difficulties existing between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia, and forming as we do a portion of the subjects of the former, we deeply sympathize with Her Most Gracious Majesty in the loss of those brave and gallant troops who waded in the blood of thousands with invincible courage, to break the iron arm of Russian oppression.

4. *Resolved*,—That it is the duty of every man to act up to the above Resolution, and each and every one who is not willing and does not feel it to be his duty to stand in defence of the Government that shields him from oppression, is not worthy of the esteem of the Canadian people, and should not be allowed the privileges of British subjects.

Moved by Mr. J. C. Brown and adopted:—

That we return thanks to the Editress of the *Provincial Freeman*, for the noble stand she has taken, in advocating these Provinces as a home of freedom for all, and a land adopted to promote the prosperity of the people who make it their residence.

Moved by Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald,—

That the Proceeding of this Meeting be published by the Secretary, in the *Provincial Freeman*, and Chatham papers; and that papers friendly be requested to copy.

J. C. JACKSON, *Chairman.*

I. D. SHADD, *Secretary.*

For the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Having seen nothing in the papers relative to these matters, I hasten to place you in possession of the following vague items of information, as I received them, under the hope that some of your readers, friendly to the oppressed, and who may be acquainted with the individual, whose name is herein mentioned, may recognize his name, and finally be able to render him some assistance.

My informant, an elderly gentleman, who resides here, but who formerly resided in the Township of West Guillimbury, says, that on a recent visit to West Guillimbury and Tecumseh, he learned that a letter had been received some weeks since, by his acquaintance, Mr. Giles Webb, (also formerly of West Guillimbury, 10th Con. two miles from Pentanguishene Road, but now of Tecumseh, from John Tuckett, a colored native of the West Indies, stating that he is now in slavery, having been kidnapped in the Northern States and taken South. It appears that Mr. Tuckett was brought from the West Indies, some twenty years ago, by Mr. Webb, with whom he lived until he became a young man. During his stay with Mr. Webb, he was frequently in the employ of my informant, who speaks in high terms of him, and who also says, that as near as he can re-

remember, it has not been quite two years since Mr. Tuckett left Canada, and went to the States.

I am sorry to have to inform you, also, that a melancholy occurrence transpired near this place, on the afternoon of the 23rd inst., the particulars of which seem to be as follows:—A man by the name of John Wood, occupying a house near the Railroad, about two miles from this place, had gone to his work, and left his wife and two children at home. In the course of the afternoon, Mrs. Wood having occasion to go to Lefroy, left the children at the house, and was absent a few hours, during which her husband returned from his work, and found the children amusing themselves at the door. Having concluded to take a walk across the lot (100 acres,) and look at a piece of work there, which he has on hand, he locked the two children (one over four, and the other over six years of age) in the house, to prevent their going too near the Railway in his absence; before he got back, however, the house took fire, and although he arrived in time to save the lives of his children, by exposing his own to danger, he either could not find them or could not get at them without being absolutely burned to death in the attempt. The house was burned to the ground, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to save it; and it was afterwards found that the children had crept under the bed, which had fallen upon them, and protected that part of them from the flames, which lay next the floor. The poor little creatures perished, locked in each others embrace, which could be seen from what remained of them. A feeling of intense pity pervades our little community, and the mental condition of the parents and relatives may be far better imagined than described.

The religious people of this region seem to be quite active in their proceedings; numbers have arrived here within the last few days, for the purpose of attending a Camp-meeting in this vicinity.

Yours, truly,
Z. H. M.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—I stated to you some time since, that after making a tour of observation through the Northern and Western States, I should then make a similar one through the Provinces; and in the mean time would re-exhibit the bleeding back of "Uncle Tom," &c.; and, in addition, add what I might deem best to promote our common cause. Since that time, I have been on several reconnoitring expeditions in this vicinity, preparatory to the ultimate undertaking. I find that by a little observation and attention, that volumes of useful information relative to our people, their pursuits, inclinations, circumstances, condition and progress, may be readily obtained. The most that will be required will be to collect it, and arrange it in such a way as to make it useful to the public in general, and the travelling portion in particular. I propose to do this, as well as I can, and transmit the same, from time to time, for the columns of the *Freeman*, i. e., should you deem it worthy. I shall endeavour to extend my observations, first to Society, in general; secondly, Churches, Schools, &c., and Business pursuits, in which the colored people are now, or may engage in; and, thirdly, a brief notice of the principle Colored Men and Women in public or private life, &c., &c., under the following heading:—"INCIDENTS, INTERVIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS." By a Colored Tourist. To be numbered in regular succession.

What I have already met with, seen, and heard, affords ample material for several articles, for which I have taken notes, until a more convenient season. My first observation is, that we need more public men and women more devoted and better informed; that is what has struck me most forcibly, as yet. I think now that I will be in Canada in August; but I will be more definite in future.

Yours, &c.
J. N. S.

Newburgh, 15th June, 1855.

To the Editress of the Provincial Freeman:

MY DEAR MADAM,—I have been a constant reader of the *Freeman*, ever since its existence, but shall not say anything about its value, necessity, &c., they being qualities which, I opine, are at the present inseparable from it, and without which it could not possibly live through these dull times; neither is it to say much about the times, state of the crops, and such matters of every day observation, that I have presumed to aspire to a place in your columns, but for the purpose of congratulating you on the re-appearance in your columns of such an extensive correspondence. In the few first months of the existence of your Journal, your correspondents were quite numerous: "Benjamin, of Chatham," "Henrietta S—," and a "Dolly Bangs," I recollect distinctly, as among those who furnished wit and humour, which was much appreciated, in connection with the more sober articles. In a short time, however, the zeal of the writers began to wane. "Cannuck," the "eloquent," ceased to appear. "Henrietta" and "Dolly," I believe, appeared but once; and "Benjamin," the inimitable Benjamin, certainly must have lost his pen. I must, Madam Editor, really come to that conclusion, for it is not surely in the nature of that gentleman to remain silent, while pens, ink and paper are in his reach, and matters of such interest transpiring around him.

I was much pleased with the article from "Z. H. M.," which appeared June 9th. "Z. H. M." is quite an enterprising gentleman, one in whom poetry and business tact are combined—by-the-way, he is a poet, of that fact I have had an occular demonstration; but I need not tell you that, for his description of Lefroy, where "the ear" "is held in sweet suspension" by the "wild songsters," tells us much.

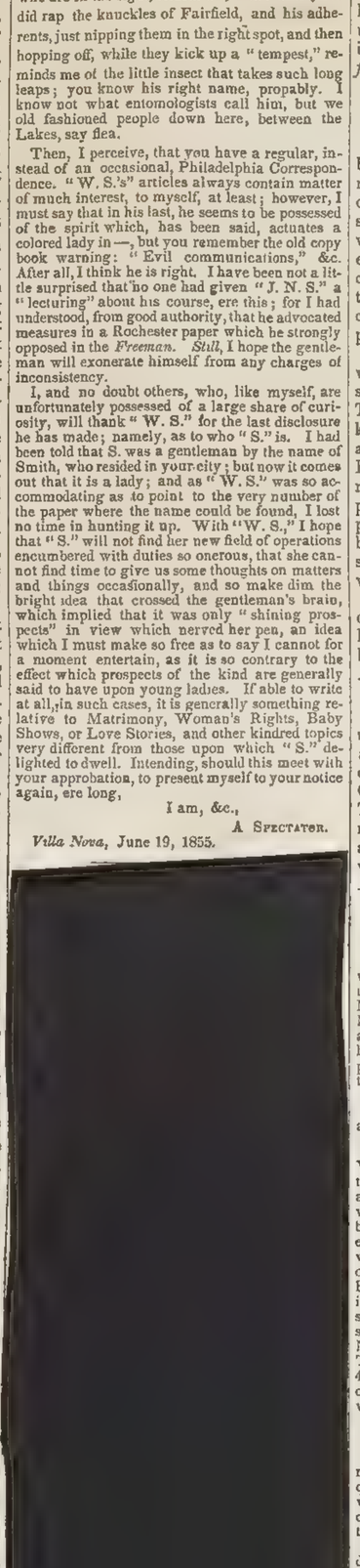
Then there is "X. Y. Z.," of course there is no use of asking who he is, for it seems he does not want us to know; but he, to my mind, is a "true blue;" just the one for the times, precisely. Ah! I feel like having a hearty shake of his hand just at "this present." I would walk all the way from our village to Chatham—supposing there was no railroad—just to get a glimpse of his phiz. Indeed, I have a real brotherly affection already, He is so well encased in the armour of truth, that all the thunder of the opposites, affects him not a bit. He does not get angry, not he; those who are in the right, seldom do; and the way he did rap the knuckles of Fairfield, and his adherents, just nipping them in the right spot, and then hopping off, while they kick up a "tempest," reminds me of the little insect that takes such long leaps; you know his right name, propably. I know not what entomologists call him, but we old fashioned people down here, between the Lakes, say flea.

Then, I perceive, that you have a regular, instead of an occasional, Philadelphia Correspondence. "W. S.'s" articles always contain matter of much interest, to myself, at least; however, I must say that in his last, he seems to be possessed of the spirit which, has been said, actuates a colored lady in—, but you remember the old copy book warning: "Evil communications," &c. After all, I think he is right. I have been not a little surprised that no one had given "J. N. S." a "lecturing" about his course, ere this; for I had understood, from good authority, that he advocated measures in a Rochester paper which he strongly opposed in the *Freeman*. *Still*, I hope the gentleman will exonerate himself from any charges of inconsistency.

I, and no doubt others, who, like myself, are unfortunately possessed of a large share of curiosity, will thank "W. S." for the last disclosure he has made; namely, as to who "S." is. I had been told that S. was a gentleman by the name of Smith, who resided in your city; but now it comes out that it is a lady; and as "W. S." was so accommodating as to point to the very number of the paper where the name could be found, I lost no time in hunting it up. With "W. S.," I hope that "S." will not find her new field of operations encumbered with duties so onerous, that she cannot find time to give us some thoughts on matters and things occasionally, and so make dim the bright idea that crossed the gentleman's brain, which implied that it was only "shining prospects" in view which nerved her pen, an idea which I must make so free as to say I cannot for a moment entertain, as it is so contrary to the effect which prospects of the kind are generally said to have upon young ladies. If able to write at all, in such cases, it is generally something relative to Matrimony, Woman's Rights, Baby Shows, or Love Stories, and other kindred topics very different from those upon which "S." delighted to dwell. Intending, should this meet with your approbation, to present myself to your notice again, ere long,

I am, &c.,
A SPECTATOR.

Villa Nova, June 19, 1855.



Arrest of Fugitive Slaves.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., Charles H. Shields, Esq., Recorder of the City, was informed by one of our merchants, that a drayman named Sales, had applied to the Captain of a Northern vessel bound, to a Northern port, to obtain passage for a fugitive slave. The captain, under the direction of Mr. Shields, agreed to the proposition of Sales, and appointed 11 o'clock that night as the time for them to come aboard. Further arrangements were made for the capture, and at the appointed time a sufficient constabulary force was in readiness, who proceeded to the vessel, which was lying in the stream, arriving a few moments after the fugitives had gotten well aboard. There they found no less than six negroes, five men and one woman, dressed in male attire, who were immediately hand-cuffed and lodged in jail. The party then proceeded to the residence of Sales, and placed him in company with those whom he had attempted to get off.

Their case is now undergoing investigation, and it is hoped that some information will be obtained which will be instrumental in preventing any future attempt at escape on the part of our slaves.

The captured fugitives were owned severally by Mr. W. C. Shields, Mr. Eber Shaw, Mr. Guyot, two belonging to Capt. Gilbert's estate, and one owned in the country. The captain of the vessel, through whose instrumentality our citizens were saved from a loss of several thousand dollars, is entitled to the thanks of the community, which we think ought to be expressed in some tangible and valuable form.—*Norfolk Herald*, 12th *inst.*

Another Stampede.

Another party of negroes, some 15 in number disappeared from Norfolk, on Sunday morning last, and as soon as the fact became known, efforts were made to charter a steamer to go in pursuit of the Northern vessel. No steamer could be obtained, however, so, as soon as possible, some half dozen citizens, well armed and equipped, proceeded to Hampton, where the Pilot boat Reindeer, celebrated for speed, was chartered for the pursuit. The Argus says:

A very determined and persevering effort will be made to overtake and bring back the slaves, and those who have carried them off The chase and search will be vigorously kept up for two or three weeks, if necessary, along the coast, as far north at least as New Bedford. A suitable number of muskets, revolvers, &c., as well as a good supply of provisions, were taken by the pursuing party. If the coaster, with the slaves on board, should be found, and resistance shoud be made, there may be some hot work.

Last week two other slaves escaped, one of whom belonged to Mr. Seth March, who has gone to the North, determined if possible, to secure him and bring him back.—*Richmond Whig, June* 20, 1855.

UNDER GROUND RAIL ROAD.—Again we notice that this line is in operation, and we are led to believe that it has legions of officers from Massachusetts at every station. On Saturday night, a man owned by Mr. Turner, of the firm of Herman & Co., and negro woman and child of T. Bottimore, and Mr. S. March, and a slave of L. Stosser, were induced to take through tickets.—*Norfolk Beacon, June* 19, 1855.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June, 1855.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to us, in Richmond, of a negro woman slave, named Maria, or, as she calls herself, Maria Perry. Maria is of medium statue, with a round face, skin about ginger bread color, a good set of teeth, full head of hair and a pleasing countenance. Her precise age is not recollected, but she is believed to be about 24 or 25 years old.

PHILIP M. TABB & SON, Agents.
☞ Office on Governor street, between Main and Franklin sts.

The Runaway Negroes,

Who escaped from the jail of Henrico county on the — day of April, 1855, were Frank, committed as the property of Henry Wickham, of Hanover, who is 5 feet 7 inches high, about 40 years old, black, stout built, and had on when last committed, a gray net cap, which he wore away; Gabriel, who calls himself Gabe, belongs to Mrs. Shelton, on Church Hill, was hired the present year to Edward West, in the lower end of Henrico; he is 5 feet 6 inches high, about 20 years old, black, stout built, short curly hair; he wore away a striped vest and a black satinet sack coat; and Minor, committed as the property of George Todd, of Caroline, is 5 feet 5 inches high, about 45 years old, very black, one lower front tooth out, black hair, a little grey and matted, black thin whiskers, and is very badly dressed.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, a black boy named Dick Bradley, about 5 feet 7 inches high, quite bow legged—about 28 years of age; he is well known by citizens and country people, as an oyster opener and waiter for years past in a Restaurant of this city, and left on Friday morning.

ALSO—A likely yellow boy named John Judah—about 22 years of age, and for the last eight months a waiter in my house. They both left together, and have probably made their way towards York River, and I am authorised by the owners to offer One Hundred Dollars reward for each, on their delivery to me,

R. W. ALLEN, Arbour,
Corner Main and 12th Streets.

Runaway.

Left the employment of Messrs. Williams & Ragland, (Brick-layers,) on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, a yellow Boy named Squire. He is about 20 years old, and 5 feet 8 inches high. It is likely that he is loitering about, in the upper end of the city. A liberal reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to them, or to
TAYLOR & WILLIAMS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the Coke Mines, in this county on Monday, the 9th ult., a negro named George —complexion black; 5 feet 6 inches in height; 22 years old; intelligent and sprightly, generally smiles when spoken to; mouth very small for a negro; raised in Charlottsville, and has been twice reclaimed as a runaway within the past year, once from Augusta jail and once from Rockingham. George will no doubt disown his name and ownership, as he has before done.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Mines, or in Richmond, to
JNO. J. WERTH, Agent.

☞ A set of Missouri scoundrels came into Kansas City, and threatened the lives of several citizens. One innocent young man was clubbed over the shoulders, because he would not deny that he was an abolitionist. The landlord of the American Hotel was an object of attack, but he frightened away the crowd very easily by the use of a bowie knife. The citizens of the place were finally so outraged, that they arrested the villains, and they were to have a trial.

LYNCH LAW IN DONA ANA COUNTY—FOUR MEN HUNG.—We learn by a letter from the United States Marshal, that towards the last of March four men were hung in Dona (Utah) by a party of citizens for robbery. The facts, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Mr. Louis Greek, who lives in the town of Dona Ana, has a store in the Mesilla which was robbed, and that the robbers abused his wife. Four Mexicans were arrested on suspicion and confined in the County jail to answer at the term of the United States District Court then about to be held. The same night they were confined, however, they were taken from the jail by a party of men and hung upon a neighboring tree, where they were found the next morning. Such are substantially the facts of the case.

☞ A strange story, is current, and generally believed at Athens (Greece,) which may be recommended to the attention of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is confidently affirmed that a consular agent, who has since been appointed to a European station, bought some time back, an Arab boy in Egypt for 500 francs. He subsequently made a present of the boy to a lady of high station and influence—so high that it is considered inexpedient to name her—who has now got him. This story, in connection with the recent abduction of a Turkish girl by the authorities of Eubœa, who refuse to give her up, though ordered to do so by their government (at the request of the British Legation,) has caused a strong and painful excitement among the foreigners resident in Athens.

Extraordinary Premiums to Agents

For procuring Subscribers for

TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
IN PERHAM'S GREAT
100,000 GIFT ENTERPRISE!

The distribution of the Gifts being definitely fixed for JULY 5, 1855.

Any person sending $10 may deduct 10 per cent. or will receive 11 Tickets.

Each person sending $100 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Mammoth Gold Pen and Case, valued at $10.

Each person sending $200 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Silver Watch, valued at $25.

Each person sending $300 before the 5th of July, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Gold Watch, valued at $50.

The person who shall send, before the 5th of July, the largest amount above $500, will, in addition to commissions, be

Presented with a Piano, valued at $200.

I have been induced to make the above liberal offers in order to remove a settled objection in the minds of your committee, to having the distribution take place while there remain in my hands tickets unsold, and for which cause they seem fit to defer the partition of the gifts, which was fixed for the 27th inst., to the 5th of July, as will be seen by reference to their proceedings, published below. I assure you that the postponement is as vexatious to me as it is to those who have purchased tickets. I therefore hope that each and every one now interested, will co-operate with me in the effort to dispose of the few thousand tickets remaining unsold, and thus advance the interests of the whole body of shareholders.

Respectfully yours,
J. PERHAM.

TO THE PATRONS OF

Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders of Perham's Gift Enterprise, held at the Academy Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, in view of the fact that several enterprises have been started and carried on with a seeming positive purpose of defrauding those who could be persuaded to purchase tickets therein; and such fraudulent proceedings have exerted an injurious influence in the sale of tickets in the enterprise of Mr. Perham; and whereas, it is deemed essential that all the tickets should be disposed of before the distribution takes place, be it therefore

Resolved, That in order to allow time for that purpose, the distribution be postponed until the 5th of July, at such place as may hereafter be determined on.

Resolved, That the committee have undiminished confidence in the integrity of Mr. Perham, and in his disposition to conform to all his published promises to his patrons.

ROBT. BEATTY, JR,
Chairman.

REMEMBER!

The Tickets are only $1 Each,

And each Ticket admits Four Persons to **Perham's Burlesque Opera, 663 Broadway, New York,**

And that among the Gifts to be distributed, are:

A splendid Farm, of over 100 acres, worth			$16,000
1	Loan of Cash,	- - - - -	5,000
1	do. do.	- - - - -	2,000
1	do. do.	- - - - -	1,000
2	do. do.	$500 each -	1,000
10	do. do.	$100 each - -	1,000
	Trotting Mare, Lilly Dale,	- -	1,500
5	Rosewood Pianos, $500 each,	-	2,500
5	do. do.	$300 each, -	1,500
	The Great Mirror of N. E. Scenery,		22,000
3	Splendid Carriages, $225 each,	-	675
10	Gold Watches, $100 each,	-	1,000
40	do. do.	$50 each, - -	2,000
100	Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each,		500
5,000	Gold Pens, $3 each,	- - -	15,000
	&c., &c., &c.		

☞ All orders for Tickets, by mail, and all letters for information, should be addressed to
JOSIAH PERHAM,
663, *Broadway, New York.*

☞ Orders will now be received for Tickets in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The committee appointed by the Shareholders in this affair, to distribute the 100,000 Gifts amongst the ticket holders, have deferred the distribution until the 5th of July, on account of there remaining unsold some few thousands of tickets. Mr. Perham, ever anxious to meet the views of his patrons, offers extraordinary inducements to Agents to engage in the sale of the remaining tickets, so that there may be no mere delays, which are unquestionably as vexatious to him as to those who have purchased tickets in his enterprise. We commend the reading of his advertisement to our patrons, and hope that each and all will lend a helping hand to bring the matter to an early and satisfactory consummation.

☞ *V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.*

New Advertisements.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns and Villiages, that he has just opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT on his own account, in the premises a few doors west of Mr. William Barr's store, where he will always be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A few of Seth Thomas' very superior Clocks on hand, and a variety of Jewelry of all kinds, for sale at moderate profits. All articles sold by D. T. W. warranted to be what represented

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, May 26th, 1855. 12vii

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchae of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L. I.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B RICHARDS.
Toronto, April 19, 1855 10vii-2 i

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.
Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.
Toronto, January 16, 1855 43.

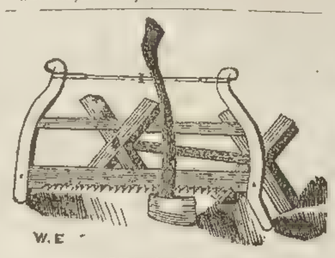
NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
CUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.
No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,

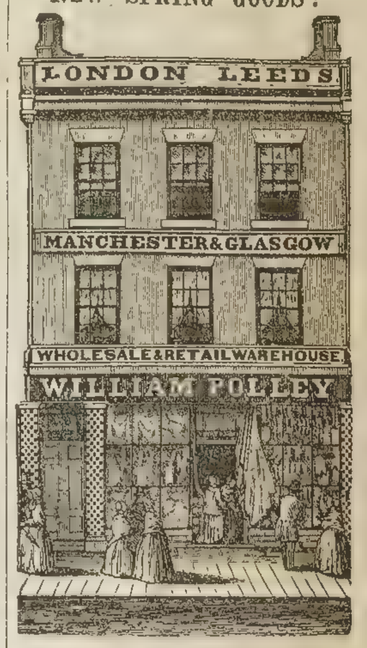
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Brown Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.
Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.
September, 1854 26

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, &c.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books. Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.
Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen,

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this prdvince, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Advertisements.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest: As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings.

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustraitive anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve no only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigaton; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey*, *Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, *King Street.*

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

ALSO.

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (379), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [155], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each).
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

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Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the rsquest of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with thest truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

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ORGAN OF THE

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☞ Any person desiring to become practically acquainted with the different departments of the Writing and Printing Reform, cannot better attain his or her wish than by sending the publisher $1 50 (the fifty cents in stamps), for which there will be furnished the necessary instruction book (pre-paid), and the *Universal Phonographer* for one year.

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OF THE

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A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

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IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

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The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

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A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies', Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

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By a new and distinguished Contributor.

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Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

ADVERTISER.

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855. **NUMBER 18.**

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

PAY THE PRINTER.

As honest men attend and hear
The serious fact—the times are dear;
Who owes a bill, 'tis just as clear
As star-light in the winter,
That he should come without delay—
That's if he can—that bill to pay,
And ere he puts his purse away,
"Fork over" to the Printer.

The Printer's cheek is seldom red,
The fine machinery of his head
Is working when you are in bed,
Your true and faithful "Mentor;"
All day and night he wears his shoes,
And brains to furnish you with news,
But men of conscience ne'er refuse
To pay the toiling Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all
His dues are scattered, and they're small,
And if not paid, he's bound to fall
In debt—for fuel, bread, rent, or
Perhaps his paper; then to square
Up with his help—a dodd'rd care
Bows down his head—now is it fair
That you don't pay the Printer.

His wife and little prattlers, too,
Are now depending upon you;
And if you pay the scriptures due,
Necessity can't stint her;
But if you don't, as gnaws the mole,
'Twill through your conscience eat a hole!
And brand the forehead thus "No soul!"
Of him who cheats the Printer.

The cats will mew between your feet,
The dogs will bite you on the street,
And every urchin that you meet,
Will roar with voice of Stentor,
'Look to your pockets—there he goes,
The chap that wears the Printer's clothes!
And proud, though every body knows
The grub, he gnawed the Printer!'

Be simply just, and don't disgrace
Yourself, but beg the "Lord of grace,"
To thaw that harden'd ley "case,"
That honesty may enter;
This done, man will with man act fair,
And all will have the "tin" to spare;
Then will the "editorial chair"
Support a well-paid Printer.

Description of Chatham, C. W.

The Towns of Chatham and Chatham North form one Municipality, are at the junction of the four Townships of Harwich, Raleigh, Chatham and Dover East, and contain upwards of 3500 inhabitants. There are 1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, 3 Presbyterian, (1 free,) 3 Methodist, and 2 Baptist Churches. A new Episcopal Church will be erected in the course of next year on Head St., where a new Methodist Church is now in the course of erection. A Grammar School is now built at a cost of £1450, and a Central School is already erected at a cost of £1150, and there are 3 Female, and 3 Common Schools, 3 steam Engine Manufactories, 5 steam Flouring Mills, 1 steam Tannery, 4 steam Saw Mills, 1 steam Plaining Machine, 1 steam Shingle Factory, 1 steam Cabinet Shop, and 4 other Cabinet Shops, 1 Carriage Manufactory, and 3 Waggon Shops, 2 steam Founderies, 2 steam Carding and Fulling Establishments, 3 Distilleries, 2 Breweries, 20 Dry Goods Stores, 50 Grocery and Provision Stores, 2 Bank Agencies, and all other advantages and conveniences looked for in a prosperous town, including 3 Printing Establishments. Drug Shops, Livery Stables, &c. &c. Steamers and Sailing Vessels belong to this port, and the heaviest class Vessels may freight here for Liverpool, and direct weekly connection can be kept up between this port and Montreal, and the Liverpool Steamer. Chatham is on the main line of the Great Western Railway, and enjoys Telegraphic Communication with the States and the Provinces. 54 miles of Gravel and Plank Road are in the course of construction into Chatham, by which all the great tributaries of trade in the country will be directed to it. Lake Erie with its fine waters and high banks is just 12 miles from Chatham, to which a fine gravel road leads in a short time. A more agreeable place for summer residence is not to be found on any of our fine lakes, and from this point the city of Cleveland is only 60 miles distant. The County of Kent, from the wonderful fertility of its soil, and the great extent and value of its timber, will, on Reciprocity with the States taking place, become the first in agricultural importance. As the "Garden of Canada," (as it has always been justly styled,) it produces in perfection the most delicate Fruits, such as the Peach, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Pear and Grapes. In its water advantages it is unrivalled, having Lake Erie along its full extent on the south, the River Thames running through its centre, and the River Sydenham as its northern boundary, and at no greater distance than 16 miles from the Thames. The fisheries of Lake Erie and the latter River are unsurpassed by any in Western Canada. Chatham is one of the most flourishing towns in the Province, as its Custom duties show. The year ending 5th January, 1853, gave £2656 9s. 7d.; that ending 5th January, 1854, gave £5791 4s 11d., and the last Quarter, ending 5th July last, has given £1339 3s. 11d., and this, although goods arriving in this place by Railway, were entered largely both at Hamilton and Windsor. The value of imports from the States, irrespective of enteries at the two above mentioned places for the last quarter ending 5th July last, was £13,170 12s The municipality have appropriated £4000 for the general improvement and embellishment of the town. Finally gravelled streets, (and lighted with gas.) will be among the signs of its progress in the next two years. An excellent brick Market and Town Hall are among its public buildings, and the health of the place is not surpassed by that of any town in the Province; it stands 25 feet above the level of Lake St. Clair, and 20 feet above that of the river Thames. Large numbers of vessels visit this port, and there is no more favorable place than Chatham in the country for the construction of vessels of the best class. The exports of lumber for this year are estimated to reach £65,000. The wheat of this country is superior to the best wheat of the United States, and may be set down at an average of 30 bushels to the acre, and along the banks of the Thames at not less than 35. Both the town and country afford great inducements to settlement, and the latter gives the best opportunity for purchasing both farms and wild lands; within the past year property has risen 100 per cent, and will no doubt give a continual and large increase each year to come. In addition to the present Hotels of the town, it is intended to erect a joint stock one.

The Farmer of Upper Canada, as distinguished from the Early Settlers.

There is perhaps no class in the world who live better—I mean who have a greater abundance of the comforts of life than men having cleared farms, and who know how to make a proper use of them, in Upper Canada. The imports of the country show that they dress not only well but in many things expensively. You go into a Church or meeting house in any part of the Province, which has been settled for fifteen or twenty years, and you are struck at once with the fabrics, as well as the style of dresses worn by both sexes, but especially by the young. The same shawls, and bonnets, and gowns which you see in cities, are worn by the women, whilst the coats of the men are undistinguishable from those worn by professional men and merchants in towns. A circumstance which I witnessed some years ago in travelling from Simcoe to Brantford—two towns in the interior of the Province—will serve to convey an idea of the taste as well as the means of enjoyment of these people. At an ordinary Methodist meeting house in the centre of a rural settlement, and ten miles from a village or town, there were twenty-three pleasure carriages, double and single, standing in waiting. The occasion was a Quarterly Meeting, and these were the conveyances of farmers who come to attend it. Yet twenty years before, and many of these people were working as laborers, and were not possessed of a pair of oxen. Twenty years before, and these things exceeded even their brightest dreams of prosperity.

To persons not practically acquainted with Upper Canada, these evidences, not only of comfort but of considerable refinement may appear extraordinary, because mere rude husbandry, just emerging from a wilderness, could hardly be expected to produce such results. Wealth in agriculture, like wealth in every other occupation, is usually the offspring of skill and judgment, as well as of labor and perseverance. But it is a remarkable fact that the farmers of Upper Canada have opportunities of improvement, and of enlarging and correcting their views, beyond what are enjoyed by many of their class even in England. And this arises from the circumstance of the population being made up of so many varieties. The same neighborhood has not unfrequently a representative of the best farming skill of Yorkshire; of the judicious management and agricultural experience of the Lothians, and of the patient industry and perseverance of Flanders. In a country so peopled the benefits of travel are gained without the necessity of going away from home. Other countries, in fact, send their people to teach Canadians, instead of Canadians having to go to other countries to learn. A thousand experiences are brought to their doors, instead of their having to visit a thousand doors to acquire them. Nor is the advantage of this happy admixture of population altogether on the Canadian; for, whilst he gleans from the old countryman his skill and his science, he teaches him in return, how to rely upon himself in emergencies and difficulties inseperable from a new country,—how to be a carpenter when a storm blows down a door, and there is no carpenter to be had; and how to be an undismayed wheelright when a waggon breaks down in the midst of a forest, and there is no one either to instruct or to assist him. The one, in short, imparts to a comparatively rude people the knowledge and skill of an old and highly civilized country; the other teaches skilled labour how to live in a new land. The consequence is, the old countryman of tact becomes, in all that relates to self-reliance and enterprise, a capital Canadian in a few years; whilst the Canadian, in all that partakes to skillful industry, becomes an excellent Englishman. As a natural result of this, there is scarcely an improvement effected in English farming which does not find its way into Canada soon after; nor is there an agricultural implement, which can be adapted to Canadian soil, that is not immediately copied or imported. And Agricultural Societies have sprung up and prospered in the country, to an extent hardly paralleled in any other part of the world. The result is that Durham cattle may be seen at the very verge of civilization in Western Canada; that there is scarcely a neighborhood where may not be found the descendants of Berkshire pigs, nor a village that has not horses which exhibit all the fine peculiarities of the best breeds of England and Scotland. That a country so circumstanced, with a fine climate, and with abundance of land for those who had the energy to clear and cultivate it, should have enjoyed great prosperity, is really not so much a wonder as it would be a matter of surprise if it had not had such success.

The same causes which have produced these results upon agriculture have also had an eminently beneficially effect upon society The settler who nobly pushes back the giant wilderness, and hews out a home for himself upon the conquered territory, has necessarily but a bony hand and a rough visage to present to advancing civilization. His children are timid, and wild, and uncouth. But a stranger comes in; buys the little improvement on the next lot to him; has children who are educated, and a wife with refined tastes—for such people mark, in greater or less degree, every settlement in Upper Canada. The necessities of the new comer soon bring about an acquaintance with the [illegible]; but the children know not the conventional rules of society, and, happily, are governed by their innocence in their friendship. So they play together, go to school in company; and thus, imperceptable to themselves, are the tastes and manners of the educated imparted to the rude, and the energy and fortitude of the latter are infused in their more efficient companions. Manly but ill-tutored success is thus taught how to enjoy its gains, whilst respectable poverty is instructed how to better its condition. That pride occasionally puts itself to inconvenience to prevent these pleasant results, my experience of Canada forces me to admit; and that the jealousy and vanity of mere success sometimes views with unkindness the manner and habit of reduced respectability—never perhaps more exacting than when it is poorest—I must also acknowledge. But that the great law of progress and the influence of free institutions, break down these exceptional feelings and prejudices, is apparent to every close observer of Canadian society. Where the educated and refind undergo the changes incident to laborious occupations—for the constant use of the axe and the plough alters men's feelings as well as their appearance—and where rude industry is also changed by the success which gives it the benefit of education, it is impossible for the two classes not to meet. As the one goes down—at least in its occupations—it meets the other coming up by reason of its success, and both eventually occupy the same pedestal. I have seen this social problem worked out over again in Upper Canada, and have never known the result different. Pride, in America, must "stoop to conquer;" rude industry rises always.

The manner of living of the Upper Canadian farmer may be summed up in a few words. He has plenty, and he enjoys it. The native Canadians almost universally, and a large portion of the old country people, sit at the same table with their servants or laborers. They [illegible] and many of them thrice a day: it being apparently more a matter of taste than of economy as to the number of times. Pork is what they chiefly consume. There being a great abundance of fruit, scarcely a cleared farm is without an orchard; and it is to be found preserved in various ways on every farmer's table. Milk is in great abundance, even in the early settlers' houses, for where there is a little pasture there are sure to be large woods, and "brouse," or the tops of the branches of trees supply the place of hay. The sweetest bread which I have eaten in America, I have eaten in farmers' houses of Upper Canada. They usually grind the "shorts" with the flour for home consumption, and as their wheat is among the finest in the world, the bread is at once wholesome and exceedingly delicious. Were I asked what is the leading characteristic of the Upper Canadian farmer, I should unquestionably answer PLENTY Plenty reigns in his granary, plenty is exhibited in his farm yard, plenty gleams from his corn fields, and plenty smiles in the faces of his children. But let it not be imagined that this plenty is gained without continuous labor, and the excercise of judgment and intelligence. Many of the finest farms in Upper Canada have passed out of the hands of those whose hands won them from the forest; and many more are exhausted and unproductive, through injudicious management, indolence, or inattention; and in some instances the very laborers on the farms which have been sold and wasted by the second generation, have been able to purchase them. Industry literally converted the labourer into the lord, whilst extravagance and indolence reduced the lord to the laborer. Nor have old country people, who brought habits of extravagance with them, or who knew not how to work, and refused to learn, fared much better. For labor, which achieves, as I have shown, so much in Canada, may, by reason of its great cost, be proportionally ruinous, if it is injudicially employed or misdirected. It is like the sails, which, if the steering be good, may fill and work beautifully; but if the helm be ill managed, may bring every thing to a stand still, or endanger the whole ship.

As a general rule, the gentleman farmer, or rather the gentleman who would not be a farmer, because he would not learn the value of labour, or how to direct it when he employed it, has lamentably failed in Upper Canada. The gentleman, however, who is willing to take his coat off, and, as the Yankees quaintly observe, "to march forward to the music of his own axe," may be certain of plenty, and have the consolation as well—through the rise of property—of leaving his children well off. At all events, he will leave them where they will have been taught how to succeed, and where success is attainable. But it is undeniable—if such a circumstance may not rather be called admirable—that the agricultural wealth of Canada has chiefly fallen into the hands of the poor practical farmer, and the still poorer labourer.

Remarkable Occurrence.

A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinary character, occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns of the Midland counties. A clergyman died, and his wife and daughters on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained of the once cherished husband and father, it was agreed, ere the grave closed over him, that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait taken. A young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud, and placed the body in the requisite position; but other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About twelve o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on one side. Nothing daunted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face, the dead inquired—"Who are you?" The young "professional" without trepidation, took the bandage from the head, and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud, and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family—their joy may be imagined, but not described. That evening, he who had lain three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters with agonising tears, gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at their tea table, and is now making an excursion in North Wales.—*Bedford Times.*

A Word to the Ladies.

The suggestions contained in the subjoined paragraphs are so proper, says the 'Leader,' that we make no apology for laying them before our readers. To anticipate a lady's recognition in public is that kind of bad breeding which amounts to impudence. And a lady who does not know this, and in consequence, considers herself a piece of fragid gentility to be stared at and bowed to, will be apt to have few acquaintances in public worthy the name of gentleman. It is the lady's part if she desires to be recognised, to give the necessary information. For want of general observation of this rule, it is manifest, that our society presents a remarkably frozen aspect. Acquaintances meet and pass with a vacant stare, as much as to say to each other: Relax one of those rigid features at your peril. The countenance of each party an on-looker might observe, has, on such fortuitous meetings, something savage in it. It is apparent that their eyes encounter each other with pain. Neither are probably indifferent to the other's appearance. But in too many cases the [illegible] expects that it is the gentleman's part to survey her as he would a statue of Minerva: rise his hat with a simper on his [illegible]ish countenance, and feel deeply grateful, that the goddess was serenely passive. Now, this mandarin style of civily, apart from the mere question of etiquette—for that if after all the least important consideration—is entirely soulless. It makes people strangers who would be all the better for knowing each other. It throws over society a mantle of ice. It induces selfishness. It makes one think more of himself, than of what is due to others.

In short, although apparently a very small matter, considered in itself, it has an influence upon the whole of our social intercourse; tends to foster hypocrisy; and to create estrangements. The subjoined paragraphs we copy from the Kingston *British Whig:*—

1. Before you bow to a lady in the street, permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

2. When your companion bows to a lady, you should do the same. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.

*** Nothing is so ill understood in America as those conventional laws of society, so well understood and practised in Europe. Ladies complain that gentlemen pass them in the streets unnoticed, when in fact the fault arises from their own breach of politeness. It is their duty to do the amiable first, for it is a privilege which ladies enjoy of choosing their own associates or acquaintances. No gentleman likes the risk of being cut in the street by a lady through a premature salute. Too many ladies it would seem, "don't know their trade" of politeness. Meeting ladies in the streets, whom one has casually met in company, they never bow unless he bows first, and when a gentleman never departs from the rule of good breeding, except occasionally, by way of experiment, his acquaintances do not multiply, but he stands probably charged with rudeness. The rule is plain. A lady must be civil to a gentleman in whose company she is casually brought; but a gentleman is not upon this to presume upon acquaintanceship the first time he afterwards meets her in the street. If it be her will, she gives some token of recognition, when the gentleman may bow; otherwise he must pass on, and consider himself a stranger. No lady need hesitate to bow to a gentleman, for he will promptly and politely answer, even if he has forgotten his fair saluter. None but a brute can do otherwise—should he pass on rudely, his character is declared, and there is cheap riddance. Politeness, or good breeding is like law, "the reason of things."—*Prototype.*

Thrilling Adventure in India.

During a residence of some months at a station on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, I frequently went into the forest alone, for the purpose of amusing myself by the great variety of game, but seldom ventured so far as to prevent my returning before night. Attended by a native, I one day proposed ascending a mountain, whose blue summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town, rising afar in the wilderness above the lesser heights of the great range. We started at daybreak, and plunged directly into the forest, in a direction toward the object of our expedition. I carried a heavy rifle, and wore a brace of pistols and a long hunting-knife in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of unshapely shoes, made of untanned leather, and a garment of leopard-skin which descended to the knees was fastened at the waist by a belt, in which was placed a heavy knife, with a curved blade, which I observed was very sharp and bright; he carried no other weapon, except a short fowling-piece, loaded with ball. He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow, acquainted with all the methods of hunting and combating all of the fierce prowlers of the wilds, and possessed of an uncommon degree of sagacity, coolness, and physical strength. These were the qualities I desired, for I had been informed that the mountain we had been in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place, even for the most skillful and daring hunter, being full of rocky caves, inaccessable to any thing but the beasts to whom they afforded shelter; and the country in its vicinity being covered with dense forests and dark tangled jungles, into which the foot of man had never ventured.

As we approached the mountain our progress indeed became more and more difficult. Thick bushes and fallen timber frequently obstructed our way. Nearly every appearance of game ceased here. The smallest animal had fled this region, or had fallen prey to the more lordly species of the brute creation. Occasionally we heard the crashing of the boughs, and caught a glimpse of some moving object in the dark recesses of the thickets, or saw the spotted folds of the cobra di capella, and other fearful snakes, glike away and disappear among the leaves and thick bush, as though startled at our approach. But thus far we had proceeded so cautiously as not to disturb these dangerous creatures, or attract their attention. My companion would frequently pause, in a listening attitude, and cast his piercing glance into the tree tops which met above us and completely shut out the light of day, as though he expected to see the crouching tiger or the anaconda, ready to dart upon us; and yet there was no expression of fear in the fellow's countenance—it was the caution of the true hunter.

We had accomplished nearly one half of the ascent, when we were stopped by a wall of rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet, and running across the face of the mountain, to the right and left, until the eye lost its curve on either side. Seeing no way of passing over, under, or through the obstacle, I directed the native to follow the ledge a short distance toward the left, in order to find an opening, while I took the right. I proceeded some distance, and found a break in the rock through which I thought we might make our way to the top. Trees had grown up in this opening, and bushes had sprung from every crevice along its sides, filling it up so completely that only an occasional glimpse could be had of the sky through the top, which appeared no wider than one's hand.

While contemplating this singular arrangement, the native made his appearance, and after attentively considering the opening, said he could make the ascent. At this moment a sudden current of air, bursting through the crevice, parted the bushes and disclosed to us, a little beyond, a spot where the great rock seemed no longer entire. We had proceeded along this passage, which was nearly blocked up by the trees and bush, until we reached this point, and were convinced at once the ascent would be difficult. The crevice widened here, and it struck me in particular that it seemed no longer a rent, but a natural opening, which grew gradually wider as it ran farther into the mountain, and the sides of which were composed of earth and rock of various dimensions, some projecting nearly or quite across the fissure. The side which we proposed to ascend was not quite perpendicular at this spot, and its broken appearance, and the shrubs growing from it, made our success apparently feasible.

Impelled by curiosity and a desire to know more of this singular opening, I determined to penetrate farther into it, while my companion tried the ascent. I proceeded some distance, and noticed that the passage seemed to grow no wider; but the vegetation became thinner at every step, and at length ceased almost entirely. Here, on looking up, I saw that the crevice was closed some fifty feet above, and before me was darkness, in which I dared not penetrate. While looking with a sort of horror into this dark chasm which seemed to lead directly toward the heart of the mountain, I heard a rustling sound proceeding from its recesses, and started back appalled at the thought of having entered, perhaps, the very den of the fierce tiger or the dread lion. The noise was repeated, and hastily turning, I retraced my steps as silently and rapidly as possible. I cast my eyes up among the rocks to discover my companion, but found that I had passed the spot where he commenced climbing, and as I turned again to go back, I saw through the bushes an enormous serpent glide slowly toward me, along that part of the passage I had traversed. He did not seem to be aware of the presence of any foe or victim, but crept along with his body half concealed among the bushes, and his head close to the ground, until arriving under the native, and probably alarmed at some noise the latter made, he then reared himself several feet from the ground, and beholding the above man, gave a loud and terrible hiss, and quick as lightning coiled himself around the nearest tree, and ascended to its first boughs. The sight paralyzed every mental and physical faculty I possessed. I had no life but in the horror of gazing upon this frightful monster—horror which was greatly increased by the peril in which it placed my companion. He meanwhile heard the terrible hissing below him, and became fully aware of the extent of his danger. He had climbed forty or fifty feet, and was very nearly as high as the top of the tree which the serpent was ascending in pursuit of him.

For ten or fifteen feet above where he now stood, the rock was perpendicular, and afforded no facilities for climbing, except its crevices and the bushes that grew from them. Up he went, however, with incredible agility, until within a few feet of a spot where the wall seemed to jut back, forming a sort of shelf; here nothing seemed within his reach by which he might raise himself higher, and for a moment he paused. Above him, and quite out of his reach, was a decayed root, which did not look strong enough to sustain his weight, and above that was a strong bush which, if he could but grasp, he felt certain of being able to reach the shelf, where he would have some chance of defending himself, and he observed the top of the great opening was not far above this, although a closer examination would have shown him that it was impossible to reach it from his present position, for the wall above the shelf, and on either side, presented a solid, smooth front, without shrub or crevice. He heard a quick hustling in the tree below, a branch of which ran very near him, and again that sharp hiss told him that his frightful enemy was almost in reach of him. With the energy that desparation gives in such moments he made a spring up the perpendicular face of the rock. If he missed his aim, or the root broke, unless he could seize the bush above it he was lost, for he would inevitably fall, and the serpent would seize him as soon as within his reach. The root did break almost an instant after his weight was upon it, but the agile native had managed to lay his hand on the bush, and after another powerful effort he was upon the shelf. Seeing it was impossible to climb farther, he turned, and settling his back firmly against the rock, drew his knife and fixed his eyes upon the enemy.

I saw the latter [illegible] the uncoiled of the strongest of the high limbs, which would bring him very near his victim, and I may add [illegible] I have related had passed so rapidly before my eyes that I scarcely had time for action of any sort. The serpent had ascended the tree so quickly until concealed by its branches that I had no time to fire, but now that he had exposed himself, I determined to do so, although the shot might endanger the native. The frightful monster, in his revolutions around the limb, paused whenever his head came above it, and fixing his burning eyes upon his expected prey, made another turn around the limb, and each time came nearer to its extremity. As his head came fairly in view I fired, aiming at his neck. The report of the rifle in this pent-up place was tremendous, and instantly turning his head toward the tree, the serpent twisted himself in a hard knot upon the limb. I distinctly heard his blood dropping on the leaves near my feet. I thought I had done the business for him, but was mistaken, for in a moment, hissing in anger, he uncoiled himself and again advanced along the branch.

My companion had left his fowling-piece near where I stood, and I seized it and fired a second time, but without effect. He reached the end of the limb which, though running horizontally, was a continuance of the main body of the tree, and having been broken near the shelf, was strong enough to bear his weight and bend very little. Here with his head flattened and his arched and swollen crest glowing like fire, he prepared to spring upon his prize. The blood streamed from the wound in his neck, and flowing down crimsoned the bright scales, but he seemed to be but little injured. His burning and dilating eyes were fixed upon the native, and his forked tongue darted like an incessant flame from his mouth. The man was prepared for him—the [illegible] but his situation was a terrible one.

At this moment a dark shadow fell upon him. He looked up and in amazement beheld a lion of great size standing upon the brink of the opening, some ten feet above him, with his eyes fixed on the other side, and evidently intending to cross. A hiss from below caught his ear, and dropping his head quickly between his legs, he lifted his mane, and with a loud roar sprang fiercely at the native, who avoided him by shrinking close to the rock, and as he came within reach of the shelf, he plunged the knife in his side. As the lion recovered his leap and turned upon his foe, I saw two or three coils fly from the limb like rings of fire, and in an instant one of them was around the shaggy neck of the lordly beast, and the fangs of the serpent were fastened just above his eyes. He was dragged struggling from the shelf, and the serpent retaining his hold upon the limb, they swung heavily against the body of the tree. The joints of the serpent stretched to their utmost tension, and the limb bent and cracked with the weight it sustained, but he firmly kept hold, and drew the cord about the neck of the struggling lion as tight as a bungsman's knot. But the mighty beast was not to be overcome. With one of his strong paws he grasped the snake above the head, and turning seized that part in his mouth, crushing bones and flesh, and grinding his teeth in fury when they met. The cords upon the limb now relaxed, and they fell heavily upon the ground, fighting in a heap, and whirling the dry leaves up in a clowd with their fiery energy.

I ran up the path which the native had selected before, and was soon joined by him. With little difficulty we reached the top of the opening, and turned to look at the strange battle below. But it was over. The huge serpent lay bloody and motionless at the foot of the tree, and the victorious lion disappeared among the bushes in the direction of the fissure. He had received some severe wounds, and I doubt not his bones ached from the great stress of the serpent's folds. Our attempted ascent of the mountain ended for that day, and we quickly wended our way homeward.

The Very Latest News.

Under the head of "the very latest news," by the *Baltic*, the New York *Herald*, of Saturday, gives the following:—

It is rumoured in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea squadron are not for the attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

Powder Mill Explosion at Wilmington.

On last Friday morning, Aug. 10, a tremendous explosion took place at Mr Garesche's powder mill. Three buildings blew up, killing some five or six workmen, and wounding several others. It is supposed the powder was fired by a Frenchman, in the packing room, who was in the habit of smoking a pipe there. The practice had been prohibited by Mr. Garesche.—*Olive Branch.*

First Locomotive in Iowa.

The Milwauki *News* says, that on Thursday, the 15th July, an engine was run for the first time on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, the eastern termination of which is at Davenport. This is the first time that a locomotive has been put in operation in the State of Iowa, and the event was celebrated with *eclat.*

Kidnapping.

The Editor of the *Wachman* announces to his readers, the past week, that—"A colored boy named David H. Jackson, about fifteen years of age, living with Mr. John B. McKay, a farmer of Chichester, Delaware county, was enticed away from his home, on Friday afternoon, by a gentlemanly-looking man who wore spectacles. The boy was last seen with this man in the cars bound towards Baltimore, and it is believed that ere this he is in a slave State."—*Olive Branch.*

From Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1855.

As the public have not been made acquainted with the facts and particulars respecting the agency of Mr. Passmore Williamson and others, in relation to the slave case now agitating this city, and especially as the poor slave mother and her two sons have been so grossly represented, I deem it my duty to lay the facts before you, for publication or otherwise, as you may think proper.

On Wednesday afternoon, week, at 4½ o'clock, the following note was placed in my hands by a colored boy whom I had never before seen, to my recollection:

"Ma. Sir. S. Will you come down to Bloodgood's Hotel as soon as possible as there are three gentlemen here and they want this [illegible] to go with them, on his way to New York.

The note was without date, and the signature so indistinctly written as not to be understood by me, having evidently been penned in a moment of haste.

Without delay I ran with the note to Mr P. Williamson's office, Seventh and Arch, found him at his desk, and gave it to him, and after reading it he remarked that he could not go down, as he had to go to Harrisburg that night on business—but he advised me to go, and to get the names of the slaveholder and the slaves, in order to telegraph to New York to have them arrested there, as no time remained to obtain a writ of habeas corpus here.

It could not have been two minutes in Mr. Williamson's office before starting in haste for the wharf. To my surprise, however, when I reached the wharf, there I found Mr. W., his mind having undergone a sudden change; he was soon on the spot.

I saw three or four colored persons in the hall, at Bloodgood's, none of whom I recognized except the boy who brought me the note. Before having time for making inquiry some one said they had gone to the boat. "Get their description," said Mr. W. to myself. I instantly inquired of one of the colored persons for the desired description, and in a single sentence was told that she was "a tall, dark woman, with two little boys."

Mr W. and myself ran on board of the boat, looked among the passengers on the first deck, but saw them not. "They are upon the second deck," an unknown voice uttered. In a second we were in their presence. We approached the anxious looking slave-mother with her two boys on her left-hand; close on her right sat an ill-favored white man having a cane in his hand which I took to be a sword-cane. (As to its being a sword-cane, however, I might have been mistaken.)

The first words to the mother were: "Are you travelling?" "Yes," was the prompt answer. "With whom?" Nodding her head toward the ill-favored man, signifying with him. Fidgeting-on his seat, he said something, exactly what I do not now recollect. In reply I remarked: "Do they belong to you sir?" "Yes, they are in my charge," was his answer. Turning from him to the mother and her sons, in substance, and word for word, as near as I can remember, the following remarks were earnestly though calmly addressed by the individuals who rejoiced to meet them on free soil, and who felt unmistakably assured that they were justified by the laws of Pennsylvania as well as the law of God, in informing them of their rights:

"You are entitled to your freedom according to the laws of Pennsylvania, having been brought into the State by your owner. If you prefer freedom to slavery, as we suppose everybody does, you have the chance to accept it now. Act calmly—don't be frightened by your master—you are as much entitled to your freedom as we are, or as he is—be determined and you need have no fears but you will be protected by the law. Judges have time and again decided cases in this city and State similar to yours in favor of freedom! Of course, if you want to remain a slave with your master, we cannot force you to leave; we only want to make you sensible of your rights. *Remember, if you lose this chance you may never get such another*," &c.

This advice to the woman was made in the hearing of a number of persons present, white and colored; and one elderly white gentleman of genteel address, who seemed to take much interest in what was going on, remarked that they would have the same chance for their freedom in New-Jersey and New York as they then had—seeming to sympathize with the woman, &c.

During the few moments in which the above remarks were made, the slaveholder frequently interrupted—said she understood all about the laws making her free, and her right to leave if she wanted to; but contended that she did not want to leave—that she was on a visit to New York to see her friends—afterward *wished to return to her three children whom she left in Virginia, from whom it would be* HARD *to separate her.* Furthermore, he diligently tried to constrain her to say that she did not want to be interfered with—that she wanted to go with him—that she was on a visit to New York—had children in the South, &c.; but the woman's desire to be free was altogether too strong to allow her to make a single acknowledgment favorable to his wishes in the matter. On the contrary, she repeatedly said, distinctly and firmly, "*I am not free, but I want my "freedom"* ALWAYS *always wanted to be "free!! but he holds me.*

In the slaveholder's remarks, after saying that she belonged to him, *he said that she was free!* Again he said that he was *going to give her her freedom*, &c. When his eyes would be off of hers, such kindling feelings as her eyes exhibited indicative of her entreaty that we should not forsake her and her little ones, in their weakness, it had never been my lot to witness before, under any circumstances.

The last bell tolled! The last moment for further delay passed! The arm of the master being slightly touched, accompanied with the words, "Come"—and she instantly arose—"go along—go along," said some, who sympathized, to the boys, at the same time taking hold of their arms. By this time the parties were fairly moving toward the narrow stairway leading to the deck below. Instantly on their starting, the slaveholder rushed at the woman and her children, to prevent their leaving; and, if I am not mistaken, he simultaneously took hold of the woman and Mr Williamson, when resistance on his part caused Mr. W. to take hold of him and set him aside quickly.

The passengers were gazing all round, but none interfered in behalf of the slaveholder except one man whom I took to be another slaveholder. He said harshly, "Let them alone; they are his *property!*" The youngest boy, about 7 years of age—too young to know what these things meant—cried "Massa John! Massa John!" The eldest boy, 11 years of age, took the matter more dispassionately, and the mother *quite calmly.* The mother and her sympathizers all moved down the stairs together in the presence of quite a number of spectators on the first deck and on the wharf, all of whom, as far as I was able to discern, seemed to look upon the whole affair with the greatest indifference. The women and children were assisted, but not forced to leave. Nor were there any violence or threatenings as I saw or heard. The only word that I did hear from any, of an objectionable character, was: "Knock "him down; knock him down!" but who uttered it or who was meant I knew not, nor have I since been informed. However, if it was uttered by a colored man, I regret it, as there was not the slightest cause for such language, especially as the sympathies of the spectators and citizens seemed to justify the course pursued.

While passing off of the wharf and down Delaware-av. to Dock-st., and up dock to Front, where a carriage was procured, the slaveholder was in the company and one police officer, if no more.

The youngest boy on being put in the carriage was told that he was "a fool for crying so after Massa' John," who would sell him if he ever caught him. Not another whine was heard on the subject.

The carriage drove down town slowly, the horses being fatigued and the weather being intensely hot; the inmates were put out on Tenth st.—not at any house—after which they soon found hospitable friends and quietude. The excitement of the moment having passed by, the mother *seemed very cheerful, and rejoiced greatly that herself and boys had been, as she thought, so "providentially delivered from the house of bondage!"* For the first time in her life she could look upon herself and children and feel free!

Having felt the iron in her heart for the best half of her days—having been sold with her children on the auction block—having had one of her children sold far away from her without hope of ever seeing him again—she very naturally and wisely concluded to go to Canada, fearing that if she remained in this city—as some assured her she could do with entire safety—that she might again find herself in the clutches of the tyrant from whom she had fled.

But, a few items of what she related concerning the character of her master. Within the last two years he had sold all his slaves—between thirty and forty in number—having purchased the present ones in that space of time.

She said that before leaving Washington, coming on the cars, and at his father-in-law's, in this city, a number of persons had told him that in bringing his slaves into Pennsylvania they would be free. When told at his father-in-law's, as she overheard it, that he "could not have done a worse thing," &c., he replied that "Jane would not leave him."

As much, however, as he affected to have such implicit confidence in Jane, he scarcely allowed her to be out of his presence a moment while in this city. To use Jane's own language, he was "on her heels every minute," fearing that some one might get to her ears the sweet music of freedom. By the way, Jane had it deep in her heart before leaving the South, and was bent on succeeding in New York, if disappointed in Philadelphia.

At Bloodgood's, after having been belated and left by the 2 o'clock train, while waiting for the 5 o'clock line, his appetite tempted him to take a hasty dinner. So after placing Jane where he thought she would be pretty secure from "evil communications" from the coloured waiters, and after giving her a double counselling, he made his way to the table; did not remain but a little while however before leaving to look after Jane; finding her composed, looking over a banister near where he left her, he returned to the table again and finished his meal.

But, alas, for the slaveholder! Jane had her "top eye open," and in that brief space had appealed to the sympathies of a person whom she ventured to trust, saying "I and my children are slaves, and we want liberty!" I am not certain, but suppose that person, in the goodness of his heart, was the cause of the note being sent to the Anti-Slavery office, and hence the result.

As to her going on to New York to see her friends, and wishing to return to her three children in the South, and his going to free her, &c., Jane declared repeatedly and very positively, that there was not a particle of truth in what her master said on these points. The truth is she had not the slightest hope of freedom through any act of his. She had only left one boy in the South, who had been sold far away, where she scarcely ever heard from him, indeed never expected to see him any more.

In appearance, Jane is tall and well formed, high and large forehead, of genteel manners, chestnut color, and seems to possess, naturally, uncommon good sense, though of course she has never been allowed to learn to read.

Thus I have given as truthful a report as I am capable of doing, of Jane and the circumstances connected with her deliverance.

W. STILL.

P. S.—Of the five colored porters who promptly appeared with warm hearts throbbing in sympathy with the mother and her children, too much praise cannot be expressed on their behalf. In the present case they acted nobly, whatever may be said of their general character, of which I know nothing. How human hearts who have ever tasted oppression, could have acted differently under the circumstances I cannot conceive.

Passmore Williamson.

We rejoice to learn that measures are being taken to hold a meeting in Philadelphia to express the public sentiment in regard to the shameless outrage perpetrated on one of her most upright and peaceable citizens. Throughout the Free States, there is but one feeling in relation to the imprisonment of Williamson; it is looked upon as the height of cruelty and injustice, and men are astonished at the indifference with which the matter is treated in Philadelphia. The press has had little to say on the subject; we believe only one paper has had the courage to condemn the act; still, this may be no criterion of popular sentiment in that city. We cannot believe it is—the citizens of Philadelphia owe it to themselves to speak out in tones of thunder in condemnation of the high-handed and outrageous conduct of Judge Kane. Why is Williamson in prison? What crime has he committed? How long is he to be confined on a charge of contempt? If men are to be sent to prison on such a charge, and during the pleasure of a Judge, it is time the fact was known. The people of Philadelphia should demand the immediate release of Williamson. He is guilty of no offence; why should not he be liberated?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

A correspondent in Philadelphia, in a letter dated Aug. 9, says:—

'The Grand Jury found true bills yesterday against Passmore Williamson and the five colored men for riot and assault and battery; also against William Still, another colored man, clerk in the Anti-Slavery office. Mr. Still, on hearing of his indictment, went forward voluntarily, and entered bonds for his appearance. J. M. McKin, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, became his security.

The case came on to-day for trial; but the defendants not having been able, on so short a notice, to prepare their testimony, asked for a continuance, which, after a good deal of resistance on the part of the counsel for Mr. Wheeler, was granted. The case is postponed till the 27th instant.'

More of the Wheeler Case.

Col. J. H. Wheeler left Philadelphia on Saturday. He had scarcely left the city when J. M. McKim, William Still, and Mr. Earle, a lawyer, presented themselves at the office of Alderman Hibbard, and made the following affidavit:—

The information and complaint of Wm. Still, who being affirmed does say that John H. Wheeler did, on 18th day of July, 1855, violently and tumultously seize upon Jane Johnson, and attempt to carry her away contrary to her wish, claiming her as a fugitive from servitude or labor, and that he attempted to carry away said Jane in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, contrary to the act of Assembly of March 3, 1847, in such case made and provided; said John H. Wheeler is also at the same time charged with assault and battery on the person of Jane Johnson aforesaid, and with the attempt to kidnap the said Jane Johnson against the aforsaid act of Assembly.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, 1855.

WM. STILL.

Commonwealth, vs. John H. Wheeler. } August 11, 1855. Warrant issued. WM. S. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Suicide of a Colored Preacher.

On Thursday morning, the Rev. Thomas Dutton, colored preacher, and a man of considerable property and irreproachable character, committed suicide at his residence at Sandy Hill, N. J., about 10 o'clock. His wife having prepared breakfast, went up to call him. Finding him asleep, she left him to go down again; but returning shortly after, she found the door barred. Fearing from recent strange conduct that he would harm himself, she alarmed a neighbor, who mounted up a ladder to an outside window, when he was seen sitting on a chair, with his throat cut, and a razor in his hand, with the blood streaming from the ghastly wound. Of course, they were too late to save him. He was seventy years of age, and of the Baptist denomination. He had been in an uneasy state of mind for some time, and though wealthy, labored under the impression that he could not pay his taxes, &c. He had also recently lost two of his children, which may have effected him. It is said he has before made several attempts to drown himself. He had also met with some recent pecuniary losses.—*Patterson (N. J.) Guard. July 31*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the 2nd Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.

M. A. SHADD, *Agent.*

CALL!!!

Convention at Dawn.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CANADA.

BRETHREN:

In accordance with the wishes, and by the instruction of a meeting of our Fellow-Citizens, held in this Town, and on repeated expressions from similar meetings elsewhere, you are called to meet in Convention at DAWN, in this Province, on the last Wednesday of this month, August 29th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of our Property, known as the

"DAWN INSTITUTE,"

and of electing five new Trustees, and otherwise carrying out the original design of the donors to the same.

☞ Call Meetings! Send up your Delegates! Let there be a full attendance of the people, and of the former Students.—The Land is ours, and it is meet that we should control it, and make it useful to us in the way designed. Its affairs are now in a confused state. Let us meet, unravel the mystery, cut the Gordian knot, by which it is tied, rescue the place from dilapidation and ruin, economise its resources, and so make it what was intended to be—a benefit to the Colored people.

JOHN J. JACKSON,
ANDREW SMITH,
H. C. JACKSON,
JAMES WALDEN,
H. J. YOUNG.

Chatham, C. W., Aug. 20, 1855.

NOTICE.

A UNION CAMP MEETING will be held, on the 30th of August, 1855, four miles out on the Malden Turnpike, by the

British Zion Wesleyan Church.

No person will be allowed to sell spiritous liquors within the Encampment, nor erect Booths or Stalls for that purpose. Three tents and a provision stall will be kept by George Gains, Joseph Bell, J. Morgan, and William Sims, who will furnish the whole company with Boarding and Lodging.

AMHERSTBURG COMMITTEE:
William Bell, George Gains, Joseph Bell, and Samuel Clarkson.

COLCHESTER COMMITTEE:
William Thornton, David Greer and A. Marshall.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855.

☞ DR JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

SALUTATORY.

It is due to ourselves, and to the patrons of the *Provincial Freeman*, to say, we take the Editorial chair, not because the proprietors of the paper *could not* do better, in their choice of an editor; but, because, they *would not*. The office is not our preference but it is made our *duty*, we believe, by the earnest request of the owners of the paper, its former Editor, its Agent, and the general interest of that cause it is intended to promote.

We acknowledge the honor bestowed upon us, by the Managers of the paper, in our election, and our indebtedness to them; and add, such position was *unsought*, and *unexpected* by us, and we only accept it, with the hope of aiding a good cause, until they should do better.

We take our place without *pecuniary* consideration. We are not rich, and have a family to provide for; and hence, we expect to continue to plant our own corn, and to "take it to mill." We have not thrown off our *ordination vow;* hence, we expect to preach the Gospel to a poor Church, for *no pay*, and to push along the *Freeman*. With a *Bush-Editor*, from the ebon. class, it is clear that the Literary Department of the paper must depend mainly on its numerous and able correspondents; and we hope they will continue to forward such material as will elevate, refine, and make our people known, as they should be. No doubt, they will continue, as they *ought*, to say *something* in their composition worth reading. As a people, we need something with a *bone* in it—both *skull*, and *back*, and that,—should be SHORT, LEGIBLE, and LUCID.

If God will help us, we wish to be *radically righteous*,—looking out for the rights of *all*, and maintaining *our own*. Friends, we would not forget; and to enemies, we would give our best attention. We would spare no effort, to aid our people, to exalt and dignify their character, by wisdom and wealth, and to incite them with *a changeless* determination to have *their own* HERE, AND EVERY WHERE. We would urge them to devotion to friends, and to implacability to incorrigible enemies, and if possible, induce them to be patriots, philanthropists and Christians.

Our cotemporary of "*The Kent Advertiser*, in his issue of June 29th, reviewed the remarks of our predecessor, in the *Freeman* of June 16th, and makes certain statements and preferred charges which, he is wholly unable to sustain. We are not disposed to disturb him, amid his glory, secured, for the colored defence, and especially since he is such a *whole-souled Anti-Slavery man*. We shall rejoice to learn that *self-interest* has not made him such, since, he doubtless will deny that he was whipped into the traces, by the publishing Agent of the *Freeman*—one of the best Editors our Province ever had, if such did wear the petticoats instead of the breeches—one that would be now blessing our country in the *same capacity*, but for the folly of adhering to a wrongly developed public sentiment, that would crush *a woman* whenever she attempts to do what has hitherto been assigned to men, even though God designed her to do it. But we do not intend to defend our predecessor, she does not need our aid in such a work, and we judge, our cotemporary of the *Advertiser* is aware of that fact, hence his *balderdash* AFTER *her Valedictory*. She, like Paul, will answer for herself, before the would-be "Felix," in our next: so, Mr. *Advertiser*, prepare to tremble.

The *Advertiser's* intimation that the *colored people* of Chatham, are a set of violators of the "law of God and man," we can but regard as a slander, unless his idea of *law* is that of *slaveholders* generally, that *white-people* may defend themselves, and their *inalienable rights* on "Sunday" or Monday, in keeping with "God's law," as well as man's; but the colored people cannot do the same without "a violation of the law of God and man." Ah! Mr. *Advertiser*, we understand *your* Anti-Slavery!

Your love for the colored man. You would make the world believe, that, we are a *lawless* set, would you? We will pin that point with a crow-bar, for we may need such a tool to lift *you* on the Anti-Slavery platform with. The colored people of this Province are as loyal and law-abiding as any class of people in the country—the *Advertiser* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

We hope to be wiser, for the information which "The Advertiser" gives, as to what the "Freeman" does and "ought" to do; to wit, follow its example, and "*stick to facts, and not give a false coloring to language*, &c.—poor example, Deacon, if your review of the "Freeman" of June 16th, is a fair specimen. But if we will but square the corner, then "The Advertiser" assures us, that the "Freeman" "will receive respect and attention from the intelligent portion of the community, which at present it does not receive." We hardly know what "The Advertiser" means, unless he intends to say, that "I am a fool;" for it is quite clear that the "Freeman" has received "attention" from him. But if he means, by intelligent portion of community," persons "endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason," we will compare "notes with him," or correspondence, names of contributors and subscription list of the "Freeman." Does he mean professional men and women? or those, who can merely read and write? or those, who "know beans when the bag is untied?" But no difference, what he means, we will show hands with him. We dare him to poke out his paws, in the way of an honest publication, of proof of "respect and attention received from the intelligent portion of the community." It seems clear, to "The Advertiser" that, as the "Freeman" is owned, edited and published by colored people, &c., that it receives respect and attention" from none else, and that they do not possess the FACULTY OF REASON—not "intelligent," and hence, not rational—therefore beasts of burden, and FIT ONLY FOR SLAVES.

☞ We regret deeply, that the issuing of the "Freeman," from Chatham, has so long been delayed; but it was unavoidable, so far as the Agent and ourselves were concerned. In the moving of the press and type, &c, they were injured, and hence the delay. But, having got under way, we hope to make good the past bad. We say so much to our friends, on that point, and deem it enough.

☞ It is believed that the subscription list of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN is as large as any newspaper published in the County of Kent; hence, we ask, with hope, the public and our friends, for an equal share of the publishing business of the community. We advertise as cheap as any other journal, and do job work as neat and quick as it can be done in Chatham, and for as low prices. Give us a call.

☞ We send a number of the paper, this week, to many of our Baptist friends, both in the Province and United States. They will please return it, if they conclude not to become subscribers for it. But as Baptists, we have ever been favorable to efforts, which impress men with a sense of God's glory and things that effect their own good, and especially such as are connected with the *voluntary and independent principle;* hence, we can but hope, that those to whom we send the paper, will show their sympathy in such things now, and give the paper their support, as its design is to promote such objects.

☞ We are glad to learn that our friends had a very pleasant time of it on the "*First of August*, at Chatham. There were some 3000 present. Many of them were from adjoining Counties, and the United States. Our friends from Detroit, chartered a steamer and came up *en masse*. It is enough to say that they had on that occasion, good music, good eatables, and good speeches. It seems all was good, but "*Lord John;*—THE THIRTY PER CENT SHAVER, *on the bonds of Old* "DAWN"—the "GRACEFUL VILLIFIER" of the humble Baptists!

☞ L. B. Shears, Esq., will accept our thanks for Toronto papers kindly sent us.

☞ The meeting of the *Canadian Anti-Slavery Association* will be held with *the First Baptist Church of Dawn, C. W.*, on Friday, before the *Second Lord's Day*, in September next, at half past 10 o'clock, a.m. We hope the Churches of the Association will be well represented in the meeting, as there will be business of much importance to be transacted, &c.

W. P. NEWMAN,
Cor. Sec'y.

☞ It is a matter of much joy to many Christian hearts, that our brethren of the *First Baptist Church of Toronto, C. W.*, have liberated themselves from a bondage worse than *American Slavery*, in leaving their former place of worship. The property was *theirs*, and worth from $3000 to $5000; but the Deed for it was "*a high Church*" one, and repugnant almost to every principle of Baptist usage, and powerfully oppressed the conscience of the Church. The TRUSTEES, who were appointed for life, could relieve them, but would *not*, and there is *no other* power in the government that *can*. The Pope of Rome is a lover of religious liberty to those men. "LEGREE," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a *Christian* in comparison with such *sable officials*. The brethren have obtained another place of worship, and we hope the friends in Toronto will help them to pay for it, for they are worthy of sympathy and aid.

New Advertisements.

We would call attention to the list of new Chatham advertisements published this week, and also to the Boarding House kept by Benjamin Tolbert, at Detroit. Visitors to Detroit will be agreeably surprised at the thorough renovation and other necessary changes made by the obliging host. Give him a call!

☞ Our London Correspondent will be read with profit, and we hope he will be read carefully.

Mr. Fairfield, we know, and also very many of the members of "The True Band Society," and can but hope, that they mean well; but if their "leader" is a fair exponent of their principles and aims, we must beg to differ with them.

We live at DAWN, and *know* that Mr. Fairfield uttered a falsehood about the imprisonment of our fellow-citizens, if he is correctly reported by our London correspondent.

The Rev. Richard Preston, from Hallifax, Nova Scotia, delivered a highly interesting Lecture, to an attentive audience, in the 2nd Baptist Church in this town, on Monday evening last. Many facts were stated respecting the position, influence, and numbers of our people in his far-off home, as well as of his fellow-subjects generally; and his remarks embraced a larger field of thought and research than we are often entertained with by our Lecturers. Mr. Preston is evidently well read, loyal, and and earnest, in enforcing his views of the duty we owe to ourselves and our adopted country. He should have a careful hearing.

☞ It will be seen by our readers, that Wm. Still, one of the most talented and efficient Anti-Slavery men among our brethren in the States, is also involved in the difficulties of the Philadelphia Slave case. Friend Still, and his worthy colleagues in that heroic act, have the deep sympathies of every true man and woman in their present position, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions.

☞ The sensible farmers of Essex deferred their First of August gathering until the 14th, because of their harvest, when they were joined by a respectable party from Detroit.

☞ Do not forget the Convention at Dawn, on the 29th. Every man should be on the spot the DAY BEFORE. In fact it is absolutely important that they should be there "soon in the morning." Let there be a grand rally of the true grits among us, to "look at their land"—that excellent 300 acre plot, which is, in all probability, destined for building lots.

☞ Remember the Camp-Meeting at Malden. A large gathering is anticipated.

☞ For the benefit of our readers at a distance, we publish in to-day's issue, an interesting account of the beautiful and prosperous Town of Chatham.

Correspondence.

Fairfield and the True Band Society in the City of London.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MR. EDITOR,—DEAR SIR:—There was a large Meeting held of this Order, on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., in the A. M. E. Chapel, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Fairfield an opportunity of expressing his views relative to the True Band Society. After the Meeting was organized, and the Chairman had taken his seat, Mr. Fairfield came forward and called for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and ordered them to be read. The house being very much crowded with strangers, as well as members, we expected to see a large number of new members added to the Band; but, I am sorry to say, the Constitution and By-Laws were lost, and could not be found. Here some half hour was spent in sending a person for the Secretary, but he returned without Secretary or papers. This sad story appeared to fall heavy on the mind of the speaker, and he being at a loss what to do, he resolved to give the Society some advice, which I think lasted about two hours. This was my second opportunity of hearing Mr. Fairfield; therefore, I made up my mind to hear him through, and here I was not a little disappointed, for I expected to hear a man full of wit and eloquence, as I had heard he was both the organ and leader of the True Band Society; but I found he was destitute of both. I shall not undertake to give you a full description of his remarks, and neither could I, for they were lengthy and very scattering. In his remarks, he said the colored people ought not to sue one another at law; they should appoint their own officers and settle their own difficulties. He said, "they spent in Chatham, in 1854, $2800 in law, one with another;" and also "at Dawn, in 1854," he said, "there were twenty colored men put in jail for sums as low as from 75 cts, and upwards, to $3;" this, also, I think he said, was done by their colored friends. He advised them to do away with all differences of opinion, and come together, and build a large place of worship for all the colored people in London. Here, some slight contradiction had taken place in reference to imprisonment for small debts, but Mr. Fairfield affirmed nevertheless, it was the case. Opponent said, he was not aware of any such law in Canada, but here, Mr. Fairfield finds 20 cases of imprisonment in a place where there is no jail. He tells the colored people they must organize themselves in societies, live in union, and become respectable like the whites; and yet he tells them they must all huddle together in one common place of worship, aside from the whites, irrespective of their religious views. Here, I think he made a great blunder; he does not see the whites doing this; he purposes to be their leader, framing their constitutions and forming societies, and those constitutions claiming no responsibility over officers or members, but leaving them all as loose fish. He tells them to take the example of the whites. I should like to know whose example this is, is it white or black? if white we want no more of it, and if it is his own production, we hope he will go home and learn to be lead, before he undertakes to lead us. I have nothing against the True Band Society, if properly conducted; but if you will allow me to use the words of a gentleman, who a few evenings ago was invited to address the True Band Society in this city, I think it must be remodelled, before any good can be done. It is true the most of the colored people in Canada are from Slavery, and have but little or no education, but what can they gain from being lead by a man as ignorant as themselves; if we are to be lead by ignorant men, we might as well have black men as white men.

A. S.

London, July 18th, 1855.

The Louisville Riots.

Dreadful Loss of Life.

Monday last, 30th July, will be remembered by the citizens of Louisville for many years to come. Such hellish and diabolical acts as those committed in our midst, in a civilized and enlightened community are without parallel.

The following incidents and loss of life and property, without comment or note, is as near as we could get at the outrages committed. It will satisfy those living at a distance, that the greatest, the most vile outrages ever known in any country has been perpetrated in the free city of Lousville, Kentucky.

Before the polls were open half an hour, the Know-Nothings took possession of them, preventing all democrats and foreigners from voting.

The first fight took place between an American and an Irishman, in the vicinity of the Kentucky engine-house, which resulted in the death of the Irishman, who died in jail. The American we believe was badly hurt.

A man named Townsend was shot and stabbed, on Jefferson street, while going from his store to his residence. He will probably die.

A German shoemaker was killed while harmlessly walking home, in the Second Ward.

A crowd of Know-Nothings attacked two Germans, who were standing in front of their shop, and would have maltreated them had they not made good their escape.

We heard of five Germans who were lying in a Drug Store, in a dying condition, on Jefferson above Preston street.

A gang of bullies infested the upper part of town, and tore down several tenements near the bridge, on Jefferson street, and cruelly beat several Germans, robbed them of all the valuables in their possession, and broke every article of furniture in their houses.

Late in the evening, a brewery was set on fire, on Jefferson street, and burned to the ground.

The Shelby street Catholic Church was broken open, searched, and many things broken.

The mob then proceeded to the Court House, and got possession of a cannon and several guns, with which they marched through the Second and First Wards. Later in the evening, we saw them marching down Jefferson, we suppose to the Seventh and Eighth, carrying a banner with the motto "America and Americans."

At the First Ward, we heard of three Germans who, with bloody heads, made their escape to their dwellings on Main street, but were followed by the crowd, fired on in the midst of women and children, and afterwards dragged out, unmercifully beaten until they fell senseless.

Jesse Hughes, a good Democrat, was beaten, cut, and shot so badly, at the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, that he died shortly.

At the first Ward there were a continual row, in which several men (we could not learn how many, or what side) got killed and mortally wounded. During the whole night that part of the town was illuminated from the conflagration of the houses of poor and peaceable Germans, lit by the base incendiaries match. We heard of two Cooper shops, in which nobody was, that were set on fire, they were opposite R. Atkinson's Pork House on Main street.

While the Brewery on Jefferson was in flames, a German leaped from a house, tried to escape the blows aimed at his head, and had nearly succeeded, when a man whom he was passing in his flight knocked him down with a monster club, the crowd gathered around him and beat him till he lay insensible.

At the Sixth Ward, at the Court House, the Know-Nothings were determined none but one of their order should vote; not a democrat, but particularly a foreigner dare go up the steps. Several Irishmen were attacked on the corner of Fifth, by the Know-Nothing bullies, as they passed from one poll to another. We saw an unlucky Irishman who got in, but found the place too hot for him, jumped out of the second story on the ground, for which he was taken to jail.

A man, we believe, named Kelly, was shot in the Court-house Square, through the heart, and then taken to jail to die, we suppose.

Two others were lying in the yard all night, who had been shot and brutally beaten during the fight in the evening.

The Eighth Ward was the crowning scene of all, here death and destruction went hand in hand. The Irish were driven from the polls, they retaliated, in which we heard that an American was shot. To revenge their brother, they attacked a whole row of Mr. Quinn's frame buildings. Shot in among women and children, then broke in and took out two men, and tried to kill them; succeeded with one and hung the other. Amid tantalising gibes and ribald jests, unbecoming even to Canibals or Vampyres, a woman who attempted to save her husband was pitched down stairs, breaking her neck and limbs, so that she died. Several other men were killed the exact number we cannot learn.

The mob finding their game becoming scarce, set the torch to the houses; the women fled, one we heard of who was flying with a young infant in her arms, was followed by a hard hearted wretch, who, coming up, put the muzzle of the weapon to the child's head, fired and dashed its brains over its mother's arms.

Up to a late hour the horizon was illuminated with the flames of burned dwellings, in which many a poor honest working man, with his wife and dear little ones perished, in preference to coming out to meet death from pistols and bowie knives, in the hands of freemen.

At Oakland, a mob from the 7th and 8th Wards, led on by — Wix and George Jones, made a sortie on the polls, badly beat several Germans, who retreated as quick as possible. One of the Germans died at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

An accidental discharge of a pistol, shot a boy in the leg, and a man in the hip, at the 8th Ward, about noon on Monday.

The mob continued all night on the watch for the d——d Irish and Dutch. To-day, an Irishman got beaten on Market street, so bad that he is not expected to live, he was arrested and put in jail. The mob became excited at the Court-house, and would have again went on with their diabolical practices, had it not been for the exhortations of Judge Bullock and Mayor Barbee; Capt. Rousseau got a decree from the Mayor to organize a company of citizen police, from the protection of property and life.

The mob, we are informed, while the police were organizing at the Court house, badly beat a man on Front street.

Coast of Africa.

Serious Affray with the Natives,

The steamship 'Retriever' arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday night, with the African mails and 3400 oz. of gold. She left Fernando Po, June 3rd, Bonny 6th, Lagos 9th, Accra 12th, Cape Coast 13th, Sierra Leone 23rd, and Bathurst 27th.

A smart affair occurred during the month of May, on the Malakoolo river, north of Sierra Leone, between our troops and the natives. Differences having arisen between some traders and the inhabitants, the 'Teazer,' 3 gun steamer, with a number of troops, was despatched to the spot. A vigorous fire was opened on the town with great effect. The troops, however, did not disembark until the following day, when the natives, having received strong reinforcements, poured such a galling fire on our men that they were compelled to retire to their boats, with the loss of upwards of 100 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Nicholas, commander of the 'Teazer,' was shot through both legs. Among the killed are Lieut. Wylie, Mr. Frith, of the Commissariat department, and Assistant Paymaster Andrew, of the 'Teazer,' who volunteered.

In the conflict on the African coast, in which the steam gun vessel, and 150 officers and men of the West India Regiment were engaged, 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing, and nine taken prisoners. One boat was capsized, containing 30 or 40 men, who were drowned or shot.

The following are the authentic particulars of the affair:

On the 21st of May, at 3 o'clock p. m., Capt. Fletcher, 1st West India Regiment, commanding the troops at Sierra Leone, received an order from Acting Gov. Dougan to embark 150 men of all ranks on board the screw steam gun vessel 'Teazer,' 3. At 3 o'clock all were on board, consisting of the 1st and 3rd West India Regiments, commanded by Captain Fletcher, Lieutenant Strachan and Wylie, of the 1st, Lieutenant Vincent of the 2nd, and Lieutenants Kerr and Beazley of the 3rd West India Regiment; Deputy Assistant Commissary General Firth, Commissariat Staff; Staff Surgeon Marchant and Assistant Surgeon Bradshaw. The 'Teazer' anchored at 9 a. m. on the 22nd off the town of Malageak, and, after firing a 32 pound shot and a 16 pound shell over the town, a flag of truce was hoisted at the King's house, upon which Capt. Fletcher landed the troops under cover of the steamer's guns, consulted with the joint commissioners, Lieutenant Commander Nicholas and Mr. Dillet, private secretary to Acting Governor Dougan, and granted 1 hour to the King to hold his "palaver." At the expiration of one hour and a half the troops advanced to the centre of the town without opposition, and set fire to the mosque, the King's house, and several other buildings. The intense heat of the flame compelled the troops to retire to their boats, on reaching which a smart fire was opened upon them by the enemy in ambush at each side of the landing place, and five soldiers were wounded. The Teazer was reached without further opposition, when it was discovered a portion of the town remained unburned; another consultation was held, and it was determined to drop down to Binty Point, at the mouth of the Mallieuri, and reduce Malageak to ashes, according to the instructions of Acting Governor Dougan.

On the morning of the 23rd, at an early hour, Commander Nicholas poured into the town (which was still in flames) and the adjacent bushes, grape, canister, and shell. In half an hour the troops again landed without opposition, and advanced. Com. Nicholas and Mr. Dillet headed the landing division to point out the houses to be burned, Captain Fletcher and Lieutenant Wylie followed with the main division to support. In a moment the small advanced division appeared to be attacked by an overwhelming force. Mr. Dillet fell to the rear, wounded in the head and left leg; Commander Nicholas shot through both thighs; and Serjeant Major Scanlon, of the 3rd, and several men were killed. Captain Fletcher was driven back to a small bank of mud and sand near the entrance of the Malagea; Lieutenant Wylie was wounded and subsequently killed; Lieut. Vincent shot through the body; Paymaster Edwards, of the 'Teazer,' shot in the head and heart; Deputy Assistant Commissary General Firth taken prisoner; and the men fell rapidly, killed by the enemy's fire. One boat succeeded in reaching the 'Teazer;' but the Pinnace, with 30 to 40 men, in pushing off, filled and capsized, riddled with bullets. The soldiers were either drowned, shot by the enemy, or butchered when they gained the banks of the river. Of the 150 men of all ranks embarked, 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing, and 9 taken prisoners, (since released.)

On the 24th of May the 'Teazer' returned to Sierra Leone with the survivors of the troops.

At Niagara Falls yesterday, five men got into a boat at the Suspension Bridge, when they broke one of the oars and the boat became unmanageable. They were carried down to the Whirlpool, when the boat upset and broke to pieces. All the men were drowned. Names not known.—*Elkhart Herald, Aug.* 11.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Aug, 22.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	64	0	*a*	68	0
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8	0	*a*	10	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	64	0	*a*	68	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	30	0	*a*	32	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	7	0	*a*	8	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	5	0	*a*	7	0
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	0	*a*	3	6
Hay—per ton	56	0	*a*	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	13	0	*a*	14	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	40	0	*a*	40	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	40	0	*a*	45	0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	8	*a*	0	0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	10	*a*	0	8
Lard—per lb	1	0	*a*	0	9
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	6
Eggs—per dozen	1	0	*a*	1	0
Fowls—per pair	2	0	*a*	0	6½
Potatoes—per bushel	4	0	*a*	6	0
Onions—per bushel	5	0	*a*	9	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	3

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. s. d.	POUNDS. Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3¾	"	0 3	3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4	4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6¼	"	0 5	6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7 6 0	"	5
0 0 9	"	0 7	8 10 4	"	6
0 0 10	"	0 8	9 14 8	"	7
0 0 11¼	"	0 9	10 19 0	"	8
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12 3 4	"	19
0 1 1¾	"	0 11	13 7 8	"	10
0 1 3	"	1 0	14 12 0	"	11
			15 16 4	"	12
0 1 2¾	"	1 0	17 0 8	"	13
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18 5 0	"	14
0 3 8¼	"	3 0	19 9 4	"	15
0 4 10¾	"	4 0	20 13 8	"	16
0 6 1	"	5 0	21 18 0	"	17
0 7 3¾	"	6 0	23 2 4	"	18
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24 6 8	"	29
0 9 9	"	8 0	121 13 4	"	100
0 10 11¼	"	9 0	243 6 8	"	200
0 12 2	"	10 0	365 0 0	"	300
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486 13 4	"	400
0 15 7¼	"	12 0	608 6 8	"	500
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730 0 0	"	600
0 17 1	"	14 0	851 13 4	"	700
0 18 3	"	15 0	973 6 8	"	800
0 19 5¾	"	16 0	1095 0 0	"	900
1 0 8¼	"	17 0	1216 13 4	"	1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433 6 8	"	2000
1 3 1¾	"	19 0	4866 13 4	"	4000
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8305 6 8	"	5000
					0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅛	1	1	....	21⅜
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅛	1	4	....	26⅜
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅜
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33½
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅝
0	8	....	13⅛	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14½	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅜	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18½	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅝	5	0	....	1 00

Married.

At Pittsburg, U. S., on Wednesday morning, 1st inst., by the Rev. C. Avery, Miss Caroline, daughter of M. Lewis Woodson, of Pittsburg, to Mr. Aaron Highgate, of Chatham, C. W.

In New York city, July 17th, by Rev. Hiram Jelifee, Professor Charles Reason to Madame Clorice Esteve.

July 19th, by Rev. Mr. Evan, Dr. J. Frene Chevau to Miss Emina Esteve.

In Philadelphia, July 23rd, by Rev. Peter Van Pelt, Rev. Wm Douglass, Rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, to Sarah M. Douglass, all of that city.

In Clapham Church, London, on the 7th of May, 1855, Mr. Frederick William Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines' Protestant Society, to Amelia Ann Evard, daughter of George Thompson, Esq.

New Advertisements.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

D. T. WILLIAMSON, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Kuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St Catharines 32. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM C. W.* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets, DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH, SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 8th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.

☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.

Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT, BAKER,

IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY J. B. LOTT,

King Street East, Chatham.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE & Co., FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr. H. Day's Boarding House, on *William Street, three Doors North of King Street, East Side,* solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, they are prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL. BOTANIC MEDICINES.

RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!

Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morning.—I'm a stranger in your town, and would kindly inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King Street, Chatham rear of Smith's Grocery, and he will accommodate you to a T, both in your judgment in regard to the fit of boots and shoes."

"Most excellent. I'm an old boot and shoe maker myself, and always that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He is also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage.

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagay pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe, closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am, for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

JOHN SPARKS, Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham, Aug. 22. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT.

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

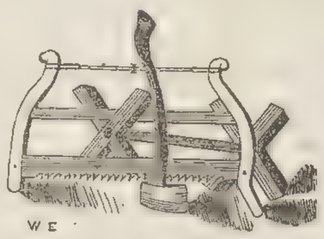
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail.

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furnitute on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO CIRCULATING LIBRARY, AND Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

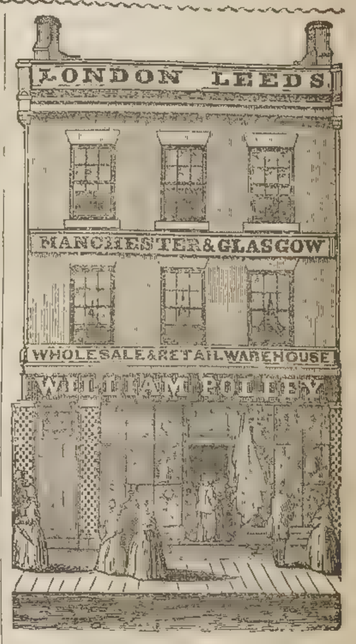
FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.



Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 2 VICT. CAP. 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING THE SAME OF APRIL 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Table [illegible] 5th of April, 1855.

Articles specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, [illegible], Pot, Pearl and Soda do.

Acids, [illegible] and oxalic, two and a half per cent; [illegible], do. Alum, do.

Books, [illegible] and a half per cent.

Books printed.

Books reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent, Books, Blanks, do.

Brass and Brassings and an immoral or indecent character to be prohibited.

Bronzes, Statues, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Bullion, Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free

Butter and Cheese, two and a half per cent; Blacking, [illegible] paste, do; Borax, do; Britannia [illegible] do.

Cabinet [illegible] Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of knowledge, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Carriages, twelve and a half per cent.

Chemicals, two and a half per cent, Chicory, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do. Coal, screened one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, ground or in the green, three pence per pound.

Coke and Bituminous Coal, free.

Coin, [illegible] of the kingdom, prohibited.

Colours, [illegible] per cent, Copperas, [illegible] per hundred weight, five per cent.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Wool, Wicks, two and a half per cent.

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, [illegible] and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of; twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent. Bar and Rod; do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Fire Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do, Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do.

Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, nine pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, [illegible] half per cent.

Oil [illegible] per cent, Oysters, do; Paintings, [illegible] goods, engravings, [illegible] and a half per cent, do; Packages, [illegible] at the usual rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Plants, Bulbs and Shrubs, free.

Plate, Paper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pork smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Poultry, do.

Preserved Meats, 12 10 per cent.

Prints, [illegible] and a half per cent; Potash, [illegible] do.

Quadrupeds, twelve and a half per cent.

Quicksilver, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saltpetre, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spokes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, twenty per cent, [illegible] per gallon.

Spirits, Cordials, sweetened, so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Starch, [illegible] per cent, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Sugars Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six-pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco; Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn twelve and a half per cent, Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall be admitted free of duty unless it was so admitted duly by the passing of the said Act.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz —

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, meat poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively,

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, [illegible] and fresh meats, butter, cheese, [illegible] other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt servant,

[illegible] M Bouchette

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 12th May, 1853

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*. Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania about the time the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and came to Canada, leaving some property in the hands of friends. Information [illegible] by letter with Robert Parsons, Queen St., Toronto, she will hear news of much advantage to herself

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, [illegible] the history of [illegible] nation, [illegible] to the present time, [illegible] the history of [illegible] Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another. General [illegible], at suitable periods, presenting [illegible] of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present [illegible].

It is proper to state, that while the author [illegible] only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best [illegible] final [illegible] is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, [illegible] Portraits of cities, monuments, coins, medals portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing hundreds of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of T[illegible]

[illegible] Toronto, 1st [illegible]

R. F. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 20th, 1854. 16-2

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 21th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59).
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62).
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67).
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69)
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO.

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

1th Con. A [illegible] 19 (17), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (131), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 [illegible]
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [illegible] 12 [111], 13 [53], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 (200 each) 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [illegible], 15 [70].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each) 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [illegible] each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [illegible] each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range 1 to 11 inc. [illegible]
2nd " [illegible] do
West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.
1st Range 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [16], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13] 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A *Scientific Museum and Reading Room*, WHERE all the lovers of human progress [illegible] tion may investigate and apply the science of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in [illegible] with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern [illegible], and the universe as ordained by our Creator

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Indian, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," second Story, Colborne St., [illegible] Market Street outside [illegible] MASONS will meet [illegible] give instructions [illegible] and Health, point [illegible] various kind and degrees, and how to [illegible] men to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be [illegible] in, and also for what you are best adapted [illegible] successfully in any of the various [illegible]

TERMS

Will be [illegible] with the greatest care and accuracy written and printed, or either. Printed Charts containing the whole Science of Physiognomy, and Physiognomy, highly [illegible] illustrated with one hundred engravings and explaining the two extremes [illegible] present, large and small, in a scale ranging [illegible] to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Delineation, Chart, - - -	£0 2 6 cy.
Ditto, enlarged written description, - -	0 5 0 "
Ditto, ditto written description - -	0 10 0 "

Delineations most useful descriptive guide, in detail, to [illegible] ment of your nature that this [illegible] will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 " These descriptions will be written in clear and [illegible] style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and [illegible] to.

Letters, written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God and [illegible] the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable [illegible] to [illegible] and in the [illegible] object to become practically [illegible] the Doctrines he [illegible] and to cause their influences to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works [illegible] has a most rare *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O S FOWLER

N B [illegible] Phrenological Busts, Charts, works and [illegible] of Fowler & Wells.

O S FOWLER

For Fowler & Wells

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories* to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c

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We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

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There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable; and those whom the most direful and [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] possessed with the [illegible] of [illegible] and generation are stamped with these same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1855. NUMBER 19.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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Toronto, March 15th, 1854. 2

Poetry.

THE RIGHT MUST WIN.

The following beautiful lines we found in a Roman Catholic work, containing all the hymns of the Roman Breviary and Missal:

Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon this battle-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart!

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He is least seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or He deserts us at the hour
The fight is almost lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need him most.

Ill masters good; good seems to change
To ill with greatest ease;
And worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so, but so it looks:
And we lost courage then;
And doubts will come if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Ah! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far above reason's height, and reached
Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways
Love's life-long study are;
She can be bold, and guess, and act,
When reason would not dare.

She has a prudence of her own;
Her step is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious science, too,
In her simplicity.

Workman of God! O lose not heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battle field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh! blessed is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when He
Is most invisible!

And blessed is he who can divine
Where real right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye!

Oh, learn to scorn the praise of men!
Oh! learn to love with God!
For Jesus won the world through shame,
And beckons thee his road.

God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways,
And of all things on earth, least like
What men agree to praise.

Muse on his justice, downcast soul!
Muse, and take better heart;
Back with thine angel to the field;
Good luck shall crown thy part!

God's justice is a bed whence we
Our anxious hearts may lay,
And, weary with ourselves, may sleep
Our discontent away.

For right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin!

Miscellaneous.

DIALOGUE
BETWEEN A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE:
OR,
MATRIMONIAL QUARRELS.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has turn'd the course of many a river;
A dew drop on the baby plant
Has warp'd the giant oak forever."

A young couple had passed the first few weeks of their marriage at the house of a friend. Having at length occupied their new home, they were taking their first breakfast, when the following scene took place.

The young husband was innocently opening a boiled egg in an egg-cup. The bride observed that he was breaking the shell at what she thought the wrong end. "How strange it looks," said she, "to see you break your egg at the small end, my dear! No one else does so; and it looks so odd."

"O, I think it is quite as good, in fact better than breaking it at the large end, my love; the egg runs over the top," replied the husband.

"But it looks very odd, when no one else does so," rejoined the wife.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way you have got of eating an egg. That dipping of strips of bread and butter into an egg, certainly is not tidy. But I do not object to your doing as you please, if you will let me break my egg at the small end," retorted the husband.

"I am sure my way is not so bad as eating fruit-pie with a knife, as you do, instead of using a fork; and you always eat the syrup, as if you were not accustomed to have such things. You really do not see how very bad it looks, or I am sure you would not do so," added the wife.

"The syrup is made to be eaten with the pie; and why should I send it away in the plate?" asked the husband.

"No well-bred persons clear up their plates, as if they were starved," said the bride, with a contemptuous cast of her head.

"Well, then, I am not a well-bred person," replied the husband, angrily.

"But you must be, if we are to live comfortably together," was the sharp answer of the fastidious lady.

"Well, I must break my egg at the small end, so it does not signify; and I must also eat the syrup."

"Then I will not have either fruit-pie or eggs at the table."

"But I will have them," petulantly exclaimed the husband."

"Then I wish I had not been married to you," cried the young wife, bursting into tears.

"And so do I," added the now incensed husband, as he rose, and walked out of the room.

This domestic quarrel was followed by others, equally trifling in their origin, and disgraceful in their character, until the silly couple made themselves so disagreeable to each other that their home became unendurable, and they separated.

"If ye bite and devour one another, take heed ye be not consumed one of another." Gal. v. 15.

Guard well thy lips, none, none can know
What evils from the tongue may flow,
What guilt, what grief may be incurred
By one incautious hasty word.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Shocking Termination to a Marriage in France.

A frightful case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development. A young farmer named Peyron, about twenty-five years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbor's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other; but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of the strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who was otherwise a most desirable match, his parents tolerably well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary conduct. His passion for the girl at length became so violent that he could not exist without her, and his mother, fearing from his manner that he meditated suicide, went to the parents of the young woman, and, after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match. Young Peyron at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the provinces, all concluding with a grand dinner and the inevitable ball. The gayieties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated. The newly married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm-house, separate from the main building; but, in a short time after they had retired, cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed; but at last they increased to shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the room, followed by the farm servants. The cries were, by the time they arrived, changed to scarcely audible groans from the poor girl; and, on breaking open the door, she was found in the agonies of death—her bosom torn open and lacerated in the most horrible manner, and the wretched husband, in a fit of raving madness and covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the unfortunate girl's breast. A cry of horror burst forth from all present, and he was dragged from the room after a most violent resistance, it taking no less than six men to hold him down. Aid was instantly sent for, but before the doctor could reach the spot, the unhappy victim was no more.

Young Peyron was put under treatment, and a strait waistcoat was attempted to be put upon him; but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive that he would expire in the assistants' hands, ordered them to desist. The unfortunate man had by this time become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that somewhere about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precaution against hydrophodia. But, although the dog was killed, it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad; and no ill consequences resulting from the bite, his friends concluded it would come to nothing, and the accident had been altogether forgotten. It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitement of the occasion itself had roused the latent virus, which had so long lain dorment in the blood, and lead to the outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities, the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full enquiry, that there was no hydrophobia whatever in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberrations of the unfortunate young man as before mentioned; and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances, led to the fatal consequences narrated above. This sad catastrophe has given rise to a fierce medical controversy, in some of the professional journals, on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear that, although instances of remarkable cures of this frightful malady are often described in the journals, no authenticated account of its favourable termination is yet known in France.

Fresh Air.

How valuable, and yet how little appreciated, how little sought.

Without food or exercise, man may enjoy life some hours; he may live some days. He cannot exist a few minutes without air. And yet, what laws are so infringed as the laws of respiration? In our temples of public worship, in our courts of justice, in our prisons, our mines, our factories, and our schools, ventilation was, until [illegible] disregarded, [illegible] by the most [illegible] ignorance, that even for the wealthier classes of society not one house in a hundred—perhaps not one in a thousand—is constructed on sound sanitary principles with respect to its ventilation.

From the Liberator

MY CHILD.

A Slave Mother's Lament.

Where is she now, my little bright eyed daughter—
She who in gladness [illegible] the Potomac's water?
Joy of my life, of my lone heart's breathing,
No more her soft arms twine round me, caressing!

Scarce had three summer suns her young life gladdened,
And [illegible] more [illegible] sudden fell;
Like a bright flower in desert wilds blooming,
Comfort and joy by its sweet fragrance giving!

Rosa, my darling! life's sole, only treasure,
My love for thee no human words can measure;
My very life blood in thy pulse seemed bounding,
And like sweet music was thy glad voice's sounding!

Thy father, far away, is in the rice fields pining,
And Hope's bright sun for him no more is shining;
They sold him from my side, and left me broken hearted!
How can I, darling, from thee, too, be parted!

Dark, dark and lonely now the hours are seeming,
And my sad heart to grief's lone haunt is beating
A dirge-like strain, from crushed affections gushing;
The life of joy and hope forever hushing.

Far, far away, beyond the rushing Santee,
To the Slave-mart, my child, they now have borne thee;
No mother's heart of love may shield thee ever—
And her fond words again shall cheer thee never.

And thou, so pure and fair—ah! what will be thy future?
And who will seek to [illegible] thy young heart to nurture
Virtue's fair flowers, and save thee from the tempter,
When thou a maiden, shalt life's threshhold enter?

Oh! were thou in the grave, but calmly sleeping—
The wild vine and the daisy o'er thee creeping,
No sin or shame resting on thy spirit's brightness,
No sorrow's [illegible] thy sunny lightness

Oh, mother! that in anguish wild art weeping,
And o'er thy baby's grave sad vigil keeping—
Think of the Slave's sad lot—of her deep sorrow;
For her there is no joy, no bright to-morrow.

Pity her woes! and oh! let her not languish,
Uncared for and forgot, in her deep anguish;
Give her thy prayer—the prayer of high endeavor—
Rest not till Truth each gall'ng chain can sever

CARRIE

Barre, Mass., July, 1

Human Rights and Slavery.

The case of human rights against slavery has been adjudicated in the court of conscience times innumerable. The same verdict has always been rendered—"Guilty;" the same sentence has always been pronounced, "Let it be accursed;" and human nature, with her million echoes, has rung it round the world, in every language under heaven, "Let it be accursed—let it be accursed!" He is false to human nature who will not say "Amen." There is not a man on earth who does not believe that slavery is a curse.

"Oh sisters, with brothers dear,
Oh men, with mothers and wives,
It is not cotton you're wearing out,
But human beings' lives!"

Slavery outside of the Slave States.

No more slave territory! Is this all you ask for? Is this justice, mercy or benevolence? What! rest contented while some three millions of our brethren are in chains, bowing down under the despot's yoke? Does God approve of such a compromise? Give Satan an inch?—never. Never rest, never cease to agitate, while a single human being is under the oppressor's hand! Never. No, never! Break every yoke. Let the oppressed go free—throughout the world. Banish it everywhere. Fight against it as against robbery, murder, arson—assault and battery, or any other horrible crime!

A Short and True Story of a Fugitive.

A poor Slave lived in the far South. He felt it was hard to be at the will of a master, to be bought, and sold, and whipped, and driven, as if a beast of the field. He, by some means had heard, that far to the North, there is a land of freedom called Canada. He determined to be free or die in the effort, gain what seemed to him dearer than life. In the dark night, he started upon his long and dangerous journey. In the day-time he hid himself in dark recesses, and unfrequented places; and again he travelled at night, wandering as he could when clouds covered the starry heavens; and when the sky was clear, the North Star was his guide. He had nothing to eat but the little he could gather at night by the way. Often he was hungry and faint. Often he sighed and wept alone, driven out from the sympathies of all his fellow beings. His heart leaped at the sound of the rustling leaf as if the footsteps of the pursuers were heard. Many wearisome days and nights passed away—at length he crossed the Ohio River, into Clermont County, State of Ohio. His clothes were worn out and his shoes were without bottoms, and he had no food to eat. Pressing want forced him to venture again upon the dwellings of men. He offered himself to a Farmer as day laborer. The Farmer and his family had prejudices against the poor man, because he was black. This was very wrong, the poor man could not help being black. The Framer hired him because he was in need of a laborer. In a few days the farmer and his family forget all about the color of the poor runaway Slave, and became very much attached to him, he ventured to tell them that he was on his way to Canada, and how far he had come, and that he needed shoes and clothes and money, to enable him to reach the land of safety. The Farmer took his horse and rode to town, a few miles distant, in which an Anti-slavery society had but lately been formed, and said to the Abolitionists.

"There is a runaway slave at my house, he has come a great distance, he needs clothes, and shoes and money to bear his expenses to Canada." These good, but then persecuted people, bought him shoes and clothes, and provided money for his expenses, and gave all to the poor fugitive slave. His heart melted in him. He wept like a child! He vented his gratitude in tears, for he was so overjoyed that he could not speak! Here in a strange land, he found white people not enemies but brothers and sisters, ready to aid him in his trials and wants. It had never before entered his mind that there were such white people on earth! How happy these good people must have been in relieving and making happy a poor colored brother. How "blessed is he that considereth the poor!" Our Heavenly Father will bless those that will relieve the oppressed, and show mercy to the afflicted: but he will be offended at those who despise and oppress the poor black man, and he will punish them unless they repent and seek forgiveness through the merits of the Saviour.

The Death of a Heathen, with Hope, in Africa.

There is always a horror so deep and heartrending, in the thought of a heathen exchanging worlds, that I seldom suffer my thoughts to dwell on their dying scenes, but when we add to the ordinary death scene of the dark sons of superstition, the thoughts of the mind slightly awakened to the awful truths of depravity, its condemnation and loss without Christ, O how trying to one who would give life for their soul's salvation. With these remarks allow me to introduce a heathen woman just stepping into eternity. She was young, and but a few days before healthy and in her prime. Many Sabbaths has she stood by the open palaver house to listen to a few words of the gospel, but life looked long and she heeded not the gracious words of Jesus. She clang to her idols. But now she is on her last hour of time. The thought that she was dying, crossed her mind. The thought of her sins, Christ crucified, a just Judge, come rushing into her mind. She is overcome. She faints, those by her side think she is dead. The deep and heart affecting wailing for the dead disturbs for a moment the quiet of the night. She recovers her senses and speaks, all is still again. She raises herself up and sits and speaks again. And what words! They sound so like a voice from the grave. "I am a sinner! Oh, how I have sinned! My heart, my heart is all vile, all corruption and sin. What can I do? How can I be clean?" She stops and looks on her friends a moment, then continues by asking if there was any in town who could pray for her. "God has shown me my sins that I may repent and pray before I die. Call one to pray for me." One was called who had been taught to pray, and read the prayer book, and though she had long neglected her own soul, she sat by the convicted sinner's death-bed to listen to the bitter repentings of a soul's last moments in time; and the request for prayers, such as a dying sinner only can make. She could offer no excuse, but turned to some appropriate prayer, and kneeling with the dying woman, she read those earnest petitions. The prayer was soon ended, and the poor woman fell gently from her kneeling position on her mat, dead. The soul had gone into the presence of her Maker,—to meet a smile or frown, who can tell? Poor immortal! the seed sown in thy heart was not totally lost. It quickened, so that thou didst give God glory—didst declare Him just, and thyself guilty, helpless, and undone! O that thou hadst been wise betimes!

J. S. Brooks.

Agricultural, &c.

The *Globe* says, that one of the best indications of the present agricultural prosperity of this portion of the Province may be found in the large increase of machinery purchased this season and put into operation by the farmers. Of mowing and reaping machines alone, 140 have been landed on the wharves at this port since navigation opened, and persons qualified to judge, estimate that upwards of fifteen hundred of these labor-saving instruments have been put up in Upper Canada this spring and summer. In addition to this, we understand that manufacturers in Canada, and on the frontier cities of the States are crowded with orders which they cannot supply this season. This is at least an increase of 150 per cent over previous years. The average price of these machines is $120, and admitting the above estimate to be correct, it will be seen that over $180,000 has been expended for mowers and reapers alone!

Mowing Machines v. Scythes.

Now let us compare a little, the two modes of cutting grass. Day laborers, hired at $1 per day, will probably mow in medium grass, 1½ acres to the hand; that is, it will cost $5 or $6 to mow 8 acres, and 25 cents each hand for boarding will be $1,50 more, which, added to $5,50, makes $7 for mowing 8 acres. Now hire a man with a span of horses and a machine to cut the 8 acres, at 50 cents per acre, and he will cut it in a day, $4—and $1 more will pay their boarding, making in all $5, and the grass will be spread better for curing than a man will spread it after the five hands, which, in the estimate, will make $3 advantage to the mower. At that rate, the machine will pay for itself in 40 days' mowing, besides saving so much hard labor.

The Working of Cows.

Why should not cows work for their living, as well as other females, animal and human? We were visiting a friend the other day, who owns a small farm, and manages it well; and, in the course of our observations about his premises, he called our attention to a large calf, the largest one we ever saw at the early age of two days old. It was a beauty. We wanted also to see the cow that produced such fruit. He showed her to us. She was a good-conditioned cow, but only of the ordinary size. He then remarked that the cow belonged to a yoke of cows, which, with two other cows, yoked, had done all his farm-work for several years past—hauling wood, drawing stone, ploughing green sward, harrowing the ground, hauling manure, &c., &c. They worked as kindly, and more actively, than oxen, and appeared in as good plight, and produced as good calves, and gave as much milk as any lazy cows, that did not work. He is quite sure that a small farmer, who has no very heavy work to do—such as logging, &c., had much better keep four cows, and teach them to work, than to keep two cows only, and one yoke of oxen. The expense is less; he will get more milk, and will be able to perform as much work. Of course, if he works his cows, he will give them extra keeping; and this will enable them to give as much milk whilst they work as less well-fed and more idle cows will give. The females of our own species work, and some of them work as hard as men; the females, too, of the horse genus, equal their mates of the other sex in the service of man; why, pray, should not cows also be made to perform such operations as may be consistent with their health and usefulness in other respects?—*Drew's Rural Intelligencer.*

Ruta Bagas.

The Ruta Baga, or Swedish turnip, is becoming of great importance as an auxiliary food for animals, particularly milch cows. The composition of the Ruta Baga is 80 per cent water, 5 per cent starch, 3 gum, 9 sugar, 2 albumen, and the rest salts. The proportion of sugar is quite large, and the albumen or nitrous matter is also fair.

The ground for Ruta Baga should be plowed in the early part of July, particularly if a crop of clover, oats, lucern, &c., be grown upon it and plowed under. This gives time for the partial decomposition of the green crops, which acts as manure for the turnips. Ruta Bagas may be planted from the 25th of July to the first of August in this climate. The ground should be prepared in a manner similar to that described in our article on carrots, a few weeks since. The ground must be thoroughly harrowed, and the drills made for carrots; compost, barnyard manure, or guano may be applied in the drills and then thoroughly mixed with the soil by means of a cultivator. The seed can be planted with a drill, or dropped from the hand.

Large crops of Ruta Bagas may be raised with but little weeding, since the leaves are large and grow more rapidly than carrots, they require less labor to prevent the growth of weeds.

Domestic animals of almost every kind require more succulent food than dry hay. Milch cows could be profitably fed on Ruta Bagas, Carrots, &c., without imparting any unpleasant flavor to the milk or butter, if they be fed just after the cows are milking. Even the tops of carrots and ruta bagas, can be thus profitably used without any inconvenience.

The importance of roots as an auxiliary food in the winter is attracting attention. We referred to the fact that circus horses are fed on carrots with advantage. Ruta Bagas are probably better for cows than for horses. Even fowls require something less nutrititious than grain. In the summer they can eat grass, in the winter they should have boiled turnips, beets, carrots or raw cabbage leaves.

The feeding of stock should be thoroughly studied, but it involves a knowledge of vegetable and animal Physiology and Chemistry, &c., and these sciences are not to be acquired in a day.

Agriculture is a far deeper subject than law or medicine, because it involves so many collateral sciences. Let farmers reflect, experiment and read, and they will elevate a calling by nature the most important and philosophical of all others.—*Norristown Olive Branch.*

RECIPES, &c.

Lemon Juice a Cure for Rheumatism.

The editor of the Ostego *Republican* says: "We can add our testimony in favor of lemon juice. The physician who attended us during the time we were confined to bed with the rheumatism, made free use of the juice of lemon; giving us the amount contained in one lemon every four hours, and it operated like a charm. In five days we were almost entirely relieved of the most acute pain that one could live under; and we are satisfied that lemon juice accomplished it." We go in for lemons! we do.

A Hint for Washing Day.

A little pipeclay dissolved in the water employed in washing, will clean the dirtiest linen thoroughly, with about one-half the labour, and full one-half less soap. Besides, the cloths will be improved in color.

Bee Moth.

Where peach leaves, pounded with salt, are put under a bee hive, I have not seen a bee-moth. Although my hives have heretofore suffered much from this source, the adoption of this plan has caused the moths to come out missing.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A New Preserve.

A correspondent sends us the following: "I have lately been very busy making a new kind of preserve, which, I may say, is quite a discovery, to me at least, and which promises to insure me a plentiful supply of good, wholesome jam, for my family during the winter, at a price below the usual cost of preserves. I was, the other day, making some ordinary apple jam, and before finishing it, put it in some blackberry juice, in order to give it a little color, and I was surprised at finding how much the preserve was improved by the addition; so much so, that it might very easily be mistaken for damson jam. And as you will see, by the following proportions, the cost must be very small, wherever apples and blackberries are to be got. I put two quarts of the juice of blackberries—that is, I bring the berries up to a simmer for five minutes, and then strain them through a coarse cloth—about six pounds' weight of cut apples, and one pound of crushed lump sugar, and stew it up in the usual way, till the apples are softened down, and the mass becomes of the usual thickness. It is wholesome and good, and I thought that what was within any one's reach, ought to be known.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Paste that is Paste.

Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water; when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream; then strew into it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry, may be softened with water.

To Preserve Meat from Insects.

Make a solution of black pepper and molasses, and rub it well on the meat; then hang it up and smoke again. The bugs will not even crawl over it. A tea cup full of pepper, finely ground, and thoroughly mixed with one gallon of molasses, will preserve over one thousand pounds of meat.

Preserving Eggs.

The best way is to cover each egg with a coat of varnish, which renders them impervious to the air, and when dry, pack them in barrels, with the small end down, with oats enough to fill the interstices and prevent them from breaking. Keep them in a cool, dry cellar.

A Free Colored Boy in a Slave Dungeon.

Isaac Roberts, a free colored boy of Ohio, is now confined in prison in New Orleans as a runaway slave. The boy formerly resided in Harveysburgh in the Southwestern part of the State. The following account of the proceedings of a meeting in that place for his release we find in the Wilmington *Independent*:

At a meeting of the Citizens of Harveysburgh and vicinity, held in said place on the 7th inst., for the purpose of effecting the release of Isaac Roberts, a free colored boy of Ohio, now imprisoned as a runaway slave in the City of New Orleans. Wm. Sabin presided, and Charles Hurd, was appointed secretary. The following preamble and resolution was adopted.

Whereas from authentic information through a Mr. Foster, a resident lawyer of New Orleans, That Isaac Roberts a free colored boy of Ohio and formerly a resident of this place has been imprisoned since the 12th of March last, in the Negro Dungeons of that city, as a runaway slave, and according to the laws of the State, will be sold into Slavery, if not released against the 12th of September next to pay the jail fees and attendant expenses, (which are estimated at $200.) And further according to the laws of said State, it will be necessary in order to effect his release, that some persons go there to identify him.

Therefore, Resolved, To effect this object, that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions through various sections of the country amongst the friends of freedom for the redemption and attendant expenses thereto, and also to obtain the services of some suitable persons to go to the City of New Orleans immediately and negotiate for his release.

The Committee are:—J. T. Burgess, Wm. Ham, S. D. Harvey, Charles Hurd, Clark Nickerson, Isaac Harvey, J. W. Chaffin, I. Taylor.

On behalf of the committee.

Israel Taylor.

Harveysburh, July 9th, 1855.

A Slave Released by the British Authorities in Jamaica.

Intelligence has been received at Baltimore that the cook of the *Young America*, a Baltimore vessel, has been released at Savannah la Mar, in the Island of Jamaica, by the negroes, while the authorities coolly looked on, and countenanced the act.

Another account says that the slave had shipped under an assumed name, and with a borrowed free paper; that the captain tried to conceal him, but the blacks bore him off in triumph.

When he reached the shore, a magistrate asked him if he were free, or a slave, to which he replied, "I am a slave." "Then," replied the magistrate, "in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen, I now declare that you are free, and at liberty, having landed on British soil." The decision was fully confirmed on the next day.

An English Slaveholder.

Lord Brougham has presented a petition to the British House of Lords, praying for the removal of the present Lord High Commissioner, on the ground that he owns a plantation and slaves in Dutch Guinea.

Runaways in Canada.

The Canadians are beginning to experience some of the results of the abolitionism, in the United States, which they have done so much to create and foster. The "underground" railroad, upon which runaway slaves escaped from the Southern States, and transported to the frontier, is loosing popularity among those to whom it delivers so many unwelcome burdens. The number of arrivals is already inconvenient, and the prospect of increase is creating alarm. The Canadian press complains that these blacks are coming in too fast for "the good of the Province." "People may talk about the horrors of slavery as much as they please," says the *Colonist*, "but fugitive slaves are by no means a desirable class of immigrants for Canada." The few, comparatively, who have already reached there, are a source of trouble, and the many coming are a source of alarm for the future. The crime of abetting robbery in the United States, is thus beginning to bear some of its legitimate fruits, and to inflict just penalties on the robbers and their accomplices. The ignorant and helpless, whom they have aided to seduce from comfort, are a heavy charge for the seducers, and the burden begins to be felt as oppressive, and is growing indefinitely. The thrifty Northerner of the free States of the Union, has concluded, it seems, to rid himself of the heaviest portion of the cost of these spoliation enterprises. He is too shrewd to encumber himself with the support of the runaways whom he entices from their homes to cast them upon British protection. He will work to get them away from their masters, hurrying them out of the country, but he will not keep them about him, nor tax himself to support them. On the contrary, in many States, he legislates against them, fences himself around with legal and social barriers, to escape from equality or contact, or association with them or their class. Where he is they are a despised, corrupted, vicious and decaying caste; and he accordingly helps them as fast as he can to get into the British dominions, and abandons them to British charity, in a strange country, under inclement skies, without means or capacity to provide for themselves.

For a season our British neighbors were willing to receive these fugitives, although it is not clear that they ever enlisted themselves to provide for their guests. They did not at first feel the inconvenience of this motley immigration, nor anticipate to what a magnitude it might swell. It was a gratification to the pride of British colonists to be able to exhibit themselves in the attitude of protectors of refugees from the United States; and they plumed themselves pharisaically on their superior sanctity. They had, too, we doubt not, a real portion of the anti-slavery fanaticism, which the imperial authorities have indulged in at so terrible cost themselves, and have cultivated so seduously as a means of depressing the character and influence, and lessoning the material prosperity of the United States. Slavery emancipation has become a British boast, and the colonists very naturally fell into the habit and were willing to encounter some cost for the indulgence of the national vanity and the spirit of propagandism. Prejudices, delusion and conceit have concurred to make the Canadians hitherto ostentatiously tender to the abolitionism of the United States a refuge for the negro runaways.

This was all well for a while, till the pressure began to be felt slightly and the coming burdens to be seen and estimated. While the number were few and the cases of inconvenience only occasional, it could be borne without wincing. It was something to brag of which cost but little. It served to point an arrogant sarcasm against a rival people, and to feed the conceit of a fancied superiority, while the principal, almost the only sufferers were the poor victims of cruel experimenting—the wretches who shivered and starved along the frontier, or herded in abject and unregarded destitution within the territory.

But the cost and consequences are more than they have bargained for in the indulgence heretofore of a cheap and gasconading philanthropy. The inward tide of immigration grows troublesomely large, and the prospect of further and steady increase begins to vex the authorities. It is no longer a small matter for Canada, and some Canadians are looking into it with very grave forebodings. The impression on the vast mass of this sort of population in the United States is yet imperceptible, but Canada already feels the dangers of the threatened irruption. They see there that long before the work of emancipation could possibly accomplish one-tenth of its labors in the United States, Canada would be overrun with the emancipated whom the slave States would drive out and the free States would not harbor. The signs of discontent with this prospect, elicited by the evils distinguishable at the ingress of these first few runaways, are already conspicuous; and before long we shall hear of some legislative proposition to protect the Canadians from the nuisance. It will find support in the practice by all governments of excluding the paupers and criminals of other nations from its shores. It will find a justification even in the eyes of humanity in the determination to prevent an accumulation within the Canadas of a large number of unacclimated blacks suddenly freed from all the restraints of authority to which they have been subject for a life-time, ignorant, prone to vice and sent into an ungenial land, without inclination to labor, means of support or capacity to provide for themselves.

If these growing alarms in Canada should have their effect in a provision by law for keeping this class of population out of the province, and turning them back upon the hands of the Northern kidnapper or conductor through whom the fugitives now escape to Canada, it would be a result not unreasonably to be expected. As a measure of self protection Canada may very justly exact that the liberators of slaves should take care of them, and bear the cost of their own spontaneous philanthropy. She may very properly expect that Ohio, New York and Michigan shall retain within their own limits, and support with their own means, the fugitives from the South, whom they protect against the owner and assist in escaping from their homes. We have our own private doubts whether the abolitionism of the North would not lose a good deal of its vigor if it had to bear the costs out of its own means, and could not throw the burden and the annoyances upon others, whether if those men could be made to put their own theories into actual progres, be compelled to practice the doctrines they teach, to live with and sustain the runaway negro, and furnish a full return to him for all the comforts they have instigated him to abandon, there would not be a great deal less hypocritical sympathy for contented blacks, and a juster appreciation in acts of the condition, comforts and rights of the white races of the United States.

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. Never was this saying more lamentable true than when applied to the philanthropic meddlings of abolitionism, domestic and external, with the condition of the American slave. They make his bondage more hopeless, and surround it with privations of which they create the necessity; and every instance of the success in detaching some individual from the mass of his kindred and fellows, in the position for which alone he is fitted, is a piece of real inhumanity to him, and helps to bring down the curse of retribution upon themselves.—*Picayune.*

Prospects of the South.

Some time since a short paragraph appeared in this journal, amongst other items, in which an opinion was expressed, that fugitive slaves were "by no means a desirable class of immigrants for Canada." We took occasion at the time to explain, that the remark was intended to apply solely to those, who, by the brutalizing effects of their past position, and the deprivation of Christian education, were really unfit to be entrusted with the rights of freemen, in a country where freedom is so largely developed as in Canada. We expressed no opinion adverse to the encouragement of a respectable colored immigration, whether slaves or otherwise; and certainly we had no idea of refusing a place of refuge to any man, whatever his deficiencies or vices, whose position as a refugee from the tyranny of tyrannies—personal slavery—gave him a pre-eminent claim upon every feeling of humanity. With these few remarks, we cheerfully insert below a communication:

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Good Mr. Editor,—What were you thinking of when you let slip such a paragraph as that about fugitives: was it in some fit of inspiration, or merely a chance remark. Be as it may, you have acquired a wide-spread popularity by it. It was a perfect God-send to Southerners,—every paper in the land has copied it with apropriate remarks.—"A British journal" saying that British soil ought not to be the home and refuge of the oppressed, that Britain was weary of her "man stealing," and property might be secured even if they did have to face Northern abolitionists. Canada is returning to a sense of justice, and will soon be the ally of the South. They have really found a "mare's nest" in your paragraph.

Do you intend taking a trip South this summer—if so, just write another such paragraph, and then "chalk your hat." "The rejoicing over the one sheep that was lost" would be nothing to it.

It may be a fact as you say, that fugitive slaves are not exactly the emigration to encourage. But why not? True they bring little capital; and are little able, without direction, to set up for themselves; yet is not that the case with much of the emigration from the old country. They bring strong backs and willing minds, and is there any evidence to shew that they will not make a valuable acquisition to the population of the country.

You may suppose I may have some connection with the "Under Ground Railroad," but such is not the case. I have been among slaves for a year, and have never before said or written against the system, but have thought the more. With all the palliating circumstances half the evils have not been told. It is a double curse, a curse to the race enslaved and to the masters. They may tell of the noble and generous feelings, the love of learning, the chivalry and chastity of Southerners,—it is all bragadocia. A Southerner at home is a tyrant, impetuous and overbearing; he is wanting in that true courage, that makes men calmly front danger, and his honor and chastity are never mentioned. The town is supplied with some learned men, and some *gentlemen*, but the country is filled with ignorance and vice. From his childhood up the slaveholder gratifies every brutal passion of his nature: and who are the victims of his brutality, *his slaves*, men and women, who in all but color are his superiors. This is no over-drawn picture. Now and then one of these "chattels" by dint of perseverance escapes, and do you refuse a foot of land in the only asylum this side the grave? It cannot be, it must have been only a slip of the pen and not the heart that dictated such a paragraph. Slaves many of them long for liberty and know the toils and pains of it, they are not contented, as they will tell when there is an ear that they dare tell their complaints in.

A fearful day of retribution is coming, the disunion of these States is as sure as their present union, and at no distant date. The late Kansas outrage demonstrates that this is no longer a land of freedom, even to the whites, and this will hasten the crisis.

Anarchy and confusion will follow. But one train of intelligence, and one spark of knowledge is wanting now, to make the millions of bondmen rise on their masters. It is the fear of this that makes the South so fearful that intelligence may be disseminated among the blacks. Insurrection of slaves is a thing but little talked of, but I have seen brave men grow pale as some one whispered it.

The elephant, ignorant and docile, is led by a tiny cord, an apt emblem of slavery at present, but the enraged brute destroying, all before it will be the emblem by and by. There are men here who fear this and know it, and forsee it approaching with disunion. It is slave-holding America that is the ally of slave-holding Russia.

They may say Uncle Tom's Cabin is a fiction, an exaggeration. But with little variation every plantation could furnish all the materials and much more that could not be written.

It is my prayer that Canada may encourage such emigration, and always afford an asylum to the slave, and I trust too, that it will be so until an asylum is provided nearer by.

Yours, &c.,
B. R. Finch.
Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1855.

British Slaveholders.

The following petition was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Brougham:

'*To the Right Hon. the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.*

'The petition of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society humbly showeth:—

'That your petitioners have learned with deep pain, that there are, at the present time, several British subjects proprietors of plantations and slaves in the colony of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and that one of these British slaveholders now occupies a high official position under Her Majesty's government.

'That your petitioners are fully aware of the difficulty of dealing with the question of the holding of slaves by British subjects in foreign countries, especially when, as may be presumed in the present instance, the slaves thus acquired may be inherited; but your petitioners nevertheless consider it to be an infraction of the moral principle on which are founded the various acts for the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, passed by the British legislature, that subject should not, under any circumstances, be permitted to hold slaves in any country whatever.

'That, while it is painful to your petitioners to be compelled to allude to individual cases, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to express their deep regret, that Her Majesty's government should have selected a slaveholder to fill the office of High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and would respectfully submit that this fact cannot but tend greatly to weaken the moral effect of any remonstrance the government may present to foreign cabinets on the subject of the slave trade, and is calculated to cast discredit on the sincerity of the efforts that are being made to overthrow the system of slavery.

'Under these circumstances, and seeing that the parties referred to are, either by themselves or by their agents, involved in the immoral practice of dealing in the persons of their fellow-creatures for the purpose of keeping up the number of slaves on their plantations—a traffic which violates every tie of humanity and every principle of religion—your petitioners would earnestly pray that your lordships would be pleased to take this case into your serious consideration, with a view to adopt such measures as may appear desirable, in order to remove from Her Majesty's government the stigma of employing a slaveholder as the representative of British sovereignty, and also adopt such further measures as may be requisite to prevent the continuance of the evil practices referred to on the part of British subjects.'—*Liberator.*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the Provincial Freeman are requested to meet at Chatham, on the 2nd Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.
M. A. Shadd,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1855.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

APPEAL.

To love a people, *they must be known;* hence the *importance and necessity* of those means, that give such information. The "Provincial Freeman" is the means by which, the *Colored people* of this Province, particularly, are to be made known to each other, to the citizens of this Government, and to the people of the world. And as it is the duty of human beings to love each other, and as such love is based upon knowledge, it follows that it is their duty to *know* one other. In view of such truth, we appeal to all, who *feel* and to them, who *would* feel their obligations arising from human relation, to aid in the support of the "Provincial Freeman."

We might appeal to *passion* and *interest*, in support of so good a cause, but we disdain to do that, judging it better to simply call attention to *our duty as a people, to make ourselves known, and the duty of others to become acquainted with us.* And so much we believe, you will do; hence, we urge you to forward *your* names, and the names of *all others* you can get, as subscribers, for the *Freeman*, with the *money* in advance.

☞ The subscribers of the *Provincial Freeman* are requested to call at the Office, Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street, for their papers, until such time as a suitable person can be obtained as Carrier, and we can learn the residences of subscribers. Persons living in the country will please call at the Post Office.

Owing to the scarcity of hands, and other unavoidable circumstances, incidental to moving, it will be impossible to get out the paper on the day of publication for a short time.

I. D. S.

The Chatham Meeting and Dawn.

The meeting on Monday night, in this Town, was very large and enthusiastic. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and many were outside about the door and windows. The object of the meeting was to hear the defence of Mr. Josiah Henson, sen., against certain statements made by Mr. Jas. C. Brown, about Mr. Henson and his connection with the Dawn School, in a public meeting some time since, and to give Mr. Brown an opportunity to refute certain slanderous charges preferred by Mr. Henson against Mr. Brown, in answer to his statements.

We are happy to be able to say, that Mr. Brown sustained his former statements, with *incontestable testimony* and met the *slanderous charges* of his opponent; and overthrew them, to the perfect satisfaction of all, but Mr. Henson's few friends, and covered his antagonist with confusion and shame, (we wish we could say with *humiliation,*) as was evinced by the overwhelming applause frequently given to Mr. Brown, as the fatal strokes fell upon his adversary, from his giant intellect.

The defence of Mr. Henson was a mere evasion of the real points at issue, and an apparent effort to divert the minds of the unthinking, from the truth at stake, and after having occupied the time very much longer than Mr. Brown, without saying but little to the point, an adjournment was moved, which resulted pretty much in the silence of Mr. Henson. Before the meeting adjourned, however, John Scoble was called for, who gave us a long *egotical* harangue, about his twenty-five years of faithful labor for the colored people. He wished us to know that he thought it an honor for him to stoop to even consider *our cause* as colored people! Poor mortal! We judge he is not much better than Jesus, who did *not* forget *us.* He informed us, that he considered it our duty to consult his Lord-ship, even as to the propriety of our holding a public meeting to consult about *our own* interest, &c. yes, even in little common sense things, we must confer with him. He should have known that many of our brethren who have come from the land of bondage, are his masters in common sense; and that it is infinitely more befitting him to consult them, in such cases. He should not have forgotten either, that we knew that he *was* and *is paid*—yes, and well paid for his serwces in the Anti-Slavery cause. Ah! even more, that "*personal and family consideration*" brought him to Canada. He was hissed, while speaking, for his impudence and conceit!

He gave us to understand that he was the sole *proprietor*, in trust, of the Dawn property, and that he intended to do pretty much as he pleased, if the colored people would not consent to be governed by him, &c.

He was informed that we had but little need of such a *superhuman* creature as he is, or would make us believe he is, and that we preferred, as a laborer among us, a Man!—a being with a *soul* in him; and as to his doing as he pleased with the Dawn property, that the law of the country would have to determine that point.

His statement that the Rev. Hiram Wilson had made no report of his receipts and expenditure, as agent for Dawn, we know to be *untrue.* We differ somewhat with Mr. Wilson, but we will defend him in the right. He has been badly treated. He has done, and suffered much for our brethren, and it should not be forgotten. We believe him to be a Christian gentleman, if not free from error. We really wish that John Scoble could be compared with Mr. Wilson, in manifestation of love to God and man. We rejoice that God has spared Mr. Wilson to see what we have often told him, that a certain negro "would rule or ruin" the Dawn School.

SLAVERY AND LABOR.

Hear the world-renowned, and, justly too, Horace Greely, in his inimatable Lecture at New York and Boston.

"*The man who in New York or New England, most intelligently, devotedly, and efficiently, strives to elevate, recompense, and dignify Labor—he is, of all New Yorkers, of all New Englanders, the most effective foe to Southern Slavery.*" The same will be equally true of the *Canadians.* But what does the *big-hearted Horace* mean? He says: "You, my Lord Crœsus! who pays your tradesmen so justly and readily, do you, or do you not, quietly assume that they are socially your inferiors, merely *because* they are tradesmen? You, my Lady Maximum! would you fall into hysterics at the tidings that your daughter was engaged to some retailer or clerk—merely *because* of his business or position?" And, we add, ye *whites*, merely *because* of his *color?* You have the meaning.

In the same lecture of the *cosmopolite*, he adds a few words to "the Black of the Free States," which will apply with even *more* force to the *colored Canadians.* He remarks: "They, too, have a responsibility to shoulder, a work to perform, in aid of Universal Freedom—a work that taxes other muscles than those of the windpipe. It behooves them to hear and comprehend that the strongest argument in defence of Slavery was never uttered by any Calhoun, or McDuffie, Dew, or Tucker, by any broker D. D., or party hack whatever, but set forth in the person of this able-bodied negro, cowering, and shivering in a Northern alms-house, and that one skulking around to the back-door of some grand hotel for his daily basket of broken victuals. The argument for Universal Freedom lack nothing in the way of logic—never did lack anything in that quarter—while it suffers every day for want of sufficient demonstration that the African is competent to the formation of an industrious, virtuous, intelligent, civilized, thrifty, and progressive body politic. I do not say, that *no* evidence of this kind has been afforded; but simply, that very much more is needed, and would prove of essential service. If the colored population of Boston or New York would this day resolve—not to throw razors and blacking brushes at once, to the moles and the bats, but to wield them henceforth only as means of working out of the spheres of servitude and contempt, in which they have hitherto lived, not indeed into that of indolent luxury and pomp, but into one of independent labor and thrift, they would therein strike a more damaging blow at Slavery than has been dealt by all Ethiopean orators, convention, and mass meetings, since the day of Ham. And to this end, they need not expatriate themselves to Africa or to Hayti. [He don't say Canada.] Liberia is well in its way; but we need Liberias wherever there are blacks, and wherever the prejudice of caste or color remain unradicated. Talk not of poverty or inexperience, unfitness, or inefficiency—the boy must take to the water, before he knows that he can swim, or he will never learn. There is, probably, more wealth among the Blacks of this country to-day, than the Israelites took with them into the wilderness, on their way to Canaan—including all they borrowed of the Egyptians, and were in too great hurry to return. Let the Blacks of any Free State quietly concentrate their efforts and means, and buy up a township of its soil—let them begin with a school district, if unable to pay for a township—and let them settle that domain compactly, from their own ranks—starting manufactures and mechanic arts, as well as agriculture, and hiring the best procurable masters to guide them in the outset of their operations, so as to do every thing with the greatest economy, and in the highest perfection, if not at first with the utmost efficiency; and they will thus do more in one year of heroic, devoted toil for the overthrow of Slavery, than their whole race have effected in half a century. Not that their right to Liberty is not perfect, even though Freedom should prove a damage to most of them, as it does to many white men; but to overcome the resistance of pride, and selfishness, and indolence, we must be prepared to meet and vanquish illogical, as well as rational cavils. Give us one township inhabited wholly, or mainly by Blacks, yet eminently temperate, intelligent, thrifty, and progressive—equal to what a township mainly of Quakers now is—and, we will do more with the township for the destruction of Slavery, than can be done with all the speeches ever made, the books ever written. And there does not, at this hour, exist one invincible impediment, insurmountable by the Blacks themselves, to the creation of such a township."

Our esteemed friend, begs of us, not to regard him "one-sided, mechanical and narrow, because he states these truths." Well, we will not, for, we believe his soul is too big for that. We wish he had said "Colored People," instead of "Free Blacks." He meant well, no doubt, but our friends ought not to forget that we have been made a sensitive people, and that anything like reproach destroys confidence.

If so much can be done by our colored brethren of the United States, *there*, where they are deprived nearly of every right, and treated more like *brutes* than brothers, what might they *not* accomplish for themselves, their brethren "in bonds," and their race, were they to move to *Canada*, "where colored men are free," and enjoy *all the right, &c.*, that British born citizens do, when they become naturalized?

And, if our people, of the *hypocritical Republic*, can and might do so much for "Universal Freedom?" what may not, *we* do, for the same, of this *Monarchy of Freemen.* We have not made the above quotation and remarks, because we are *partial to Black* governments, communities, churches, or schools.

We have never considered it any particular *honor* to associate with *white people*, simply *because*, they are such. We are *brothers.* We hold, that *we can and ought to make our position physically, intellectually, and morally,* as well as, *politically, and socially, such,* that, our white brethren *would,* as naturally and readily seek *our* association, as, we would *theirs.* It seems *disgraceful* to us, to ask *more than equal rights* of any people, and thank God, *such we have here.*

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor,—You will please give insertion, in the columns of your valuable paper to the following Minutes of a Meeting held in this town on the evening of the 27th inst. in the Rev. H. H. Hawkins' Church, in relation to certain statements preferred against Mr. J. C. Brown, by Mr. Josiah Henson, at a previous meeting respecting the affairs of the Dawn Institute.

Mr. J. W. Hill was called to the Chair.

After prayer, by the Rev. Henry Garrett, Mr. J. C. Brown addressed the audience in a very pathetic manner, noticing certain charges in relation to his Trustee duties. He presented letters, one from Mr. Hiram Wilson, another from Mr. Joseph C. Lewis, and other written documents, evincing, very conclusively, his integrity as Trustee.

Mr. Josiah Henson failing to establish or authenticate his charges against Mr. Brown, the Rev. John Scoble was called upon to make a simple statement of the facts in relation to the Dawn affairs at the present time, which he did in a very fluent manner.

The Rev. Wm. P. Newman followed with a few explanatory remarks, dissenting from the preceding speaker.

Miss M. A. Shadd, also, dissenting from the Rev. Mr. Scoble, addressed the meeting for a few minutes, in a very lucid and appropriate manner.

After which, the following resolution was offered, and almost unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That whereas, Mr. Josiah Henson has failed to authenticate the validity of any of his charges against Mr. Brown, that this Meeting endorse the conduct of the triumphant defender of the Dawn property.

The meeting then adjourned, at the late hour of half past twelve o'clock.

J. W. Hill, *Chairman.*
H. C. Jackson, *Secretary.*
Chatham, Aug. 27th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor,—The facts below are well known to you, but as your distant readers may not know, I dot them down as they happened, for their information.

A large and highly interesting meeting was held on Monday evening last, the 27th inst., at the Rev. H. H. Hawkins' Church, to examine into statements preferred against Mr. J. C. Brown, by Mr. Josiah Henson, at a former meeting, and to investigate the affairs of the Dawn Institute. Mr. Brown, we are happy to say, swept away most effectually the cobweb suspicions aroused by the assertions of his opponents, and brought in his defence indisputable documentary proof. A lengthy reply from Mr. Henson, unfortunately elicited no new point, and failed to sustain satisfactorily his first attacks, although backed by the testimony of Peter B. Smith.

Mr. Scoble was also on the boards, and in his usual happy manner, told how many years he had been working for the colored people, and otherwise referred particularly to himself; spoke of Dawn, the Trusteeship vested in him, and his heirs and assigns forever, of the direlict colored people in Canada—the ingrates! who, instead of publishing their contemplated Convention on the Market-house, Court-house, Bridges, &c., as they did, should have taken the more public one of sending the Call to himself; of course, their claim to the Dawn was denied—it neither belonged to the colored people, himself, nor any one; but was only held in trust vested in his heirs and assigns, without owners, and could not have any. He enumerated all the Trustees who transferred it to him, yet he could not give it back, nor in fact make it over to any one else. Poor man! Like the slaveholders with slaves, it was a clear disadvantage to him; but he had not the power to get rid of it. He was Trustees, Secretary, Treasurer, Possessor and all! If the colored people attempted to hold their convention, he assured them they might become involved in the law; but when assured that legal formalities necessary were complied with, he told them that they might hold their meeting if they would behave properly. The forward children!

His remarks, which were lengthy, self-laudatory, disparaging to the colored people, and "assuming," terminated by a decided call of the house for the Rev. W. P. Newman, to give the other side of the question; when the gentleman abruptly left, after a failure to gag Mr. Newman, by calling for more questions, with a trail or train of soft shells, sons of color, composed of a superannuated old clothes agent, a barber that would not shave colored men in his day and generation, a faithful servant or two, and a good farmer with a bad memory.

A resolution was then passed, congratulating Mr. Brown on the successful vindication of his character; after which, the meeting adjourned.

During the meeting, quite a spirited passage at arms, took place between Mr. Cary, of Dawn, and Rev. H. J. Young. The former charging the people with bad manners towards Mr. Henson, for signifying their doubts of the force of his flimsy testimony, by rather mirthful demonstrations and their contempt for humbug, by some loud questions and answers; and the latter nobly vindicated them. Such scenes, though to be deprecated, will continue so long as parties beg for the colored people, and others get the benefit.

Man about Town.

Chatham, Aug. 29th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Friend Freeman:—Since I last wrote to you, I have changed my residence. I am no more a resident of Chatham, but have become a dweller in the lovely town of Shrewsbury (Round-Eau).

Shrewsbury is situated on the beautiful fishing ground, called the Round-Eau, which empties itself into Lake Erie, by which natural circumstance, it is made a splendid harbor for vessels; and in times of storms, when Lake Erie is very rough, vessels make in here for safety. Already, this season, some eight or ten vessels have loaded in this harbor, with lumber and staves, which is as yet the only article of merchandise that call them here.

In this Town Plot, it is said, there is some five or six hundred acres; and, from what I can learn, a Town has been in contemplation for some time, but as yet, it has not made much progress. A survey of the Town was made some five or eight years ago, laying out the entire plot in Town Lots, of half an acre each; the most of which, including the best and most valuable, have been bought up by the land jobbers of various parts of the country, and not by active settlers, which is one of the reasons why this Town has made so little progress. The jobbers are doing nothing with their lots, only waiting for them to advance in price, so as to obtain two or three prices for them.

In arranging the sales of these lots, in my weak judgment, appears to be a great oversight in Government, not to have fixed upon some settlement duties that would compel owners to improve their lots, which would supercede the execution of a threat made by the assessor of taxes, that he intended to double the taxes year by year, until owners of lots will be obliged to improve or sell, or he will sell for taxes to those who will improve them.

The number of houses in this town plot now, is only five; one frame dwelling house, covered with boards, but is intended before long to be covered with shingles; its owner is Mr. Thomas Bond; him and his family appear to be very sociable and kind, so far as my limited observation extends.

Mr. Bond wishes to sell his property, and I am very sorry for it, for he has every appearance of a friendly good neighbor, though I always wish every one to act according to the dictates of their own notions, so as to serve their own best interest.

The next house is Mr. Timothy Kelly's, containing one half acre of ground; the building is built of round log; there is also a log stable upon this property. Mr. Kelly is said to be the oldest inhabitant in the Town; his family takes care of the light-house, at the mouth of this harbor; but since the sale of the wharf (Lucan's wharf) by the Government, to a Yankee company, everything is going to rack, even the light-house has been abandoned, and no light kept, and without some repairs soon to the wharf, it will be down, for it is sinking as fast as time is passing.

The Tavern stand is a building built of round logs, it has passed the hands of several owners since its erection, and at present it is owned by Messrs. Blew & McKinney. It has all the necessary buildings and out buildings called for by the Tavern Law. After Messrs. Blew & McKinney had taken possession of the property, Mr. McKinney in his zeal to add one more dwelling to the catalogue of buildings, went to work to clean, and half demolish an old log stable to turn it into a dwelling, and after some three or four weeks pottering about it, left it in a half demolished state, which building now presents the most disagreeable appearance of any building on the Town plot. The Custom House is a very neat building, built of hewed logs, very neatly costructed, something similar to the dwelling of Mr. King's at Buxton; this, alas, is going to wreck for want of care and use. This building, I suppose is the property of the Government.

All the above mentioned buildings (except Blew's & McKinney's half demolished, and Mr. Killey's stables) are all on Bro k street, which is the main street leading to the Queen's Wharf.

On William street, is a log shanty, for such its owner calls it, Lorenza Lewis is his name; he says, he owns six lots; but this is best known to himself. Mr. Lewis is given to very intemperate habits, other than this, no doubt he would make a good citizen.

There was one more house on Brock St., Lot No. 2., owned by Mr. Addison Smith, burnt by some incendiary to prevent his moving to it, and also to intimidate colored people from settling in this section of the country, Shrewsbury in particular.

Mr. Smith is not intimidated, nor discouraged; he is prepairing to rebuild, and since they burned his house, he has bought another lot that joined him, which places him on the corner of the main street in the Town, (Brock St.) So the burning of his house instead of discouraging him, it has increased his efforts two-fold. So much for envy, "it always punishes itself."

Of the inhabitants, I must try and find time, after a while, to give you a slight description of them, and for fear you may have occasion to complain of my length, as you d'd before, I close, remaining

Yours, most respectfully,
H.

Improvement of Colored People.

At the recent semi-annual examination of the State Normal school in Salem, the following Hymn was sung, being the production of Miss C. L. Forten, a young colored pupil:—

In the earnest path of duty,
With high hopes and hearts sincere,
We to useful lives aspiring,
Daily meet to labor here.

No vain dreams of earthly glory,
Urge us onward to explore
Far extending realms of knowledge,
With their rich and varied store;

But, with hope of aiding others,
Gladly we perform our part;
Nor forget, the mind, while storing,
We must educate the heart,—

Teach it hatred of oppression,
Truest love of God and man;
Thus our high and holy calling
May accomplish His great plan.

Not the great and gifted only
He appoints to do his will,
But each one, however lowly,
Has a mission to fulfil.

Knowing this, toil we unwearied,
With true hearts and purpose high;—
We would win a wreath immortal,
Whose bright flowers ne'er fade and die.

Diplomas have just been awarded to a colored girl in the High School at Portsmouth, N. H., and also to a young colored lad at one of the Boston Public Schools, to which he) though the only colored among the white boys found) had secured access but a few months since.

This year's graduating class at Dartmouth College, contained one colored young man, (Edward Garrison Draper.) The Class procured lithographic portraits of each other, to exchange fraternally, and to give *color* to their consistency, Draper's was among them as a brother beloved.

A colored aspirant for classical knowledge has just obtained admittance to a literary Institution in Connecticut, after many years' refusal by the Faculty.

In the city of Boston there are gratifying tokens that prejudice against color is not invincible. One large business firm has now employed in their counting-room a colored book-keeper. There are colored clerks, also, in other stores. A colored Auctioneer has just been licensed by the city authorities. I recently met a colored boy in the street, who seemed much elated as he told me that a white machinist had agreed to take him as an apprentice.

There is a man in Boston, a young colored man, (William Simpson,) whose success as a crayon artist is eliciting praise from those best qualified to judge. Several portraits of well known individuals have been executed by him with remarkable fidelity and finish.

Lewis Hayden's new store on the corner of Cambridge and North Russell streets,—where, in addition to his usual Furnishing Stock, may be found jewelry, silver ware, &c.,—reflects credit upon himself and those with whom he is complexionally identified in this country.

Each fact above stated—and others could be given—is worth more than elaborate arguments in proof of the certain—even if slow—yielding of the public sentiment to the colored man's claims, and should stimulate him to a higher ambition than to be merely what may be considered well for a colored man; but rather refusing to be satisfied with less than perfection in his honest calling.

W. C. N.

From the Liberator.

Kansas Legislature.

True Idea of Yankee Freedom.

On the 10 inst., the Kansas House of Representatives considered the act to punish offences against slave property. The bill had previously been referred to a committee, and they reported a substitute, which, and being ordered *not* to be printed, was read thrice and passed—yeas, 24; nays none. Death is the penalty of almost every offence.

An act to punish offences against slave property.

Sec. 1. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes—shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any rebellion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherance thereof—shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing, or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slaves to rebel, conspire against or murder any citizen of Kansas, or shall import or aid in importing such documents, he shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry out of Kansas any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person shall assist in enticing, &c., (as above)—he shall suffer deaf , or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave * * and shall bring such slave to this territory, &c., * * he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner * * or shall aid any slave in escaping * * be shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or harbor any escaped slave from another State * * such persons shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from his master in this territory.

Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped * * or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave to escape from the officer—the person so offending shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years.

Sec. 10. If any marshall, sheriff or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist, in the aid or capture of any slave that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than $100, nor more than $500.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating within this territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c. calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this territory—he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years.

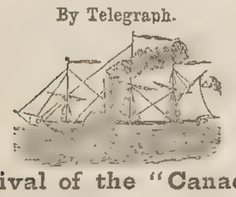
Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain, *that persons have not the right to hold slaves* in the territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate or cause to be introduced into the territory, written, printed or published, in this territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves * * shall sit as juror, on the trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of this act.

Act to be in force after Sept. 15, 1855.

From the Western Planet.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Canada."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS!

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS.

5,000 Russians Killed and 4,000 Prisoners.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived at an early hour this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday 18th.

The news is highly important.

The threatened bombardment was opened on the 4th, and continued uninterruptedly until the 11th. The losses of the Allies were trifling, while on the other side the destruction of property was immense.

In the Crimea, on the 10th inst., the Russians under Liprandi, attacked the lines of the Allies, on the Tschernaya. A desperate engagement of 3 hours duration ensued, when the Russians were repulsed with immense slaughter.

General Simpson has telegraphed to the British Government that the bombardment would be re-commenced on the 17th instant.

Queen Victoria was in France, paying her long contemplated visit to the Emperor.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Baltic.

The French Admiral telegraphs from on board the *Tourville*, under date August 11th.

The bombardment of Sweaborg has been attended with complete success. An immense conflagration had taken place, which continued nearly 45 hours. All the storehouses, magazines and arsenal are in ruins. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow. Our loss is insignificant in men; nothing in material. The crews are enthusiastic.

(Signed,) PENAUD.

Admiral Dundas's despatch is less highly colored, namely:—

Off Sweaborg, Aug. 11th.

Sweaborg was attacked by mortar and gun boats of the allied squadrons, on the morning of the 9th.

Firing ceased early this morning.

All principal buildings in Vargo, and many more in Stromtic, including those of dock yards and arsenal burned.

Few casualities have occurred. No loss in the allied fleet.

Russian despatches to St. Petersburg of 11th, say that the allied fleet opened a bombardment against Sweaborg, on the 9th, and continued it with energy until now.

Allied squadron went to Nargen on the 13th. No allied ships damaged seriously. British casualties—killed none; wounded 2. French loss equally trifling.

The Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt.

The Crimea.

The Russians attacked the Allied position on the Tchernaya, but were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. The Russian loss is estimated at 5,000 killed and about 4,000 prisoners were taken. Loss of the allies was small. Sardinians fought bravely. The Russians were in complete retreat on McKenzie's hill.

Sebastopol affairs unchanged.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to return to the Crimea, instead of Asia.

General Simpson telegraphs:—I have decided to open fire from our batteries at daybreak.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that Gortschakoff states he has orders to sink the Russian vessels at the Malakoff walls.

The latest despatch from Kars says that the city was surrounded, and the first parallel opened.

General Simpson of the same date gives details of a sortie on the Waranzoff road, which was unimportant.

Queen Victoria, escorted by ships of war, crossed to Boulogne on the 17th, and would remain in France six days.

The Duke of Somerset is dead.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Aug, 29.

	s	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl.	56	0	*a*	58	0
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	10	0	*a*	14	0
Corn—per bushel	8	0	*a*	8	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	0	*a*	8	0
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	4	*a*	3	6
Hay—per ton	56	0	*a*	60	0
Cordwood—per cord	13	0	*a*	14	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	32	0	*a*	36	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	40	0	*a*	45	0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	8	*a*	0	0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	10	*a*	0	8
Lard—per lb	1	0	*a*	0	9
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	*a*	1	6
Eggs—per dozen	1	0	*a*	1	0
Fowls—per pair	2	0	*a*	0	6
Potatoes—per bushel	4	0	*a*	6	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅜	1	1	....	21⅞
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23⅓
0	2	....	3⅓	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅛	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅓
0	4	....	6⅔	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅔
0	5	....	8⅓	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	11⅔	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	1	11	....	38⅓
0	8	....	13⅓	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14⅛	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅔	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18⅓	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅛	5	0	....	1 00

Married,

In this Town, by the Rev. H. H. Hawkins, on the 30th August, Mr. Thomas Miller, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Elizabeth Wade, of Chatham, C. W.

Died,

In Chatham Township, two miles north of Chatham, on the 24th of August, Mr. Carter Harris, late of Pennsylvania.

In this Town, on the 29th instant, Mrs. Jane Cummings, late of Teryhut, Indiana, and formerly of Cincinatti, Ohio; aged 43 years.

New Advertisements.

Groceries! Groceries!!

JACKSON & ATWOOD,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET.

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St Catharines, 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 8th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.

☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.

Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,

IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY

J. B. LOTT,

King Street East, Chatham.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE & Co.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr. H. Day's Boarding House, on *William Street, three Doors North of King Street, East Side*, solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, they are prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.

RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!

Charthy's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, rear of Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a sys ematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham, Aug. 22. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment o

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

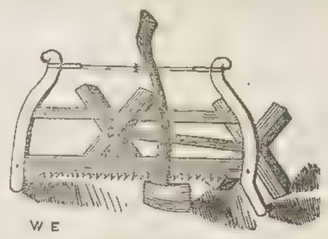
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58 Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition o new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0 0
Six Months	0	15 0
Three Months	0	8 0
One Month	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10 0
Six Months	1	2 6
Three Months	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

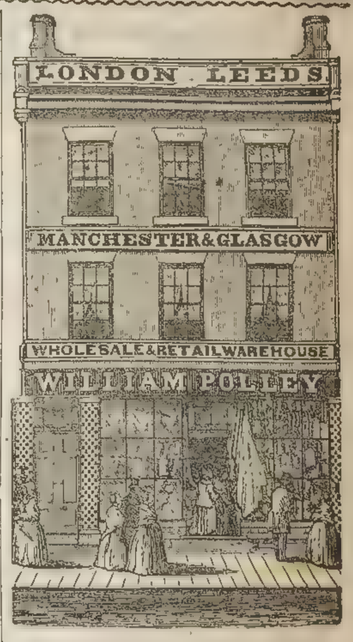
FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves;
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Bread Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Crumb Cloths,	Coatings,
Drills,	Towellings,	Worsteds,
Denims,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Ducks,	Table Cloths,	Linings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
		A M	A M.	P.M	P M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11.30	1 10	11 30
Thorald	- -	7 10	P M.	1 35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7 55	12 05	1 45	12 05
Jordan

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do, Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do, Borax, do; Brick, fire, do, Bunstone do.

Cabinets of Coins Medals, or Gems and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent, Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do, Boiler Plates, do, Railroad Bars, do, Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento Pepper and Aspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap twelve and a half per cent

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spices twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits of Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Stee. Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do, Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain and peas not bolted, grass in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, bisenit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or nails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz.

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals salt and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and bloom, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 19th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee. Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities, and while the work is in fact a popular treasure it stands seperately, as the results of philosophic investigation and finally, that while just care is ordered to the classic ages the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards Christian, rather than the soldier as the model of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2 1

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be errected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (78)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (71).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75)
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (37), 24 (162) 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62), 25 (37) 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [2.8], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each). 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each), 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7 8 [200 each]. 9 [321], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196] 22 [112], 23 [31]
East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.
1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do
West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.
1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. 2 [11], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [41], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each).
2nd " 7 [20], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29]
3rd " 31 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A Scene for Admiration and Reading Room.

WHERE are [illegible] PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with the [illegible] so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of [illegible] and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to [illegible] which can be seen in the Museum.

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Small [illegible] ings, or outlines of character may be [illegible] 6d.; children under 12, half price [illegible] 2 years of age.

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Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residence [illegible] part of this town.

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Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb, 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled.

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

A tale [illegible] But by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor —

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Marian, The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*. View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorial &c. &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

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☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as Attucks, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and latest prominent "black leaders" who [illegible] first spirit discovered in Columbus, that was [illegible] slavery—the pan ia—now Hay

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

Freeman

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. NUMBER 20.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of discussion on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 8th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
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Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-ly

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Poetry.

HOME.

Oh, what is so sweet as a winter's night,
When the household work is done.
And the family gathers, where love and light
Bid sadness and gloom begone.

'Round the two leaved stead, the dear ones sit;
Some chat, others read, others sew;
Or the click of the needle's steady knit,
Tells of many an added row.

Speak not of the mirth of the busy crowd,
In the halls of revelry found,
For their reckless joke, and laughter loud
Compare not with joys so sound.

Oh, give me the pious and happy home,
Where the bond that unites is Love,
Where the will of the Holy One is done,
And his blessing sought from above!

Dedicated to the Cause of Freedom.

Tune—"Troubadour."

Sadly the fugitive weeps in his cell,
Listen awhile to the sorrowful tale;
Let us, yes, let us, listen, ye brave!
Every fair, lady fair, weep for the slave.

Praying for liberty, dearer than life,
Torn from little ones, torn from his wife,
Fleeing from slavery near him, and save;
Christian men, christian men, help the poor slave.

Think of his agony, feel for his pain,
Should his hard master e'er hold him again;
Spirits of liberty, rise from your graves,
Make him free, make him free, rescue the slave.

Freely the slave's master goes where he will,
Freemen stand ready his wish to fulfil;
Helping the tyrant, honest or knave,
Thinking not, caring not, for the poor slave.

Boast not of liberty, liberty is dead,
See the slave master's whip over your head,
Stooping beneath it, you ask what he craves,
Christian men, christian men, catch me my slaves.

Freemen, arouse ye before 'tis too late,
Slavery is knocking at every gate;
Make good the promise your early days gave,
Christian men, christian men, rescue the slave.

Let us Try to be Happy.

O! try to be happy! it is not for long
We shall cheer on each other by counsel or song,
If we make the best use of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way,
Let us only in earnestness each do our best,
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest,
Still taking this truth in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy, is sure to succeed.

Miscellaneous.

Bargaining on Sunday.

A Scotish paper has the following account of the mode by which business may be transacted on Sunday, and no harm done:

Long before there was any word of disruption, and when the Church of Scotland was deemed by those who have since seceded from her communion as the glory of the whole earth, the following conversation ensued between his reverence, now in the Free Church, and one of the hearers in a rural parish on a Sunday forenoon, immediately after divine service:

"Weel, John, there's a fine day."

"It is that, sir," was the reply.

"That's a fine pony you have got, John."

"No cannier or better behaved creatur in the parish, savin yourself," replied Hodge.

"If it had not been Sunday," said the man of Scripture, "I would have enquired the price of it."

"Deed, sir," replied the owner of the beast, "if it hadna been Sunday, as ye say, I would have said aught pounds."

"Indeed," replied John, we will see about that to morrow."

"Very weel, sir. That's a bonny stack o'hay ye had i' the yard—I wouldna be na waur o' a buchle o' it; and it hadna been the day it is I would have speered the price o' it, too."

"I think the more of you for that, John, as it is just the way with myself, for had it not been this hallowed day, I would have said ninepence per stone. I might likewise have asked a number of questions—such as how the market went yesterday in Arbroath, and what are you asking for your Ayrshire bull calf and stirk."

"Deed, ay, sir, but as we cannot be talkin' that wheat raise a shillin', and aits fifteen pence the quarter, on sic a day as this, an' it would be just as ill sayin' that the bit cauffie's worth thirty shillins till anybody."

"Good day John."

"Guid day, sir," was then passed, and thus ended the above equivocal reverence for the Sabbath, although the conversation ended to the mutual worldly satisfaction of both parties.

Scenes at the Police Courts.

Since the Maine Law has been in force in New York city, every day the Police gather in a number of persons found intoxicated in the streets. As regular as the Court opens, the reporter of the *New York Tribune* is in attendance, to portray the living manners of the wet souls of that great city. The description of the dress and manner of the offenders has had quite a good effect upon some of the fast men, who glory in getting drunk but still hate to be made the laughingstock of half a million. We give a specimen of one of the reports:—*Picton Times.*

A Queer Fish.

During the proceedings of the morning a queer looking customer attracted the attention of the lookers on. He was a short, stubby man, about thirty years of age, with long brown soap-locks and florid face. He seemed quite impatient, and at short intervals would rise from his seat and then sit down again. He watched the judge closely, seemingly anxious to hear his own name called. After waiting for some time to be gratified in his wish, he addressed the Court. He said:—

"Why in thunderation, Squire, don't you give 'Mericans the fust chance, and not keep 'em waitin' till you've put all them darned Greeks asoak?"

The Court—What's your name, Sir?

Prisoner—Bill Sherman, and nothing shorter; you can bet your bowels on that, Squire.

The Court—Well, Mr. Sherman, your case will be reached in a few minutes. In the mean time keep cool.

Mr. Sherman—Squire, you might as well ask a man to keep cool when he was losin' at a game of old sledge in an air tight oven. After disposing of three or four hard cases the Judge called out the name of William Sherman.

Mr. Sherman stepped forward.

The officer who arrested him stated that he found him endeavouring to pull a canvass awning down from its place in Nassau-st.; on expostulating with him for his conduct, Mr. Sherman swore that it was a shirt which belonged in a birth. Because he had put a private mark on it the week previous; the mark, he said, was a cross where he had killed a bed-bug by hitting it with an anvil; believing Mr. Sherman to be mistaken he brought him in.

The Court—Mr. Sherman, what have you got to say?

Mr. Sherman—I'spect that the least said the better; the soger here who brung me in is a purty decent feller, considerin,' though Hank Spencer, who used to be captain of the Toe-nail Invincibles, has got a coat that takes the shine right out of his'n.

"Where are you from, Mr. Sherman?"

"I was born and raised in Port Bay, but have spent consider'ble time round Cayuga Lake."

"What state I mean?" "Well, Squire, in a state of starvation, or else I shouldn't gone a boatin' in the canal. Squire, was you ever at Port Bay?"

"No, I was not. In what country is it?"

"Well, Squire, I'm cust if you're very well posted. For the accommodation of the poperlation, Port Bay was put down next to Lake Ontario, in the north side of Wayne County, to keep the bullheads from dyin'. By thunder, Squire, you hain't never seen the world till you've see Port Bay; there's more Shermans there than you could shake a stick at in a week. The poperlation lets corn and potatoes grow wild, but the great agricultural product is bullheads. A young gal's education ain't finished till she can skin a live bullhead and fry it inside of three minutes. The poperlation never sees money except when there's a circus or show, and then the bullheads sell in the villages ready skinned at a shillin' a hundred. Water is considered an excellent thing for bullhead women; when the bullhead crop is harvested the poperlation goes to trappin' mush rats; the outlet of the bay is about four feet wide and six inches deep, and the poperlation quarrels like thunder sometimes about who has the best right to put their fykes in it; old Alvah Rood stuck to it once that if he could cut a canal from Port Bay to Crusoe Lake the population could find a market for bullheads in New York.

Where is Crusoe Lake, Mr. Sherman?

"Squire, I ain't a jogerphy teacher, but I dont care if I do enlighten you a little. You see, Squire, one corner of Wayne County was set aside and called Savannah. That corner happens to be a thunderin' big swamp except Crusoe Lake, which is all water. Well there is a numerous poperlation of swamp angels and musketeer's vegetables. Every family that hasn't got a cow keeps a barrel of rot-gut, and it's surprisin' how quick the babies learn to smell out the bung. They wean 'em when they're three months old, and they let 'em suck whisky and warm water. I lived between Port Bay and Crusoe Lake twenty-six years, and then cut stick for the Canal. I've been bowsman on a scow ever since, except in the winter, when scow's ain't allowed to run. Squire, what you goin' to do with me? I did get a little sprung, I work all day yesterday discharging freight from the scow, and I 'spose I must have took too much."

"Will you be careful to keep sober if I let you off this time?"

"Yes, sir'ee, Bob, horsefly—I will."

"Well, Sir, you may go; now be careful."

"Squire—bust my galluses, if you ain't a whole handful of trumps and ten spots—high, low, jack and the game; if you'll go down to the boat I'll treat you to the best the cabin affords, and I'll take care not to let you have enough to get you into such a scrape as I did—if you'll agree not to kiss the cook, for I've got a mortgage on that piece of calico myself."

"I'm afraid I shall not be able to accept your invitation."

"Well, I'll take the will for the deed, so good day."

Mr. Sherman vamoosed.

A Mother's Prayer.

A mother heard of the arrival of her sailor boy out side of the Cape, and was awaiting his return with the anxiety a mother alone can know. With faith strong in God, she prayed for his safety. News came that the vessel was lost.

The father, an unconverted man, who had preserved a sullen silence, now wept aloud. The mother observed, "He is in the hands of Him who doeth all things well," and again the subdued and softened spirit bowed commending her son and husband in an audible voice, to God.

In the morning, the little gate in front of the dwelling turned on its hinges, the door opened and their son, their lost, loved son, stood before them. The vessel had been driven into one of the harbours on the coast, and was safe.

The father rushed to meet him. His mother hanging on his neck, exclaimed,

"My child! how came you here?"

"Mother," said he, as the tears coursed down his sunburnt cheeks, "I knew you'd pray me home."

What a spectacle! a wild, reckless youth acknowledging the efficacy of prayer! It seems he was aware of his perilous situation, and that he labored with the thought, "My mother prays; Christian prayers are answered, and I may be saved." This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, and ready to give up in despair, gave him fresh strength and with renewed courage he labored [illegible] and was saved."

Home Politeness.

Why not be polite! How much does it cost to say, 'I thank you.' Why not practice it at home? Do you hear husband 'you [illegible] your dinner to-day?' How sweet it is to see some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment. If your husband—oh! it's a matter of course? No need of thanks.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely the golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, 'I thank you,' or 'you are very kind.' Doubly, yes, thrice sweet from the lips we love, when heart smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To hasten away to do your pleasure before your request is half spoken? Then, with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness. Give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

Again we say unto all—be polite.

How to be Happier.

Said a venerable farmer, some 80 years of age, to a relative who lately visited him: I have lived on this farm for over half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I now am. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost but one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago that if I wished to be any happier I must have more religion."

A Veteran Preacher.

Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland, Me., who is now within a few months of one hundred years of age, was in Boston last week, and led the devotional services at the Malboro Hotel, with much fitness and devotional spirit. He was on his way to revisit the scenes of his childhood, in Hebron, Connecticut, from whence he removed some eighty-eight years ago. "Father Sawyer" as he is called, is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1783, and has been in the ministy as pastor and missionary nearly seventy years.

Bathing.

One of the greatest preventions of disease, especially during the warm season, in connection with strict temperance in dietetics and open air exercise, is, a clean exterior, a frequent and judicious use of the bath.—Thousands have died prematurely, with cholera and other diseases, who might now have been alive, enjoying comfortable health, had they strictly observed the laws of their being.

☞ Teach a child there is harm in everything, however innocent, and so soon as it discovers the cheat it won't see sin in anything. That's the reason deacon's sons seldom turn out well, and preachers' daughters are married through a window. Innocence is the sweetest thing in the world, and there is more of it than folks generally imagine. If you want some to transplant, don't seek it in enclosures of cant—for it has only counterfeit ones—but go to the gardens of truth and sense. Coerced innocence is like an imprisoned lark—open the door and it's off forever. The bird that roams through the sky and the groves unrestrained, knows how to dodge the hawk and protect itself; but the caged one, the moment it leaves its bars and bolts behind, is pounced upon by the fowler or the vulture.

How to Prosper in Business.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled." Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid." Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove." Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." Good manners insure success. Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefooted." And, above all things, "*Nil desperandum*," for "Heaven helps those that help themselves." If you implicitly follow these precepts, nothing can hinder you from accumulating.—[Hunt's (New York) Merchants' Magazine.

Interesting Geographal Facts.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer suggests the following interesting facts, digested from the census returns, for the consideration of the readers of that paper:

A traveller who should set out at the Texan frontier, or any where else on the south-western side of the national domain, and journey towards the North and East, would meet on his road the following facts, one after another, in as regular succession as the steps of a ladder:

1. Farms regularly diminish in size and increase in numbers as we proceed from South to North and East.

2. The proportion of improved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily diminishes, irrespective of the density of population, as we proceed from South to North and East.

3. The cash value of farms, both in the aggregate and the price per acre, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception, as we proceed from South to North and East.

5. The productive industry of the people, both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

6. The density of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

7. The rate of increase of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

☞ The population of the globe is estimated at 900,000,000. It is also estimated that a number equal to the entire population of the globe, existing at any one time, passes away three times in every century. As the present population of the earth has increased from a single pair, created about sixty centuries ago, one-half of the present population might be taken as a fair estimate of the average number who have died during each of the one hundred and eighty periods, or thirds of centuries, during which the earth may have been inhabited; which would give 8,100,000,000 for the whole number who have lived on the earth.

The Loss of the Soul.

The loss of the soul duly realized, would make us anxious to save others, as well as ourselves. We are journeying with fellow-travellers to eternity. We should speak to them of the way and the end, and strive, by our prayers, our counsels, and our kind efforts, to turn their feet from the broad road to destruction, into the path of life and heaven.

The Blacks as a Race.

The New York *Times*, in an article on the Jamaica Emancipation, says:—'The records of the Alms-house last winter showed that the blacks could take care of themselves, while the soup-houses, station houses, and alms-houses, were besieged with indignent and helpless whites—American, German, Irish and Italian. Many individuals have amassed considerable wealth, and secured the respect of white neighbors, by their honesty and correctness of dealing. They aspire not unsuccessfully to the professions; there are respectable doctors of law, physic and divinity amongst them.'

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will bee just as capable of itself as this one. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more experience

Agricultural, &c.

To Destroy Canada Thistles.

Mr. J. L. McD., of Chemung, New York, gives directions to the *Rural New Yorker* to destroy Canada thistles. He says:—

"It is known to many farmers that ploughing will destroy Canada thistles, though there is some difference in the mode of operation. Most generally the ground is ploughed four or five times during the summer, which will nearly or quite exterminate them, but my treatment of these customers I think better still.

Five years ago I purchased a farm on which were a number of patches of Canada thistles. On one field of six acres they were from two to four feet high, and so thick that neither grass nor anything else could grow with them. About the first of June I harrowed down the thistles and ploughed them under, and the first week in July ploughed the field again and sowed buck-wheat; harvested a good crop and some thistles; thrashed the buckwheat on the lot, and burnt the straw and chaff. I treated this field in like manner for three years in succession, seeding down with clover and timothy the last year, and have completely eradicated the thistles. By sowing the buckwheat, the farmer will not only be remunerated for his labour, but there is no kind of crop so good as this to free land from daisies, and other noxious weeds. To subdue patches growing in corners of fences and along highways, mow them off in the old of the moon, (Dutch rule) in July and August. I have tried this rule and have exterminated many patches in this way.

How to Prevent the Turnip Fly.

A correspondent informs us that two ounces of sulphur, commonly called flower of brimstone, mixed with a pound of turnip seed, will effectually prevent the fly from destroying the crop. This preventive is extremely cheap, the cost not exceeding 2d. per acre. In mixing, employ a little rape oil, which will cause the sulphur to adhere to the seed; but care should be taken not to use too much oil, as that would prevent the seed from passing though the drill

How to Produce Large Fruit.

A correspondent of the Gardener's Gazette says, that by a very simple and easy process, fruits of all kinds may be raised one-third larger than is usually the case, and of greatly improved quality. The secret consists in supporting the fruits, so that they shall not be allowed to hang their whole weight upon the stalk, or to twist about in the wind. The Gazette states that when the fruit is allowed to hang naturally upon the stalk, the increasing weight strains the stem, or twig, and thus lessens the quantity of nutritious food flowing to the fruit. The fruit may be supported either by tying it to a branch with a piece of matting, or by enclosing it in a small net. Flowers, such as dahlias or peonies, may also be rendered much larger by the adoption of this system.

Canada in the Paris Exposition.

"Bertie," the Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, speaks in high terms of eulogium of the appearance made by Canada in the World's Exhibition at Paris. In his letter of August 1st, he says:—

The *annexe* has by far the most life about it, and by its skilful arrangement and classification, its practical character, its interesting objects ranging through the whole field of texaul, mineral and mechanical labor, is the most wonderful museum ever witnessed. Among all the countries whose productions attract attention in this building, none stand so prominent as Canada; and one is tempted to regret that the United States, should in a department so peculiarly its own as is that of Canada, be so completely in the shade. The Canadian Court occupies some 8,000 square feet of space, and is partly included between two sets of *virtues*, placed handsomely to the logitudinal axis of the *annexe*. By the admirable taste and ingenuity of the curator, Mr. Perry, a trophy—a sort of tower, reaching to the roof, composed of different sorts of wood—is erected, which completely fixes the visitor's eye. It lies within a winding staircase, which enables him not only to inspect each specimen minutely in detail, but to gratify his curiosity with a superb *coup d' œil* of the whole length of the *annexe*, more than a mile long. The wood consists of sixty-five varieties, twenty seven of which are of commercial value.

The display of cereals is good, with only this defect—that an exhibition of grain in the straw has been omitted; but the specimens are without a rival, if we except those exhibited in the English department. One exhibitor, Mr. Sheppard, we think, of Montreal, sends, also, one hundred varieties of garden and flower seeds. Since Professor Owen's remarks, in 1851, concerning certain facilities in the manufacture of isinglass, some most successful efforts have been made in Canada, judging by the specimens exhibited. Of the oils, there are seal, porpoise and cod, and other celebrated for their medicinal qualities.

Raw materials were expected, but Canada has taken France by surprise in some of her manufactures. Here are heavy edge tools superior to such as can be produced in Europe, and which I presume the United States alone could rival. France certainly has nothing to compare with them. Mr. Dale, of Galt, and Mr. R. Scott, of Montreal, seems to exhibit the best specimens in the way of tools. The carriages shown, which remind us of the American specimens, are models of that species of light construction. Prince Napoleon has already purchased one of the two exhibited, made by Mr. Leduc, of Montreal. The harness and saddles, although dear as, compared with those of Austria, are very good. The furniture, too in Black Walnut, is much admired for the brilliancy of polish the wood admits. Mr. George Perry, of Montreal, the constructor of the fire engine that gained the first prize at the Exhibition in London is again a competitor. In this [illegible] the competition is great, and the first [illegible] will not be won without a tussle.

There is also a model of [illegible] Victoria bridge in the tubes of [illegible] trains are to cross the St. Lawrence [illegible] treal, a distance of two miles; also [illegible] of the St. Lawrence canals. There [illegible] Indian curiosities, too, India rubber [illegible] and sewing machines, portable furnaces, &c., &c., great Lay Canada biscuits, pickles, bears hams, &c. The last day of Mr. Logan has furnished from the Province some capital specimens of minerals. This gentleman, who is official geologist as well as commissioner to Paris, has exerted himself unremittingly to set Canada off, to the best advantage, and assisted by Mr. Perry, has certainly been most successful. Complaints are made that the other paid commissioner is much more intent on his individual pursuits than the interests of his Province.

Provintcal and State Fairs.

The annual Agricultural shows will this year be held in the following order:—Canada west, at Cobourg, October 10, 11 and 12; Canada East, at Sherbrooke, September 12, 13 and 14; New York State Fair, at Albany, first week of October; Michigan, at Detroit, and Tennessee, at Nashville, same time; Georgia, at Atlanta, September 10 and 13; Vermont, at Rutland, September 12 13 and 14; New Hampshire and the Philadelphia Show, at the same time. Ohio fair, at Columbus, on the 18th September; New Jersey at Camden, September 19th. The fairs in Kentucky and Pennsylvania commence on the 25th September; Western Virginia, at Wheeling Island, September 26th; Connecticut, at Hartford, October, 9, 10, 11, and 12th; Illinois, at Chicago, same days. Alabama, at Montgomery, commences October 23; East Tennessee, London, same day; Maryland, Baltimore, in the last week of October; Virginia, at Richmond, October 30th 31st, 1st and 2nd November.—*Old Countryman.*

Awful Murder.

A most awful murder was committed in North Sterling, about nine miles West of Oswego, August 30th. A man named Fitzgerald, together with his wife, were found horribly cut to pieces and dead in bed this forenoon. A young son in the same room, not killed but since dead. A son named John is suspected, as he tells contradictory stories. He was recently arrested for stealing horses, and has threatened to kill his father, and yesterday had a quarrel with his mother. He was arrested to-day, and says the murder was committed by a negro. Another son in another part of the house heard nothing until the screaming of the boy; he then gave the alarm, and found all the doors locked on the inside, and found John in the room with the murdered persons, also blood on him. He slept on the floor in a room opening into the room where the murder was committed.

Manumission of Nine Slaves.

F. W. Harris, Esq., of Mississippi, appeared before Judge Parker yesterday morning, on behalf of Nathaniel Hoggatt, of Adams, county, Mississippi, and manumitted the following slaves:

Nelly, aged twenty-one years, her two children, aged one two years and the other four months; Mary, aged seventeen years; Anthony, aged twenty-four years; Absalom aged twenty-one years; William, aged twenty-six years; James, aged twenty two years; and Emily, aged sixteen years. They are all light mulattoes. They were the property of Wilfred Hoggat, who at his death gave them their freedom in his will, but from unforseen circumstances, the will was not carried into effect until his son Nathaniel arrived at legal age, when he came to this city with the slaves, and caused their liberation as has been stated above.—*Cin. Com. 8th inst.*

Sir C. P. Roney and the Postage.

If the following paragraph from a Liverpool paper may be relied on as correct, Sir C. P. Roney has not been labouring in vain. If he interfered in the affair merely for the purpose of making "a little political capital," as some Canadian papers alleged, it has been to the benefit of the whole of the British Colonies, and to that of Canada in particular:—

Our Colonial readers will rejoice to learn, by this day's mail for America, that for the reasons set forth by Mr Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, in Tuesday's debate, the newspaper colonial postal rights and privileges contended for by Sir Cusack Roney in his recent correspondence with the Secretary to the General Post Office, and so unwisely resisted by that functionary, have been conceded, or rather restored. To-day and henceforth the colonists will receive the journals of the mother country at the postage rates they have been accustomed to. Had it not been for the remonstrance with the Post Office, and the publicity which that remonstrance obtained, the colonists would have been most arbitrarily subjected to an impost, amounting to a virtual prohibition of English newspapers amongst them. They will know how to appreciate this timely and judicious defence made in their behalf, and the redress so promptly secured to them. The right man has certainly been in the right place on this occasion; but as certainly that man has not been Mr. Rowland Hill, nor has the place been St. Martin le-Grand.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Who is my Neighbor?

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless,
Whose aching heart or burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim;
Whom hunger sends from door to door:
Go thou, and succour him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem—
Widow and orphan helpless left:
Go thou, and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? Yonder toiling slave,
Fetter'd in thought and limb:
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave:
Go thou, and ransom him.

Whene'er thou meet'st a human form
Less favour'd than thine own,
Remember 'tis thy fellow worm,
Thy brother or thy son.

Senator Sumner to Passmore Williamson.

Lake Superior, on board the North Star,
Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—With astonishment and indignation I have learned the story of your imprisonment; and now, from this distant retreat, where I am for the moment, I make haste to send you my sympathy.

From beginning to end—from side to side, and in every aspect—this transaction can be regarded only as a clear, indubitable and utterly unmitigated outrage. The new-fang'ed doctrine, that a slave master can reclaim upon his alleged slave—of course with all the revolting incidents of slavery—into the Free States, is not more odious than it is preposterous. It is scouted by reason, and disowned by universal jurisprudence. You were right in disregarding it. In stepping forward to remind persons, claimed as slaves on this pretext, that all such claim is baseless, you did a good work. It was this knowledge that filled them with confidence to re-gain their God-given liberty. And for this it appears that you have been brought before a man, who, 'dressed in a little brief authority,' has cast you into prison. This outrage is rendered more outrageous by the way in which it was done.

It was perpetrated through the perversion of the great writ of *habeas corpus*. This writ of freedom and deliverance, which in England has often been styled the palladium of the Constitution—which is recognized as a distinctive feature of Constitutional Government—which finds no place in a despotism, and which is the very master-key appointed to unlock prison doors and let the oppressed go free—has been made in your case, by a hocus-pocus without precedent, the instrument of imprisonment and oppression.

Strange and disgraceful as all this is, it must be considered as the natural fruit of Slavery. Any person, whosoever he may be—whether simple citizens or magistrate—who undertakes to uphold this wrong, seems forthwith to lose his reason. He may be just, humane and decent in other things, but in the support of Slavery he becomes unjust, inhuman and indecent—often in obvious unconsciousness of his degradation. The blindness which makes him insensible to a wrong so transcendent, naturally makes him insensible to the lesser wrong by it which it is maintained. What is the writ *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, the privilege of debate, or your liberty or mine, in the estimation of a person who has already screwed himself to the pitch of injustice necessary for the vindication of an institution which separates parent and child—which stamps woman as a concubine—which shuts the gate of knowledge, and which snatches from the weak all the hard-earned fruit of incessant toil?

But there must be an end to these things; and as Shakespeare found a jewel in the toad's head, so do I find a cheering omen even in the injustice which has made you its victim. There is an old saying handed down from distant antiquity, that 'Whose the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad;' and I have often of late been impressed by its truth. The Slave Oligarchy is mad, and their overflowing madness runs through every agent and tool. In all that they do—especially in the Fugitive Slave bill and its cruel enforcement, the Nebraska bill and its felonious administration, and now in the imprisonment of an unoffending citizen—I rejoice to believe that there is unmistakable evidence of that madness which precedes a fall. Verily the day is at hand when returning justice will once more bear sway; then among the triumphs of Freedom, will be a reckoning with unjust judges.

Meanwhile accept my congratulations on the portion of responsibility and dignity which is yours. It is a privilege to suffer for truth; and I envy not the meanness of that soul which would hesitate to prefer your place within the stone walls of a prison to the cushioned bench of the magistrate by whose irrational and tyrannical edict you have been condemned.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard,
Very faithfully yours,
Charles Sumner.

Passmore Williamson, Esq., Moyamensing Prison, Phila.

From the Philadelphia sun.

MEETING AT NORRISTOWN.

A meeting of the friends of freedom, called to take into consideration the present aspects of the question of slavery, was held at Norristown on Saturday, September 1st.

Rev. James M. Wilson, of Philadelphia, was called to the Chair, and Robert Purves, James Mott, Sarah Pugh, of Philadelphia, Mr. Cheyney, of Norristown, Thomas Garret and Isaac S. Flint, of Delaware, and the Rev. A. T. Foss, of N. H., appointed Vice-Presidents. Clinton Gillingham and Abby Kimber were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the President.

The business committee, consisting of E. M. Davis, Dr. G. Thomas, R. Tomlinson, Sarah Pugh, Mahlon B. Linton, Samuel Aaron, Thomas Curtis, and Rebecca Plumly reported the following, among other resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:—

Resolved,—That simply to pronounce American slavery a moral evil, would be to use terms of but feeble significance, that the system would be inadequately characterized as a scheme of unmixed and immitigable villany, admitting of no palliation and susceptible of no apology, and that it is stopping short of the whole truth, to say that the system, in its entire growth, root and branch, bud, blossom and fruit, is evil—only evil, and that continually.

Resolved—That the conduct of Judge Kane in assuming powers not within the limit of his prerogative, in prostituting the writ of habens corpus to the uses of slavery, in hearing evidence and arguments upon a charge of perjury, and then stealthily sinking that charge that he might despoil the respondent of the right of trial by jury, and on the pretext of a contempt of court, commit him to an indefinite and arbitrary imprisonment, in ignorantly or mendaciously denying the existence of Pennsylvania law securing freedom to the slave voluntarily brought into the state by his master, and in questioning their validity, if in existence, has shown a despotic temper, rendering him totally unfit for the meanest judicial position, entitling him to the scorn and indignation of all friends of freedom, and rescuing his name from oblivion, that it may live an immortality of infamy.

Resolved,—That those who have believed that Jane Johnson was forcibly abducted, because they themselves are too ignoble to feel the impulses of that spirit which made her pant for freedom, must be convinced by her courageous appearance in open court, before her claimant and the jackalls in his train, to testify that she willingly and gladly accepted the boon so unexpectedly offered her: that Passmore Williamson, instead of wresting a slave from the possession of her master, was rescuing a kidnapped woman from the clutches of a man thief.

Resolved,—That in the conduct of Judge Kane, in the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson we see the base action of a willing instrument of a pro-slavery government—a government determined to sacrifice all the rights of the separate States, and all the rights of the individual citizen, just so far as they stand in the way of the paramount supremacy of the slave power and the slave law over the whole land.

Resolved—That from the decision of Judge Kane, contrary to the principles of the common law, contrary to every dictate of justice and humanity, in direct conflict with a statute of the United States and the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania, there is but one effect in appeal, and that we make, to the people themselves.

Resolved,—That we commend to our friends everywhere, to set themselves diligently to work to secure a petition to the ensuing Congress, which every man and woman of the State shall be asked to sign, that that body shall impeach John K. Kane for a high crime against the liberties of the people, and demand his removal from an office, the high duties of which he is incapable of appreciating, and whose power he has prostituted to the worst of tyrannies, and that a Committee of three from Philadelphia, be appointed to prepare such a petition, and have it circulated.

Resolved—That the pusillanimity or indifference exhibited by the press of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, among which the *Daily Sun* occupies an enviable, and the base *Pennsylvanian* a disgraceful and infamous prominence, gives evidence of a shocking insensibility to the claims of humanity, of an unpardonable blindness to the dangers threatening our liberties and of a servility to the behests of slavery, that should make every Philadelphian blush for the reputation of his city.

Resolved—That this Convention tenders to Passmore Williamson its strongest sympathy in the unjust persecution and arbitrary imprisonment to which he is now subjected by the despotic and illegal sentence of an unscrupulous Judge of a federal court; and at the same time that it avows its warm admiration and hearty approval of the firmness and dignity with which he has sustained and still sustains the noble position in which he stands, its members pledge him their devoted efforts individually and collectively, to regenerate that public opinion to which we must look in the last resort for that obedience to God which is the destruction to tyrants.

Resolved—That we assure James Martin, Isaac Curtis, Wm. Ballach, Isaiah Moore, and especially our esteemed friend and highly valued coadjutor, Wm. Still, of our sincere sympathy in the trial to which they are now subjected, and most heartily wish them a safe deliverance therefrom; and whatever may be the result, we are confident that the noble spirit of liberty and justice which prompted the gallant act, which is made a charge of guilt against them, will be in no degree daunted or disheartened, but that in any emergency they will be equally ready to throw themselves between any slaveholding miscreant and the victim whom he may attempt to reduce again to the terrible condition of an American slave.

In the morning session the Convention was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Foss, of New Hampshire. His objections to slavery were not to its incidents and concomitants, but to the system itself; not to its extension to free Territories and States, but its existence anywhere. He recognised no authority, political, social or religious, which would command him to enslave or re-inslave a fellow-creature.

Mr. Curtis, of Philadelphia, alluded to the effect which the system has upon the religion of the country, not merely altering the interpretations put upon the Bible, but virtually changing the text thereof. He showed a copy of the Bible prepared for the Southern market, illustrated by a copy of Ary Scheffer's beautiful and touching picture of Christ the Consoler. In the original the sick, the the mad, the halt and blind and deaf are in the presence of the Saviour, and are freed of their burdens. The slave lifts up his manacled hands and the chains drop off. Beneath are the words, "Come to me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In the copy made for Southern consumption, the slave is omitted. Thus are painting and Scripture garbled to pander to the peculiar institution.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan denounced slavery as a violation of every commandment of the decalogue, and thought there was no necessity of drawing a distinction between the Old and New Testament, in their teachings upon this subject. Man stealing is denounced in the strongest terms in the former. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is as destructive to slavery as the golden rule itself.

In the afternoon session, Mr. McKim reviewed in the most cogent and eloquent manner the conduct of Judge Kane, in the Williamson case. In the course of his speech he remarked that Jane Johnson was now in the audience, a statement which produced great sensation. The audience demanded her appearance upon the platform, when she came forward amid tremendous applause, and took her place quite overcome by the warmth of her reception. Mr. McKim asserted what has been so often proved, that Passmore Williamson never had custody of Mrs. Johnson. He said, moreover, that at no time was it in his power to compel her appearance in court, as she was in the hands of those who would never have consented to imperil her liberty by putting her within the power of Judge Kane and Marshall Wynkoop.

Mr. Purvis objected to the distinction which Mr. McKim had made between the man Kane and the Judge, and believed that any man that was so conscienceless in public relations, could not be reliable in private life. He would have the community put a mark upon him, as upon the first murderer, and make him a vagabond and an outcast upon the earth.

Speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gauss, Mr. Aaron, and others.

Runaway Slaves.

Yesterday a couple of negro men belonging to John Best, in Montgomery county, opposite Herman, were arrested near Venice, in Illinois, by a man named Randolph. According to their story, an Irishman gave them free passes for five dollars, and set them across the river at Hermann, in a skiff, from whence they came to this city on the Pacific Railroad. They got ferried across the river at this point in a skiff, by a couple of boys, to whom they gave twenty-five cents each. They were brought to this city and lodged in jail to await reclamation by their owner.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the Provincial Freeman are requested to meet at Chatham, on the 2nd Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.
M. A. Shadd,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Our brethren will please read the Appeal of the Committee of the Dawn Convention, given below. Nothing but prompt and liberal contributions from the people, backed by the most perfect union, and the most decisive action, will do for the emergency.

ADDRESS

To the Colored People of Canada.

Brethren and Sisters:

We, the undersigned members of a Committee appointed at the Convention of colored people, held at and near the Dawn Institute, C. W., on Wednesday, August 29th, 1855, to take ways and means to secure again to us (the colored people) possession of the Dawn Institution, in the manner and for the purpose designed by the original Donors and Managers, having deemed it necessary as a preliminary step, to secure a sum of money for the purpose of prosecuting the claim of the people through their Trustees, before the Tribunals of the country, feel impelled to send to you an Agent or Agents, as the case may require, to receive at your hands such sum or sums, whether large or small, as you may in your judgment be disposed to give into the general fund for that purpose. We therefore, commission Miss Mary A. Shadd, an Agent, to present to you a statement of the case, and to receive from you the means required. The duties of the mission will be attended to by her in the intervals arising from her business as an Agent for the *Provincial Freeman*.

This lady has our entire confidence in this mission, and as it is for the furtherance of your interests, we trust she may have yours; and, your Committee sincerely hope, that out of your abundance, you will give liberally, and so help to bring to a happy conclusion this very important movement for the restoration of our rights.

James C. Brown, *Chairman.*
Henry J. Young, *Secretary.*
Chatham, Aug. 29, 1855.

☞ An attempt is being made to get up another Meeting about the Dawn, and so nullify the people's gathering, held on the 29th of August. We shall see.

HUMBUG.

We cut the following from the *Planet* of this town, and right heartily do we agree in the main with the views expressed by that journal, respecting Mr. Garrett's plan for freeing the enslaved of the United States.

We condemn (and we believe the *colored people* generally do) every scheme of emancipation, which admits the right of *property in man*. Our firm conviction is, that any man or government that recognizes for a moment, such a principle, is an enemy to Universal Freedom. We hope our friends in this country, the United States, and also, Europe, (for, we learn our friend Garrett thinks of visiting the "old world," to lay his magnanimous humbug before them,) will not countenance friend Garrett in his efforts, but rather seek to convert the good brother from the error of his way.

The scheme is but the *Political Pony* of that arch enemy of the colored people, *Henry Clay*, and we assure our friend, if he expects to ride him *to*, and *through* Europe, that the *beast* must become lean and exhausted, and will fall and crush him, and to this end—friends, refuse him the needed provender.

Abolition of Slavery in the United States.

A meeting of colored persons was held on Monday last, in the City Hall at Detroit, at which a scheme was introduced by the Rev. H. Garrett, of London, C. W., and debated upon at considerable length, "showing how money can be raised to purchase the liberty of the slaves in the Southern States." Several resolutions were also passed in favor of the movement, calling upon the people to embrace the views put forth by the speaker of the evening. We subjoin them:

Resolved—That we highly approve and cheerfully concur in the views of our brother, Henry Garrett, of London, C. W., and bid him God speed in his great undertaking of convincing the American people that the money can be raised to purchase the liberty of the slaves in the United States.

Resolved—That we firmly believe, that if every man and woman would tax himself and herself one dollar per year, for the purpose of buying slaves and setting them at liberty, it would at least liberate the slaves in three States of the Union, every year.

Resolved—That we believe the general government has the same right to purchase the slaves in Virginia, Maryland and Alabama, as she has to purchase the slaves found among the Seminole Indians in the Florida war.

Resolved—That we sincerely believe in all candor, that if there was less rum drank and tobacco used in the country, and the people would live more economically in their domestic capacity, the money could soon be raised to buy every slave in the United States.

W. C. Munroe, Chairman,
J. Lightfoot, Secretary.

A pamphlet was recently issued at Richmond, Va., in which it is stated that 61,624 slaves have escaped from the different Southern States since 1815, each of whom were placed at an average value of $450, which makes in round numbers $27,730,800. This, all will say, is a large sum of money. It is nothing, however, to the amount which it is proposed to raise by the above scheme.

Mr. Garrett proposes to raise a sum sufficient to purchase the freedom of all the slaves in the Southern States. Now, those, by the last census, number upwards of 3,000,000. These Mr. Garrett proposes to buy; to raise the money by private subscription; and of course to pay the slaveholders the full price of their slaves. The thing is impossible. The 3,000,000 of slaves would be held at about $1,350,000,000. Look at that and tell us if it can be done. It is nearly as feasible as the attempt to bail the the Ocean dry. We admit that enough money can be raised to buy freedom for a few—and a few they will be that are bought by this means—but the attempt to *banish* slavery from the South in this way, is absurd. The second resolution says "that if every man and woman would tax himself and herself one dollar per year, three States could be liberated every twelve months." We do not doubt this. But will they? No. Everybody cannot be made to feel an interest in the cause that almost solely effects others not themselves. The third resolution is more to the point, and is right and just—is a strong argument. If the general government had power to purchase the slaves owned by the Seminoles, it has an equal right to purchase those held by Virginians and South Carolinians. No, Rev. Mr. Garrett, your scheme, though a generous one, is not capable of being carried out to the extent you propose. Time will convince you of this. *Voluntary* Subscriptions for this purpose, though it is one that most should command munificent donations, will never amount to enough to purchase the slaves in Kentucky alone. The "Underground Railway," each year, will bring away more than all the sums which you will ever purchase; and to carry out the design in a small way, we question if it will not increase slavery rather than diminish it. It will but meet one great end which the slaveholder wishes; it will make the market in which he disposes of his slaves better, and give him a great price, thereby enriching him, and enabling him to deal in the traffic more extensively. Other means will have to be adopted—the Government will be obliged to take the matter in hand before the abolishment of slavery takes place. Private contribution will do it never, never.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

S. J. Holley, Esq., of Oswego, is now forming a line of new vessels, to be called the "*Ebony line*" One of his new vessels has just made her appearance. She is called the *Gerrit Smith* And her will be out soon, which will be called the *Theodore Parker*. This will be followed by the *Henry Ward Beecher*. The *Fred. Douglass* and one or two others crafts, with equally appropriate titles, will be out next year.—*Boston Courier.*

The above is indicative of the deep hypocrisy and hard-hearted wickedness of the vessels owners among the *republican slaves* of the neighboring country.

An "*Ebony line*" of new vessels! Are such vessels for the especial accommodation of the *blacks?* If so—who don't see the hypocrisy? Yes, the basest hypocrisy? for any people holding the *national sentiments* of the United States, and then make *such distinction*, as would seem to be implied in the name "*Ebony line*," can but be hypocrites of the deepest dye.

We judge this "Ebony-line" is not the one that certain *men stealers*, of the United States, wished the general government to establish between their country and Africa, to enable them the better to gratify their infernal disposition, in murdering the free blacks, in shipping them to Liberia, and in robbing the enslaved of such rights, as the oppressed should die in defence of, for if it was then the names of the inimitable *Garret Smith, Parker, and Beecher*, much less that of Fred. Douglass, who the government *dreads* more than *all the armies*" of Europe, would not have been given to the vessels of the line, for they rather that such names should *rot*, than to be *perpetuated*.

But notwithstanding the significance of the names of these vessels, we will stake our reputation, that at least so much will be true in the arrangement of the "*Ebony-line*," that every Ebony passenger will not be able to obtain a state-room for himself, or family, until every *pale face* and *Indian* shall have been served; and that if the Ebony-folks are allowed to look at the inside of the cabins of such vessels, and behold at all the *dinner tables*, that they will *not* be allowed to enter such and take their meals, till the *white folk and Indians* are done, and will *grant* them, their scraps of broken meat and sucked bones. Mark, this will be as true of *Fred. Douglass, Dr. McCune Smith* and their Ebony superiors, as it will of the *humblest black*, in the United States. And it will be even so, should *all the whites and Indian passengers* be felons, in irons, and on their way from the County prison, to the State *Penitentiary*. Such being the conduct of the vessels' owners universally, in the United States,—who dare deny the truthfulness of our charge?—*that they are a base set of hypocrites!*

NEGRO CHURCHES.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* attacks the African churches as the source of nearly all the mischief concocted by the slaves, and states that in several instances lately, the escape of slaves has been traced directly to the agency of churches, and proposes to remedy the evil by breaking up the negro churches, and providing sufficient accommodations for the slaves in the white churches.

The foregoing is worthy of note, truly. It indicates the *nature* of the slaveholder's religion. It condemns the church that promotes *freedom*. We hesitate not in saying, that that is *no Christian Church* that does not diligently use all the means in its power, to secure the freedom of both *soul* and *body* of every son and daughter of Adam. If so much is true, it seems that "*the African churches*" are the *only Christian's churches of the South*, for they are condemned by the other, so-called, churches, for doing *that* very thing. They are helping slaves to escape. The *so-called* churches, proposes to destroy the true church of Christ, at the South! We predict the *doom* of the Southern country, when they shall have accomplished this heaven-daring iniquity. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad"—and may God do so, with such demons on earth! We have no objection to the *union* of white and black churches, or to the non-existence of *African* churches, as such; but *such an union*, as the Southern *Pirates* propose, may heaven forbid!

But the "slaves" are to be accommodated "in the white churches"—only but think of it—"*the white churches*"—can you conceive of such a thing among a set of monsters—much worse than *highway men?*

We would ask these southern hypocrites if they really intend to treat the *slaves* as human, much less, as *Christians*, brothers, and sisters, in *their* churches? Do you intend to allow them to sit beside you in the midst of the meeting house? or are they to be put into "*the negro pew*," behind the door, or to one side of the gallery? Are they to take the emblems of our Saviour's broken *Body and Shed Blood*, in common with you, or wait until *you* have been served, and then they receive your leavings? If so, do you think that Christ will accept of your deeds, as Christian acts? We beg you to ponder!

☞ The proceedings of the Dawn Convention will be given in our next.

☞ There continues to be a steady stream of Emigration from the States to this place—every train brings along new and acceptable passengers from the Underground R.R., full of hope and ready to work; and also freemen from the Northern and Western States, who have determined to cast their lot with us.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. James Stump, of Camden, C. W., had his house and much of his furniture burned on the 6th inst. The fire caught, we understand, from the stove pipe.

☞ The article from Jeffersonville, Ia., cannot be inserted until the *full* name of the writer is given.

Correspondence.

Commencing Early.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—You were pleased, in No. 18, of the *Freeman*, to allude to the castigation received by *our* paper, at the hands of the Kent *Advertiser*, and to assure your strange "friend," that as the party responsible for the offensive article in No. 17, I would answer for myself—that I should have done last week. It would have pleased me better, in view of my many duties, had your very able and telling rejoinder been thought all-sufficient by you, as I am sure the impartial readers of both sides must do; but as you have said otherwise, allow me to say, that without the least hope of making the *Advertiser* "tremble," the entire position assumed towards the *Freeman* by that paper, the charges made, &c., were without excuse, so far as the offensive article in the *Freeman* was concerned.

The fact is, there was so much truth in the remarks made in this paper, that the *Advertiser* has endeavoured in vain to contradict it, although dodging in and out, over the length of more than a column. Why did not the *Advertiser* publish what the *Louisville Courier, New York Tribune, and Freeman* said, if actuated by right principles in its reply. It could have been done, and in better order, with less waste of type, and more effect, than in its bungling, cart-before-horse-like fashion. But no, that would not have answered its purpose. The *Freeman* was coming to Chatham, and that was the time to shake the confidence of its Chatham friends. Suppose the *Advertiser* did say thus and so about the member for Kent, who does not know that it did not cost him much, seeing the *Advertiser* is patronized pretty well by colored people The whole tenor of the article against this paper was more like an effort to build itself up in the estimation of colored men, than to subserve the ends of truth and right. The *Advertiser* says:—

"We deny that we have in any way defended slave-holders, in the sense which this journal would have its readers believe. If this journal intends to convey the idea that we have ever favored the cursed system of slavery, in any way, we can only say that the charge is false, and incapable of proof."

So that it will be seen that it had no clear conception of what the *Freeman* did mean, and from the character of its attack, I doubt very much if its own meaning was plain to it. If the *Advertiser* had not the brains to get at the meaning of this paper, whose fault is that? One thing is certain, the colored people had good grounds for their movements, although they should have proceeded otherwise, and whether the *Advertiser* could or not, they understood the *Freeman*. The *Advertiser* says, "that the statement in the *Courier* was a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end, and if this journal got its information from Mr. Shawhan, he must have been aware that what he stated was false." It does not follow, that because Mr. Shawhan did not tell the *Advertiser* that he came to take his slaves back, that the statement made by the *Courier* on that point was not true, and if so certain that that was false, how could he be sure that what Shawhan told here was true? If Shawhan's young men did not express a desire in their letter to return to slavery nor otherwise that is a question of veracity between the slaveholder and the *Advertiser*, not the *Advertiser* and *Freeman*, as the *Courier* is authority. Again, the attempt to represent the *Freeman* as the friend of mob violence, by saying:—

"Our laws are sufficiently comprehensive to protect all men, no matter to what class or color they may belong, and we are sure that those whose duty it is to administer the laws in our town, are just as ready to protect the colored man's rights as they are any other class in the community. This being the case, we repeat what we stated before, that when just reason exists on the part of the colored inhabitants to suppose that any of their countrymen are in danger of being dragged away by the machinations of slave-holders, they must not take the law in their own hands, but seek protection from the proper authorities. This is sound doctrine, and we are happy to say, that it is a doctrine which is generally acquiesced in by the colored people, however obnoxious it may be to the *Freeman*."

is not borne out by any statement on this or any other matter that has emanated from it, as the article so provokingly true against the *Advertiser* proves, where the *Freeman* says:

"We are utterly opposed to mob law, believing that in this country, the proper way is the better, and hope that the colored people will yet see to it, to bring the strong arm of the law to bear upon every slaveholding miscreant who may intrude himself into the Canadas, for such purposes as Messrs. Shawhan and Payne have come. But in view of all the circumstances, we see less depravity in such demonstrations, as that made at Chatham, than in the eager defence for slaveholders, set up by professedly moral and Christian presses."

Now I would like to see any thing from the *Advertiser* more strongly opposed to mobs than that, notwithstanding the excuse for their movement at that time, which in view of the voluntary, of the *Advertiser* and *Colonist*, was justifiable, and however much the *Advertiser* may plead exposure of the member for Kent, it is the sort of aid and comfort most acceptable to slaveholders, whether Editors *mean it* or not. The *Advertiser* speaks of what is acquiesced in "by colored people," of what it has done for them; volunteers advice to this journal, as to the course it should pursue towards the "friends" of the colored people, seeing the great influence of said "friends," to damage the interests of these said colored people, provided they do not hear what they tell them, and ends by saying:

"It would be well for our cotemporary in future to see that in its zeal to advocate the interests of the colored population, that it adheres for the future, a little more closely to facts, and not attempt to give a false coloring to the language of its contemporaries; such a course would secure for it that degree of respect and attention from the intelligent portion of the community which at present it does not receive.

In reference to what the "colored people generally think of mobs, and what they do not, I may be allowed to know a little as well as the *Advertiser*, seeing my knowledge of them, relation to them, and acquaintance with them, are at least equal to his, whatever opinion he may hold to the contrary. It may not be so clear, though, that I would be as able to give advice without being asked for it. To do that, though little brains are needed, the requisites would be to be called a "white" friend; to have some assurance, a very lively interest in the pockets, and an inexhaustible fund of conceit; not being blessed with these accomplishments, although I would be backward in advising the *Advertiser* to give counsel when solicited, and meantime to attend to its own business, it is evident that such would be the better course for it.

We are told that it has called the member for Kent to account, for language towards colored people? Well, suppose it has, every respectable journal in the Province has done that,—what else should it have done, and what great credit should be attached to doing its duty? Any demagogue could have done as much.

It has said:—

"Had this been his intention when he came here, he must have been convinced on his arrival, that he could not by any means succeed, for we think it will not be maintained there is a man in Chatham or in Canada, in whose breast dwells a spark of British feeling that would not put forth every effort in his power to prevent a heartless slaveholder, (as we fear too many of them are,) from forcing a free man to return to a state of degradation and bondage, and we think a knowledge of this fact should have been sufficient to have convinced those who congregated at the B—— Hotel, on Sunday last, that there were no grounds for alarm on this matter."

It has said and done these two things, and in its estimation these are sufficient to entitle it to the position of a dictator to the *Freeman*.

The *Advertiser* is a Reformer, the Kent member is a Conservative: so it does what will likely strengthen its party, as the Conservatives of Kent, represented by their member, do not ask for the patronage of colored men, and as the Reformers do not refuse their support, we can get at the great regard for their interests at once.

Now, a few questions to this "friend" of ours, which of course he will not answer, seeing he has told some things he has done, in order to see if what he has done will in any way counterbalance what he has not, but should have done. When have you asked for equal school privileges, in your public schools, for the children of the respectable colored voters of Chatham, the people whom you seem to love so dearly, and how frequently have you urged that point? When did you allude to the black injustice done colored passengers on your Chatham boats, by the contrivance of the "Colored Cabin?" What measures have you opposed to the unequal division of the town into wards, by which the influence of colored voters would be weakened—eh? What have you had to say about the insults offered to the entire colored population of your town, by "Negro Serenaders," with their caricatures of the colored people, and which are so well known to your citizens, and so distasteful to the colored people? When has your influence been extended in favor of the section of Chatham, so much occupied by them, so as to increase their convenience on wet weather? Your readers have read plenty about side walks in other directions! Has your interest in them made you ask for a bridge or a plank for their accommodation? Have you seen them in their meetings, schools, societies, houses, or any where but the meetings held about election times, when their votes are wanted for your partizans? You know much about them, except what you see of them, shut out of your schools, off at arms length, socially and religiously, except when you ask them to take your paper, and when you get close to them to get the pay for it. Do something for them, besides trying to sow discord among them for your paper's interest, before you take the *Provincial Freeman* to task, and be able to understand it before you attempt to dictate to it. It has as large a share of respect and attention from the intelligent portion of the community, as any paper of its age going, and that owing entirely to its firm adherence to truth, and determination to maintain the right at all hazards, and knows what estimation to put upon your assertion to the contrary. The *Advertiser*, after the fashion, of "we, the little dog that caught the fox," though getting comparatively little of the chastisement justly deserved by it and the *Colonist*, has taken more than its share, and as it spoke for the pair, in this case, there is no reason to suppose it unwilling to share with that paper any honors slaveholders may be pleased to confer. The New Orleans *Picayune*, as has been seen by the last number of the *Freeman*, has been pleased to mark its approval of the *Colonist's* course towards the fugitives, and the *Advertiser* can safely be allowed to take the flattering favors upon itself, at least until it learns that the *Provincial Freeman* does not live by the grace of the *Kent Advertiser*, and other papers of Canada, that show their "friendship" for the colored people by pleasing the slaveholders, or scorning the fugitives.

M. A. Shadd.
Chatham, Sept. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor.—After a stay of eight months in the sunny South, the Egypt of America, I returned to the Queen City, last Saturday, and I am a subscriber to your wide-spread journal, and as I have in by-gone-days occasionally contributed to the same my little mite, thereby hoping to interest some of your many readers, I now, as a pledge of my fidelity to your great cause, beg leave to present to the public, through the columns of the *Freeman*, a few thoughts of the present excited feelings, as manifested here.

I very probably would have troubled you with my "Correspondence" ere this time, had I been in a convenient position, but as I was in a country where the sweet breezes of Liberty have never yet been wafted, and where to publicly advocate the cause of human rights, could only be attoned for by death or "extermination," not only to a colored man, but the whites are alike execrable, especially if the name or interest of Her Majesty is brought to bare; but after returning to the North, where every man has the freedom of speech, and the privilege of the press—where the colored people are not quite good enough to unite in Common Schools with the whites, but have *separate* schools established for their special benefit—where colored people are honest enough to have their oaths in the Courts of the sovereignty, but not capable of enjoying the elective franchise—and where the colored people can form themselves into Military Companies, and have *muskets* sent to them from the Government, to parade the streets with great bombast and pomp, in honor of the *Glorious Fourth!* and the anniversary of their organization—I feel free to speak.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in Cincinnatti, the "Attuck Blues," the first Colored Military Company ever organized in Cincinnatti, turned out in full dress parade, to celebrate the first anniversary of their organization. At 2 o'clock, p. m., the appointed time, they met in their armory, on Third Street; and at 4 o'clock, although the rain was falling in torrents, as if for some special purpose or design, the "Blues" opened wide their doors, and proceeded into the streets, with their "white pants" on, as had been previously ordered, thereby declaring that they were ready at any time to protect the American Flag, her Union, and her Slaves, as they are. They marched from their Hall, bearing the United States guns in their hands, and with the inscription, "U. S." upon their cartridge boxes, signifying—we love our country and laws, regardless of her three million of slaves—our own bone and sinew—regardless, too, I say, of the condition of the many thousands in the so-called free State, who cannot even take passage upon a steamboat leaving a port of any slave State, without upon the authority of some responsible white man—his presence generally being indispensable. I witnessed this fact, personally, a few days since, on attempting to leave Lousville, Ky., for this City; but in meting out justice and judgment to both sides of the subject, I must say that the opposition the colored people meet with in travelling, upon the thoroughfares of this country, is not altogether confined to the slave States. I am very well aware, both Indiana and Illinois are participators in the miserable and fiendish practice of obstructing the passage of colored persons through them, respectively; such I know to be the fact. An instance of that nature is now fresh upon my memory; I regret to relate it, but for the sake of justice, I cannot forbear. I am not disposed to give the name of a gentlemen who was the subject of the recent outrageous opposition presented by a Conductor, on one of the trains leaving Jeffersonville, Ind., and connecting directly with the O. & M. R. R., for Cincinnatti, to which I have just referred, in consequence of my limited space; but, if called

for, I will not hesitate to give every particular, to substantiate the fact, at any future day. Think of these wrongs, as foul and dark as midnight workings, O ye "Attuck Blues!"

But, dear readers, do not be influenced by my theories and general course of remarks, that the Colored Military system is not appreciated and admired here, for the contrary was fully evinced yesterday; the procession and general proceedings were well attended, by numerous spectators, ladies as well as gentlemen; but by the way, permit me to inform you that I was an eye-witness of many a beautiful young lady, who appeared at the armory, before the line of march was taken, and while the watery torrents were not yet stayed, who were attired in the most gaudy and delicate *bib-and-tucker* of the day; and, while thus adorned, to beautify and give zest to the cause, were forced to seek shelter under door awnings, strange gentlemen's umbrellas, and in the vestibules of restaurants, &c.; and there were many others, who, finding it necessary, bent their way, soldier-like, through the rain.

Excuse the length of my letter, as I have been absent so long.

W. W. TATE.

Cincinnatti, Sept. 4, 1855.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Twenty-three Persons Killed--Many Wounded.

A telegraphic despatch to this office, published in the *Commercial*, yesterday, reported an accident on the New Jersey railroad, with some loss of life. The despatch, however, contained few particulars, and only mentioned that a train had been despatched from Camden, with surgeons to the scene of the disaster. Fuller reports, received after we went to press, prove the calamity to have been much greater than would be supposed from the tenor of the first despatch. Indeed in respect to its fatal results, the catastrophe approaches in magnitude the sadly remembered slaughter of Norwalk, although the cause of it appears to have been purely accidental, no blame attaching to the railroad employees beyond the fact that the signal rope connecting the cars is reported to have been out of order. It does not seem probable, however, that had the contrary been the case, the fearful disaster could have been avoided. The train to which this frightful calamity occurred left Philadelphia for New York, yesterday morning, at the usual time, 20 minutes past 10 o'clock. The accident occurred between one and two miles this side of Burlington. At this place a curve where the up and down trains usually meet, and the rule of the road is that in case either train is behind time, the one in time shall wait ten minutes and then proceed cautiously, the one behind time switching off and backing into a side track when they come in sight of each other. This rule appears to have been duly observed, and when the train from N. Y. came in sight, the engineer of the Philadelphia train immediately reversed his engine so as to go into the turn off, and give the road to the New York train, his own being beyond time. Unfortunately at this moment a gentleman named Heincken, said to be a physician, who, in a two horse carriage containing four ladies, was waiting to cross the track, drove upon it. Being in the rear of the train, the engineer did not see the obstruction, and the hindmost passenger car came in collission with the carriage, by which the horses were immediately killed, and the carriage was broken into fragments, although the driver and the ladies appear to have escaped almost unhurt. It is reported that the conductor saw the impending danger, and attempted to give the signal to the engineer, but the signal rope was out of order. He then endeavored to pass through the cars to communicate personally with the engineer, but the collision occurred before he reached him. The concussion threw the hindmost car off the track, down an embankment eight or ten feet high. The train must have been backing at considerable speed, for the next two cars were thrown upon the first, and a fourth car was thrown over and beyond the three. The baggage car, tender, and engine, remained up the top of the embankment and were considerably injured. The cars that were thrown down the embankment was broken into fragments. The scene, as may well be imagined, now became distressing in the extreme. So soon as those who were unhurt recovered from the shock, they nobly set to work to relieve the sufferers and extract from the ruins of the cars the dead and wounded. The shrieks of the latter are represented to have been truly appalling. So far as yet can be ascertained, the number of killed is twenty-three, and forty or fifty are reported wounded. Of the twenty-three killed, eleven are said to be residents of Philadelphia. The list of wounded does not nearly come up to the number reported. It is confessedly incomplete, but we still hope the number reported is exaggerated. —*N. Y. Spectator, Aug.* 30.

The Telegraph of Aug. 31st, from Burlington, states that the number killed by the Railroad accident is now ascertained to be only twenty. The two bodies not recognised yesterday, prove to be those of Mr. Humphrey, of Illinois, and Hugh Jarvis, of Newark. The wounded are mending rapidly.

A quarterly meeting of the Meth. Church North, was broken up, a few days since, in Platte County, Mo., by a mob of Atchison and Stringfellow ruffians, led by a Dr. Walker. The Rev. Mr. Morris was seized while preaching, amid shouts of 'shoot him,' 'hang him.' He was finaly released on a promise to leave the place. The other preachers escaped during the disturbance. The mob brought tar, feathers and hemp with them, Platte County will have a very select society after Atchinson and Stringfellow get it thoroughly sifted of all opposing elements.

If we are correctly informed, this same Dr. Walker headed the mob against Park and Patterson.—*Kansas Herald of Freedom*

Emancipation of Slaves by a Free Colored Woman.

Mrs. Mary Meacham, a free woman of color, yesterday appeared at the County Court, and acknowledged a deed of emancipation to Elizabeth Lucas, a light colored mulatto, about thirty years old, and her children, Samuel and Allison. Sam is about five years old; Allison is an infant.—*St. Louis Democrat, 23rd ult.*

Died,

In New Bedford, August 10, Mrs. Mary F. Cuffee, widow of the late Paul Cuffee, aged 61 years.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silurian, Silurian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier Dandroad, Persha Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Figured Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE & Co.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr. H. Day's Boot and Shoe Store, on *William Street three Doors North of King Street, East Side*, solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, they are prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

JACKSON & ATWOOD,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET near the DEPOT, CHATHAM C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally, and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having no only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the Blue Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL is this NINTH day of March, 1855 DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Persons having the Establishment are requested to call and settle their claims against the same, which are left in the hands of J. B. Lott.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855 1y

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST CATHARINES

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, 22. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class, also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham, Aug. 22. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes—I can just go to T. W. WILSON'S Boot Establishment, rear of Smith's Grocery, and you'll get a pair that you must speak well of."

"What do you say in regard to the quality of the work?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker, many are the days that I've drawn the awl."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East, any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go!"

"I'm ready. Are you a cash man?"

"I am—for he who pays cash clips the discount off at and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage, being able to execute all orders with which he may be favored, and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb 3, 1855 15-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C W

N B—Liveries at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii 2i

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

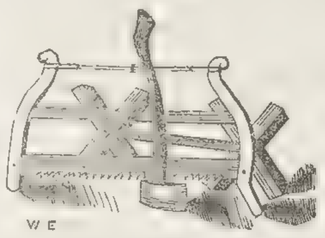
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail,

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 70, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

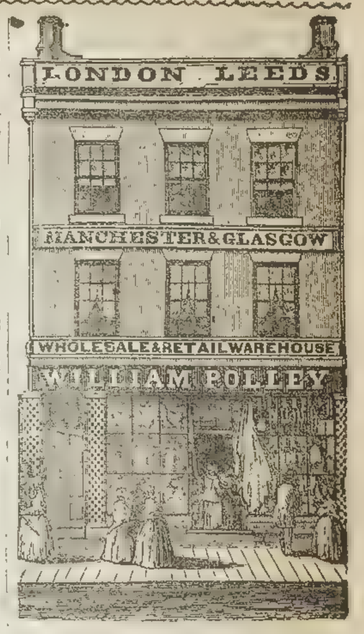
FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Cambrooms,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
		A M	A M.	P.M.	P.M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11.30	1.10	11.30
Thorald	- - -	7 40	P M	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- - -	7 55	12 05	1.45	12 00
Jordan	- - -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- - -	8 45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- - -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- - -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	- -	A M 8 15	- -	1 25	3 05 1.30
Dundas	- - -	9 0	- -	- -	3 25
Flamboro'	- - -	9 25	- -	- -	3 35
Fair child's Creek	-	10 00	- -	- -	4 05
GALT depart		9 15	- -	- -	3 15
GALT arrive		11 10	- -	- -	5 40
Paris	- - -	10 25	- -	2.15	4 30 3.00
Princeton	- - -	10 55	- -	- -	4 55
Woodstock	- - -	11 30	- -	3 30	5 30 3.55
Beachville	- - -	11.50	- -	- -	5.15
Ingersoll	- - -	P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6 00 4.15
Dorchester	- - -	12 36	- -	- -	6 20
LONDON arrive		12 50	- -	1 25	6.40 4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A M 0 20	4 35	6 55	5.00
Lobo	- - -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- - -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- - -	11 35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- - -	P M. 12 05			
Wardsville	- - -	12 25	6 00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- - -	1.15			
Chatham	- - -	2 00	6.50	9.35	7 25
Windsor, arrive	- - -	4 15	8 30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
	A M		A M.		P.M.	P.M.
WINDSOR depart	1 00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7 00
Chatham	5 10	- -	11.10	- -	1 35	8.40
Thamesville	-	- -	P.M	- -	5 15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5 50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 00	
Lobo	7 15	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
LONDON depart	8 20	- -	2.25	P M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8 40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9 00	- -	3.00	5.55	- -	11.50
Beachville	9 15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30	- -	3.25	6

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent, Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent, Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, moss, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent, Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Boules per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran is shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1851.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz —

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Bread-stuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 20th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obed. servant.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 13th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the Southern Apostacy."

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF "PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD," "PARLEY'S FAMILY LIBRARY," "PARLEY'S TALES," &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where*, and *the time when* an event happened. In the present work therefore the geography of each country whose history is cited, is given; and to aid the reader, *seventy splendid maps* have been added. Careful attention also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that at every page and every chapter the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their due place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the late revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, chosen with a view to illustrate and embellish the text. Presenting views of monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the implements and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of History, and Universal Gazetteer, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1851.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds a similar, but brief history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly valuable. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although, as Dean Swift says of "the ancients and the moderns," in some people will find many a dozen volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than the one under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives us many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855 19ti-2 i

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms.

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten Equal Annual Instalments, with interest on the first instalment from date of patent, upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; but more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY

4th Con.	Lots 30 to 32 inclusive,		57
5th	Lots 30 to 32 inclusive,		57
6th	Lots 30 to 32 inclusive,		57
7th	Lots 30 to 32 inclusive,		57
8th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th	" 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th	" 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th	" 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
15th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
16th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78).
18th	" 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and terms of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (51), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (131), 22 (217), 23 [illegible] 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 21 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each).
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187)
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [132] 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [11], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13] 9 [21] 10 [29]
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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CHARTS

Will be kept constantly on hand and for sale, at the Rooms containing the whole System of Phrenology and Physiognomy, at one dollar each, showing the two extremes of one to two [illegible], in a scale of 20 [illegible] Temperament [illegible] upon receiving the [illegible] tion, in any [illegible] direction, including rules for [illegible] Price of Charts, [illegible] shillings, currency, including examination and Ordinary Printed Charts, - - 0 2 6
Each written description, - - 0 5 0
Each written description - - 0 10 0
Large and most useful description [illegible] giving a complete directory [illegible], in detail, in every department of your natural life this [illegible] admit of one [illegible] 1 0 0
These descriptions will be written in clear and [illegible] style, practical.

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Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that [illegible] family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Our [illegible] defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1851.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS CAREY, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR

(whose name is withheld)

for whose productions, we design [illegible] following:

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By Mrs. [illegible] of "One Year a Wife," &c.

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By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

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AND

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OR

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PROSPECTUS.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz —To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the people, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, and their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been [illegible] and acquitted themselves honorably [illegible] Africa, "the first martyr of the Revolution," to Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distingu

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VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855. { NUMBER 21.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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BOTANIC MEDICINES.
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CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
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J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 8th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
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References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 1

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WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Poetry.

From the British Friend.

The Cry of the American Slave.

There's promise of freedom
For me and for mine;
I hear the glad tidings,
I see the light shine;
But it shineth afar yet,
The hill-tops are bright,
While the vale where the slave lies
Is gloomy as night;
And the voice of deliverance
Sounds faint, where the cries
And the groans of the scourged
And the fettered arise.

Press on my white brothers!
The tyrants are strong,
Ye have giants to cope with—
Oppression and Wrong:
Be brave, my white brothers!
Your work is of love;
All good men pray for you,
And God is above,
And the poor slave he crieth
Unto ye for aid—
O, be not discouraged!
O, be not afraid!

From the cotton plantation,
The rice-swamp, the mill,
The cane field, the workshop,
The cry cometh still:—
O! save us, and shield us,
We groan and we faint;
No words can our sorrows,
Our miseries paint:
Our souls are our masters',
They sport with our lives,
They torture and scourge us
With whips and with gyves.

We see scowling faces
On every hand;
We bear on our persons
The marks of the brand;
We're fed, and we're cared for,
Like horses and hogs;
We're cut and we're shot at,
And hunted with dogs;
Like goods we are bartered,
And given and sold,
And the rights of our race
There are none to uphold:—

Save ye, noble workers
In Freedom's great cause;
Save ye, loud proclaimers
Of God's righteous laws,
Who call us your brothers,
Though black be our skin,
And own we have hearts
These dark bosoms within—
Like feelings, emotions,
And passions, with those
Who spurn us, and scorn us,
And scoff at our woes.

O! press on, and hasten
The good coming time,
When the hue of the skin
Shall no more be a crime;
When a man, though a Negro,
May fearless give birth
To his thoughts, and his hopes,
With the proudest on earth;
When no master shall own him,
Nor tear him apart
From the wife of his bosom,
The child of his heart.

I *know* the time's coming,
I'm *sure* 't will be here,
For the voice of a prophet
Hath sung in mine ear—
"Make ready the way
For the advent of Him,
In whose presence the splendors
Of earth shall grow dim;
All pride shall be humbled,
Oppression shall cease,
And men, like true brethren,
Shall sojourn in peace."

I see the faint glimmer
Of light;—shall these eyes
Behold the bright sun
In its glory arise?
Shall these hands grasp the freedom
For which I and mine,
In the depths of our misery,
Languish and pine?
Life waneth apace—
I am feeble and cold—
O, hasten to snatch me
From Slavery's hold!

H. G. A.

Miscellaneous.

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following little story is by Miss F. Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:—

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a lovely youth, with a great love for studies, but without the means of pursuing them. He was poor, and without connexions. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humour and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young man became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, was walking slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upland, living in the city, and the lady with her was the Governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked upon with admiration by the students. As the young men stood gazing at her, as she passed on, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed:—

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked intently on that pure angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration, "Well, I think I could have it."

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?" &c.

"Not at all," he answered, "but I think that she would kiss me now, if I asked her."

"What in this place, before all our eyes?"

"In this place, before your eyes."

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars," exclaimed one of the party.

"And I!" "and I!" cried three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so probable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar ideas for believing he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time) immediately walked off to the young lady, and said—"(mie froleen) my fortune is in your hands." She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related, simply and truly, what had just passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and, when he ceased to speak, she said blushingly, but with great sweetness—"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request," and she kissed him publicly in the open square.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar in the University. Three years were now passed since the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, and as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure while time lasts, among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden even at the present day, and whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with his wealth of goodness and love.

Democratic Tendencies of Science.

At the recent meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Education, Prof. Olmstead read a paper upon the Democratic Tendencies of Science. He showed that Science tends to promote political equality, to do away with distinctions of class, and bring the country up to the same level of intelligence as the city. Inventions, he said, had elevated the masses in three ways—1. By improvements in the means of locomotion. 2. By the diffusion of intelligence through the medium of newspapers. 3. By the multiplication of conveniences and elegancies of life. Before the invention of locomotives there had existed a great difference between the rich and the poor in their modes of travelling. The rich man rolled along in his carriage, while his poor neighbour jogged along on horseback or on foot. The rich merchant travelled in the public stages, which were too expensive for the poor tradesman, who was compelled to trust to some humbler conveyance. There was, therefore, little intercourse in those times between the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the uneducated, while travelling. The inhabitants of the country were called by their city cousins countryfied, and ridiculed for their ignorance of the world. It had been his fortune to be country bred, and he well remembered the first visit he paid to town, riding on a rough nag and followed by a troop of boys, shouting "Country! country!" What a contrast does the present day present to this state of things. If one enters the saloon of a steamboat he finds men of all classes and occupations—merchants and farmers, lawyers and mechanics, teachers and statesmen—all mingled together, and not distinguishable by any peculiarity of dress. The [illegible] which formerly prevailed [illegible] away with. In Connecticut he knew no other distinctions [illegible] those of the vicious and virtuous, the wise and idle. In the land of steady, the scholar finds himself by the side of the mechanic and the farmer—they come to conversation, and each discovers that he knows something which the other does not; the scholar finds that the mechanic and farmer are not ignorant, and the latter finds that the scholar is not proud. He had been lecturing lately in different parts of Connecticut, and had been astonished to find such a rapid increase in elegance and luxury. One might find in the villages of Connecticut houses equal in convenience and elegance to the most comfortable houses in this city. The diffusion of newspapers had tended greatly to the education of the people. In old times the mail travelled slowly, and papers were a long time reaching their destination. They were expensive too, and the country people often formed joint-stock concern, and shared the subscription to a single paper among several. Steamboats had first facilitated the spread of news, railroads aided in the work, and the telegraph had completed it. Now the most distant quarters of the land are informed of the arrival of a steamer, of a fall in the price of stocks, or the fighting of a battle, as soon as the inhabitants of the city. Again, Science has rendered the conveniences and luxuries of life accessible to all. We dress a great deal better than our fathers, and live in much finer houses, and yet we do not work so hard. Scientific institutions tend to elevate the masses by educating them. In Europe such establishments are aristocratic, but they are not so in this country.

A Jealous Wife.

An anecdote is told of a wife who was very jealous of her husband, who was a worthy member of the Masons. One evening a bundle came to the house for him, and labelled "Private." Of course this was sufficient for female curiosity, and therefore she indulged in an inspection. Horror of horrors! Blankets, baby's linen, and bird's eye, &c., greeted her astonished eyesight, and dreams of "two families" floated through her brain. The husband soon came in, and after tea, when his wife discovered in his eye the treachery of conduct as she supposed, he took the bundle and walked out—but not alone, for his jealous wife was on his track. The faithless husband little imagined that she who considered herself so foully wronged was hovering after him. He stopped at the house of a friend, who also joined him—carrying a small bundle. The wife became doubly excited, for the prospect of having a companion in misery, did not impress her with the idea of a diminution of her grief, but only an addition to it. She followed closely and soon they halted in front of a small tenement, which they entered. Here she paused to hold a council of war. What tactics to follow she was in doubt, but resolving to storm the citidel, she knocked, and instantly brushing by a little child, in a second stood before the astonished husband, the embodiment of injured innocence. Her feelings were about to express themselves, when the scene before her caused her to reflect. A poor woman on a sick bed, a babe not old enough for christening, a child in a crib, and two little girls in bed met her eye. She read the story at a glance, and returned home under the escort of her lord and friend, who assured her that she had discovered the great secret of the masonry. She never arrived at a false conclusion from appearances again.

NEGRO WIT.

The writer of the following vouches for its truthfulness, he being the party known as Mr. L. The other parties are a speculator in negroes, of a brown complexion, whom we shall call "Moore," a mulatto slave named Sam, who could read his Bible and was a member of the church, and an absentee named Enoch Manuel, who was a notorious rogue.

In one of our Southern cities, not a thousand miles off, while Mr. L. was standing on the sidewalk, conversing with Sam, Mr. Moore came up, and, pointing to Sam, said—

Moore.—Mr. L. don't you want to see Enoch Manuel's picture?

Sam.—Dare now, mass Moore, don't compare me to Enoch; kase Enoch's a rogue, and I'se honest.

Moore.—Well, but the complexion.

Sam.—Dare now, mass More, you ought not said dat, kase dare's not much difrunce 'twixt you and me dare (drawing his finger across his own forehead).

L.—Moore, you'd better drop that boy.

Moore.—No, he's just the boy I like; if I had him about New Orleans I could get a high price for him. (Then turning to Sam, continued): Boy, are you a slave or free?

Sam.—I'm bofe, sir.

Moore.—How do you make that out?

Sam.—De Scripture say, "If you be called bein' free, you Christ's servant; if you be called bein' a servant, you Christ's free man.

L.—Moore, I told you to drop that boy.

Moore.—Look here, boy, I should like to see your master; where can I find him?

Sam.—Mass Moore, do you raly want to find my master?

Moore.—I do.

Sam.—Well, Mass More, do you go into de wilderness—you pull off your hat, you get down 'pon your knees, and' seek him wid all your heart—you'll find him!

Moore walked off, and we gave Sam a fip and came away.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

[Sam was probably meditating a journey to Canada, and anxious to be thought a contented slave, in order to avert suspicion.]

Flying Machine.

The Paris Academy of Science has lately been investigating the flying machine invented by Don Diego de Salamanca. The machine consists in a case two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist, buckled behind. The two iron rods, fastened to the case support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion; the mechanism is worked by means of a handle, which sets at work two large wings, ten feet long, made up of very thin caoutchoc, covered with feathers, and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical, perpendicular, or horozontal flying. The number of turns given to the handle determines the height to which it may go. The handle has to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance, and the operation of turning lasts one minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the feet of a swan when it swims.—*Old Countryman.*

Served Him Right.

A friend relates to us, that being the other day in the office of one of the most extensive printing concerns at the capital, an American dealer in Ink came in and exhibited samples of the article, and as the price and terms proposed seemed reasonable, and he had a persuasive tongue, an agreement for some £400 worth was on the eve of being made. At this juncture, an allusion to the war brought out the American very powerfully against the Allies, and especially against England. He expressed very strong hopes of the defeat of the besiegers, and of the readiness of Uncle Sam, if circumstances favoured, to make a foray into Canada, after which, his patriotic eloquence being expanded, he returned to the all-but completed arrangement for the ink. By this time the feelings of the intended purchaser had undergone quite a change, and he very briefly informed Johnathan that he would not take the ink. The explosion of a bomb-shell could hardly have been less desired, but all attempts to change the resolution of the loyal printer were useless.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Essentials to Productive Farms.

The following fifteen essentials to productive farming are from the pen of the *American Farmer*, which is, we believe the oldest agricultural paper in the United States:

1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil, by the free use of the harrow, drag, or roller.

3. An application of lime, marl, or ashes, where calcarious matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbanding of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, a systematic protection of such substances from loss by evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands under culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious as drouth to their healthful growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plow, cultivator, and hoe, with all row cultured crops, so as to keep down, at all times, the growth of grass and weeds, those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding at the proper time, with good seed, and an equal attention as to time, with regard to the period of working crops.

8. Attention to the construction and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredations of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence, on the part of the master, over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm, and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor-saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor, as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employed.

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds, for the horses and stock, all necessary outbuildings, for the accomodation of the hands, and protection of the tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses to form a part of the rotation of crops, and these to be at the proper period plowed in, to form pabulum for succeeding crops.

13. The clover field to be either plastered or ashed, each succeeding spring—one bushel of the former, and six of the latter per acre.

14. To keep no more stock than can be well kept, but to be sure to keep as many as the farm can keep in good condition, as it is wise policy to feed as much as possible of the crops grown on the farm, and thus return to it that which has been abstracted from it.

15. To provide a good orchard and garden—the one to be filled with choice fruits of all kinds—the other with vegetables of different sorts, early and late, so that the table may, at all times, be well and seasonably supplied, and the supplies contribute to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

"A Filibustering Descent on Canada, under the garb of Religion."

Under this caption, the Berlin *Telegraph* of Friday last has an article which gives an *expose* of underhand means which are being employed by Brother Johnathan, under the "garb of religion" to disseminate republican principles and sentiments in Canada, sooner that all other means of effecting annexation have failed. It appears that the American Sunday School Union have recently sent a number of young men to this Province, for the alleged purpose of "organizing a system of Union Sunday Schools in Canada." These young men are busy at present, especially in the western Counties, circulating Union Sunday School publications, which are found tinged with republican sentiments, and notwithstanding the professed piety and benevolence of their design, which are full of political doctrines highly prejudicial to British rule and British institutions. We are sorry to learn that the above named Association, which has heretofore accomplished so much good in the United States, should thus be made subservient to such a purpose. We quote from our contemporary:—

Let us examine their books. Here is "the Primer." Now, what does it teach? A "correct knowledge of the various institutions of *our* country." What country? The "United States," of course! Let us read further. *Our* country is divided into 33 states, each of which has," &c. What country? The United States, of course! Let us read further on in the hope of finding something adapted to the Canadian "idea." We have now got to the end. Vain hope! Canada, in the estimation of these pious book-venders is apparently unworthy of being noticed in the same volume which details so minutely the "benefits" and "the blessings" of the "free and enlightened Government of the United States. Presumptious Canuck, to look for the like—expect the like—or hope for the like! Let us turn over to some other of their books. "All kings are tyrants," "our forefathers were persecuted by the Britishers," "remember Plymouth rock," "the people should be their own rulers," &c. Now the cloven foot is showing itself! Now, the smile gleaming on that young "missionary's" countenance can be intercepted! His object is a political one—a seditious one—a national one. He is not of Kinney's expedition! No! he carries no revolver with him! That would look suspicious! He carries the Bible in his hand. For the present it is the weak minded he wishes to gain over to his opinions! The sight of a revolver he knows would "spoil the fun," frighten his prey, and endanger his own safety!

Is it reasonable—is it desirable—is it necessary—*is it right*, that books containing such sentiments (tinged as they undoubtedly are by republicanism of the worst form) should be placed in the hands of our children, to teach them the first principles of common education? Are such sentiments, put into the mouths of the youth of Canada, calculated to inspire them with a hight-oned spirit of patriotism? Are such books calculated to impart to them a knowledge of the Political institutions of our own country? Are such books in a religious point of view well suited for Sunday School teachings? "But we think we hear some defender of these young men say, "these books tell the children of the sin of drunkenness—of lying—of deceiving—of cheating—of going to the theatre—of keeping bad company—of swearing—and in fact everything again which children should be warned." But what of slavery? Our friend looks blank. There is nothing in these books against the sin of slavery! Not a word. It does not exist in the catalogue, surely! Has Brother Johnathan then emancipated his chattels? It cannot be. He would have made too loud a boast of it.

Canadian Frankness.

The following frank admission, that there is more freedom and liberty to be enjoyed in Canada, than under the stars and stripes, across the lakes, is valuable,—not because any one here doubts the fact, but because Brother Johnathan has so very seldom candor to confess what must be patent even to himself. The Oswego *Times* of Monday says:—"There was one insignificant lecture in the address made by Mayor Magill, of Hamilton, at Doolittle Hall, on Friday, in response to a sentiment complimentary to the cities of Hamilton and Toronto, to which no reference was made in our notice of Saturday. After alluding to the Anglo-Saxon race, as leading the march of civilization, of freedom over this great Continent and the World—to our identity of origin—our common language, literature, history, principles and interest, the Mayor justly claimed for his own country the largest liberty. He said no such thing as slavery was known there, of any human being, of whatever nation, kindred or tongue. No matter whether born under an Indian or African sun, or by what oppression his rights may have been cloven down the moment the slave trod upon the soil of Canada, his chains fell from his limbs, and he stood forth in the dignity of a Freeman. This splendid sentiment, more remarkable for its truth and just application than for its originality, drew not a solitary responce from American lips. The very countenances of the citizens of Oswego betrayed the keen sensitiveness with which they felt the dark stain that attaches to our country and institutions."—*Mail.*

The Revenue of Great Britain.

The increase of the Revenue exhibit of Great Britain, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, when compared with the preceding years (1853-4) is nearly fifteen per cent—the marked increase being under the head of property tax, of which rates have been augmented.

Moral Reform Sisters.

Sisters in the [illegible] of truth and virtue, [illegible] trust of speak at your meetings, instead of bunkers, or those who apologise for the accursed system of slavery? Why not be consistent—what greater hindrance to the final triumph of your worthy enterprise than the system of American slavery; the blot and stench and curse of our nation and the world?

The fountain head, the hot bed, the great reservoir, of lewdness and fornication lies at the South. And the very men whom you invite to your platforms, are the upholders of this brothel house, by inviting to their pulpits and the communion table, the guilty abettors of this dark sin, do you, how dare you do thus? Brother Green, of the Sandwich Islands, reproved you gently, persuasively, earnestly, to desist from this conservative, popularity seeking course. He saw the growing inconsistency with weeping eye: and rebuked his sisters. He saw the evil—we saw it with tearful eye. "Oh, he's a D. D." Well, suppose he is an angel from heaven, and preach a false gospel, what then? "Let him be accursed"? certainly. Christ says so. Sisters, we speak this in love; in love to you, to the cause you advocate.—"Come out from among them"—"have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness."

We rejoice to see "The Friend of Virtue," stand firm as a rock. "Consistency" is a jewel!"

Great Mass Meeting of Republicans.

Pursuant to notice, the Republicans of Chester county convened in the Court House of West Chester, on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of concentrating the citizens of the country, irrespective of existing organizations under the title of the Republican Party. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting:

President—Hon. A. R. McIlvaine.

Vice Presidents—Joseph H. Eason, John W. Davis, Dr. Mercer, John Parker, Thos. S. Cox, and John M. Kolton.

Secretaries—Wm. Whitehead and Thos. S. Taylor.

William Butler moved for a Committee of ten, which was amended to fifteen, to report resolutions expressing the views of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed Wm. Butler, Esq., Wm. Darlington, Esq., U. V. Pennypacker, Esq., Robert Parke, Enoch Harlan, Thomas K. Ball, E. J. Dickey, Benj. J. Pennock, Ezra Gray, Benj. Hollman, Edward P. Needles, James H. Strawbridge, Charles Bishop, Townsend Walters and Wm. Windle, who retired to the Grand Jury Room.

While the Committee on resolutions were absent, Hon. Francis James, by request, addressed the meeting.

Dr. Bartholomew Fussel then made some brief remarks.

R. D. Chalfant, of Ohio, formerly of Chester county, by invitation, also made some remarks.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following resolutions.

Whereas, Slavery is the worst form of despotism; and in the infancy of the government, when the people were rejoicing in their liberation from the tyranny of Great Britain, and felt and appreciated the inestimable value of the great principles of rational freedom, all united in abhoring it. Its existence in the country was deplored—it was regarded as a great social and political evil, to be gotten rid of at the earliest practicable opportunity. That it should be extended or perpetuated, none expected and none hoped.

And, whereas, the Constitution of the United States was ordained "to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty." Slavery was not one of its objects, is totally inconsistent with all its doctrines, and with it the government rightfully has no connection or sympathy whatever.

And, whereas, while we recognize the right of the Southern States to regulate their own internal affairs, without interference from us, it is our right to demand that slavery shall be confined to its present limits, that all connexion with, and responsibility for it on the part of the government shall cease—and that all territory over which the government has control shall be free.

And, whereas, the slave power has manifested a resolute determination to extend its dominion throughout the country—to crush out the spirit as well as the forms of liberty among us—has seduced Federal Judges, and made them supple instruments for its base purposes; has controlled the Federal Executive, and made him subservient to its wicked designs. Compacts, entered into under circumstances the most solemn, have been disregarded and broken up—an extended territory dedicated by the Missouri Compromise to freedom, has, in violation of plighted faith, and disregard of all honor, been thrown open to the traders in human flesh, who are now occupying it by force of arms, with a view to adding other slave States to the Union, and giving to the slave power, a complete and perpetual ascendancy over freedom in the nation. The issue of freedom or slavery—slavery, not in the South, but in the North—not where it now exists, but elsewhere—has been forced upon us by the South, therefore

Resolved, That sacrificing on the altar of our beloved country, all former party predilections, and differences of opinion on minor questions, we here pledge ourselves to one another to meet shoulder to shoulder, the aggressive spirit of the slave power—to unite, as men loving liberty, and having a common interest, in an unyielding, uncompromising and unceasing opposition to the extension of slavery.

Resolved, That the repose of the country, and the stability of the Union, require that the government shall be relieved of all connection with and accountability for slavery.

Resolved, That in attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and in all that makes up true patriotism, we yield precedence to none of our fellow-citizens of any quarter of the country, but we demand that the Constitution shall be preserved in its purity and spirit, that it shall be construed by the landmarks set by the fathers of the country, and that the Union shall be one of sovereign States in which the North shall not occupy the degrading position of vassalage.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an outrage upon the free States—was a violation of plighted faith, and has destroyed the confidence heretofore existing between the free and the slave States.

Resolved, That no state erected from the [illegible] that compromise, should ever, under any circumstances, be admitted into the Union as a slave State.

Resolved, That the conduct of the President of the United States, in permitting a band of lawless ruffians to take forcible possession of the territory of Kansas, subjugate her peaceable inhabitants, and control her elections—in removing her Governor in obedience to the demands of the mob, exhibit him as the weak and willing instrument of the slave power—has justly degraded him in the estimation of honorable men, and entailed lasting disgrace upon the nation.

Resolved That the conduct of Governor Reeder in Kansas—the fearless and manly stand made by him against lawlessness and outrage—his persevering efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot box, and to protect the rights of the resident citizen, entitle him to our warmest regard—they reflect honor upon him and upon his native State.

Resolved, That the conduct of Judge Kane in the Wheeler slave case—his effort to prostitute the great writ of *habeas corpus*—designed solely to protect liberty—to the base purpose of enslaving a free woman and her children, and his imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, a native of this country, for a pretended contempt of Court, against the plainest principles of ordinary justice, should awaken the people to a sense of their danger.

And Whereas, in the infancy of this government the dangers of foreign influence were seen and felt, and "the Father of his Country," in his farewell address, affectionately called the attention of the people to this important subject.

And Whereas, experience has served to make these dangers more manifest, and to awaken the attention of the people more fully to them.

And Whereas, the most dangerous foreign influence exerted upon this country is through the ballots of men reared abroad, under governments radically different from our own, whose residence among us has been too short to rid them of early prejudices and the errors of education, and to enable them to understand and appreciate our institutions:—

And Whereas, reason as well as history, attest the fact that the love of country depends mainly upon birth and early association, and that the institutions of a country find their surest and safest lodgment in the hearts of its native citizens, therefore

Resolved, That while we regard the emigration to this country, of the peaceable industrious foreigner with favor, and welcome with warm hearts the oppressed of every land, we deem a change in the naturalization law such as will extend the probative period of the alien, to be required by the best interests as well of the adopted as of the native citizens.

Resolved, That Church and State ought to be separate in fact as well as in theory. And while we accord to all religious denominations freedom of conscience, and the right to worship in such manner as they may deem proper, yet the practice of voting under the influence of ecclesiastical leadership, exercised in foreign countries, we regard as incompatible with true republicanism, and at war with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the early republican simplicity of the Government should be restored, that it should be kept free from the dead ceremonies and senseless forms of foreign countries; and that it should be represented every where by men who fully understand and appreciate its institutions.

Resolved, That in this country there should be the freest toleration of opinion, both in religion and politics—that all citizens, whether native or adopted, have a common interest, and that efforts to excite bad feeling between them, by appeals to prejudices and passions, deserve the severest censure, and are worthy only of the scheming demagogue.

Resolved, That the laborer of this country should be protected in his industry, and that the people should be educated by a liberal system of public schools.

Resolved, That the sale of the public works of Pennsylvania should be effected as speedily as possible, upon terms as favorable to the State as can be obtained.

Resolved, That Intemperance is an evil, a fit subject for legislative action, and any constitutional legislation, tending to its extinction, should receive the hearty concurrence of all good citizens.

Resolved, That we cannot and will not be controlled by a party, which in subserviency to slavery is in advance of the South, and which panders to the worst passions and prejudices of the foreign population to obtain political power.

Resolved, That all citizens friendly to this movement be requested to meet at the usual places of holding township elections on the 8th day of September next, in their respective townships and boroughs, and elect two delegates to represent them in a country convention to be held in West Chester on the 11th day of September next, to nominate a ticket to be supported by the Republican citizens of the county, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the party just organized be called the Republican Party.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year.

Wm. Butler, Eber D. Haines, Thomas W. Parker, J. B. Wood, Sharpless Worrall, Richard L. Downing, Edwin James, Stephen Meredith, M. D.; Benjamin Hallman, John Cornog, Wm. Windle, Enoch Harlan, Isaac Speer, Robert Parke, Joseph Jefferis.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the county.

On motion adjourned.—*Westchester (Pa.) Independent.*

Slave Conspiracy in Mississippi.

The Marion (Miss.) *Republican* gives an account of the discovery of a negro conspiracy at Garlandsville, Jasper county. It says:—

'A trustworthy negro, after having received pledges of secrecy, revealed the existence of the conspiracy to an overseer, and requested him to repair to a certain place, in the midst of a dark, unfrequented swamp, and see for himself. The overseer did not go, but the next morning he took with him some friends, and went to the spot designated by the faithful negro. There they saw every indication of a large crowd having been assembled; horses had been tied up, fires kindled, and, from appearances, they calculated that upwards of one hundred negroes had there assembled on the preceding night. They left the spot, and the neighborhood was quickly alarmed. Several negroes were taken up, and among them the leader. The greatest excitement was prevailing in the country; a council was held, and it was determined that the negroes should be hung immediately; ropes were procured, and the sentence of the council was about to be executed, when the crowd relented fearing lest the innocent should perish with the guilty.

'The negroes were then severely whipped, and they confessed that the conspiracy extended throughout a large section of the country, that there existed several other organizations, which they called "schools," in the neighborhood, and that their object was to organize in sufficient force, and march, increasing their force as they went, to a free State. No arms or ammunition of any kind could be discovered; but the negroes confessed that they were to meet at Garlandsville, next Saturday night, to make a start. When asked why they selected that place as a rendesvouz, they could give no reason, and the presumption is that they intended to sack the place and murder the inhabitants. Two white men, they say, have been among them, but their names were not known to the negroes, nor was any thing developed which could identify them. Arms and ammunition are probably concealed somewhere, as such a scheme would never have been attempted without them.'

The Wheeler Slave Case.

The case of William Still, and five other colored men, charged with assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Kelly, was resumed yesterday morning. Messrs. Pierce and Gibbons made a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, to bring Passmore Williamson into Court as a witness for the defendants. Mr. Webster objected. Judge Kelly said that in actions for riot and conspiracy, co-defendants could not be witnesses. The motion was over ruled. The evidence on both sides was closed on Thursday. Yesterday morning Mr. Webster commenced the summing up to the jury, on the part of the Commonwealth. Messrs. Pierce and Gibbons then followed, on the part of the defendants. The speeches of these gentlemen were replete with zeal, researches and eloquence. This morning Mr. Mann will address the jury on the part of the Commonwealth, after which Judge Kelly will deliver his charge to the jury.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Almost a Slave Case.

The Cincinnati *Columbian* says that a few days since, as a Missourian was on his way from Missouri to Virginia, up the Ohio river, with three slaves, a man, an old woman, and a girl about sixteen years of age, while changing boats at Cincinnati the man disappeared. As soon as his escape was discovered, the owner left the steamboat in which he had taken passage with the woman and girl, and hurried to the Kentucky shore. He had hardly done so when a *habeas corpus* for the girl was brought on board the boat by one of the deputy sheriffs. The sheriff was a little too late to redeem her from slavery.

The Right Triumphant.

On Monday last, Boston ceased to be, for the first time in her history, contumaciously unjust and basely proscriptive in regard to equal school rights among her children, irrespective of complexions distinctions. In what manner the change was received by all parties, may be seen by the following paragraph from the *Evening Telegraph* of that day:—

Re-opening of the Schools.

After the six weeks' vacation, parents, if not the children, were ready for the resumption of studies this morning. We never saw happier looking youngsters than those that tottled schoolwise about 8 o'clock.

The introduction of the colored youth into the schools, we are happy to say, was accomplished with general good feeling on the part of both teachers and white children. At the Phillips School, at the West End, one or two of the white boys were making a little merry sport at the colored pupils as they came up, but the principal, Mr. Hovey, stayed it at once by the quiet remark: 'Is that your politeness to strangers?' One enthusiastic white boy ran through Myrtle street, swinging his satchel, and crying out—'Hurrah! we are to have the darkies today, and I'm going to have one right side of me!' In the Bowdoin school, at the west end, some of the white misses, we hear indulged in a little obloquy, but it was soon terminated with a few kindly words. The appearance of the colored children in the heretofore by them unfrequented streets leading to the school houses created a 'sensation' among the neighbours, who filled the windows, probably in anticipation of trouble. So far as we can hear, there was none, however, in any part of the city.

The primary department of the Smith school had but seven pupils in attendance—the grammer department none. The abolition of this school will be an annual saving of $3,000 to the city.

Colored Children in Schools.

By the law of last winter, allowing the colored children to join the white schools, the Smith school, on Monday, was nearly depopulated, but seven primary school children attending, out of 89 composing it at last report, and none of the 80 then reported in the grammer school, a significant example of the effect of fusion on a primary organization.—*Boston Post.*

The Plague in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We, (New York *Commercial Advertiser*) learn from conversation with a physician just returned from Norfolk and Portsmouth, leaving the latter place on Friday last, that the yellow fever is now raging to a fearful extent both among the white and black population. One half of all who are attacked die; the mortality among the negroes, however, is much the greatest, as they are 'bad patients,' refusing in many instances, to take medicine when attacked, generally expressing a wish to die, complaining of 'misery in the head,' or 'misery in the shoulder.' The detail of suffering in individual cases, and in whole families, is almost too harrowing for publication. In some instances, the master, mistress, and servants, are all sick at a time, and on attempting to separate the latter, they, if possible, seek their mistress' sick room, after hiding under the bed, in order that they shall not be discovered by the physician or nurses; many of the slaves are heard begging, as a last request, to be interred with their master or mistress, as the case may be—all being alike subject to attack and death. Of the fourteen physicians from Philadelphia, seven have been attacked by the prevailing disease, and three have died—so in proportion with the best of inhabitants, male and female, who have remained in these plague-stricken cities.

The pestilence has made orphans of a multitude of little ones—they are gathering into one building, and the Howard Association are doing for them all in their power; but that noble association have the well, the sick, dying and dead to care for. Their hearts and hands are full. Is there not some kind person in this great and highly favored city who will come forward to the aid of the little sufferers? They need fresh clothing, and need it *now*; they need many other things that the experience of mothers will enable them to suggest. We feel assured that their sufferings need only be made known here to be relieved. Since the above was put in type we have received the following communication:

The Committee appointed to obtain funds for the relief of the sufferers by pestilence at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, beg leave to inform their fellow citizens, that at the latest dates the malignity of the pestilence was increasing in those places, without any prospect of its abatement until checked by frost.

In Norfolk alone, there were from twelve to fifteen hundred on the sick list, while the ratio of mortality would be equal to that of thousands per day in such a population as ours. To add to the existing misery the small pox has now appeared among them.

The poor of this place must be aided until the pestilence disappears. The major part of the inhabitants who remain, are prevented from removing by their poverty; and not one-fourth of those persons who are left can find employment to support them.

The Howard Association has nearly exhausted its funds, while its appropriations for the relief of the sick and suffering amount to $8000 per day.

These facts are sufficient to awaken the sympathy of this community, and to call forth their prompt and active efforts to relieve this appalling degree of suffering. Our city, thus far, has been saved from this awful visit of pestilence, and there can be no better offering of gratitude to the kind Providence who has shielded us, than that of liberal contributions, for the relief of our suffering fellow citizens.

Donations can be sent to William H. Macy, Esq., President of the Leather Manufactures' Bank, who is the Treasurer of the Committee.

P. Perit, Chairman.
E. Meriam, Secretary

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the Provincial Freeman are requested to meet at Chatham, on the 2nd Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.
M. A. Shadd,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Minutes of the Dawn Convention.

The Convention of the friends of the British American Institute met, August 29th, 1855, in accordance with the Call of Mr. J. C. Brown, a Trustee of the said School, dated April 12th, 1855.

The people were largely represented, delegates having been appointed to the meeting from as far East as Toronto, and as far West as Amherstburg.

John Scoble having locked the door of the School-house, and not allowing the use of the Institute property to the Convention, or legal voters for the meeting, the organization of the Convention took place in the highway, on the Institution premises, and in front of the School-house.

Mr. Thomas W. Stringer, of Buxton, C. W., was called to the Chair, and Titus Basfield, of London, C. W., appointed Secretary.

A Committee to nominate permanent officers of the Convention was elected, as follows:—

Mr. Haywood Day, and Mr. Sam'l Gibbs, of Chatham, C. W., and Mr. John Jacobs, of Buxton.

This Committee reported—

For President—Thomas W. Stringer, of Buxton C. W.

For Secretary—Rev. Titus Basfield, of London, C. W.

On motion, it was voted that the Chair appoint a Committee upon Credentials.

The Committee appointed were—

Titus Basfield, of London; Robert Van Vranken, of Buxton; and James Hansbrow, of Chatham.

After which, the Convention, on motion, adjourned to the Methodist Meeting House, to complete the business.

On re-assembling, the officers in their places, the Convention was opened with prayer, by Elder William P. Newman.

On motion, the Convention appointed a Business Committee, as follows:

Elder W. P. Newman, of Dawn, C. W.; Messrs. James Hansbrow, H. J. Young, of Chatham.

The Committee immediately retired for consultation.

In the interim, Mr. J. C. Brown delivered an Address, detailing the History and Condition of the Institution.

The Business Committee then being called upon, reported as follows:—

Your Committee, to whom was confided the business of this Convention, beg leave to report, as follows:

Whereas, there is doubt expressed by interested persons, as to the validity of the Declaration of Trust of the Dawn Institute; and—

Whereas, it is also doubted whether any Trustees, appointed under that instrument, would be legal; therefore—

Resolved,—That a Committee of fifteen be appointed, to see that a Bill be filed in the Court of Chancery, for Upper Canada, against the original Trustees of the British American Institute, and their Assigns, for non-performance of their duty.

Resolved,—That Petitions be gotten up immediately, to the Legislature, praying that Honorable Body not to incorporate the Dawn Institute, except in the spirit of the original Declaration of Trust, which is signed by the former six Trustees, as the right of possession of the Institution property is yet to be decided by the Courts of the country.

Resolved,—That the Board of Trustees be augmented to twelve, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Trust.

All which Report was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then suspended its business, to allow the Legal Voters to elect the six additional Trustees.

Mr. J. C. Brown, being called to the Chair,

The Legal Voters being thus organized, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, the following persons were duly elected:—

Weldon Harris, of Camden, C. W.
Joseph C. Lewis, of Toronto.
John W. Lindsey, of St. Catharines.
George Francis, of Howard.
A. B. Jones, of London.
Peter J. Jackson, of Amherstburg.

The meeting of the Legal Voters then adjourned, and the Convention re-assembled, Thomas W. Stringer in the Chair.

The Convention then unanimously passed the following Resolution:—

That this Convention highly approve of, and do hereby endorse the election of the Trustees appointed to meet the requirements of the "Declaration of Trust."

On motion, it was unanimously voted by the Convention, that an Executive Committee of fifteen be appointed, in accordance with a recommendation of the Business Committee, and in reference to all the objects contemplated by this meeting—that Committee devising ways and means by which to carry out the sentiments of this Convention.

The persons elected were:—

J. C. Brown, of Chatham; Thos. F. Cary, and J. O. Bonner, Toronto; Rev. Richard Warren, Hamilton; Henry Gray, St. Catharines; Peter O. Banion, Brantford; Wm. Hamilton, London; Rev. H. J. Young, and James Hansbrow, Chatham; John Myers, Camden; Joseph Mason, Colchester; Coleman Freeman, Windsor; T. W. Stringer, and Van Vranken, Buxton, and Levi Foster, of Amherstburg.

The Convention then unanimously adopted the following:—

Resolved,—That the course of J. C. Brown, a Trustee of the British American Institute, in defending the rights of those for whose benefit the School was established, merits our hearty approval.

The following Resolution being presented, was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—That we highly disapprove of the conduct of John Scoble, in attempting to prevent our meeting, to-day, by closing and locking the door of the School-room of the Institution—the usual place of meeting.

On motion, the following was also adopted unanimously:—

Resolved,—That we tender our thanks to the Trustees of the Methodist Church, for the use of their meeting-house, for our assemblage.

On motion, it was voted to adjourn to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

The Convention then separated, after prayer, by the Rev. H. J. Young.

Thos. W. Stringer,
President.

Titus Basfield,
Secretary.

Yankee Piety in Canada.

In another column of to-day's issue will be found an article we clip from "*The Mail.*". It is worth the consideration of every lover of British Freedom, and hater of American Slavery in our country. It reveals the deep laid scheme of certain religionists of the United States, to subvert the very foundation of the Canadian Government, in the hypocritical name of "*The American Sunday School Union;*"—but *better* named, if we call it, The Union School of American Pirates.

If the *publications* of these *pious hypocrites* indicate their intentions, and certainly they do, then there is but little doubt, as to their *ultimate* purpose. It is now quite time that the Christian Ministry and Churches of our Country began to look to *the design* of their humble and long faced co-workers in their *religious* efforts, in behalf of the benighted of Canada? It is high time, that the unthinking and unsuspecting of the entire country should be put on their guard, respecting the so-called religious efforts of the *Yankee* organizations in our midst. Mark! They mean, if possible, to steal our beloved Country. And should they succeed, the beauties of Canada are to be marred by the demons of darkness. Our atmosphere is to be poisoned with the pestiferous breath of the Southern *Man-stealer.* Our forests must be filled, our mines worked, and our soil tilled by abject slaves, whose degraded presence, must embitter our very existence among them; for the sole benefit of a few Cotton Lords of the Godless Government of the "American Union," who will spend the avails to gratify selfishness, and curse the world. Under such rule our general improvements *must cease.* Our cities must *dilapidate and go to ruin*; our Banks must *fail*; our mercantile operations must *come to an end.* The purity of our Churches must *wane*, for God will be grieved. The *free* men and women, and happy children of our now prosperous Province, must become *slavers*, or die in defence of their liberty. Our entire country must become a vast *hunting ground*, for men and women, called *Fugitive Slaves*—(a misnomer) even by such as pretend to be friends—thus *Choas* must return and Despots reign. May Heaven forbid that such should be our Country's fate!

But that such may *not* be the case, we truly hope, that the *Colored Canadians* will keep their eyes open; the religious hypocrites, of "*The Sunday School Union,*" of the United States and *kindred* organizations, whether they be in *this* or *that* country. So much caution, at least, we judge, is needed now, for it is doubtless true that the *slaveholding religionists* are making inroads upon us. Their ministers are welcomed in our pulpits, and the agents of their several Institutions have free access to our Churches; and there is no mistake that our youth are being corrupted by the *bare Republican influence of the United States.*

Whatever may be our own *political* views—we say frankly to our people, that the *Reformers* of Canada will bear watching? *The Colored people of Canada must rise or fall with the* Conservative *Party of the Country.*"

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

St. Catharines.

The Colored people of St. Catharines were thrown into a state of excitement on the 23rd of August, by what appeared to be an attempt to persuade a fugitive young woman, named Elizabeth Green, to go to the States, and so fall again into the hands of her former owners. Two previous attempts having been made; and a female, who, on the present occasion claimed to be an Aunt, but whose relationship was denied by the girl, being solicitous to get her consent, by representing the perfect security she would have in California. An attempt to prevent her abduction, and bring out the facts, was made by some citizens, by charging the parties implicated with an attempt to kidnap. The woman and her travelling companion were put in the lock-up, and finally spirited away secretly.

Mr. Aaron Young, a colored man, who was interested in the prosecution, was shut up, however, and £1 demanded by the magistrate, without even giving him a trial.

It is notorious that colored citizens of St. Catharines cannot hope for protection nor justice(?) in that town. Their rights, as taxpayers, are not recognized by the School Board, nor their rights as British subjects, by the Administrators of British law. There is great reason to believe, that the counsel employed by them on the occasion in question, were bought over to the side of the Slaveholders, as the most decided apathy was manifested to the business entrusted them. The great fear of the white citizens seems to be, that the Southern patronage to the Stephenson House will be withdrawn, should attempts be promptly punished by the authorities. Hence the action of officials in letting the women off secretly, and the threats to arrest the colored people for mob violence. Such proceedings on the part of those claiming to be administrators of justice, whether intended or not, should call forth the condemnation of all honest men; their plain truckling to the spirit of oppression is calculated to invoke, as it did on that occasion, the most bitter feelings. There is a way to reach such officials, the people know it, and we trust they will see to walking in it.

J.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor—Sir:—Laying aside a few matters of considerable interest, I desire in this communication to notice a paragraph in an article from the pen of 'A Spectator,' of Villa Nova, which appeared in the *Freeman*, of June 30th. In that article, after one or two finished and very gentlemanly compliments, I am accused, among the rest, of being possessed of a poetic turn of mind.

Now, it is my opinion that merited compliments and tributes should be duly appreciated, but whether these are the rewards of merit, I feel that it is not for me to say; all that I can say, is, that while under mental discipline, a very few years ago, my mind often proved truant to its tasks, and arose in sublime contemplation of thoughts and objects, which led me to the partial supposition that such might be the case; but having long since been brought to my wits, and a contrary conclusion, by the rude handlings of the rough world, nearly all of such ebullitions of the mind have been compelled to fall into the back ground; and reluctance would hardly have allowed me to acknowledge that the proclivities of "A Spectator" could savor so much of the X. Y. Z., as to lead him to a clandestine attempt at the revival or insertion of that belief into my cranium again.

He is clearly understood, and in the way of diversion, I submit the following:

In attending to some items of business, during the past week, I spent the night at a village near this place, known by the name of Holland Landing. I quit my comfortable lodgings very early the next morning, in order to secure the pleasures of that period of the day for my long walk. It had rained at a late hour of the night, and there was no dust to becloud one's path or otherwise render a morning walk disagreeable—the echoing forests and deep tangled thickets, on either side of my road, dripping with the pearly rain drops of the past night, wore an aspect of brilliant green, the richness of which was truly a feast for the eye; and the morning air, which ever now and then bore along the delicious fragrance of the various gums, peculiar to the trees of which the woods consist, relieved me of my drowsiness, and restored me to the perception of the opening splendor of the morning. In this mood I was walking at a lively gait over the grassy lawn, while the fluttering and cooing of the wild pigeons, in the branches of the hemlocks and pines around me, began to announce the peeps of "Old Sol," when a silent and pensively sliding stream of water crossed my path. I stopped abruptly, and looked abroad. Long matted swamp grass and tapering rushes lay spread out far beyond, on the opposite side of the stream, in one green broad bosom of expansive beauty, while to the right and left the view was lost in the distance of a similar scene. I stood in the enjoyment of beholding this grand display of nature, with the sun pointing at my shoulders, through the tops of the trees behind me, when my eye fell upon an enormous frog, which, apparently, had seated itself at the side of the stream, to catch a portion of those delights for which I felt so grateful. I immediately stepped back, and procured a large stone, and was just about to destroy the poor frog, when the following beautiful lines gently arrested my arm, which was raised for the purpose:

'I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush a snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charg'd perhaps with venom, that intrudes
A visitor unwelcome into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die.
A necessary act incurs no blame;
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field.
There they are privileged. And he that hunts
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong;
Disturbs th' economy of nature's realm,
Who, when she form'd, design'd them an abode.
The sum is this: if man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.
Else they are all—the meanest things that are—
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at first;
Who, in his sovereign wisdom made them all.
Ye therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too. The spring-time of our years
Is soon dishonour'd and defil'd in most,
By budding ills that ask a prudent hand
To check them. But alas! none sooner shoots,
If unrestrain'd, into luxuriant growth
Than cruelty, most dew'lish of them all.
Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule,
And righteous limitation of its acts,
By which heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty man;
And he that shows none, being ripe in years,
And conscious of the outrage he commits,
Shall seek it, and not find it, in his turn."

The stone fell almost unconsciously from my hand, and I passed on, leaving the noble fellow in his glory. So much for Cowper. May his lines have an effect equally as salutary upon the minds of others!

Z. H. M.

Lefroy, Sept. 6, 1855.

Arrest of an Impostor.

A young man called yesterday at the store of Mr. Pike, 294 Broadway, on a begging expedition, and by signs intimated that he was deaf and dumb, and presented a paper which represented his name to be John Sanders, and that he was from an asylum at Columbus, Ohio, and a deaf mute, and greatly in want. While one of the clerks was reading the paper, Sanders pocketed a pair of spectacles and made off with them, but was overtaken and arrested. He was taken before Justice Welsh, when, strange to say, his hearing and speech returned. The magistrate, not appearing to be much astonished at the miracle locked him up. He has for some days been practicing his games in the city.—*N. Y. Herald*, 4th.

By Telegraph.

Important News by the "Africa."

General Simpson and Pelissier report that the Russian attack on the Tchernaya was a deliberate attempt to raise the siege of Sebastopol.

Documents found upon a dead Russian general show that if they had succeeded in taking the heights, a further attack from four points was to have been made.

Simpson estimates the Russian force at 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 160 guns. The French had only 12,000 men and 4 batteries engaged, and the Sardinians 4,500 men and 14 guns, while the English had only 1 battery.

The Russians carried the bridge and crowned the heights three times with great gallantry but where repulsed and the retreat was covered by Russian batteries.

Pelissier calls the French loss 14 officers killed, 53 wounded; 1756 men killed, 150 missing, 1,160 wounded. Sardinian loss 250.

The Russian loss was 3,000 killed, 8,000 wounded, and 1,800 prisoners.

General Simpson says the Redan and Malakoff were bombarded on the 17th with as much effect as was anticipated.

Gortschakoff telegraphs: Night of 27th—Affairs unchanged, but fire of the Allies occasionally very heavy.

It was reported that Gen. Simpson was sick, and that General Bentinck had assumed command.

The allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya; active operations were delayed till this was effected.

Omar Pasha was to leave for Trebizund on the 21st, to take the chief command in Asia.

There is nothing reliable from Kars or Erzeroum.

The Russians had re-established communication between Genilschi and Arabat.

The Baltic fleet had retired from before Cronstadt. It was only the disabled gunboats that were returning home.

Private letters state that the Russian loss in Sweaborg was not less than 2,000 men, but others say that it was not more than 50 killed, and that the batteries were wholly uninjured.

A Prussian circular indicates that the position of that Government and the Germanic Confederations is precisely as it was a year ago.

In reply to Austrian remonstrances, England is understood to have stated that the question of nationalities should not be introduced in reference to the present depots for the station of recruits for the foreign legion should be removed further from the Austrian frontier.

The Irish potatoe crop on the whole was satisfactory.

The French news is unimportant. The crops were satisfactory.

In Belgium a commission had been appointed to revise the tariff and the same subject was under consideration in Spain.

A Paris rumor states that the involuntary abdication of Isabella of Spain may be looked for.

The export of Breadstuffs is prohibited from the Roman States.

Advices from India report a formidable insurrection among the Santais and other tribes in Bengal. The rebellious force was from 30,000 to 50,000 strong and was destroying everything European. There was no military in the neighborhood.

In China the insurgents were losing ground in the north.

Arrival of the "Arago."

New York, Sept. 11.

The *Arago* arrived at about half-past three o'clock, bringing 280 passengers, having left Havre on the 29th ult.

The papers offer but little news.

Queen Victoria returned to England on the 28th ult.

Pelissier telegraphs, under date August 27th, that on the previous night the French carried a Russian ambuscade in the glacis of the Malakoff. Subsequently, 500 Russians tried to retake it, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 men.

Napoleon, in a letter to Pelissier, thanking the army for the Tchernaya victories says, that if Sebastopol does not fall, he knows the Russian army cannot sustain the struggle in the Crimea the present winter.

Two frigates bombarded Port Baltic for several hours. Government ships and stores have been destroyed, and several forts by the cruisers.

The Russians are said to be doubling the garrison at Sebastopol.

The Russians had launched at Nicoleff seventeen Russian gun boats, and came out of Riga on the 10th, and fought for two hours with the British screw steamer *Hawk*, of 60 guns, and an 8 gun corvette. Result indecisive.

The Russian Reinforcements.

The German papers contain most horrible accounts of the wasting away of the Russians by disease. The army which Gortschakoff waits with breathless anxeity, is crawling over the steppes without a supply of water, whilst the heat is at thirty-four degrees, Reaumur. Sebastopol, though continually changing garrison, is known to be pestilental with disease. The affairs of the 17th and 18th cost the garrison of Sebastopol, according to German accounts, 12,000 men. Simpherepol and Nicolaieff are no longer able to receive the dying, and scores expire on their arrival at these fatal depots for want of assistance and shelter.

☞ Russia having failed in procuring a loan on the Continent of Europe is going to try the U. States. It is confidently stated at Washington that the Muscovite Ambassador is to get up a loan on the plan lately adopted in France; that is, by small loans from individuals. Now is the chance for Brother Johnathanowsky to prove his sympathy with his Imperial relatave. The Muscovite is evidently getting into a bad way, when he has to resort to a loan in America.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* says—"Mr. H. H. Date, of Galt, the tool manufacturer who has beaten the world, is not American, as the Yankee papers boast. He is a thorough John Bull."

Losses of Russia by the War.

A gentleman, long resident in the southern part of Russia, furnishes to *Blackwood's Magazine* a statement of the injury done to the agriculture of the empire by the war. He speaks particularly of one estate, upon which he resided for several years: "The estate in question consists of about 40,000 acres of land, with about thirteen hundred serfs. Its principal productions are linseed, corn and wool, which are all sold for exportation by way of the ports of the Azov and Black Seas. These two seas having been closed for some time, all the raw produce remains rotting on the hands of the producer, with the single exception of wool, which finds a ready market in Germany, being transported overland through Austria; still the price diminished sensibly last year, on account of the increased cost of transport. I will now proceed to state the details of the losses experienced last year upon this one property. The average income amounts to about £6,000, out of which £1,500 has to be paid as interest of the mortgage—for this, like most other estates, is mortgaged to the government. Last year there were about 1,500 quarters of linseed, which, sold on the spot, would fetch upon an average 16*s.* per quarter. Of this not a bushel has been sold; so on this article alone there is a loss of £1,200. The wheat grown was about the same quantity. The average price of wheat is 12*s.* per quarter, and now only a limited quantity can be sold at 8*s.*; but, supposing the whole to be sold at that price, the loss will still amount to £300. This, however, is not the case, and the loss is not less than £500 upon wheat. Last year the price of wool was, upon an average, 15 per cent. below the usual price; in some instances there was a loss of 20 and 25 per cent.; the quantity sold usually fetched about £1,400, so there was another loss of more than £200. Upon this same estate there are kept about eighteen thousand sheep, of which there are generally sold every year two thousand for their tallow and skins, at an average price of 7*s.* a head; now, on account of the difficulties of exporting tallow, the price is only 5*s.*, another £200 out of the pocket of the proprietor. It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the income of the possessor of this one estate is diminished more than one third, by restrictions laid upon trade by the closing of the ports of the Azov and Black Seas; and as this may be taken as a good criterion of the whole southern part of Russia, the loss is consequently something enormous."

At the same time, the taxes imposed upon the owners of estates had greatly increased

Earthquake at Santa Barbara.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, says the Santa Barbara *Gazette*, at about two o'clock p. m., yesterday. The vibration of the earth was from east to west, and for some moments caused considerable excitement among our citizens. Many left their houses apprehensive of a recurrence of the danger. The violence of the shock was sufficient to move the walls of the houses, throw down small articles, and for time being cuased a general consternation.

The Paris Exposition.

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT,
14, Rue de Cirque, Paris, Aug. 17, '55.

I have just learned that Mr. Geo. Cross, of Montreal, has been awarded with a silver medal for his cheese. Mr. R. Wade, of Port Hope, has also had a bronze medal awarded to him for his cheese.

In wheat, I regret to say, we are at last beaten by Van Dieman's Land; but it is only by the "skin of the teeth." We fought a brave battle, so much so that it is a pity we have not won it. We have, however, won a most distinguished position.

The great agricultural meeting, for the purpose of pointing out to His Royal Highness the Prince Napoleon, some of the best agricultural implements in the world, took place at Trappes, on the 14th inst., in a fine level field on the farm of M. Dailly, nearly close to the Homestead. The jurors of all the members of the agricultural colleges and societies, with scientific men of all nations, to the number of 3,500, were specially invited by cards. These, with the holders of exhibitors' and season tickets, were admitted into the space enclosed for the trials. Spectators from all parts of the world crowded round the enclosures, and during the day there was estimated to have been 10,000 persons present.—*Niagara Mail.*

It is said of one of the sufferers of the New Jersey Railroad accident, that as he lay beneath the trains parched with heat, a "hot liquid" came pouring down within reach of his mouth, and he sipped it eagerly. His physician has not yet deemed it advisable to inform him that the "hot liquid, which he drank was the *blood of his fellow passengers*, who were lying above him dead, crushed almost to a jelly.

An Item; Four at one Birth.

Dr. Weir, of this place, who officinted on the interesting occasion, informs us that Mrs John A. Smith, of the 4th Concession of Derham, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., was safely delivered of three boys and a girl. They lived only a few hours, but the mother is doing "as well as can be expected."—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

House-Breaking.

We learn that the house of the Hon. Rob't Baldwin, of Spadina, was entered on the night of Monday, and a quantity of silver spoons and forks, with £20 in money, carried off. The plate was marked with the crests of the Baldwin and Russell families; the money was in bills. The police have been placed on the alert.

Look out for Burglars.

On Monday night, Cavanagh's Hotel, Suspension Bridge, was entered, and the cash box, contaning some $600 stolen therefrom. The thief entered at a side window, forced the lock of the desk in which the cash box was kept, and decamped. The bar tender heard a noise in the house, and awakened some of the boarders, and when search was made, the above theft was discovered.—*Welland Reporter.*

Never marry for a tortune. We overheard a poor unfortunate get the following sock-dologer, the other day, from his better half. 'You good-for-nothing fellow,' said she, 'what would you been had I not married you? Whose was the baking-knife, whose the pig-trough, whose the frying-pan, and iron-hooped bucket but mine when you married me."

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅞	1	1	....	21⅛
0	1½	....	2⅛	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3⅛	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4⅛	1	4	....	26⅜
0	3	....	5	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5⅝	1	5	....	28⅛
0	4	....	6⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7	....	31⅜
0	5	....	8⅛	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	9⅛	1	8	....	33⅛
0	6	....	10	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	10⅝	1	10	....	36⅜
0	7	....	11⅜	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	12⅛	1	11	....	38⅛
0	8	....	13½	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	14½	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	15	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	15⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	16⅜	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	17½	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	18½	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	19⅛	5	0	....	1 00

New Advertisements.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, rear of Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagny pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a sys'ematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet, and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

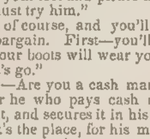
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN R. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE & Co.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr H. Day's Boarding House, on *William Street, three Doors North of King Street, East Side,* solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, they are prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-1

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

JACKSON & ATWOOD,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, 23. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22 16-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines; Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

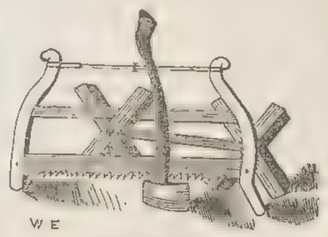
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 80, *Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD-HOUSE.

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

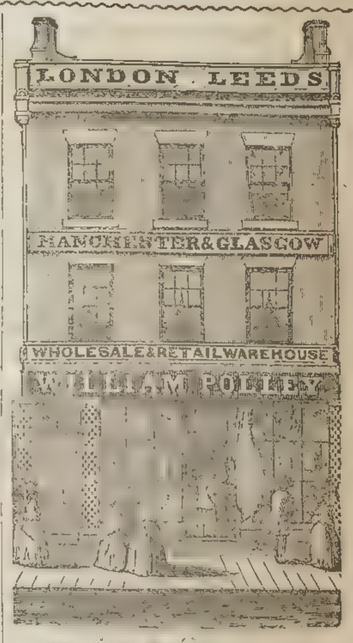
FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or Brush subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Holands,	Counterpanes,	Coatings,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Boots,
Drapery,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Delts,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East
Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Mixed	Mail	Express.	Accommo'n	Express
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11.30	1.10	11 30
Thorold - - - -	- -	7 40	P.M.	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines - -	- -	7 55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan - - - - -	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville - - -	- -	8 35	- -	2.10	
Grimsby - - - -	- -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek - -	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10 10	1.15	2 55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	- -	A.M. 8 15	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas - - - -	- -	9 10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro' - - -	- -	9 25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek -	- -	10 00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	- -	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	- -	11 10	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris - - - -	- -	10 25	- -	2.15	4 30	3 00
Princeton - - -	- -	10 45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock - - -	- -	11.00	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville - - -	- -	11 50	- -	- -	5.15	
Ingersoll - - - -	- -	P.M. 12 10	- -	3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester - - -	- -	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	- -	12 50	- -	4 25	6 40	4 50
LONDON depart		A.M. 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo - - - - -	- -	0 50	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road - -	- -	1.15			
Elgfrid - - - -	- -	11 35	- -	7 50	
Mosa - - - -	- -	P.M. 12 05			
Wardsville - - -	- -	12 25	6 00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville - -	- -	1 15			
Chatham - - -	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Accommo'n	Mail	Express.	Accom.	Accom.	Express.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Gum, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Safaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour; twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 28th April 1853

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 13th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published, and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press, and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid [illegible] which inevitably arises from [illegible] mankind in a [illegible] and [illegible] by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a [illegible] licity of objects. On the contrary, [illegible] clear and distinct [illegible] instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work [illegible] tion and interest of continuous narrative. Nor is the advantage of the plan is, that it not [illegible] but invites descriptive details, [illegible] personal adventures and [illegible] er, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the history, but to impart the colors of truth and [illegible] the pictures he may present.

[illegible] presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks [illegible] tical results of philosophy [illegible] finally, that while justice [illegible] sie ages, the whole world [illegible] modern civilization [illegible] ever, prefers [illegible] tian, rather than the soldier [illegible] of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially for [illegible], an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of History, and Universal Gazetteer, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1851.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed at reasonable length [illegible] and political [illegible] the antediluvian [illegible] earth [illegible] America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation for students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and there ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville [illegible] pared to supply the same to Customers [illegible] tract or otherwise, during the season [illegible] from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually [illegible] acres, during the five years and [illegible] per annum thereafter, to be [illegible] by experienced practical persons, [illegible] Patent and Deed issued and delivered, free of charge, [illegible] duly thereafter. A Location Ticket or Certificate of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY		
1st Con.	1 to 30 inc.	[illegible]
2nd "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 [illegible]	
6th "	[illegible]	
7th "	[illegible]	
8th "	1 to 30 inc	[illegible]
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 [illegible]	
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	[illegible]
13th "	1 to 30 inc. "	[illegible]
14th "	1 to 30 inc. "	[illegible]
15th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (73)
16th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment [illegible] per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF [illegible] LAND.

1st Con.	[illegible]	22 inc.
	[illegible]	
2nd "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
3rd "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
4th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
5th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
6th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
7th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
8th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
9th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
10th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
11th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
12th "	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	

East of Toronto and [illegible] Road.

1st [illegible] 1 to 11 inc. [50 [illegible] each].

2nd [illegible] 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [11], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46]. 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].

2nd [illegible] 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].

3rd [illegible] 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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The Business Portion [illegible] ed to pursue most successful [illegible] ons in life.

CHARTS

We [illegible] or Chart [illegible] Phrenology, [illegible] Charts, [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] Charts, large and small, in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

W. P. NEWMAN, Editor.
I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. NUMBER 22.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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PRINTING OFFICE,
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AND
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KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT,
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J. B. LOTT,
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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 8th of August, to be absent until the first week in September,
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

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Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Poetry.

From the London Spectator

THE SONG OF THE RAIN.

Lo! the long slender spears, how they quiver and flash,
Where the clouds send their cavalry down;
Rank and file by the million the rain-lances dash
Over mountain and river and town;
Thick the battle-drops fall—but they drip not in blood;
The trophy to war is the green fresh bud:
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

The pastures lie baked, and the furrow is bare,
The wells they yawn empty and dry;
But a rushing of waters is heard in the air,
And a rainbow leaps out in the sky.
Hark! the heavy drops pelting the sycamore leaves,
How they wash the wide pavement, and sweep from the eaves!
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

See, the weaver thrown wide his one-swinging pane,
The kind drops dance in on the floor;
And his wife brings her flower-pots to drink the sweet rain,
On the step by her half-opened door:
At the tune on the sky-light, far over his head,
Smiles their poor crippled lad on his hospital bed.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And away, far from men, where the high mountains tower,
The little green mosses rejoice,
And the bud-beaded heather nods to the shower,
And the hill-torrents lift up their voice:
And the pools in the hollows mimic the fight
Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in light:
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And deep in the fir-wood below, near the plain,
A single thrush pipes full and sweet;
How days of clear shining will come after rain,
Waving meadows, and thick-growing wheat:
So the voice of Hope sings, at the heart of our fears,
Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's tears:
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Beside the ungathered rice he lay,
His sickle in his hand;
His breast was bare, his matted hair
Was buried in the sand.
Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep,
He saw his native land.

While through the landscape of his dream,
The lordly Niger flowed;
Beneath the palm-trees on the plain,
Once more, a king, he strode:
And heard the tinkling caravans
Descend the mountain road.

He saw once more his dark-eyed queen
Among her children stand;
They clasped his neck, they kissed his cheeks
They held him by the hand—
A tear burst from the sleeper's lids,
And fell upon the sand.

And then at furious speed he rode
Along the Niger's bank;
His bridle-reins were golden chains,
And with a martial clank,
At each leap he could feel his scabbard of steel
Smiting his stallion's flank.

Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright flamingoes flew,
From morn till night he followed their flight,
O'er the plains where the tamarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of the Caffre huts,
And the ocean rose to view.

At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream;
And the river horse, as he crushed the reeds,
Beside some hidden stream;
And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums,
Through the triumphs of his dream.

The forests with their myriad tongues,
Shouted of liberty,
And the blast of the desert cried aloud,
With a voice so loud and free,
That he started in his sleep and smiled
At their tempestuous glee.

He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of the day—
Death had illumed the land of sleep,
And his lifeless body lay
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away.

☞ "Mister, where's your house?" asked a curious traveller of a half horse, half alligator squatter. "House, eh? D'ye think I'm one of them sort, stranger? I sleeps in the prairie—I eats raw buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi!"

Miscellaneous.

The Two Bridals

A few years ago I made one of the seventy nine passengers on board the *Emily Barton*, bound up the Tennessee. A pleasant intelligent, go-ahead captain, a good steward, a social, refined company, made the trip one of pleasure; indeed, long shall I remember the same *Emily Barton* and her supurb living freight. One lovely summer afternoon, it was whispered that we were to have a wedding before the boat reached her destination; said whisper starting first and low near the stern somewhere in the vicinity of the ladies' cabin, and speedily making its way to the hall, the boiler deck and even to the main; like the snowball down the mountain, gathering size, form, and momentum, as it rolled forward, until the principals were not only pointed out but the parson—some scraps of the history of each, fiction, fact, and surmise, all hashed up ingeniously, leaving you in the half-pleasant, half-painful suspence and doubt that opens the eyes wide, and strains the drum of the ear so tight to all transpiring around you. Well, we landed to wood at a magnificent beech bottom, the tall, heavily leaved trees, with their silver gray trunks making a deep cool shade, while they, with the grassy green bank that bore them, were imaged in the glassy river, so clear, so true that intervision only pointed the ideal from the real. Cutting this charming spot in twain came a murmuring crystal spring brook scarce four spans wide, to lose itself in the mass of the Tennessee waters, they in turn to be alike lost in the boundless sea.

No sooner was the staging out, than there emerged from the ladies' cabin a fine manly looking fellow, dressed in faultless taste, intellect beaming in every feature, while over his face perfect happiness shone like phosphorus on the sea. Leaning on his arm was the most lovable woman it has ever been our lot to behold, her fine hazel eyes, (telltales that they were,) speaking deep emotion, and her expressive lip, quivering with suppressed excitement, while her dress, step and grace were those of a queen. "There they are!" "That's she!" "Oh, how handsome!" burst from many a lip as we instinctively made way to let them pass to the altar, and where that was we had about as clear an idea as a transcendentalist generally has of what he is talking about. But one thing we all seemed to know, that there was *fun* ahead, and to follow in their wake was the way to see it. As the ladies passed, an arm was offered to each, and thus we marched out of the cabin, down the stairs, across the stairing, and up the sloping bank. Some fifty yards up the brook the pair stopped, and joining hands they stood with the clear water between them—bridged as it was by the winding figures, and crossed by the stream of love as pure as itself. All was silent—still—until broken by the minister reading in an impressive manner, "And of the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made he woman and brought her to the man. And Adam said, this is now bone of my bone and flesh of flesh, she shall be called woman because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." He closed the book and offered a most touching and beautiful prayer; not a heart but seemed to feel that earnest appeal to the throne of grace. Then asking the usual questions he pronounced them husband and wife. The bride slowly sinking on her knees raised her beautiful face all covered with tears, and her clasped hands, and in a touching sweet voice, tremulous with deep emotion said:—"And now, O merciful Father, grant that our two lives thus united, may peacefully flow in one, even as this rivulet, until we reach the river of death, and undivided in faith and conduct, be permitted to enjoy thine eternal smiles in the land of the pure and blessed." Every pulse seemed stilled, hoping, wishing, for more of this beautiful drama. Not a word, not a movement from all, all was happiness. O, lovely panorama, how thou art graven on this heart! The happy man was in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the smiling lips of his magnificent bride, when the clear tones of a manly voice startled all from their pleasant reverie; the universal gaze rested upon a tall, handsome Tennessean, whose eagle eye spoke *the man*—a fit representative of a state where sleeps a Jackson.

"I can't stand this any longer. I can't—Pardon, ladies, pardon, I have a proposition to make on the honor of a man that never lies or trifles. I *must* make it or *die*—so here goes. Now I'll marry on this *spot*, any lady who has the nerve to face such music; look at me, and if you can love me as *she* loves," (pointing to the bride,) "I'll promise to be a husband as a true hearted man will make to the woman that comes trembling under his wing. I further say, that no spot or shame attaches to my name or ever shall; and this arm will support and protect the one who can trust it. Who will take it?" and his eye ran slowly over the crowd of handsome woman around him.

His earnest manner and novel speech had aroused an intense feeling; all was surprise, and deep sympathy with the fearless, excited orator, when a fawn-like, blew-eyed girl, from the flowery banks of Alabama, stepped to his side, and looking confidently up in his eyes with her hands on his arms, said, "I am thine." By this time his arms were around her waist, and parting her curls, black as the raven's wing at midnight, looked stedfastly in her face for a moment, and signed the contract with a kiss which all the married ladies pronounced genuine—perfectly satisfactory. Raising his flashing eyes with a triumphant expression from the pleasant task just mentioned, he said:—"Where is that parson? send him *right here*—on this spot we will be made one. I never let such luck as *this* pass *me* by waiting a minute—so go ahead," and on that spot where they first met were they solemnly united forever. When the words—"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," a shout went up that awoke the echoes for a mile; every hand was extended to the happy, lucky, venturesome fellow, and every young lady in that crowd pressed the lip of his young and handsome wife. For a moment I wished I were her, but I instantly recovered myself and pushed in weakness from me; woman kissing always seemed a waste of sweetness to me, but they know best. Laughing, shouting, happy, we all returned on board. Our generous captain set a splendid supper; the clerk made out two certificates—they were signed by the captain and seventy-*four* witnesses (five more make nine, you know, men and woman all told;) everybody signed it.

Then we danced, we laughed, we made children of ourselves—yes, made fools of ourselves. Be that as it may, when the watch changed at the noon of night, the bluffs on the dark shores of the river returned only an unbroken echo of the hoarse coughing of the *Emily Barton's* engines, and in our dreams we vainly endeavored to vie with the lovely reality of the evening.

Remarkable feat of a Sailor.

There is a story that a sailor has volunteered to start from Careening Bay on the first favourable opportunity, and, single handed, to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a secret method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breathe as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that he can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may end in smoke, as so many other assertions of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared to be not unlike a life boat apparatus, was carried down by the French towards Careening Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring of truth to the story. Besides, the sailor gave a proof on the night of the 19th instant, that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being established to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability, he announced to the officers of her Majesty's ship *London*, that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water-mark, do what they might to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double senteries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a look out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vessel. Daylight, however, showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side, as the sailor said they would be. It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied by a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam along side without being observed.—*Lindsay Advocate.*

Railway from France to England.

M. Favre, a French engineer, has just published some observations relative to the possibility of making a railway under the channel from France to England. The length of the work, he says, would be 30 kilometres (18¾ English miles,) and pierced at such a depth as to always leave twenty-five metres at least between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel he proposes to have lined with a double archway, one of bricks and the other of iron, this latter, pierced with narrow openings, to at once allow the slightest infiltration to be perceived. Referring to the repeated in breaks of water in making the tunnel under the Thames, M. Favre states that nothing of the kind can be apprehended in attempting the tunnel under the Channel, as for the greater part of the distance the ground consists of hard rock, whereas as the soil under the Thames was a blue clay of no consistence.

On the coast of Cornwall, he observes, a great number of mines extend several kilometres under the sea, and yet no accident occurs from an irruption of the sea, although the distance between the water and the workmen is so slight that the noise of the loose stones moved about by the waves can be distinctly heard. As to the possibility of piercing a tunnel of such length without issues from above to admit air, M. Favre declares the practicability of such a step to have been demonstrated by M. Mauss, an engineer in the service of the Sardinian Government, who has offered to undertake the piercing of a tunnel through the Alps of a length of thirteen kilometres (8⅛ English miles) without any opening from above. Many able engineers, M. Fevre declares, have shown the possibility of establishing a series of railways under Paris, of twenty-eight kilometres (17½ English miles) in length.

As to the expense of tunnelling, M. Favre admits that it is not very easy to estimate the cost with accuracy, so much depending in such cases on the nature of the ground to be cut through. The tunnel of the Credo, of four kilometres (2½ English miles,) on the Lyons and Geneva line, has been adjudicated to a company, for 7,252,000 fr.; and that of St. Irene, of somewhat more than 2,100 metres, on the Marseilles line, for 4,429,800 fr., which is, he says, about two millions per kilom. The tunnel of twenty-eight kilom. under Paris, is estimated, he remarks, at sixty-four millions. Engineers are at present, M. Favre states, in conclusion, engaged in estimating as accurately as can well be done, the utmost cost of the execution of a tunnel under the Channel between England and France, and in order to avoid all disappointment to the shareholders who might think fit to take part in the enterprise, the works would be executed at a fixed price, by contractors offering every guarantee of responsibility. Such is M. Favre's plan, which whatever may be thought of its feasibility, certainly is not wanting in boldness.

Golden Words.

The Money article, in the last *Independent* commences with the following just and timely remarks:

The simple truth uttered by Dr. Franklin that "the road to wealth is as strait as the road to market," is often made a text among wise men in their secular teachings and speculations—some doubting or disbelieving the statement altogether, while others pronounce it worthy of all faith and confidence. Had Dr. Franklin lived at the present day he would doubtless have had different views on the subject, and also expressed himself differently. He would have said, probably, that the road to wealth is as crooked as the path to the white mountains. With such financial teachers in Wall street and State street as *Schuyler* and *Tuckerman*, much new light has broken upon the present generation. Our young men are not taught in this progressive age that honesty is the best policy—or that, in value, "a good name is above riches." To be shrewd, keen, smart—to be able to dodge here, out-wit everybody there, and get the start of a neighbor yonder, is now the grand platform on which a majority of business men plant themselves, With a large capital stock of such talent, success, it is said, is sure. Trading now is not confined to bales and boxes, to Indian corn, white beans, etc, as in former days, but men trade in politics and trade in religion, trade for cash, trade for peace and trade for war, trade to kill and trade to cure, trade with one eye to the North and the other to the South, and last of all they will trade to save the Union, (and always get cheated.) Speculation is the order of the day. Steady, moderate gains are quite unfashionable. Business men train themselves to make a hundred thousand a year, just as a horse is trained to run a mile in 2.40—by practice. Old-fashioned Puritan notions, such as integrity, sobriety, benevolence, real goodness—are at a discount, compared with other more practical qualities so called. They are very good in their place, (on Sunday,) but not on the whole very well adapted to commercial every-day life.

When shall there be a change? when shall men cease to sell themselves, soul and body, for money? When shall they be taught, by precept and by example, the real value of moral principle? A change must take place or we shall, as a nation, fast go to destruction. There must be a change in the press—newspapers must scatter light and not darkness. There must be a change in the pulpit,—ministers must no longer teach that we must obey all wicked (in)-human inactments, refuse to obey God, and have no conscience. We have been going on the wrong track. It is time to "switch off" and turn about.

Let Christian men henceforth stand firm, as "living epistles, known and read of all men," looking with pity, horror and contempt upon those who point out any other "road to wealth" than that paved with the ROCK OF ETERNAL RECTITUDE.

Worth Knowing.

One pound of green copperas (cost seven cents) dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water-closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify those places, as simple green copperas, dissolved; and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in any thing which will hold water, and thus render an hospital or other places of the sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers stalls, fish-markets, slaughter-houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which were nearly spoiled by a "skunk" under a store, to be cleaned and restored simply by sprinkling dissolved copperas about the floor.—*Salem Gazette.*

Amusing.

The *Public Ledger* informs us that a Mr. James A. Boone, who has volunteered his services as a nurse to go to Norfolk, is "an Englishman by birth," but "has been in this country seven or eight years, and is *thoroughly republican in his views and feelings.*" The idea of inquiring into the nativity and republicanism of a volunteer nurse, had never suggested itself to us before. We think, if we were suffering with yellow fever, and could not get anybody else to nurse us, we would submit to the attendance even of the most faithful and loyal of Queen Victoria's subjects.

Thick and Thin.

We cut the following from the Presbyterian of the West. It will apply to preachers of more than one denomination in the West:—

A correspondent wishes the editor's help in procuring a suitable minister for "a destitute field, where great good may be done." There are three churches within a circuit of thirty miles, which are able to give a salary of "three hundred dollars a year." "A man is wanted," says our freind, "who can go through thick and thin." By "thick," we presume, is meant the field of labour, and by "thin," doubtless, the proposed compensation on which he is to subsist. Vacant ministers will please take notice.

Wanted.

A fifer and a drummer to beat time for the march of intellect; a pair of snuffers for the light of other days; a stone cutter who can drill deep enough to blast the rock of ages; a ring that will fit the finger of scorn; a loose pully to work the shaft of envy; and a new cushion for the seat of government.

Judge Kane in the Rural Districts.

The *Evening Post* relates that Judge Kane went, some days since, to Media, the capital of Delaware county, where, on alighting from the cars, he asked a person, standing near, if he knew where Mr. M—— lived.

"Yes, sir, I am going directly by his residence." "Well, will you be good enough to inform him that Judge Kane wishes to see him?"

"Judge Kane! Are you Judge Kane?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, I advise you to be a little careful how you move about here; you are not in very good repute in these parts. If you don't keep a good look out, they'll mob you."

After some further colloquy, the man agreed to inform Mr. M—— that Judge Kane wished to see him, and did so. Mr. M—— promptly replied:

"Judge Kane! I don't want to see *him*. What in the devil does he want with *me*?"

☞ A gentleman, cooper by trade, a negro, who owns a fine farm in Ohio and wished to purchase stave timber. Our colored friend inquired for what purpose he wanted it. He answered, "I have a contract to make some Whiskey barrels."—"Well, sir," was the prompt reply, "I have timber for sale, and want the money very much, but no man shall purchase a single stave or hoop pole, or a particle of grain of me for that purpose." Of course Mr. Cooper was not a little up "in the back" to meet such a very stern reproach, and so got mad and called him a "nigger." "That is very true, mildly replied the other. "It is my misfortune to be a negro; I can't help that, but I can help selling my timber to make whiskey barrels, and I mean to do it."

A Colored Patriot.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* advocates the erection of a monument to the memory of Peter Francisco, a colored man, born a slave in Virginia, but emancipated at the commencement of the Revolution, and enlisted as a soldier. He served all through the war, and was subsequently Sergeant-at-arms of the Virginia Legislature.

☞ In 1780, *seven years* before the Constitution of the United States was formed, Massachusetts abolished slavery entirely; Pennsylvania prospectively, the same year; New Hampshire totally, a year or two after; and Connecticut and Rhode Island prospectively, in 1784, making five States which were free from three to seven years before the United States Constitution was formed; and from five to nine before the goverment was organized. If it be said that the Union was formed in 1774 or 1777, we reply, it was not *the* Union, it was not THIS Union. It was an alliance of independent States, which recognised no slave representation, and no right, no obligation to pursue or surrender a fugitive slave.

From the Niagara Mail.

Colonial Union.

The Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia, lately published in England, a speech made by him in favor of the union of the N. A Colonies and their representation by delegates in the Imperial Parliament. This speech treats in a philosophical and statesmanlike manner, a question which must some day or other have a solution. A question which has engaged the attention of many deep thinking men both in Britain and the Colonies.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Howe on this subject are substantially the same as were approved of by Adam Smith and Benjamin Franklin, previous to the American Revolution, when a precisely similar question was forced upon the British Empire for consideration, and which if it had been decided according to the wise counsels of these two statesmen and philosophers, would have prevented the shock of that revolution, with all its subsequent and present hatreds and antaganisms.

We are not going to copy this speech of Mr. Howe's, we only mean to express our regret that Mr. Hincks now in England, should have thought fit to issue a reply to Mr. Howe, marked with much acrimony, denying the necessity or advantage of any union of the Colonies, or of their representation in any shape in the Imperial Legislature. We have read Mr. Hincks's "reply" without finding one satisfactory answer in it to the opinions expressed by Mr. Howe, but with a strong conviction, that the old well-known quarrel between Mr. Hincks and Mr. Howe, that arose out of the Grand Trunk Railway question has much more to do with this "reply," than the ostensible cause of dispute. For with all our respect for Mr. Hincks' abilities, we must ever condemn his breach with the Imperial Government respecting the building of that line of Railway.

Mr. Hincks enlarges on the Grand Trunk question—a thing which he had best let alone. Nobody has forgotten that but for his sudden rejection of the terms and conditions that had been agreed upon between the Provinces and the Imperial Government, the amount of money required for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, would have been obtained under the imperial guarantee at 3½ *per cent* interest—and the whole Road would have been completed from Sarnia to Halifax, as we know—at less cost to the country than one half of the distance will be built for, by Messrs. Jackson, Peto & Co. Mr. Hincks may well feel dissatisfied at the result of his preference of Messrs. Jackson & Co., to the British guarantee of five millions at 3½ per cent. But this ought not to bias his judgment against a great national measure for no other reason than that Mr. Howe his antagonist on his railway policy, is the principle advocate of it. We hope such is not the fact, but from the temper he displays towards Mr. Howe, one suspects such to be the case.

Some of our contemporaries who were always waiting for a cue, before they have an opinion to express, carried away by Mr. Hincks's statements, make fanciful objections to propositions which Mr. Howe never thought of advancing. Such a question as that of a union of the Colonies, is not one fit to be treated with pragmatical stupidity. One of our contemporaries treats the matter thus—

"It is nothing less than a claim to be equally taxed with the English people in order to have a voice in their legislature, and a greater participation in imperial emoluments, &c. We are, forsooth, in lieu of our present general taxation—one penny of which does not go to paying for the protection of British arms—to take upon ourselves the burden of the income and property tax, national debt, and what not. We are to insist upon paying off some of the expenses of a new war, and more of the liabilities of the old ones. We are to send representatives to England when Parliament opens and the Atlantic is still. And we are to reciprocate patronage by sending Canucks to fill official berths in return for fresh imported Cockneys who will look after the squatting system"

Such *gabble* may suit geese; but thinking people like to hear common sense. Mr. Howe's proposition as regards Imperial representation, is simply to have a few, say half a dozen delegates of the N. A. Colonies in Parliament, either with the right to vote or without it, just as the delegates of the American Territories sit in Congress. If with the right to vote, then the Colonies to be subject to a small stated tax in return for the general protection of the Province by the Imperial Government. If without the right to vote; then the representation to be attended by no pecuniary contribution.

Representation and taxation will go together certainly; but only in proportion to their respective extent. When Scotland became united to England, the smallness of her representation in the United Parliament was compensated by her comparative exemption forms many of the taxes imposed on England, such as the land tax, &c. The same occurred on Ireland's union, and the same principle will rule here. The arrangement of these points form matter of detail which ought not to be very hard to be settled by men of understanding.

We question much if the whole amount which would be required of Canada to be paid towards the general defence of the Empire, in case of the admission of Provincial delegates into Parliament, would equal the sum we are now necessitated to expend on our new militia system in consequence of the partial withdrawal of the Imperial troops. It is neither fair nor reasonable in us to expect the heavily taxed people of Great Britain to be at *all* the expense of the future protection of the Provinces. None but ninnies or knaves would desire to live wholly upon their relations. Mr. Howe proposes a preventative.

Kane, the Murderer.

Martha Hanway, wife of Castner Hanway, who was imprisoned under the charge of Judge Kane, for treason, is dead. The *A. S. Standard* says her health received a severe shock at the time of the incarceration of her husband, from which she never recovered.

And Judge Kane is now repeating this murderous process—slaying by inches worthy and amiable matrons in Pennsylvania, that North Carolina mothers may be scourged, prostituted and sold at the pleasure of lustful, savage masters. Read the following item of news from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Standard*:—

"Increased solicitude is felt for Mrs. Williamson, particularly on the part of her female friends. The "august martyrdom of maternity," which you know was for some time imminent, seems likely to be precipitated by her recent trials. Both her children are now sick, though the one who was most seriously ill is, I am happy to say, much better. The absence of her husband at this critical juncture is a trial to her, which requires all her fortitude to bear with calmness.

Williamson is sick and imprisoned—his wife and children are ill—but the Kane

tyrant's despicable tool, not for one moment relents. Nor does servile Pennsylvania move to protect the liberties of her citizens, though Kane treads them under foot, without form of law, and bids scornful defiance to the Constitution of the State.

Such are the sacrifices which the infamous National Union demands. And yet priests and politicians, Republicans and Free Soilers sustain and laud it! It is accursed! So has justice decreed. Let all lovers of justice see to it that it falls.—*Anti Slavery Bugle.*

☞ Commenting upon this, the *Free Presbyterian* says:—

Thus the namesake, and the spiritual, if not lineal, descendant of the first murderer plies his work of death. Not by the stroke of the bludgeon, but by the slow tortures of damp dungeons with their foul air; by the chafling and goading of high, and noble, and sensative spirits, till their very lifeblood is distilled, drop by drop, that the ermined wolf may lap it as a sweet banquet.

'How long, oh Lord! how long?'

From the Independent.

The American Tract Society and Slavery.

To the Editor of the Whitby "Commonwealth."

SIR,—I think it due to the columns of your paper, as well as to myself, once more to direct attention to the "American Tract Society and Slavery." In the early numbers of this journal, two articles appeared over my signature, relative to the convention of colporteurs, &c., held in Rochester, in January last:—articles that were reprinted in New York State, and extensively circulated in Canada and elsewhere:—articles, the subject of animadversion in more than one periodical in this province, and to some strictures on which, three letters were written in reply and published in the *Canadian Independent*.

The articles referred to were incomplete, so far as intention was concerned; and I always purposed to add to them at a convenient season, giving such explanations and illustrations as the subject demanded. This I deferred for reason which I need not now give; but I was very soon visited with strictures by the editor of the *Canadian Independent*, when I deemed it right to state my views on the point discussed. Some of our readers have seen the strictures and the replies, but many have not. It is on this account that I think the subject ought to be referred to again in your pages, so that the writer may not be unnecessarily censured, and your columns may again be quoted by those who were so interested in the former communications.

Without troubling your readers with what has been written by your correspondent, or those who have criticised his letters, I may in a few words give you the pith and substance of the whole matter.

The two articles which appeared in the *Commonwealth* contained an account of the conversation referred to, and were written in a courteous, fraternal and laudatory strain. Still there was discrimination as to the operations of the American Tract Society, relative to slavery. The writer stated that he had not omitted to bear his testimony at the convention, as an anti-slavery man, and that he was in no way shackled by those around him in refusing to participate in the meeting in formation on this point. Everything appeared to be fair and honorable, and it was due to American brethren to mention the fact. He spoke freely, as an officer of the Anti-Slavery Society, and as a subject of the British province, and was treated respectfully and kindly. He was given to understand that the publications of the American Tract Society were anti-slavery, and had his attention directed by several to various parts of their publications. Relying on the testimony of Christian men, he gave expression to particulars on which those publications bear testimony, without however hinting that he was satisfied with the evidence, designing to say more on the subject at another time. The fact is, when he came to look into the documents, and to weigh the matter fully, he felt dissatisfied; he felt so when he wrote his articles; but he has felt more so since. The testimony is altogether inadequate. It is not such as christian men ought to bear. The sinfulness of slavery is not distinctly pointed out. There is the absence of manly decision, moral courage, and Christian rectitude in this matter. I respect and esteem numbers who are labouring in connection with this great society. The utility of the institution, must be admitted by all. There is much that is commendatory in what it has done; but, after all, it does not maintain its proper position in relation to the monstrous, aggravated, national sin—American Slavery.

The articles of your correspondent were considered by some too commendatory; and he was regarded as an "apologist" of the American society. Had his readers known what was passing in his mind, and what were his intentions, they would have modified their judgments—they would have seen that, while attempting to do justice to christian men as far as they went in a right direction, he indulged the hope they would soon attempt an advanced movement, and become more decided in their testimony on one great crying evil of their land. This they have not done, nor can they learn that they are likely to do so." He has no sympathy with rashness. He has aimed to avoid this in his discussions. Yet he has been censured by the rash, the impetuous, the fault-finding,—because he has not gone to the length to which their impulsive natures would prompt them.

Let all know, once and for all, that the writer is a British anti-slavery man; that he has no sympathy with it in any shape or any form; that he desires the freedom of every slave; and that he is willing, in his humble, sphere, to aid in the overthrow of slavery in all its varied forms and degrees. In his opinion, the American Tract Society are doing wrong, by their silence on the sinfulness of keeping men in bondage. I know there are difficulties in the way, but these may and ought to be surmounted. Were they to publish far and wide, one simple and expressive sentiment on the criminality of the system, numerous friends would flock around them, and their influence for good would be materially augmented. The sooner they change their policy, the better for themselves and the better for the world.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES T. BYENE.

Whitby, 20th August, 1855.

☞ Let the Colored people keep their eyes on the artful efforts of the Tract Society, among us, in Canada. They are our deadly foes.—[ED.

Colorphobia.

We were recently witness to the sifting process on the old West Chester Railroad, whereby the passengers are assorted out into lots according to the color they happen to have inherited. Colored persons are very carefully handed into a corner by themselves, unless they happen to be acting in the capacity of nurses or servants. This ought not to suprise us if existing in the South, or anywhere else in the world but in a region under Quaker influence like Chester County. To the credit of the Norristown Railroad Company, such a regulation has never obtained on any of its lines since its construction; and the Valley trains which run close to those above alluded to make no distinction on such a contemptibly silly basis. To the still further credit of our road they have never introduced the far more rational, yet unnecessary, classification of the passengers into No. 1 and No. 2 travellers; or high price and low fare seats. The Reading Railroad, however, that thus sorts its passengers on the basis of the rate of fare, can claim a better excuse for the practice than their West Chester contemporaries, for many white men and women like to enjoy alone the fumes of rum and tobacco. Indeed, tobacco smoking is the only kind of *aristocratic* distinction allowed on the Norristown Railroad.

While on this subject of colorphobia, we might further remark, to the credit of Norristown, that our new line of Omnibusses allows no exclusion of men and women because they are not white.—*Norristown (Pa.) Olive Branch.*

Horrible Murder.

About two o'clock this morning, officers Grant and Kearney, while on duty on Pacific street, between Battery and Sansome streets, discovered a man lying on the sidewalk opposite the Clinton House, apparently in the last agonics of death, and weltering in his blood. On examining the body it was found that he had received a knife wound in the neck, on the left side, severing the jugular vein, causing almost instant death; deceased lived about five minutes after he was discovered by the officers. The body was taken charge of by the Coroner. The body has been recognised as that of John S. McCarney, a native of Indiana, and about 22 years of age.

The police are on the track of the assassin, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in capturing him, and the cowardly villian have meted out to him the full penalty of his murderous act.—*Steamer State Jour. Sacramento, California.*

From the Liberator.

Passmore Williamson.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to grant the release of Passmore Williamson. Judge Lowrie concurred in the decision, although he differed from the others in some of the views of the case. Judge Knox dissented from the decision.

Judge Black read the decision; the ground taken is, that the Court has no jurisdiction to warrant its interfering with the judgment of the Federal Court; that such Courts have exclusive power in deciding cases of contempt, and this Court could not go behind the record to ascertain the fact whether the commitment was legal or not.

Judge Knox, in his adverse opinion, contended that the District Court had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant of *habeas corpus* in the first place, and that Williamson was guilty of no crime in refusing to answer it. He also urges that the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* is confined exclusively to the State Courts.

On reading the decision of the Court, it is apparent throughout that it is made in a partisan, pro-slavery spirit, akin to that manifested by Judge Kane, and therefore is undeserving of any consideration. How long is judicial tyranny, almost without a parallel, to be allowed to keep in prison one of the worthiest citizens of Pennsylvania, who is guiltless of wrong, and with 'a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man?' It ought to work an entire revolution in that State.

We are glad to see that, at the recent Republican State Convention held at Pittsburgh, (which was addressed, among others, by Judge Jessup, and by Messrs. John A. Brigham, Joshua R. Gibbings and L. D. Campbell, of Ohio,) it having been proposed to substitute the name of Henry M. Lloyd for that of Peter Martin, as candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner—

Rev. Mr. Aaron, of Montgomery county, moved to amend by striking out Lloyd's name, and inserting that of Passmore Williamson. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Aaron was called to the stand, and addressed the convention. His speech was one of great force and eloquence. In conclusion, he said, by the nomination of Passmore Williamson, the party would, please God, please themselves, and do good, and any further than that, he was no politician. (Applause.)

Mr. Fenn thought it would be impossible for Mr. Williamson to serve, he being in Moyamensing prison.

Voice—We will take him out!

Mr. Aaron—There ought to be a principle in the breasts of the men of Pennsylvania, which would make them march to Philadelphia with no arms but those the God of nature has given them, and tear down that prison, until not one stone would be left upon another!

This remark, uttered with much enthusiasm, threw the convention into a burst of excitement, and was responded to with cheers and prolonged approbation.

Some gentlemen suggested that Gov. Reeder's name be subscribed in place of Williamson. Decided out of order, as there were already two amendments.

Mr. Blakley, of Butler County, proposed the name of Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Blakely moved that the whole business be laid on the table, and that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate *viva voce*. Lost.

Mr. McClue moved to postpone for the present. Lost.

Loud cries for 'vote on Passmore Williamson!'

The amendment to the amendment, (substituting Williamson for Lloyd,) was carried amid immense excitement and loud cheering.

The amendment as amended was then adopted.

Dr. Gazam moved that Passmore Williamson be now unanimously nominated as the Republican Candidate for Canal Commissioner. Adopted.

Three deafening cheers were then given for Passmore Williamson.

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the last Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.
M. A. SHADD,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ The steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York, on the 20th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th, one week later than those by the *Ariel*. No news of importance from the seat of war.

The Colored People and the Conservative Party.

Within the next five years, the colored men of the Counties of *Kent & Essex*, C.W., will have doubtless the *balance of political power*. They have it in several *municipalities* now. God be praised for it! May they have wisdom to use that power aright! My brethren, look around you, and mark well the *demagogue*. He has noted *you* as his prey. His plans are laid. This is quite clear from some things which have come to sight. It is really amusing to see and hear some of our *long-face Reformers*. O! how they love their *colored* friends! What evidence they *have* given of the fact! The greatest abundance, and *no* mistake! Why, you, brethren, have had as much proof of it, as you have that "Old Nick" is dead. You have had it, on the *steamboat*, when *you* and *he* sat together, at the dinner table. You have had it, in the *Hotel*, when you and he had a little "chit chat," in the parlor, where there were a few Southern nabobs. You have had it in the *Stage Coach and Railway Cars*, as you and he journied over plank roads, or fled on iron, through our envied country. You have had it, in the past *municipal* arrangements and "*Common School*" doings. And you had it, no doubt, to your heart's content, in the general *Social* circle of your friends—the Reformers. We do not mean to insult you! But you should *not* forget all *this evidence* of the Reformer's love for you and your interest. Shall we say, *their profession* of love for us, as a people, is hypocrisy? There are noble exceptions—*but*.....—our friends are the *Conservatives*.

We allow, it has been truly trying to us, to meet now and then a cold shoulder from *certain* Conservatives; but still the *theory* and *practice* of the party are such as to give us hope; and as a people, we could not lose sight of the fact, that the *principles* of Conservatives are *loyal* and *true*, and that with them, is *inseparably* connected our weal or woe. And besides, the party is a combination of such men and means, as will ultimately destroy those elements and influences among us, which are the legitimate off-springs of "*Red Republicanism*"—the worst enemy, in existence, to the colored race, and a general curse to society. *Any* government *unsuited* to the condition of the people, is a curse, and such, hitherto *Republican governments* have proved themselves to be, as their history abundantly attests. We do not mean principle *abstractly* considered, but *concretely*. The colored people should never lose the truth, that the Conservative party is composed, in the main, of materials, that are *incapable* of a general course of procedure, that will favour *cast*, because of *complexional* differences.

We say once for all, that the Conservative party is the *Constitutional* party of our much envied country—it is *true* to the general interest, and *loyal* to the Crown. It seeks the *Union* of the North American Colonies and a Representation in the Imperial Parliament—the means necessary to *maintain pure allegiance* to the Crown. Its principles are fixed in virtue, and must result in intelligence, freedom, and happiness.

☞ We have received a letter from the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, Cincinnati, Ohio, which informs us that a scheme is on foot, by a certain police officer of Nashville, Ten., to *kidnap* a woman named *Sarah Lee*, who was held as a slave, in Nashville, but who fled some time since to Canada for her freedom. It is understood that Sarah Lee is in Canada, and it is arranged to decoy her to the United States, where she will be instantly taken under the authority of the "Fugitive Slave Bill." Let her and others look out and keep from the States. The officer has his eyes also on other persons, in Canada, from Nashville, &c. They should be careful. Let the colored people both here and in the States, keep their eyes on the kidnapping villian, and *slay him* the first opportunity. A MAN STEALER, GOD'S WORD SAYS, SHALL BE PUT TO DEATH."

☞ We have heard several complaints of late, of not receiving the *Freeman*. We assure our friends, the fault is not in us The paper is *properly* and *regularly mailed* at Chatham. The fault is either in the Post-Master, or Post-Office arrangement. We know that there is miserable work done somewhere in the Department; for example, it is much easier to get a letter at Dresden, from Kingston, a distance of some 400 miles, than it is from Chatham, which is but 15 miles off. We always received the *New York Weekly Tribune*, before we do the *Western Planet*, at Dresden. We hope that the Postmaster-General will see to such an unbecoming arrangement. The "*Coon*" treed by *Loyal George*, did much better in his days of *political* glory!

Look out for Pickpockets.

One of our King Street Grocers, on the 21st inst., while quietly taking a snooze in his establishment, had a valuable gold lever watch extracted from his pocket. So much for sleeping in business hours, a practice too frequently indulged in by some of our business men.

☞ A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of that city, says: "The Medical College is on the road to the cemetery, the Divinity College is on the road to the poor-house, and the Law School on the road to the jail!"

If the above, which we cut from the *American Baptist*, be true, there is but *one* reason for such decline in old and "prominent institutions," and that is the *exaltation of* REASON *above* REVELATION—or the recognition of *Christ* only as *a man*. May every such institution perish!

☞ Seventy slaves and free colored men were arrested while at worship on the first Sunday evening of July, in New Orleans, and sent to jail for making a noise. At the same time, theatrical exhibitions and cockfightings were allowed to go on unmolested.

We commend the above precious scrap to the Ministers and Churches of Canada who have so much sympathy and affection for their Southern brethren, whom, they believe to be true Christians, and rejoice to fellowship them. Will they continue to open not their mouth against such high-handed wickedness and terrible blasphemy? If any are disposed to say, you accuse us wrongfully, brother—we answer, do not forget Alexander Campbell, of Virginia!

A Bone for F. Douglass to Pick.

We cut the following from the *Herald of Freedom*, for the especial benefit of the *ebon-gentry* of the State of New York, in which "*all* men are *free* and *equal*." We ponder if the "white folks" who visit *Saratoga Springs*, will *condescend* to go to heaven and *there* drink from the *same Fountain* with *Negroes?*

Colored Gentlemen at Saratoga Springs.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a delicious account of the way the colored gentlemen are mixing in with their white brothers at Saratoga Springs. We are slow to see, however, how any serious complaint can be made about the matter—it is all a fair deduction from the promises which have been so industriously set down. Those of our Northern friends who have a distaste for such a condition of things had better be philosophical, see that it is what they have got to come to, and get used to it at once. We hope also the "many Southern gentlemen who have been forgetful of our own delightful places of summer resort, and who "are there at present," will have a sweet time of it.

For some time past there has been quite a time among the fashionables, in regard to liberties taken by the negroes of this place.

The rules of the Springs prohibit the blacks from using glasses used by the white folks. The negroes, as I am informed, are prompted, by some of the Seward stripe, that they have the same rights as the white folks. A few evenings ago, one of the "gammen" was handed out of the grounds. The same afternoon, a large building belonging to Clark & White was burned, for which the owners offered a reward of $200 for any information of the person who committed the deed. On yesterday there was quite a rough and tumble fight while Clarke & White's men were ejecting the negroes, and the greatest confusion prevailed. This morning about seven o'clock, the "niggers" from the different hotels mustered, and came down to the Congress Spring and mixed in with the Shanghaes. When they were told to disperse, they refused. A Mr. Sheppard, a lawyer of New York, pulled out a shooter and swore he would shoot the first "nigger" that would dare to attempt to drink out of the glasses. In a few minutes, Mr. Pike, a justice of the peace, arrived, whose presence settled the affair for the present. A disturbance is anticipated every day. There are a great many Southern gentlemen here at present."—*Ga. Constitutionalist.*

A YANKEE'S JAW-BREAKER.

We present with joy the following *truthful* and valuable paper, which we select from the *Baptist*, for the benefit of the *misrepresenters* of the English Government, as to her *greatness and glory*. We know it will be a real "*jaw-bone breaker*" to all Yankeedom. They *fear* England; hence their misrepresentation and abuse of her. We commend the article especially to the meagre, manless set of "*Rebels*" in Canada.

Such information respecting our adopted country, must afford peculiar satisfaction to Her Most Gracious Majesty's *colored subjects*, and particularly those in her *North American* Provinces. There is *no British*er more proud of *our* country's might and magnificence than *ourselves*—and no people ever lived, who appreciated their privileges under such a government more than do the *colored people* of this Province. And should Providence so order it, in the future, *that*, and our *loyalty* will be seen, as in the *last rebellion*.

It is England's love to *God* and *man*, that makes her what she is, and while she continues to make the *Bible her Chart*—she will fear God and respect the *rights* of man and defend the helpless and wronged, and hence must grow and flourish; and so may she do, until she conquers the world!

The Power of Great Britain.

We copy the following statements from the Providence Journal:

In viewing the operations of the present European war, there is nothing more remarkable as showing the vast resources and energies of Great Britain and France, than the facilities with which they are enabled to send their fleets and carry on their campaigns in different parts of the world at the same time. In fact, either of these great powers can do so without the other. Thus we see Great Britain, whose dominions almost encircle the globe, attacking her adversaries wherever there is a vulnerable point. The White Sea within the Arctic circle is blocked by her ships. In the Baltic she has a naval armament which, in its extent and completeness of equipment, surpasses any that ever floated, blockading every port of her enemy, and driving from it all its shipping. In the Black Sea she equally shows her wonderful strength, by annihilating the enemy's commerce and blockading her fleets within one of the strongest fortresses in the world, while her army aids in investing the place by land. The Sea of Azoff, with its towns and fortresses, almost within the heart of Russia, where a hostile fleet never ventured, is likewise controlled by her ships and armies. Again in an opposite direction, on the far distant coast of Kamschatka, where her enemy has raised a fortress, and where her ships find protection, England is probably at this very moment blockading it, or perhaps her flag already floats over it. The history of the world exhibits no parallel to her operations. We read of the vast operations of the Persian conquerors of old; of Sesostris and Rhamses, the Egyptians; of Alexander the Great; of the Roman Emperors; and, in later times, of those of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. But these are insignificant when compared with the operations of Great Britain in our day. Even Napoleon the Great, with his conquering armies, was limited in his operations when compared with those now going on; and Rome herself, though her dominions stretched from the Euphrates to England, never exhibits half the power that England now does

Connected with this subject, and not less worthy of notice, are the vast dominions of Great Britain, stretching over every continent, bordering every sea, and holding the strongest military and naval positions in the world. These she holds and governs while carrying on her gigantic war.

Leaving her own islands, she holds Gibralter, the key to the Mediterranean, with Malta and the Ionian Islands. In Africa are her settlements at Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands of Mauritius. In Asia is Aden, at the enterance of the Red Sea, her possessions in India, embracing more than a hundred millions of souls; Ceylon, Singapore, Labuan and parts of Borneo, New Zealand and Australia. Coming westward, she holds the islands of St. Helena, Bermuda, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, with possessions in North America, larger than those in the United States; while in Central America she holds Baliza. On the South American continent her possessions are limited to British Guiana and the Falkland Islands. But will she stop here? We think not, as every few years adds a province in India, and the present war with Russia will doubtless add other provinces to her already vast dominions She has lost too many valuable lives and expended too much money in the present contest to be satisfied without checking the advance of Russia or placing barriers in her way. What the result will be none can foretell; but when this great drama shall have closed, it will be found that the map of Europe will exhibit more important changes than have taken place in it for the three previous centuries.

While England is thus exhibiting her strength in a contest with Russia, and governing her extended possessions with as much ease, apparently, as the petty German States rule their people, her commerce is not affected, but with gigantic strides she extends this element of her prosperity beyond that of every other nation. From the Statistical Journal we take the following particulars of her exports:

"From 1840 to 1853 the aggregate amount of British exports exceeded the national debt by nearly £100,000,000; the declared value of British and Irish exports having been £877,299,124, while during the same period the highest amount of the national debt was only £791,809,338 in in 1848.

In 1853 the exports amounted to nearly one hundred millions sterling, the amount having increased in fourteen years about 83 per cent. These exports were distributed to foreign countries and British possessions in the proportion of 66 to 34 per cent. respectively. The bulk of the foreign exports was principally to Europe and North and South America. Of the exports to British possessions, the East Indies took the largest portion until 1853, when the Australian exceeded the Indian exports."

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. I.

The Dawn Convention—White and Colored Tyrants—Slaves in Canada—A Problem for our friends to solve—Henry Garret, of London, and General Cass, of Detroit—London, C.W. Meeting about the Dawn—A new Fever and how it will terminate—Mr. Dillon and Mr. Ward—Messrs. Clark and Gallego—The Women to work.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say a few words to your readers, respecting the unheard of movements against our interests, which have transpired within the last few weeks.

The Dawn Convention organized on the ground of the Institution, on the 29th of August, but not within an enclosure. After repeated refusals by Mr. John Scoble to allow them to enter the School and meeting house, where they had been assembling for such purposes, for the last dozen years, and after a kind offer from Wm. Whipper, Esq., to use his Warehouse at Dresden, they adjourned to the Methodist Meeting House, nearer the Institute, and by the most beautiful harmony in their proceedings, were able to get through the election of six new Trustees, and the other business which brought them together. Not content with keeping them out, by means of a padlock, Messrs. Scoble, Henson, and one or two "inferior" men, followed to the place of meeting, and got up, as well as they could, little squads of their collecting; but so insulting was the language used, especially by Mr. Scoble, that it required the greatest amount of forbearance on the part of the men, who were their auditors. Dawn, for one day, at least, was something like a slave plantation. There, the "master man" (Scoble), declaring that he got his rights in England from the donors, not from the Trustees; that if he was dealing with wise men, he would know what to do; but as he was dealing with *brutes*, he would have to go to law; and otherwise expressing himself in obnoxious terms. To some parties, he said, if they would pay him seven thousand dollars, he would give up the Institution; that the colored men had received the benefit, when it was *not for* the colored people, but for *Whites, Indians*, and *Colored;* and that if he were to take an officer and search their premises, (meaning those that had lived thereon, and had had the management,) he could find plenty of the stolen property, thus implicating his very aids at the time of talking. He further stated, that if a deputation of such men as *he* could approve, were sent to him (*not W. P. Newman, J. C. Brown, and T. Stringer,*) he would open the house, and as he had the DECLARATION *of Trust*, and other papers he would give them certain information, but as they would not *send him* the deputation, and chose to hold a meeting without consulting him, he would not let them in, and would keep all the good news. You see, Sir, in the first place, the Declaration of Trust should have been in possession of J. C. Brown, but Mr. Scoble had managed to get it in his possession, although his name is not known in the instrument. To others he said, that he and his English friends, would give one thousand dollars towards the the buildings, and if a proper Committee was appointed, he would pay over to it seven thousand dollars also. I have said it was like a plantation; there were parties that in the south would be called "nigger drivers"—Josiah Henson, senior, and sons, and Nero Harding. Nero, and his *lady*, had their little squads here and there, and backed with energy all the master said, and some things he did not care to say. It was humiliating, Sir, to see those old men, Henson and Hardin, with feet tottering almost on the brink of the grave, running readily to do the dirty work of their white friend. Nero thought the property did not belong to any body, it was *only* trust—so Mr. Scoble had said at a meeting of colored people in Chatham. Josiah said at that meeting, and said on Friday evening, that every body was wrong, but "the *strangers* should be set right—Mr. Scoble did not lock the door, but the 'black' men did." Now, Sir, is not that like the South! He forgot the "black" men did not say they would unlock it, but Mr. Scoble did, that he could unlock it. To sum up, Sir, their course was most despotic, insulting, and reprehensible, and leaves us as much to fear from the high-handed conduct of such "friends" in Canada, as of even in the States and Canada. The tendency of it all is to degrade and shackle the colored people, and I am mistaken if they do not make the contest for the right, a warm one. I would like to ask our real friends in England and America, how long they intend to pay Mr. Scoble for such capers? (as he told us, in Chatham, he gets a "little pay,") and how long do they think he will be elevating us heathens, at this rate? It is an interesting problem this. If Mr. Scoble's abuse of the people of Dawn, and colored people generally, thoroughly convinces them, as it has done, of his tyrannical instincts, how long will such a course take to gain for him their confidence, and thus to enable him to complete their elevation? Just while on this point of the Dawn Institute farm, allow me to say, that from an extensive conversation with the people of the vicinity, I learn that the general opinion is, that if Mr. Scoble *should* be even so honest, he is not a proper person for the post he aspires to fill, because of the great aversion he does not hesitate to express of poor people, white and colored; poor whites seem to be beyond the pale of his regard. So whatever his private character may be his public acts and expressions are such as should induce philanthropists to inquire what they can hope to do by enabling him to remain here among the colored people at least.

It does seem, Mr. Editor, that just about this time in our history, the "Devil is loose." Now that we have the Dawn troubles, up rises another Saul among the prophets, in the person of one Henry Garret, of London, who glories in the prefix, Rev., though why his own acquaintance at home do not rightly know, he has conceived and proclaimed the idea of buying all the slaves in the States, he says. So, at the suggestion of and by advice from General Cass, of Detroit, who he thought proper to consult, he has come back to Canada to get the sanction of the colored people to this plan. Now, Sir, I have conversed with Mr. Garret, and am not alone in the conclusion, that he means to go begging, and so further degrade us. He certainly is not anti-slavery, although he whines most awfully about his dear brothers and sisters, in chains; prays and cries awfully, and loud, and long; at the same time, that he thinks it "stealing" the slave away from the master, to help those to their liberty who have all along had it stolen from them. Why will not this Garret go to work like a wise man, instead of trying to take such advantage of the ignorance of his people in Canada, at the instance of pro-slavery Divines in this country, and General Cass and other slaveocrats in the United States? But Garret wants to shake the Queen's hand, he tells us. Now, Sir, did presumption ever go farther. If men must go to England and the United States, to lie and beg, and so misrepresent the colored people, why tolerate such intellectual clod-hoppers, when clever men are on hand to do the mischief by rule?

On the 10th inst., a meeting was held at London, to hear the report of their delegate to Dawn, and on the evening of the 11th, another meeting to raise funds for the Committee. Important resolves were made. I will tell in my next a secret or two about these Londoners, that will surprise you; for the present, let it suffice to say, that there is a dangerous fever raging among the colored Know-Nothings there, that the sensible settlers, old and new, are ashamed of, and well they may be. How the Fairfield patients will get on, I am unable to say, but a stranger going into their town, would pronounce some of the colored people there, either hopelessly ignorant or very much deceived. I am pleased to assure you, however, that the respectable people there are above being the dupes of either of the prophets who so illumine the dark minds of the people—the compensation Cass advocate, and the forty hundred thousand man.

Mr. Dillon, as a public man, is still busy about London; he talks of taking Mr. Ward in hand, about his English operations—would like to know what he is doing, &c. Mr. Dillon also thinks the *Provincial Freeman* should not be supported—the colored people do not need a paper. He says, M. A. Shadd should not be connected with it, for she is an infidel. Mr. Dillon must have the right to make such grave charges, Mr. Editor, in his missionary wanderings among the benighted sons and daughters of color in and about London, do you not think! And how long will he be in evangelizing them at that rate? Should M. A. Shadd be an infidel, he knows she does not edit the *Freeman*. Much Mr. Dillon knows about the duties of a missionary to colored people in Canada, If that sort of walk and conversation is the best he has to bring to the work, he would do better in the army again, in my humble judgment,—what do you think? Is it not a pity, Sir, that brother Dillon and brother Scoble cannot have a little inquisition at their service? The latter, I remember, made a similar charge against "that Miss Shadd" to a Yankee Society once, and they cut off her "bread and cheese" for the same charge, not for the truth of it, for they had satisfactory evidence to the contrary; but unfortunately for him, it did not stay cut off. Now, provided the law would tolerate these missionaries in making such sweeping assertions, and provided they *knew what they say*, how will that help to 'elevate the colored people?' London is a great place, you think, by this time, and so is Dawn! What sort of a handling do you think Ward will get from Mr. Dillon? Messrs. Clark and Gallego may save Mr. Dillon the trouble of taking Mr. Ward in hand, for, according to them, Mr. Dillon is informed that Mr. Ward's "private" business does not touch his mission in London, but that Mr. Ward is collecting funds in England to help those fugitives who may go to the West Indies to work on the plantations—a something that really runs counter to the mission of Messrs. Clarke and Gallego, as they too want hands for the same country.

Now, Sir, do you not think by this time, that the Devil is loose? Hoping that your readers may excuse "these few lines," I must close for the present by an exhortation to all the women to help to raise funds for the purpose of getting possession of the Dawn Institute.

M. A. SHADD.

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1855.

Boston City's Shame.

From the Auditor's report of the city expenses for the last financial year, just issued, we copy the following:

BURNS' CASE.—Extra expenses of maintaining the peace of the city during the trial and surrender of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from Virginia, $2727.60.'

The Plague Fly.

On Sunday morning, the fly know as the 'plague fly,' appeared in Norfolk. It is a flat insect, with black back and red belly, and has very large wings. In Portsmouth they were so thick in the streets as to annoy persons walking, and induced them to place a covering over their faces. The appearance of this fly is generally considered a good omen, as it is supposed to devour the malaria.

Burying the Dead.

The City Council of Norfolk have appointed a committee to superintend the digging of trenches at 'Potters Field,' in which to bury the dead, as the mortality is becoming too great to admit of burying them in the usual manner.

From the Herald of Freedom.

CIRCULAR.

The Book Committee of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Book Concern, have according to the authority given them by the last General Conference secured an act of incorporation from the State of Pennsylvania, by which the same has become a body politic in law.

The said Committee have agreed to celebrate that event in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on the third Tuesday in September, 1855, to continue for several days You are hereby most respectfully invited to be present on that occasion, and to take part in the exercises.

We request of every Minister having a charge, that he will take up a collection, as a free-will offering, on the occasion, for the benefit of the Concern, from the good people—which shall be called "The Lord's Free Will Offering, for the benefit of the General Book Concern of the African Methodist Episcopal Church;" and that he will attend the celebration and present the same, or else send it to us, to be presented in his name, and the name of his charge.

Yours, in behalf of the Committee of the African Methodist Episcopal Book Concern.

COMMITTEE:

J. P. Campbell,
Stephen Smith,
Richard Robinson,
William Moore,
Abraham C. Crippen,
Jeremiah G. Beulah,
Joshua Woodlyn,

Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1855.

A Canadian Legion.

The British Government have finally decided on raising a legion from among the sturdy population of the North American Colonies. The thing can be easily done if the right men are set about the business, and a reasonable good bounty be offered for recruits. The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge, the hero of Inkermann, to the command will be highly complimentary to the country. We find the following statement in reference to the subject from the London *Morning Post*.

From the London Morning Post.

"It gives us much satisfaction to announce that the failure of the attempts which have been made to raise a foreign Legion in British North America, has at length induced Her Majesty's Government to give a cordial response to the loyal offers of the Canadian people. It is intended to raise two battalions in Canada—a force consisting of two thousand eight hundred men. We believe that the regiment will bear the name of the "Royal British North American Regiment," and that the colonelcy in chief will be given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The commissions will be conferred upon Canadian gentlemen, or officers settled in the province, and the corps therefore will be national. It will be composed of men of British and French orgin, and it will be a representative of the two great Powers who are now battling side by side in the Crimea. The numerical strength of such a corps is nothing in comparison with the moral effect which its embodiment will naturally produce. It is only due to the gallant gentleman who now so worthily fills the office of Prime Minister in Canada, to say that he has brought to a satisfactory termination the negotations with the Imperial Government on the subject, in spite of official routine and that vapid ignorance which hitherto have ignored the loyalty and devotion of the colonists of British North America."

Equinoctial Storm.

There was a tremendous gale from the North East with rain yesterday. We fear that many vessels will have suffered from its violence. The Propeller *St. Lawrence*, from Chicago, bound to Montreal, laden with wheat, was driven ashore about 9 o'clock a. m, at Niagara, just below Fort Mississaugua. Assistance was promptly rendered to the crew by the inhabitants, and by the Life Boat from Fort Niagara, which was put out to assist them, and they were all landed safely ashore. The vessel does not appear to be damaged, but is full of water. *Niagara Mail.*

Heartless Villiany.

We are again under the necessity of adding the perpetration of another robbery to the long list of burglaries which have been committed in this city within the past ten days, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and, it is to be presumed, the increased watchfulness of housekeepers, which resulted from our frequent warnings. A brother and sister named Harris (both deaf and dumb) reside on Talbot Street, and through unwearied industry and sobriety they manage to earn a comfortable livelihood by tailoring. On Saturday night about 11 oclock one of the bedroom windows was forced open while they were asleep and their boxes were rifled of their contents. A purse containing $12 was taken away—the result of many months' frugality.—*London Free Press.*

The Submarine Cable.

The submarine cable lost off Nowfoundland, cost $75,000, delivered at Port au Basque, including insurance, freight, &c. It was fully insured in England. Forty miles had been paid out, and when it was cut the vessel was within twelve miles of St. Paul's. It is thought that a part, if not the whole of it may be recovered. Thirty four miles of cable were left on board the vessel, the weight of which was 190 tons.

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0⅝	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1⅜	1	1	....	21⅜
0	1½	....	2⅛	1	2	....	23⅛
0	2	....	2¾	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	3⅜	1	4	....	26⅔
0	3	....	4	1	4½	....	27½
0	3½	....	4⅝	1	5	....	28⅜
0	4	....	5⅜	1	6	....	30
0	4½	....	6	1	7	....	31⅓
0	5	....	6⅝	1	7½	....	32½
0	5½	....	7⅜	1	8	....	33⅓
0	6	....	8	1	9	....	35
0	6½	....	8⅝	1	10	....	36⅔
0	7	....	9⅓	1	10½	....	37½
0	7½	....	10	1	11	....	38⅓
0	8	....	10⅔	2	0	....	40
0	8½	....	11⅜	2	3	....	45
0	9	....	12	2	6	....	50
0	9½	....	12⅝	3	0	....	60
0	10	....	13⅓	3	6	....	70
0	10½	....	14	4	0	....	80
0	11	....	14⅔	4	6	....	60
0	11½	....	15⅓	5	0	....	1 00

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons	0	0		10	0
Stone cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Hatters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Power-Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0		6	3
" Female,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Upholsterers	0	0		7	6
Coopers,	0	0		6	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		3	9
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	6		1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2	0		2	6
Railway Laborers,	6	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	15	0		0	25
Servant Men,	70	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	35	0		0	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

New Advertisements.

MRS. M. A. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, rear of Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot mutilders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.
Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

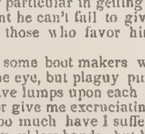
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*. Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to
CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.
Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL. being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr. H. Day's Boarding House, on *William Street, three Doors North of King Street, East Side*, solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET.
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoniders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accomodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.
Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, 22. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 23. 18-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

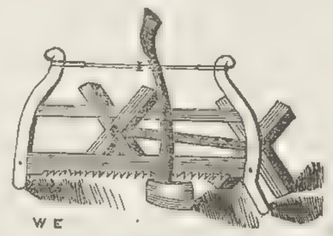
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	13 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangement as colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Ticklings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.
Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.
September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- - -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- - -	7 40	P M. 1.35		A.M.
St. Catharines	- - -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- - -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- - -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- - -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- - -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- - -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	- - -	9.10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro'	- - -	9.25	-

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Baric and oxalic, two and a half per cent.
Printing fluid, do; Alum, do.
Arrowroot, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.
Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots; Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do, Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards; do, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do, Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sacks, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing and indigo, orisles, bur stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horse cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O. Customs Department
(Quebec) 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command,
R. S. M. Bouchette, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—Customs Department.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,
R. S. M. Bouchette.
The Collector of Custom .

16TH VIC. CAP. 85 *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER. No.* 2

I. G. O.—Customs Department
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions. and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. Hincks, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the Southern Apostacy!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;
OR
UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, AN ENTIRE AND DISTINCT NARRATION IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF "PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD," "PETER PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY," "PARLEY'S TALES," &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has presented each nation separately. The advantages of this plan to a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, every thing is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in a new and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attractive charm of a well-told narrative. A great abundance of the book is filled with anecdotes, but brief notices of personal adventures of distinguished characters, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the history but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it shall be found to possess the practical results of profound investigation, and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travel, costumes, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of History, and Universal Gazetteer, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1851.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have before spoken, and can, therefore, only commend it to our readers. Not only the philosophy of history, but geography, and astronomy, are discussed at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds a history of Asia and America, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds a history of Europe and America. In every respect this Universal History is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby hated by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to Thos. F. Cary, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.
Toronto, April 19, 1855. 19tf-2i

Crown Lands for Sale.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to William Jackson Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of non-fulfilment of any of the conditions; and no Sale or License to be granted upon conditions other than those above specified; and no person to be allowed to purchase more than two hundred acres in any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(57)
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,	31	(69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. "	31	(70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(71)
16th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31	(96).

Also,

The undermention[illegible] CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54). 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (283), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45]
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sudenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sudenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [0], 2 11], 3 [52], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [illegible] 7 to 11 inc [50 each]
2nd " 7 [0] 8 [0] 9 [2], 10 [20]
3rd " 51 to 18 inc [50 acres each.]

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE
INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,
And the surrounding Country,
A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the laws of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to form a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In this Museum will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of men and noted characters, and Busts of the most such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Rubini, the great Poet and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out faults, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various callings.

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings, giving and explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Printed Charts,	- - -	£0 2 6 cy.
Ar[illegible] written description,	- -	0 5 0 "
Large w[illegible] description	- - -	0 10 0 "
Large size[illegible] and complete delineation of character, with all the combinations, &c., &c.,		1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Brantford, December 26, 1854.

Buffalo, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. NUMBER 23.

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Poetry.

From the Ayr Observer.

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And, like a dream of beauty, glides away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining
To light the gloom of Autumn's mouldering halls,
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining,
Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning,
Beneath dark clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining,
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The moist wind breathes of crisped leaves and flowers,
In the damp hollows of the woodland sown,
Mingling the freshness of autumnal showers
With spicy airs from cedar alleys blown.

Beside the brook and on the cumbered meadow,
Where yellow fern-tufts fleck the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
The gential nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon those soft fringed lids the bee sits brooding
Like a fond lover loth to say farewell,
Or, with shut wings, through silken folds intruding,
Creeps near her heart his drowsy tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hill-side lonely,
Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as a sweet, wandering thought, that only
Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers, in the warm sunlight dreaming,
Forget to breath their fulness of delight,—
And through the tranced woods soft airs are streaming,
Still as the dew-fall of the summer night.

So, in my heart a sweet, unwonted feeling
Stirs, like the wind in Ocean's hollow shell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
Yet finds no words its mystic charm to tell.

Miscellaneous.

From Ballou's Pictorial.

Seth Snipe's Sailor Experience.

A Humorous Sketch.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JUN'R.

Seth Snipe was raised in the State of Maine, and until the age of four-and-twenty he had worked on his father's farm. His home was not far from Kennebec, and often had he seen the noble vessels sailing to and fro up and down the river. It happened that Seth got sick of farming at an early age, and at one period of his early youth he had entertained the idea of being a schoolmaster; but somehow he never could get the committee to believe that he was qualified. Seth learned enough, but it would not stay learned. He had ciphered clear way over to the "single rule-of-three," but the "pesky" rules slipped his mind as soon as he left his book. It also happened that Seth fancied he should like the sea. To him there was something noble and grand in the appearance of a ship coming up the river. And then he had been on board the different vessels that chanced to be at the wharves when he was in town, and once he "climbed clean away up to the top of one of the great tall masts." O, it was beautiful up there, and he could see all round the country.

One other thing happened which put the clincher upon Seth's sea-going proclivities. One summer—the season that he was twenty four years old—a man worked for his father on the farm who had been to sea one voyage from Portland to Havana. This individual was excessively salt. He talked *sailor*, and wore big-bottomed trowsers without suspenders, and his hat was painted and adorned with a long, wide black ribbon. Seth listened to this man until he was fairly turned. There was nobody else like Wilson—such was the man's name—and the young aspirant used to sit by the hour and listen to fabulous accounts of sea life. Old Mr. Snipe was very indignent at Seth's plan, but that made no odds.

you may take my word for it he'll come back cured. You see he's crazy about it, and you'll never get any good of him till he's been to sea."

So the elder Snipe at length consented that his heir should take a peep at life on the raging sea. The old horse was harnessed to the still older wagon, and preparations were made for starting off after a berth.

"Mind 'at your starboard riggin' is fast, there!" uttered Seth, as his uncle hooked the off breeching strap. He had heard Wilson talk *sailor*, and *he* loved to talk so, too.

Uncle John smiled, and said 'twas all fast.

"Neow jest haul yer wind in here, uncle, an' off we go right afore the wind. Avast there, ole Jericho!" Seth cried to the old horse, who was snapping at a fly. "By my tarry toplights, I'll rig a bolun to your head piece!"

Whether the horse understood this direful threat, or whether the fly left, is not certain, but he stood still from that time until they were ready to start. Uncle John was to accompany Seth, for he knew several ship-owners, and might therefore be of service. In due time the old horse reached the town, and Seth and his uncle went down to the river. The ship *Eliza Downs* lay at one of the wharves; and to her master uncle made his application. Seth was called forward, and the captain commenced to catechize him. But the hero was not to be bluffed now. He had resolved to be a man, and he spoke up boldly.

"I don't know noth'n 'bout yer ship neow, but I want tew larn. I've been clean way up tew the tip top of the great high mast, an' I done it as easy as grease."

Uncle John saw that the captain was becoming incredulous, and he took that functionary one side and conversed with him some time in a whisper. The result was that Seth was engaged for a voyage to Liverpool and back. His wages were to commence at the commencement of his second month's service, and then to be regulated according to his usefulness.

"You'll be on board in just a week from this time," said the captain.

"Ay, ay, sir."

"And mind that you have clothing enough."

"Ay, ay, sir."

Seth was almost crazy with joy. He went down on board the ship, and strolled about awhile like a commodore. He seized the ropes and shook them with a professional air, gave the wheel a turn, caught hold of the backstay and leaped upon the rail, and ended by kicking a coil of rigging out of his way, which some careless fellow, not knowing he was coming, had left in the scupper-way.

Seth's next movement was towards a furnishing store, where he purchased a full rig of seamen's clothes; and after this he went home. His mother wept when she found that he was really going, but he laughed at her.

"Don't worry," whispered uncle John, "for you'll see him again before long. He wont go far."

On the next morning Seth appeared in his glory. He was rigged in full sea costume, even to having a sheath-knife hung to his belt. His usual expletive, "darn," was now changed by leaving out the *r*, and substituting an *m* in its place, and this word he applied in a most extraordinary manner to all sorts of imaginary things, such as "buttons," "top-lights," "my eyes," and so on. He told the oxen to "haul their wind," and the cat was ordered to "haul in the slack of her tail."

"Starboard yer helm a bit!" he shouted to his father, who was coming round the corner of the barn in his ox-cart, "starboard, old man, or you'll be afoul of somethin'."

Towards evening Mrs. Snipe went out to the barn, and a cry of horror burst from her lips as she saw her son standing erect on one of the beams, with his arms folded across his breast. But Seth did not hear her.

"Come, you lubbers, in with them tops'ls Clue 'em up quick! By the lightnin', how it does blow! Starboard your helm?"

"Seth! Seth! O, Lord a' mercy, you'll fall!"

The youth looked down and saw his mother.

"Come down out of that, Seth. You'll sartinly fall!"

"Go in, mother. Go below; you don't know noth'n' 'bout it."

But Seth's energy was gone now, and with a show of astonishing boldness he sidled along upon the ten-inch beam towards the point where the hay-mow reached nearly to it.

"Oho—you was a leanin' agin that brace, eh?" uttered the anxious mother, as she saw her son had had support for his back.

"No I wa'n't a leanin' agin it, nuther," retorted the hero, contemptuously. "Do yar think I'm afeared up here? Ef yer do—then—th—a—ah—"

He came nigh losing his balance, and his face turned very pale. But with steps of striking caution he reached the hay, and then let himself down.

"I aint afeard—not me!" he uttered, shaking himself proudly.

And during that week Seth visited all his acquaintances, and wherever he went he gave a glowing account of the brilliant career that was open before him.

"Wont you put on your coat?" asked his mother. "It'll look better than that jacket does."

"I want none of yer lubbery land-toggs on me!" was his majestic reply. So his mother accompanied him in his "little boy's jacket," as she called it.

At length the week wore away, and Seth started for his ship. The parting was dreadful, but he told what magnificent things he

"Dew I sleep in sich a leetle place as that?" asked Seth, as he was shown to his bunk.

"Rather guess so," said his guide.

"Kind o' funny lookin' place, aint it though? Jehosiphat, I should think as heow they might afford better beds than these."

"O, they will by'm-by; but ye see they aint got things fixed."

"O—nh—yaas. But I s'pose I'll be wanted up on deck neow."

And with that Seth went up. The sail down the Kennebec was fine, and Seth was in ecstacies.

"By mitey," he said to himself, "I rather guess these chaps thinks as I'm green. Neow I'll jest show 'em 'at I aint. By the mincin' Jemina, I will." And with this remark Seth made his way into the main rigging with some difficulty, and then began to ascend the shrouds. He seemed a little jealous of the rattlings at first but when he found they held him, he went on more boldly. At length, by dint of much perseverance, he reached the futtock shrouds, and here he got stuck.

"Gaul blast it," he muttered, "dew they s'pose sich a feller's I am ken git through sich a hole as that is. Hellow, yeou sailor man, up there; heow 'n thunder dew yer git up there where yeu be, hay?"

"Ah, spooney, is that you?" cried the topman, looking over.

"My name is Snipe, mister—Seth Snipe. Mebbe ye didn't know it. But how dew ye get up thar?"

"Come right up."

"But this pesky hole aint big enough for me to git through."

"We don't come through the lubber-hole, spooney; we come right over here."

Seth looked up and saw that the futtock shrouds were rattled down, and after some consideration upon the subject he concluded that he would go back, and he would have done so had not the man above laughed at him. This quickened his energies, and he made a desperate effort. At last he was able to reach the topmast shrouds, and with a convulsive scrambling he reached the top. He looked down upon the deck and turned pale. Then he sat tremblingly down, with his arms wound tightly about the stoutest rigging he could find, and began to get his breath.

"Kind o' ticklish up here, aint it?" he said to his companion, who was engaged in getting the studding-sails ready for setting.

"Is it?" was the laconic response.

"By gaul, aint it though. But say, did yeou come up over jest as I did?"

"Just about."

"But what d'ye call them leetle short rope ladders right under here?"

"Them's the flapawback railways."

"Jerewsalum! I should think they was flapawack. Why, a feller's bottom side upwards there, aint he? By gaul, I thought I should 'a' catnipped rite off? I s'pose you don't never come up here in the dark, dew yer?"

"You'll think so, I guess, afore you've been here long."

"Main-top, there!" at this moment came from the deck.

"Ay, ay," returned the topman.

"Come down here and help to stow the anchor."

The sailor secured the studding-sail, and then swung himself easily around the topmast rigging, and in a moment more he had disappeared below the edge of the top.

"Wal—neow that feller did that kind o' slick—I vum he did."

"Come, spooney, come down and give us a lift."

"Yi—yi—yi," returned Seth.

But the thing was not so easily done. He had managed to get over the projecting edge of the top, but getting down was another matter. He laid down upon his face and looked over, but he couldn't imagine how he was ever to reach those "little ladders clean way in under thar." And the longer he looked the more difficult it appeared. He turned his attention to the lubber-hole, but that was closed to him. He might have got through the hole itself, but he couldn't get through the "tarnal great ropes that were strung all round rite under it."

The ship passed Bath before the topman went down, and ere long Seguin was on the beam. In fifteen minutes more the great ocean was opened, and the heavy swells began to show themselves. There had been a stiff northeaster blowing, and the sea was rough.

"O! O! O!" groaned Seth, clinging to the topmast shrouds with all his might. "Murder! Fire! Brimstone! O!"

The ship's course lay her directly in the trough of the sea, and she rocked and rolled considerably. Poor Seth was performing such evolutions as he never dreamed of before. The place where he sat moved in an arc of some thirty feet in length, and the motion was not of a very agreeable kind.

But a new source of trouble presented itself. Seth began to feel a motion in his stomach unlike anything he had ever before experienced. He grew pale as death, and a mortal sickness came over him. His grasp upon the shrouds began to weaken, and nothing short of death presented itself to him. To get down from the top he could not, and he knew that he should not be able long to remain there.

"Mercy! O, Jerewsalum! what did I cum here for?" he groaned. "Hellow! fire! murder! I'm dyin'! Come and take me down!"

In a few moments after this the order was passed to set the studding sails, and the maintop-men came up into the top.

"Hallow, spooney. Sick, eh!"

"O, mercy! save me! Dew ot a ladder

"What's the matter! Why didn't ye come down afore?"

"'Cause I couldn't. O, my boweels! O, I daren't go onto them flapawhacker ways, thar. The plaguy things puts a feller rite bottom side up! O! O! I'm dyin'! Git me daown?"

The topman saw that the poor fellow was weak and faint, and they concluded to let him down. So they made a running bowline on the end of the top-rope and drew it taut under his arms.

"By the great bar, ye aint a goin' tew hang me!"

"Easy, easy, spooney."

"Snipe, my name is. O—awah!"

In a moment more poor Seth was over the after part of the top, and as the line was let out he began to sway to and fro in a most unpleasant manner. He yelled and shouted with fright, but he could only kick the air in his wildcontortions. When he at last reached the deck, he shook the rope off for fear he should be again hoisted up. He had just got the line clear, and was about to turn to the captain and mate who stood convulsed with laughter, when there came a heavy sea dashing over the rail. The ship broached to leeward, and Seth was thrown upon his back, and away he went into the lee scuppers, where he floundered in the cold salt water until the captain hauled him out. He had contrived to swallow full a pint of briny liquid, and such another picture of absolute despair and misery was never before seen on board that ship.

"O, cap'n, dear, dew go back an' let me git eout. O, I can't stan' this. Why can't he go back?"

"Pooh, nonsense. You'll soon get over this, my brave fellow. Why, I wouldn't lose such a noble sailor for anything. I mean in less than a week to have you do wonders."

"Jerewsalum! only jest look at that feller clean way out on the tip eend o' that great long cross-beam. My gracious, what a careless dog."

"You'll have to go out there pretty soon, Seth."

"Me? Never! O—aw! O, my stomach! No, sir. Yeou doan't get me up onto that ere darned top agin. I tell ye, I aint a goin' to be made—"

At this moment the ship gave another lurch, and away went Seth again into the scuppers, this time striking his head against the bulwarks. Once more he was helped to his feet, and now he began to cry in good earnest. He blubbered like a sick calf, and at length the cook came and helped him below.

On the next morning the ship entered Boston harbor, where she put in for part of her cargo. Seth got permission to go on shore, and with long, quick strides he made his way to the city. Within himself he swore that he would never go aboard the "tarnal ole thing agin." And he was as good as his word. He took a day's rest, and then he started out through Charlestown to Malden. He got several opportunities to ride, and before night he reached Haverhill.

In just one week from the day on which Seth Snipe sailed he reached his home. He came by the way of fields and woods, for he dared not show his face on the highway. His mother was delighted, and his father was satisfied.

"Why Seth, bow' this?" asked uncle John.

"Haow *is* it?" iterated the youth, with a most comical expression, in which disgust and shame were about equally blended. "Why, I rayther thought as haow I'd cum hum an' see the folks. The fact on't is, aour ship stopped to Bosting, an' when I was ashore the ole thing went off an' left me."

But of course the truth leaked out. Seth went to work once more on the farm, and he was content, for he had seen enough of the sea. For a long while he had little peace among his mates, for the story of his experience as a sailor was too good to be lost. And even now, though years have elapsed, he is known as "Captain Snipe," or "Snipe the main-topman." And once in a while some of his waggish relatives superscribe his letters after the same fashion. Not long since I saw, in the post-office at Gardiner, a letter directed to "Captain Seth Snipe, of the ship *Eliza Downs*." And then in one corner was added, "To the care of the main-top." It was there I learned the story of his sea-going experience.

Marriage.

Matrimony is an engagement which must last the life of one of the parties, and there is no retracting, *vestigia nulla retrorsum*; therefore to avoid all the horror of a Repentance that comes too late, men should thoroughly know the real causes that induce them to take so important a step, before they venture upon it: do they stand in need of a wife, an heiress or a nurse; is it their Passions, their Wants or their Infirmities that solicit them to wed? Are they candidates for that happy state, *propter opus*, or *opem?* according to the epigram. These are questions much more proper to be proposed before men go to the altar, than after it; they are points which well ascertained, would prevent many disappointments, often deplorable, often ridiculous, always remediless.—*Colton.*

From the American Phrenological Journal.

Hints to Husbands and Wives.

It is the business of husbands to appreciate the tender and susceptible nature of woman. To take time and thought for a clear understanding of them phrenologically, which shall make it easier for general allowance; easier to bear, and forbear; to call out harmony when want of congeniality in feeling, or, in-

business to know that diseases and weaknesses peculiar to the delicate female frame call for compassionate kindness, manly, patient support, and not for harsh intollerance or coldness, when the frailer one droops by their side. How does it happen, that with more than half the married couples one sees, if we note any frank expression of endearment, any affectionate gallantry or smiling courtesy, directly somebody says, "There is a new-married couple," or, "That must be a second wife?" What is the matter here? Why among those other wedded ones is the manner cold, careless, abrupt, or at least a negative civility? Has the wife grown slovenly, unattractive, unloveable, snarling, unmindful of wifely duties, or is it not oftener that the husband has neglected the home business? Has year by year settled down more self-centered into his abstracted, chosen track, leaving her to become less and less identified with him; her mind and heart developing as it may happen, and not at all under his concious, earnest, thoughtful influence, so that the delicate fabric of their first affection is ground down to common dust?

Ah! there are husbands and wives, for I have seen them, who have lived together years and years, their heads have grown gray together, and children have been born to them, and yet there have been depths in their hearts that each other never knew or dreamed of. Choice feelings that blossomed—and faded—in their cells for want of recognition. Smothered bitterness, that never came to the light to be wiped away with sweet forgiveness, but lay curdling under the growth of custom and dogged endurance. There are words that should have been said, retractions and explanations that should have been made, that are not said and made, no, never on this side the grave!

There are thirsty hearts that *want to be told* every day, yet oftener, that they are loved, appreciated, known, that cannot bear long fasting, that must have the reassurance which lives in a caress, the eye, the voice. There are other natures, dry, cool, self-nourished, complacently moving on through their busy or worldly cares, who do not need that healing balm, who shake it off as rain is shed from the well-oiled, glossy breast of a bird.

A woman wants to be understood as well as loved, and no man can make a woman really happy unless he understands her, not not only in relation to all the attributes and liabilities of her sex, but individually, and we may as well add, his own also. No doubt many have gone on pretty smoothly without the light of science, by the help of strong mutual affection, large human nature, and benevolence, and good power of adaptation; but had they been more enlightened, they might have made each other happier still. In that good time when such knowledge will be widely spread by the aid of phrenology, we shall have husbands who know better how to appreciate and treat their wives. Then, a man will comprehend that a woman with a fine mental temperament, large Conscientiousness and Approbativeness, and small Hope and Self-Esteem, needs to be soothed and encouraged, not blamed or ever chidden, especially if Combativeness be also large, that another more coarsely organized, with large Self-Esteem, Mirth, and Hope, will make light of what would utterly crush the other. Then he will try to calm and divert, instead of ridiculing her extreme caution or sympathy, will know better how to assimilate if she have the larger moral organs, and he the religious, or *vice versa*, and not scold or be chafed by her preferring a different church and style of preaching from his own.

Illustration of Kisses.

The "editress" of the New York "Ladies' Repository," talking about kissing, says:—Kisses, like faces of philosophers, vary. Some are as hot as coal-fire, some sweet as honey, some mild as milk, some tasteless as long drawn soda-water. Stolen kisses are said to have more nutmeg and cream than other sorts. As to proposed kisses, they are not liked at all. A stolen kiss is the most agreeable. We have been kissed a few times, and, as we are not very old, we hope to receive many more.

The Youth that was Hung.

The Sheriff took out his watch, and said, "if you have anything to say, speak now, for you have only five minutes to live." The young man burst into tears, and said: "I have to die. I had only one little brother, he had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him; but one day I got drunk, for the first time in my life, and coming home, I found my little brother gathering strawberries in the garden, and I become angry with him without a cause, and I killed him at one blow with a rake. I did not know anything about it until the next morning, when I awoke from sleep, and found myself tied and guarded, and was told that when my little brother was found, his hair was clotted with blood and brains, and he was dead Whisky has done this. It has ruined me. I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, and then I am going to my final Judge. I say to you people, Never! *Never!* Never! touch anything that can intoxicate." As he pronounced these words, he sprang from the box, and was launched into an endless eternity.

I was melted into tears at the recital, and the awful spectacle. My little heart seemed as if it would burst, and break away from my aching bosom, so intolerable were my feelings of grief. And there, in that carriage, while on that cushioned seat, looking with streaming eyes on the body of that unfortunate young man, as it hung, dangling and writhing between heaven and earth, as if

Long years have since passed away; white hairs have thickened around these temples, then so ruddy and so young, but I never have forgotten the last words of that young man. And I have never violated that pledge. When the tempter has offered to me the sparkling goblet, the words of that young man have seemed to sound in my ears again. —*Old Man's Story.*

To Keep Milk Sweet.

A. Boyd, a corespondent of the Scientific American, states that he has practised a peculiar method, with much success, of preserving milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in placing a piece of new hammered iron or three twelve-penny nails in each tin pan, then pouring the warm milk on them. He believes that electricity has something to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon this one, which he found to preserve the milk sweet for a longer time than any other plan tried by him. It is worth a trial by our farmers and dairymen.—*Olive Branch.*

Cement for Broken China, Glass, &c.

The following receipt from experience we know to be a good one, and, being nearly colorless, it possesses advantages which liquid glue and other cements do not: Dissolve half an ounce of gum acacia in a wine glass of boiling water; add plaster of Paris sufficient to form a thick paste, and apply it with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together. Several articles upon our toilet-table have been repaired most effectually by this receipt.—*Life Illustrated.*

Kill or Cure.

A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint 'that he had fears of not being paid.'

"I have five pounds," said the man to the doctor, "and if you kill or cure, you shall have them."

The woman died in the doctor's hands and after a reasonable time he called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor if he killed his wife?

'No.'

'Did you cure?'

'No.'

'Then,' said the man, 'you have no legal demand.'

Cuba and Slavery.

In 1855, according to statistics given us by Mr. Ballou, the number of whites in Cuba was about 605,000; of free-colored people, about 205,000; and of slaves 442,000. There are great discrepancies in the accounts given by travellers of the treatment of these slaves. One authority will tell us they are treated far more kindly, more as though they were men and women, than in the States; another, that they are overworked with the utmost cruelty and severity. Both statements are correct, the explanation being, that in Cuba there is less pride of color, and therefore more general humanity, while in certain especial employments, there is more temptation to overdriving. Perhaps the Spanish pride is monopolized by the nobles, and in their eyes a white plebeian may be little above a slave; or perhaps the republican insist more upon the color, because he has not the cast-distinction; at any rate, we find this distinction less jealously guarded by either law or custom. The laws of many of the "States" make emancipation a crime; the laws of Cuba make it under certain conditions compulsory. If a New Orleans slave be a clever artisan, his master only values him the higher, and thanks fortune which has given his "chattel" brains as well as muscles; but in Havanna this same artisan would buy himself with his earnings. "An authoritative arbitration may settle his value on his own appeal, and as soon as he shall accumulate fifty dollars, his master is obliged to accept the sum as an instalment. . . . . The Cuban law, too, forbids the infliction of more than twenty-five lashes, and the master who maltreats his slave is compelled, as in Turkey, to sell him." Doubtless, such laws as these are more easily enacted than enforced, but the large proportion of freed-people proves that the temper of the country cannot be altogether at variance with them. These regulations, however apply almost entirely to the non-predial class—to the household and city slaves, not to those on the plantations. On them, especially on the enormous sugar-estates, slave-labor, backed by the slave-trade, has, economically speaking, a fair chance. The *plant* is costly, the capital invested large; there is every inducement to get as much return out of the human portion of the machinery as possible, even at the expense of frequent renewal. It pays to import young hands from Africa, to whip their work out of them in a few years, and then the sooner they die off, the cheaper. The work for both men and women is terrible: "even on the best of the great estates, from November to May, sixteen and sometimes nineteen hours a day." And yet, for their masters there is safety in this toil; for, herded and fed like cattle, with no care over them—religious, moral or social—with but few women, with every incitement to ferocity, what would these poor savages do with their energies if the whip ceased for a moment? It appears also, that among the Bozales, or imported Africans, there are many men belonging to tribes of fierce, ungovernable character—men with much natural intelligence, but without the

A Chapter in the Book of Chronicles.

1. And it came to pass after these things, that King Franklin, the First, in the third year of his reign, appointed one John, whose surname was Wheeler, to the office of Ambassador to the land of Nicaragua.

2. And John had a bond woman, whose name was Jane, and he said, I will take her with me that she may serve me whithersoever I go.

3 And he departed, taking with him Jane and her two sons, and went unto Philadelphia, intending to sail for Nicaragua.

4. Now in the county where Philadelphia is there is no slavery, and every one coming there is free

5. Now there lived in Philadelphia a just and righteous man, whose name was Passmore.

6. And he hearing that Jane was held in bondage in the city, determined to release her, and he went unto her and told her she was free.

7. And John was angry, and would not let him have Jane, but he feared the people.

8. And Jane departed north to the city of New York, and when John saw he could not obtain her he was wroth with Passmore, and said unto himself, I will be revenged.

9. Now, there was in the city, an unjust and unrighteous Judge whose name was Cain, and John went unto him and complained of Passmore, saying he has robbed me of my servants.

10. Then Cain issued a decree requiring Passmore to bring Jane and her two sons before him; and Passmore came forward and swore that they were not in his possession.

11. Then Cain charged him with contempt and perjury, and shut him up in prison.

12. And the Lord said unto Cain, "Where is thy brother?" and he answered, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

13. And the Lord said, "The voice of thy brother Passmore crieth unto me from the prison."

14. And behold thou shalt henceforth become a reprobate upon the earth, and thy name shall be a reproach unto future generations."—*Phila. Sun.*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the last Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order,

M. A. SHADD,
Agent

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

Sebastopol Taken.

Two days ago, the news of the fall of Sebastopol was received here. Soon the flag was hoisted, on a public building, and then followed the greatest enthusiasm. At night the public houses were illuminated and also several private ones. Fire-works were displayed, while the Amateur Band added much pleasure, by their sweet music.

The particulars of the glorious victory will be found in another column of to-day's issue.

Scoble and Henson, and a Public Challenge.

In consequence of sickness, we were not at the meeting of John Scoble & Co., held of late at Chatham. But as it is currently reported, that John Scoble and Josiah Henson, sen., used language respecting Rev. Samuel H. Davis; Deacons George Johnson, and Alexander Duncan, Mr. J. C. Brown, and ourselves, which made the impression that a large amount of property belonging to the Dawn Institute had been put into our possession, as the servants of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, and that we had embezzled it, or made away with it improperly, and never given any account of it, we deem it but due to ourselves and the public, not only to deny such a slanderous charge, made in such a covered manner; but also to CHALLENGE John Scoble and Josiah Henson to state publicly, either orally, or in print, that WE DID EMBEZZLE either the property of the Dawn Institute, or any one else's property, or that we were even a party to such an act in any way.

As Agent for the American Baptist Free Mission Society, into whose hand the property referred to was placed, (with wear and tear excepted, and the breaking a few pieces of crockery and cutlery, and one cow, which was butchered and eaten, by the students and labourers on the place,) we put the same property into the hands of ONE OF THE TRUSTEES of the Institute, in the presence of some five or six witnesses, when we resigned our agency. Besides, as servants of the Society, we had to account to it, for the property put into our hands, and that we have done. If there is anything wrong, let the Society call us to account, and we are ready to give account either of our stewardship or of the property, to any such an INTERLOPER as John Scoble is, or to such a Reverend MEDDLER and SPECULATOR as is Josiah Henson, sen.

For us, it was enough to deny the charge, and challenge the cowardly tyrant and his abject slave, who are afraid to say distinctly what they would make others believe to be true; but we have said more, for the information of our friends, and as for our enemies, they are such as do disgrace us, in noticing them. There are two ways at least to know, who or what a person is,—the good character of friends, and the infamy of foes. Let the public judge; since men respect one for the praise of the good and the abuse of the bad.

The Trustees of the Dawn Institute approved of the conduct of the "American Baptist Free Mission Society," and passed a resolution of thanks to them for their faithful performance of duty, &c. We dare Scoble and Henson to deny it? Yet with a knowledge of that fact, the people are told, that the "Society robbed the Institution." The Society is distinguished and able to defend itself against the calumny of such pitiful excuses for honest men! The Society, if it felt disposed to do so, could tell some hard things about the obtaining of money under false pretences, in England, and the artful and dishonest dealing in Canada, of its enemies. We doubt not, but the Society will feel it to be its duty, yet to expose the villianous scheme of its defamers. It has long thrown the cloak of charity around them. If John Scoble and Josiah Henson, sen., do not accept our challenge, &c., then the public must know that they really are base falsifiers and deservers of the public scorn!

"Slander! thou foul-mouth'd fiend,
Enemy of God and man;
When will thy power end,
When will thy empire wan?

Ye slanderers of the stainless name,
For you has God declared,
That liars shall endure the flame,
For them of old prepared.

And when death stares you in the face,
Can you to God restore,
A heart received by saving grace,
To live for evermore?

No! For you the worm that never dies,
Shall oft recall to mind;
That those who take delight in lies,
A fiery portion find."

Let the public be on its guard for these artful fellows are travelling through the country, trying to bolster up their reputation. Let them be treated everywhere, as the good people of Dawn and Chatham treat them—with PERFECT CONTEMPT! We have heard, though we do not assert it as true, that John and Judas abused, at this Chatham meeting, the colored people of Dawn, virtually indicating them to be a set of thieves, paupers, and murderers, whom Scoble had to keep from starving last winter. We have no doubt but the people of Dawn will call such an impudent falsifier to an account. The world may know what to think of Scoble's statements and explanations at Chatham, for when the modern "Judas" proposed a vote of thanks to his masters—the good people of Chatham had the purity of spirit to *vote it down!* So much at least shows that the good freehold citizens of Chatham had been deceived in the getting up of the meeting, through their influence. They doubtless learned that there was rottenness among the self-styled "Simeon-pure." John Scoble ought to put his hand upon his dirty mouth, whenever he goes to speak of the infirmities of others. He ought to know, that we in Canada know something of his history. And as for Josiah Henson, sen., he is the last man that ought to say even one word about the dishonesty of others. He should not forget, that the Penitentiary has not yet received all *her dues*, or she would have had long since within her walls, *a black dictator of a false history of his life*, with an *appendix*, by one we would not believe "*on oath*," from the TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN!

Let the friends of justice throughout the country send in the money needed to the Committee, appointed at the Dawn Convention, to enable them to enter an action, in the Court of Chancery, for the Dawn property, ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE! THERE THE TRUTH WILL BE TOLD!

THANKS.

☞ Our esteemed friend, JOSIAH CLIFFORD, of Port Dover, will accept our gratitude for the money which came to hand a few days since.

WILLIAM H. DAY.

☞ We have had the pleasure of a visit from our distinguished friend, W. H. DAY, and his wife, for a few days. He delivered an inimitable lecture at Dawn, on Lord's-Day, at 3 o'clock, p. m.:—"On the Good Time Coming!" We hope to have our friend's name enrolled as Corresponding Editor of the *Freeman*, if no more.

He has purchased the Farm of the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Dresden, C. W., and we hope before long to be blessed with our learned friend's presence, as a Canadian citizen.

☞ The Toronto *Colonist* says:—Hay is scarce, and what is supplied is for the greater part of inferior quality. The best loads were selling as high as $26 to $28 per ton, while inferior quality has varied from $17 to $26. Straw is scarce, but not in much demand, at $10½ to $13 per ton.

Mark the above, colored farmers, who are selling your Hay for $8 per ton, in the

The Rights of Colored People.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR—I take the liberty of laying before you the following instance of gross outrage upon *color* which came under my observation, a few nights ago, on one of the Boats plying between Hamilton and Oswego. The Clergyman of Sayer St. Church, Toronto, with his wife and child, went on board the *America*, at Hamilton, on Tuesday evening, and having paid the full fare between Chatham and Toronto, they were about to enter the Saloons to which they supposed they were entitled, when to their surprise, they were told "that colored persons were not allowed to enter there." Being informed of this specimen of American prejudice, I with other gentlemen, held an interview with the Purser, and then with the Captain, the latter of whom treated us with great urbanity. He was sorry for the colored clergyman and assured us that he was obliged to conform to the Regulations of the Boats in thus treating persons of color, or the consequences would be of the most unpleasant character, as for instance, were colored people to enter the Saloons, white Ladies? and gentlemen? would immediately withdraw, were they to sit at table; the Whites would soon remove, and even the Stewards, in some instances, would refuse to wait upon them.

Now, Sir, if such regulations are to be practised on Boats which sail on the Lakes of Canada, it is high time for Britons to be asking themselves whether they are under the Government of Victoria, or that of the boasted Republic, for most assuredly, if we quietly allow this invasion upon the rights of man to take place, others perhaps of a worse character will soon be introduced

I have further to remark that in the case before us, the usual amount for saloon privileges had been paid. The fare from Chatham to Toronto is $5¼, which was paid and a Ticket received, upon which there was the following imprint, *Exclusive of Meals!* Will it be believed that such an imprint is not put on the Tickets of White people, as facts in the writer's possession will show. The captain said that such imprint signified, that the party owning the Tickets, could travel 1st Class, by the Cars, but not 1st Class on the Boat, and on hearing that the colored clergyman had paid $5¼, from Chatham, gave orders that half a dollar should be refunded, but the clergyman at the request of his wife refused to take it. This leads me to think that the deception was practised at Chatham, for it is a marvellous affair, that a white man in paying $5¼ at Chatham can travel to Toronto, and be accommodated on the *America* or the *Canada*, with a seat in the Saloon, and a substantial Meal in first rate style, while a colored gentleman paying the same amount, on going on board, can have none of these privileges, and receive no more favour than the beast which carries your burden.

The friends of humanity have need to labour earnestly, doubtless for a considerable time to come, to spread the truth that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," and there is great need to do this, especially at this time, seeing that the intercourse between Canada and the U. States is so great, that unless we do so, the prejudice in respect of color, that are suffered to prevail there, may become equally so here.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD BARRASS.

Toronto, August 24th, 1855.

We fully sympathize in all that is said in the above letter. Excluding respectable persons from the cabins of Canadian steamers because of their color is utterly revolting to our feelings as Britons, and we hope to see an alteration. We have no doubt that the Captain of the steamboat referred to thought that he was doing his duty to his employers by excluding the colored clergyman, and that he did not act from any feelings of his own, but undoubtedly he made a mistake. We do not believe that public opinion in Canada demands the degradation of colored people. Nay we are convinced that every true Canadian would feel indignant at the injustice done to them. As to the Americans, when they come to our side of the lines, they must do like us, and they are generally too much men of the world to make any objections.—*Globe.*

The above, a friend has sent us, for our views respecting it. Well, it is a manifestation of subtle arrangement to plunder the public, not only of their rights, but also of their money. It is a piece of high-handed villiany, that no steamboat owners would be guilty of, in Canada, but those who did the dirty deed. Thank God! we have in our country no other Railway, or Steamboat Company so base, but the "Great Western Railroad Company;" and, indeed, we are not disposed to fault the Company, in this matter, but a few hirelings—a set of usurpers, much worse than the *canine dough-faces* of the neighbouring country, a dollar-making clique, who are better fitted to control the affairs of the "Townsend-gang," than the thoroughfares of a civilized and Christian community, such as Canada is. But to be a little more particular.

The Clergyman should have entered the Saloons, as he had paid to do so, and if they put hands on him, to have defended himself, and if, with their assault, there had been battery, the law of the country would have made the villians dearly pay for their fiendish work; but even for the assault, the law would have sustained him. The case of Mr. Gallego against the *Magnet*, we think, is in point.

It appears that the Purser was not quite so urbane, as the Captain was. Wonder if he is not a Yankee? Possibly he may be a slaveholder from the South. It is true that many of the employed, in our Hotels, Railways, Steamboats, Stage-lines, &c., are from the nation of theoretical liars—a republic of men-stealers. If there are not honest men enough in Canada, to fill such situations, let us send to the "Old World" for them; for what can we hope for our country, if felons, such as God's word says "shall be put to death," occupy such positions among us?

We are made to laugh, to hear that the hope it was not the mere love of the everlasting dollar that pushed it in sight, of the passengers that night. His conduct, in time to come, will show whether, after all, its exhibition on that occasion was not base hypocrisy. Indeed, we need no further proof than he gave that such, and such alone, it was. Did he not show that it was to the colored Clergyman and his wife? Let the following answer. It is said, that he said, that it would be "most unpleasant, were colored persons to enter the Saloons, white ladies? and gentlemen? would immediately withdraw." He being a "white" gentleman? "would withdraw," of course. Now, should the "white ladies and gentlemen" do so, on the entering of respectable and decent colored persons, it would be proof incontestable that they were not ladies and gentlemen in the common acceptation of the term. Who would regard such an act, as lady-like or gentleman-like; should it be performed by the Captain's white ladies and gentlemen! on Mrs. Doctor O'Brien or Mrs. Captain Keyton entering the Saloons? We tell that very Captain, that he, instead of withdrawing from, would regard it an honor to stop in the Saloons, where such ladies of color were. He would no more treat them, as he did the Clergyman's wife, than he would jump overboard; no, not he But he adds, "were they (colored persons) to sit at table, the Whites would soon remove." White prostitutes and felons do such things, but we doubt very much, whether a lady or gentleman ever did, or would do so, and the Captain has a block for a head, if he do not know it. We hope the Clergyman does not thank him for his "sorry," &c. We assure him, that the colored people of this country do not need his sympathy. We want him to know, that he, and every hireling, like him, shall give us our rights, and that the laws of our country bear us out in demanding them, both of him and his masters. But, it is said, "even the Stewards refuse to wait upon them"—colored persons. Who are Stewards? A set of servants. Should they refuse to do their duty, the Captain should see that they are instantly removed. He should have been ashamed to have uttered such a thing. It shows his incompetency for the office he holds. Instead of his being able to control the boat, or passengers, and crew, in unison with law or order, they control him, contrary to all law or propriety. His own argument shows that "white ladies? and gentlemen? and stewards," make the laws and arrangements of his boat, and that they compel him to do as he does. Now the sooner the Company gets rid of such an effeminate tool, of stewards, &c., the better it will be for it. A slave is unfit to be a Captain. The climate of South Carolina is more congenial to the nature of the Captain and that of his "white ladies and gentlemen and stewards," than the pure society of British freemen. If his stewards are black one's—we are sorry and glad. Sorry that they are so devilish, mean, and undutiful, as to "refuse to wait" on persons of their own color; but glad that they are the Captain's superiors—that they are fit to, and do control him, is true, according to his own showing. But should the Stewards be white outside, then they are too black and mean within, for us to take further notice of them.

Our friend, EDWARD BARRASS is right in his views of the encroachment of the infernal influence of "Uncle Jonathan," the Jesuit. We thank him, and those who stood with him, for ourselves, and on behalf of our people, for their British, manful, and Christian defence of *our*—yes, the rights of every man and woman in our country.

We have intimated, that we did not blame the Railway Company for the conduct of the Captain; still, either they or the Directors are to be blamed for the printing of two kinds of tickets, to suit the color of one's face, and not the amount of his money. What right has the Company to imprint on the tickets, handed to colored people, on the receipt of their fare—it being the same in amount that white's pay, "EXCLUSIVE OF MEALS! while it is not so, on the tickets handed to white persons? We also know that to be a fact! We say, fearlessly, that the parties guilty of such acts, should be regarded and treated as public plunderers. We hope the Noble "Coon" catchers for Lambton, or somebody else, will tell the public—whether the Parliament, in granting to the Great Western Railroad Company a Charter for their road, gave them also the privilege of plundering the travelling community?

The act is one for baseness unprecedented. We hope the guilty parties will be so ashamed of themselves, that they could spit in their own faces. Even in the United States, colored people, in many cases, are allowed to enter the Saloons, and are treated with more respect; and in no case, that ever we heard of, do they pay to enter and not do so. The very fact, that the Captain ordering a half dollar to be given back, to the Clergyman, shows that he, even, was ashamed of the villianous trick designed to be passed upon the colored people, in the printing and selling of such tickets. It is supposed that the fault is in the Agency at Chatham—no doubt but that party is guilty, but it is a plan arranged all along the line. A ticket of the same imprinting was handed to us, not long since, at "Windsor." We did not give the villian a chance to defraud us, out of our money, as the Agency at Hamilton very well know, for after tell us over our money, and we went to Toronto on the *Chief* JUSTICE *Robinson.*

Let colored men do their duty, and resist to "the very death," such Yankee tools, in our country, and soon the Railroad Company will learn to do better. There are many ways to make such Companies feel for their wrong doing, besides such scenes as the "Erie tragedy." Humanity, clad with a colored skin, will not bear forever the white man's abuse.

If the remarks of the *Globe*, in respect to the case referred to, were penned by Brother George, we must say, that hitherto, he has given us to understand, that there was more *Anti-cast* in him, than they indicate! But, if written by Father Peter, then, we must remind him, that he needs "more grace" to make him an Apostle!! We say nothing of *doubtful* Thomas!!!

Look out for a Rascal.

Some time in June last, a colored man came to Norristown, calling himself Rev. Charles Smith, and representing that he had formerly been a slave, but was emancipated through the Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, and that his wife and children had been taken from a slave-pen in Richmond, by said Johns, who stood responsible for their value until he (Smith) could raise the money, some $900, from the philanthropic. Dr. Johns was written to, and he replied that he knew no such man, neither a man by that name, nor in that position. The Rev. Chas. Smith, (whose real name we afterwards learned to be Ned Carter) was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences.

He told a story full of inconsistencies and evident falsehoods, so he was committed to prison to wait his trial at the next court. In the mean time a gentleman from Norristown visited Baltimore, thought he had learned his history, and published a statement in the *Olive Branch* representing that Chas. Smith alias Ned Carter, was a slave, and that although he had evidently falsified, he was entitled to the sympathy of the friends of the slave and plainly hinted that abolitionists had "oppressed or accused him on mere suspicion." On these representations he asked to be liberated, and on the opening of the court, he was suffered to go free.

We have since been furnished with the following letter from Carter's former master, Cosmo Sunderland, whose name was furnished by Carter himself:

State of Maryland, Calvert County, }
September, 3rd, 1855. }

DEAR SIR:—I received yours this day, and am truly sorry to hear that Edward Carter is so meanly and wickedly at work; he is free and duly recorded; he was the best servant I ever raised; he married a free woman with two children all free; they have parted, and his wife is here in the neighborhood working about as she can get work to live on. Ned is a first rate hand. I offered him two prices to work for me by the year, but no, he would not go to Baltimore. He had better come home to his wife or go to work for his own living. I am obliged to you my dear brother, for writing to me. Pray for me. Yours in love,
COSMO SUNDERLAND.

In addition to these facts we have seen a letter to a gentleman in this place from Carter, asking for a certificate of character, &c., and stating that he (Carter) had raised some $30 for him and his lawyer. We suppose he is imposing upon the credulity of the benevolent in New York or elsewhere.

We hope the Anti-Slavery and other papers will note these facts and publish this vile imposter. He is a very large man, some 6 feet in height, well built, and is very dark. He speaks quite well, and professed to be a pious Methodist preacher.

We are informed that this man collected money in Canada, New York, New Jersey and other places before he came to Norristown.—*Olive Branch.*

The Indiana Black Law.

Article 13 of the Constitution of Indiana prohibits colored people from settling in the State, and the very Anglo-Saxon citizens through their Legislature have a law in force for securing the observance of this provision, which forbids "any negro or mulatto" to stop in the States, over ten days, we believe is the time.

About the middle of July, a Mr. James P. Brown, a citizen of this State, whom God gave a skin a little darker than some others, in travelling westward was detained a few days in Fort Wayne, and while peaceably attending to his own business, was arrested on complaint of John Hardendoff, [who ought henceforth to be shunned by all honorable and Christian men as a petty spy, and malicious informer] and on his own admission of being a citizen of Ohio, was fined $10 and costs!

We thought the constitution of the U. States guaranties the citizens of one State "all the rights and privileges of the citizens of every other State."

But it seems our Indiana neighbours can arrest and fine a man for no other offence than being "a citizen of Ohio," for if Mr. Brown had been a resident of their own State he would have been discharged. If we were in congress, we would demand that Indiania be forced to repeal her law, so manifestly interfering with the rights of other States.

Mr. Brown refused to pay the fine, and was committed to jail; a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out, and the case was argued at length. The counsel contended for the strict reading of the law; namely, the person to be convicted must be a "negro" or a mulatto." As it could not be contended that the person was a "negro," it was necessary for the prosecution to prove he was a "mulatto" in the exact definition that Webster gives that word; namely, "the offspring of negress by a white man," or vise versa. As this could not be done, the man was set at liberty.

It is evident the judge had more humanity than our law makers; and it is hoped the people of our sister State will soon outgrow such a proscriptive and unnecessary policy.

A Charitable Negro.

A few days since, Jesse Harrison, a colored fruit pedlar, marched through the streets of Baltimore with a basket, and a large placard, on which was, "The proceeds of this day's sale will be devoted to the colored sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth." At

Negro Catching.

On Friday, two fugitive slaves were arrested in the passenger train on the Madison Indiana railroad, near, Dupont, by John Maucourt, Esq., and Wm. Monroe, Esq. The first holds the responsible position of conducter of the train; the latter is Adams & Co's Express Agent. The fugitives had been hunted with dogs on the other side of the river; these, after a desperate fight, they had killed with their knives. The fugitives wandered about from Sunday night until Friday without provisions. Worn-out, ragged, foot-sore, having had nothing to eat but what the orchards and forest trees provided, they despaired of escape, and, hailing the cars, were taken to Vernon to the U. S Commissioner, remanded to slavery on their own admission of being fugitives from labour, brought to this city on the return of the train, and before sundown were *safe* on the shores of our sister State, Kentucky.—*Madison Courier.*

☞ Alas for freedom, when such a heartless paragraph can be found in a Northern Democratic paper! Alas for freedom, when such a heartless party receives the support of Northern men! And that railroad conductor and that express agent, what shall we say of them? May the mark of CAIN rest upon them forever! They pawned their manhood for a few dollars; verily, they shall obtain their reward, if there be any virtue left in the people of Indiana!—*Cleveland Leader.*

Slaveholders' Convention.--Emancipation in Kentucky.

It has been proposed to us by several gentlemen who own slaves in Kentucky, that they (the slaveholders) hold a convention at Frankfort, to adopt some plan for the abolition of slavery, and that we so announce it; and that Hon. W. H. Luke of Pendleton county, a slaveholder, be appointed by the friends of the convention as one in this part of the State to draw up a proposition for its gradual abolition.—*Newport (Ky.) News.*

Cuban Slave Trade.

It is stated that contracts have been made for the introduction, this year, into the island of Cuba, of a large number of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of seven thousand. Portuguese agents, it is said are now in New York, making the necessary arrangements.

The Steamship Persia.

The new steamship for the Cunard line—the *Persia*, of 3800 tons—is now being fitted up in the Clyde, near Glasgow. They call her the largest ship afloat, being 396 feet in length, and her paddle wheels are 36 feet in diameter. Her cost when completed, may be about £150,000.

NORFOLK, Wed. Sept. 12, 1855.

I have only time to state that the mortality is very great—many new cases, and many deaths in various parts of the city. Mrs. Geo. Loyall, lady of the Navy Agent; Robert Timberlake, son-in-law of Mr. Gordon, the Banker; Richard Granbury and two sons; Mrs. Harrison, sister of Capt. Fatherly; Jno. S. Lovett, Attorney-at Law; Rev. L. Walkis's lady; Rev. Mr. Will's son; Dr. J. Briggs; Mrs. Catherine Baylor and three daughters; and many others dead.

Several hundred others are very sick of the disease. Fifty burials yesterday; nearly five hundred interments in Cedar Grove and Elmwood Cemeteries alone, in 11 days! About 1700 deaths in all, of the fever. A fearful mortality in so small a population. Very many colored persons are down, and numbers die.

Dealing with the Dead.

The Norfolk correspondent of the *Petersburg Express*, under date of the 5th, says:—

The hearses not being sufficient to carry out the coffins for interment, recourse is had to carts and wagons, and in several instances we have seen the dismal shell of mortality protruding far out from the front of the cart, with the driver sitting beside it with perfect *nonchalance*, cracking his whip and puffing away at an abominable cheroot! 'How use doth breed a habit in a man!'

The negroes hold divine service in their different churches every day, and incessant praying and singing may be heard from morning to night. The whole week seems one continued Sunday, and one's brain is crazed by the upsetting of the regular routine of former every day life. We seem to be in a different world, with nothing to do but to walk about with one's hands in one's pockets, and see burials! burials!

A remarkable circumstance connected with the epidemic is, that not a bird is to be seen within the city, not since the fever became general. Whether this is owing to the poisonous density of the atmosphere that keeps them away, or from what other cause, we are not able to say, not being philosophers or ornithologists enough to solve the phenomenon.

The cows, in despite of the city ordinance, wander about the city, seemingly in search of lost mates, making the welkin echo with their melancholy lowing; while gangs of half famished dogs take possession of the streets after nightfall, and render 'night hideous' by their incessant yelping and howling! Truly, the very acme of distress and desolation has fallen upon poor Norfolk!

There is a great scarcity of coffins. The names of the applicants are put down in regular order as they come, and so served. The eagerness with which the applicants press their claims is horribly ludicrous, and yet not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the fact that many have friends and relations lying dead at home, who have been lying in their beds *two days*, or more, awaiting a box or coffin to be buried in!

Fugitive Slave Case.

A young negro man, escaped from his owner in Kentucky, some months ago, and after the usual dangers and narrow escapes, arrived safely in Chicago, where he has remained. His master at length obtained information which led him to believe that the runaway was here, and at once made up his mind to come and catch him.

The Kentuckian, accompanied by some of his friends, arrived here on Monday night, and yesterday morning he met his slave! The recognition was mutual, and instantaneous. Neither party stood upon the order of going, but went at once, the to swear out the necessary papers for the recapture of his slave, while the negro, in less than an hour, was on his way to Canada.—*Chicago Tribune.*

From the Kent Advertiser.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "America."

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

SEBASTOPOL IS TAKEN!!!

HALIFAX, 27th Sept., 1855.

The Steam Ship *America*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, Sept. 16th, arrived here this a. m., she brings Liverpool dates to the 16th, one week later.

Sebastopol is taken.

French loss 15,000, including 5 Generals.

English loss 2,000.

The news is the highest degree important, Sebastopol having at last fallen.

The Bombardment commenced on the 5th, and continued without interruption until the 8th, when the assault commenced.

The French attacked the Malakoff and Careening and the English the Redan. Six repulses were sustained by the the French before the Malakoff, but on the 7th they carried the work in splended style, and hoisted their Eagle on the Malakoff. The slaughter was terrible and is estimated at 2,000 English, and 15,000 French and as many Russians, making the aggregate upwards of 30,000 men.

Five French Generals are reported to have been killed, including Bosquet.

During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire Southside of Sebastopol, first blowing up their defences and sinking their ships and firing the Town, and leaving nothing but smouldering ruins. A large allied force were marching along the coast to intercept the retreat of the Russians inland.

The Allies found immense materials of war in Sebastopol.

It is reported instructions had been sent to the allied Generals, in the event of Gortschakoff seeking to capitulate, to demand that Russia shall surrender, at discretion all the troops, stores and fortified places, including Odessa.

Another unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Louis Napoleon.

The London money market was more stringent, the Bank of England had advanced minimum rate to 4½ per cent, and a further advance to 5 per cent, was expected.

Wheat was quoted 1s. higher per quarter.

The weather had been favourable. Accounts satisfactory. Breadstuffs generally dull, and prices had underwent no material change.

Provisions unchanged.

Sugar further advanced to 21s.

Symptoms of Revolution.

The London, Letter of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following in relation to apprehended troubles in Central Europe.

Within the last month or two, the position of Germany has attracted increased attention. It is now generally admitted that the predictions of Kossuth with regard to the treacherons intentions of Austria have been fulfilled almost to the letter, and this has excited proportionate hopes among the multitude of Polish, German and Hungarian refugees, who have long looked anxiously for the war to take a turn that would extend it beyond the Turkish question to a general struggle between the principles of despotism and liberty. Whether the people of the continent, disciplined by adversity, are more prepared to enter into such a contest than in 1848, is an anxious question, but there are many observers who still have strong hopes for Italy, Hungary and Prussia. Meanewhile the German governments, with their usual infatuation, are doing their best to provoke a new outbreak. The King of Hanover is endeavoring to annul the constitution granted by his father, and, although the Hanoverian people, not only throughout the contest of 1848, which plunged all the surrounding States into anarchy, but ever since that period, has been such as might serve as an example to all patriotic, order loving communities, he has actually had the madness to appeal to the German Bund for support in carrying out his design. That the eagerness of this body to effect the suppression of liberty in possession of one of its members is more intense than ever, can not be doubted; but the question is whether their folly will induce them at the present crisis to run the risk of marching in troops to overthrow the Hanoverians, and, perhaps, to sound the first note of a new and general battle that none of them may live to see ended. Be this as it may, there are palpable signs of growing fermentation throughout Germany, and it is also said that large reliefs and reinforcements have been demanded by Radetzky in Lombardy. Dread lest the Polish and Hungarian refugees should be employed on the Baltic coast against Russia is likewise spreading uneasiness not only in St. Petersburg but at Vienna. The Russian Government, however, have had the tact to grant some pretended concessions to Poland in order to weaken the danger, but the Austrian Cabinet, with their traditionary monomania, meet every sign of this kind only by a resort to new oppressions.

The Queen of England at the Tomb of Napoleon.

The Queen visited, the day before yesterday, the tomb of the Emperor. No one of her visits produced a deeper impression. As the review had lasted till very late, her Majesty was no longer expected at the Hotel des Invalides; nevertheless she determined on going there, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. The Queen consequently arrived at nightfall, followed by a numerous staff, surrounded by the veterans of our old wars, who had hastened to meet her, while she advanced with noble composure towards the last resting place of him who was England's most constant adversary.

What a spectacle! How many remembrances, with all the contrasts they brought up to the mind!

But when by the light of torches, the

organ playing "God save the Queen," her Majesty was led by the Emperor to the chapel where the remains of Napoleon lie, the effect was overpowering and immense, the emotion profound, for every one was reflecting that this was no ordinary homage offered at the tomb of a great man, but a solemn act, attesting that the rivalries of the past were forgotten, and that now the union between the two peoples had received its most signal consecration.

Lake Superior Region.

From reliable sources we learn that the production of copper this season will be about 5,000 tons, mine weight amounting, to say 3,500 tons of ingot copper, being fully one-seventeenth of the entire product of the world.

The result is unexampled when we consider that mining in earnest, viz.: the exploitation of the copper, has been vigorously prosecuted for about five years only, and that the previous copper stock speculations were greatly injurious to the business of legitimate mining.

As a whole, the Lake Superior mines have been much more productive and profitable for the number engaged in them, than the Cornwall and Deven mines, though the latter have had the immense advantage of abundant labor, unlimited capital, of the experience of centuries in practical mining, and of operating in the heart of a country furnishing plenty of cheap supplies. And should the total production of the Lake Superior mines increase as it has during the past twelve months, in a very few years they will produce more copper than the English mines.

During the past season, considerable machinery has been put up, among which are many new stamping mills. The force employed will be much increased, and several mines which had nearly suspended will be pushed forward vigorously.

The product of another year will, therefore, in all probability, be much greater than that of the present. The value of copper for the present year will be about $1,750,000. Another year it will probably reach $2,500,000.—*Chicago Tribune,*

Brock's Monument.

The new monument to the memory of the illustrious General Brock, on Queenston Heights, is now raised to about 140 ft. high, and the workmen are at present busy with the fine Corinthian shaft. This, with the crowning entablature of the column, will probably be completed this fall; though the entire work will not be finished before next summer. There will be but one column in the world superior in height to Brock's monument, and probably not one exceeding it in beauty and position. The ground in the neighbourhood of the column is covered with massive peices of work, some statues of warriors, lions, and elaborately carved work, they are to adorn the cornice of the pedestal capital and entablature of the column; among these stands a colossal statue of General Brock, seventeen feet in height, which will be placed on the top of all. These figures are cut out of the same kind of stone which forms the monument, and are executed in a bold and flowing style, that will give an aspect of much animation to the monument. They reflect much credit indeed, upon the architect and workmen engaged.

This magnificent column will be an ornament to the Province, and a fitting testimonial of a people grateful to the memory of the most beloved Governor and victorious defender of Upper Canada, and who gave his life for her security. In comparing the monument now constructing, with the old one, we could almost thank the infamous Lett, for having been the occasion of so noble a work being erected on the battle ground at Queenston.—*Niagara Mail.*

Important Invention to Printers.

Mr. Samuel Weed, an ingenious mechanic of this town (Middlesex, Mass.,) has invented a machine for making printers' types, embossing and embellishing types of all descriptions, of steel, iron, brass, copper, and type metal, at an expense less than that of the types made in the ordinary mode of casting. The importance of this invention will be fully appreciated by printers and the craft generally. Human ingenuity has to the present been unable to form any metal, or combination of metals, from which perfect types can be cast. The best that has been found, and which is in general use, is formed of lead and antimony in proportions of three of the first to one of the last, called "type metal." This is found to cast a more perfect figure or letter than any thing else. Yet this is subject to great imperfections, to wit: that of complete form to the matrix or mold, a latent and therefore irremidable defect, as all metals will expand by heat and contract by cold. But the greatest objection arises from the exceeding softness of the metal; from the constant handling of all types there is an attrition or wearing which every printer well knows renders worthless a font of the best type. In addition to that, the acid for cleansing off ink corrodes, and of itself soon renders them worthless. In Mr. Weed's invention these great difficulties are superseded, and types, as beautiful as human ingenuity can form, are made of any malleable metal. This valuable invention has been the result of several years' study and many experiments. We have before us several specimens of types, perfectly formed and symmetrical, made of copper, brass, and iron. There is, therefore no further experiment to be made to test its ability or usefulness. The object sought for is obtained—the secret is found. It is justly one of the most important inventions of the age. A patent has been applied for in this country and in Europe.—*Middlesex (Mass.) Journal.*

☞ The wife of Mr. John Curries, farmer, of West Williamsburg, Canada, was on Thursday last killed by lightning. Her clothing was torn off and set on fire, and within a radius of six feet the ground was perforated in six places, all obliquely, as if by a grape shot.

New Advertisements.

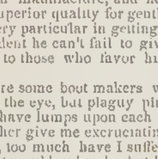
HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ by 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!
WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief, or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.
Description of the Articles Stolen:
Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $[illegible]; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver-back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5672 one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.
TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!
including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, Sept, 26, 1855. 23

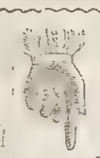
MRS. M. A. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.
☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*
Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles
Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-f

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.
GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your town, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?
"Yes sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, rear of Smith' Grocery, it is the place; he'll accommodate you as well as satisfactorily."
"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"
"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."
"Where did you say I could find him?"
"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."
"Will you conduct me there?"
"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."
"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."
"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."
"Then I must try him."
"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."
"Come, let's go."
"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"
"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."
"Then that's the place, for his motto reads—
Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.
T. W. WILSON.
Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.
ANDREW SMITH
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets,* where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,
FOR  KENT.
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN E. LOTT
BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of
Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,
kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,
where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favour him with their patronage.
The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call, as his Establishment will be a great benefit to them, as COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS or for Cash.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHEAP CLOTHING HALL
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL
ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashions in CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, FANCY GOODS, Dresses, Merinos, Cobourgs, Crapes de Chene, Lustres, Fashionable Dress Goods, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Shawls, a complete assortment of Paisley and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Embroideries, Cambric and Silk Muslin Undersleeves, Scarf Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Fine Brass Candlesticks, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Vests, and Polkas, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Comforts, Tweeds, Doeskins, Sheetings and other Domestic Goods. And in the commencement of the course of a few days will be received a full assortment of TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO &c. &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasso, Lionskin, Scotch Plaids, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jeans, Tweed and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS,* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.
STONE & TURNBULL.
P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.
ALSO.—
A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having Good commodious Yards, *Wood-House,* and Well with Chain Pump.
Apply to
CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.
Chatham, 6th Sept. 1855 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.
STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.
JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
HAVING [illegible] Business in the Building lately occupied by Mr. H. Day's Boarding House on Wellington Street, *Two Doors North of King Street East,* solicits a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.
☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,
IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,
TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE
We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,
FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET.
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-1

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,
IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.
☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market-House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
[illegible]
of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
[illegible]
Salt Provisions always on hand, such as Hams, Pork, Pork [illegible]

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.
FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.
THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House on *FOURTH STREET near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally, and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already acquired, not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.
Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice
Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag
H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.
☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. Lott.
J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.
Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

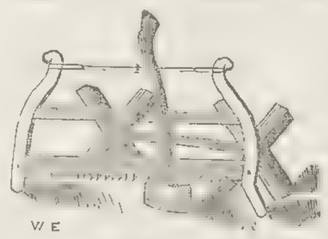
D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES
IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.
He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets Ear Rings Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins Cuff Pins Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Specs* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.
☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.
☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch. Warranted.
☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St Catharines 23. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.
ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.
WILSON WILLIAMS
Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker,
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,
TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.
☞ A large assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA
BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars. Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen [illegible] for each Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 20-3m


WE
NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
NEW BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1851.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.
☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.
Toronto, June 18, 1855 16

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.
JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.
JACQUES & HAY
BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.
They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.
They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.
Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.
Lot for sale 25 different Specifics, all marks of which have been removed, at 7½d per piece. Nursekeepers and Egg Tiffin one of these recipes in the collection.
Address WM. BARNES, Penn Pheasant Pa.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.
JOHN McGEE
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,
on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.
Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.
BRASS FITTINGS
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.
MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume
For conditions see Tickets.
Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL $200,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate and small rate of expenditures; liberal management and encouragement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.
FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.
Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.
Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangement as colored citizens of Toronto are now said to be, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more than a miracle to continuance; and all the re-actions, owing to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.
This everlasting going whining after the fresh fish—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profit-able for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of [illegible] women who eschew a respectable line of action though it be, under this free government to gain dollars in the United States at the expense [illegible] your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there a feeling of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, in a people who, with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care and [illegible] who, whatever running such risks, [illegible] shall return on a few extra dollars?
We hope that its subject duly receive the attention its importance demands, and that the [illegible]

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of
Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,
All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment,
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.
SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Woven Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.
☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches
The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.
The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.
WILLIAM POLLEY.
66, King Street, East.
Cheekered Warehouse.
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.
THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.
Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C W
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Great Western Railway.
PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
		A.M	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11.30	1 10	11.30
Thorald, - - -	- -	7 10	P M	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines - -	- -	7 55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan - - - -	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville - - -	- -	8 45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby - - -	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek - -	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2 55	1.30
HAMILTON depart	A M 8 15	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas - - - -	9 10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro' - - -	9 25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek -	10 00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5 40	
Paris - - - -	10 25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton - - -	10.45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock - - -	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville - - -	11.50	- -	- -	5.15	
	P M				
Ingersoll - - - -	12 10	- -	3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester - - -	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12 50	- -	4.25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart			A M 10 20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo - - - -	- -	- -	10 55	5 00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road -	- -	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid - - - -	- -	- -	11 35	- -	7.50	
			P M			
Mosa - - - -	- -	- -	12 05			
Wardsville - - -	- -	- -	12 25	6 00	8 30	6.30
Thamesville - -	- -	- -	1 15			
Chatham - - -	- -	- -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	- -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
	A.M		A M		P M.	P.M.
WINDSOR depart	4.00	- -	10 00	- -	2 30	7.00
Chatham - -	5 40	- -	11 10	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville - -	- -	- -	P M.	- -	5 15	
Wardsville -	6 35	- -	12 35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 20	
Ekfrid - -	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6 45	
Adelaide road -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo - - -	7 15	- -	1.45	- -	7.15

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent, Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent, Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent, Grass, do, Hair, and Manufactures of, do, Harness do; Hardware, do; Hats, do, Honey, do, Indian Corn, free

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards do ;

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Minutes, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12 1 0 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Sal free; Seeds, do

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per ct.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bran, biscuit, meal, oats, peas, rye, Indian corn, and vegetables.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig-iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks and staves, boards and other wood used in making casks for sugar, molasses, tallow, and pitch pine metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 1th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troupe for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz —

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR.)
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC, CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate with the subscriber, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Brantford, March 20, 1855. 8

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave trader, are less offensive to God, less contrary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published by that Society of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the wickedness of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications" referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF "PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD," "PARLEY'S TALES," &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is detailed, is given: and to aid the reader in this study, *stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being lifted out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and, finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He sees his work boldly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY

4th	Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31 (55).
5th	"	1 to 30 inc. also 100 each	31 (54)
6th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (53)
7th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (52)
8th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (51)
9th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,	31 (50)
10th	"	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. "	31 (70)
11th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31 (75).
12th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (76).
13th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (75).
14th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (71).
15th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (71).
16th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (75)
17th	"	1 to 30 inc. "	31 (78).
18th	"	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND

4th Con. A (51), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (131) 22 (217) 23 (286), 24 (202) 25 to 27 inc (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st hange, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works, that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession, that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him capacitated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the various publications of Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years* during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carleton, author of "One Year of Widowhood," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials*, &c., &c.

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your name as a subscriber. Specimens sent gratis, if desired.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

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In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855. NUMBER 24.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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AND
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September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 9th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Poetry.

The Perplexed Housekeeper's Soliloquy.

BY MRS F. D. GAGE.

I wish I had a dozen pairs
Of hands this very minute;
I'd soon put all these things to rights—
The very deuce is in it;
Here's a big washing to be done,
One pair of hands to do it
Sheets, shirts and stockings, coats and pants,
How will I e'er get through it?

Dinner to get for six or more,
No loaf left o'er from Sunday;
And baby cross as he can live,—
He's always so on Monday.
And there's the cream, 'tis getting sour,
I must forthwith be churning,
And here's Bob wants a button on—
Which way shall I be turning?

'Tis time the meat was in the pot,
The bread was worked for baking,
The clothes were taken from the boil—
Oh dear! the baby's waking!
Hush, baby dear! there, hush-sh-sh!
I wish he'd sleep a little,
'Till I could run and get some wood,
To hurry up that kettle.

Oh dear! oh dear if P—— comes home,
And finds things in this pother,
He'll just begin and tell me all
About his tidy mother!
How nice her kitchen used to be,
Her dinner always ready,
Exactly when the noon bell rang—
Hush, hush, dear little Freddy.

And then will come some hasty word,
Right out before I'm thinking
Then say that hasty words from wives
Set sober men to drinking
Now isn't that a great idea,
That men should take to sinning,
Because a weary, half-sick wife,
Can't always smile so winning?

When I was young, I used to earn
My living without trouble,
Had clothes and pocket money, too,
And hours of leasure double.
I never dreamed of such a fate,
When I, a lass was courted—
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook, housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, dairy woman, and scrub generally, doing the work of six,
For the sake of being supported!

Miscellaneous.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

One winter evening, when "norland winds were piping" loudly, but harmlessly around the walls of our old substantial dwelling, our whole family, consisting of four persons—namely, my father and mother, my sister and myself—were sitting before a cheerful fire, enjoying that dim delicious hour that intervenes between the night and the day, ere shutters are closed, or candles placed on the table. On the present occasion, this hour was spun out to an unusual length, and yet not one of us felt inclined to have the lights brought in. My father, was peculiary animated in his narration of the various scenes he had witnessed, and our questions ever and anon stimulated him to some fresh recollection. A pause at last ensued, however; and the close of the twilight enjoyment seemed inevitable, when my sister put a question which prolonged it for a considerable time further. "What," said she, was the happiest passage, father, in your life?"

"I shall tell you, my children," said our father, "what passage in my life gives me most satisfaction in the retrospect. Soon after your mother had united her fate with mine, I fell into a respectable and profitable business in New York, where, as you are aware, that competency was earned which now enables me to pass the evening of life in comfort. The occupation which I followed required my daily presence for some hours in the centre of that city, where I met the parties with whom I had business connections. The time which I generally chose for this purpose was the hottest part of the day, when every one almost is within doors, and there was less chance of missing my object. The streets at this period of the day are often remarkably empty, only a straggler being visible here and there. It was on one of these business visits that I saw, in a back-street, two men, an Irishman and a negro, jostling, or rather struggling with each other. There was no other object in the street to divert my attention, and I therefore almost involuntarily kept my eyes fixed upon them. They were both young men, and appeared to be about equally matched. They were both muscular, and seemed to be trying to wrestle. The Irishman felt his inferiority and becoming irritated, raised his arm, and gave his opponent a tremendous blow, which [illegible] this threw himself into a defensive attitude, and on the black raising himself from the ground, blows were rapidly interchanged by the parties. All this passed almost instantaneously, and the issue was equally speedy. The negro struck his adversary on the side of the head with sufficient force to drive him to the ground. The unfortunate Irishman's head came in contact with a stone, and his skull was fractured. Within a few moments after the fall, he was dead!

"No one was near enough to witness the course of this affair but myself. A crowd, however, soon collected on the spot; and as the street was cheifly inhabited by the laboring Irish, the assemblage was principally composed of that nation. The wounded man was carried into a house to receive medical assistance, and I, losing sight of the negro, proceeded on my way home.

"My own affairs occupied so much of my time and attention, that the unhappy incident I had witnessed passed almost entirely from my mind. A few mornings after it happened, however, I was much shocked to perceive by the newspapers, that the negro had been committed to prison on a charge of willful murder, several Irishmen having sworn before the coroner, that they had seen the black *strike the deceased with a stone.* To give color to this assertion, one of them had the audacity to bring forward what the newspapers called 'the fatal stone.' Horrified at such villainy as this, I instantly formed the resolution of going forward at the trial, and telling the truth as I had witnessed it. Your mother and my friends attempted in vain to dissuade me, on the ground that I would inevitably incur, by such conduct, the hatred of the lower orders of the Irish, who, disappointed of their victim, might wreak their revenge on me. A sense of duty to the negro and to justice enabled me, thank Heaven, to resist these representations, though reason admitted their feasibility. 'The poor negro is, like myself, in a land of strangers,' said I; 'he is far from the hearth of his infancy, and perhaps has not one friend in the world. He is of a persecuted and despised race; and, come what may, I am resolved that he shall at least have the advantage of having the truth stated regarding the melancholy accident in which he has been involved.' Recollect, my children, that this was only my duty, and that the peculiar circumstances of the case alone gave my resolve—if, indeed, it did possess it—any merit.

"On the morning of the trial, I was in attendance at the court-house. On applying for admittance to the grant jury-room, I was informed that a true bill had been found against the negro, and that the gentlemen on the jury had given orders for their dismissal no more witnesses, being perfectly satisfied with the evidence laid before them. I was not to be put off, however, in this manner, but forced my way, almost in spite of the attending official, into the room, and after relating the whole of my story to the grand jury, was admitted as an evidence. At the same time, the true bill already found was held still as the conclusion to which these gentlemen had come, and the poor negro's life was thus left dependent on the effect of my testimony at the trial.

"The cause came on. Witness after witness swore to the same facts, until the jury were thoroughly satisfied, and the court impatient to hear the sentence pronounced against a wretch so vile as the black seemed to be. He, poor fellow, seemed more thunderstruck at the deliberate falsehoods uttered, than alarmed at his dangerous predicament. No voice was lifted up in his favour; no eye glanced on him with compassion or sympathy; friendless and hopeless, he sat like a being of an inferior kind among his fellowmen. I was called at length, and gave a plain and full statement of the facts of the case: 'That I was the only person in the street, beside the deceased and the prisoner, at the time of the occurrence; that I knew neither of the parties; that the Irishman struck the negro first, bringing him on his knees with the blow, and causing the blood to gush from his nose; that the black rose, and wiping the blood from his face with his left hand, after a short struggle, with the same hand gave the Irishman a blow on the side of the head, which drove him to the ground, where his head, striking the curbstone, was fatally injured; and that no *stone* could possibly be in the negro's hand without my observing it.'

"I feel pleasure, my children, in stating, for the honour of human nature, that a buzz of satisfaction ran through the court-room at the conclusion of my story. My own character and station in life, together with the total absence of interested motives, caused the entire overthrow of the previous evidence, and compassion and sympathy for the accused took the place of anger and abhorrence in every breast. The counsel for the prosecution alone, as was natural perhaps, acted as if unsatisfied. He cross-examined me very closely, and made me repeat so often the manner in which the negro struck the deceased, and with which hand he did it, that my patience became in the end exhausted, and I brought matters to a conclusion by suiting the action to the word, and applying my fist pretty smartly to the side of his own head. The solemnity of the occasion could not restrain the laughter that broke forth, and the barrister sat down, satisfied, it appeared at length, and somewhat chopfallen. The jury, without the slightest hesitation, acquitted the prisoner of the charge of murder, and returned a verdict of manslaughter. [illegible]

"Did you ever hear of the negro afterward?" interrupted my sister.

"I never saw him more than two or three times. The first time was about a month after the trial, when, in passing an oyster-shop or cellar, a voice called out: 'Massa G——! Massa G——!' I turned, and recognized in the owner of the store the unfortunate negro. His gratitude for the service which accident had enabled me to do for him, was written in every line of his countenance. He compelled me to taste a few of his oysters, and anxiously pressed me to inform him of my residence, that he might carry thither his whole stock as a present for me. 'Ah massa,' said he, 'when me stand at bar without friend, and when me saw 'pectable gentleman go in box, me tink, what! you going to hang me too! But when me heard massa speak true, me tank God for sending one gentleman to speak my cause. De blessing will be answered from de sky which poor nigger speak for Massa G——. Me could not help cry de first time many year.' And the tears ran down his cheeks as he spoke.

"This passage of my life," continued my father, "if not the happiest at the time, is at least one of the most pleasing to look back upon. And this, my children, is the best test of all happy passages in life."

"Did you suffer nothing for your behavior from those wretches of Irishmen?" asked my sister—"those vindictive—"

"Hush, Betsy," said my father; "do not vent general reflections, as I fear you were about to do, upon a nation which has shown so many great and good men in the list of her sons, and whose every error has been owing to ignorance, and, it may be, hard usage. Those Irishmen who were connected with the affair I have described, were beings who had never enjoyed opportunities of education, and their errors ought not to be assumed as a ground for general reproach to their country. You will, I hope, see such things more clearly as you grow older."

Dear little Betsy *did* see these things more clearly as she grew older, for she is now the happy wife of as good a man as ever lived, and he is an Irishman. Heigho! how time flies!—her eldest girl, I fear me, will make me some day soon a grandaunt!

A Tale of a Tea-Kettle.

On a winter's evening, nearly one hundred years ago, the tea-board was laid out, and the window-curtains closely drawn, in the humble parlor of a small house in the town of Greenock, in the west of Scotland. A tidy, active matron was bustling about, slicing the bread and butter; a blazing fire gleamed and roared in the grate, and curled round the black sides of the kettle, which reposed in the midst of it; and the fire crackled, and the water boiled with a faintly bubbling sound, and a stream of white vapor came whizzing out of the spout of the kettle, with a shrill cheery hiss. Now the matron aforesaid saw nothing extraordinary in all this; kettles had boiled, and fires had burned, from the beginning, and probably would do so to the end of the chapter.

As the matron stooped to pour out the boiling liquid into the tea-pot, her son James, a boy of twelve summers, sat on a low bench in front of the fire, his elbows resting on his knees, whilst his hands, placed under his chin, supported his head. The boy was intently gazing at the fire, the kettle, and the steam; swallowing them with his eyes, absorbed in deep thought, and lost in contemplation. The boy looked at the fire, and the mother looked at the boy: "Was there ever sic' an idle ne'er-d'-weel in this warl', as our Jamie?" was the question which, almost unconsciously, she proposed to herself.

A Mrs. B. ——— stepped in at this moment, when, turning to her visitor, Jamie's mother said, "Mrs. B. ———, did you ever see the like o' our Jamie? Look at him; he'll sit there for hours, staring at the kettle and the steam, till you wad think his een wad come o't o' his head!"

And, truth, to tell, there was something peculiar in the glance of the boy's eye; there was mind—active, speaking mind—looking through it. He seemed as one who gazed on a wondrous vision, and whose every sense was bound up in the display of gorgeous pageantry floating before him. He had sat watching the escaping steam until the thin vaporous column had appeared to cast itself upward in fantastic, changing shapes; sometimes the subtle fluid, gathering in force and quantity, would gently raise one side of the lid of the kettle, emit a white puff, and then let the metal fall with a low clanking sound. There was power and strength in that watery cloud; and as the dreaming boy saw this, an unbidden thought came into his mind, and he knew that the fierce struggle was symbolical of intellect warring with the elements of Providence.

And still he gazed, and saw in his day-dreams ships sailing without wind or sails, wagons propelled o'er deserts wild by some power unseen to mortal eye. "Jamie, Jamie," exclaimed his mother, "sit by to your tea. If I find ye staring at the fire again, ye'll feel the wicht o' my hand."

The boy rose meekly, and did as he was told. His name was James Watt, afterwards Sir James. He was honored with the title of knighthood, being the first who applied the powers of steam to any useful purpose.

The above anecdote is litteraly true. Watt was born in 1736. This incident occurred when he was in his twelfth year. He was the son of a poor tradesman in Greenock, and probably had never read a book—the printing presses, nautical, mechanical and agricultural implements and instruments—were introduced by men who lived, moved, and had their being where the Bible was read in churches, schools, and families. Who ever heard of a Russian serf, a German boor, or an Irish vassal producing anything beyond a measure of wheat or a peck of potatoes? When the goddess of liberty was a baby in her cradle, she was rocked to maturity in the Bible shops of Msssachusetts and Connecticut. A Burns at the plough, and a shepherd on the heather hills of Scotland, with no books save the Bible, have eclipsed Byron with all his bombast and jingle.—*Laurie Todd.—Home Journal.*

Arrival of the "Washington."

New York, September 27.

The steamer *Washington* from Bremen, *via* Southampton, September 12th, with 240 passengers, arrived at this port this evening.

We have accounts of the fall of Sebastopol.

On the 8th instant, the Allies attacked the defences, which were carried after a desperate resistance.

In the night the Russians in despair began to sink their ships and blow up their magazines, and in the morning Sebastopol was evacuated.

The communication between the northern parts of the town was broken off.

Sebastopol is in the possession of the Allies. The Russians, during the night and morning, evacuated the south side, after blowing up the magazines and setting fire to the whole town. All the men-of-war were burned during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which were plying about the harbour. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken.

General Simpson reports the casualties in the attempt on the Redan as somewhat heavy, but there was no general officers killed. The English loss in the assault of the Redan is estimated at about 2,000 killed and wounded.

The plan of the battle appears to have been as follows:—

"The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan, the French attacked the Malakhoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the Little Redan, and a united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central Battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy; but the one which was eminently successful was led by General Bosquet and General M'Mahon on the Malakhoff. Both the Redan and the Central Bastion were at times in the hands of the storming parties; but so accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these that though the English gained posession of them, it was found impossible for them to hold them."

The official telegraphic despatches placed in their order as to time, give a clear conception of the whole affair.

The Bombardment.

The following despatches to the British Minister of War, gave the first hint of what was proceeding:—

"Crimea, Sept. 6, 10, p.m.

"Our fire against the place continues under favourable circumstances. Our losses are extremely small. Nothing new on the Tchernaya lines. The enemy contemplate no movement there."

"Crimea, Sept. 7, 10, p.m.

"The fire of our artillery has been kept up for the last twenty-four hours. A French bomb set on fire a Russian frigate, which is still burning."

Continuation of the Bombardment.

War Department.

Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated Crimea, Sept. 8:—

"Another Russian frigate was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon in the Great Harbor of Sebastopol. A large fire is burning this morning about the middle of the town of Sebastopol. Last night about five minutes past one o'clock, a great explosion took place, supposed to have been one of the enemy's magazines on the north side."

The Malakhoff Taken.

War Department.

Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from Gen. Simpson, dated Crimea, Sept. 8, 11.35 p.m.:—

"The Allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day, at 12 o'clock. The assault on the Malakhoff has been successful, and the work is in possession of the French. The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed."

Karabelnaia Blown Up.

A supplement of the Paris *Moniteur* of 10th, contained the following despatch from General Pelissier to the French minister at war:—

"Redoubt Brancion, Sept. 9, 3 a.m.

"Karabelnaia and the south part of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy, seeing our solid occupation at Malakhoff, decided on evacuating the place, after having laid it in ruins, and blown up, by mining, al-

see it must be the same in front of our attacks on the left. This immense success does the greatest honour to our troops. I will give you the details of our losses of the day, which after so many obstinate combats, cannot be otherwise than serious. To-morrow I shall be able to give you exactly the result of this great day of which Generals Bosquet and MacMahon have in great part the honour. All is quiet on the Tchernaya. We are keeping a look out there."

The Sea Attack.

Vice Admiral Bruat sent the following despatch to the French Minister of Marine:

"Crimea, Sept. 9, 10.15 a.m.

"The assault upon the Malakhoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Bastion.

"A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor. The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Streletzka Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander. The six English mortar boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

"Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. To day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed. Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine.

"I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up.

"Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned.

Destruction of Sebastopol.

The following telegraphic despatch received by Lord Panmure, from General Simpson, appeared in the English morning journals of the 11th instant:—

Sebastopol is in the possession of the Allies. The enemy during the night and morning evacuated the south side after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town. All the men of war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers which were plying about the harbor. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken. General Simpson reports that the casualties in the attempt on the Redan are somewhat heavy, but there were no general officers killed.

The following despatch was received from General Pelissier:—

Crimea, Sept. 9, 8 p.m.

"I have ascertained this day that the enemy have sunk his steamers. His work of destruction has continued under the fire of our shells. Mines exploding successively and on many points impose on me the duty of postponing my entry into the place, which presents only one vast scene of conflagration. Nevertheless, hemmed in closely by our fire, Prince Gortschakoff demands an armistice, in order to remove his wounded near the Fort St. Paul, the bridge having, as a measure of precaution, been destroyed by his orders. I am collecting the account of our loss, and you shall have the numbers so soon as they are made known to me. Everything goes on well. We are watching the Tchernaya."

The Russian Account.

Prince Grotschakoff's official despatches is as follows:—

Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 8 p.m.

The enemy receives constantly reinforcements of fresh troops. The bombardment is fiercely violent.

10 at Night.

The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire (*feu d'enfer,*) repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the enemy from the Kornileff Bastion (the Malakhoff Tower.) Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood-stained ruins. On the 9th of September the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men. We left, I regret to say, nearly 500 men grieviously wounded on the southern side.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, a.m., Sept. 15.

A Paris correspondent says, it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava, for the north of Sebastopol, also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

The Paris *Debats* has an editorial, discussing whether Sebastopol is tenable by the Allies, while the Russians are masters of the forts on the North side fronting the sea, and asserts that it is quite tenable, the position of Fort Cherson and Balaklava superseding the necessity of entering the harbor.

The Russian army will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the allies make some movement, hence all speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be imaginary.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 10, 7 a.m.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has just received the following despatch, dated Varna, Sept. 9, 3.35 a.m.

The assault on the Malakhoff was made yesterday at noon. Its redoubts and the

We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging ourselves there. We succeeded in doing so at Malakhoff. The Redan of Careening Bay was not tenable owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. Our solid installation at Malakhoff cannot fail soon to make it surrender, as also the Redan, of which our brave allies carried the salient with their usual vigour. But, as was the case at the Redan of Careening Bay, they were obliged to give way before the enemy's artillery and powerful reserves.

On beholding our eagles floating on the Malakhoff, General de Salles made two attacks on the Central Bastion. They did not succeed. Our troops returned to their trenches. Our losses are serious, and I cannot yet send a precise return. They are amply compensated for, as the capture of the Malakhoff is a success, the consequences of which are immense.

Pellissier subsequently reports, Sept. 10th, 11 p.m.:—I inspected Sebastopol to-day, and its line of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory, the full extent of which can only be understood by personal inspection. The multiplicity of the works, and the material means applied to them, exceeds by far any hitherto seen in the history of war. The enemy have left in the hands of the Allies an amount of material, and immense establishments, the importance of which it is impossible to state exactly. To-morrow, the allied troops will occupy the Karabelnaia, and the town will be placed under the protection of an Anglo French commission.

From the London Times, Sept. 11.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

On Saturday, the 8th day of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbour from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol.

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all the day with equal valor, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakhoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first praise of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French, since the Malakhoff tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all of those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage of the besiegers. But it was the courage of despera tion, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbour were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities.

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in

commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion, have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power, are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves.

The dockyard and arsenal were already on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and considering the moral and physical result of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbour.

These great events terminate the seige of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand object of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucausus to the mouths of the Danube. But above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers paramount in the world, are not those of liberty and of civilzation. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that collossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and staking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe. It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need.

We owe our success, in no slight degree, to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise, and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done.

In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations, we have had much to learn, and much to bear. At times, the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable; and more than once, the fainthearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet, what is the fact? What is it we have done? A year has not yet elapsed since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time, they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches, extending over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordinance, and kept up so incessant fire, that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed but five or six siege trains have been worn out. They have created at Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Yenikale, three military stations, which the Russians have not dared to assail; and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbour and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upwards of 200,000 men, encamped within the lines of the Tchernnya, have been conveyed thither, and are daily fed, clothed, and housed, from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigour of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of 3000 miles from our shores; and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition, the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished, and Sebastopol is in our power!

The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions, to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us, justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes—for within twelve months from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

Important Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

The French Minister of Marine has received from Vice-Admiral Bruat the following despatch:—

THE CRIMEA, Sept, 6, 1855.

Captain Huchet de Cintre, of the *Milan*, announces to me that the *Milan* and the *Gaton* have destroyed in the sea of Azoff, between Temriank and Dolga, 43 fishing establishments, 127 boats, several thousand nets, tar, salt, and immense numbers of barrels; four fishing establishments have alone escaped destruction, the shallowness of the water having prevented our vessels from approaching them. The damage done to the enemy may be estimated at several million of frances. The fisheries in the sea of Azoff create a considerable traffic, which extends as far as Poland. The destruction now effected will render that traffic impossible this year.

Commander Cloue, of the "Brandon," has joined Commander Osborne, of the "Vesuvius," for the purpose of ascending the Gulf of Ouklouk with boats, and burning the stores of fodder collected on the coast. All the commanders of our vessels speak highly of the excellent relations existing between them and Captain Osborne.

Secret Treaty between the Allies and Dominica.

England and France are not so fully occupied by Russia but they can find time to watch Brother Jonathan, and keep control of the gates of the Pacific trade. A reliable correspondent in Madrid assures us that a private treaty has been made by France, England and Spain with the Dominican government, in which the latter, for a certain consideration, has pledged itself to the following conditions:

No settlers from the United States of any

No land for mining purposes, factories, or coal depots, shall be sold, leased or ceded, either to private companies or to the American government, without the prior consent of the French and British governments.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the last Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.

M. A. SHADD,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

It is no longer a question to be asked, whether "THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN" is needed, as a means of elevating our people of this Province, and as an instrument of defence to them. That question has long since been decided, in view of our condition, and the neglect of our interest, by the different journals of this country, not only by our own people, but also, by very many of our white fellow citizens and numerous friends, in the "United States," who are the patrons of the paper.

So much being true, it must be the *duty* not only of the colored people, but also of the whites, to give the paper a *liberal support!* Our obligation to the cause of piety, our obligation to the interest of man, and our obligation to the welfare of the country, all demand it.

It is true that the subscription list of the paper is quite large, but a large subscription list will *not* support the paper, if the subscription is left *unpaid*. The Publishing Agent has reminded us of the fact, that monies due to the office come into it very slowly indeed. Let us say to our subscribers who are in arrears: dear friends, we *must* have what is due us for the paper, and that *immediately*. Our expenses are very heavy, and *must* be met weekly; and how can we do it, unless YOU WILL PAY WHAT YOU OWE US? We hope you will not make it necessary for us to erase *your* name from our subscription book, by continuing to neglect to settle your bill. We must be plain. We shall have to come to *the cash system*. We cannot, and will not, continue to buy paper and ink for you, and pay your printer "to boot," and other daily expenses, connected with the office, if you do not, at once, send to Isaac D. Shadd, Esq., Publishing Agent, at Chatham, C. W., what is due to the *Provincial Freeman*, from you. We know that the times are hard, and money scarce, and hence, we have been patient, and we are disposed to be so still, but "there is a point, beyond which, patience would be a virtue." It would be no virtue to allow *you*—our non-paying subscribers, to involve the establishment and ruin the paper. But that it may be as easy as possible for our country friends, who cannot always get money, we will take such things in payment, as they have to dispose of, at market price, provided they are delivered at the office, in Chatham, or at the depository of our Agents. There are none of our subscribers, who are farmers in this part of the country, who cannot square their account with us now,—either with their "hog and hominy," their bread and cheese, and wood, or the winged tribe. But remember, we would much rather have the cash!

To our friends who are not *subscribers*, but who aid the paper by their donations, allow us to say, we truly thank you for your liberality and kindness, and hope you will continue to remember us. We do not say so much, because, we would *beg* you for aid. We are *absolutely* opposed to begging, but if you deem it to be your duty to help to sustain the paper, because of the good it must do the cause of wronged humanity, then we receive your aid gratefully; but permit us to say, we rather you should, and hope you will order the paper to be sent to some poor friend, or rich enemy, to the full value of the amount you send us. We would be glad to send, by your order, at least *one thousand numbers of the Freeman, weekly*, to the enemies of the colored people, of this country and the "United States." Shall we not, on your account, furnish certain hotels, and steamboats, with the paper? Who will order volume II, to be sent to each Director of the E. W. Railway? We much rather you should do this than to *give* us your money! We believe the paper can, and ought to sustain itself, and we are determined to make it do so, if possible, and we earnestly entreat you to aid us

the *colored people* of this country. We do not ask your aid that any of the parties attached to it, may make money, for God knows, some of us are working to sustain it, for *no* reward, while others hardly get their bread and cheese from it.

We need at least FIVE THOUSAND subscribers to make the paper what it ought to be, and to pay for services rendered it. We ask you, friends, shall we have such a number? Will not *every* subscriber become an Agent, and secure, at least, ONE new subscriber for us, and send us the money in advance? We appeal particularly to our own people, for they will be the sufferers, should the paper fail. What paper in all this country speaks right out for the absolute rights of the colored people, but the *Provincial Freeman?* Is there one that does? No, not one!

Let our brethren in the Christian Ministry consider the need there is of the *Freeman* among us—our Methodist brethren and our Baptist brethren. How shall we defend ourselves and our people, against such abuse as one of our ministers received the other night, at the hands of the slaveholder's tool, on the steamer of the "Great Western Railway," if the *Freeman* should fail?

Let our sisters throughout the country go to work, on behalf of the defender of their rights—"the *Provincial Freeman*. Reader, what *can you* do? What *will you* do? Will you *pray* for our success? We shall look and listen!

A Visit to the Elgin Settlement.

In company with several friends, both male and female, I paid a visit lately to the "Elgin Settlement;" and although expecting much, I was not prepared to find matters in such a flourishing condition. The readers of the *Globe* are already partially acquainted with the history of this settlement. At different periods, attempts were made to improve the physical and social condition of the colored persons, who, having escaped from the despotism of the United States Republic, sought an asylum and a home on the free soil of monarchical Britain. Settlements were formed in different localities, but, from some cause or other, none of them prospered long, difficulties arose, and it began to be surmised that the black man was an intractable sort of being, incapable of improvement under any management, and especially, that as a tiller of the soil he was utterly useless. Several benevolent gentlemen having deliberated over the matter, came to the conclusion that the experiment had not been fairly and fully tested; that there were peculiar circumstances which operated prejudiciously in the previous case, and that at least another effort should be made on a proper scale, and with suitable instrumentalities. Accordingly, about 1848, certain individuals in Toronto, Hamilton and elsewhere, formed themselves into an "Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada," procured an Act of incorporation from the Legislature, and, with the aid of the Rev. William King, set themselves to work out in earnest the contemplated scheme. With this object in view, about nine thousand acres of land were selected in the township of Raleigh, in the county of Kent; and on the 22nd October, 1849, some 4,300 acres of this block were secured from Government. Since that time additional purchases have been made; and the settlement is now six miles long by about three miles wide. The lands were divided into lots of fifty acres each, and are sold only to actual colored settlers of approved moral character at the rate of $2½ per acre. The first instalment has to be paid down at the time of purchase, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest.

On the 3rd December, 1849, the first settler entered upon this land, and from that time to the present, yearly additions have been made, so that almost the whole of the land has been occupied by actual settlers. The houses are all erected on a uniform plan, after a certain model. They stand about 33 feet distant from a road 66 feet wide, which runs past each lot, and are built of round logs, 18 by 24 feet, and 12 feet high, with a gallery running along the length of the front. The space between the house and the road tastefully laid out in grass plots or planted with shrubbery, the whole, together with a small garden at the end of each house, being surrounded by a picket fence. While none may build houses inferior to the model, all may surpass it as far as they please. Several have availed themselves of this license, and have constructed larger and more commodious dwellings. The first house that attracted our attention, on entering the settlement, was a two story brick one, which was built by Alfred H. Mest, and is kept by him as a hotel on Temperance principles. Passing this, we soon arrived at the Mission Church and School House, small, neat buildings, somewhat like porter lodges at the entrance of the avenue leading up to the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. King, who resides on the premises, superintending and guiding all the affairs of the settlement. Acting both in a civil and ecclesiastical capacity, he is the moving spirit who keeps all the parts of the machine, so to speak, in harmonious working. He is regarded throughout the settlement as the King whom all are bound to obey, and to judge from what I witnessed, the obedience of the settlers was no less implicit than their confidence and respect were sincere and profound.

In order that education and morality might progress *pari passu* with the physical improvement around, a school house and church were erected at the very commencement of the settlement, and both, I am glad to find, have been regularly and well attended throughout. Several of the colored children, of whom 150 have been attending school during the year, have made very creditable progress in their studies, and some of them can translate Latin and Greek with considerable facility. The girls are studying music and to hear the notes of the piano-forte under such circumstances was as pleasing as it was unexpected. The church is under the pastoral care of Mr. King, who is paid by the Free Church of Canada. The moral condition of Buxton is good. Nothing that intoxicates is made or sold on the lands. The Sabbath, I am informed, is generally observed as a day of rest, and peace and harmony reign throughout. The first sounds that greeted our ears, were those of prayer and praise, a weekly prayer meeting being held in the minister's house—on these occasions there is generally a good attendance.

In company with Mr. King I visited as much of the lands as my time would permit and with all I saw, I was higly gratified. During the past year a new steam saw and grist mill was erected and is in full working order. This will prove of eminent service to the settlers, who can now procure at hand the lumber required for building purposes and thus afford to make more extensive improvements. Besides, in the winter season they can haul to the mill logs enough to pay for their lumber, thus clearing their farms and at the same

button-wood. It was a pleasant sight to see them all so profitably employed and all so happy and energetic looking. There is a compound corn mill attached, but it was not in motion during my visit. Upwards of 100 barrels of pearl ashes were turned out of their factory during the last eight month. The quantity of land at present clear and under fence is 827 acres. There are in addition 216 acres chopped down and ready for fall and spring crops. There is a large quantity of wheat sown this season, some 180 acres being under crop. Three hundred and forty acres are planted with corn, 50 with potatoes, 40 with oats, and 200 with hay, buckwheat and turnips. There is also a considerable quantity of tobacco raised, and it is said to be of a superior quality.

The following is the financial statement of the affairs of the Association as given in the report for the present year:—"The present liabilities of the association amount to £2,944 19s 2d; that is, to Government for land and interest, £2,211 3s 6d; stockholders, for instalments and interest, £733 15s 8d. The assets amount to £3,539 12s 10d; that is, for land sold and interest thereon, £3,352 2s 10J; land unsold, £187 10s; leaving a balance of assets, to meet the current or ordinary expenses of the Association of £5J4 13s 8l."

In order to estimate aright the progress that has thus been made, it is necessary to observe that the settlers have not been permitted to receive any extraneous aid. Most of them entered the lands destitute of means, and having to rely solely on their own labor for support. It is wisely said that the spirit of independence will thus be generated, and instead of those begging customs which have tended to the ruin of other places, habits of industry, and frugality will prevail. What the colored men needs on his arrival in Canada, is not so much money or clothes, as the means of earning both for himself. Of course temporary aid, in many cases, is absolutely necessary, but this is only for periods of very limited duration. Mr. King and the Committee, in conducting the affairs of the association act upon this principle and they do so wisely.

I might say much more of a similar encouraging character regarding this settlement, but enough has been told to prove that under proper management the black man is as capable of success, even in agricultural pursuits as the white one, and that the social and moral habits of the Ethiopian, when properly directed, are not inferior in any respect to those of the European. To the gentlemen who, in the spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, originated this settlement, and to the Rev. Wm. King, who has so wisely and energetically and with such unflagging zeal carried out their plans and intentions, the public are largely indebted. So long as the colored man resides among us, it is of the utmost consequence to society that his intellectual and moral faculties be cultivated, and that he be allowed the freest scope for the acquisition of physical good. By helping him to overcome the degrading and brutalizing effects of his training while a slave, we thereby not merely aid him in exhibiting to the world that he is fitted for freedom, but do much to hasten that day which cannot be much longer deferred, when the bonds shall fall from the limbs of the oppressed, and when all in every land shall be put in the possession of those inalienable' —because heaven-given rights "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Of our visit to Buxton and of the pleasant drive along the banks of Lake Erie which we enjoyed on our return, we shall long cherish many pleasing remembrances.

The above article, taken from the Toronto *Globe*, is supposed to have been written by Mr. Thos. Henning. The paper exhibits facts, we are glad to republish; yet there are some things objectionable in it, though just such things as we would expect from the writer. In speaking of Rev. Wm. King, he says: "He is regarded throughout the settlement *as the King*, whom all *are bound to obey*." Now, while we hope and pray that the settlers will look up to Bro. King as *the Manager* of the settlement, and truly appreciate his devotion to their interest, and seek his advice, &c., when needed, yet we also trust that they never will pay that kind of homage and worship to *any human* being that some people think *ought* to be paid to Kings. We do not believe Bro. King desires any such homage, &c.; but there is danger of *certain colored people* having too much *fear*, &c., of white faces. We have seen the awful consequences of it. We suggest, that the settlers, of the Elgin, regard Bro. King, hereafter, as *a father*, and not "*as the King*." But "all are bound to obey." We do not really know, what is meant by such expression, it means so much. If by it is meant, that men and women are to yield their *conscience*, and give up their *private judgment* in obedience to "the King," then, to us it is clear, the Elgin Settlement will be anything else than a blessing to the colored people. It never can develop an *independent and self-respecting people!*

It is also said, "Enough has been told (of the settlers at Elgin) to prove that *under proper management*, the black man is as capable of success, even in agricultural pursuits, as the white one," &c. That is so much like the slaveholder! It reminds us of a certain *Ethnographical Lecture*, at a Western College, a labored effort to prove what *every* man knows to be true! "Under proper management," &c. Indeed, is it true that the *colored people* cannot succeed, *only* as they have *some white man* to control them? It is anything but true. The boot is on "t'other" leg. *They have not succeeded, because* WHITE MEN *would not allow them to;* and especially is that true of our people in Canada. Very true, Bro. King is so far, a noble exception. Both the efforts of *friends* and *foes*, generally speaking, have been against us. Let any candid man review the work of our friends, on our behalf, in this country, and on the whole, he will say, it has been a *curse*, instead of a blessing, and that of our foes, is already admitted as such. Brethren, allow us to say to you, frankly, that it is now high time for you to wipe off such an everlasting stigma. Let it *no longer* be said, that *you* must be put "*under proper management*" to succeed! It is in view of *such slander*, that the white people of *Dresden, all* wish to move away. It is said, "Oh! the '*Niggers*' have bought the best of the property in the *Town, and neighbourhood*,

must come to naught, &c. Let friend *Wm. Whipper*, Esq., a large property owner there, give the lie to all such stuff. He has the *head*, and *hands* to be "*Boss*," and we know the *money* is *not* wanting; and there is our learned friend, W. H. Day, Esquire, prepared for *any* work or office, as a public servant. We name these first as *newcomers*, &c.; but then there are of the old settlers, men of great moral worth and talents, possessing good property, men that would be an honor to any community. Let the aged Messrs. Harris and Warren, Deacon Johnson, the shrewd Cary, J. Myers, and gentlemen Hills, Capt. Wilson, Brodley, and a host of others, of equal worth, see to it, that such slander is *not* deserved at Dresden.

☞ We call particular attention to the letter of our esteemed sister Hopewell. Let it be read with care. It tells her friends, and the world too, many very good and truthful things—things that should be known, and things that we are very glad to publish, and we hope she will give another letter, through the *Freeman*, of the same style. We are *not* disposed to "*puff*" any body, as some fear, but refer to facts, though it may seem to be puffing, &c.; but we must say, that if any colored persons, on the American continent, deserve to be puffed—sister Hopewell does. She is certainly a MODEL PERSON. We hope that there may be a general invitation of *her virtues!* We see what *hope* and *perseverance* will do!! Let *every* colored man and woman in Canada, up, and do likewise!!!

☞ In our last issue but one, we called attention to the mismanagement in the Post Office Department, somewhere, *between* Chatham and Dresden. Since then, we have had an interview with both the Post Masters at Chatham and Dresden, and it gives us much pleasure to assure our readers and the public, that THE FAULT is not in *them*, nor at *their offices*. We did not suppose the fault theirs, when we called attention to it, for we have long known both of those gentlemen, Post Masters, and deemed them incapable of not doing their duty in such cases.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. II.

That last Letter—The Plague in London—More about that Meeting—A Meeting in Toronto for Bro. Garrett, and what he did—Meeting No. 2, next Night, and what the People did—House-Breaking in St. Catharines—Niagara, C. W.—Constables engaged in Kidnapping.

MR. EDITOR:—With fear and trembling, for the many odd things I may *appear* to say, or *may be made* to say, or to mean, in this letter, I will now try to make good my promise in No. I, about the London secret, &c. I say with fear, &c., for what odd looking sentences—meaning less words, and original punctuation! Who is to blame? If I am the guilty party, please let the character of my employments, and the very hurried manner in which they must be prosecuted, be my excuse, and your justification for looking a little closer to "those proofs," for the character of the paper.

I referred in No. I, to a "secret" connected with some of our people in London, C. W., and now for the disclosure. There is at this time more *ignorance* and more *disunion* among the colored people of London than any place of its size in Canada, I verily believe. One would think on entering that beautiful town, that there would be found only toleration, intelligence and union among the people, as churches abound, and schools are open to all, from the public schools to Mr. Dillon's missionary establishment, consisting of upwards of three hundred white pupils, and thirty or forty colored,—the school supported by *funds* raised in England to educate the "*Negroes*" in Canada, &c. But with all the religious and educational appliances, prejudice and ignorance lift up their villainous heads among both colored and whites. Among the whites the British Wesleyans are distinguished for their colorphobia—no encouragement being given to the sable heathen to enter their doors. The English Establishment has, among other improvements, a service for the colored people, in the *afternoon*, which is probably benevolently designed, as an introduction to the service on the following Sabbath morning; the service is an unwise one, and may lead to a *colored* English Church. What will those white Christian souls do in Heaven?

The colored Churches are in a predicament—their pastors do all they can, but so long as drunken trustees are allowed to control at the one, and prejudice against whites to hold sway at the other, there will be confusion. I told you about the Fairfield fever! Every man that had no character to care for, was active in hunting up one for this Fairfield, who has so completely drilled his little army, that begging is openly advocated, and threats against the life and security of those who do not agree with them, are quite common. Through it all, however, there stand Jones and Basfield, Hamilton, Moss, Reeves, and others, I could name, true as steel. For the good of white and colored people, a few missionaries should be sent in,—the Anti-Slavery Society established by Mr. Ward should be revived, and a general crusade against ignorance, begging, and the present visiting from house

Mr. Garrett, before spoken of, had meetings in Toronto, just to get the consent of the dear brethren, to buying the slaves; and on the first evening, he descanted most beautifully, on the friendship of General Cass, Bishop McCloskey, Dr. Duffield, and others, who had urged him to come home and ask his brethren to commission him; but when an attempt was made to question him, wrath and bitterness took the place of brotherly love, and the gentlemen were made to wince, under his rebuke; but a "fast" woman, as women are, you know, would be talking, so the Brother deferred the matter to the next night, when the *men* resolved to publish him as an impostor, if he would persist in going to the States and England on such a mission. Poor old man! What with buying the slaves, and talking about his dead wife Eliza, and telling the ladies he is now in the market, he is to all appearance in a deal of trouble. He told the meeting that as he sat shivering on his bed side, in the morning, with nobody to care for him, or for him to look after, the Lord told him to go to England, but as he did not tell him what to do there, he wrote out his plan to buy the slaves, and General, "friend" Cass and the other Detroit brethren say they have been laboring for just such a plan for the last twenty years. But enough of the "dear" brother who carries what he exhibits as resolutions from different meetings in Canada, in favour of his scheme; but which in reality are minutes of different meetings, with the resolutions condemnatory of his proceedings expurgated.

Tired out with the Garrett humbug, I visited the pretty town of Niagara, on the 25th, where I found the best feeling prevailing in favor of the *Freeman*, and decided approbation of the movements to secure Dawn. Signatures were obtained, contributions, though small, were willingly given, and some new names added to the paper list. This beautiful town should be sought out by emigrants; the location is beautiful, lots cheap, schools open, and there is a general feeling of the right.

Leaving Niagara, I came to this place on the 27th. On the night of the morning of the 25th, during the violent storm of rain, burglars entered the store of Mr. D. T. Williamson, of this town, and carried off Watches, Lockets, Chains, and Jewelry, to the amount of £150. I understand that as yet no clue to the robbers has been found. Mr. W. is a young and enterprising man, and his loss is greatly to be regretted.

Not long since a colored man, living in the State of New York, named Isaac Parker, became involved in a quarrel and fight with a white neighbor, and was imprisoned. Meantime his opponent sent intelligence to his master, in Hardy County, Virginia, and immediately his young masters, Henry and William Harness came North, with all speed, to secure him, when he would leave prison; but being on the alert, he reached Canada, at Black Rock, near Buffalo, and was there accosted by them, who, in company with the Constable in that vicinity, sought to arrest him; they proceeded on board the cars of the Buffalo and Brantford railway, and again attempted an arrest, without specifying a charge, declaring, however, that they had a warrant for him. Nothing daunted, he refused to go with them; left the cars, followed by them, and proceeded by the towpath towards this place; then a conference was held by all the parties. The slaveholders and their ally, the Canada Constable, drew weapons and threatened. Parker, who is a large, muscular black man, *told them not to touch him, and walked on*, determined to slay the first one who attempted to interfere with him. So the chivalry knowing their man, thought better of it, and left him alone in his glory. Parker left Virginia several years ago, and came to Canada, but returned to New York, where the above imprisonment for assault, &c., took place. Two weeks ago, he returned to Canada, and after the contest on this soil, with the three cowards, two Yankees and one Canadian, he has determined to stay at home.

The case is one of terror, and should be a warning to the fugitives to be doubly vigilant. The Constables of this section, and petty officials, by their conduct, give strong grounds for suspicion against them. Yankee gold is certainly at work in this quarter. Eleven colored men are now to answer to a charge of mob violence, where there is nothing in the evidence of any truthful man to sustain such a charge. The committing magistrate refused to hear any evidence in their favour—Judge-Kane-like. There is certainly neither British justice nor laws to be had in and about this section, and the colored people look "down-hearted." More about this place in my next.

M. A. SHADD.

St. Catharines, 28th Sept., 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

REV. MR. NEWMAN:—Allow me, as an accepted correspondent, under the former regime, to pay my respects to you, and to resume, occasionally, my old "tricks" of bringing the guilty before the bar of justice, disturbing the equilibrium of the apathetic, and encouraging you, J. C. Brown, Esq., and your youthful but energetic assistant, Bro. I. D. Shadd.

I did not get up my plans for the war in the East fairly, before our war in the West broke out, so says I to a friend, it will hardly do to go so far, when war is as close at hand as Dawn, so here I'll stay awhile. Well, you know the result of the first battle, when, behold, on the glorious 18th, our old captain, J. C. B. routed "brother" Scoble and all his aides-de-camp. Do you know that I stake my best fox-skin against Father Henson's suit of broad-cloth, or "friend" Scoble's lost sow and pigs, that students will yet promenade in that

soon,—do you know to whom, and what for? Ever since our great and good Wm. Still, of the Jane Johnson case, gave some of us the sign by which to test Anti-Slavery coin, I think Scoble, the dear brother (as that other old "coon" brother Garrett, would say) ought to be put out of the pile, as bad metal, or in the pro-slavery part of the heap. And the few negro "drivers" who volunteer their services, should be permitted to keep silence for ever.

What is the trouble with "Z. H. M.?" one would take him for a Yankee. If he was frog struck one morning, and chose to sing out to "SPECTATOR," he ought to know that "X. Y. Z." has too many knotty little points to settle for that sort of work.

Your friends are proud of your Conservative position, Sir. The Chathamites will yet learn that Reform in Kent, and gouging in Dawn, are of a piece for them. Put "Conservative progress" at your mast-head, with Anti-Slavery and Temperance, instead of your *neutral* in politics. Sir, the colored men of Canada must study politics—must support politicians, and no better school is open to them than the Conservative school, and what we know of Reformers—what we see of and about Dawn, &c. &c., they would be as safe in the hands of Conservatives as of such Reformers. Should Dawn be kept from them, the Reformers will be the men to hurry the work through Parliament. Do we hear of a justifying or plastering over of Canadian or pro-slavery ruffianism? Your Reformer is ready. So, as a matter of self-preservation, take passage on the old tried Man-of-war, Conservatism!

A friend writes me from Toronto, that they voted to repudiate Mr. Garrett's scheme of buying the slaves, and that if he will continue on old Cass' errand, they will send a word after him to bring him back. I think the old gentleman had better go to work.

Another word about Mr. Still. There is a man-sin among men! The fugitives know him well, as one of the greatest friends and helpers they have, as he is one of the most prominent Vigilance Committee men of his city!

Your own

X. Y. Z.

Chatham, 1st Oct., 1855.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

REV. W. P. NEWMAN—*Dear Sir*:—Will you permit a woman to address a few lines through your very valuable paper, to her many friends in the "United States?" I am not in the habit of writing for the public inspection; hence you and your readers will excuse the imperfection of this composition, and I also may remark, that I have not been blest with an opportunity of getting even a good English education, as my scribbling will indicate very clearly. Having served in the house of bondage, for the first *twenty-three years* of my life, where the white folks don't get schooling, much less the black ones. Much in the way of *erudition* will not be expected of me, and besides, what little information I have, has been picked up amid the cares of a family, several of whom are children, being myself the mother of *four*—in addition to, which, I may say, *poverty* has ever stared us, as a family, in the face, and husband and I have had as much as we *could do*, and much more than we *ought to have done*, to keep us and our children, as we think human creatures ought to live, who are blest with middling health and a good country, such *as Canada is!* I say so much because I wish your many readers to know, that I am not so vain, at the age of *forty years*, as to write for their edification. The letter is intended solely for my friends, and especially for such as are now in "*Old Kentuck*," who made me promise them, before I left that land of *darkness* and its sights of *fetters*, that I would write to them, after getting fixed in our new house. I take this method of addressing them for *two reasons*: and, 1st, I have not time to write to them *personally*; and 2nd, were I to do so, many of them would not get the letters, for the slaveholders would intercept them, when they saw the *Post Mark*, CANADA. But the *paper* containing the letter can, in many ways reach both them, and the despots of that Country, yet so dear to me, though cursed by our Heavenly Father, and the blood of the *slave*.

My dear relations and friends, in keeping with my promise to many of you, when husband and I made up our minds to leave the country of *whips* and *tears*—the country of *Fugitive Slave Bill* and *blood hounds*, for this the *Canaan* of the Colored people, I now take my pen to write to you—I say *my pen*, because I *own* something, and have learned to write since I left my native state. *Here*, I own *myself*, at least, and the pen is *mine*, and not "Old Mistress's," as the statute of Kentucky would make it were I *there*. You are aware of the fact, that when we left the States, we had to borrow money to get us to Canada; but God has blest us, and we were enabled to get here safely, and though very poor, we went *right to work*, a plenty of which, we found to do, though, we had no trades, and the work agreed with—indeed, it rather improved, our health, and I am happy to inform you that the *avails* of our labor, have enabled us to pay all our debts, and have secured to us, also a good freehold farm, of something less than one hundred acres, with the necessary outbuildings, and a very good frame dwelling, and the needed furniture within, with a good young orchard of first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery, with grape vines of the best quality, and not a few of very pretty *flowers*, of which you know, I was always very fond. I will tell you also of our stock, though it is nothing to brag of. "We have a good cow and from her, we have made no little butter, besides having all the milk our family have needed, and sometimes it has consisted of six persons—husband, I, and our children, (for we have lost two, by death—*no*, I must not say *lost*, but two have gone to Heaven before us,!) and a man and woman, our hired help. We have also a yoke of oxen —all the hogs we need, and chickens almost without number—indeed we have eat

are some very fine *Shanghais*. I have not space or time to tell you of the turkeys and geese and ducks and guineas. We have raised this season a fine crop of wheat and corn—the hay was first rate, and as for *potatoes*, I would not count them, for *two pounds and ten shillings currency!* O, how I wish all you could see my garden when it has on its best dress! But enough of our earthly prosperity, less you think me *egotistical?* As many of you, dear friends, are not personally acquainted with my husband, allow me to tell you he is one of the best of *men*. Our two little children are the sweetest little creatures in the world! I often ask myself "what would I do if these two pieces of necessary household furniture, were belonging to any person else?" God knows I would much sooner follow them to the grave, than the *auction*-stand! I often think of many of you, who are *mothers*, in the Slave States, in such connection. May God help you and your dear children out of such a miserable condition!

God has been good to us, as you see from what I have written; but I must tell you also of his *Spiritual* goodness to us. *He* has disposed us not to forget his *Covenant* with us, and our children. *He* has inclined us daily to read his word, sing his praise, and make our requests known to him, about our family altar. *He* has also given us a house of worship, to which we go on his Holy Day, and worship him "in Spirit and according to his truth." *He* has induced us to think and do, and then *He* has blessed the *labor* of *our* hands, and the meditations of our hearts, and to him be all the glory! I must tell you also a few of the many good things of *our Country*, and stop, for I have already extended my letter much further than I intended when I sat down, but I may write again to you, should the Editor of the *Provincial Freeman* send you this, through his widely circulated paper. I say *his*, but it is not really *his*, but *ours*. The paper is owned, edited and published *entirely* by the Colored people of Canada. O! I do wish *you* had such a paper in *Kentucky*, it would make the "thorns crack under the pot," I tell you. The paper talks right out to the white folks, and lets them know we are men and women, and that we are coming right ahead for *our* rights? But here I go again from what I intended to say. Let me tell you dear friends, of the *South*, and you of the *North*, that CANADA IS THE ONLY FREE COUNTRY ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT! Well! that is one good thing, but then another is, Canada *is* one of the most *productive* countries, not only on the Continent, but in the *world*, and that is another good thing. These productions are of many kinds. The world never saw such *babies*, as we have here, and we will put Canada for *wheat* against that grown in *Paradise?* And such *hogs* and *horses* as we have go'—my stars! and we raised them *here*. Nobody ever saw such cabbage and corn, poultry, and strawberries, and every kind of such things, since father *Adam* took his last load to market? The *Parsons* of our Canadian Churches (of course, I don't mean *Colored* ones, altogether) I would not be ashamed, (as to piety and learning,) to see in any pulpit in Christendom, and as for our Canadian *Scholars*, they would *not fear* to set themselves on the chair of any Professorship, in the old or new world. But to be short, let me say, Canada is a country of *prayer* and *plenty!* God is in our midst! Dear friends, in conclusion, permit me to say, I love you, and do wish you were in so good a country as this is. I hope to live to see many of you come to this country; I have already lived to see very many—yes, very many come here, whom I never expected to see come and thank God, *all* are glad that they did come. Should this letter come to hand, read it to all my friends, you know, whom you can see,

And believe me still,
Your sincere friend and sister,
N. D. HOPEWELL.

CANAAN, C. W., Oct. 1855.

Murder of a British Functionary at Havana.

We learn with profound regret, by letters from Havana, that on the 31st ult., Mr. Geo. Canning Blackhouse, Commissionary Judge of the Mixed Commission, was assassinated at his own residence in the suburbs of the city. The unfortunate gentleman was seated at table with one friend, a Mr. Callaghan, when a gang of white and negro ruffians having burst into the house, secured his servants, and tied Mr. Callaghan; one of them struck down Mr. Blackhouse with the blow of a knife, after a manly but vain struggle on his part. He survived but a few hours. The murderers are said to have been arrested; but we are not yet informed whether their object is supposed to have been plunder, or revenge on the Judge for some implied offence on his part. It was highly to his honor that he was hated by the slave-importers.

Mr. Blackhouse was a *protege* of the Foreign Office, his father having been Under-Secretary of State in the days of Mr. Canning.—He was nominated to his post at Havana, in December 1852. The lamentable occurrence is but one of several recent outrages on life and property.

☞ In China, the civil war is still raging. The Government has obtained some advantages over the rebels, and shows them no mercy. The Friend of India states that some thousands of prisoners had been brought into Canton, and were being decapitated at the rate of one hundred and fifty a day.—*Am. Baptist.*

Died,

In this town, July 5th, of consumption, Samuel Banister, after an illness of five months; aged 33 years.

In this town, Sept. 23rd, of paralysis, Jane Speed, after a short illness, in the 56th year of her age.

In this town, Sept. 29th, of intermittant fever, Andrew Davis, after a short illness; aged 45 years.

At her residence, in Raleigh Township, C. W., Sept. 19th, very suddenly, Henrietta, consort of Henry Dungy; aged 33 years.

At Amherstburg, C. W., on the morning of the 28th of September, Mrs, Elizabeth E. Foster, wife of Levi Foster, in the 43rd year of her age, after a long and protracted illness of four months. She left an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn her loss. Twenty years ago she made a good confession of faith, and was much esteemed by all who knew her, as an intelligent and devoted Christian, an affectionate wife and tender mother, and a kind-hearted neighbour.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ by 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS! including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

MRS. M. A. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*
Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, rear of Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, in the rear of Smith's Grocery, King Street East; any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own maunfacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—
Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.
Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

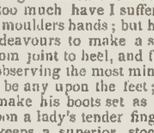
NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.
ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,
FOR  KENT.
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*. Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to
CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.
Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING recently commenced Business in the Building formerly known as Mr. H. Day's Boarding House, on *William Street, three Doors North of King Street, East Side*, solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country. Having the most thorough and practical understanding of the trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms*. His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.
Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles*. and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, 22. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker,
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES*

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

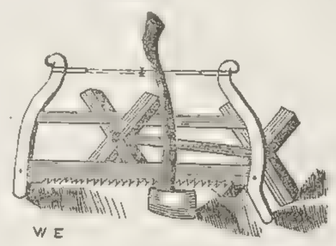
BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m



WE
NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88.

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.
Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.
JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.
Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.
JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,
on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, AIR tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1851.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1 0 0
Six Months	. . .	0 15 0
Three Months	. . .	0 8 0
One Month	. . .	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1 10 0
Six Months	. . .	1 2 6
Three Months	. . .	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL $200,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

FROM information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangementas ,colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of
Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,
All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Cantoroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.
☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY.
66, King Street, East.
Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.
September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Great Western Railway.
PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7 00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorold	- -	7.10	P.M. 1.35		A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8 45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	- -	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	- -	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	- -	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	- -	10.00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	- -	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	- -	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	- -	10 25	- -	2.45	4 30	3.00
Princeton	- -	10 45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	- -	11.30	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	- -	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	- -	P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	- -	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	- -	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10 20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5.00	7.20	5.26
Adelaide Road	- -	11 15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6 00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11.10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4 00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free: Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.

Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four saillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, twelve and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Falls, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spices, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Stee. Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt.

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; State, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do, Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov, 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture

Salt for the use of the fisheries, and dairy clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another to the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No 2

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions. and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper of the 30th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contrary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological work, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perpetual change of the objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession. This method gives to the work the attraction and interest of connected narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal eras. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a history, and to be ranked by some people with many a dozen volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than the one under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to Thos. D. Cox, Hotel

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 24th November, 1854

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon the granting authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber not to be removed until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions, the Settlement duties and Patent upon compliance with all the conditions.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

1st Con.	[illegible]		
5th "	[illegible]		
6th "	[illegible]		
7th "	[illegible]		
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	[illegible]
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each.		
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc	"	31 [illegible]
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each		[illegible]
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	[illegible]
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	21 [illegible]
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	21 [illegible]
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 [illegible]
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 [illegible]
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 [illegible]
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each		31 [illegible]

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (50) 1s (20), 19 (97), 20 [illegible]
5th "	[illegible] 23 to 27 inc (174) [illegible]
6th "	19 [illegible] 30, 21, (134) [illegible] 23 (28), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc (200 each).
7th "	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (19[illegible] (200 each.)
8th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
9th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218]
10th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc [200 each), 14 [156], 15 [79].
11th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [[illegible] 18 [15].
12th "	7 to 18 inc [from 179 to 182 acres each 20 [272] 21 [193] 22 [112] 23 [21] *Easterly Two Miles in Square Rod*
1st Range	1 to 11 inc [50 acres each]
2nd "	1 to 11 inc. do do *West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.*
1st Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [16], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd "	7 [5], 8 [13] 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd "	5[illegible] to 18 inc [50 acres each].

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

[illegible] PHRENOLOGY [illegible] LOCALITIES [illegible] to obtain a [illegible] the laws that govern them, and the [illegible] ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Models and engravings of [illegible] world, such as Statuary, Busts, Paintings, Engravings, Portraits, Post, and a great [illegible] mention, which [illegible]

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street, [illegible] on Market Street outside, up flights of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will examine [illegible] minations in the above Sciences, give directions as to the Laws of Life, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

CHARTS

Will be given with [illegible] racy, [illegible] Charts, containing [illegible] ology, Phrenology, [illegible] and beautifully illustrated [illegible] Charts, large and small, [illegible] from one to twenty-one degrees, which will [illegible] character at first observation, [illegible] place, or position, including [illegible] Charts, including examination Oil [illegible] Printed Charts, - - - 2 6 cy
Ditto written description, - - 0 5 0 "
Large written description - - 0 10 0 "

Largest and most useful description, giving a complete [illegible] guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received by visiting Examiners or Parties at their own residence in any part of this town.

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I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influences to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may [illegible] that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

[illegible] is withheld).

[illegible] January next, we design [illegible] following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

[illegible] author of "One Year

We purpose following this with an original [illegible] designed to illustrate, ironically, the [illegible] of *Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

[illegible] a new and distinguished Contributor.

[illegible] arrangements for *two stories*, [illegible] entitled—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

[illegible] Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the [illegible] sting and powerful pen of the *Post's* own [illegible]

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributors, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual [illegible] of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the [illegible] and Stock Markets, *Bank Note List*, [illegible] &c. &c.

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings [illegible] Engravings, we [illegible] weekly—one of an [illegible]

The Price on the *Post* (any part of the [illegible], paid quarterly or yearly in advance, [illegible] where it is received, is only 25 cents

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, [illegible] sent three years. We continue the [illegible] terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the [illegible] address, and, in the country, to one P[illegible]

1 Copy, - - - - - -	per annum $ 2
3 " (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	5
7 " (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	10
20 " (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When a response is large, a draft should be procured, payable at sight. Postage can be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N B—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated, notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post paid).

☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a page or more set apart for their [illegible] and instruction.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchae of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor vet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the moments with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

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W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.
Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-1

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the und

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

W. P. NEWMAN, Editor.
I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855. NUMBER 25.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

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All Letters, whether intended for publication or to on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
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Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Offices is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

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Business Directory.

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DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
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Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
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J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 5th of August, to be absent until the first week in September.
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, Yonge Street, Toronto.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
Measured on anatomical principles
March 1st 1854 2

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CAYLEY & CAMERON,
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MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

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Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—Church Street,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

Poetry.

PRIDE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known
In human nature, but often shown
Alike in castle and cottage,
That pride, like pigs of a certain breed,
Will manage to live and thrive on "feed"
As poor as a pauper's pottage!

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest one is pride of birth,
Among our "fierce democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten Peers—
A thing for laughter, sneers, and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the further end
By some plebeian vocation!
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
Mayfend in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some worthy relation!

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty, and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud, and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes;
But learn, for the sake of your mind's repose,
That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes!
And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation!

THE TWO PICTURES.

The sun set on an ocean, o'er which sailed
A ship slave-freighted; cloud rose o'er cloud
Girdling the horizon as with a belt
Of gold and purple, for the zoneless Night
The sun sinks to his home, and darkness vast
Rests like a grotesque giant, on the sea.
No moon or cheering star appears to guide
That lonely prison-ship; the free North wind,
In ominous disquiet, sighs and shrieks,
Telling a plained legend to the skies!
Still, onward sails the galleon—astern
Is golden Africa, torred and blurred—
A tawny mother weeping for her young!

An on the scene is changed, and tempest wild
Encircles the sea with horror. Through the night,
Opaque and palpable, the ship reels on,
A wreck, hopeless and shattered. In her throes
The bonds are loosened which confine the slaves.
And fiercer decks they stalk, vengeful and wild,
Yet all unconscious of impending doom
'Twas their first knowledge of that mighty sea,
Which had delivered them; why should they fear
In this their hour of triumph? Who shall say
That vengeance was unjust which rioted
In bloodiest saturnalia!..... Morn came,
But ocean had another tragedy,
Death claimed the wronger and the wronged,

The sun sets on a Nation, whose domain
Stretches from sea to sea—but in whose States
Oppress on reigns in terror-like a ship,
Freighted with living victims, whom the sun
Scorched into darkness; an unhappy throng
Prisoned in her midst; branded, and aliented,
And full of strength, though impotent through fear!

Are there no storms save those of elements?
Are States ne'er wrecked like vessels! Can we make
Prosperity perpetual? Can chains,
Bars, stripes, or death, imprison Mind?—or graft
Foul crime on Nature's garden? Will the night
Ne'er usher tempests to destroy our homes,
And arm the enfranchised hand against our peace?
Oh Providence, remove a Nation's blindness—
Curse not our children for the oppressor's deed!
Hendrick.

From the Philadelphia Daily Enquirer

Happy as a Clam.

A cheerful temper is a natural gift, the desirability of which cannot be questioned, but seldom do we meet with a spirit so thoroughly saturated with good nature that no disappointment, no poverty, deprivation or combination of adverse circumstances can break it down or overcome its geniality. But yesterday morning a man made his appearance before Justice Brennan, who seemed to have a perfect fountain of undiluted contentment somewhere in his composition, which no depressing influences of care or accident had been able to exhaust or adulterate—a typo, a modern edition of Mark Tapley—a human barrel of jolliness without hoops on. He was arrested for being intoxicated. He gave his name as Gettyphat Take, and said he was a printer, and hailed from the *Gem of Science* office. He is a short man, of a beer cast figure, and a face as rubicund as if he slept in a room with red curtains. His answers to the questions of the authorities showed his contentment under all shades of fortune. The Justice being also in a genial humor, was inclined to banter the disciple of Ben. Franklin, and accordingly addressed him as follows:

Judge—Well, Mr. Take, it seems you have thrown aside the "composing stick" and gone to getting drunk for a living. I'm afraid you're a "bad case" and stand in need of "correcting." I think I shall send you to "quod."

These technicalities, which were uttered in a sort of you-see-I-know-your-trade-as-well-as-you-do-sir, seemed to give Mr. Take that assurance which printers seldom lack, but of which the solemnities of a police court might temporarily have deprived him, and he answered:

Prisoner—Well, at any rate, I'm glad we've no "galleys" in this country, or I suppose you'd put me there, and well "leaded" at that. But bless you, sir, going to jail's nothing; the last time I was there I tamed a rat, and learned him to chew tobacco, besides inventing three new steps for a fancy hornpipe It's a good deal better than setting "solid minion," and getting only a "price-and-a-half" for it. Lord bless you, 'Squire, I'd a great deal rather go to jail ten days than not. I've got sick of work just now, and I'll have a chance to get the bile off my stomach.

Judge—You seem to take it easy; how do you propose to employ your mind this trip?

Prisoner—Well, Corporal, I'm undecided whether I'll learn to whistle the opera of the *Bohemian Girl*, practice standing on my head, or undertake to acquire the elegant accomplishment of balancing straws on my nose; if I could get a cat I'd teach her to play the fiddle, if I thought the strings wouldn't remind her unpleasantly of intestinal discords after her feline body had been nine times slain.

Judge—Mr. Take, you seem particularly happy under the circumstances; have you got a wife?

Prisoner—Not now, Lieutenant. I had one, but she ran off with a bow-legged cobbler; I was so glad about it that I sent her dresses and a quit claim deed of her person, which I signed in capital letters; she left me one boy—but he was a "foul copy," not a bit like me—I bound him 'prentice to the type-sticking trade, but the first day he quarrelled with the regular "devil," tipped over the "bank," pulled a "form" off the "imposing stone," and "pied" five "columns;" he dropped the "shooting stick" into the 'alligator press," and in the evening he and another hopeful boy were caught rehearsing a broad-sword combat with a couple of "column rules;" the "foreman" "battered" him with the "mallet," and when he got home to me he had a "fancy head," if there ever was one.

Judge—Where is he now?

Prisoner—He ran away with a circus, and the last I saw of him he was in the middle of a saw dust ring trying to tie his legs in a bow-knot round his neck; I've been jolter since then, than ever before.

Judge—You seem to be always jolly.

Prisoner—So I am; I laughed when my father turned me out of doors at eleven years old, laughed when I broke my arm, and made funny faces at the doctor while he was setting it; the happiest day I ever spent was one time when I hadn't but one shirt and a pair of pants to put on, had spent all my money, and hungry forty hours.

I never was really unhappy but once in my life, and that was when I fell down stairs, fractured my collar bone and skinned my leg so badly I couldn't get down on my knees to thank God I hadn't broke my neck.

The Judge relented and let Mr. Take go, and that rotund individual left the room, trying to whistle and sing at the same time, and also dance an independent jig with each leg to a different tune.

Printing and Publishing.

A young lady was explaining the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of distinction, she said—"You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

Political Aspect of the Colored People of the United States,

Given in a Paper, read before the first Annual Meeting of the National Board of Commissioners, assembled in Council in the City of Pittsburg, on the 24th day of August, 1855, according to Art. IV. of the Constitution.

Gentlemen of the National Board of Commissioners:

Fellow Countrymen—According to the provisions of the Constitution, we have met in the first Annual Council of the Board, to interchange opinions pertaining to the interests of our race, and we wish that it were in our power, to bring before you such suggestions, as might be adequate to the importance of this great and now all-absorbing subject; a subject fraught with considerations of greater magnitude, whether relating to our domestic or foreign relations—for such we have indeed—than all others combined; although but seldom if ever so considered by those termed the leading Colored men in the United States, simply because they suffer their interests to be swallowed up in common with those of their oppressors, and content themselves with vociferating the claims that they are part and parcel of the body politic—the sovereign people of this country—and it would seem, judging from their continual acts, desire not to know nor acknowledge a difference.

This most unfortunately is one of those political errors and blunders, so long committed by our political leaders in the different States, especially the free, until it has become the leading established policy among them, though fatal everywhere, in its consequences and results.

Our Domestic Relations should first claim our attention, although we regret to say, that amid the world of matter that should be at our commands, we have but little at hand in this department, to present in a tangible form before you.

We shall first call your attention to the Southern or Slave States.

The Constitutions of Texas and Arkansas prohibit slavery forever from being abolished, thus perpetuating slavery within their boundaries. In neither of these States has the free colored man any privileges, but those permitted by the merest sufferance.

Louisiana has provided by law, for the education of her colored children, and also acknowledges the competency of a colored person as witness in a Court of Justice. Yet the same State denies the right of a free colored person entering the state as a sojourner, even as a passenger on the public highway of the great Mississippi. Should they do so, they are seized and imprisoned to await the terrors of the law.

South Carolina also, though her Governor recommends the establishment of the marriage rites among the slave population, and a law prohibiting the separation of families by purchase. Nevertheless, here, as in Louisiana, a free colored person from the free States, whatever may be the business which calls him hither, though he be an American born, or a British subject, cannot enter that State without imprisonment during the stay, should he be employed on a vessel, and the risk of being sold into perpetual slavery if not connected with a vessel.

Georgia, too, a State proverbial for its acts of oppression, and inseparable connection with the slave trade, as associated in the early memory of every colored person in the country, has, during the current year, recommended through her officials the education of the slaves, so that by teaching them to read the Bible, they may be prevented from engendering a spirit of insubordination and insurrection But in all other respects, she is as despotic and hostile to the interests of the free colored people, as any other slave-holding confederates.

Virginia opposes the amelioration of the condition of the slave in any respect, but strongly recommends Colonization to Liberia, and the passage of a law, forcibly to expel from the State, every free colored person. This State also, by custom and example (if not by expressed law) encourages distinctions to be made on account of color or admixture of blood, among the colored people; by impressing them with the idea of superiority of the mixed blood, on account of its proximity to white—provided it is more than what is called "half blood." She, as also does Maryland, prohibits the ingress of free colored persons, or even the return of one who may have been a native resident, if intending to remain out of the State over fifteen days. Nor can a colored person pass out of either of those States, on any kind of conveyance, without first obtaining the assurance of some white, that he or she is not the escaping slave of some Southern "master" or "mistress." For a violation of these provisions, they hazzard the penalty of being "publicly whipped at the post," imprisoned an sold into slavery at discretion.

Delaware has refused to abolish slavery from her deteriorating soil, and prohibits by a barbarous provision, free colored persons from going into the State, under severe and cruel penalties. During the current year, a free woman was sold for life, for being found in the State contrary to law.

Nor does the Western division of the slave propagating States present a more favorable aspect in the political horizon. Here the tempest seems to rage with unabated, if not increased fury.

Kentucky, the State once full of hope and expectation, has repudiated the idea of a contemplated act of Emancipation, adopted a new Constitution, providing strongly against the abolition of slavery, with no reasonable hope of a better state of things for ages to come, and now sustains a most ultra pro-slavery legislature, with scarcely a press in the State, which utters a sentiment in favor of freedom. Nor is Tennessee behind Kentucky in her march of retrogation. And although we cannot refer to any recent acts of newly devised oppression, yet so steeped is she in the elements of despotism, that her march is equal to that of her contiguous Northern sister.

Mississippi still stands a living reality of American infamy. With a constitution also, which prohibits forever the emancipation of the slaves, it has for years been the great barracoon state or slave pen receptacle of all human cattle which embark down the Mississippi valley, where they are gathered in droves preparatory to their final exhibition for the Auctioneer's hammer, or a last resort, the slave bazaar in New Orleans. Missouri vies with the last named State in recent acts of despotism. By cruel enactments she prohibits the ingress of free colored persons from other states and also expels from the State, those of her free colored residents. Forced by measures the most stringent and extreme, the colored inhabitants of that State, especially those resident in St. Louis, have been driven and compelled to fly in every direction.

California by three successive acts of the legislature, has granted to slave-holders the right to take their slaves into the State, for and during the term of three consecutive years; and now seriously contemplates its permanent establishment, which doubtless will be consummated during the next year. In this state the colored people are deprived of the right of testimony in the courts or any case of litigation, wherein their evidence conflicts with that of a white person. By this despotic provision, many of the native Californians, who were a part of the independent sovereign people under Mexico, have been degraded to the humiliating condition of political nonentities. And by a recent decision of the supreme court of that State, given in a case growing out of a suit in which a Mongolian's evidence conflicted with that of a white man's, in which a demurrer was entered; the Chinese stand in the same political position as the black man. He too is degraded to the level of a slave.

Colored children in this State, like that of Louisiana, have to a certain extent, the benefit of funds for the Public Schools.

The non-slaveholding States next claim our attention. In Maine, the people stand on a political level, there being no political distinctions known in her civil code.

Vermont occupies the same proud political position, with the enactment of a personal protection bill by her legislature, which annulls all and every conflicting United States law. In neither of these states it is thought, would be permitted, an execution of the insufferable Fugitive Slave Law. This, however, has yet to be tested, and upon this point, let us not be too sanguine, and expect more than can be warranted.

Massachusetts has twice trailed her lofty Banner in the dust, by yielding obedience to the despotic slave power. But during the last session of her General Court—Legislature—she has somewhat wiped out the stain which so defiled her, by the passage of the "Personal Liberty Bill" an act which teaches the menancing impudence of the Central Government of Washington, that the consuming fire of Seventy-Six has not yet been extinguished by the dampening showers of the engines of the United States Navy.

Rhode Island too stands untrammelled in regard to the rights of sufferage; in this particular all stand on a political equality. But in other departments of her municipal provisions, we are not so well advised.

Connecticut still lingers under the "Blue Law" influence of witchcraft superstitions, many laws still existing against the colored people, which are both disgraceful and cruel. None of the political privileges exercised and enjoyed by the colored people in the foregoing states—as we are advised of—are exercised and enjoyed by the colored people in this state. There prejudice is a growing ulcer, which seems fast to be penetrating the vitals of the body politic. The colored inhabitants, with praisworthy efforts, hold state Conventions for the removal of restrictions; but deaf to all entreaties, she still holds with iron grasp her colored brother by the throat.

New York permits her colored people to exercise a humiliating sufferage by the degrading property qualification; and during the last three or four consecutive years, has contemptuously refused to acknowledge their equality. There too have they been industrious and assiduous, calling State Conventions, getting up Petitions, and even in several instances, sending delegates of their own people to the Capitol to urge their claims in person before their rulers. This year they also hold one, for the same political object. In this state the Public school privileges are great—greater perhaps than in any other in the Union—except Massachusetts—but unlike the last named state, they are based on complexional principles, the "Colored school" system prevailing.

New Jersey is still a Slave State, no act of emancipation having passed the legislature, consequently the colored people who enjoy freedom there, do so simply by *passive* indifference on the part of the whites. Of course they have not even the poor privilege of sufferage, and what other privileges politically they enjoy, we are not advised.

In Pennsylvania where at one time colored men did exercise the poor privileges of sufferage—balloting into office their peer and superior—by an alteration of the constitution in 1838, they were totally deprived of that privilege. In 1847, as an offset to the Act of 1793, a law passed the legislature, to protect the free colored people, by prohibiting the discretionate seizure of that class of people, and thereby put a stop to kidnapping In 1851 a Bill was introduced in the same body, to prohibit colored persons from coming into the state from any direction whatever. The next year, 1852, a Bill passed appropriating two thousand dollars to aid the state Colonization Society. This was a bold stagger toward falling on their knees before the uplifted lash of their Southern masters During the last legislature, by the assiduity and perseverance of the colored people in different parts of the state, and the liberality of several members of that body, a Bill was introduced asking an amendment of the Constitution, and removing the word *white*, so as to extend equal unqualified sufferage. In this we failed; and notwithstanding the many county and state Conventions held by the colored people of this commonwealth, with the most urgent and thrilling appeals for justice, the political heart and conscience appear to be hardened and seared against every claim relative to their manhood. In this state we are still permitted to testify as competent witnesses in courts of litigation. The "Colored school" system also pervades, and in the eastern and interior counties, a stupid prejudice exists against the colored people, which is only equaled by the ignorance of those who manifest it. Notwithstanding all this, there are those among us who cling to Pennsylvania as to a Paradise.

In Ohio, the colored people are acknowledged by law, as competent witnesses in the *Courts*, the disability under which they labored, being removed some three or four years ago, a provision has also been made for the education of their children—the "Colored school system" and a person of more than half white has the right of suffrage. There, as in several other states mentioned, they hold almost annually State Conventions, for the purpose of obtaining their stricken down rights, but with no more hope of success than their Eastern brethren; although the advantages which they now enjoy may be attributed to their own efforts; the whites having extended such privileges as they conceive might be enjoyed by the blacks may grant no more.

In some of the school Districts, as in Cincinnati, they have their own directors—a body of colored men holding a subordinate position to the white Directors—and although having no discretionary or primary power, they have not the privilege of voting for themselves, but must be elected by the white.

Humiliating as this is, a large portion of them, bow to it with pleasurable acceptance.

The barbarous laws of Indiana and Illinois still continue to disgrace their statutes,—especially the former, which prohibits blacks and mulatto's from entering the state, on any pretext, provided they are free.

A slaveholder may with impunity pass into the state with his slaves, and meet everywhere with courtesy, smiles and protection.

But very recently a free colored man in the capital of Indiana was seized upon as a fugitive slave, claimed by a Reverend Slaveholder in Missouri, although he had for more than ten years previous, resided in the city of Indianopolis.

But after clearly establishing his freedom by the testimony of an office-holder under the United States Government in Georgia, the United States Court before which he was tried, compelled him to bear the whole expense of litigation,—a sum amounting to considerable above one thousand dollars.

Nor are the Territories free from the curse of oppression. Oregon has instituted a law, prohibiting a colored person from testifying against a white, and also from settling in the Territory. And those who may now reside there, do so by the merest sufferance

The outrages in Kansas, are familiar to every one. To crown their acts of infamy a law has recently passed the legislature making it a crime, punishable with *death*, to take into or carry out of that territory, any person held as a slave for the purpose of freeing them. Here upon this point comment would be an idle waste of words and time. It will hereafter be seen whether or not the policy laid down by the Cleveland Convention, of which you are but the agents, was that of political sagacity, and well-advised intellect, guided and directed by intelligent forethought, wisdom, and prudence; or as those who claim to be alone competent to lead and advise us to assert a policy pernicious in its tendency, and destructive in its results to us as a people. We are satisfied, that our position is the only tenable ground, and our policy the only feasable scheme or plan of operation, by which to accomplish our elevation from degredation, and redemption from thraldom as a race

Foreign relations next claim our attention. In this direction there is a hope; if not the genial rays of a sun, to gladden our hearts and brighten our pathway—at least we may descry the twinkling of a distant star, to direct our weary footsteps in our onward march on this long and tiresome journey.

The long anticipated annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, has proved a failure, the scheme being overthrown by the far-sightedness and wise precaution of Prince Kamehameha the III. king of the country. This nobleman has not yet forgotten the insults received by him in various parts of this country, while on a mission as Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary, from the government of his country to the cabinet at Washington. He is a gentleman of distinguished attainments, a shrewd politician, and will never consent to the suicidal scheme of annexation.

A policy devised by a pernicious pro-slavery cabinet at Washington, which if consummated, would end not only in the annihilation of the name of the Sandwich people, but, in the total extinction of every right and privilege belonging to that people, the whole being usurped and swallowed up by the impudent assumption of "white superiority." The Sandwich Islands, then, for the present, may be regarded as safe; and, it is hoped, the people never will so far forget their own national dignity, nor undervalue their own native sovereignty, as to yield to any terms so disparaging and degrading. This may not be feared, while the influence of the excellent man, now their sovereign head, pervades their councils.

The deep seated scheme for the invasion of Hayti has been signally overthrown, and the wretch who was sent as the accredited agent of the White House conclave at Washington, to the Dominican part of the Island, has been driven away dejected and despised; and his American masters at the Federal City, covered with disgrace. Rather than the consummation of such a design—the subjugation of Hayti by the United States—would we see that splendid Isle sunk beneath the swelling waves of the Carribean Sea forever. But you need entertain no fears in this direction, as the Haytien people are too intelligent and too conversant with the outlandish prejudices of the Americans, for a moment, to entertain any such proposition, however pretending, emanating from the whites of this country. And with such men at their head as the distinguished Sovereign who now rules the Empire, and his accomplished Ministers and wise Imperial Senate—the thought is a very insult. Hayti then is safe, doubly fortified; having the two grand elements of virtue and loyalty.

The marauding crusade against Cuba has also failed, the Spanish Government adopting the policy some time since hinted to them, of fortifying the Island by the establishment of colored soldiery. Under such circumstances as those which for five years past have distracted that Island, black military troops must necessarily be the most secure, because the most *reliable* defenders of the country and Spanish interests. More naturally prone to obedience, more loyal and submissive, patient and forgiving, and greater lovers of their nativity and homes than the whites; it is but necessary to make them sensible of their true condition and the relation which they bear to the American haters of the Negro race, with an assurance of equality of rights, and there is not force enough in the United States, to wrest Cuba from the Crown of Spain. With the blacks as guardians and defenders, she must and will stand in defiance of all the schemes and machinations now being plotted against Spain in the United States. With the aid of the blacks, Cuba is safe, without it, she must fall a prey to American cupidity.

The despicable puerile attempt by the buccaneer Walker, to overthrow the governments of Lower California and Nicaragua, has resulted in a most signal chastisement of the temerity and impudence of the miscreant, by the countries against which he directed his expeditions. But he was not without encouragement from high quarters, as the government of the United States doubtless in anticipation fully devised—had foreseen this crusade of Walker, by a barbarous attack upon San Juan or Greytown, but a few months previous, in which an unarmed people without military defence, were stormed, sacked, being cut to pieces by a naval force of the United States.

Nor have they yet done, since through the same national agency, another piratical expedition under one Captain Kenney a Pennsylvanian, has within a few weeks past, sailed for Nicaragua. Reports inform us, that he and party have reached their destination, doubtless under the protection of the United States; as Wheeler the recently appointed Minister from the Court at Washington to that government, is a slaveholder from North Carolina, who it is but reasonable to suppose, goes under full instructions concerning this expedition, and all other matters pertaining to American interests, whether legitimately the province of his mission or not But we are informed that the Nicaragua Government, is fully advised of their designs, and fully prepared to meet them. We trust this may be so, since the sole object of the Americans in desiring a foot hold in foreign territories, is the servitude and enslavement of the African and colored races.

Already has there been carried on within the last twelve months, a commerce by the enslavement of the Chinese, and Yucatan Indians. These have been principally carried into Cuba, and purchased by the parties in league with the filibusters. The Chinese are decoyed under the pretext of apprenticeship, and the Yucatecoes openly sold as prisoners of war.

An advisory Correspondence is now being opened and carried on with foreign countries. On the tenth day of July last an official commissioner sailed from the United States to the dominions of His Imperial Majesty, Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, as the representative of the colored people of the United States, fully instructed on the subject of his mission. He also holds a discretionary commision, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Nassau, Martinique, Guadaloupe and Central America. He is a black gentleman of distinguished qualifications, literary acquirements and political sagacity. One who doubtless will fill his mission with honor and credit, and we may henceforth hope for a medium of communication to be opened between the colored people of the United States and their brethren of foreign countries, never before dreamed of. By this commission will be established the much needed organization of intermediate communication between all of the colored races on the Western Continent. This is a desideratum in the political prospects of our race, "a consummation devoutedly to be wished for." Without it, we may hope for little; with it we may expect much.

Emigration strictly, is neither domestic nor foreign, but a policy which belongs to both aspects of our political advancement. And while anxiously contemplating the vista in this direction, the threatening storm of oppression is seen giving way, the lowering clouds of despair dispersing, the sunbeam of hope to radiate in every direction, and the clear unobscured sky of promise and joy, spreading fully to our view, dissipating every doubt as to the future prosperity and successful elevation of our race.

The Canadas, from their near proximity, and easiness of access, are made the point of emigration by the colored people of the United States; and notwithstanding the studied opposition made against it by a class of colored gentlemen known and acknowledged as leaders and great men among their people in various parts of the country, those who prefer this country to going elsewhere; the principles of Emigration are fast becoming the leading policy among our people in this country. We are happy to lay before you the intelligence, that the common people generally have entered into this measure with might and main, and whether the "leading and great men," go with us or not—we have fully accomplished our object. We have opened an avenue to the portals of political equality, without which man is but a cipher anywhere.

From every direction, East, West, North and South, our people are flocking into this beautiful country, and substantially settling themselves down by becoming possessors of the soil, as loyal British subjects There is more real estate owned at this time by the colored people of the Canadas, the greater part of which has been obtained within three years, and since the propagation of the principles of emigration by our agencies, than by all the balance of the colored people in North America together. These are indisputable facts, which figures will demonstrate.

The only successful remedy for the evils we endure, is to place ourselves in a position of potency, independently of our oppressors. All intelligent political economists and historians know this, our oppressors know this, and hence their strenuous opposition to our settlement in the Canadas. And it is fallacy to talk of remaining here in the United States for the sake of the slave. Our influence must be tenfold greater when forming a part of the sovereign people of any country whether as an independent people or the constituent part of another nation—hence the desire to seize upon Hayti, and prevent the

emancipation of Cuba. Hence also, the burning jealousy existing in the United States against the British and French West Indies. We would that our political leaders and great men could be made to see these things.

It will be as fulsome ere long, to see or hear a colored person in this country opposing emmigration as a measure of elevation to political equality, as to see or hear a white American opposing his own national Independence.

God surely is in the work—and how singularly is his declaration verified, that he will choose the "poor and ignorant of this world, to teach the great and wise"—and with much thankfulness to Him who rules and presides over the destiny of nations, we give all the praise and glory—sensible that he has originated so great a project, with the humble and obscure.

We present you not the result of any hasty conclusion, but the work and sequel of serious study, reflection, and experience of years of intelligent maturity.

Pittsburg, Aug. 24th 1855.

M. R. DELANY.

To Slaveholders.

It has been proposed to us, by several gentlemen who own slaves in Kentucky, that they (the slaveholders) hold a Convention at Frankfort, to adopt some plan for the abolition of Slavery, and that we so announce it; and that the Hon. W. H. Luke, of Pendleton county, (a slaveholder,) be appointed by the friends of the Convention, as one in this part of the State, to draw up a proposition for its gradual abolition; and that the same be published in the *Kentucky Weekly News*. It is also requested by the friends of Freedom in and about Newport, that M. Luke present his views upon the importance of a Convention, to the readers of the *News*, and that all favorable to a Convention and the ultimate freedom of our State respond thereto.

Should the fertile soil of Kentucky be declared *free* by the slaveholders themselves, the pride of "our country" would be turned toward Kentucky, and the surrounding nations would "rejoice with joy and full glory."

The day brightens for the freedom and prosperity of Kentucky, and the inestimable vote by ballot.

The primary element of our State smiles at "the smoking firebands" of Slavery, and bids it adieu. The high vault of Heaven has opened her daylight of reason upon the system, and made visible the pit to Slavery's highest ambition, into which her posterity must inevitably fall.—*Newport (Ky.) News.*

The Colored Odd-Fellows.

There has recently been held a National Council or convention of colored "Odd Fellows," a society, so we are informed, designed wholly for charitable purposes, and for the improvement of the mental, moral, and industrial condition of the free colored population wherever such an organization exists. It was held on the 7th instant, at Reading, Pennsylvania. Our friend, Isaac N. Cary, who kept a hair-cutting establishment for many years on Sixth street, near the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue was a representative from the society in this city. They could not have had a worthier one, for he is well known for his excellent sense and scrupulously-correct conduct as a man, and consequently enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him personally—and who does not? The Reading *Journal* of the 8th instant, says of the convention to which we refer above:

"A grand procession and celebration of colored Odd Fellows, including the "Jockabed Lodge," of Reading, and some eight or ten other Lodges from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Norristown, Harrisburg, Columbia and other towns in Pennsylvania; came off in this city, yesterday. It was duly heralded in the public prints, but unlike most demonstrations got up by the 'white folks,' the actual display in this case exceeded all anticipation. From five to eight hundred persons were in line, including some half a dozen excellent bands of music, and the same number of beautiful banners, the whole forming a line of two or three squares in length. Charles Grey officiated as Chief Marshal on the occasion, and Thomas Groves, G. S. Nelson, and Aaron L. Still, as assistants. The line was formed at 10 o'clock, on Fifth street, the right resting on Penn, and proceeded, in excellent order over the following route:—Down Fifth to Canal, countermarched up Fifth to Spruce, down Spruce to Fourth, down Fourth to Canal, down Canal to Third, up Third to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Penn, down Penn to Second, up Second to Washington, up Washington to Eighth, up Eighth to Elm, up Elm to Tenth, down Tenth to Washington, down Washington to Ninth, down Ninth to Franklin, down Franklin to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where an elegant oration was delivered by one of the members.

"After the address the procession again formed at the hall, and moved up Fifth street to Penn, and up Penn to the Fair Ground. Here dinner was served up, speeches made, &c. After enjoying themselves thus for a season, the line was again formed and proceeded down Penn to Ninth, down Ninth to Bingaman, down Bingaman to Seventh, down Seventh to Laurel, down Laurel to Sixth, up Sixth to Walnut, down Walnut to Fifth, down Fifth to Penn, down Penn to Fourth, countermarched to Fifth to Franklin, and then dismissed.

"The whole affair reflects the highest credit upon the "colored population" who participated, either as members or lookers on. Everything was admirably arranged, and good order prevailed throughout. We noticed quite a number of intellectual faces in the line, and all were well clad, and provided with handsome regalia of the order. Not a drunken man was visible, not a single "loafer" disgraced the scene, nor have we heard of any "platform" breaking down, or any "muss" being kicked up. Everything was done with such decency and order, that certain "white folks" we could name, who figured in the streets some months ago, might profit by the lesson.

"Among the bands was Johnson's celebrated Brass Band of Philadelphia. They arrived on Thursday, and during Thursday evening entertained quite a crowd, in front of King's Hotel, with their delightful music. We were pleased to see that our citizens treated the visitors with respect. This was due to them, and due to the excellent character of our own colored people, who, from the fact that they always conduct themselves well, have few or no enemies in our midst.—*Evening Star, Washington, D.C.*

The Colored Candidate for Attorney General.

In our paper of Friday, we published the ticket nominated at Utica, a few days ago, by that small band of Anti-Slavery men, known as the Liberty Party. The ticket is, in many respects, a good one, but as the party all told can't poll 10,000 votes in the States, there is but little chance for it to win. Among the candidates nominated is GEORGE B. VASHION, of Cortland Co., for Attorney General. A friend of ours, who is well acquainted with Mr. VASHION, gives us some information in regard to him which we doubt not will be interesting to many of our readers. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., is about thirty years of age, of medium stature and light complexion. His father, J. B. Vashon, was an old and influential colored man, (a barber,) of Pittsburgh, was tolerably well educated, and did much in his day for the bettering of his race. He died a year or two ago, deeply regretted by a large circle of his acquaintances.

The present candidate on the Liberty ticket, for Attorney General of this State, was early sent to school, and after acquiring a good English education, his father sent him to Oberlin College, in Ohio, where he graduated with distinguished honors. He then returned to Pittsburg and studied law under Hon. Walter Forward, (one of the ablest lawyers Pennsylvania ever produced, and Secretary of War under Gen. Harrison), but on account of his color was refused admission to the bar of his native State. Nothing daunted, however, on the recommendation of Judge Forward, he came to this State, and was shortly thereafter admitted to practice in his profession. His health not being good, he visited Hayti, and while there interested himself in the political affairs of that country. A few months after his arrival, the Emperor tendered to him the appointment of Secretary of State which he accepted and retained with great satisfaction to the Emperor, until some urgent business recalled him home to this country. Since his return, our friend knows but little about his history, and had lost track of him until the announcement of his nomination in the papers, showed that he still was a resident of this State.

Mr. Vashon is a young man of fine education, of rare talent, and one of the most eloquent and classical speakers in the State. He is modest and unassuming in his manners; and had he the self-confidence of Fred. Douglass, would take a much higher rank as an orator and champion of the rights of the people of his own color, than ever the latter has. The Liberty party Convention could have hardly made a better selection for Attorney-General than they have done, if the Jefferson rule was but the test of fitness for office now-a-days; but as things exist at present, a colored man, no matter how talented, aspires hopelessly when he asks for an office at the hands of American Freemen! But this may not always be. His political horizon is becoming brighter and brighter every day; and the day may not be far distant when he will vote and be voted for in every Northern State of this Union.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the last Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.

M. A. SHADD,
Agent.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

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☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

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☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

The Free People's Hate of the People Enslaved.

From the generation of *national* divisions to this very hour, our beautiful world has been cursed with the bondage of man. A slave is a person *subjected* to the absolute control of another person. The fruits of such subjugation are various, and awful. But one of its bitterest productions is the entire distinction of the true idea of the *brotherhood* of men. The legitimate result of such fact is, to gender a spirit of enmity between the people who are free, and the people who have been, and still are enslaved.

There is nothing, *in se*, (in itself,) to be ashamed of, in being a slave, as already defined, since it is *involuntary* on the part of the enslaved. If there is any disgrace in the case, it is in the *voluntary subjector*, and he, who despises the *unfortunate subjected!* We have long feared that the spirit referred to would find vent, among our colored brethren of this beautiful Province, who were blessed with *free* parents, or cursed with a *slave's* birth. We record with deep regret, the fact, that the monster is among us! May it be our privilege to herald, without delay, the *death* of a being, whose nature is so perfectly terrible! Brethren, it is *criminal* for us to *imitate* the example, of that class of white people, who are controlled by a spirit so fearfully wicked. We wish you in this country, to feel your *dignity*, AS MEN! Do not think, and act, as though there are *slaves*, in the English Empire. It is enough for the citizens of the "United States of America" to do that. Thank God "bonds-men" do not breathe British air! There is real beauty and force in the exhortation of the beloved Ignatius: "*Despise not slaves, neither males nor females,*" for they are our brothers and sisters!—Let such an ember be kept in the ashes to produce a flame that shall burn up the discord! Such a principle is *not* bad for the Greek, and it is *good* for the Hebrew. If the involuntary enslaved are to be despised, merely *because* of their *condition*, then, it seems to us equally proper, to despise *all*, who have been similarly circumstanced, even should they now be *dead*. Hence, the hate of his Satanic Highness should be allowed free scope towards Old Plato, the philosopher and statesman, since he was once *sold* in the market of Ægina; and Diogenes, the Cynic, and of Tub notoriety, ought to be treated likewise, as he was *purchased* by the highest bidder, at the auction in Crete, and Hermeias, the eunuch, and sovereign of Assos and Atarnea, cities of Mysia,—should come in for his full share of such iniquitous feeling, for he, in no sense, was a *free-born* child. Yea, more, we might urge, in like manner, that the Joseph of scripture—the pious prime minister of the kingdom of Egypt, once slave of the Ishmaelites, should receive his proper portion of malignant emotion from this generation of righteous free men! and that Moses, the God ordained *abolitionist*, the lawgiver and leader, who persuaded so many slaves to fly from their masters, be not left out, in this division of hatred, as the stigma of a *slave* is fastened upon him;—indeed, let all Israel have their portion! as the *colored people* do! since both nations are from the house of their bondage! In fine, we beg the haters of the enslaved to let out to the fullest extent, their derilish disposition against Claudius Lysias, the chief captain, who commanded priests and people, in the days of Paul, as they do towards Doctor Pennington, the *black* parson, since *both* purchased their freedom with a great sum of money. Let them do likewise to Onesimus, the christian, and brother beloved of the Apostle Paul, as they do to Frederick Douglass, the distinguished orator, since both *fled from* slavery to secure their liberty. And even more than that, let all freemen commence immediately to despise THEIR OWN ANCESTORS, for there was a time, when THEY TOO WERE SLAVES!

But "*the Fugitive Slave,*" or those who have secured their liberty, by flight, seem to be the objects of peculiar *detestation*. Is there anything in their case that makes that proper? We think not. They are members of the *human family*. It is the universal custom of *all* people, of every nation, and every age, to flee from their country, if tyrants rule it, and they are unable to conquer them, and enjoy their liberty in their native state. We had as well find fault with the children of Jacob, for leaving Egypt, as the *colored Americans*, for leaving the hell of the continent and the piety of demons! Why not blame the Phœnicians for pitching their tents out of the country of the Nile? or Titan for founding the kingdom of Argos? or Scerops that of Attica, as us? Do the *white people* of America despise the *Greeks* for their flight from the Athenian Republic, after the days of Codrus? Let the appeal of a Clay, and the oration of a Webster, and the benefactions of the United States answer! We ask then, why hate us? But ye *hollow-hearted* folks of the Province of Canada! Do you hate the *Puritan Family* of the neighbouring States, as ye do the *Family of Sorrow*, who is settled among you? Why not? One is a "*Fugitive*" from Europe, and the other is a "Fugitive" from *Democratic* America! Why do you not despise the Hon. Lewis Kossuth, as ye do the eloquent Rev. Samuel R. Ward? Both are *fugitives* from oppression, only one is from the "Old World," and the other from the "New," and there is but this difference between them;—that of their dress;—one wears a *white* skin, and the other wears a *black* one! Tell us, ye "*wise-sagers,*" the difference, intrinsically, between a *white fugitive* and a *black one!* Why do you hate the one and despise the other? We have among us white fugitives and black fugitives, and fugitives from *justice*,—some from Europe and some from America. Why do you not hate them *all alike*, if it is proper to hate simply *because* they are fugitives? We hope the colored people of this, and all countries, will show to the world, that they have more *common sense*, at least, than to base their hatred of mankind upon any such sandy foundations, as INVOLUNTARY SUBJUGATION, and FLYING FROM OPPRESSION, to secure their liberty.

☞ We learn that the twelve o'clock train, of Thursday last, *en route* from the East, in crossing Park Street, came in contact with a one horse waggon. The owner of the waggon, Jeremiah Johnson, an aged man, who was driving at the time, was thrown against the fence, a distance of twenty feet, breaking one of his ribs, and otherwise injuring him; the horse had both his fore legs cut off, and the waggon was completely demolished. Mr. Johnson, it appears, did not hear the whistle, before attempting to cross the track.

☞ We call attention to Dr. Delany's Address, delivered before the National Board of Commissioners, published on our first page of to-day's issue. It is like every production of the Doctor's, good, and will well pay to read it.

United States and Canada—a Parallel.

The United States are governed by a section of their population, situated in the least improving portion of their territory, and both in numbers and intelligence inferior to those over whom they rule. We of course refer to the South as the governing, and the North and West as the governed. By union of action and devotion to to one great object, the minority of the slaveholders manage to control Congress and the executive, and to cause legislation to retrogade towards despotism and barbarism, rather than progress to freedom and civilization. They hold the keys of office and gain Northern support, by unlocking for their worshippers the doors of bureaux. As the United States has a ruling South, so Canada has a governing East, likewise containing a minority of the people, likewise ruling on retrogressive principles, and likewise by mercenary inducements offered to the representatives of the majority. The parallel is perfect, and in the minor details there is also a singular similarity. So long as the South remained on the defensive, or contented herself merely with a demand for the delivery of escaped slaves—she found individuals at the North who could take her money and yet preserve a measure of influence among their neighbors. Her position was insecure, however, she needed something more than to preserve her position; the growth of the North was more rapid than her own, and she would soon be overwhelmed, did she not succeed in subjecting thoroughly to slave influence a portion of territory above Mason and Dixon's line. Hence arose that measure of invasion on Northern rights, the Kansas Nebraska bill, and thence followed the almost unanimous outburst of indignation from the free States, which threatens to destroy for ever the influence of the slave power in the Union. In Canada the Roman Catholic hierarchy is the slave power. It holds its subjects in bondage as slavish as the Southern taskmaster. It has used influence with Western politicians to strengthen its power in its own territory and to extend it in a milder form to Upper Canada. The earlier Sectarian School bills might be likened to the U. S. compromise acts of 1850; the latter gave the slaveholder a foothold on free soil to recapture his bondsmen, the former gave the priest a similar foothold to prevent his spiritual servitor being enlightened by a system of free education. Like the slaveholder, the priest was not content with this; education must not only be kept from the Roman Catholic, but it must be destroyed, by the breaking up of the whole national school system. It was this design which produced the School act of last session—our Kansas Nebraska bill.

Thus far the parallel is exact, nor does it fail when we come to the ultimate consequences. The whole North has risen to exclaim that the South shall not rule over it, that beyond a certain point, slavery shall not come, nay that it shall not exist even in the South longer than the time necessary for the removal of so great an evil. And so in Canada, the whole West declares that the minority in the East shall not rule over it, that to free their institutions from danger, that power which has become perilous to liberty must be reduced in its stronghold. The Northern American has already had an opportunity at the polls of showing how he regards his enslaver; since our Kansas-Nebraska bill there has been no election, but the temper of the people and the tone of the press indicate what must be the result. Parties have been broken up in the Union by the great question, and parties will be broken up here. The opponents of Roman priestcraft, the defenders of education will not come from one side alone. The whilom conservative, and even those who lately truckled to the clerical slaveholders now join with true reformers in the movement, just as whigs and democrats, and even the Union-men of 1850 range themselves among the American Republicans of 1855.—*Toronto Globe.*

The above remarks of the *Globe*, respecting the United States, doubtless are true; and infinitely more might be said of the heartless Northern Kidnappers, and their Masters, the fiendish *man-stealers* of the South. But the *parallel* is anything but *perfect*, between them and the *Roman Catholics* of Canada. It is a point conceded by God and all civilized men, who are not parties to the *robbery*, or good hearted, though misguided, *peace*-men, that he "*who stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands*, SHALL BE PUT TO DEATH!" But God, nor civilized men have *never* conceded the point that the *Roman Catholics are to be put to death* because of their RELIGIOUS FAITH! To say that the Roman Catholics of Canada, or of the more degraded in Ireland, or even Rome itself, are *as inhuman*, as the American *slaveholder* is anything but *true*, and is very uncharitable! We are not a *Pope's*-man, and God forbid that we ever should be! but we must say to us, at least, it is very *unfair* to draw a parallel, between the *piety* of a Roman Catholic, and that of the American-man-thief and pirate! There is not even a distant comparison between the two, as every body must know who has considered their creeds, visited their churches, and marked their conduct towards the *colored people!* The piety of the slaveholder leads him to treat the colored man, as a *beast*, while the piety of the Roman Catholic leads him to treat him as a *brother*. It is true, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy "holds its subjects in bondage as *slavish* as the Southern taskmaster?" Let the world judge, and the *Globe* think again, as they behold the *abject and trembling slave*, of the South, robbed of *every* right and *subjected* to the *absolute* control of a being—that the world *dreads* more than it does the Devil himself! Is it true, that "the earlier sectarian school bill is *likened* to the United States compromise acts of 1850?" Has the *Globe* lost the power of perceiving the difference between A PERSON and a THING? If there be a wrong *in Sectarian Education*, greater than *in a National one*, which we by no means admit, still to us, it does not follow, that a sectarian education *is equal* in its value, either as to its *nature* or *results*, to the POWERS TO BE EDUCATED. The Compromise Act of 1850 robs men of *themselves*—of every element of their humanity, both of their bodies and immortality; while "the earlier Sectarian School Bill," (if it robs at all) only robs certain persons of an *appendage to humanity* which may be needful to its earthly good. The latter may wrong earth, but the former wrongs both heaven and earth!

Don't let the *Globe* be too sanguine, in its anticipation, as to the *political* results in the coming election, with respect to the overthrow of the Roman Catholic influence, in Upper Canada. No doubt the *Globe* would like to see the breaking up of old parties here, as in the American Union, but doubtless it is mistaken in supposing there is to be soon in this country, a general union of old parties, as in the United States, against the Roman Catholics. So may it be!

From the North Western Christian Magazine.

Condition of Fugitives in Canada.

The following letter will be read with interest by every friend of the colored man. It is a plain unvarnished statement of the facts as they exist in Canada West, whither most of those who have been successful in their exodus from the land of slavery, have located themselves. Coming, as it does, from one whose character for veracity is above impeachment, and whose *actual observation* has afforded ample opportunity to form a correct opinion, it is a complete refutation of the base falsehoods so common in the mouths of those who are truckling for the favor of the slaveholder, "that the colored man cannot take care of himself. That the fugitives are in a forlorn condition in Canada, and would be glad to get back to their old masters again," etc. etc.

The colored man asks no exclusive privileges in order that he may keep pace with his Anglo-Saxon neighbour. All that he desires is that the rights and privileges from which he is excluded may be granted to him, in common with the citizens of every other kindred, and tongue, and nation on the globe.

J. B.

ADRIAN, *Mich., July* 29, 1855.

BR. BOGGS:—I returned home a few days since from Canada West, and having spent about a year as teacher among the Fugitives in that Province, I deem it a duty to correct that oft repeated assertion, that has become as common as household words through the North and South—among friends, as well as enemies—that the numerous, and almost daily accessions to the colored population in Canada, are producing great suffering among them. That they are *starving* and *freezing* to death in that colder climate. That those who have left the South, would gladly return to their former protectors, if practicable, etc. etc. To which we subjoin the following facts, (which may refute the above allegation,) obtained by visiting eleven different neighbourhoods of that class, and more than 150 families, in the year's residence among them, seeking out the poorest of their poor, as well as those in comfortable, and *some* even in affluent circumstances. We could give names of those who are from 12 to 20 years from Southern servitude, whose personal, and real estates are valued at from $20,800 to $30,000.

We found but very few who could be classed among the "suffering." It is true, the sick, and afflicted are to be found among them, as well as elsewhere: and there too we find those of *indolent* and *intemperate* habits, with all their attendant train of evils. But to allege these, as characteristic of that class, is an errant falsehood; utterly untrue. They are generally industrious, temperate, and law-abiding. Among the 60,000 who have left their "*Old Kentucky Homes*," "Old Virginia shores," and other slave states, there are fewer arrests, and committals to prisons for misdemeanor than among the whites, according to their numbers, as reported by the officers of the different communities I visited. This speaks in unmistakable language to all, of their loyalty to the country and government of their adoption. They are fast improving themselves and children in education, and intelligence. My school was located in a new portion of the country, where almost all are settled on their own lands, and are telling by their works, *that they are capable of taking care of themselves*. The school consisted of between 70 and 80 different members; and not one *dull* scholar in that number; although the same disparity is found among them that exists in all other schools. In many places, they have organized Temperance Societies; and also Societies called the "*True Band*," the special object of which, is to remember their "*Brother Joseph*," by raising funds, to relieve the *sick* and *destitute*, on arriving at their shores. However, if health is enjoyed but little is needed for the new comer, as labor is in good demand, wages for men, are from $1 to 1,50 per day, the same per week for women; or for washing, ironing, house-cleaning, &c. 50 cts per day. The climate is mild, and healthy. Soil rich and productive, wheat from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, and other grains in proportion. The finest Irish potatoes in market are grown in Canada. Sweet potatoes are cultivated there to some extent. A neighbour near my school raised some very fine ones last year, some of which weighed nearly two pounds. We will mention another product of that country, *tobacco*, which we would gladly have passed over, were it not for showing to the stranger the climate, by its heavy, and luxuriant growth. But we hasten from its *sickening* association, and pass on to some of the many delicious fruits that abound there, peradventure the nauseousness may be disguised. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and grapes, (the three last mentioned fruits, and the first grow spontaneously)—are abundant. As to climate, very little difference is discernable, between that province and Michigan, Northern Indiana and Ohio. Springs are about two or three weeks earlier, in the southern portion of the two last mentioned states, and Kentucky; and two or three weeks later in New York, and other North Eastern states than in the larger portion of Canada West. But says one, if that country is so fine, labor, in such good demand, her citizens so willing to supply it, from whence arise those paradoxical reports? The reply is, from two sources. First, those opposed to their self-colonization plan, cross over their Jordan, spend a few moments in glancing over new objects before them, the eyes of the stranger rest upon a few of the Queen's sable subjects, in their every-day working dress, and perchance there may be now and then one who may not present a very prepossessing appearance, for we do not pretend to say that there are no loungers among them, for if we should assume such a position, we should be compelled to prove their *superiority* to us in purity of moral character: as the drinking, thieving debauchee is too often found among the whites.

A few months since I fell in company with four Kentucky slaveholders, while crossing on the Ferry from Detroit to Windsor, and returned with them on the second returning ferry-boat, giving a space of only 25 or 30 minutes on the Canadian shore. Said one to another of their number, as the boat pushes out into the River for Detroit, "These niggers over here in Canada don't begin to be as well off as ours at home." "No," was the ready response, "you won'dn't see our niggers looking like that one we saw standing on the bank?" Said another, "Did you see that wench packing water up that steep place from the river?" "Yes, but she had a fine dress on, though, hadn't she?" After silently listening a few moments to these and similar remarks, I rejoined, "But I think you have not given yourselves sufficient time and opportunity to form a correct judgment, of the true condition of the fugitives in Canada. You ought to have remained over the Sabbath, and see them come out to their churches in their Sunday best; and then take a ride of 40 or 50 miles through their settlements, and see them hard at work, on their own well cultivated farms, before you consider yourselves possessed of sufficient data from which to judge the 60,000 self-emancipated slaves in Canada;" upon which, two of their number seemed to be wrought up to almost boiling heat. Said one, with sparkling eye, "If we are to judge from *appearances*, we have ample evidence of their *miserable condition* here. I know one thing, my niggers would make a fuss pretty quick, if they had to go looking like these in Canada." Said another rejoinder, "Yes, and so would mine. I tell you, they have some pride about them to keep themselves decent; and you will see them going about their work so cheerful, and happy, they don't look so dull and dauncy as these Canadian niggers do." "I suppose you are an abolitionist," added another, "I presume of the Harriet Beecher Stowe stamp." But I still persisted that their unfair prejudgment, that would probably be reported to thousands, with all the weight and sanction of eye-witnesses, was ungenerous.

The second and last cause of false impressions, so prevalent, is the *advantage* some designing minds have taken over objects of need: (for they were much more numerous formerly than at present.) Cases of sickness, in destitution, which rendered them proper subjects of philanthropic aid, and these, to advance their own pecuniary interests, engaged, as well as the good and true, in the *loud* and *long* call upon the thousands whose hearts, like the good Samaritan, are always beating high, and warm, for suffering humanity, in any form, and in all places—which has militated against the general interests of the cause. Their greatest assistance is in *establishing* and *keeping up* schools among them.

L. S. HAVILAND.

Twelfth Annual Report of the American Baptist Free Mission Society.

During this twelfth year of our existence as a Society, some of our beloved and venerated companions in labor, having been tried and found faithful, have been called to their rest. William A. Tweed Dale, of Albany, N. Y., passed away on the 28th August last, in the 79th year of his age. While living, he was a warm friend and liberal contributor to the Free Mission cause; and in dying, he left to the Society, as a proof of the deep interest he felt in its objects, a bequest of one thousand dollars. Ira Haskins, of Belvidere, Ill., died suddenly in February last. He also was an efficient supporter of our cause, and, as we are informed, made provisions in his will, from which it will continue to derive aid hereafter. Isaac Post, of Montrose, Pa., fell asleep in Christ on the 22nd of March last, in his 71st year. He had been identified with the Anti-Slavery and Free Mission causes from the first, and he remained so to the last. By the departure of our brethren, we are admonished that the term of active service with each of us is hastening to a close, and that what we design to do for the glory of God and the relief of suffering humanity, should be quickly done.

The founders of the Free Mission Society had the same objects in view, for which the Divine Missionary, the Lord Jesus Christ, was sent into the world. They sought to preach the gospel to the poor; to bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that were bound. A gospel that had no rebuke for a wrong so stupendous as the system of American Slavery, which violently seizes and ruthlessly holds millions of human beings, men, women and children, in bitter and life-long bondage, denying to them all the rights that inhere in manhood, and subjecting them to all the conditions and liabilities of chattlehood,—they believed to be "another gospel," and not the uncorrupted gospel of Christ. Churches and Missionary organizations, holding manstealers in membership, or fellowship, as brethren approved notwithstanding their manstealing, —and aiming to propagate, in this and other lands, only that modified form of Christianity which manstealers approve,—they regarded as having lost sight of one of the essential principles of true Christian evangelization. They believe that the preaching of Christ's gospel by his disciples, should be conformed to the preaching of the same gospel by himself;—that is, that it should include a proclamation of liberty to the captives;—not, indeed, to such captives as were justly held by the law, without first rendering to that law an adequate satisfaction, after which they could no longer be rightfully kept in custody, and must of necessity be liberated; but, pre-eminently, to such as were held in bondage, not justly, as having forfeited their right to freedom, but wrongfully, having been violently subjugated by those who were stronger than they. How can it be otherwise, than that a religion which is identical with absolute right, and diametrically opposed to all wrong, should demand freedom for the victim of the manstealer,—the chattel slave?

It was for the purpose of rendering these and kindred views practically operative, that the American Baptist Free Mission Society was formed. In obedience to the Great Commission, it will do what it can to cause the gospel to be preached to every creature; but it will send forth that gospel only in its purity,—cleared from the false pro-slavery glosses which in this age, and especially in this country, have been superadded to it, and which have caused the churches raised up by our pro-slavery missionary organizations, in slave-holding communities, to be slave holding churches. The gospel propagated by the Free Mission Society, will be, always and every where, an anti-slavery gospel. Its principles, its position, its acts, will all be anti-slavery; and it will thus seek to maintain a consistent, decided, perpetual protest against the most gigantic system of oppression that the sun ever shone upon.

That an organization, based upon such principles and contemplating such objects, should be of slow growth in such a country as this, is no matter of astonishment. The developments of every year show more and more clearly the depth and extent of the corruption which slavery has wrought in the Churches; and admonish us, instead of hoping for a speedy triumph of our principles, to prepare for more strenuous opposition than we have yet encountered.

From the Planet.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Canada."

HALIFAX, Oct. 10th,

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 7 20 p.m., yesterday.

The *Herman* arrived out on the 24th ult.

The latest dates from the Crimea are to the 29th ult.

Gortschakoff telegraphs on the 23rd:

The Allies landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and have 130,000 on the Russian flank.

The Allies attacked the Russian Infantry on the 22nd Sept., and the latter retired.

On the 5th, 30,000 allies detached from Eupatori and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank of the Russians.

The Russians are fortifying the north side of Sebastopol, and are erecting new batteries.

The French are advancing cavalry and infantry towards Backschire.

Sebastopol is to be razed, and the bastion filled up.

A fearful tempest has visited Sebastopol, with heavy rains.

Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs without change. Western Canal flour 39 to 42s. White wheat 12s to 12s 6d. Red 11s to 11s 9d.

Further News.

HALIFAX, 10, 3 p.m.

The *Canada* arrived at this port at 7.20 this morning, and will be due at Boston on Thursday.

The War.

Active operations have been resumed in the Crimea.

Gortschakoff reports on the 17th, that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the North side. They were continuing to concentrate their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians, from the Bildar Valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three or four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the camp, who said that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldier, exhausted from fatigue, remained 24 hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18 000 men.

The correspondent of the *Paris Petrie*, on date of Sept. 25th, says:

Even since the retreat, the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it will be a mistake for us to suppose that out armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemies batteries on the Northern shore and on the plateau. The balls from fort Constantine reached Dryond Strelitzka, and can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other ports, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they carry shot right ever the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works; but, although, the Russian fires does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are every where at work. Fort St Nicholas, which was before, almost intact, is being fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy.

Any attempt of the Russians to return to the base is wholly out of the question.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicoloff on the 20th, and it is said the Czar himself would shortly visit that place to superintend the Winter Campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23rd says:—Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seems to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the North side of Sebastopol; but great preparations are making by the Russians for a winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin.

English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the Army.

On the 16th September the Turkish Troops at Constantinople intended for Asia, were sent to Eupatoria.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizond and be placed under Omar Pacha.

It is also announced that considerable bodies of French troops have been sent to Eupatoria.

ASIA.

Vienna dispatches state that Kars was greatly in want of provisions, and that garrison was eating horse flesh.

Advices from the Trebizond, dated 6th Sept., announce that the Russians had abandoned Ezeroam, and were at Mulagalemia.

The Baltic.

DANTZ, Sept 20th.—The Steamer *Bull Dog* arrived here with mails from the fleet. All the high-pressure block ships had left for England. The weather here continues unsettled.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes on the 22nd:—That the Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel.

Greece.

Letters from Athens state that the fall of Sebastopol had created the greatest consternation among the partizans of Russia, who were always boasting of the impossibility of the allies succeeding.

The Ministers waited on the English and French Embassadors to offer their warmest congratulations.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th—5 p.m.

FLOUR—Active and progresses fully, 1s. per bbl., with good export enquiry; sales 18,000 bbls at $8,75 a $9,00 for common to straight state; 8,62 a 9,12½ for mixed to fancy Western. Canadian flour firmer; sales 600 bbls. at 8,62½ a 9,87½ for common to best extra grain.

GRAIN.—Wheat had advanced 4 a 8 cts., with a fair export demand—sales 50,000 bus. at 1,30 a 1,35, closing unsettled. Corn better—sales 15,000 bus. at 92 a 92½.—Oats better at 44 a 48.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; sales 180 bbls at 22 a 22,25 for mess; 21 for prime. Beef firm and unchanged. Lard—sales 200 lbs. at 11⅞ a 12.

The sett
To be disco

Russian Ships Destroyed at Sebastopol.

The following is a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:

Ships of the Line.

Twelve Apostles, 120; Paris, 128; Three Saints, 120; Grand Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sviotosiaw, 84; Rostislaw, 84; Selaphœl, 84; Three Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Sviotitaha, 84; Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Empress Maria, 84; Tschesme, 80.

Frigates.

Cagul, 60; Koulefgi, 61; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60.

Corvettes and Brigs.

Calypso, 18; Pylade 18; Ptoeemy, 20; Theseus, 20; Eneas, 20.

Smaller Vessels.

The Nearch, Streilla, Orlanda, Drolik, Zabiaka, Lasforga. 11 transports and 84 gunboats.

Steamers.

Twelve Steamers, six large and six small. Among the first are the Valdimir, Bessarabia, and Gromnostetz, which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

In all one hundred and three sail mounting 2200 guns all gone to pot!

☞ The English are casting shells for the Crimea three feet through, and weighing a ton each. Mr. Nasmyth, the great founder, is also casting guns which, with their carriages, will weigh fifty tons each. They require 225 pounds of powder for a charge, and will throw one of these immense balls of a ton weight, four miles.

☞ On the night of Sunday last a man named William Ewers, living at Gravesend, was engaged in a dispute with a woman with whom he cohabited, and being at high words, expressed a wish "that God would strike him dumb," if he was not correct. At the moment his speech failed him, and up to the present time he has not been able to speak a word. Beyond the loss of speech he is in no way affected, either by paralysis or epilepsy, so that there appears no physical cause for the impediment.—*Woolwich Independant.*

Emigration to Canada increasing, while to the United States it is decreasing.

The annual returns of the emigration into Canada during the past year have just been published, and show a large increase, the total from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe having been 53,183 against 36,699 in 1853. The average length of the passage from the United Kingdom was forty-seven days, and from continental ports fifty-eight days. By the steamers from Liverpool it was sixteen days. Since 1851, the emigration from Ireland to Canada has shown a great excess of females over males, the result, probably, of men who have succeeded well in the colony having sent remittances for their female relatives to join them. Last year the excess was 2,209 women, being double that of the previous year. Three vessels were lost during the season, but without any sacrifice of life.

Scarcely any complaints were made of infringements of the Passenger Act, but some defects of that act were rendered apparent, which call for remedy. The chief of these is the system of issuing the provisions in an uncooked state, the struggle for the use of the stoves leading to violence and oppression on the part of the strong over the weak and timid. Of the total 53,183 immigrants, 35,132 were of British origin, the remaining 18,051 being foreigners. Of these 14,000 British and 8,000 foreigners passed through to the United States, and the number that remained as permanent settlers in Canada was therefore 31,183. In addition there was an accession of 7,000 or 8,000 to the population of the Provinces by persons arriving from the United States.

The disposition to settle permanently in Canada is stated to have been stronger than at any former period. This is attributed partly to the depressed condition of business in the United States and partly to the effects of the Know-Nothing movements against foreigners. A body of fifty or sixty Norwegians, who have settled near Sherbrooke, are regarded as very valuable colonists, and a strong hope is entertained that they may be the means of attracting further arrivals.—*London Times, August 24.*

A Fact not Generally Known.

The New York Central Railroad Company have a large store, at Rochester, N. Y., devoted to the storage of lost baggage of all sorts accumulating on the road.—After a brief period at the other depots and no claim made, the trunk, umbrella, shawl, cane, fan, or whatever the article may be, is sent to the General Store for lost articles, at Rochester, and remains there until called for. We are told an accumulation of tons in weight of such goods is already on hand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1855.

A letter in the *Tribune*, from New Orleans, states that active efforts have been made in that region to enlist troops for the Walker and Kinney expedition. Several wealthy planters have subscribed large sums, and others have agreed to emigrate there with their slaves. The funds guaranteed already to Kinney, it is said, amount to over $5,000,000.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Co'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Oct. 13,

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	11	0	a	12	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	0	a	8	0
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3	0	a	0	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Cordwood—per cord	14	0	a	0	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	40	0	a	0	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	40	0	a	45	0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	6	a	0	0
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	10	a	0	8
Lard—per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Fresh Butter—per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	1	1	a	1	2
Fowls—per pair	3	0	a	0	0
Potatoes—per bushel	3	0	a	0	0

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend--I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagury pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a sys ematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

Then that's the place, for his motto reads—
Ask of me no trust when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust it hath destroyed many,
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

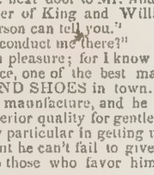
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL!

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Colbourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns. Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally, and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, 22. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE..

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pitsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

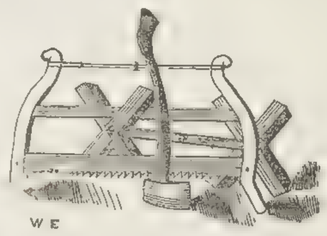
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail.

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No 68.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1851.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standar Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition o new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

CAUTION.

FROM information received from reliable sources we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, encouraging to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangemenias colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity from which his release was more improbable than his continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the fleshpots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profit be for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
S. Stripes,	Tickings,	Doeskins,
Bollinets,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Lastings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, King Street, East.

Chequered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS		A M	A M.	P.M.	P.M.
depart	- -	7 00	11 30	1 10	11 30
Thorald - - - -	- -	7 10	P M	1 35	A.M.
St. Catharines - -	- -	7 55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan - - - -	- -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville - - -	- -	8 15	- -	2 10	
Grimsby - - - -	- -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek - -	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON, arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON, depart	A M 8.15	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas - - - -	9 10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro' - - -	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek -	10 00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT, depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT, arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5 10	
Paris - - - -	10 25	- -	2 15	4 30	3 00
Princeton - - -	10.45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock - - -	11.30	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville - - -	11.50	- -	- -	5.15	
Ingersoll - - - -	P M 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester - - -	12 30

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, &c. Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris free

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultramarine and paste, do; Boots, do; Boots free, do; Bibles one do.

Cabinets of Coins Medals or Gems and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound

Castings twelve and a half per cent

Iron Chains of all sizes, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half penny per pound.

Coffee other than green three pence per pound

Coin and Bullion, free

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cocoa Nut and Nut oil, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent, all not enumerated

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do;

Pelts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Lines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging do.

Gut, two and sixpence per gallon

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Grass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent, Glue do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn free

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent, Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free Maps do

Marble in the rough and unwrought, Medicines, do

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent, Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nuts, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent;

Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter cheese, flour, grain, buckwheat, bear and Indian corn, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain and wheat not bolted, bran, shorts, and pollard.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province, but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt servant,

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eiguty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time of the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Pollock, Queen St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles exposing the American Tract Society, has this [illegible] thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the moral sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the slave trade slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books of the American Tract Society," was published, and in that report, the mutilations [illegible] in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz. *the place*, and *the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from a mere enumeration of facts in mankind in a general chronological work, the author has adopted an *other* arrangement by which he presents each nation separately The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a bound less [illegible] bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction of a [illegible] narrative. Another advantage of this plan is that it not merely admits, but invites [illegible] tails, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of history, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities: and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the warrior, as the model of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Portraits and views of cities, monuments, costumes, modes of warfare, vehicles of travel, [illegible] the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*, containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1300 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have [illegible] spoken, and can, therefore, [illegible] only add that the portion [illegible] geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds a history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History is to be considered as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He tells his story readily and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social habits, dress, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the family circle, being neither deep nor dry, and [illegible] but a cost plate, and well illustrated, as well as with pen and labor.

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All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY. *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855 10-1-3i

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200], in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest on the [illegible] Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected, [illegible] number to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission, the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect of any [illegible] of the conditions these Regulations, or to a Patent upon [illegible] with all the conditions; not more than [illegible] acres to be sold to any one person [illegible]

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY

[illegible] 1 to [illegible] about 30 each 31 (59)
5th " 1 to 30 inc. " [illegible]
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
8th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
10th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each 31 (75).
11th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (77).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (77).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78)
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each 31 (80)

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5th " [illegible] 21 [illegible] 22 (217) 25 [illegible] 27 inc (200 each)
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27) 21 (162) 25 [illegible] 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62) 25 (37). 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [189] 12 [111] 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225]. 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
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2nd " 10 to 11 inc [illegible]

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1st Range 4 [to] 2 [11, 3, 22] 1 [30], 5 [38], 6 [16] 7 to [illegible] [50 each]
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13] 9 [2] 10 [20]
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Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855. NUMBER 26.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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CHATHAM, C. W.
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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. O. FRENCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform his patients and the public in general, that he will leave Toronto on the 6th of August, to be absent until the first week in September,
☞ Due notice shall be given of his return.
Chatham Aug. 15, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
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Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
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NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Poetry.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Too Poor to Pay.

We were so poor when baby died,
And mother stitched his shroud,
The others in their hunger cried
With sorrow wild and loud;
We were so poor, we could not pay
The man to carry him away.

I see it still before my eyes—
It lies upon the bed,
And mother whispers through her sighs,
"The little boy is dead,"
A little box of common pine
His coffin was—and may be mine!

They laid our little brother out,
And wrapped his form in white,
And as they turned his head about,
We saw the solemn sight,
And wept as little children weep,
And kissed the dead one in his sleep.

We looked our last upon his face,
And said our last "good bye,"
While mother laid him in the place
Where those are laid who die:
The sexton shoved the box away,
Because we were too poor to pay!

We were too poor to hire a hearse,
And could not get a pall;
And when we drove him to the grave,
A waggon held us all:
'Twas I who drove the horse, and I
Who told my mother not to cry.

We rode along the crowded town,
And felt so lone and drear!
And oft our tears came trickling down,
Because no friends were near:
The folks were strangers, selfish men,
Who hadn't lost a baby then.

We reached the grave, and laid him there,
With all the dead around:
There was no priest to say a prayer
And bless the holy ground:
So home we went with grief and pain—
But home was never home again!

And there he sleeps, without a stone
To mark the sacred spot;
But though to all the world unknown,
By us 'tis ne'er forgot:
We mean to raise a stone some day,
But now we are to poor to pay.

Miscellaneous.

A Woman and an Angel.

'Is my cashmere vest ironed? I want it and my white duck pantaloons this evening.'

This interrogatory was addressed by a very fashionable-dressed young man to his sister, who was not so fashionably dressed; in fact, had on only a neat calico. She was putting the band to a beautifully made shirt, which was for the aforesaid fashionably-dressed individual.

'No, Harry, it is not. You know this is washing-day, and it is hardly dry.'

'There is time enough to dry it by the stove, and I must have it, for I am going to wait on Miss M—— to the concert to-night. So don't forget,' and he took his hat and walked out.

His sister, for it *was* to her he was speaking, flushed, and it must be told, looked angry; but soon laying aside her work, went out, got the things off the line, sprinkled and folded them; then making a fire in the stove, she put her irons in, and sat down to take a few stitches while they were heating. And while she is doing so, I will tell you something about her,'

The young man, her brother, belonged to rather a numerous class. He was a clerk, getting a fair salary. He lived at home, paying no regular board, helping with the expenses of the family. He dressed, as most clerks do, quite fashionably; wore the neatest made shirts, and nicest smoothed clothes, all of which was done for him by his sister. She took great pride in the appearance of her brother, and bestowed more physical labor in keeping him looking so nice than he did in return for his good salary. But lately he had become quite exacting, and ordered her in rather a premptory manner, and at inconvenient times, to do such things as he had just asked her. She had a great deal to do in assisting her mother with the family, besides attending to his wants; and his demands at times appeared arbitrary. Yet she never refused him. He is not the only one whom a sister's toil has enabled to make a better appearance in the world at less expense than otherwise could have been done. These extra calls on her labor, and want of appreciation of them, had only been made since his acquaintance with a certain Miss M——. He was continually praising her as one of the most angelic beings in existence, perfectly beautiful, with the sweetest little hand, not broader than three of his fingers, and so white and soft: and he would glance involuntarily at his sister's hand, which was not so very small and white; and how could it be when she had to stand for hours at the ironing-table, besides sweeping, dusting and making beds, in fact, leading an active and useful life? Yet the comparison would hurt her feelings, and she often wished he would not talk to her of Miss M——, for she knew if she had done her duty, her hands would not be so very soft and white, for she had seen her mother scrubbing the steps and washing in the yard, although Harry had told her Miss M—— said her "Ma had delicate health."

The more the young man thought of Miss M——, the less he seemed to care for Lizzie, and the more he asked her to do for him. And no matter how much she toiled, he never had time to do the slighest favor for her, so occupied was he with his courtship to his angel.

Now, to let you into the secret, Miss M—— had something to do with this. She had learned the character of this devoted sister, and fancied her lover would expect something like it from his wife. So she had weaned him from her purposely; and from the very cause that should have made him think more of her, he actually thought less. He had unconsciously imbibed the very common idea, that soft hands and fine airs are indispensible in making a lady. His sister not having either, he felt a little ashamed for her; notwithstanding his knowledge of her sound sense and true heart. He was too much in love with a pretty face to reflect if she performed the duties called for by their circumstances, it would be impossible for his lady love to be so. They were very well performed, however, by her mother, *who was somewhat ailing, it is true.*

When at last the young man married his angel, though Lizzie shed tears at their separation, her labors certainly were considerably lightened, and her hands had a better chance of becoming soft. She loved her brother, and like a true woman, hoped he would be very happy, and that his wife would keep him *nice.* This had been her especial pride; and every wife ought to consider it a duty. But when in a very little time she saw him wearing soiled vests and crumpled bosoms she very easily knew to whom the blame belonged. He began to look frowning, and speak cross and complaining, and at length was taken very sick. When Lizzie went to see him, he begged her so hard to stay and give him real 'old time nursing.' She now learned that angels got very tired waiting on 'fretful sick people who have been 'spoiled' by too much attention at home. They were enough to 'kill any with fatigue.' And how many cross looks the sister got while attending quietly but constantly to her brother's wants. The old brother-look came back to his face, and he got so much better in one day, that Lizzie offered to stay all night with him. And the angel determined to sit up with her, only lying down to take a short nap—which lasted all night.

With this experience, Lizzie thought that *woman* make considerably better wives than *angels.* Their proper place seems to be where there is no care or trouble. Young men, be careful of catching an angel. *They are quite numerous.*

A Pastoral Reminiscence.

I was called to stand by the dying bed of a young Minister of the gospel, who, under the dread power of consumption was gradually sinking to the grave. The hectic flush was upon his cheek, his chest heaved laboriously; and his faint utterance was anon arrested by that painful and hollow cough which medical science can scarcely assuage. Yet his soul was full of light and joy, while the physical system was tortured—a practical proof that the spirit in its strange existence is independent of the body. He had a few hours before I visited him been apparently dead, but as his wife and mother stood gazing upon his pale face through their tears and fancying that the happy soul had fled into the presence of the Lord, he sighed, and again returned to conscious existence, but he looked sad, this was something new, and his anxious mother asked the reason of his obvious gloom. He replied "when I sunk into that low state, my eyes were opened, and I saw in this room lovelier beings than I ever conceived of, waiting to accompany me to another abode, their very looks thrilled my soul with joy, and I felt enraptured at the idea of going with them, but they began, to my inexpressible grief, to leave the room without me, and I awoke and found them all gone. This is the cause of my gloom." He had recovered his wonted peace of mind when I visited him, and spoke to me of the vision, as he termed it, with much earnest delight. After conversation and prayer I left him, rejoicing more that he rested with unshaken firmness on the righteousness of Christ, than that he had seen a vision. My attention was called, however, forcibly to the subject of his visitants afterwards. Two days after I left him he died, and in what had been his own pulpit, I improved his death. I learned from the family before I commenced the funeral exercises, that he sunk gradually into the arms of death, and just before he expired he looked up with a smile lightening his whole countenance and said in a firm distinct voice: "*I shall go with them this time mother* I" when he breathed his last. I narrated these circumstances to his people, and it produced emotions which will never be forgotten. P.

Humor and Wit.

A New View of Spirits.

The Brandon (Mississippi) *Register* reports the following curious sermon, preached at the town of Waterproofs, not far from Brandon:—

"I may say to you, my brecthring, that I am not an edecated man, an' I am not one o' them as bleeves that edecation is necessary fur a gospel minister, fur I bleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated, an', although I say it, that ought not, to say it, yet in the State of Indianny, whar I live, thar's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

"Thar may be some here to-day, my breethren, as don't know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my breethering, that I am a Hardshell Baptist. Thar's some folks as don't like the Hardshell Baptists, but I'd ruther hev a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here, to-day, my breethering, drest up in fine close, you mout think I was proud, but I am not proud, my brcethering, and although I've been a preacher uv the Gospel fur twenty years, an' although I'm captain of that flat boat that lies at yure landing, I'm not proud, my breethering.

"I'm not a gwine ter tell edzactly whar my tex may be found; suffice it tu say, it's in the lids of the Bible, an you'll find it, somewhar 'tween the first chapter of the Book of Generations and the last chapter of the Book of Revolutions, and ef you'll go and sarch the Scriptures, as I have sarched the Scriptures, you'll not only find my tex thar, but a great many uther texes as will do you good to read, an' my tex, when you shall find it, you shall find it to read thus:—

"'And he played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"My tex, betherering, leads me to speak uv sperits. Now thar's a great many kinds of sperits in the world—in the fust place, thar's the sperits as some folks call ghosts, and then thar's the sperits uv turpen time, and then thar's the sperits as some folks call liquor, an' I've got as good an artikel of them kind uv sperits on my flat boat as ever was fotched down the Mississippi river; but thar's a great many other kind of sperits, for the tex sez: "'He played on a harp uv a thou-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"But I'll tell you the kind uv sperits as is ment in the tex, it's fire. That is the kind uv sperits as is ment in the tex, my breethering. Now thar's a great many kinds uv fire in the world. In the first place, thar's the common sort uv fire you light a segar or pipe with, and then thar's ca -fire, fire before yure reddy, and full back, and many other kinds uv fire; for the tex sez: 'He played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.'

"But I'll tell you the kind uv fire as is ment in the tex, my breethering—its HELL FIRE! an' that's the kind uv fire as a great many uv you'll come to, ef you don't do better nor what you have bin doin'—for 'He played on a harp uv a thou-sand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.'

"Now, the different sorts uv fire in this world may be likened unto the different persuasions of Christians in the world. In the fust place we have the Piscapalians; and they are a high sarum' and a high-falutin set, and they may be likened unto a turkey-buzzard, that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up, till he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fust thing you know, he cums down and down, and down, and is a fillin' himself on the karkiss uv a dead hoss, by the side uv the road—and 'He played on a harp uv a thou-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"And then thar's the Methedis, and they may be likened unto the squirrel, runnin' up into a tree, for the Methedis bleves in gwine on from one degree of grace to another, and finally on to perfeckshun, and the squirrel goes up and up, and up and up, and he jumps from lim' to lim', and branch to branch, and the fust thing you know he falls, and down he cums kerflummux, and that's like the Methedis, for they is allers fallin' from grace, ah! And—'He played on a harp of a thou-sand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.'

"And then, my breethering, thar's the Baptist, ah! and they hev bin likened unto a possum on a 'simon tree, and the thunders may roll, and the earth may quake, but that possum clings there still, ah! And you may shake one toot loose, and the other's ther, and you may shake all feet loose, and he laps his tail around the limb, and he clings furever, for—'He played on a harp uv a thou-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'"

A New Cure.

On board a ship one day, we were stowing away the hammocks, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and, as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

"What have you got there?" asked the lieutenant, "a pum boil? Your cheek is much swollen."

"No, sir," replied the boy, "there's nothing at all the matter."

"O! there *must* be; perhaps it is a bad tooth. Open your mouth, and let me see.

Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth, which contained a large roll of tobacco leaf. "I see, I see, said the lieutenant; poor fellow! how you must suffer! your teeth need cleansing. I wish we had a dentist on board, but as we have not, I will operate the best I can. Send the armorer up here with his tongs." When the armorer made his appearance with his big tongs, the boy was compelled to open his mouth, while the tobacco was extricated with this rough instrument.

"There now my boy!" said the lieutenant, "I am sure that you must feel better already; you never could have any appetite with such stuff in your mouth. Now, captain of the afterguard bring a peice of old canvas and some sand, and clean his teeth nicely."

The captain of the afterguard came forward, and grinning from ear to ear, put the boy's head between his knees, and scrubbed his teeth well with sand and canvas for two or three minutes.

"There, that will do," said the lieutenant, "Now, my little fellow, take some water and rinse out your mouth and you will enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten anything with your mouth in such a filthy condition. When you are troubled in the same way again, come to me, and I will be your dentist." The lad was completely cured, by the ridicule of this occurrence, of the habit of tobacco chewing.—*Captain Marryat.*

Large Fees.

Sir Astly Cooper, the celebrated surgeon, is said to have received the largest fee ever given for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman 70 years of age, a resident of the West Indies, who, being afflicted, went to England to undergo an operation. It was performed with Sir Astley Cooper's accustomed ability; and upon visiting him one day when he was able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had feed his physician, but not his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt, and Sir Astley replied, "Two hundred guineas!" "Pooh! pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two hundred guineas; there, that is what I shall give you!" taking off his nightcap and tossing it to Sir Astley.—"Thank you, sir," said the surgeon, "any thing from you is acceptable;" and he put the cap in his pocket. Upon examination it was found to contain a check for a thousand guineas.

☞ An Irishman describing the trading powers of the genuine Yankee, said: "Be dad, if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up the next mornin' and go round sellin' maps to the inhabitants."

☞ The way to make a tall man "short' is to ask him to lend you a hundred dollars'

☞ At a meeting of the unmarried printers, which convened not long since, the following toast was drank in silence:—"Woman—Heaven reward her, she is always in favor of a well conducted *Press.*"

☞ A bachelor advertised for a 'helpmate,' one who would prove 'a companion for his heart, his hand, and his lot.' A fair one replying, asked very earnestly, "how big is your lot?"

☞ I introduced a bill for the destruction of worms," as the woodpecker said in a stump speech.

☞ The King of Dahomey, an African monarch (says a recent traveller,) keeps a drunkard, feeds him upon rum, and exhibits him at the customs, that his emaciated appearance may shame his people from making beasts of themselves.

☞ A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "because merit did not promote me."

☞ To cure deafness, tell a man you've come to pay him money. It beats acoustic oil all hollow.

☞ Paddy, my jewel, why don't you get your ears cropped? They are entirely too long for a man. And yours too short for an ass, replied Pat.

☞ Professor Morse, having been called upon for a speech at the Yale Alumni, excused himself as follows: "There is a passage of Scripture, which, applied to the Telegraph, fully excuses me—'There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their lines have gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.'"

☞ I am a father's spirit! as the bottle of whiskey said to the Glasgow weaver's boy, when he found it under the bed one Saturday night.

☞ Like dogs in a wheel, birds in a cage, or squirrels in a chain, ambitious men still climb and climb, with great labor and incessant anxiety, but never reach the top.

☞ If young ladies now-a-days did not become women at thirteen, men would have better wives.

☞ Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.

☞ Conceit and confidence are both of them cheats; the first always imposes on itself, the second frequently deceives others too.

☞ When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

RECIPES, &c.

Remedy for the Founder in Horses.

I send you a receipt for the founder in horses, which I have never seen in print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen years, and so far as my experience goes, it is a *sure and speedy remedy*:—Take a tablespoonful of alum, pull out the horse's tongue as far as possible, and throw the alum down his throat; let go of his tongue, and hold up his head until he swallows it. In six hours time, no matter how bad the founder, he will be ready for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often, with perfect success, that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered (if done recently) and one that was not.—*Cor., Country Gent.*

☞ Never put your horse to work with a full stomach.

Poll Evil in Horses.

For the benefit of those who have or may hereafter have horses that have the poll evil, or fistula, we would say,—don't sell the animal for a trille, or give him away; but cure him sound and well. We care not how long it has been running, it can be cured for one dime; yes, one dime's worth of muriatic acid will cure the worst case of old poll evil. First wash the sore well with strong soap suds; then drop eight or ten drops of the acid in it twice a day till it has the appearance of a fresh wound; after which it should be washed clean with soap suds made from Castile soap, and left to heal, which it will quickly do if the acid has been used long enough. But if it does not get well, apply the acid again till it does cure; for it is a sure remedy, and will not fail if it is applied till the diseased flesh is all burned out.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Erysipelas.

The New Haven *Palladium* says: "We are able to record another case of the complete cure of erysipelas, by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive: A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the *Palladium*, and we can therefore vouch for the truth."

Agricultural, &c.

Laying out Surfaces.

To lay out an Acre in a Circle.

First fix a centre, and with a rope as a radius, seven rod, three links, three-eighths long, one end attached to the centre and kept uniformly stretched, the sweep of it at the other end will lay out the acre. For one quarter of an acre, a rope three rods and fourteen links will be the right length. For one-eighth of an acre a rope of two rods and thirteen links will be enough.

Triangle.

If you wish a triangle to contain just an acre, make each side nineteen rods, five and half links long. A triangle whose sides are six rods and twenty links each, will contain one-eighth of an acre.

To lay out an Eslipse or Oval.

Set three stakes in a triangular position—around these stretch a rope. Take away the stake at the apex of the triangle, which will be where the side of the oval is to come; move the stake along against the rope, keeping it tightened, and it will trace out the oval. A square to contain an acre, or just one hundred and sixty rods, should have each of its sides just twelve rods, ten feet and seven-tenths long.

To draw an Oval of a given size.

The long and the short diameters being given—say twenty feet the shorter, and one hundred for the longer—divide the short diameter into any number of equal parts, say ten, and from each point draw a line parallel to the long diameter; then divide the long diameter into the same number of equal parts (ten) and from each point to point where each corresponding link cuts the other, on the outside, and this connecting mark will describe the oval or eslipse required.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Destruction of Trees by Ants.

These are not very destructive, yet they sometimes do considerable injury to beds of seedings, by making hillocks among them, and they also infest ripe fruits.

Boiling water, oil, or spirits of turpentine, poured on their hillocks, disperses them; and if widemouth bottles, half filled with water or syrup, be hung among the branches of the tree when the fruit is attaining maturity, ant, wasps, flies, and beetles of all kinds that prey greedily on sweets, will be attracted into them.

Mr. Downing, who recommends this as a "general extirpator suited to all situations," says that an acquaintance caught in this way, in one season *more than three bushels* of various kinds, and preserved his garden almost entirely against them.

A gentleman in Detroit, who was very careful of his garden, informed me that he had pursued this method of trapping insects with results that perfectly astonished him. He had to empty the bottles every day to make room for more. A very good way of trapping and killing ants is, to besmear the inside of flower pots with molasses, and turn them on their mouths near the hillock; the insects, will soon assemble inside on the molasses, when they are easily destroyed by a handful of burning straw.

Weeds.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow, to be sure, without cultivation; they grow up on all land, and especially rich land, but though they cost no toil, a farmer cannot afford to raise them. The same elements that feed them, would, with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to expend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. I am accustomed, my friends, to estimate the Christianity of the localities through which I pass, by the absence of weeds on and about the farms. When I see a farm covered by a gigantic growth of weeds, I take it for granted that the owner is a heathen, a heretic, or an infidel—a Christian he cannot be, or he would not allow the heritage which God gave him to dress and keep, to be deformed and profaned. And if you will allow me to make an application of the doctrine I preach, I must be permitted to say that there is a great field for missionary effort on the farms between here and Buffalo. Nature has been bountiful to you, but there is great need of better cultivation. To prevent the growth of weeds is equivalent to enriching your land with manure, for to retain in it the elements of which crops are formed, is as profitable as to bring them there. It is better that weeds should not grow at all; but when they exist, and you undertake to destroy them, it is economy to gather them up and carry them to your barnyards, and convert them into manure. You will in this manner restore to your farms the fertility of which the weeds had drained it.

Good Butter.

Butter produced from feeding on corn-fodder, cut when green, is harder, yellower, and worth more by the pound, than when the cows are fed on hay. Corn-fodder, if cut when green, and well cured, is the best feed for milch cows except carrots.

The Cruelties of Slavery.

The following authentic sketches of slave-holding barbarity are taken from the new and extremely interesting work just published by John P. Jewett & Co., entitled, 'Inside View of Slavery; or, a Tour among the Planters. By. C. G. Parsons, M. D.'

B. S., of F. H., in South Carolina, owned a giant slave whose name was Dread. This slave was represented to me by one of the neighbors as a man of superior strength, both of body and mind, being nearly seven feet in height. There were forty slaves at work on the plantation of B. S., before Dread was added to the number; and this name was given him by the new master, on account of his uncommon physical strength.

The next year, Dread was made overseer of the gang, and the management of the plantation was wholly left to his care. The farm was well conducted under his supervision, and every thing went on smoothly and prosperously for several years. The task of every hand was always well and seasonably performed, without wipping. If a feeble woman was sick, or unable to accomplish her task alone, her husband or brother was allowed to assist her. Or if a weak, feeble man could not keep up with the gang his friends were permitted to help him. This is a privilege not customarily granted to slaves.

The fields of B. S. were now so much more productive than those of others around him, that the neighboring planters frequently sought advice of his colored overseer, in relation to the management of their farms: thus deferring to his opinion, and admitting that he possessed more practical knowledge of agricultural matters than either themselves or their white overseers.

A gentleman, well acquainted with Dread, told me that he regarded him not only as much the stoutest, but the most intellectual man he ever saw.

'Dread had the largest head,' he remarked, 'I have ever seen,—and I have seen Daniel Webster; and his natural abilities were not inferior to those of that statesman.'

Placed in a condition less humble than most slaves, he had never appeared so menial and timid. He felt and acted more like a free man. He did not always take off his cap, and put it under his arm whenever he met a white man in the street, or entered his dwelling.

It was natural that the white overseers on the surrounding plantations should be jealous of his success. And soon it began to be whispered around the neighborhood, that if Dread was so disposed, he might become a leader in an insurrection.

The slaveholders held a conference, and decided that it was necessary for B. S. to make an experiment that would test the manhood of the giant slave, and ascertain if he could be made as submissive as all slaves should be made, to insure the safety of the masters. Among the plans that were suggested to B. S., one was to obtain another overseer, and put Dread to work under him in the gang; and if he expressed the least objection to the change, to whip him severely, and '*break him in.*'

A large, tall, stout Yankee was secured for a driver, and Dread was ordered to take his hoe, and perform his task with the other hands. Without expressing the least surprise or regret at the loss of his place, or even presuming to inquire why he was to be no longer overseer, he went to work with as much apparent cheerfulness as usual.

This was so unexpected that the masters were greatly perplexed. They could really find no fault in the slave on which to predicate a charge, and inflict a punishment. His noble, fearless bearing, and stately step, were unmistakeable signs that he felt altogether too manly and independent for a humble slave; but how to develop his feelings and prove the fact, was the difficult question. There was nothing in his character or conduct that deserved the slightest reproof, much less a punishment sufficiently severe to crush his manhood and break his invincible spirit. Still, all agree that something must be done.

Finally, they concluded to prefer false charges against him, and punish him if he complained of suffering wrongfully. The master treated him with unusual severity. One, among numerous complaints brought against him, was, that he did not hoe his corn so well as the other hands. To remove this, Dread performed a double task,—hoeing two roes to each of the others one. Tom, who hoed next to Dread, told me that Dread

removed every weed, hoed it as neat as a garden, determined to remove every cause for complaint; for he saw that a terrible storm was raising upon him.

Dread and Tom occupied the same hut after the new overseer had come; and they had always been mutual friends.

'Master S.' said Tom, who related the story to me, 'came into our hut one evening, soon after we had finished work, looking so pale that he frightened me: and he said, 'Dread! I say you don't hoe your corn so well as the other hands.'

'How do you know that, master?' replied the intrepid slave, rising up respectfully from his low stool, and looking the master calmly in the eyes.

'Now I know,' said Tom, 'that master S. had not been in the field that day. Nor had he seen the overseer, as his quarters were beyond our hut, and further from the house. Besides, had he consulted the overseer, he would have been informed that, instead of not doing his work 'as well,' Dread had done his work better, and twice as much, as either of the hands. But the moment he questioned his master's knowledge, he had exceeded the prerogative of a slave, and this threw his master into a violent fit of anger.

Ah! you have got *above* yourself, boy,' he vociferated, raging and foaming with passion 'I must have you *taken down a notch!* You shall be flogged, you impudent, black rascal!'

'*I shall not receive a flogging*, sir!' replied the indignant slave, firmly and fearlessly.'

'Mr. S. then ran out to the overseer, and told him to call out all the hands.

'Now take him and tie him,' said Mr. S. when the whole gang had assembled in front of Dread's hut, and he was standing in the door. 'This,' said Tom, 'they attempted to do, in a scuffle which lasted nearly an hour; but they were not able for a moment to confine one of his limbs; for with his hands and feet he flung them on the ground as fast as they came near him. He evidently avoided injuring the slaves more than was absolutely necessary, in defending himself; for he knew they all loved him.'

Soon after the fruitless effort to subdue Dread, the master and overseer of another plantation were employed to come and help bind him, and whip him. In the mean time, Dread furnished himself with a long butcher knife, with which he felt secure. When he saw them coming into the field to take him, he dropped his hoe, drew the rude weapon from his side, advanced a few steps towards them, and brandished the knife, as he stood in an attitude of conscious innocence, moral courage, physical strength, and bold defiance of his foes!

'No man,' said Tom, 'dared lay a finger on him!'

Now a crisis had come. A slave had successfully resisted his master. This must not be tolerated. Such an insurrectionary spirit must be crushed—cost what it may. The deadly purpose was formed in the heart of the master.

'The gun was loaded,' said Tom, 'and I was ordered to take the ammunition, and accompany my master.'

'What are you going to do *now?*, said Mrs. S. to her husband, as he was passing out of the house.

'I am going out on a squirrel hunt,' replied Mr. S., with apparent composure.

'Had mistress known his intention to kill Dread,' said Tom, 'I think she would have dissuaded him from his bloody purpose,—for she was a Christian woman. But we started off before she had time to say more. Passing around behind the house, we came in sight of the slaves at work in a plum orchard in the valley behind the hill. Master raised his gun—held it steady to his eye, until the victim was selected from the other hands,—and then he fired!'

A heavy charge of buck shot was lodged in the thigh of the great-hearted, unconquerable Dread. The large artery was divided. The blood poured from the wound. Dread ran out a few rods to the hill side, crying to Heaven for vengeance on his murderer, and uttering, in deep, thunder tones, that seemed to make the earth tremble beneath him,

'I'm killed! I'm killed!! I'm killed!!!'

His devoted wife, who, a moment before, stood laboring faithfully at his side, was the first to reach him, crying in a wild, frantic voice—

'*Dread is dead!* DREAD IS DEAD!! DREAD IS DEAD!!!'

'Hold your tongue!' commanded the murderer.

'Still she screamed,' said Tom, 'louder than I ever before heard from woman—'Dread is dead!—Dread his dead!'

'The master ran up to the fence, and pulled off a rail, and struck that woman with it on the head, repeating—with a horid oath—

'*Hold you tongue, I say!*'

This is the 'moderate correction' which the laws of the slave States allow! So does slavery harden the heart, until the man is made—not a brute, but—a fiend! So has many a *moral hero* in the South fallen a victim to its cruel, insatiable spirit!

The body of Dread was carried to its *rest*, by his mourning companions. The darkness of night could not cover their sorrow. His heart-stricken wife, broken down with grief which no tongue can describe, was sold a few days afterwards to a 'soul-driver' from Kentucky!

The following story was related to me by Mr. D. the owner of Nelly, of whom I have given some account in the preceding chapter.

Mr. D. had a neighbor,—a member of the same church,—by the name of M. He was a wealthy, though an ignorant man, owning many slaves; and besides a plantation, with cattle, and mules, and sheep, he owned mills in that neighborhood. Among his slaves there was a house servant by the name of Nancy. One evening her master told her to go up to Mr. D.'s on some errand. It was a bright moonlight evening, but Nancy was afraid to go. Mr. D.'s son, Henry, had been bitten by a rattlesnake, though the wound was not fatal. He had not fully recovered when I was there. These snakes are supposed to be out in the moonlight evenings, and as they cannot be seen so distinctly as in the day time, they are the more dreaded. Under these circumstances, Nancy's fears were not strange. She therefore told her master that she was afraid to go. But he was enraged at her unwillingness to obey, and he commanded her to start at once. She still refused to go, saying, that the snakes would kill her, and that she would rather be whipped to death than go.

Mr. M. then commenced whipping her, and he applied the lash again and again, until he saw that it was in vain. He was filled with rage, and taking a quart dish, he filled it full of filthy liquid from the barn yard, and put it to her lips: and after compelling her to drink a part of it, he asked her if she would then go.

'No, master; I will *die* first! I cannot go. I know the snakes will kill me if I go!'

And he whipped her until he made her drink it all. The next morning, the poor girl was dead!

'Did you see the body after her death, Mr D.?' I asked him.

'Yes, I went down to see her, and I never saw such a sight!'

'Was Nancy a Christian, Mr. D.?'

'She was a right good girl,' he replied, with a deep sigh; and he added, '*She was a member of our Church!*'

'Did your church discipline your brother M. for killing her?'

'*Discipline!* What do you mean by *that?*' inquired Mr. D., not knowing the meaning of the word.

'Did you call him to account?'

'Oh no! How could we? *He had not violated the law.*'

I became acquainted with a young lady from Maine, who had been teaching school in the South a few years. She belongs to a family of the highest respectability in the city of ——, and at the time of her first going South, none of the family had any sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. The following incident was related to me by her, all the facts being within her own personal knowledge.

Mrs. C.,—where the teacher was boarding,—owned a mulatto girl named 'Chloe,' who was expecting soon to be married to a slave boy named 'Jok,' who lived about five miles distant. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned before this, that slaves, no matter how old, are always *boys* and *girls*. The never become *men* or *women*.

Jok went to his master on Saturday night, to obtain a pass to visit Chole. His master was intoxicated, and therefore he could not write a pass. No other person in the neighborhood could write; and Jok's mistress told him it would not be safe for him to go without a pass, as it was contrary to law. Jok waited until morning. Chloe sat up all night watching for him with deep anxiety, lest some evil had befallen him, fearing that he had been whipped, or sold away. Slaves are very faithful in fulfilling promises to visit friends, in order to remove such fears.

In the morning, Jok's mistress told him that his master was still sick, and not able to write; but that he had been up to Mrs. C.'s so many times she would run the risk to let him go without a pass.

'You tell Mrs. C.,' said she, 'that your master is sick, and that I sent you up there without a pass; and she will excuse it.'

When Jok came up to the gate, the overseer went out, as his custom was, and demanded his pass. The slave informed him that his master was so sick he could not write one, that he waited all night for it, and his mistress told him to come without one.

'Go home, you scoundrel!' said the overseer, 'and get your pass!'

Jok started back towards his home. Chloe, who had overheard the conversation, ran into the room of her mistress, and informed her that the overseer had driven Jok home after his pass, and she supposed, as it was early in the morning, that he came away before breakfast. Mrs. C. stepped to the back door, and called Jim,—a young slave boy belonging to her,—and told him to run and overtake Jok, and tell him to come back and see her before he went home to get his pass; not intending to countermand the order of the overseer. Jim ran to bring back Jok. In the meantime, the overseer went out to the stable. Just as the boys returned to the gate, he came in from the stable, and demanded of Jok again 'why he was there without a pass?'

'Mrs. C. sent for me to come back, answered Jok.

'I don't care if she did,' said the overseer; you shan't go in.'

'I tell you I must,' urged Jok.

'Not a step!' forbade the overseer.

Now what should the poor boy do? Two slaveholders, equal in authority commanding him to go in opposite directions. He thought he would press his way through the gate, by the overseer, and run to the door and ascertain what Mrs. C. wanted, and then go home for his pass. In attempting to do this, the overseer clinched him; but Jok proved to be the stronger man, and threw him down. The overseer tried to choke him and strike him in the face. Mrs. C. ran out, and taking hold of Jok's arm, she exclaimed,

'Why, Jok, you don't know what you are doing! I am afraid they will kill you! Now you give right up, Jok, and take a little whipping, and then go for your pass!'

Jok arose instantly, at the request of Mrs. C. As soon as the overseer was able to do so, he sprang up, rushed into the house, and seized a gun which he had loaded with shot the night previous. My informant, who was present, screamed out, '*He is going to shoot Jok!*' Mrs. C. caught hold of the gun as he was leaving the house, exclaiming,

'You shan't kill Jok!'

'Yes I will shoot the nigger!'

'Remember my command, sir! Don't you kill that slave! You may *whip* him.'

'May I whip him, madam, as much as I please?'

'You may whip him severely, but spare his life,' replied Mrs. C., sternly.

'Do you give up, Jok?' said the overseer.

'Yes, master,' was the submissive reply.

His coarse frock, which was all his clothing, was taken off; his thumbs tied together with a line; and the overseer, with a heavy green hide in his hand, led him out to the gin-house to flog him. Chloe went out around the stable, and came up behind the gin-house, where she could look in through the spaces between the logs, and see the punishment inflicted. The overseer was angry with the slave, and he whipped him with terrible severity, until, from suffering and loss of blood, he fainted and fell. Chloe ran to the house, and screamed,

'Mistress! I wish you would go out, for I believe the overseer has killed Jok!'

Mrs. C. hastened out, and finding him cut up shockingly, she told the overseer to desist. She called some other slaves to convey Jok into the house, and then sent for a physician.

When the physician came, he said the slave could not live. He remained with him several hours, during which time he was constantly spitting blood, and uttering groans, as if in the agonies of death. Towards evening, however his sufferings abated, and he finally recovered.

That mistress, and the overseer, and that slave boy and girl, were all *members of the same church.* And the overseer was superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with that church.

'He came into the house,' said the lady who related the facts to me, 'after whipping Jok, and washed his hands with as much composure as though nothing had occurred, and went off to church to take charge of the Sabbath School that Sabbath morning.'

'Did the church discipline him for that act?' I inquired.

'This question was asked that mistress,' said the teacher to me, 'and she replied that the church could not do anything with the overseer, *as he had not violated the law.*'

'She was also asked, how she could commune with that overseer?

'How can I refuse to do it,' she replied, 'unless the church censure him? And that I know they will not do!'

[Referring to the burning alive of a slave, accused of murder, in Alabama, Dr. Parsons says:]

Not long before I visited Georgia, there was a tragedy very much like this in that State, though the details were more shocking. I visited the place where it occurred, and heard it repeated by different persons,—though the story was related to me in all its particulars, as I give it here, by Mrs. A. the wife of a slaveholder, who was compelled by her husband to witness the scene! She was an intelligent, Christian lady,—a native of Augusta, in that State. Like very many Southern women, she was opposed to slavery, and sympathized with the slaves in their sufferings,—and for this reason her harsh, unfeeling husband required her to go with him to see the terrible deed.

A punishment had been inflicted upon this slave by his mistress, which I will not name, or describe. In revenge for it he seized a hatchet, and struck her twice upon the head, inflicting wounds that he supposed would cause instant death—though she afterwards recovered. If there were any possible justification of the law of retaliation—if revenge ever could be right—he would have been justified in taking the life of his mistress. Had he not been a slave, public sentiment would have pronounced him guiltless. So he felt. Instead of trying to escape, he ran immediately to the court-house—where the court was then in session—told the officers what he had done, and expressed his willingness to suffer the penalty of the law. That, like those who take life without any excuse, he would, in due course of law, suffer upon the gallows, was what he anticipated. He wished not to avoid the doom. He desired not to live.

But the slaveholders in that region decided that he should suffer a different fate. They determined that he should be burned alive! And they offered him up—a sacrifice—upon the bloody altar of slavery!

They raised money, by subscription, to pay his mistress for her loss. Several persons admitted to me that they contributed for that purpose. The slave was given up to them, and for five days he received fifty lashes each day, upon his naked back, with the heavy 'cotton planters whip.' So was his Heavenly Master scourged before his cruel death!

The appointed day,—which some said was Saturday, others Monday, but which my informant said was the Sabbath,—at length arrived, and the multitude assembled; there is a sparse population in that and the adjoining counties, not over five thousand within a space of thirty miles square:—and yet the number present was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. All the slaves in all that region were compelled to attend. The slave who was to be executed was the husband of a young wife, and the father of two little daughters, who were also forced to be present! The victim was led out from the place of his confinement to an oak tree, near the court house, where he was surrounded by a vast crowd of beholders, clamoring for the consuming fire! The single garment he had on was taken off, a cord was fastened to the hands, and thus naked, he was drawn up several feet from the earth, and hung suspended upon a large limb.

A slow fire, made of hard pine shavings, was then kindled beneath him. At first the smoke rose and enveloped him, and then the clear, bright flames quickly ascended, coiling about the limbs, encircling the body, scorching the nerves, crisping the fibres, charring the flesh,—and, in mortal anguish, he was, (to use the lady's own language,) '*sweating, as it were, great drops of blood!*' But, before life was entirely extinguished, when he was in the last convulsive agonies of death, the executioners applied their knives, which they had prepared, fastened upon poles, cutting open the thorax and abdomen! Then one of the fiends thrust in a hook, prepared in like manner, and dragged out the heart! Another tore out the liver! A third wrenched out the lungs! And with these vital organs, elevated above their heads on the poles, they ran through the crowd, screaming, '*So shall it be done to the slave that murders his mistress!*'

Then the heart was thrown upon the ground—and the crowd rushed over it, forward and backward, stamping upon it, crushing out the life-blood, treading it in the dust. Then, in like manner, the lungs, and the liver were disposed of, amid the deafening shouts of the savage throng. 'Such a fiendish, devilish yell,' said my informant, 'was never heard this side of Satan's kingdom!'

I know that this story is too shocking almost, for belief. And yet, after careful inquiry, on the very ground where it transpired, I was fully satisfied of its truth. Without any coloring of my own, 'I tell it as it was told to me' by one who was an unwilling witness of it all. How terrible the lesson it teaches of the influence of slavery upon those who are connected with it!

Emancipation of Slaves.

Sixteen negroes arrived in this city, by the Petersburg cars, yesterday evening, on their way to Ohio. They have been emancipated by their owner, Mr. Arthur Allen, of North Carolina, and intend taking up their residences in the "Buckeye State."—*South Side (Va.) Democrat, Sept, 28.*

☞ A negro committed suicide at Memphis last week, by shooting himself because his master had sold him to go to Arkansas. He ran away into that State a few weeks before.

☞ At Alexandria, La., a slave boy, ten years of age, was hung, having been convicted of the murder of his master. The day before the execution, some persons called to see him, and found him playing marbles. He was asked why he did'nt pray, as he was to be hung on the morrow. He said 'that was nothing, he had been hung many a time.' From the accounts of the execution in the New Orleans papers, it was that the boy had no idea of the terrible death he was about to suffer. The rope was at length put around his neck, and the child was executed. The whole thing was monstrous.

☞ On the day that the Republican Convention met in Syracuse, nine fugitive slaves, five men, two women and two girls—as fine a lot as ever ran from "the land of the Free" to the Queen's dominions—were forwarded from that city to Canada. Four came from Norfolk, frightened away by the fever, and three or four from Washington.

NOTICE.

The Shareholders and Managers of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN are requested to meet at Chatham, on the last Tuesday in October, without fail.

By order.

M. A. SHADD,
Agent

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N S is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

The Future of the Colored Canadians.

The position of the colored people in Canada will ultimately be the same as that of their white fellow citizens. A perfect *equality* among the people of different nations in this country is the will of God, hence positively certain. Whatever prejudice may say and do—God is on our side, and will aid us! Our position in and relations to the country will help to bring about such a result. The increasing influence of our piety, our intelligence, and wealth, will fix the fact irrevocably. Our children will as certainly seek and find their *level*, which will be the *white boys and girls of their generation*, as water finds its level and wind its equilibrium! Though such a result is *morally* certain, yet *naturally*, the colored men and women, among us, can do much to hasten or retard it, by the influence of their example. Our children should be inspired to hope to see such a day, by our charity, our union, and progress! The weal of our country, the happiness of our race, and the glory of Christ depend, in no little degree upon the coming of that day, and for it may we live and consecrate our all! The concomitant parts of that virtue, that secures such an end, are industry, knowledge, and morality; hence the colored men of our country should possess good farms, and cultivate them *properly*, or the mechanic art, and use it, or the professions, as ministers of religion, as doctors, or lawyers, &c. Our churches must be kept up, and made places of piety, of usefulness, and attraction. Our secular and Sabbath schools must not be allowed to go down, nor fail to accomplish the ends for which they were established—the intellectual and moral improvement of our children and youth. Such school will give a relish for higher attainments, and prepares the way for acquirements, in legal lore, in natural science, and the knowledge of God, which will secure, for them, places of honor, of trust, and emolument. The *nature* of our children and the *spirit* of the age demand so much, and it is for parents to say, whether such demand shall be met with manful resolve, and a pious determination! The school *libraries* are great auxiliaries, in the bringing about the final result. They should be freely used by the aged and young, and where there is no library, one should be got up immediately. Reading clubs, and literary associations are fellow helpers in the good cause, and no city, town, or settlement, should be without them. Innocent amusements, the numerous moral concerts, and the intellectual feasts, and fatteningss of the lecture room, will aid "the good time coming." Such things give the same inclination to the mind of the colored youth, as they do to that of the white one. Their minds being cast in the *same moulds*, if the features of one are admired, those of the other must be also! Such things elevate, and dignify the character of the aged and young, of the black, and the white. These things exist, among us, in common, for the white and colored people. If they be *equally* used, by both classes, the result *must* be the SAME, since mind is mind. God brought our people *here*, to enjoy these blessings, and so they are doing and will continue to do; hence PERFECT EQUALITY MUST BE THE ULTIMATE RESULT! The future of the colored Canadians is clear! Let our people look calmly at this subject till they lose sight of themselves, and be humbled in view of their *obligation* to their posterity, and the world. Let them not forget that *their example* will be the greatest influence that they can exert in the premises. As it will be, *so* will be the *condition* of their children, in the next *generation!* BRETHREN, GOD, YOUR CHILDREN, AND COUNTRY EXPECT MUCH FROM YOU!!

The Meeting of the Fobbers.

We were in Chatham, on Wednesday week, and attended the meeting at night of the "*Fobbers*," or perhaps, we better say *Dodgers*. There was some dodging, and no mistake! There is reason to believe, that the fellows, who are afraid of *white faces*, are afraid also of *black ones!* The real object of the meeting was, it seems, to call Rev. J. H. Young, and "Capt." J. C. Brown to account for taking upon themselves to send out an Agent to collect funds to enable the Committee to obtain *legal advice* about Dawn, and to file the bill in Chancery against the original Trustees, for non-performance of their duty, &c. Well, these gentlemen were there, and answered for themselves—and such a backing out you never did see! We could not get the object of the meeting stated fairly by a single one of its getters up; indeed, the good *gunner*—the main mover in the matter, who was expected to shoot right at *the mark*, and tear the game to pieces, by every body, did not dare appear on the field, when he heard the *fowls were plenty!*—having *passed* through a *College*, as the Jack A** down the road, we certainly looked for him to be present, since, he positively must have learned enough, to enable him, to take *aim*, and pull the trigger, if he could not hit the crocodile!

There was a right good will, in the dodgers to do something to aid, and comfort the white and black *mendicants* of Judas notoriety! Is *secret* Associations to be promoted by such humbugs? We tell such Orders, that if they allow certain ones of their fraternity, to put forth efforts to sustain villians, who should not be countenanced by a decent set of *infidels*, then verily their organization must come to naught. There are many of such Orders, who are good men, and they will no doubt oppose their own brethren, who are *fanatics*, and determined to uphold *a brother*, right or wrong, and if God will help us, we will help the good in opposing the bad! We put in a word, during the meeting. We assure them that Capt. J. C. Brown was right, in informing the public that the debts of the Dawn Institute *were paid* BEFORE "Daddy Joe" went to England, as far as the Trustees and Executive Committee were concerned. We assure them that Bro. John—ought not to be believed on oath! for he was guilty of uttering falsehood *publicly*, which WE COULD PROVE! and that their distinguished fellow-citizen, John Crow, Esq., before he died, had given us a document, signed in the presence of B. F. Barefoot, Esquire, the Postmaster, at Chatham, and witnessed by Thomas Bell, Esquire, of the same place, giving the LIE to him!—We assured them that the money begged for Dawn, in England, of late, was got under *false pretences*, for the Trustees did *not* send "Daddy Joe," to get it. *nor* authorized Bro. John to help him; for there were but six Trustees, at first,—and that J. C. Fuller was *dead*—Mr. Stover had (before he went) *resigned*, and that Mr. Roat *denied doing so*, in a public meeting, and that Bro. George Johnson had made *affidavit* before Jas. Smith, Esq., that he did not send him, and that Bro. J. C. Brown had also made *affidavit* before Mr. Justice McKeller that he did not, and as there was but *one more Trustee*—it was clear, that THE TRUSTEES did not send him, &c.! Hence the article also in the Appendix of Josiah Henson's Life *is false*. It was written by Bro. John, as we have been informed, by good authority. Here it is:—"The *Trustees* of the Institute have requested its old and tried friend, and their much-esteemed fellow-laborer, Mr. JOSIAH HENSON, to proceed to England for the purpose of *collecting funds* to pay off debts, which have been unavoidably contracted, and to carry into effect the intended improvements, rendered absolutely necessary to meet the growing wants of the population, now rapidly accumulating in Canada West." The case is a very clear one. Let the people look out that they be not still further deceived, by the mendicant of Dawn! SEBASTOPOL *has fallen, and our flag is on the* MALAKOFF! and we hope the war is about to be closed in the West, between the 'BLACK SAXONS' and DAWNITES! However, if Prince Gortschacoff (Henson) and his *Master*—Alexander (Scoble), are not satisfied, we are ready again to draw the sword, and we assure them, the next time, we will put it on up to the hilt. We assured the meeting also, that *all* the loose property belonging to Dawn, that fell into the hands of "The Free Mission Baptists," in our opinion would not have brought *Twenty five Pounds*, or, in other words, we would not have given that for it, &c., and that an *inventory* was taken of it, and it could be had when needed, &c. And we told them, that we had been informed, that the *people* were urging the "Executive Committee" to send out an Agent to get money, and that they were ready to give it, &c. We hope the Agent may be sent forth to aid our *indefatigable*—fellow-helper, Miss M. A. SHADD, as she has so much to do. On the whole, the Dodgers seemed satisfied.

It is a matter of no little joy to us, to see the real *manhood* there is among our people, and how much *self-respect* they do possess! The shame and backing out of the getters up of the meeting, indicated that most beautifully. They had been led to take side with a bad cause, they saw, ignorantly, and they gave up like men, with apparent repentance. Thank God for it! May such honesty ever characterize our people! We shall always honor those gentlemen for their manly back out!

We have entertained the opinion that a Slaveholder *in heart*, could not be *a Christian*; hence, we have always refused to fellowship them as such. We doubt very much whether one even sustaining the relation of a slaveholder can be a Christian, yet charity would lead us to hope that it is possible! If it be possible, we think it is the case with Mr. Luke, the writer of the following letter. The letter must be a severe rebuke to the *hypocritical ministers* of religion, of this and every country, who refuse to say even one word against the sin of slavery. We hope the letter will be read with care and pondered well! Don't forget *where* it came from, and *who* wrote it! Success to the Convention and the paper that advocates it! Allow us to say to our readers that we regard *the Daily and Weekly News* of Kentucky, as one of the best *Anti-Slavery* papers in the United States. It gives you Anti-Slavery news of the *right kind* and from *the right place!*

Slavery Question in Kentucky.

The Right Move From a Slaveholder.

A Call for a Convention of the Slaveholders in Kentucky, to meet at Frankfort.

Hon. Wm. H. W Luke, a Slaveholder in this county, writes the following letter in answer to an invitation from Anti-Slavery men, who own slaves, to draw up a plan for the abolition of Negro Slavery in Kentucky. Mr. Luke is a philanthropist, a noble-man and hero: he speaks out openly and frankly, and does honor to slaveholders.

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly News.

FLOUR CREEK, Sept. 12 '55.

DEAR SIR:—In your *News* of the 10th, there is a request or proposition made by some of the Slaveholders of the State of Kentucky, that they, (the Slaveholders) hold a Convention in the city of Frankfort; the time hereafter to be designated, that your judgments deems most fitting, to adopt some plan for the abolition of Slavery, or the gradual removal of the same; and that "Wm. H. W. Luke, of Pendleton County (Campbell County Kentucky it should be) be appointed by the friends of the said Convention to draw up a proposition, as one in this part of the state, for the gradual abolition of the same; and that it be hereafter published in the *Weekly News*."

I feel honored by the call made upon me by some of my fellow citizens of Kentucky, as being considered competent for the arduous task they assign me, of drawing up and presenting to an honorable body of men, thus drawn together from all parts of this State of bright and clouded intellects, a proposition of such vast magnitude, fraught with such inestimable blessings to the born and unborn millions of my fellow men, of this my own and loved Kentucky, and these United States. A proposition for the gradual abolition of negro Slavery, and I might say of white also, if not too revolting, if received, carried out, and fully acted upon, will result in so much renown, peace and interest; not only to this my adopted State, but to the proud republic of America and the world. I go for EQUAL RIGHTS—EQUAL FREEDOM and EDUCATION TO ALL MEN, *black or white*. A judicious scheme to abolish Slavery, hated word, would be a blessing. Slavery, like its author, *sin*, cannot be execrated, too much, nor driven too soon, by REASON and argument, forever from our beloved State, and country; yea, from the face of the whole world. None else but devils, sin, tyrants, and the proud oppressor of his fellow man originated it, and none else but tyrants filled with avarice and cupidity, will say it shall exist. I concur with Washington, Madison, Webster, and the illustrious Henry Clay, [though dead, yet trumpet tongued speaketh] that if some judicious, wise, and feasible scheme could be devised for the monster evil of Slavery, this republic would be the palladium of liberty—the Prince of Nations! O let not the boasted "asylum of the oppressed" become the home of Tyrants and a land of Slaves! Should we not extend protection to the banished Indian, release the negro, and open our arms to the embrace of the poor emigrant, fleeing from the grasp of Tyrants?

The time has come that men hate slavery and love freedom. The crisis is at hand; our country "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," socially and politically, demand a *repeal* of every hated enactment of law that has caused a chain to be thrown around the necks of our fellow man, debasing their intellect and brutalizing their person. Common sense, reason, and existing circumstances, speak aloud to Heaven, calling for a redress of the great evil of Slavery! Sir, I stand prepared to draw up, with the concurrence of others that may be appointed in different parts of this State, friendly to a Convention for the abolition of slavery, a scheme of gradual or progressive emancipation or abolition of negro slavery in Kentucky, and hope that the slaveholders of this State, and of the United States, and every man and woman that has a spark of love of LIBERTY may unite with us in the great undertaking. I am ready whenever the friends of a Convention for freedom, may direct (God, our State and country being our helpers) for the arduous but righteous task, of drawing up and presenting to a Convention of FREEMEN SLAVEHOLDERS, (a singular coincidence of my adopted State) a scheme differing from all past schemes, for the great and entire down fall of slavery. One that will redound to the glory and honor of this State, my country and the world. This Convention will save the union, and drive back war, bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, and perpetuate this proud republic, and make her one and indevisable for ages to come. No North—No South—No disunion shall be heard in all this troubled land.

I would, if some judicious scheme could be devised for the abolition of slavery (and that there can be, there is no doubt) rather *part with any interest I have or may ever have in slaves*, and let my State and country be united and free, than fill a throne; than wield the proudest sceptre in the world. Freedom, is the sweetest name in the Universe to all but *tyrants:* it makes the oppressed leap for joy; and head erect, announce, "I AM A MAN! I AM FREE! Thrilling word to me that never knew oppression; how much more so to the slave to be bid "GO FREE."—To prepare a scheme and to present it, will now depend upon the Convention of the Slaveholders at Frankfort, and the time they may (with the lovers of freedom) direct. For one, I am ready, sincerely hoping a Convention may be called. The place, Frankfort, the time not distant; and that the deliberations of the Convention and its acts may lead to the downfall of slavery, and the prosperity of this Union, is my sincere prayer.

Your sincere friend,

WM. H. W. LUKE.

Read the following, which we clip from the *Kentucky Weekly News*:—

Newspaper Subscribers.

The following classification of newspaper subscribers we take from the *Prairie Farmer*, and from our own experience we can safely say that the picture is drawn as natural as life itself. First come the

UPRIGHTS.—These are men who take newspapers, pay for them and read them,—observe the order in which these things are done. The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them that the newspaper should be paid for, as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with the remembering this period, than Sunday of the first January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls, or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their son's sons of the fourth generation. The second class now in mind is the

DO WELLS—this class is nearly related to the other—so near that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time—'The printer is not paid,' and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up. Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by.' A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in the memory—only a little back of the uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife's son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and, estate or no estate, see that the printer's bills are not among the unsettled accounts. Next come the

EASY DOERS—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their mind that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them too. Sometimes at first they lay up for the first year—at any rate they mean to pretty soon. If they have done so, they sit down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for, and this idea having once got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year—a truth once—now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years. The editor, marking the elongated and elongating space, in the account current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up at the reading that they are in the arrears, and like men—as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss-covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a harbernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him. The next class is that of the

DOWN HILLERS—Here we begin to ride over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall despatch the down hillers suddenly. One of these may take a paper because his wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbour persuades him. When it begins to come, he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debts if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still he hates law suits and constables, and all that. A dun has the effect on him that a bullet does on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class—that of

THE NIX CUM ROUSE.—No matter how this man began his subscriptions, he never pays for it—not he. He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so. He sent back one more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn't had only two or three of them at any rate, and those he hadn't read.' Wipe him off. Here comes the.

SCAPE GRACE.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with 'stop it.' Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay and he don't mean to. Get it if you can. Enough for him.

☞ Our '*Rond Eau*' correspondent, H., informs us that the folks of his neighborhood have been making good roads in their section of country. We are glad to hear it, as such are greatly needed in many parts of Western Canada. We regret the fact, that the people, old and young, males and females, in the town of H., generally are so wicked, as to use such profane language as he refers to. We hope they will not forget that it is written: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," &c. We are glad to learn that so many of the colored gentlemen and ladies of Chatham had such a pleasant time of it, during their fishing frolic on the lake. The wickedness of some white folks, at Blenheim, is to be regretted. They are unworthy of notice!

☞ Who can tell us where a "*Rosetta Armstead*" lives? The young woman set free of late by the law of Ohio.

☞ A good *Barber* is wanted, by Charles Harrison, of Port Huron, Michigan, U. S. Good wages will be given. Write him, *post-paid.*

Fatal Accident.

We are sorry to learn, by a letter from a friend, that Isaac Fullerton, of West Chester, Pa., met with an accident on the 4th of October, which caused instant death. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. Fullerton, it appears, was out on a gunning excursion on the line of the West Chester Railroad, two miles north of the town, in company with a number of scholars belonging to Anthony Bolmar's Boarding School, when a flock of partridges flew up; all were anxious to get a shot. Fullerton stepped forward, and the party fired, when the load of one of the guns in the hands of a French lad took effect in the back part of his neck, and passed out of his mouth; he fell, with the gun in his hand, and died instantly. The young man who caused the sad affair, followed the body home, and was much grieved, and went to the proper authorities and gave himself up. Mr. Fullerton was an intelligent young man; he leaves a wife and five small children to lament his untimely end. The funeral took place on the 6th, inst., at the Grove Burying Ground, and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

A Good Chance for a Home.

Those who wish a home at Buxton, can now get one, on easy terms. See the advertisement of Charles Wood, in this day's issue.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th.

The *Atlantic* arrived from Liverpool this morning, with English dates to 6th October.

Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the Allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose.

Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of the Allies from Eupatoria and Baidar.

On the 29th Sept. some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by the the French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 5 prisoners. The French loss was 6 killed and 26 wounded.

Gortschakoff reports on the 3rd that an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

A portion of the allied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be to Necolus or Odessa.

The Czar was at Odessa. He had issued an encouraging address to the Russian people.

A collision is anticipated between the Western powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's Russian proclivities.

The food question is still serious both in Germany and France.

The Bank of England had still further advanced its rate of discount to 5½ per cent

The Danish Constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagan.

Prince Ferdinand having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand.

The Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kars, with provisions for the garrison, and 100 horses and 300 men.

The *Atlantic* brings 225 passengers. She passed the steamship *Africa* in the river on the 6th, and passed the *America* on the 17th.

The Allies have mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding the north side.

The restrictions on the importation of salt into Russia have been abolished.

News Items.

FIRE.

On Wednesday evening last, the stable attached to the Royal Exchange, of this Town, was consumed by fire. Firemen were soon on the ground, and rendered all the aid in their power, but as the stable contained a considerable quantity of hay, it was very soon in flames. Mr. Pritchard's carriage horses were in the stable at the time, but they were got out before they sustained any injury. The cause of the fire is unknown.—

☞ His Excellency, in a few lines uttered at Sherbrooke, has finished off William Lyon Mackenzie, M. P. P.!

"I believe the unity of Canada to be the foundation of its future greatness. The recommendation to break up the union of the Canadas, would be an act suicidal to the people, and prejudicial to all the best interests and future prosperity of the province."

Australia.

From *The Melbourne Argus* of July 20, we glean the following intelligence, condensed from a very lengthy and detailed review of the progress and present condition of that country.

Denmark.

Denmark, it is said, is sending military reinforcements to her West India Colonies, in anticipation of a rapture with the United States.

Newly Discovered Island.

A Nantucket whaling vessel has discovered a new island in the South Pacific Ocean. It is situated about two hundred and fifty miles south of Desolation Island, and the ship which encountered it took from it, in less than a week's time, 400 barrels of sea-elephant oil. Two other ships are said to be now in course of preparation to return thither, for the purpose of profiting by this valuable discovery.

☞ English papers express the opinion, founded on careful examination, that Great Britain will only require an importation of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply any possible deficiency.

What Becomes of Us.

The human family numbers over 700,000,000, and the annual loss by death is 18,000,000, which produces 644,400 tons of animal matter, which in turn generates by decomposition 9,000,000 cubic feet of gases, which are cleared away from the atmosphere by the growing trees and plants of the earth, which decompose and assimilate them for their own use.

New Advertisements.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The price of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

34½ ✕ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Now Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, numb r 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets,* where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb 3, 1855 45 tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Nov. 3, 1855. 20-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET.

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accomodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to meriu a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, 22. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beauiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

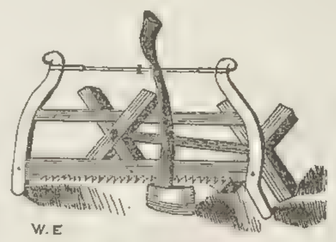
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent

D CHARLES A. COSGRAIN for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

HAS now to hand his SPRING ARRIVALS of

Rich Filled Shawls,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Silk Parasols,
Cambric Prints,
Sewed Collars,
Sewed Chemisettes,
Sewed Habits and Sleeves,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flowers and Veils,
Head Dresses, Ties, &c.,

All this Spring's importation, to which he invites special attention, being far superior in quality, style, and variety, to anything in the line ever exhibited in this far-famed Establishment.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West of Church Street.

Staple Goods.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

Cottons,	Ginghams,	Carpets,
Sheetings,	Prints,	Broad Cloths,
Shirtings,	Tickings,	Cassimeres,
Hollands,	Counterpanes,	Gambroons,
Linens,	Towellings,	Wove Bags,
Diapers,	Table Damasks,	Oil Cloths,
Drills,	Table Cloths,	Linsings, &c.

☞ Small Wares in endless variety.

☞ Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, &c., in all their branches.

The Stock will be found replete with every article in the line required for the early Spring Trade.

The lowest cash price will be named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Cheekered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, April 3, 1855. 6-6m

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. G. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854 25

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart		A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald		7.40	P M	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines		7 55	12 05	1.45	12 05
Jordan		8 20		1.58	
Beamsville		8.15		2.10	
Grimsby		9.15		2 20	
Stoney Creek		9 50		2 40	
HAMILTON arrive		10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A M. 6 45		1.25	3 05	1 30
Dundas	9 10			3 25	
Flamboro'	9 25			3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00			4 05	
GALT depart	9.15			3.15	
GALT arrive	11 40			5 40	
Paris	10 25		2.45	4 30	3.00
Princeton	10 45			4 55	
Woodstock	11.30		3 30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	11.50			5.45	
Ingersoll	P M. 12 10		3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester	12 30			6 20	
LONDON arrive	12.50		4 25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart		A M. 10 20	4 35	6 55	5.00
Lobo		10 55	5 00	7 30	5.25
Adelaide Road		11.15			
Ekfrid		11.35		7 50	
Mosa		P M. 12 05			
Wardsville		12 25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville		1.15			
Chatham		2 00	6 50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive		4.15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accomm'n	Mixed.	Express	Mixed.	Mixed	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A M. 4 00		A M 10 00		P M 2 30	P M 7 00
Chatham	5 40		11 40		4 35	8 40
Thamesville			P M		5 15	
Wardsville	6.35		12 35		5 50	9.40
Mosa					6.20	
Ekfrid	7 15				6.45	
Adelaide road					7 00	
Lobo	7.45		1.45		7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10		2.10		7 50	11 05
depart	8 20		2.25	P M 5.10		11.16
Dorchester	8 40			5 30		
Ingersoll	9 00		3 00	5 55		11.50
Beachville	9 15			6 20		A.M.
Woodstock	9 30		3 25	6 10		12.15
Princeton	10.05			7.20		
Paris	10 25		4 25	7 45		1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10 50		4 50	8 10		
GALT depart	9 15		3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40		5 40			
Flamboro'	11 20			8.50		
Dundas	11.38			6.05		

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet); marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Imformation Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1814, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have, in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impeial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2i

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each 31 (57)
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each 31 (61),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67)
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (68),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217) 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186] 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with thest truths nimself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld)

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice

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PROSPECTUS.

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in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchae of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orle

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. NUMBER 27.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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AND
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CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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CHATHAM, C. W.
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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

Poetry.

A Story of School.

BY W. B. HART.

The red light shone through the open door,
From the round declining sun;
And fantastic shadows all about
On the dusty floor were thrown,
As the factory clock told the hour of five,
And the school was almost done.

The mingled hum of the busy town,
Rose faint from her lower plain;
And we saw the steeple over the trees,
With its motionless, golden vane;
And heard the cattle's musical low,
And the rustle of standing grain.

In the open casement a lingering bee
Murmured a drowsy tune;
And from the upland meadows, a song,
In the lulls of the afternoon,
Had come on the air that wandered by,
Laden with the scents of June.

Our tasks were finished, and lessons said,
And we sat all hushed and still,
Listening to catch the purl of the brook,
And the whirl of the distant mill;
And waiting the word of dismissal that yet
Waited the master's will.

The master was old, and his form was bent,
And scattered and white his hair;
But his heart was young, and there ever dwelt
A calm and kindly air,
Like a halo over a pictured saint,
On his face, marked deep with care.

His eyes were closed, and his wrinkled hands
Were folded over his vest,
As wearily back in his old arm chair
He reclined as if to rest;
And the golden, streaming sunlight fell
On his brow, and down his breast.

We waited in reverent silence long,
And silence the master kept;
Though still the accustomed saintly smile
Over his features crept;
And we thought, worn with the lengthened toil
Of the summer's day, he slept.

So we quietly rose and left our seats,
And outward, into the sun,
From the gathering shades of the dusty room,
Stole silently, one by one;
For we knew, by the distant striking clock,
It was time the school was done.

And left the master sleeping alone,
Alone in his high backed chair,
With his eyelids closed, and his withered palms
Folded, as if in prayer
And the mingled light and smile on his face—
And we knew not death was there!

Nor knew that just as the clock struck five,
His kindly soul away,
A shadowy messenger silently bore
From his trembling house of clay,
To be a child with the saints of Heaven,
And to dwell with Christ alway!

Miscellaneous.

A Fern Philippic.

Who talks of New York taste! Refresh my aching eyes, oh, Philadelphia! with a sight of thy broad brims and drab bonnets. New York has gone rainbow mad. Dresses with plaids a yard square, or striped like the pennants of a ship. Ridiculous little brimless caps of bonnets, loaded with poppies, marigolds, asters, lilies, roses, wreaths, sprays, buds, blossoms, beads, gauze ribbons, plumes, lace, spangles, fringe and frippery, and infinitum. Their wearers, with forms frightfully compressed between whalebones, no sparkle in their eyes, no spring to their step, listless, ennuied, jaded, dead and-alive specimens of womanhood, utterly incapable of a new sensation.

And the men! What shall we say of them! With three exceptions there is not a handsome man in New York! Epicurean, sensuous, hirsute, winebibbing, oyster fed, cigar stupified, snake skin pantalooned pibeds—puffing smoke into ladies' faces, peeping under ladies' bonnets, and looking as though they had exhausted life before they were out of round jackets. The sight of Horace Greeley's clear, child-like face, and pure calm eyes, is as refreshing to the sight in Broadway as the first snow drop blossom in spring.

But the New York children! It makes one sigh to look at them. These men and women will soon all pass away—but the little children—they too must be bound and laid on the altar of fashion—puny, pale faced, and spindle legged, braided, be-curled, be-flounced, corseted, drilled, little sickly automatons, never surprised, never delighted, premature little old men or women. The sight of a bouncing country child, full of vitality and irrepressible life, with locks of clover and cheeks full of roses, were worth a long journey to see.

And the shops! Plenty to see but nothing to wear—plenty of glitter and no substance—all expensive, but utterly unsuitable for good sensible people as are their showy wares: *be*-ware as you would not lose caste, how you question the price. Nobody but a Bostonian or a Philadelphian, they say, does that!

Suffer a word of homely advice from the stranger within thy gates, oh, New York!—sell thy diamonds, and sweeten thy gutters. Set fire to thy milliner's shops and oyster shops, and oyster saloons; build fewer churches, or put more people in them. Turn thy puny, candy fed, victimized children out to grass, and place a well selected library at the disposal of thy listless, dressy wives and daughters.—*N. Y Post.*

The Escape for Liberty.

Extracts from the new and thrilling work, entitled 'The Rag-Picker; or, Bond and Free'—just published by Mason Brothers, 23 Park Row, New York:—

'Well, Nappo, I am going to leave you,' said Toney to the negro, one day, soon after his trouble with Beck had passed by, as they were alone at one end of the corn-field

'Whar' yer gwine, massa?' exclaimed Nappo, his great eyes enlarging as he spoke. 'Whar' yer gwine?'

'I am going to leave this State, altogether.'

'All togedder? Who gwine wid you, all togedder?'

'I mean *permanently*. I do not intend to come back, as I have done heretofore when I've been away.'

'W'en yer gwine, massa?'

'In a few days, now.'

Nappo hung his head, and the hoe lagged in his hands at first, and then he ceased to work entirely, but he did not speak until Toney accosted him.

'I hope, Nappo, you will get along without trouble, after I'm gone. Your fate is a harsh one—the fate of your race is hard. But your case, especially, is one that commands sympathy, because you have once tasted the sweets of liberty, and know which is preferable—freedom or bondage! I wish I were able, I would take you with me, Nappo, but I can't. I'm poor and I—I'm sorry—but I can't do it. You've been faithful to me, and faithful to your master, Brittan, under my direction. But you must bear up manfully, and remember that there is a better world than this, a bright hereafter, where we must all meet, one day, and where we shall all be upon an equal footing—the master no higher than his slave, if the servant is faithful and just to himself and his neighbor.'

'You mean up *dar?*' said Nappo, pointing with his dry, hard hand, heavenward.

'Yes, Nappo; we shall be all equal there.'

'W'ot—*all?*'

'Yes, *I* believe so, Nappo.'

'W'ot—Massa Britt'n, an' Beck, an' *all?* Ekal to me an' yer, and *yer?* Dey ekal ter *we?*'

'They will repent, I trust, seasonably, and they will be forgiven of their errors.'

'I duzzn't want ter go up dar,' said Nappo, firmly.

'What!' said Toney.

'No. Dis chile rudder not, massa. Dis chile duzzn't keer 'bout gwine up *dar*, ef Massa Beck an' Taskem's dar, no how!'

'You must endeavor,' continued Toney, 'now I'm going away, Nappo, to conciliate your master: and if you go along smoothly with Beck, he'll treat you better, I hope.'

'Nebber, nebber, Massa Mettler,' continued Nappo, stoutly, 'Dem men nebber'll forgib Nappo, long' dey lib; an' w'en you'se gone, dey'll 'mash his head for 'im, to pay off all de hole detts, fer sart'n. W'ar yer gwine, Massa Mettler?' asked Nappo, significantly, once more.

'To New York State, Nappo. Why?'

'Well, ef you shu'd see a poor nigger up dar, 'n he hadn't no money, ner no frens, ner nuff 'n, an' he should be tryin' to git 'way from deze cusses yere, yer wouldn't peach on 'im, wud yer, massa—eh?'

'If you ever come where I am, Nappo, I'll treat you well, and you shan't suffer. Mind! I don't advise you to run away, though.'

'*Y'ere* gwine ter run away, ain't yer, massa?'

'No, Nappo. *I* don't have to run away. I'm free to go when and where I please.'

'Wall, Massa Ellerson, yer *farder*, he run 'way wid Missey Annie, an' he was a free man too—eh?'

This was a home-thrust for Toney, for he had arranged every thing to 'run away' with Julie, at an early day. And though Nappo could not possibly have suspected anything of this, yet his remark fitted Toney's case exactly.

'Well, Nappo,' continued Toney, 'two wrongs don't make one right, you know. You are Master Brittan's legal *property:* and, though it is an unfortunate situation for you, the law requires that you should remain here. This is one wrong, and a grievous one; but submission is a virtue. Now, if you should run away from your owner, you would be taking from him just so much money as your pecuniary value amounts to; and this would be what some people denominate, stealing, or robbery, you see. So that this would be the second wrong. Now, as I said before, since two wrongs, like these I have mentioned, cannot make one right, *you* shouldn't be instrumental in committing one of the wrongs, although the other exists, and you are thus a victim to the injustice of it.'

Nappo was very attentive to this excellent piece of advice, though he did not comprehend the whole of it.

'I see, Mass Toney, I see,' said Nappo. 'Two wrongs nebber make one right, 'zackly on'y sometimes they *do!*'

'I think not, Nappo.'

'Well, massa, I tell you, den,' said Nappo, in a whisper. ''Poze I run 'way one time, an' go lib w'ile in free State, an' bimeby dem slave-cotcher, Taskem, cum an' nab poor Nappo, an take him back ter Alerbama? Dat one wrong, ain't it, massa?'

'Yes, yes.'

'Wal, den. 'Poze Nappo take good chance, w'en he kin git 'um, an' run 'way 'gin—dat two times—dat two wrongs, fer sart'n: eh, massa

'Yes,' said Toney.

'Wal, massa, *den* two wrongs make one *right*, sure's preach'n; fer,' bet your life, Massa [illegible] of dis chile git into free State [illegible] 's long's he libs! An' dat [illegible] be *the right*, fer sart'n—eh, Missa Mettle.?'

The force of Nappo's theory struck Toney very remarkably, though he saw that the poor slave was not altogether disinterested in his homely argument. So he said—

'Well, Nappo, I don't know exactly what you are thinking of, but I hope you'll be happy, wherever you may be situated, in the future. I'm sorry I ever came here at all, for many reasons, but I am about to quit Kentucky, and I only wish I were able to free every slave Brittan owns,' said Toney, feelingly. 'This is out of the question, however, and I must leave you all to the mercy of those who *ought* to be kind to you.'

'But dey nebber'll be kind to us,' said Nappo, again, 'nebber. Dey'll beat us, an' 'mash us, an' work de skin off our bones, an' den trow us to der dogs, w'en we're us't up. Dass w'ot dey'll do, massa. An 'ef yer say *ye're* gwine, I say *I'm* gwine too, ef I ken get away.'

'Well, Nappo, I musn't know anything of this, you see. If I see you, hereafter, away from your master's place, I can't help it, and shan't. When I leave him, I've done with him and his forever. As I said before, if you come where I am, I'll do what I can for you; but I don't recommend you to run away. It is a long journey to the free States, and you'd find it a weary one,' continued Toney, in a low tone.

'Yis—yis; I hear 'um, I hear 'um, massa,' said Nappo, listening attentively and excitedly, and catching every syllable that dropped from his friend's lips.

'You'd have to suffer from fasting, and you would be compelled to skulk by day, and travel by night.'

'Yis—yis, massa.'

'And then you would have a long way to walk, too, and you would be surrounded by spies and man-wolves, who would seize you, if possible, at any moment, on suspicion of being a runaway; so that you would have to be extremely cautious how you were exposed, for a single moment as you went.'

'Yis, massa!'

'And you'd have to find your way to Lewisburg—'

'Yis—'

'But you musn't enter the town, though.'

'O no—I see, massa—Lucyberg; I knows 'em.'

'And then, when you reached Green River, you'd have to sly up the valley, always keeping the course of the river up to Harpshead—but not to go into the village, you know.'

'No, no, massa—Harps'ed, I 'member *him* too.'

'And so on—still north, that is *up*—between Carthage and Henderson—'

'Yis, massa. Cartige an' Annerson. I knows *dem*, too.'

'Then across the Ohio river, and that'll bring you into Illinois. Keep right on, then—that is, I mean, Nappo, you would find it necessary to continue straight forward, thus, *if you were there*—and get upon the Wabash River.'

'Yis, Warbush; I know 'im, massa. Dass w'ar de big Injuns lib; I know.'

'And then you would have to seek for the town of Vincennes, and that is a long way off, you see—but *there* you'd find friends, Nappo—friends who would aid you. But you see you would hardly be able to accomplish all this; and you would be hunted from the day or hour you left here. You would stand but a small chance of escaping again, and if they caught you this time, you'd be shipped off to Alabama or Mississippi, where you would forever remain in bondage. The difficulties to be surmounted are far too great, Nappo'

'What! fer *liberty*, massa! Fer freedom?' exclaimed Nappo, strangely. 'Yer nebber was a *slave*, Massa Toney,' said Nappo with deep emphasis. 'Yer nebber know'd w'ot it was to wear de chains, an' feel de lash ob Beck an' Taskem, an' *dem*.'

'I have seen more of it than I shall ever see again, Nappo,' replied Toney. 'But it's a difficult thing for *you* to escape from it, any way.'

'Lucyberg—Green Ribber—Harps'd—Cartige—Annerson—'hio Ribber—*freedom!*' said Nappo, clasping his hands in the intensity of hope, and repeating the words again and again: 'Lucyberg, Green Ribber, Harps'ed, Cartige, 'hio—*liberty!* Oh! Massa Mettler, am *yer* gwine dar? am *yer* gwine to de 'hio ribber, an' Warbush, an' Cartige, an' free State?'

'Yes, Nappo, never to return.'

'*W'en* you gwine dar?' asked Nappo, again.

'Within a few days.'

Nappo was silent, and Toney left him, finally, with the injunction:

'Remember, Nappo, two wrongs don't make one right. If you attempt to escape from bondage, you do so at your peril. If you *do* go, though, remember Lewisburg, Green River, Harpshead, Carthage, Ohio River—

An' *freedom* 'tank God!' exclaimed Nappo, earnestly, as his kind-hearted friend disappeared.

'I shouldn't be at all surprised,' said Toney to himself, as he departed toward the house, 'I shouldn't wonder, now, if Nappo really intended to run away again—poor fellow!'

It certainly *did* look somewhat suspicious!

* * * * * * *

'Dar 'tis! dar 'tis! Praise de Lord, Katty! Dar 's de *'hio* ribber, fer sart'n!'

'D' yer know it, Nappo? Do yer *know* dat's de 'hio?' queried Katty, as they passed out from the top of the rock, a mile to the southward of the water, but from which they could plainly see a broad belt in the river.

'Are you sure on it?'

'I can't be nuff 'n else, Katty; *can't* be, you see. 'Ere we've bin 'most a week comin' up, norf—norf, all de time. Dat *muss* be de 'hio; an' soon 's it git dark 'gin, bless God! we'll cross ober, an' den we's in de free land altogedder, forebber an' ebber, tank de Lord!'

'But how's yer gwine ter git ober dar?' asked Katty. 'How's yer gwine ter do dat?'

This question rather puzzled Nappo. He could not answer it. He did not know precisely where they were, but he felt sure that that stream must be passed before he could really begin to be free again. They had found Green River, as they expected to do, and had left it far away to the eastward. He was *sure* this was the Ohio.

It was now nearly noon. They had been skulking since daylight. Buff had been kept quiet latterly only by constant threats that the Buckra-man was after them all; and though he was utterly starved, and sick, and worn out with the hardships he had just experienced, he still held up, and was as quiet and cautious as he could well be.

Katty did not complain. She had never known what it was to breathe 'free' air, but she had for twenty years experienced its opposite! She was content to abide the result, and craved the change, at least by way of *experiment!*

Nappo *had* known the sweets of temporary liberty; and, oh! how his heart yearned once more for the bright sunshine and gentle skies beyond, and to behold, perhaps, the smiling faces of those whom he remembered in his earlier years, and who came and went when they would and as they would, without being subject to the frown and the scourge of an unrelenting and brutal taskmaster.

Before nightfall, Nappo had quietly gathered together a mass of small logs, that had been cut for steamboat uses, near the river's edge, with which he commenced to construct a rude raft. He had no implement whatever, except a pocket-knife that he had taken with him, and which served him to cut and split a few young saplings, with which he at last bound the ends of the logs together.

In this work he was unobserved; and diligently did he labor to prepare the rough mass of wood, and secure it in a body, so that it should serve to sustain the weight of himself, and Katty, and the boy across the river. And Katty was not idle by any means, in the mean time. Though she had been unused to such rude treatment and such toil, she aided Nappo in arranging the logs, and in tying them together; and when one parcel had been so secured, a similar layer of sticks was placed cross-wise upon the others, for greater strength and safety; and finally, beneath the rays of the softly-shining moon, at midnight, with no eye upon their movements save His 'who shelters the fatherless, and succors the distressed of all nations,' the humble refugees embarked upon their doubtful voyage.

The wind was blowing freshly from the south-westward. The only peril they now stood in fear of—except discovery from the shore, possibly—was that of being run down by the steamboats that were then passing up or down the river. As these came and went but seldom, they hoped to get across the stream without being injured in this way. As they were destitute of oar or sail, however, there was no way to avoid this jeopardy and they were compelled to take the risk, and trust to their fate.

With difficulty and hard toiling only did they at length get their somewhat cumbrous raft afloat—for it had been constructed too far from the water's edge. They finally saw it in the river fairly, and, with a last prayer for eventual success, they stepped upon their reeling, swaying bark, and pushed out from the shore, toward the State of Illinois.

The raft very soon fell into the current of the river. Nappo had provided himself with a thin slab of wood, which he thought might answer the purpose of a rudder, (for lack of anything better,) and with which he continued to paddle the raft on a little to windward, as it continued to float down the stream. By the aid of this, and the fresh breeze that blew from the Kentucky shore, they continued on, in safety, and prosperously, and every moment, every stroke of his huge, clumsy paddle bore them nearer and nearer to the land of liberty!

'We'll git dar! we'll git dar, Katty, sure's de Lord libs in heb'n!' said Nappo, dashing his paddle into the water, steadily and firmly, while the raft moved slowly but certainly forward to the opposite shore, though it continually floated down the stream at the same time.

'We'll git dar, Katty! Bress de Lord fer dis—fer dis dark night, an' dis raft, an' eb'ry ting in dis worl'!' exclaimed the poor, struggling, starving, almost exhausted Nappo. 'We'll be dar'n a few minits, an' den soon's we put foot on dat 'ar shore younder, den we's free—*free!* Katty! Free, for ebber an' ebber more!'

'Ef dey duzzn't cotch us ag'in, Nappo.'

'Cotch us! Ha, ha! Dey'll nebber cotch dis chile no more. No, no! Tank de good Lord, I *knows* 'em; an' ef dey ebber cotches Nappo 'gin, he nebber'll run off from 'em no more, fer sart'n—dass a fack. But we'll see 'f dey cotch 'um!'

An eddy that made in shoreward drew the raft within its circle at this moment, and, as it swung round, a heavy steamer hove suddenly in sight from below the point, coming up the river at a sharp speed, almost directly upon the raft.

Nappo and Katty were seriously alarmed, as the great ponderous vessel came thumping on, with its two noisy high pressure engines, lest they should be run down and dashed in pieces by the monster-paddles. But the steamer wheeled around the point, shot up again into the main current, and left a rushing wake behind her that only served to drive the raft ashore within the next three minutes, in perfect safety.

'Bress God! Praise de Lord, Katty! Quick—quick! come along, fast's you ken—up dis way! Up yere—up yere!' exclaimed Nappo, as he seized with one hand a hand of the girl, and with the other grasped the little wrist of Buff, and hastened away from the shore. 'Come 'long, come 'long, an' bress God all de time! We's in de land ob liberty, an' freedom, an' Hail Columby, an' de Declerash'n ob Independence, for sart'n! Come 'long, den, Katty. We's all safe an' soun,' now, praise de Lord; an' we'll fin' fren's up yere—come 'long!' And away hurried the trio, as fast as their wearied limbs would permit, though Nappo hadn't the slightest idea where he was going, or when he would stop. But at the same time, he felt sure that he had crossed the Ohio River; and *somebody* had impressed the truth pretty strongly upon his mind that when this object was attained, he might calculate with certainty that he was on the *right* 'side of Jordan!'

And the heart of Katty leaped for joy, too, as she fled, though she was fearfully worn down with the extraordinary exertion to which she had been subjected for the last week.

Was the atmosphere clearer than that she had ever breathed before? Was the climate she was now in so different from that to which, for twenty years previously, she had been accustomed to? Were the skies more genial, and were the breezes more balmy and invigorating? Or, was it merely the consciousness that she was *free*, that so exhilarated her, and caused her to forget her bruises, and pains, and bodily ills, while she still bounded on, on! singing praises to Him who had borne her and her associates thus safely through the wilderness—the desert—the shadows of bondage, to the green pastures, and the light and the joy of liberty!

Welcome! welcome, then, ye poor, despised, down-trodden sufferers—a thousand times welcome to Freedom's shores! It may be that your pursuers, the wretched hounds that even now scent your tracks, and who are striding far and fast to seize upon you—it may be that they will yet place their fiendish grip upon you, and that you will but have tasted the air which has so charmed you, ere they fall upon to destroy you.

Hasten, then! Away, away! Fly, Nappo, for your life! Halt not, fair Katty, until a wider margin is left behind you! For they who seek to crush and devour you—life, and body, and soul—are almost within reach of the sound of your weary, wavering footsteps!

On, on! Tarry not—falter not—slacken not a jot in your speed, for the enemy is abroad, and the chances may be against you, even while you are thus confident in the hopes that buoy you so gloriously up!

Away, Nappo! Away, Katty! The route you have chosen is the right one. Away! and God speed you on your errand!

Humor and Wit.

☞ An Irishman went a fishing, and among other things, he hauled in a large-sized turtle. To enjoy the surprise of the servant girl he put it in her room. Next morning the first who bounced in at the breakfast table, was Biddy, with the exclamation: "Be jabers I've got the divil!" "What devil," inquired her master. "Why, the bullbed-bug that has been eating the children for the last two months."

☞ In a lecture at Portland, Me, Dr. Boynton, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said: "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh! no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!" The doctor confessed she had the advantage of him there.

☞ A Yankee and a Patlander happening to be riding together, passed a gallows. "Where would you be," said Jonathan," if the gallows had its due?" "Riding alone, I guess," said the witty Irishman.

☞ Bob, lower yourself into the well, and hollow for help.

"What for?"

"To frighten daddy, and make some fun."

'Bob did as he was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered with a hickory sapling. Distance five and a half feet.

☞ A Yankee pedlar once called at a house and wanted to sell his commodities, as usual. Finding he could not trade with the woman, he turned to a boy standing by, and asked him if he didn't want to buy a "Fortune Teller."

The boy's "granny" spoke up and said: "Lor, sakes no! he don't want that he's got more in his head now than I wish he had."

"Then I've got just the article he needs," said the pedlar and handed out a "fine comb!"

☞ 'Hallo, Steward,' exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to his bed.

'What, massa?'

'Bring me the way bill.'

'What for, massa?'

'I want to see if those bedbugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not, want 'em turned out.'

☞ A very handsome bride was observed to be in a deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. 'I was thinking,' she replied, 'which of my old beaux I should marry in case I should become a widow.'

☞ That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

☞ Sam Jones puts every thing to use.—His wife has a bald head, and he strops his razor on it.

☞ Who was the first post boy? Cadmus; he carried letters from Phœnicia to Greece.

☞ Why is a woman living up two pair of stairs like a goddess? Because she is a second Flora.

☞ Why are postage stamps like lazy school boys? Because you have to lick their backs to make them stick to their letters.

Agricultural, &c.

How We Did It.

Some twelve years since my father bought a farm which was "worked to death," as the neighbours said. Well, we soon found out how it had been worked, when we put a heavy team and new plough at work, and the virgin soil was turned up at six inches below the four inches worked to death. Our neighbours prophesied a failure, and when our crops vied with and exceeded their own, they were full of surmisings as to the wonderful strangers so successful in renewing such till-killed soil. "What manure did you put on that field?" a neighbour asked my father, one morning as they were looking at the deep green waving corn growing so rankly therein. "Ploughed deep, ploughed deep," answered he: "there's nothing like ploughing deep, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, to bring good crops in all kinds of weather." That field had been used as meadow some fifteen years, producing from one-fourth to one-half a ton of hay to the acre. We broke it up deep, planted one year, sowed in oats the next, with clover and timothy, and the third year cut two tons of fine hay to the acre. Another field had been used for oats the same length of time. We ploughed deep, but had poor oats, as so much deep, new soil was turned up, never having been exposed to the weather, a hard and almost impenetrable crust having been formed at the depth of three or four inches, where the plough had scraped for years. As soon as possible we grassed it, and had excellent meadows, where others thought nothing but a bad weed—devil-gut, could grow. All the pasture land had a vigorous growth of elders on. But we "fixed" them by carefully ploughing round the roots, drawing them in piles to some large logs or stump-heap, and enjoying a beautiful bonfire after they had become well dried.

Hay Boxes for Horses.

Some of the New Orleans livery stables have wide plank grain-mangers, at a convenient height, and, instead of racks, boxes for hay, extending up from the mangers through the floor of the loft above. These boxes are a trifle smaller at the top than at the bottom, so that the hay will slide down rapidly. They are open sufficiently at the side over the manger to allow the horse to pull out the hay while dust accumulates in the manger, instead of in his mane. One hay-box answers for two stalls.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Relieve Choked Cattle.

Mix a spoonful of gunpowder with enough hog's lard to form a ball the size of a hen's egg—open the animal's mouth, and after pulling out the tongue slightly, chuck the ball of lard and powder into the throat, let go the tongue, and the work is done. I have tried this in two instances, and it produced immediate relief.—[*W. S., P., Milford, Vt., in Country Gentleman.*

To Cure Garget in Cows.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, gives the following as a cure for the garget:—"Take raw linseed oil and rub all over the cow's bag, which if done on the first appearance, is all that is needed generally; but two or three applications always have cured the stubborn cases, and is easily done."

ANTI-SLAVERY.

There is no greater bug a-boo to many persons than anti-slavery, and nothing they hate so much as an abolitionist. If such persons reflected that a man can not help believing as he does on any point, it would moderate their wrath against those who hold that slavery is a sin or a political mistake, or pecuniary folly. Nobody doubts that many abolitionists are sincere, and the fact is, nearly all men are abolitionists of one sort or another. They only differ as to the mode. Some content themselves with proving, in season and out of season, that slavery is a sin, and this class though they have proposed no action to abolish it, and have actually done nothing but preach their

one primary idea have been more persecuted than any other kind of abolitionists. Another sort think the Constitution of the United States sustains slavery and they won't vote. A third kind wish to elect liberty men to office and thus have slavery legally abolished. A fourth class would confine slavery like apprenticeship to the State in which it exists with the hope that thus it would die out. A fifth class wish slavery abolished by shipping all the blacks to Africa. A sixth class wish it abolished if the masters could be paid for the slaves, and a seventh class wish it abolised, but don't see how it can be.

In the South many persons consider slavery as a less profitable system than free labor, and many others see imminent danger of future convulsions, and bloodshed from the infusion of a majority of white blood in the slaves by the amalgamation that is constantly going on.

We propose from time to time examining the views of the different classes of abolitionists, with the hope of arriving at the truth, and will at all times be willing to admit articles in opposition or intended to show that slavery is morally right, or scriptural, or democratic, or politically profitable or pecuniarily profitable, either to masters or to slaves.

☞ A negro woman was killed in Williamson county about a quarter of a mile from Beach's tavern, on Wednesday last by Mrs. James Baolton. It appears that Mrs. B., exasperated by jealousy, whipped the woman, who belonged to her husband, scalded her, knocked her in the head with a spade, and finally hung her. We learn that Mrs. B. confesses to the killing, but avers that it was done in self-defence. She has been arrested, and the affair was to have undergone a judicial examination yesterday. Our informant says that Mrs. B. is rather a good looking woman, and appears to be about thirty years of age. If the circumstances of the murder are such as stated to our informant, they are perhaps without a parallel in atrocity in the criminal annals of the State. For the sake of humanity, we hope they are misrepresented.—*Nashville Banner.*

Had the 'negro woman' been FREE, and had the command of her own person, in all probability there would have been no cause for Mrs. James Baolton's *jealousy*. But such are the *beauties* of Slavery—the wife and mistress of the house must have 'negro women,' (*slaves*) to wait upon her ladyship, while the lord of the house, to crown himself as a *gentleman*, must be the father of a few mulatto children. The system of Slavery carries its own curse with it, and not only damns the State that supports it but carries a curse into the bosom of every family that encourages the "peculiar institution." Hence a female Slave may be forced by her master into debauchery against her will, and then slain by her mistress for a crime she could not avoid.

This is an institution that a few of our would be-Democrats in Newport are going mad to sustain; but, like every thing else of the kind, they have attempted to support here must also fall; and God send it ever may. Democracy in its purity calls upon no system of tyranny from any State for its support, nor upon any sect or ism of the day. It is an element of equal rights and freedom, boundless and uncurbed by the institutions of any State, and bids defiance to the sectional cavils of political men.

Slave Families.

A bill recently was introduced into the "Legislature of Kansas," to prevent the separation of slave families. It produced an intense excitement. Mr. Stringfellow said:—

"He was opposed to the bill, not only because it unjustly discriminates, but because its principles are wrong. He did not think the principle of separating husband and wife or child and mother was wrong. 'I do not pretend to be any better than God's chosen people were, or God himself; and God framed laws which allowed the separation of husband and wife and of families. I believe, sir, it is right to sell a mother from her child or a wife from her husband; if I did not, I would vote for the bill.' He then showed that tax sales would nullify the object of the bill, and he thought it would make the condition of the slave worse than it is. 'This act,' he said, 'entails all those things on the slave that you seem to consider evil. I don't call them evils; to sell slaves is a right; a right recognized by God himself; recognized by every Southern State.'"

The vote was then called, and the bill was rejected—17 to 3.

Colored Mechanics.

Nothing more strikingly marks the advancement of the people of color than their entire success in the mechanic arts, wherever such employments have been opened to them: and the number of such artisans is increasing yearly.

Of this worthy class, we take pleasure in referring to Messrs. L. B. N. Walker, and Samuel Amos, boot and shoemakers, Penn street, above Arch. We happen to know, from a trial of their work, that they understand their business, and also that they are every way worthy of patronage. They are skillful knights of the *last* and *awl*, more worthy, in fact, than those who wear the Star and Garter. Let them be patronized. —*Norristown Olive Branch.*

☞ "If the black men are set free in the Slave States there will be no such thing as governing the white laborers" said an employer yesterday in Cincinnati, "Why" said he; "every sort of business would be stagnated. The mechanics and laboring men would raise the price of days work so that employers could not hire them, at the rates contracts have been taken. At the rates produce sells now, working men could command $4 per day, and the wealthy builders and manufacturers would have to undertake work at over double the present rates. Every man that is wealthy is benefitted by the system of Slavery, because it knocks down wages and gives him a chance to get double the work done for the same money; besides it makes white men saucy to pay them high prices for their labor—consequently, I go for negro Slavery—it keeps the black man in his right place and prevents the white laborer from getting above himself."

Here is one reason why some men in free States go for black Slavery. It is for the purpose of making *white* negroes.—*The Weekly News.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *We have to apologize to our Subscribers for the non-appearance of last week's Freeman, in consequence of a breakage in the Press, it was impossible for us to issue.*

The War Ended.

It is a matter of regret that for some time past, the leading colored people of this Province have been at war with the *Agent*, and his servants, of the party having in possession the "Dawn School;" but let it *not* be inferred from that fact, that, we are opposed to necessary and becoming efforts of *white missionaries* among us. We are not *so* opposed! On the contrary, our purpose is, like that of the *laws* of our country, to know *no man* by his *color*, or *kin!* THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD OF ALL MEN IS OUR MOTTO! The fact that the Agent, in question, did not base his action upon such a motto, was the real *cause* of the war. We have no quarrel with our white *friends*, and especially, our English friends. Just the opposite is the truth. We love them, and feel grateful to them for their sympathy with us, and efforts for our good. We hope still to share their affection, and to be benefitted by their *wise* and *judicious* labours among us. We say wise and judicious, because *any* good man, or woman is not *suitable* to be OUR GUIDE! We hope our friends will not forget that fact. It is true, that the imperfect state of society, *socially* speaking, classes us, to ourselves generally, as it does other people, who are somewhat like us, as to morality, intelligence, and wealth. But we are laboring to effect the needed revolution, in society, on our own and the behalf of others, and to accomplish this good work, we need the co-operation of our brethren of different nations of this and other countries. *Shall we have it?* May Christians of *all orders say* YEA! As a people, we are not free from the infirmities of those about us, nor of the imperfections of humanity. We know there is much room for our improvement, and we are desirous to improve; hence, our minds and hearts are open to receive intellectual and moral instruction, and our arms are extended to embrace those, who may be sent or who shall come among us as the *servants* of Christ, for such purpose, whether they be white, or black, and come they whence they may. Should *such* come, we are determined, that our *denominational* difference shall not prevent us from being "fellow-helpers to the truth." We say to our Christian friends, there are wide fields of usefulness, in Canada, and particularly, in the midst of those situated as we are—probably none more so in the world! Our salvation and elevation is as valuable as any other people on earth. May the lovers of *humanity* not overlook such an important truth! We do not say so much, about what others may do for us, because, we would lose sight of *our own obligation*, to do for ourselves. We wish the law of heaven to be our motto, as well as that of our country; and "as heaven's first law is to help him, who helps himself," we would help ourselves, while, we look to others, to do their duty. Nor do we desire, strictly speaking, a *complexional* help. Our interest, as a class, don't need it, nor does that of our country, nor of humanity, as a whole, demand it; indeed the greatest good of the greatest number of the family of man, seems to require, quite the opposite. All we mean is, that we need aid to better our condition, *in common with others*, that we all may serve *properly*, our day and generation. Since the war, we trust is ended, as the Agent has left Dawn, as is supposed, let the TRUSTEES of that school do *their duty*, and all of us go to work, for the accomplishment of the above end.

The Herald of Freedom and the Colored People of Ohio.

We regret to learn that the "*Herald of Freedom*" is no more. It died from *starvation!* That is a disgrace to the colored people of the "Buckeye" State. The editor and proprietor of that well conducted and useful journal—Peter Clark, Esq., deserved better things at the hands of *his own people;* and especially of the inhabitants of Cincinnati. We judge from Mr. Clarke's valedictory, that he has sunk considerable money in his efforts to keep up the *Herald*. He has our sympathy. We hope the persons to whom, he proposes to *refund* their monies, which they paid, in advance, will not receive it, but allow Mr. Clark to keep it, to help to repay him his losses; indeed the friends ought to make up a purse, containing the amount he is minus, and present to him. There is *wealth* and *honor*, as well as a sense of *justice*, among the colored people of Ohio! We have lived among them, and *know* what we say. Though they have failed hitherto, to sustain a good journal, devoted to their interest, among themselves, yet we believe they *can* and *will* do so. We urge upon them, to make arrangements, either by general *convention*, or an *association* of gentlemen and ladies, or a *joint stock company*, or otherwise, to get up and SUSTAIN a good, weekly, family newspaper. Their own interest, as *the disfranchised* people of their State, and the interest of our *wronged* people generally, as well as the interest of the world at large, *demand* it! What can *our* people in Ohio hope for, without such means as a paper to advocate THEIR RIGHTS? The papers of their country, conducted by *white men*, have *not* done it *properly*, and we doubt very much whether they will, at least, for some time to come. THEY MUST HAVE A PAPER OF THEIR OWN! Let them indicate to Mr Clark their wish, to have him go forward with the *Herald of Freedom* again, and their *determination to sustain* him, and all, we trust will be well, notwithstanding Mr. Clark's *peculiar* notions about some things, (which, by the way, we hope he will *abandon*, for the sake of his people and the good he may do them,) which may be borne with, and turned to profit. When we heard that the *Herald of Freedom* had gone down, we asked—is the bishop *dead?*—is Watson *broke?*—is Day yet in *Canada?*—is Langston feeding *swine?*—has the *devil* got Gains? In the name of heaven, what has become of Green and Gordan, Shelton and Satchell, Mount and Morris, and the hosts of other equally good and true men; and those women without number, who used to work for the cause in the days of old? The paper stopped! Shame on Cincinnati! Why she is sufficient for this work of herself! When I lived there, some eighteen years ago, she was proud of her noble colored freemen, and of their number, intelligence, and wealth! Then they did more to sustain their newspaper than now, and why? We fear their *intelligence* and *piety* have *not* kept pace, with their acquisitions of *wealth!* hence, that *retrogression*, so much complained of and so deeply felt: "The love of money is the root of all evil." It is a fatal mistake if such be their case! But the tried and true will rally, we believe, and sound the trump, and the dead will arise. We expect soon to enjoy former pleasure, from beholding once more the *Herald of Freedom!*

The Dodgers.

The following are the names of subscribers to the *Provincial Freeman*, who either have refused taking the paper from their respective Post Offices, or let them lay in them until the Postmasters are compelled to notify us of their not being called for:—

CHATHAM.

Elizabeth Nicolas,	David Robinson,
Charles H. Dyson,	A. W. Brown,
Susan Ann Turner,	Nicholas Woods,
James R. Shaver,	Peter Simmons,
Joshua Steel,	Nathaniel Spire,
Americus Cooper,	Edward Brown,
Josiah S. Watts.	

DRESDEN.

Jacob Kersey,	Nero Hardin,
Ambrose Kersey,	Woodford Gains.

ST. CATHARINES.

J. Williamson Taylor,	Mrs. Thomas Shaw,
Sylvester Mount,	Silas Green,
Richard Wilson,	William Huson,
J. H. Champ,	George Nelson,
Howerson L. Packson,	Israel Spencer.

CINCINNATI.

David Raynor, Samuel A. S. Lowry.

It is unpleasant for us to have to show to the world how contemptibly mean some men are. They will subscribe, when the Agents are canvassing the country, in particular at public meetings, where they are desirous of letting themselves be seen, anxious to support the paper, and say to the friend next to them: "You should take this paper; you will not lose anything by subscribing;" which is very true, for *he* intends to take it, until he thinks it is time for him to send his year's money; then he goes to the Post-office, and wishes it returned, or stays away from the Office until the Postmaster notifies us not to send it. Such unprincipled persons should be known, in order that business men may know who to trust. The man who values one dollar and a half more than his word, is worthy of being watched at all times. So soon as the above pay arrears, their names will be taken from the list. There are many whose subscription is due that we shall add to the list, if the money is not sent us shortly. S.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

☞ At the close of the recent Session of the Normal School, at Toronto, MISS EMALINE SHADD, a Colored Lady, received the first Prize of £5 10s.; also, a First Class Certificate. MISS SHADD is a sister of Miss M. A. Shadd, who filled the editorial chair of the *Provincial Freeman* for the past year, and daughter of Abram D. Shadd, Esq., of Raleigh Township, Kent County, C. W.

We publish the following, by request of the Church. There never was a greater imposition on the Parliament of the country.—God helping us, we will at some future time give the public to understand something of the villianous conduct of t e parties, who got up the said petition. Let the Parliament mark, and public not forget the set of tyrants! They and those who joined them in their wicked efforts to oppress the Church, should meet with a righteous frown from an insulted community.

From the Globe, Oct. 24th.

Colored Baptist Church.

Whereas the Provincial Parliament has been imposed upon by a petition of the majority of the Trustees of the FIRST COLORED CALVINISTIC BAPTIST CHURCH OF TORONTO, Therefore, Resolved, that a Committee of the Church be intrusted, on behalf of the same, to publish in some City paper the following:—

"It seems due to us and to the public, and especially to our Pastor, to state that the counter Petition of the majority of the Trustees of the property of the said Church, situated at the corner of Queen and Victoria Streets, to the last Provincial Parliament was a base falsehood, as it respects the Church and its Minister. It is but proper that we further state, that many of the names on that Petition are not members of the said Church, and that the public may judge of the truthfulness of our affirmation, we hereunto annex the said Counter Petition."

Done by order and on behalf the Church.

JOSEPH C. LEWIS, A. H. JUDAH, R. B. RICHARDS, } *Committee.*

Toronto, October, 1855.

PETITION:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRST COLORED CALVINISTIC BAPTIST CHURCH IN TORONTO.

HUMBLY SHEWETH —

That your petitioners have been informed through the public papers that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament to vary the terms, conditions and trusts, upon which their Church property is held, and to interfere with the internal management of the affairs of the Church.

Your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to protest against any such alteration and interference, and trust that your Honorable House will not readily entertain any measure so dangerous in its tendency, so mischievious in its effects, as to annul an instrument solemnly executed under seal, and received and acted upon for years.

Your Petitioners respectfully state to your Honorable House that the deed in question now sought to be destroyed, was drawn upon strict accordance with instructions given by a committee of Church Members appointed for that purpose, and after preparation and before execution, was openly and publicly read in the said Church, and unanimously adopted, accepted and confirmed by the members thereof

That the members of the said Church acted thereunder in perfect harmony for many years until the present Minister came among them, since when, anxious to centre all the power of the Church in his own hands, he has left no means untried to effect his object, and by misrepresentation and threats of expulsion, has excited distrust, discord and dissension among them, and succeeded in raising a party to support his views, but cannot now command a majority of the members, except by setting at defiance the discipline of the Church.

Your Petitioners, therefore, beg your Honorable House not to pass the said Bill, but to leave the Church to settle its own difficulties which it is perfectly competent to do, and will easily accomplish, so soon as they choose another pastor.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Mary Jane Edwood,	Diana Gibbs,
Mrs Elizabeth Hornod,	Edward Davny,*
William Drake,*	J. H. Hamilton,*
Mrs. Charlotte Drake,	G. Johnston,*
Miss Jane Drake,	J. Alexander,*
Miss R. Stiows,*	T. Abbott,*
Mrs S P Harris,	Thomas Bloxom,*
Mrs Emma Johnson,	Joseph Green,*
John Hornod,	Charles Anderson,
Henry Lacker,	H. Locriss,*
James Cormey,	Thomas Warner,*
Mrs. Martin Davny,	Jacob Washington,*
Edmond David,	Daniel Bloxom,*
Mrs. Briant,	Joseph Guines,*
D. Briant,	M. H. Edwoods,*
Edward Hansbury,*	Newton Cary.
James Johnston,	William H. Harris,

Trustees.

Toronto, 24th October, 1855.

* Those thus marked are not members of the Church.

County Agricultural Fair.

We were at the Agricultural Fair held in this place on the 20th inst., and were pleased to find such a quantity of fine stock upon the ground. We have visited both State and County Fairs in the States, and have seen a deal more stock, and the grounds better decorated; but considering that Kent County is but in her infancy in an agricultural point of view, we must say it excelled anything we have heretofore witnessed.—The horned cattle looked fine. The sheep were such as would be an eye-sore to Yankees. Mr. Adams' Fanning Mills made a fine appearance.

After examining the Fair Ground, our attention was called to the Horticultural department, in a spacious cottage opposite the Fair Ground, where there were exhibited a quantity of the largest apples, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, onions, beets, turnips, &c., we have before witnessed. The wheat, oats, corn and barley, was generally good. Great credit is due the ladies for the exhibition of fancy needle-work; also the dairy produce, such as butter, and cheese. R. C. McFadden & Co., of King Street, made quite a display of Boots and Shoes, of superior quality, proving to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, and adjoining country, the superior mechanical ability of his workmen. A saddle was manufactured by a colored workman in the establishment of Mr. J. Hooper, King Sreet, which was not surpassed by any on the ground.

S.

☞ We observed with no little pleasure, during the past two weeks, the large amount of business that has been done in the Village of Dresden, C. W. The wheat merchants seem to have about as much as they could do. We noticed as many as four sail vessels and one steamer lying at the different wharves at one time, and the streets pretty well thronged with teams, bringing produce from different parts of the county, to be shipped. A number of new-comers have arrived of late, both colored and white. Several new buildings are going up, and preparations are being made to erect a large Flouring Mill, by Wm. Whipper, Esq. Mr. J. H. Charity's new Store is open, and doing well. The Baptists are preparing to build a Meeting-house—while a number of Village Lots have been purchased of late, which we hope, will soon have fine buildings on them, and we are proud to say that among the purchasers of Lots is Miss Isabella Goings.

PETITION.

To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, *Governor General of Canada:*

The Petition of the Undersigned, JAMES REEVE, of the Town of Chatham, County of Kent, Canada West, Trader,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That in the month of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, your Petitioner purchased of one George S. Lester, of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, the schooner *Julia Smith*, of about seventy-five tons burden, for the price of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid one thousand dollars down, five hundred dollars on the next first day of December, and one thousand dollars on the next first day of July. That there was an insurance of two thousand dollars on said vessel, to continue until the first day of December, then next, which by the bargain was to ensure to your Petitioner's benefit on his taking possession of said vessel. That your Petitioner paid down said one thousand dollars purchase money and took possession as his property, of said vessel. That in sailing her she was blown ashore on Long Point, on Lake Erie, by which the insurers became liable for the damage done to said vessel. That said Lester, who still held the insurance papers, authorized your Petitioner to proceed and get off said vessel, which your Petitioner did do, expending in doing so, the sum of six hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-nine cents. That said Lester recovered the insurance to that amount, and your Petitioner considered the five hundred dollars due for said vessel on the 1st December, 1853, to be thus paid, with a balance to be carried to your Petitioner's credit, towards the next and last payment due in July then next.

That your Petitioner the next season loaded said schooner at the port of Chatham, for Garden Island, near Kingston, with five thousand pipe staves, six thousand West India staves, shipped by Henry Waters, Esq. Also, thirty hundred weight of tobacco, in boxes, manufactured in Chatham, by Henry Jackson, and fifty bags of oats, containing one hundred and six bushels.

That John Bruce was master of said schooner. That while continuing her voyage through lake St. Clair, on the morning of Sunday the tenth day of June, in the year one thousand and fifty-four, and while at the head of Peach Island, two miles from the American shore, and before said vessel had entered American waters, as appeared by the affidavit of Michael Stoney, mate of said vessel, annexed. Said vessel was boarded by an armed steamer, named the "*United*," as appears by the affidavit of the captain of said schooner annexed—that she was by force and violence taken possession of, and carried into Detroit. That said vessel and cargo were subsequently seized by the officers of custom at said Detroit. That your Petitioner totally lost said vessel and cargo, owing to such act of violence perpetrated in British waters, for which he claims redress to save him from utter ruin.

Your Petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency may take such steps as may seem advisable to claim reparation from the United States Government for your Petitioner's losses.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Chatham, C. W., Sept. 1855.

We cut the above from the *Planet*. *We hope our colored fellow-citizens will freely sign that Petition.* It is a matter of *justice* that Mr. REEVE have his Petition granted.

Hon. S. P. Chase.

With no little pleasure, we announce the election of the Hon. S. P. Chase—*governor* of Ohio. We have long known Mr. Chase as the true and tried friend of the oppressed, and especially of the *colored people*.

Ohio has done well in her selection of him to rule over her. It is the best act she ever performed. It indicates her love of *freedom* and determination to resist the national sentiment in favour of *slavery*. May a kind Providence continue to watch over Mr. Chase, and guide him to still greater usefulness and a happy destiny!—Mr. Chase, as a *lawyer*, has no superior in the United States. He is a *statesman* of first order, and distinguished as a *philanthropist!* He deserves the triumph he has obtained over his enemies, and his position is but a partial reward for his *disinterested* benevolence. Ohio should be proud of one so distinguished as he is; and may she take care of him, to bless his country, yet as its President!

Look out for the Impostor.

A colored man by the name of William Carter, of Chatham, C. W., is now in the United States, begging money to buy himself. We last heard of him at Port Huron, Michigan. We are informed that he is a base impostor!

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. III.

Tea-Meeting at St. Catharines A. M. E. Church —An Agent for the Dawn—Missionary Prosperity—Journey to Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELHIA, Oct. 23, 1855.

MR. EDITOR,—Indisposition and other hindrances have prevented me from giving to your readers the benefit of my observations, when at St. Catharines, ere this; but it may not be too late yet to urge upon emigrants and others, the claims of that thriving town.

St. Catharines is certainly one of the most beautiful and thriving places in Canada, and although colored people are debarred equal school privileges at present, and although numerous cases of Yankee prejudice have frequently occurred there, yet such objections should not have weight with enterprising and well disposed persons. I am sorry to see a disposition on the part of colored citizens of St. Catharines to leave that town—by encouraging an influx of colored settlers for other villages west—to sell their fine property at almost the first bid, &c.; that should not be; their highest interests will be subserved by holding on to their excellent positions in that town—buying every foot of ground they can get hold of, and selling as little as possible; because some ignoramus chooses to entertain prejudice—in battling against not yielding to prejudice lers who will buy lots, and so meet the minions prejudice at the polls, not thinning the ranks by removal, and so exposing the few who may remain, to the tender mercies of the mushroom aristocracy thereabouts, who were so signally foiled by Mr. Lindsay and his faithful colored compeers in the colored school election.

On the 8th instant, a Tea-Meeting for the *Provincial Freeman* came off in the Baptist Chapel, which, owing to the state of the weather, was but tolerably well patronized, however, the *Freeman* is in good repute among the citizens, and they gave liberally of their substance on the occasion. Among those most active, were, Mesdames Gross, Hight, Lindsay, Williamson, Posey, Shepherd, and a host of names I cannot now think of, came forward promptly also. But that rain! and many good people being either sugar or salt, I have to announce as the receipts, for which the managers are extremely grateful, were £8 8s. 1d.; from this sum £1 is to go to the Dawn Committee, and £1 towards expenses of suit of the colored men in the Elizabeth Green case, if needed, leaving for the *Freeman* £6 8s.

Why will not the Dawn Committee send out an Agent to the colored people of Canada, to attend that business specially? The people are thoroughly aroused about the Dawn, and will give of their substance to get possession of their property again.

During my stay in St. Catharines, I had frequent opportunities of examining the general improvements of the place, and was in no way more gratified than when viewing the snug homesteads of the colored people. Messrs. Maddern, Young, Lindsay, and others, are adding largely, by their enterprise, to the beauty of the place; their success is a standing refutation to the falsehood that begging is needed for the fugitives of St. Catharines. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, too, for which the Rev. Hiram Wilson is now a paid Agent, is a fine building; by the way, the Rev. Mr. Wilson is erecting a large brick mansion for his own use in the suburbs, which, when completed, must, from its adornments, cost several thousand dollars. Mr. Wilson has long resided in St. Catharines, and like other enterprising Americans, has profited by his change of position; having but little of this world's goods on his arrival in Canada, he has, by superior skill, as a missionary, to fugitives, for many years, and latterly as preacher to the canal sailors, Agent for the African Church, &c., &c., become possessed of some valuable town lots, in addition to the very commodious and fashionable dwelling to which I have alluded. Mr. Wilson's prosperity only confirms one in the irresistible conclusion, that no missionary field is more *profitable* than that in which the fugitives of Canada are the *victims*, when, as in almost every instance on record, and in the present instance, an *eye* is kept single to individual and pecuniary success; and to that other conclusion, equally irresistible; namely, that no people need such missionaries less than the said fugitives; for there they are giving to a preacher of another denomination—a Congregationalist—*thirty-seven* per cent of funds begged to build up *their African Methodist* Churches; by that act of his and of theirs, they not only show the success of their mission as African Methodists, but the greater fact of having made a convert of the Congregational Missionary who will say after this, that fugitives need to have such parsons fattening upon the nauseous diet created by publishing to the world the moral and pecuniary destitution of the starving and suffering fugitives of St. Catharines. I have just learned of some hundreds of dollars collected on the strength of arrivals in Canada, not twenty, nor ten, nor five of which were ever given to those said to be so destitute. But I must drop this revolting subject for the present.

After much delay, I reached this place on the 13th, a day or two before "the *great failure*" of the "National Convention," wearied with fatigue and exposure, indeed by accidental detention, rain, as usual, &c. My friends are doing all they can for the *Freeman*, in the way of getting names, getting up meetings, &c., of which, and the Convention, more hereafter, probably.—However, the friends of emigration need to be hopeful, as their subject calls out in ugly prominence the worst characteristics of its opponents.

M. A. SHADD.

Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, Oct. 24th,

The Africa arrived this morning.

Breadstuffs advanced slightly—good demand.

Nothing done at Sebastopol.

Second Despatch.

Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Provisions without material change.

The *Africa* will be due at Boston on Thursday evening. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 13th inst., one week later than received per *Atlantic* at New York.

The steamship *Hermann* left Cowes on the 10th, for New York, with a full cargo of passengers.

The news by this arrival is, in a commercial sense, highly important, but otherwise brings little of interest.

Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no change. Except an occasional interchange of shots, everything was quiet.

The Allies are threatning Perekop, and were also manifesting some activity on the Danube.

News of the bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleets was daily looked for.

A slight engagement had taken place near Kertch, and resulted in favor of the Allies.

From Asia the news is unimportant. The Turks still hold out at Kars, although closely invested, and much distressed for provisions.

Breadstuffs—A fair demand existed at the extreme prices of the week preceding, and in some descriptions a slight advance had taken place.

Indian corn in fair request at former prices.

Provisions were steady at former rates.

Third Despatch.

General Simpson's despatch, dated Sebastopol 29th, says:—950 men are employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties are in the town engaged in getting timber and other material from the ruins of the buildings, to get shelter for the troops before the winter sets in.

Gen. Simpson further says that the Russians from the batteries on the North side caused some little annoyance, but had not prevented work from being carried on.

By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine numbers had been dug up in various parts of the town.

A slight engagement, in which 10 Hussars and a troop of Chasseurs beat back a detachment of Cossacks.

A letter from Vienna states that several give credit to the rumors that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that negotiations were already concluded.

Advices from Marseilles state that the Minister of War was still using every endeavour to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

Pellissier and Simpson, according to the *Daily News*, have had a meeting to prevent indiscrete revelations, by newspaper correspondents, military or civil.

Gen. Marmora declares that he will severely punish the author of any letters which may be found informing the Russians of the movements of the Allied position.

Latest.

The Journal of Constantinople says the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to procure rations for 50,000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the third of October.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Saxon contingent have received orders to proceed to Silistria.

Austria, in a circular to a representative, intimates that Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent Powers.

The present is not a favorable time; that the Western Powers must follow up their advantages, and treat with Russia when she has been expelled from the Crimea.

The garrison of Kars still holds out. Part of Omar Pachu's force was advanced from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The army at Kars now number 10,000 men.

Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to St. Petersburg the report of the successful Cavalry engagement, in which the Cossack militia and dragoons defeated a detachment of 180 regular Turkish Cavalry, and 100 Bashi bazouks were killed. The Turks had about 400 killed. Alli Pasha the Turkish commander was taken prisoner. The Turks lost their guns.

The Russians were repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building batteries upon the island.

Further accounts, though meagre, of the bombardments of Riga states that the battery at Medicum suffered little, but the battery at Bullan suffered considerably.

On the 25th Sept., three frigates arrived at the mouth of the river, and a boat's crew set fire to 10 vessels.

Admiral Penaud, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by a French corvette and two English steamers states that—Russian vessels, anchored at Buran, a small town on the Finnish coast, were captured and, and eight other vessels, making the tonage captured 250.

The *Moniteur* states officially that the Empress is pregnant, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal is rumored in political circles.

Denmark.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government invited the maratine powers to meet in Congress at Copenhagen, in November, to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said, proposed a redemption of the Sound Dues.

Greece.

The Ministry had resigned, owning to the persistance of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with their resignation, and a new Ministry had been formed.

By the International Line.

Simpson reports trifling engagements, in which the 10th Hussars and a troop of Chasseurs took a detachment of Cossacks near Kertch.

A letter from Vienna states that several Banks were contracting a loan on North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

Letters of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, published in the Frankfort *Gazette*, states that the sunken Rusian ships can be raised with difficulty, as the Russians had closed them in every part but one, and attached hose to the hulls, so that water could be pumped out when required.

Letters recommended that Divers should be employed to seek for hose to draw up water and enable the ships to raise.

Latest advices speak of an advance of the allies upon Perekop.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 9th inst., received at St. Petersburg, states that the enemy had advanced from Victoria, threatening Perekop, but had returned on meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank.

Six battalions of the Russians were put into disorder.

The retirement of the Russians was acknowledged.

The Frankford *Post* states that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of the Belbec.

Only a few thousand men now garrison the fort in the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff. Forty-five thousand men are concentrating.

☞ Queen Victoria's visit to Paris, it is said, brought 741,345 strangers into the city. If we place expenditure of each individual during a stay of ten days at the low average of $50, we arrive at a profit for Paris of over thirty-seven millions. It is stated that for jewellers the week was more profitable than any whole year during the reign of Louis Phillippe.

☞ The most frightful mortality occurred on board the Nicaragua steamer *Uncle Sam*, during her last passage from San Juan to San Francisco, which port she reached on the 14th of September: The cholera broke out with fearful violence, and before the vessel arrived at San Francisco, one hundred and twenty persons had died of this cruel disease. The passengers for whose alarm, perhaps, some allowance must be made, assert that instead of one hundred and twenty, there were two hundred deaths. Besides this awful mortality, seven others had subsequently died in the hospitals.

A Big Ship.

The steamship Adriatic, now being built for the Collins line of steamers, will be, when completed, the largest and most magnificent vessel afloat. She will measure five thousand six hundred tons; her length will be three hundred and forty-five feet on the broad line; depth of hold thirty-three feet; breadth of beam fifty feet.

Dissolution of the Union—Representation by Population.

Canada seems destined never to have repose from political struggles. The moment one question, which was falsely stated to have retarded the progress of the Province, was adjusted, by the most atrocious and uncalled for robbery which ever disgraced a Christian legislature, the alienation of the property given by a pious monarch for the sustentation of the Angelican Church, and the religious education of his Colonial subjects, than up starts some mountebank to suggest and recommend fresh sources of discord and disunion.

At a period in the history of Canada when of all others union and kindly feeling should be sought for and encouraged, some crackbrained enthusiasts desire for insufficient or *suppressed* reasons, to advocate a repeal of the union of Upper and Lower Canada; and because Lower Canada has, just now, numerically a smaller population than this Province, another class of politicians propose that those arrangements shall be changed which a few months since added one-third to the Representatives of the people, giving an equal portion to each Province

This plan would give the Province having by far the smallest extent, the power to outvote the larger one—a power which, we believe, would be used to oppress, irritate, and alienate the occupiers of 200,000 square miles of country, and upwards of one million of the loyal subjects of the Crown of England!

We cannot see upon what ground, fiscal social, or religious, such a course is to be advocated.

The attention of Europe is now attracted to this magnificent, fruitful and healthy country, where millions are wanted, and would be welcome; and it has been already announced, upon authority, that the French Government contemplates a large immigration into Lower Canada, of the industrious farmers of the Basque Provinces.

It is very probable that the population of the Lower Province will again exceed that of the Upper; and, in that case, would be a proportionate addition to its Representatives be conceded? Such a measure would certainly be equitable, but it would never be allowed by those who demand it for Upper Canada. The plan of Representation by Population would render a reconstruction of electoral districts necessary every five or six years!

We believe that certain parties are urging this measure from views of personal aggrandizement or from feelings of religious intolerance and persecution.

England has struck the chains from the negro's fettered hands, and relieved her Roman Catholic subjects from the penal statutes which excluded them from their birth-right as freemen.

There are those in free Canada who would reimpose them here, and make the holding of certain opinions, which, in our heart of hearts, we believe to be erroneous, a ground of exclusion from political privileges. But we do not consider that because our fellow subjects below entertain conscientiously, certain opinions they are on that account to be persecuted, but rather they should be convinced, not insulted, but converted, and that by the voice of reason, kindness and education—not by the carnal sword but by the teaching of GOD'S HOLY WORD according to the discipline and doctrine of the Reformed Church! Wherever, on this vast continent, good order and intelligence are spreading, there also the religion of the Bible spreads. And if it be probable that the English race and language and institutions will, in a century, pervade its deserts, all appearances favor the belief that the edifices of Christian worship will bless every landscape of the present wilderness, that shall then "blossom as the rose."

The vast interests involved in this article demand more notice on future occasions, and we can only add now, that we know nothing which disentitles our Lower Canadian friends from a full participation in all the privileges we enjoy, inasmuch as they are brave, intelligent, and loyal; and it is our duty and our interest to feel for and cultivate with them the most kindly courtesies of life, and the closest social and political relations.—*Old Countryman.*

Died,

At his residence, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 24th, Mr. Abraham J. Williams, after a short illness, aged 68 years.

New Advertisements.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LIQUORS, Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever watch, (worth $80), one English Hunting Lever, (21), number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 1965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¼ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside, one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 1351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¼ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 25, 1855. 23

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

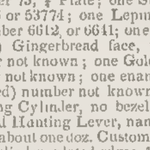
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Mermes, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lion-skin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medollions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, K'y.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

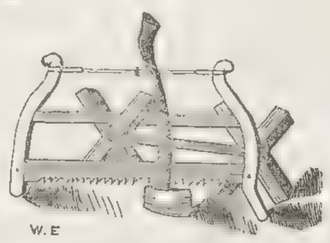
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of receipes will be forwarded by mail.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a sys'ematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket daily.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL.

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSORAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M. 1.35		A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12.05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3.35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10.25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12.10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P.M. 12.05			
Wardsville	- -	12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranes, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling thereto, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and ashes of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER*, *No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Imformation Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March being one of a continuation of articles regarding the 'American Tract Society," has this sentence:—'For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangenical Christendom has been testifying in effect that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave trader are less obnoxious to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one impcial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-21

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 24th November, 1854

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual instalments, with interest, the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected, the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter, a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (71).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
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6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him capacitated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, F. L. STOAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials*, &c., &c.

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

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☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

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Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

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VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. NUMBER 28.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or to on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

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AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
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References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 3

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TORONTO.

Poetry.

From the National Era.

THE SLAVE MOTHER.

BY E. JESSUP EAMES.

"When the sexton went to open the grave-yard for a funeral one morning, he found there a slave mother, digging a grave for her infant, which lay by her side, shroudless and coffinless! The mistress of that mother had sent her thus to bury her child, refusing to buy grave-clothes and a coffin!"

Oh! weeping woman of the dark-browed race,
Is it in very truth thy child—thine own?
Can that cold, stark, unyielding form and face
Be flesh of thine own flesh, bone of thy bone?
No shroud or coffin for the tender thing—
And thou, a woman, scooping out its grave!
The heart of mercy bleeds to see thee fling
The broken earth o'er one thou'dst die to save:
Yet not thine own! no mother could be here,
Interring her own dead—alas! thou lookest drear!

Ah, yes! that ice-cold baby oft hath lain,
Nestling and warm, O desolate, on thy bosom—
Thine ever-veering lot of toil and pain
Hath oft been lighted by that perished blossom.
Perchance thou stolest the time to watch beside
The little sufferer in its dying hour,
Struggling thy tears of agony to hide
From cruel eyes, which had eternal power
To wound with heartless sneer, and scorh, and jest,
The sacred sorrows of thy sore-bereaved breast!

And oh! no priestly hand God's Book displays
In this sick hour of dying hope, to cheer thee,
No human eye the burial rite surveys,
Save that the hireling sexton chanceth near thee;
And while thou summon'st strength from thy despair,
To aid thee in this last most solemn task,
Thy mistress doth in awful mockery wear
Her Maker's image, as a screening mask—
She sent thee, groaning 'neath maternal woe;
She knew that thou wert made in God's own likeness, too.

Yet still the passionate pulses of thy heart,
O mourning mother! there is joy for thee:
Thy buried babe hath now nor lot nor part
In thy sad bondage. Lo! thy child is free!
Free as the white-winged messengers of Heaven,
In whose glad company it soareth now;
A precious ransom for its soul is given,
Above all human price! Then droop not thou,
Though doomed for years the Christian's slave to be—
Yet in yon righteous Heaven is forged no chain for thee!

July, 1855.

FREEDOM OF THE SOUL.

'Tis a glorious thing to send abroad,
A soul as free as air,
To throw aside the shackles which
Sectarian bondmen wear:
Ay, fettered not by creed, or clan,
Or gold, or land or sea,
You roam through the world of light and life,
Rejoicing you are free
To recognize the good and true;
The beautiful and grand,
Beneath the blue heavens where you dwell,
And in the distant land.
You love the sunny spot of earth,
Where you drew the breath of life,
But scorn to shed your brother's blood,
In the brutal heat of strife;
For the whole earth is so rich with flowers,
And fair before your sight,
And all as sacred as your own,
You hold your neighbour's right;
For you love the perfect laws of God,
The laws of peace and love,
And would that His will be done on earth
As in the world above.
Your soul breathes ever, Excelsior!—
As clouds pass from your sight:
Oh, wondrous beautiful things you see,
In the clear, immortal light.

Kate.

THE MIGHT OF TRUTH.

From out the little fountains
There swells a mighty tide,
Upon whose broad, elastic back
The broods of commerce ride;
And on the winged tempest
A little seed there flies,
Whose roots strike—whose giant arms
Reach upward to the skies;
And so the little, slighted Truth,
At length more mighty grown,
Shall fill the nations with its power,
And make the world its own.

There is a flower, when, trampled on,
Doth still more richly bloom—
And even to its bitterest foe
Gives forth its sweet perfume;
The rose that's crushed and shattered
Doth on the breeze bestow
A fairer scent, that further goes
E'en for the cruel blow.
And so Truth's crush'd and trampled flower
By injury stronger grown,
Shall win its very foes to love,
And make the world its own.

O! Truth's fair flower is fanned by sighs,
And nourished by the tears
That on the dungeon's stony floor
Have rained for weary years.
And from the cross and fiery stake
The streams of blood that pour
Have scattered wide its living seeds
To earth's remotest shore,
And thus the scorned and hated Truth,
By injury mightier grown,
Shall fill the nations with its power,
And make the world its own.

The man rejected and despised
Is worshipped and adored—
The felon, scorned and crucified,
Becomes a glorious God!
And bright with gold that blood-stained cross,
The emblem once of shame,
Raised high above all human signs,
Exalts his blessed name.
And thus the Truth, the hated Truth,
Each day still mightier grown,
Doth move the nations by its power,
And make the world its own.

Miscellaneous.

Good Advice for Everybody.

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak
And *how*, and *when*, and *where*.

Success in Life.

I have heard of two brothers, whose father died, leaving them five hundred dollars apiece. "I will take this money, and make myself a rich man," said Henry, the younger brother. "I will take this money, and make myself a good man," said George the elder. Henry, who knew little beyond the multiplication table, abandoned all thoughts of going to school, and began by peddling, in a small way over the country. He was shrewd, and quick to learn whatever he gave his attention to; and he gave all his attention to making money. He succeeded. In one year his five hundred dollars had become a thousand. In five years it had grown to be twenty thousand; and, at the age of fifty, he was worth a million. Geo. remembered the words of the wise man: "With all thy getting, get understanding." He spent two-thirds of his money in going to school, and acquiring a taste for solid knowledge. He then spent the remainder of his patrimony in purchasing a few acres of land in the neighborhood of a thriving city. He resolved on being a farmer.

After a lapse of thirty five years, the two brothers met. It was at George's house. A bright, vigorous, alert man was George, tho' upwards of fifty-five years old. Henry, tho' several years younger, was very infirm. He had kept in the counting-room long after the doctors had warned him to give up business, and now he found himself stricken in health beyond repair. But that was out of his element when not making money. George took him into the library, and showed him a fine collection of books. Poor Henry had never cultivated a taste for reading. He looked upon the books with no more interest than he would have looked on so many bricks. George took him into his garden but Henry began to cough, and said he was afraid of the east wind. When George pointed out to him a beautiful elm, he only cried: "Pshaw!" George took him into his greenhouse, and t[illegible]ed with enthusiasm of some flowers, w[illegible]ch had given the farmer great pleasure and happiness. Henry shrugged his shoulders and yawned saying; "Ah! I dont' care for these things." George, asked him if he was fond of paintings and engravings. "No, no! Don't trouble yourself," said Henry; "I can't tell one daub from another." "Well, you shall hear my daughter Edith play upon the piano; she is no ordinary performer, I assure you." "Now, don't brother,—don't, if you love me!" said Henry, beseechingly: "I never could endure music." "But what can I do to amuse you? Will you take a ride?" "I am afraid of a horse. But if you will drive me carefully down to your village bank I will stop and have a chat with the president." Poor Henry! Money was uppermost in his mind. To it he had sacrificed every other good thing. When, a few days afterwards, he parted from his farmer brother, he laid his hand on his shoulder, and said: "George, you just support yourself comfortably on the interest of your money, and I have got enough to buy up the whole of your town, bank and all, and yet your life has been a success, and mine a dead failure!" Sad, but true words.—*Osborne.*

Blessings.

To speak to other men is a blessing. To find out solemn truths and utter them is glorious work. To have our thoughts impressed upon the mind of others originating these fresh thoughts and fancies—to have the creatures of our imagination received as welcome guests by rich and poor alike, is worth a life of toil. And this is the work of your skilful fiction-makers. They cheer the drooping spirit, speak hope and gladness to the downcast heart. No matter that their men and woman, their lives and histories, their thrilling incidents, their pathos and their humour, are made of nothing—if the sunshine of their hearts, the sunshine that makes all nature seem beautiful and good, is on their page—if their multiform lore take this most readable and most delightful shape we welcome it. We ask not how much is false, but how much is true; and, though it be but as a dream of the night, it is a happy dream-land—one that we would not willingly forget. Old ages had their fiction-makers, proud Roman, Stalwart, Saxon and the Norman baron, alike rejoiced in them; and in these days of unchained thought—these days of onward progress and of shining light—we need them, ay, never were those household teachers needed more than now.

The True Nobility of Life.

I shall be governed by circumstances; I do not intend or wish, Anthon, to crowd my boys into the learned professions. If any among them have any particular talent or taste for them, they may follow them. They must decide for themselves in a matter more important to them than to any one else. But my boys know that I snould be mortified if they selected those professions from the vulgar notion that they were more genteel—a vulgar word that ought to be banished from the American vocabulary—more genteel than Agriculture or the mechanical arts. I have laboured hard to convince my boys that there is nothing vulgar in the mechanic's profession; no particular reason for envying the lawyer or the doctor. They, as much as the farmer or mechanic, are working men. And I should like to know what there is particularly elevating in sitting over a table and writing out perscribed forms, or in inquiring into the particulars of disease and dealing out physic.

It is certainly a false notion in a democratic republic, that a lawyer has any higher claim to respectability—gentility if you please—than a tanner, a blacksmith, a painter, or a boulder.—It is the fau't of the mechanic, if he takes a place not assigned him by the government and institutions of the country He is of the lower order only when he is self-degraded by the ignorant coarse manners which are associated with manual labor in countries where society is divided into caste and have, therefore, come to be considered inseparable from it. Rely upon it, it is not so. The old barriers are down. The time has come when being mechanics, we may appear on laboring days, as well as holidays, with the sign of our profession. Talent and worth are the only eternal grounds of distinction. To these the Almighty has affixed hiseverlasting patent of nobility, and these it is which make bright the immortal name to which our children may aspire as well as others. It will be our own fault, Anthon, if in our land, society as well as government is not organized upon a new foundation. But we must secure, by our own efforts, the elevation that are now accessible to all.

The Love of a True Woman.

Oh! the priceless value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious. Titles and honors confer upon the h[illegible] no such secure happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointments and in[illegible]e with corroding care gather round, and the gaunt form of poverty menaces with skeleton fingers, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but strengthens its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress, it follows the prisoner to his cell and sweetens the homely morsal that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he [illegible] to his [illegible] with love's [illegible], though the w[illegible] [illegible] touch. The couch made by the hand of [illegible] soft to the weary limbs of the sick [illegible] portion administered by the hands [illegible] loses half its bitterness. [illegible] adjusted by her, brings [illegible] brain, and [illegible] spirit. It would almost [illegible] compassionating [illegible] planted this [illegible] forgetfulness, [illegible] [illegible] crystal waters [illegible] thankfulness towards [illegible]

Different Color of the Jews.

Although the Jew becomes the subject of every form of government from the autocracy of Russia to the democracy of America—he retains his [illegible] New Zealand is the most [illegible] for in the backwoods of the New World, and the [illegible] of the British Sovereign, he is instantly known. That, that changes all things else, seems to stay his rough hand when he approaches the [illegible] lineaments when sculptured in marble and bronze—for the arch and me[illegible] Titus still exist—to those [illegible] ering Jew and [illegible] conveyed of [illegible] This permanence of [illegible] is traceable to a supernatural [illegible] prevents the usual modification of features in order to accomplish [illegible] important object. Into this it is not our province now to enter, yet we cannot help remarking that the Jew is a witness not of one truth, but of many truths. Marvellously does he illustrate the consistency of the original unity of man with the most extensive diversity

His features have been cast in an eternal mould, but his color is dependent on outward causes. Natural law is forbidden to operate on the one, but left to take its course with respect to the other. A fixed physiognomy declares the unity of the people, while their diversity of complexion as distinctly manifest the influence of climate. Every shade of color clothes with its livery the body of a Jew, from the jet black of the Hindoo to the ruddy white of the Saxon. The original inhabitants of Palestine were doubtless dusky skinned and dark haired, but the cooler sky and more temperate air of Poland and Germany, have substituted a fair complexion and light hair. On the other hand, the scorching sun of India has curled and crisped his hair and blackened his skin, so that his features alone distinguish him from the native Hindoo. On the Malabar coast of Hindostan are two colonies of Jews—an old and young colony, separated by color. The elder colony are black, and the younger (dwelling in a town called Mantacheri) comparatively fair, so as to have obtained the name of white Jews. This difference is satisfactorily accounted for by the former having been subjected to the influence of the climate for a much longer time than the latter.—*British Quarterly Review*

☞ A rich man wears a torn coat, a threadbare vest, or a worn hat; it is proper in him if it best suits his fancy; but a man with moderate means must dress well, or he is despised by his fellows. The former may dress poorly, because he can dress better; the latter must dress well, because he cannot afford it. The man who has more money than he wants can borrow as much as he pleases; the man who has no money and wants it often experiences difficulty in borrowing a dollar. Poverty travels barefooted over a rugged path; industry is harnassed to a carriage and wealth rides in it.

☞ A soul at the point of departure from the body is aptly likened to a little boat afloat in mid-ocean. Below is nought but the vast expanse of water, above the heavens, to which the lonely boatman casts his anxious look. At such a time he feels the most important question to be this: whether the sky of purest azure offers a prospect clear, bright and peaceful; or if it is beset with lowering clouds, in which the vivid lightning's flash portends the approaching storm.

☞ Mrs. Partington, reading an account of a railroad accident, was surprised to learn that the locomotive had been driven off the track by one of the switches. "I should have thought," she said, "that the great iron engine would not have minded such a little thing as a *switch*." "Yes, but remember, Mama," said Ike, gravely, "that the locomotive has a *tender behind*." "Oh, indeed!" replied the old lady, resuming her paper, "Well, you needn't talk about *it*, my son."

☞ *Punch* says that the greatest "organ" in the world is the organ of speech in woman; an organ too, without a stop!"

The Dignity of the Pastor's Office.

The increased uncertainty of the relation between minister and people, is an alleged reason why men refuse to enter upon or remain in the work. In former times, it was a settlement for life, and upon this its desirableness and worldly respectability in no small part depended. But now, in this country, no political appointment is more uncertain of continuance than the contract between the pastor and the people. Four or five years is said to be the average term of its duration.

Neither the fact nor its pernicious consequences can be denied, and nothing could more clearly show the unworthy light in which the ministerial office is regarded. It is perhaps a natural consequence, as the first working of the voluntary system, and perhaps it is only one of the evidences of that restlessness of mind and love of change which characterizes us as a people. I am inclined to think, however, that it proceeds still more from the undue importance which has come to be attached to the pulpit, and the comparative neglect into which pastoral duties have fallen. To write a good sermon, and read it with tolerable propriety, is regarded as the one essential qualification, to which every thing else is quite subordinate. The pernicious custom of frequent exchange of pulpits makes the hearers critical, and each parish is dissatisfied unless it claims for itself the "best speaker" in the neighborhood. In proportion as ministers consent to this perversion of things, and, for the sake of becoming intellectually, better preachers, become practically neglectful pastors, the evil must increase. The great and peculiar excellence of our profession, and a large part of its usefulness, depend upon the pastoral care. Without this, the preaching itself degenerates into lecturing, and the relation between minister and people becomes more and more superficial and secular. Without performance of the duties of a pastor, although a man may be eloquent, and philosophical, and profound, he can not be a practical and efficient preacher of the gospel. The affection which his people feel for him will be slight, and a few unpopular sermons, if he happens to be an independent man, or the prospect of finding a more attractive speaker, if he happens to be a dull one, will at any time lead to a dissolution of the tie. But what must the condition of our churches gradually become, under the operation of such a system of pastoral neglect and change? The people will gradually look for no pastoral influence, and their minister will have no time or opportunity for using it. The two or three years which would be needed to place him in a position of friendship and trust, are all that he looks forward to, and he declines the labor through having no hope of a harvest. Thus the evil may go on to increase, until hiring preachers by the year becomes the favorite mode of settlement. Instead of a settled ministry, in the sacred relation of pastor and people, it will be an itinerant lectureship with the church for the lyceum, and Sunday for the day of travelling. There are already many persons who prefer instead of being settled with a pastoral care, to live where it may suit their convenience, and make engagements by the week or month, according to the best offers. The same amount of writing thus goes a great deal further, and the whole duty of a pastor is avoided: I might say the whole usefulness of a pastor too, and the excellency and honor of the office.

It is an increasing evil of which I speak, and one for which both people and ministers are to blame. But the cure must come chiefly from the latter. "Though thou teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?" Let the minister take a higher and nobler view of his profession, as the servant of Christ for the saving of souls, and if it be but for a single month, let him strive to become the pastor no less than the preacher, and I think that the evil great as it is, would gradually be removed. Congregations would become less fickle if they loved their minister as a personal friend and adviser, and some dullness in the pulpit would be endured before families would consent to be bereaved. But the faithful pastor is very seldom a dull preacher to those who habitually hear him; for although he may not be eloquent or great, there will be a directness and simplicity and fervor in his words, derived from the realities of the life he leads, by which his hearers will be interested, as by words spoken personally to them, and for their personal improvement. Few men can always satisfy by their preaching, and each one can have but a limited range of ideas. Considered simply as the expression of his own thoughts, he will soon *preach himself out*, and unless the foundations of his influence are laid in the affection and gratitude of those to whom he ministers, his house is built upon the sand. It is no wonder that, in almost every such case, ministers and people are mutually tired of each other, at the end of five or six years. I do not say that the whole cure of the evil rests with him; but certainly the pastoral relation can never become permanent, except through diligent attention to the pastoral care.

One almost fatal consequence of the state of things to which I have referred, is its tendency to make a hireling ministry. A tariff of prices is fixed for the day's work, and the Sunday's preaching is paid for, on the Sunday perhaps, and in the church, upon the ordinary principles of trade. This may not be wrong in itself, for circumstances may justify it, and the laborer is worthy of his hire; but its tendency as a usual arrangement, and especially when it comes, as it does in some cases, to take the place of all other arrangements, must be to degrade the profession in the eyes of those who give and those who receive. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and they whose whole time is given to the gospel, must live thereby; but the less close the contract is made between the duty performed and the money earned, the more pleasantly and the better will the work be done. In fact, preaching is almost the only part of a minister's duty which can be directly paid for, and the most important duties of his office are such as can not be bought or sold. You or I may be paid for preaching on the next Sunday; but for friendly counsel and faithful rebuke, for sympathy and kindness, for consolation to the bereaved and comfort to the dying, would the insult of payment be offered, and their pecuniary value fixed? In proportion, therefore, as the work of the minister is narrowed down to preaching, it becomes a mercenary work, and the calling of an apostle may rapidly degenerate into a trade.—*W. G. Eliot.*

True Freedom.

Circumstances cannot enslave those whom character has fully liberated. Nature's diploma and certificate of honorable graduation from her univeristy, popes, kings, peoples, may refuse to acknowledge, but they cannot take it away. What she has said none can unsay, and the attempt but brings into relief the letters of adamant in which her decision was written. Thus it is under deprivation of political right that the essential freedom, the absolute play and harmony of an emancipated spirit, has shone forth with purest glory and power. Orion wears his shining belt by day also, but night alone reveals it.

Thus Romanism seized upon John Knox, and bound him to the galley-oar. One day a monk pressed the image of the Virgin into his palm. From his hand away it spun into the sea. "Let her go down," said the indomitable man. The same Romanism said to the bravest and ablest king of France, "Make thyself in the eyes of all men an apostate and a hypocrite," and with trembling he obeyed. Raleigh in the tower, Bunyan in Bedford jail, Cervantes in a Spanish galley, were free as no convention could constitute them, and, to tesify of it, went forth three works, the History of the world, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the story of Don Quixote. Such trophies never followed a Roman conqueror in his triumph. A soul mighty enough transfigures its chains, wears its manacles as a bride her marrage ring, and compels the long succession of after ages to consecrate the tokens of its seeming ignominies with their homage, with their deepest love, and saddest, sweetest tears. There is a crucifixion; and the cross itself ascends into heaven to shine as chief as the constellations for ever.

Thus, certain greatest spirits having entered into the realm of his higher freedom, found therein all immunities, as the light of all the planets is in the sun. "He affirms"—so the crowned caitiff of Sicily complained of Plato—"that a just man must be happy in the state of Slavery, as well as in that of freedom." Nor let us, with Dionysius, fancy the satement inexcusable, though our tongue falter in repeating it. The great soul knew what he was saying, and his words were weighed in a balance such as few minds or times could ever supply. Indeed, he had the opportunity to put them to a practical test; but we do not learn that his deeds disgraced his speech. We behold him bound and borne over the barking seas; but can as soon pity the eternal azure in time of storm, or stars that shine in the cold heaven upon wintry nights. So Epictetus was a slave, and took a broken limb from the blows of his "master;" his name is now coupled with that of the good emperor, Marcus Antonius; these were the two last great royal souls of stoicism, and they sail down the stream of time together, monarch ships, majestic still upon that tide whose relentless lips have closed over so many a huge and haughty craft.—*Chris. Examiner.*

The Colored Wesleyan Churches.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. Messrs. Singleton, T. Jones, Joseph J. Clinton, and Rev. David Stevens, were formally introduced to his Honor the Mayor, at his office, City Hall, Washington, when one of them addressed him as follows:—

Respected Sir: We are present, as the pastors and representatives of the colored Wesleyan churches and connection in the city of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of presenting to your Honor, for the relief of the afflicted and suffering inhabitants of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va, a small sum collected for that purpose, on the morning of the 10th inst., at a camp meeting of the above denomination, held on the camp ground of Mr. Scaggs, under the direction and control of their pastor [Rev. David Stevens, and the officiary of Union Wesley station.

Notice having been given on the day previous, a charity sermon was delivered by Rev. J. J. Clinton, pastor of John Wesley station, from Galations, 6th chapter and 10th verse; after which, the congregation voluntarily contributed the sum of thirty-four dollars, or more, which we now present you on their behalf. They furthermore desire us to assure you, Sir, and the sufferers to whose relief we have contributed, and for whom they cherish those kindly feelings which humanity and religion inspire, that their continual prayers shall be directed to Almighty God, that this pestilential storm may subside—that the balmy wings of health may overshadow the entire nation—and that pure religion, undisturbed peace, and increasing prosperity, may prevail throughout our common country.

The Mayor of Washington replied, that this was the third contribution received from the colored population. They [the Committee] knew as well as he did, that five out of six of the present population of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth are colored, and therefore whatever contributions have been and are to be made will be appropriated, for the greater part, to their assistance. He was proud to say, that our colored population will stand up and perform their duty to the extent of their ability. This contribution, just presented, of thirty-four dollars, was equal to a thousand from any other quarter, all the circumstances being considered; in other words, a fair proportion of the generous gifts for the relief of suffering humanity. He considered their contribution liberal, and should take great pleasure in mentioning it in connection with others.

The Committee retired, apparently pleased with their courteous reception. We happened to be present, and were much gratified with the proceedings.—*W. Star.*

HAYTI.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Port-au-Prince, under date of 17th ult., informs us that the Emperor Soulonque has founded in that city an institution called the 'Maison Centrale,' for the purpose of instructing youth in mechanical occupations, and that it is proving successful. It is under the direction of Baron Nathaniel Montgomery, an intelligent colored man from Baltimore, whose father emigrated to Hayti from the United States during the latter part of the last century. He is described as possessing extensive chemical and mechanical acquirements. The institution contains a foundry, smith shop, and a saw mill. This seems like beginning the work of civilization afresh, but it has been rendered necessary in Hayti by the absolute ignorance of the people respecting all the improved arts of mechanics, manufactures and even agriculture. Repeated efforts have been made in Hayti, both by the government and by individuals, to remedy this, but failure has been the result. Companies have been formed at various times, and thousands of dollars expended in purchasing and importing machinery from France, England, and the United States, to establish steam saw and sugar mills, but each attempt has been in turn abandoned on account of the absence of scientific and practical knowledge requisite to sustain such undertakings.

One saw mill company formed in 1845 was under the auspices of President Boyers. A tanning company went into operation about the same time, but both fell through. In 1849 the Emperor and Minister of Justice had a company formed to conduct a sugar plantation, but it also accomplished nothing. Under the presidency of Riche, a scientific agriculturist was hired in England by the government, and supplied with men and implements to conduct a model farm, and two master stone masons and an architect were also imported from England to introduce improvements in the construction of edifices. Riche also purchased in England an iron steamer, and in the United States a wooden one, and during the last twelve years ten other vessels have been bought, but the vessels have gone to pieces for want of practical knowledge to manage them, and the scientific agriculturist, architect and masons failed in their objects. The latest effort of Soulouque, in the establishment of the industrial college, may prove more successful. About eighteen steam sugar mills are in operation in various parts of Hayti, and five more are being erected in the vicinity of L'Arcahaye and Port-au-Prince.

Annexation to Canada.

Five years ago, Earl Grey issued an official despatch to Lord Elgin, ordering him to arrest for treason all who were officious in leading public sentiment for the annexation of Canada to the United States. It had the effect to silence the "Liberalists" for the time, but the slumber of five years has again been awakened. Annexation is revived and freely conversed about as a general topic; it is intimated, that soon a Convention of the people will be called to agitate the subject more practically.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Do tell! We are sleepy for sartin, brother Jonathan, but we don't wish to be disturbed; please to let us snoose a leetle spell longer, it is refreshin' to the nervous system. We haint nothin' to disturb us in this "kedentry" 'cept yir Know Nothing yells and shrummages, when you do actively give the furriners jess. The shouts, too, of yir fugitive slaves, as they fling up their heels and caps, and yell for liberty and Queen Vic as soon as they touch free sile, also makes us more watchful and wakeful than you'd think. You couldn't do nothin' with this Canada if you was annexed; you know we aint no account. To be sure we tuk the first prize at Paris, and our wheat goes 68 lbs. to the bushel, but that aint nothin' of course. Then our Canada thistles is a tall vegetable, and you'd find 'em awful stingers, even more so than yir keen edged Frank Pierce. Besides the thistles, and the 40,000 fugitives, and the Indians, and the furrin folks, there's a awful slew of Native Canadians, and their motto is, "Canada for Canadians!" and they mean to die in that faith, so you can hush up cousin *Dem*; you don't know beans.

Yankee Doodle.

From the Liberator.

The Dissolution of the Union Essential to the Abolition of Slavery.

I do not despair of the triumph of the truth. The slaves in our country are to be set free—that is as certain as that man is man, and God is God. Slavery is doomed, let this country do what it may. But will it go down peaceably? Will the nation relax its grasp willingly? Will it hear the warning voice, and obey the Divine command? Or will it go on, and add iniquity to iniquity, and multiply slaves for the auction block, and extend the slave system, until its doom is irrevocably sealed? That is the question. I know that our success in the anti-slavery cause has been extraordinary, within the last quarter of a century; I know that, having nothing but the simple truth to begin with, with all that is wealthy, and mighty, and powerful, in Church and State combined against us, our march has been right onward. And yet there is such a thing as a nation sinning away its day of grace, so that it is not possible for it to recover itself. There has never yet been made a direct and true issue by the North against slavery. Every thing has been and is in the spirit of compromise. In one-half of the country, we

have lost our right of speech; the liberty of conscience is cloven down; editors are driven into exile, and their presses destroyed; the Gospel is fettered, and its mouth-piece gagged; and all compacts and agreements are perfidiously overturned. All this is the legitimate fruit of the tree; and unless we lay the axe at the root of the tree, and cut it down, and give it to the consuming fire, we shall do nothing—we are lost. I thank God for any kind of opposition to slavery, and am glad that any issue is raised; and I will respect every honest effort in behalf of freedom. But, until we cease to strike hands religiously, politically and governmentally with the South, and declare the Union to be at an end, I believe we can do nothing even against the encroachments of the Slave Power upon our rights. When will the people of the North see that it is not possible for liberty and slavery to commingle, or for a true Union to be formed between freemen and slaveholders? Between those who oppress and the oppressed, no concord is possible. This Union—it is a lie, an imposture, and our first business is, to seek its utter overthrow. In this Union, there are three millions and a half of slaves, clanking their chains in hopeless bondage. Let the Union be accursed! Look at the awful compromises of the Constitution, by which that instrument is saturated with the blood of the slave! But even if every word of it were unexceptionable, the fact would be none the less palpable, that it is not a question of parchment, but of moral possibilities. 'How can two walk together, except they are agreed?' We are against slavery. The slaveholders say to us, 'If we catch you south of Mason and Dixon's line, we will lynch you.' They declare that no man shall be put into office, who does not go for everlasting and universal slavery. How great the insanity of the North! Like Samson, it has foolishly revealed the secret of its strength, ay, and the source of its weakness; and the Philistines of the South have taken it captive, put out its eyes, and made it grind in the prison-house for them; and if, at last it shall rise in its returning strength, it will be to fee for the pillars of this heaven-accursed Union, and bring it to the ground. Samson told Delilah that if she should cut off his locks, he would be weak as other men. Then, said the Philistines, we know where the secret of his strength lies; and the deed was done.

O, the folly and infatuation of the people of the North! For sixty-eight years, we have been telling the slaveholders that we consider the preservation of the American Union paramount to all other considerations! 'Do what you will for the extension of slavery, or the subversion of our own rights, there is one thing we mean to do, and that is, always to stand by the Union! For that, we will give up everything—conscience, self-respect, manhood, liberty, all! 'We ask nothing more,' say the slaveholders; 'that is a *carte blanc* in our hands to wield against you with omnipotent effect; it is all we want to know. We will have the Fugitive Slave bill. We know you will wince, and remonstrate, and threaten; but we have only to crack the whip of disunion over your heads, to bring you down on your knees at once. We will repeal the Missouri Compromise. We expect you to rave and resist; but you will yield the point, like whipping spaniels, when we threaten to dissolve the Union. You have agreed that, to save the Union, you will be submissive to the end.' And so, all over the North, there is not a political party that does not say, 'We are for the Union.' The new 'fusion' or 'republican' party reiterates the cry of the South, 'The Union, it must and shall be preserved.' What is this but the betrayal of liberty into the hands of the Philistines? Talk about restoring the Missouri Compromise! As well talk of causing the sun and moon to stand still! Talk of repealing the Fugitive Slave bill! 'When the sky falls, we will catch larks.' talk about stopping the progress of slavery, and of saving Nebraska and Kansas!—Why, the fate of Nebraska and Kansas was sealed the first hour Stephen Arnold Douglas consented to play his perfidious part. I hold that any man who talks of a Union with slaveholders, such as they prescribe, has no right to call himself a friend of the slave. In becoming an Abolitionist, I pledged myself to stand by the side of the slave, and make his case my own; and I will not support a Constitution from which he is excluded. I will go in for no Union in which he is doomed to clank his fetters. I will give allegiance to no Government which does not protect his rights with my own. Therefore, I stand outside of this Government, and, by the help of God, I mean to effect its overthrow. That seems to me to be the only consistent course to be taken. 'No Union with Slaveholders!' Why? Because they will have no Union with us, unless we will join in their villany. I do not know what anti-slavery men mean by saying they are opposed to slavery, and yet for preserving the Union. The colored man who glorifies the Union which makes him an outlaw, is beside himself. Our first duty is to pronounce the American Union accursed of God—to arraign every man who supports it, and tell him, as Jesus told the rich young man in the Gospel, that whatever else he may have done, one thing he yet lacketh: *he must give up his support of the Union.* Why continue the experiment any longer? It is all madness and delusion; let this slaveholding Union go; and when it goes, slavery will go down with it. Whatever stands in the way of freedom, I am for its overthrow. The slaveholders are powerless without us. It is the North, after all, which has done this evil work. Our business is with ourselves. The people of the North hold in their hands the key whereby the dungeon's door may be opened, and the slaves set free. We have little to do with the slaveholders. I do not address myself to them; they are incapable of hearing or understanding our arguments; they are insane men. My appeal is not to them, but to the people of the North, who are the props and the pillars of the slave system. Let our rallying cry be, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically!' Let us up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free Northern Republic of our own, by the side of which no slaveholding despotism can exist, and when that hour shall come, God will have made it possible for us to be one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Slaves Emancipated.

Twenty-three negroes emancipated from slavery by the last will of the late Miss Ann W. Talliafero, of King William county, Va., passed through Wheeling, on Monday week, on their way to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that each one, by the will of Miss. T. is entitled to a legacy of $150, to be applied in defraying the expenses of their removal and location in the State of Ohio.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

The Way to do Colored Canadians Good.

We have long thought of, and been deeply oppressed with what, seems to us, to be the *cause* of failure, to do the colored people, of Canada, good, by the efforts of their friends.

It is very clear to us, that God's plan to benefit a certain people, or our race, as a whole, is the *very best one* that can possibly be adopted, to secure that end. We attribute the failure of our friends, to do us as a people, the good, they intended to do us, to *their* oversight to adopt *God's* mode to accomplish the work. It seems to us, that their FIRST efforts should have been to *convert the people to Christ*, instead of the mere *intellectual* education of them. Had they succeeded in that, and it is certain that they might have done so, then, the people themselves would have become *fellow-helpers* to the work, which, to us, is indispensably necessary to success to any great degree. Such conversion would have fixed ersably upon them a sense of their own *obligation.* It would induce them to act from *principle.* Their acts would have been consistent, progressive, and beneficial. We do not mean to say that so much has not been true to some extent, but only, that, it would have been more so, in view of the end that *ought* to be attained. To accomplish such an end, too, teachers should have been selected from the *religious denominations,* TO WHICH THE PEOPLE BELONGED, among which they were to labour. It is a fact, that the colored people, of Canada, are almost entirely of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion, and nearly all the teachers sent among them have been either Presbyterians or Congregationalists. No one need wonder at their failure, since *black* people have *conscientious* conviction of their duty, as well as *white* ones! We thank our Presbyterian and Congregational friends for what they *intended to do,* for us. They meant well! But we must admonish our Baptist and Methodist friends, that they are sadly in fault, since they neglected their duty, and done but little or nothing for us, when they have been *earnestly entreated* to do something; nor are our "*Free Mission Baptist*" friends, even to be excused, in this case.

The SECOND great truth that our people need to be taught is the *nature, value, and dignity of humanity.* We must know its *nature,* to properly appreciate it! We must know its *value* to be induced to take suitable care of it! We must know its *dignity* to lead us, to develop, adorn, and sanctify it! Ignorance of such a subject has wrought nearly the ruin of more people than the colored people. To it may be attributed nearly all the demoralizing influences, to which, human nature is subjected. To leave us, in the road to *ruin,* and while in it, we must be careless, restless, and degraded.

The THIRD point of instruction, we need, is on the *duties* growing out of the *relations,* we sustain to God, our families, to the church and state! Let us *know* the relation, we sustain, and we will *respect* the duty arising from it. Whatever may be true of the *Sovereignty* of God, and the *destiny* of man, still, to us, it is clear, all must turn upon OUR DUTY DONE, OR NOT DONE. It is *fatal* to any people, to be ignorant of the relation, *they* sustain to their Creator, Redeemer, and King, and the *ruins,* of duty not done, *must* follow, in the absence of such information. There is but little hope of family success, until its member understand *their* relations to it, and be induced, by the *obligation,* they impose, to discharge their duties in it. The mission of the church, in our world, is too important, for us, not to know our relations to it. Its existence, on earth, will depend upon its members doing their duty. What would our world be without a Christian church in it? and is that *a Christian* church, in which its members perform *not* their duty? Our relations to our country are various, and the duties, from such, are many and onerous. To be patriots, or lovers of our country, we must know it, and our relations to it. To have our country love us, we must do our duty to it. We must at least help to refine its society, develop its resources, and defend its interests!

We are firm believers in the *spirit-world,* and in *things eternal and unseen.*" Hence, the FOURTH point of importance, to us, is, to give us such information as is *revealed* respecting these things, and not the *fancy* of of a prolific imagination when religiously excited, as has been too frequently the case with our religious teachers. The things that belong to immortality, and eternal life, we would know, and be guided to obtain them. We need instruction about heaven, while on earth, and how to use the latter to obtain the former.

Who among the saints below,
That to the church their time has given,
Will to us, the needed show,
The use of earth, and way to heaven?

We hold that *intellectual education* is to be subservient to such an end, or it is worse than no education at all; hence, with us, the FIFTH point of great interest, is, a *physical* education. Mark! the *fifth* point, not the *first* one!! The great error of our friends has consisted in making it FIRST. It is the error of *missionaries generally* TO EDUCATE THE HEATHEN FIRST, in order to their becoming *Christians,* when they should make their Christians first, in order to their being *properly* educated. Such a plan does not meet with God's approbation, and there should not be much regret at its failure! Such a plan will do for heaven, not earth, in its present state, and especially that part of it called *Canada!* We want laborers among us of the right sort, and who will commence their work in the right way. Such persons will do us good. We ask our friends in the name of God, and our wronged humanity, shall we have them?

☞ We intimated last week that the war was ended between the "Black Saxon" and Dawnites; perhaps we were misinformed about the offensive Agent having left the country, &c. It is true he has rented out the Dawn property to his white servant, as it is said,—not allowing Daddy Joe *one acre,* though he is desirous of it, for wheat. The said Agent is still here. We saw him at the door of the Methodist Meeting-house in Dawn, giving it to Brother *Nero,* his former friend, on last *Sabbath.* A gentleman remarked to us, he ought to be taken up and prosecuted for disturbing religious meetings on the Lord's-Day—a good idea, for he should leave that for other than *a Parson.* Should he remain in Canada, as the *Missionary* of A FEW ENGLISH QUAKERS, as he is, we fear the war is not ended yet.

☞ We shall be pleased to publish *respectable* articles from "*The Dodgers,*" or any one of them, as a review of our notice of their meeting, held in Chatham, not long since; but the *abusive, ungentlemanly* article of H. C. Jackson, we cannot *condescend* to publish. We are not in the habit of *disgracing* ourselves, by noticing any effort made against us, by a would-be-somebody, who has nothing else to do in exhibiting his *self-conceit,* but to abuse *women* and *ministers* of the Gospel, and we should not have done so in this case, only the contemptible fellow has got out of *his* place, and slipped into respectable society. He would do better to continue to act the part of a *lick spittle* to his *master,* John.

☞ We are grateful to our numerous white subscribers for their sympathy and support, and we hope *their* example in this matter will be *imitated* by our own people more than has been. The *Freeman,* to make it what it *ought* to be, requires more help. Will not each reader try to get at least *one new subscriber* for us, with MONEY IN ADVANCE. We need money more than subscribers, and especially the *non-paying* ones! Farmers, don't forget, we will take *produce* for pay!

☞ The National Convention of Colored men, which recently met at Philadelphia, Pa., from published accounts of it, was quite a *disorderly body,* and broke up without doing a great deal for either "The Industrial School" or the Nationality of the Colored Americans.

☞ Have our many correspondents forgotten us? We hope Bro. J. I. Gains has not finished his emigration theory. We are old friends and have in times past had each other by the horns. Let us try it again!

☞ We take the following resolution of *approval* of the "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN," from the Minutes of the "*Canadian Anti-Slavery Baptist Association,*" held recently with the Church at Dawn:—

Resolved,—That we will do what we can to sustain the *Provincial Freeman,* and to give it a wide-spread influence.

We hope our Baptist brethren will not forget the above resolution.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Correspondence.

The Dawn Committee.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR,—SIR:—Permit me to say, through your valuable paper, that the Autocrat of Dawn, Mr. Scoble, and a certain well-trained "Boo-ba," came to Chatham, and hunted up the Brown Committee, who published the Call for the Convention, and told them, if they did not take back what they had done, that the consequences would be very serious—since they had violated the *law* of their adopted country, &c., in trying to get what did not belong to them; but if the said Committee would retract to them, personally, they would be satisfied. And further, that some of the said Committee did so far forget themselves, in the presence of those rulers of Dawn, as to *retract,* with their hats under their arms, and heads hung down—saying, "I am most heartily sorry for the position I took, and if I can get out of it, I will never meddle with Dawn again, sirs, unless it be in *your* favor." Further, Mr Editor, there are some also who regard it as an honor to converse with those gentlemen and to tap them on the shoulder, and say, "Don't mind those who make such ado, about Dawn, you can back them out from their purpose." Allow me to add, that I believe there are colored men in and about Chatham as well qualified to conduct the Dawn School, as either Henson or Scoble There are some, who charge Rev. J. H. Young of slipping from the harness; but if some of the said Committee had stood firm to the plow, as he did, it would have been better for them, though they do say, beware! for J. C. Brown is after you.

JAMES A. WALDON,
One of the Committee.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1855.

The Russians have been defeated at Kars with the loss of 4,000 men, including several officers of rank.

No news from Odessa.

The Bank of England had advanced its rate to six per cent on sixty days, seven per cent on and longer dates.

The Steamer *Baltic,* from Liverpool, Oct. 20, arrived this A. M.

The Allies had organized a concentrated advance from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch, and Kindari, in order to surround and cut off the Russian forces.

Kinburn, an important position at the mouth of the Deniper, was captured by the Allies.

Laman and Prangoria, in the Strait of Kertch, are captured.

The advanced position of the allies are now within five leagues of Bakpscheserai.

The Russians were retiring.

Gen. Liprandi intended to defend the line of Belbec, where a battle was anticipated.

The North of Sebastopol had been surrounded by the Russians with new fortifications and placed in a state to support a siege.

The Russians on the 28th made an attack on Kars, and where repulsed with an immense slaughter.

Four thousand men, including several officers of rank were killed.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

LONDON.—Baring & Co., report that Colonial and Foreign produce markets have been steady during the week with limited business.

Breadstuffs dearer.

Second Despatch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—p.m.

The *Baltic* arrived this a.m., in a dense fog, unannounced.

Breadstuffs firmer. Flour 6d better. Wheat advanced 4d a 6d. Corn 2s 6d higher. Cotton declined 1-16; 54,000 bales.

Provisions unchanged.

Gortschakoff has been superseded by Radsewick.

Gartschakoff was to be Court-Martialed.

Nothing new from the Crimea.

Parliament was prorogued to December the 11th.

The Liverpool dates are to the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th ult.

At the ensuing conferance Denmark will propose that the Sound Dues be capitulated, for the purpose of redemption.

The greatest alarm has been created in commercial circles in regard to the increased Bank rate in England, inasmuch as these rates are higher than those which preceded the panic of the year 1847.

An immediate suspension of the restriction clause of Peel's Bank Bill, and an issue of some kind of paper money.

Messrs. Denniston & Co.'s Circular, dated Liverpool, 19th, says:

For breadstuffs there has been an active market during the week, and that prices had further advanced 6d on wheat, and 2s per bbl. on flour; 2s 6d on mixed Indian corn; western canal superfine flour, new, 42s a 43: Ohio 44s a 45s; white United States wheat 12s 6d a 13s; western mixed do 11s 6d a 12s; yellow and mixed corn 42s 6d a 43s 6d; white do 46s a 46s 6d.

The Russian General Korff, has been suspended by Prince Paskiewitch for alleged neglect in allowing himself to be surprised by the French cavalry.

The Baltic's Mails.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

Seizure of Taman and Phangore.

CAVALRY ACTION NEAR UPATORIA

The Victory at Kars.

Commercial Crisis in England.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE TURKS.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Foreign office from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Therapia, October 12, stating that the Russians attacked Kars on the 29th of September, and were repulsed, after a conflict of seven hours, with a loss of 2500 killed, and twice that number wounded. Upwards of 4000 muskets were left on the field. The loss of the Turks about 700 killed and wounded.

The following despatch has been received by his excellency the Ottoman minister at London:—

"Constantinople, October 13.—An official report received from the general commanding at Kars, under date of the 29th ult. announces the following:—The Russians had attacked Kars the same day. The combat lasted eight hours; and during the struggle, which could not have been of a more deadly character, the enemy, after repeated efforts made with its full strength succeeded in entering some of the batteries, but was repulsed with very heavy losses. After having made considerable efforts, the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave soldiers, and to retire in a state of complete confusion. In addition to the dead and wounded removed during the action, 4000 were left in the trenches and the environs of the fortress; 100 prisoners were made, and one cannon captured. Our losses amounted to 700 or 800 men, amongst whom we have to deplore the death of several superior officers. The Russians are preparing to retreat, and to abandon the siege."

HAMBURG, October 15.—A private despatch has been received here, purporting to be authentic, which states that, in consequence of the defeat of the 29th of September; the Russians are preparing to reatreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed.

Bombardment of Kinburn.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Telegraphic despatches received by the government announce that on Monday, the 15th inst., the allies landed at Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes; but their number was not considerable. In the evening, six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully replied to their fire, and damaged one steamer. From the Crimea there is no news of importance. The allies continue to occupy the heights facing the valley of Baidar.

We have received another Russian account of a new opperation of the allied fleet. On the 15th the English landed a small force at Kinburn, not far from the Salt Lakes. In the evening six steamers began to bombard Kinburn; the fortress replied, and one vessel was injured. On the 16th a cannonade took place between the fortress of Kinburn and the gunboats of the allies. So much is to be gathered from the purport of the despatch from St. Petersburg. It is evident that these attacks, whatever may be their object, have not been brought to a close. In a few hours we may hear of some more important operations. Our readers need not be informed that the presence of the fleet in this quarter points to some attempt against two fortified towns in which the strength of the enemy chiefly lies. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of a peninsula which forms the southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Oczakoff, the capture of which by Catharine gave rise to a singular episode in our Parliamentary history. The projection of these promontories and the shallowness of the water leave only a narrow channel, of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is nowhere more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulf of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms. About 60 miles east of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the north of a wilderness of marshy islands. The Bug flows into the gulf of the Dnieper, and about 35 miles up the Bug is Nicholaieff, the building yard of the Black Sea fleet, Kinburn and Oczakoff therefore form the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns. It has been generally said that Odessa is the storehouse which supplies the Russian armies in the Crimea. We believe this notion to be only partially correct; indeed, a little examination will show that the town does not lie between the chief corn-growing districts and the Crimea; and that supplies would be taken out of their way by being carried to Odessa. There is every reason to believe that Nicholaieff, and still more, Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian armies, or at least through them one line of the convoys passes which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we learn that this important quarter has been threatened by the Allied fleet, and we hope that the Admirals have the means of striking a heavy blow within the present year. It is now evident that the appearance before Odessa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff. The Allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 3,500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighbourhood of Kinburn; but the results of the expedition, will, no doubt depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels. The telegraphic despatch from Odessa a few days since stated that eighty vessels were in sight of the harbour; it may therefore be concluded that nearly the whole force of gunboats and steamers is employed on the expedition. Both France and England have lately sent a large number of these craft into the Black Sea, and the last recorded exploits is given on our impression of this day. On the 24th of September Admiral Bruat despatched Commander Bouet with 10 gunboats, a despatch-boat, and a steamer against Tamen and Fanagoria, which stands near each other on the eastern shore of the Straits of Kertch. This small force sufficed to destroy the towns, in spite of 800 Cossacks. Every building which could shelter the Russian troops on the Kuban during the winter was demolished, a quantity of cannon was taken, and a great advantage gained, without, as it appears, the loss of a single man. The position of Yenikale is by this operation rendered more secure during the period at which the straits may be frozen. These gunboats have probably by this time been added to the force off the mouth of the Dnieper. The Emperor of the French sent out during the summer a considerable number of the Rhone steamboats, and their small draught of water will allow them to ascend the stream in spite of natural and artificial obstacles. It may be hoped, therefore, that the allies will be able not only to reduce Kinburn, but to carry out operations against the cities which it protects. The frosts of the ensuing winter may set in sufficiently early to retard the work for a time, but the country will be glad to learn that at least a commencement has been made. We trust soon to announce the destruction of both Kinburn and Orzikoff.

Destruction of Two Russian Towns.

The *Moniteur* contains a report from Admiral Bruat, of October 2nd, showing that an expedition against Taman and Fanagoria, in the Kertch Straits, had completely succeeded. On the 24th of September Commandant Bouet left Kertch for Taman, with ten gunboats, an aviso, and a steamer. On arriving off Fangoria he threw some shells into the redoubt, and proceeded to disembark about a mile from the fort. During this interval the Russians abandoned the place, and the Allies took possession of it in the presence of a force of cavalry from 600 to 800 strong, which retired immediately. A few shells were thrown among them. On the following day our troops were employed in destroying all the houses in Fanagoria that could have been converted into shelter for troops. At Cape St. Paul, 66 cannons and 4 mortars were found in the fort. At Taman there were eleven 24-pounders left in the sand. By the 2nd October, the destruction of Taman and Fanagoria was complete. The expedition was about to return to Kertch.

Gen. Simpson encloses the following account of the same operations, in a despatch to Lord Panmure:—

YENIKALE, Sept. 27.

SIR.—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency General Simpson, that three companies of the 71st Regiment, under command of Major Hunter, 71st Regiment embarked at Kertch on Monday last, the 24th inst, on board Her Majesty's ship *Minna,* at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded, in company with her Majesty's gunboats *Lynx, Snake, Arrow* and *Harpy,* together with about nine (9) French Gunboats, conveying six companies of French infantry, to the opposite coast, and arrived about 11 o'clock a.m., opposite Taman, the line of gunboats extend ing a short distance to the eastward of Fanagoria.

The landing commenced shortly afterwards to the eastward of Fanagoria, covered by the fire from the gunboats. There was no resistance offered, and the place had been evidently but lately evacuated. A few mounted Cossacks and infantry were the only people we had seen up to the time of landing, and who were driven from Fanagoria and Taman by the well directed fire from the gunboats.

When the disembarkation was completed, (which was effected without accident) the force moved upon Fanagoria, and took quiet possession of the fort and buildings, and established itself there. A few stores were found still in the place, but (with the exception of a hydraulic press and some medicines) of no particular value, consisting principally of hospital bedding and some clothing and accoutrements. There were, however, upwards of 62 pieces of artillery (9 and 12 pounders, apparently) and four mortars, all rendered unserviceable.

As the force entered Fanagoria a strong party of Cossacks appeared on the hill side, about one and a half or two miles from the town, increased from time to time until their force appeared to amount to about 600. The gunboats *Lynx, Arrow* and *Snake* immediately opened a fire upon them, as did also some of the French boats. The practice from these boats was most admirable, and the Cossacks immediately withdrew beyond the crest of the hills, leaving only a few videttes on the neighboring ridge.

Early on the following morning, the men were employed in collecting wood for fuel and hutting, the night having passed quietly, with one exception, the enemy having taken advantage of the darkness to approach our lines, and opened fire upon our sentries; our troops were instantly on the alert, and the Cossacks retired. One man—an English sailor serving at a field piece in the works, was slightly wounded in the heel.

The quantity of wood for fuel and hutting is something considerable, but the exact amount can scarcely be arrived at yet, but I hope to have the whole embarked by Saturday.

I have, &c.,
C. READY, Lieutenant-Col. Commanding 71st Light Infantry.

Lieut-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., &c., Quartermaster General.

The Cavalry Affair near Eupatoria.

The French Minister of War has received the following report from Marshal Pelissier.—

"M. le Marechal,—In my despatch of the 29th of September I stated to your Excellency that I had sent General d'Allonville to Eupatoria with three regiments of his division of cavalry (the 4th Hussars, the 6th and 7th Dragoons, and a battery of Horse Artillery;) I then expressed the hope that the able activity of this General, seconded with zeal by the Muchir, Ahmet Pacha, would succeed in dispersing the troops the Russians have retained in the vicinity of Eupatoria, and chief lines of the communication between Simpheropol and Perekop.

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September at Koughil, (five leagues north-east of Eupatoria,) in which the Russian cavalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. This action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of operations of which Eupatoria will now be the pivot.

"According to a previous arrangement between Gen. d'Allonville and Ahmet Pacha three columns quitted Eupatoria on the 29th, at three in the morning, to march against the enemy.

"The first, directed to the south-east, took up its position at the extremity of the isthmus, towards Saki. It had only a few squadrons of the enemy before it, which it easily drove back with the aid of the two guns which supported the column by their fire.

"The second, commanded by Ahmet Pacha in person, passing by Oraz Atchin, and Teiech, advanced upon Djolchak, destroying in its march all the stores of the enemy.

"The third column, at the head of which was General d'Allonville, was composed of twelve squadrons of his division, of Armand's Battery (of Horse Artillery,) 200 irregular cavalry, and six Egyptian Battalions. It crossed one of the arms of Lake Sasik, and marched by Chiean upon Djollchak, the general rendezvous, where the two last columns joined each other about ten in the morning.

"These columns had driven before them the Russian squadrons, which had successively fallen back upon thir Reserves. During the halt ordered to Refresh the horses, General D'Allonville observed the movements of the enemy, who, with eighteen squadrons, several troops of Cassacks, and artillery, endeavoured to turn his right by advancing between him and the lake.

"General d'Allonville, supported in the rear by two regiments of Turkish cavalry, the six Egyptian battalions, immediately directed his force upon the point of the lake, so as to surround the enemy himself. The promptitude of this movement enabled the 4th Regiment of Hussars, the first line of which was led by General Walsin Esterhazy, to make a close attack on the enemy, while General Champeron, with the 6th and 7th Dragoons, in the second and third line, advanced on the Russian Lancers, and compelled them to a precipitate retreat, during which our troops harassed them for a distance of more than two leagues.

"The enemy being unable to keep their ground on any point, and flying in every direction, General d'Allonville halted the squadrons, and, before retiring, collected all that the Russians had abandoned on the field of battle.

"As the results of the action, we have taken six guns (three cannon and three mortars,) 12 caissons, and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, Lieutenant Procopvitch of the 18th Lancers, and 250 horses.

"The enemy left on the field about 50 killed; among them was recognised Colonel Andreawski, of the 18th Lancers, of the division of General Korf, who commanded in this engagement, and who has the reputation in the Russian army of being a cavalry officer of great merit. Our loss, in comparison, is very small; we have 6 killed and 29 wounded; M. Pujade, aide-de-camp of General Walsin, and M. de Sibert de Cornillon, ordnance officer of the same General, are among the latter.

"This brilliant action does honor to the regiments engaged in it, as well as to Generals Walsin and de Champeron to d'Allonville, who speaks in high terms of the support he received from Acmet Pacha, and the Turkish corps under his command.

"Received, Monsieur, &c.,
"PELISSIER,
"Marshal, Commander-in-Chief."

Fresh Russian Levy.

Advises from St. Petersburg state that an imperial ukase has ordered the levy of the militia in the government of Orenburg and Samara, at the rate of 23 men per 1000 male souls. The levy is to begin on the 15th November, and is to terminate on the 15th December.

Expedition to the River Bug.

A communication from the Crimea, dated Oct. 6, states that on the evening of that day an expedition, consisting of 3,500 English troops and 2,000 seamen, sailed for the mouth of the river Bug. It was believed that the light cavalry, under General Lord Paget, would embark for Eupatoria.

Pelissier, with 36,000 Allies, is in the valley of Baidar. Four thousand workmen are employed in making roads.

Vast Stores Discovered in Sebastopol.

A letter from Sebastopol of the 2nd inst., received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelnaia

2,222 pieces of cannon,
300,000 bombs and round shot,
30,000 tons of coal,
3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors, and metals, valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

The Fleet Before Odessa.

The Austrian *Correspondent* contains the following intelligence from Odessa under date of the 10th:—

"Eighty ships are in sight of the harbour. Either a descent on the place or a bombardment is expected.

"The Emperor will not visit Odessa at present.

October 11.—A report is in circulation which, under existing circumstances, does not appear improbable; it is rumored that the Russians intend to abandon the north side of Sebastopol and retire to Perekop.

The fleet are still off Odessa.

Latest by Telegraph.

The Emperor Alexander and the Foreign Legion.

Letters from Odessa announce that, in consequence of orders from the Emperor Alexander, a commission of enquiry has been appointed at Kiew, to decide on the fate of such volunteers in the Foreign Legion serving for the Western Powers as may be taken prisoners. These men will not be considered prisoners of war. Hungarians in this catagory will be delivered to Austria.

French Reinforcements.

Advices from Marseilles state that great exertions were making to complete the embarkation of an entire division of 10,000 men, under Gen. Laubet.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Steamer *Arago* arrived here at three o'clock. She left Cowes at midnight, on the 24th ult., and brings 300 passengers.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed.

A steam squadron lies at the mouth of the Dnieper commanding the entrance to Nicolaieff.

The Bourse at Madrid was deserted from the panic caused by cholera.

The Russians blew up the fortifications of Achakoff on the morning of the 18th.

30,000 allied troops landed on the peninsula of Tendra on the same morning as the capture of Kinburn—destination unknown.

Sir William Molesworth died on the 22d.

Another Bread demonstration was made in Hyde Park, on Sunday.

Nothing of importance from the Crimea.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

Breadstuffs quiet, except corn, which is 1s. dearer. Provisions quiet—prices unchanged. Money stringent. Corn market continues unchanged.

Further by the Arago.

Private letters, received in Paris, from officers in the Crimea, state that it is believed Prince Gortschakoff, seeing no possibility of keeping his communications open and regularly receiving supplies, was actually preparing to evacuate the Crimea.

A memorandum of the Danish circular letter to the maratime powers, calling for a Congress to consider the question of the Sound Dues, is published in the *Independence Belge.* Denmark insists that the affair shall be treated, not as an affair of trade or money, but as a political question. The congress is to meet at Copenhagen, on the 5th November.

The basis of the new arrangement to which Denmark is willing to accept, is:—the capitalization of the tolls, and that each of the powers shall contribute to the capitalization in ratio to the dues levied upon its navigation.

On the arrival of the steamer *America* at Liverpool, some excitement was created by the rumored receipt of an official despatch from Washington, demanding from the British Government the recal of Mr. Crampton, in consequence of his connection with the British enlistment in the United States. The rumor was not credited, however.

The *Times* announces that General Simpson has been recalled.

The *Herald* states that Lieut. Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington is to be his successor.

The British Consul at Cologne has been tried at Berlin as an accessory to the enlistment in Prussia of recruits for the British

Service, and has been found guilty. He has been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 50 thalers.

At Sebastopol the division of infantry of Gen. Hautemarre, occupied the plateau of the Belbec, and the French Cavalry had advanced to Baidar.

The Army at Eupatoria is daily receiving reinforcements.

An entire division of French infantry and a strong body of English cavalry landed on the 11th.

It was believed that Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his forces round Simpheropol.

Liverpool Markets.

From Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Oct, 28.

Since Friday a quiet trade in wheat and flour, with considerable animation in Indian Corn. To-day's market was only moderately attended. Wheat and flour was held for Friday's rates.

Indian Corn, which was yesterday in active request, 44s having been paid, and subsequently repaid for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at the same figure; quotations are, wheat, red 11s 6d to 12s; white 12s 3d to 12s 9d. Flour, Ohio, 43s to 44s. Indian Corn, mixed 44s.

Provisions very quiet and unchanged. Cotton market continues to droop. Prices have become very irregular and business limited. Since Saturday the decline is 1 8d; Sales 40,000 bales.

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, Nov. 7, 1855.

The *Asia* arrived at this port last night.

The Russians, on the 18th, blew up their batteries on Oetchokoff point, opposite Kinburn, which commands the enterance to the Dnieper. By this capture the allies are in full command of the mouth of the great line of river communication, in the rear of the Russian force in the Crimea.

News from Sebastopol not important, principally relating to the manœuvres of the two armies.

The substance of news appears to be, that they are moving forward systematically, and the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their positions.

The French and Sardinians have advanced from the Tchernaya and Baider lines, and correspondents say they are within five miles of Baksh Serai.

The Russians have 13 Infantry Divisions opposite to the allied lines.

October 12.—English correspondents say that the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, no diminution in the fire between the Forts and Batteries of Sebastopol.

The English and French were engaged in clearing the ruins of the city.

A Russian despatch from Berlin, of the 22nd, says:—

"The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria towards the Toulat. Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicholaeiff."

English letters say gunboats had reconnoitered the rear of Nicholaeiff.

The whole of the Russian militia had been ordered to march to reinforce the army of the south.

Two liners, 16 frigates and some gun boats have entered the Dniper.

Gen. Todleben is instructed to fortify Nicholoff.

Osman Pasha taken prisoner at Sinope is exchanged.

Miss Nightengale has returned to Sebastopol.

General Windham has command of a division.

The *Moniteur* has published lists of the stores found in Sebastopol, 1,000,000 shot and cartridges, 500,000 lbs of gunpowder.

The effective land strength in the Crimea of the allies including sick is 210,000.

St. Petersburgh letters of the 15 says that the allied success have caused despondency, yet everything indicates an intention on the part of Russia to continue the war.

Preparations were making for a 14th levy and enrollment of Local Militia.

Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

Asia.

When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, on Sept. 29th, they made an attack on Kars. The Russian loss is reported at 2,000. Two Turkish Redoubts were lost and retaken four times.

The Russians have fortified all the passes leading to Tiflis.

Omar Pasha is at Rosechendale.

Great Britain.

Parliament met pro forma on the 24th, and was prorogued till Dec. 11th.

Lord Palmerston, it is said, wishes the Earl of Shaftsbury to accept the vacancy of Colonial Secretary, but his colleagues oppose him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Appleton, charge d'Affairs at London, has transmitted documents to the State department, announcing the ordering of a large British fleet to our coast.

That movement, together with the augmentation of the French West India fleet, has created a sensation here.

Married,

In this town, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Hawkins, Mr. Matthew Wheeler, of Dawn, to Miss Louisa J. Hamilton, of Chatham.

Nov. 1st, by Elder W. P. Newman, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. John Myers, to Miss Letitia Waterford, both of the Gore of Camden, C. W.

New Advertisements.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m 27

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET, STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Common School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Rev. Josiah Henson, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Real Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD.

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 26 6m

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given but between 4800; one English Hunting Lever, 8?2, number 15 or 55, three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5691; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641, one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J Marsh, number 351; about one doz Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45 tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market. Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Mellon Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Reversible Beaver, White and Drab Moleskin, Scotch, Scotia, Scepian, Canada, Witney, and other *OVER COATINGS*. Down and Petersham, Meltons, Beavers, Satin Grosgrain, and Figured *COATINGS*. Plain and Bordered Jacquet Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskin and Striped Does for *PANTS*. The newest Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tweeds, Woolen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the Distr....

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3 1855. 20 tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18 1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL.

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham Aug 20 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18 t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up he commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accomodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts on the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. Lott.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO —

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham 6th Sept., 1855. 20 tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

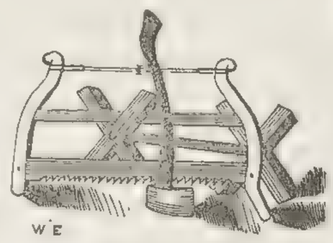
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

18, King Street West

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some bout makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, DARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the BOOK, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume

For conditions see Tickets

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. G. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth, and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets,* where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20 1855. 18-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16 1855. 43.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11 30	1 10	11 30
Thorald	- -	7 40	P M	1 35	A M.
St. Catharines	- -	7 55	12 05	1 45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8 2?	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- -	8 45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby	- -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10 10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A M 8.45	- -	1.25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10 00	- -	- -	1 05	
GALT depart	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11 40	- -	- -	5 40	
Paris	10 55	- -	2.45	4 30	3 00
Princeton	10 45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3 30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50	- -	- -	5.45	
	P M				
Ingersoll	12 10	- -	3 50	6 00	4.15
Dorchester	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4 25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5 25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11 35	- -	7.50	
		P M			
Mosa	- -	12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6.00	8 30	6 30
Thamesville	- -	1 15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6.50	9 35	7 25
WINDSOR arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9 05

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS | Accommo'n | Mixed | Express. | Mixed. | Mixed. | Express |

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and á half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do. Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Aspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two saillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, grain, plants, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trennails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, laid, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 12th May, 1853

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign and chaptered eighty five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs, it is ordered that the following packages be charged with duty, viz:—all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquors of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, Sugar Molasses, Syrups Treacle, Coffee, Rice Tobacco Flour, Provisions and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Cases containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the greography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Present engraved views of cities monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of History, and Universal Gazetteer, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at some length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For schools, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii-2i

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (78)
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31 (96).

ALSO.

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (54). 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th "	19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 23 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th "	7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th "	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each 20 [272]. 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 to 11 inc.	[50 acres each].
2nd "	1 to 11 inc.	do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range,	1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [16], 7 to 11 inc [50 each].
2nd "	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd "	51 to 18 inc [50 acres each].

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INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the leaves of human progress and profession may be turned over, and where the science of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

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Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in what Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life.

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Ordinary Printed Charts,	- -	£0 2 6 each
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Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

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I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscientious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were

As Mr P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself and to cause their influences to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Humorous Anecdotes, General News, Humorous Anecdotes* View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials* &c. &c.

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we shall endeavour to present at least one work—one of an instructive and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, is only 26 cents yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
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20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our newenterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor vet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

W. P. NEWMAN, Editor.
WILLIAM H. DAY, *Cor. Editor.* } I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855. { NUMBER 29.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect, exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public,

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Poetry.

Isabel Lee.

"O! which of my lovers is thinking of me?
For my cheek's like a cherry," said Isabel Lee,
As she pressed her little white hand on her brow,
"Through whose precious heart is my name sounding now?
Is it Harold, the artist, the while he doth paint,
With a smile on his lips, the fair face of the saint
Which he said in the hours of our parting should wear
A brow like mine own and the same golden hair."
And the shadows crept up to the garden gate fast;
"I wonder, I wonder, if out on the lea
Dear Robert, the hunter, is thinking of me."
Yes, Isabel Lee, the sweet pride of the glen,
The hunter was nursing thy memory then,
For as to his lips thy sweet rose-bud was pressed
The slight stem was broken it fell on his breast.
Sweet Isabel Lee, she heard the bird sing,
And the cool water fall with a plunge in the spring
She went with a smile to the old cherry tree,
And said—"It is Alfred a thinking of me.
For when I stood here in the moonlight with him
His dark, poet-eye grew all shadowed and dim,
And his voice was the sweetest I ever have heard,
Each pulse in my bosom its echoes have stirred;
He said that he loved me, and asked me to be
His bride when the autumn mists shone o'er the lea."
Yes, Isabel Lee, the sweet pride of the glen,
The artist was nursing thy memory then;
But he looked on the face he was painting with dread,
For somehow it wore the calm look of the dead.
Sweet Isabel Lee, to the lattice she went,
And her rosy-hued cheek on her folded hands bent.
She mocked the gay thrush on the old cherry tree
With "which of my lovers is thinking of me?"
Is it Robert the hunter, afar on the moor?
This morn, ere the sunrise, he stood by my door:
He sued for a rose that was just to unfold,
And said he would deem it more precious than gold;
I have heard through the woods his old rifle ring out,
And the bay of his hounds in victorious shout:
But once since he left, and the noon is now past,
The poet was nursing thy memory then,
He was saying the dream is too sweet, it will be
Like the rose and the rain-bow, my Isabel Lee,
Thy cheek hath grown pale, pretty Isabel Lee.
But a lover unthought of was thinking of thee,
His step was unheard on the emerald moor,
His form was unseen as it stood by the door,
His kiss was not felt as it lay on thy cheek,
His troth plight unspoken as earth lovers speak.
The flowers for thy bridal are bright on the tree,
The fair snowy robe will be ready for thee;
But Harold nor Robert, beside thee shall stand,
Nor Alfred, loved Alfred, receive thy fair hand.
Oh! Isabel Lee, the sweet pride of the glen,
The bridegroom was nursing thy memory then.

THE CONTRAST.

Poor, indeed, the Slave that quivers
'Neath the lash, by task man sprung,
While exposed to cold, he shivers
O'er the toil so vilely rung.
Still laboring on, mid pain and sorrow
Prays he for release to morrow.

While the corn in scant proportion
Dealt by grudging hand, is laid
In the mortar—wild contortions
Shows how hard the bread is made.
Chains and terror check the sigh,
But the tear-drop dim the eye.

On he toils through days of sorrow
Naught to compensate his grief,
Still he prays that e're to-morrow,
God would send a kind relief.
Death would be an end to pain,
Dying—he might live again.

Thus his case has one bright feature,
When compared with *him* who holds
Chains that bind his fellow creature—
Valued at a price in gold.
Hopeless he, beyond a hope,
Strives with God's right arm to cope.

Poor slaveholder, what a terror
Steals athwart his anxious frame,
When he finds he's lost forever,
Plunged in darkness, guilt and shame.
Mid startling groans and bitter cries
He dies; and yet he never dies.

While with demask curtains shrouded,
Death the conquest has begun,
Friends around his bed have crowded,
But the dreadful work is done.
Groans he, not like Christian groans,
Deeper, darker, wilder tones.

Hastes he to the judgment bar,
There to hear his sentence given,
On the left in distance far
Out of reach of hope or heaven.
Hears the dreadful sentence roll
O'er his guilty trembling soul.

I was hungry, void of ease,
But my wants he would not see
As ye did it not to these
So ye did it not to me.
Down to darkness fiercely driven,
Farewell to slaves, farewell to heaven.

Another death-bed scene appears,
On couch of straw the menial slave,
And as the turbid stream he nears
He lisps, the Saviour died to save.
Farewell to toil and pain he cries,
I hail a mansion in the skies.

And as the court of heaven he nears,
The Saviour King breaks forth again,
Come in, thou heavenly guest, he hears
You've suffered long now rise to reign.
Farewell my master, now farewell,
I rise to heaven with God to dwell.

J. WILLIAMS.

WABASH, July, 1855.

Cure for Felons.

Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by the different persons, with the most satisfactory results in relieving the pain and securing a speedy cure of their felons. This, we are confident, will be very useful information to many persons. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.

Agricultural, &c.

A New Fact in Grafting.

The better process generally for working cherries and plums, is to bud or inoculate at the proper season; but it often happens that it is desirable to work trees too old, or the season so dry that the bark will not slip, and the budding process cannot be performed, in which case grafting becomes important. The grafting of the cherry is quite an uncertain operation, and never succeeds well except when performed early in the spring, and the scions, which are difficult to keep, are in good order, the bark is so liable to discolor, and the wood to shrivel, which is absolutely fatal to its vitality. The same trouble applies to the plum in a less degree. Individuals, not nursery-men, are apt to neglect cutting their scions in proper time, and are only sensible of the oversight when they observe the objects they wish to alter at the opening of spring, when it is too late. The new process to which I allude, is a means whereby a scion of any kind may be cut from a tree after the buds are fully expanded, but not opened, and grafted the same minute, and which almost invariably succeeds, if properly executed. In this process I prefer the terminal point of a limb for the scion, or any part may be used by cutting the wood close to the upper bud, and dipping it twice, with two or three minutes' interval, into a vial containing a small quantity of *collodion*, or *artificial cuticle*, which can be procured of any apothecary. It instantly forms an air-tight coating, both flexible and elastic, and protects it from drying and losing its vitality. There is no time of the year, when the new buds are sufficiently formed and the stock in a growing state, but what grafting by this process may be performed, in which case have but one bud on the scion, and dip the whole wood, except the wedge, in the *collodion*, to protect it from the drying sun and heat of summer. It sometimes happens that one has a single choice exotic, difficult to procure, that it is important not to fail in grafting, and this method almost infallibly insures success.—*New England Farmer.*

How to Raise and Feed Fowls.

In the first place, I would recommend to all who intend breeding Fowls, whether for pleasure, convenience or profit, to procure some pure breed, of whatever variety they may fancy, and then breed them pure, and improve upon them, year after year, by selecting their finest, best-modeled pullets for breeding purposes, and by changing the cock yearly, so as to avoid breeding "in andin." By pursuing this course, fowls may be increased in size and beauty to an extent perfectly astonishing. By the opposite course, the largest varieties may be reduced to the size of the smallest bantam. Follow the same rule in breeding to the feathers. Take a pair of black bantams, with only one white feather, and select from the offspring, for breeding purposes, those which have the most white feathers, and the stock will, in a few years, be changed from black to white.

In order to breed fowls successfully, it is of the first importance that they have a suitable building, for so long as the old plan of keeping them in damp underground hovels, or in close unventilated buildings with perhaps one whole side of glass, by which means they are heated as hot as an oven through the day, just so long shall we hear of their having all manner of distempers, and that breeding poultry is unprofitable.

I here give you a plan of a building sufficiently large to accommodate from 72 to 100 fowls, which building may be varied according to circumstances. It should in all cases be entirely above ground, facing the south, if convenient leaving an aperture through which the fowls may pass in and out at their pleasure. Insert no more glass than is necessary for the admission of light.

Dimensions as follows, viz: 15 feet long, 10 feet wide; ports in front 10 feet, in back side 7 feet long; roof perfectly tight, floor also tight and smooth. The sides should be common straight-edged boards, battened over the cracks, if necessary. Roost poles of 3 by 4 joist, running the whole length of the back side of the building, with a poop in the centre of each.

For convenience in cleaning the building, I would recommend that the poles be placed on a level, three feet from the floor, and eighteen inches apart, with an inclined plane in the centre for the fowls to walk to the poles upon. Saturate the poles occasionally with whale oil and whitewash the whole interior at least twice a year; keep the floor covered with wood or coal ashes, and when the building is cleaned, (which should be often,) sprinkle a little air-slacked lime over the floor, by which means vermin of every kind will usually be kept out. Ventilate well, as fowls need air as well as man.

In order to make them grow rapidly, feed them regularly three times a day when young, never placing before them more than they will eat; change their food often, as whatever they like is good for them—wheat, oats, barley, corn. Indian meal scalded or cooked and seasoned with a little salt, is good for chickens; also, sour or curdled milk. Raw potatoes and onions chopped fine are almost indispensable. Chandlers' scraps are also good.

To make hens lay in the winter, feed them three times a day on Indian meal dough, mixed slightly with Cayenne pepper; scraps of meat three times a week; raw onions chopped once a week, the balance of the time give them corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, or any thing of the kind. Always have oyster-shells pounded fine within their reach—also, gravel and pure water.

Choosing a Horse.

There is much pleasure and profit in the service of a good horse; but very little of either in a bad one. There are many mean horses that make a good appearance when taken from the hands of a jockey. In purchasing a horse then, trust not to the seller's word; let your own judgement, or that of a friend be chiefly relied on. See that he has good fore feet and joints, and then he stands well on his legs. See that his fore teeth shut even; for many horses have the under jaw the shortest; these will grow poor at grass. See hat his hair is short and fine, for this denotes a good horse. Observe his eyes that they are clear and free from blemish; that he is not moon-eyed or white-eyed; for such are apt to start at night. A laage hazel colored eye is the best.

Look at his knees; see that the hair or skin are not broke, for this denotes a stumbler.—Take care his wind is good; for a trial of this let him be fed on good hay for twenty-four hours, take hi to water and let him drink his fill, place him with his head the lowest; if then he will breathe free the e is no danger. See that his countenance is bright and cheerful; this is an excellent mirror to discover his goodness in. If his nostrils are broad, it is a sign that he is well-winded; narrow nostrils are the contrary.

See that his spirits are good, but that he is gentle and easily governed; not inclined to start. In travelling mind he lifts his feet neither too high nor too low; that he does not overreach nor interfere, and that he carries his hind legs the widest. See that he is well ribbed back, and not high boned. The size may be determined by the purchaser. Age from five to ten is the best. There are many tricks practised by jockeys to make horses appear young; all I would say is, that horses' teeth, when young, are wide, white and even; the insides of their mouths are fleshy, and their lips hard and firm. On the contrary, the mouth of an old horse is lean above and below; the lips are soft and ersily turned up; their teeth grow longer, narrower and of a yellow color,—*Cole's American Veterinarian.*

Miscellaneous.

Commandments to California Wives.

We have been shown a series of ten commandments, drawn up for California wives, which occupy one page of a letter sheet, sent from El Dorado. Some of them would answer for this region quite as well as California, and we therefore copy:

Thou shalt not "put on airs" of self-importance, nor indulge in day dreams of extravagance, nor allow thy vanity and love of dress to turn thy head, and unfit thee for the sober duties of life, or make thee merely an expensive toy and walking advertisement of the latest fashions.

Thou shalt not consider it fashionable, cleanly, or economical, to sweep the street with $100 dresses—when at home thou considered thyself fortunate to get calico—nor to promenade muddy sidewalks in long satin robes and bedraggled underclothes; nor to wear jewels or flowers on thy head while thy feet go "flipety click" in buskin shoes run down at the heel, and discover to strangers the holes in thy stockings.

Thou shalt not starve thyself and family 29 days out of 30 to feast thy circle and give a party: nor by the purchase of expensive gew-gaws and finery keep thyself and husband poor; nor run up bills for frills and farbeloes, while the dry goods merchants and thy husband are at their wit's end how to pay their way, nor spend hard earnings foolishly, nor loose a half day shopping, to invest four bits. Neither shalt thou devour all thy savings at cotillion parties and balls: nor waste thy substance by improvidence and neglect.

Thou shalt not substitute sour looks for thy pickles; nor a fiery temper for stovewood: nor cross words for kindlings: nor trifling talk for light bread: nor tart language for desert: nor excuses for anything. Neither shalt thou serve up cold looks or cold meals for breakfast; nor scoldings and hard potatoes for dinner: nor what remains of the other two meals for supper— no, not even washing days. Neither, shalt thou allow hard feelings or unwashed dishes to accumulate: nor withhold either secrets of shirt buttons from the bosom of thy husband, and never omit little kindnesses of any kind.

Thou shalt not neglect to make thy person and thy home attractive—that when thy husband cometh from his daily toil, or business care, thy cheering looks of loving welcome may greet his footsteps at the cottage door, and charm him into forgetfulness of all but thee. And should he be unfortunate—as many are—thou shalt not increase his sorrows—as many do— by weeping and repining: but with all thy noblest sympathy and womanly love, seek to lift the heavy burthen from his manly heart: and thus renewed, again to dare the rugged and slippery steep that leads to fortune and success—believing "there's no such word as fail," while thou art near to cheer him on and share with him the victory.—*Kentucky News.*

Mustaches.

The newspapers have discovered that men of money—rich men—never wear mustaches. This settles the question. Mustaches are doomed. They must become unfashionable. People, if they are not rich themselves, it is said, always like to do as "rich men" are wont to do. Let every mustache be shaved forthwith.

☞ If one should cause a continual shower of water to fall upon a flowering tree for the purpose of washing off the parasites which infest and injure the blossoms, would not the result of such a measure in all likelihood be that blossoms as well as parasites, the needful as well as the injurious would be destroyed? So it is with education if too many rules are laid down, and too many restrictions placed about the daily walks of life.

☞ A German woman, residing in Allegheny, gave birth to four children on Friday last.

☞ 'Nat what are you leaning over the empty cask for?—I'm mourning over departed spirits.'

A Warning to Young Wives.

A case of suicide, love and jealously has recently occurred at New Orleans, which has fed the somewhat jaded appetites of excitement mongers. The victim is a young Irishman named Mee, who had acted some months past as steward of the steamship Orizaba. About six months ago he married a young and beautiful woman, whom he loved to distraction, and whom he believed loved him in return with equal ardor—so indeed it is supposed she did. There was nothing to show that it was otherwise; but young Mee was fond of society, and among his companions was one who, like himself, possessed a young and handsome wife; and this young lady, Mrs. Mee, thought, or fancied, paid too much attention to her husband; still there is nothing to show that Mee entertained for her any other feeling than that of friendship and admiration. On Sunday evening last, however, he returned home to his residence in Camp street, and soon perceived from the lowering countenance of his young wife and other symptoms that a domestic tempest was lowering. Whether he had or had not been guilty of too ardent admiration of his friend's wife, he could not endure the suspicions of his own wife. Fearful the gathering storm would burst, and believing that the demon of jealousy once aroused, his future peace of mind was shipwrecked, he left the house without saying any thing to the jealous woman, and straightway walked to a drug store in Charles street, where he had been in the habit of purchasing drugs for the use of the steamer. Here he bought a pint of laudanum, and immediately on receiving it, snatched a tumbler from the stand, emptied the laudanum therein, and drank every drop. The druggist saw him in the act, and exclaimed,—"You have swollowed that laudanum!" "What if I have?" exclaimed the desperate man; "it's my own business." He then hastened to a coffee house near by and swallowed a tumbler full of brandy, and of course soon became insensible. The druggist had followed him, and he was taken back to the store, and powerful antidotes administered, but the dose of poison had been too powerful, no result ensued, and he shortly afterward died. He was taken home, and the scene that ensued when his wife heard the fearful tidings baffles description.

She frantically kissed her dead husband's lips, and accused herself as his murderer, and for some time fears were entertained for her sanity. A coroner's jury was called, an investigation took place, a suitable verdict rendered, and the body of the suicide was consigned to earth, and thus ended one of the most tragic dramas of real life ever known or heard of.

General Washington on Slavery.

George Washington, the father of his country, in a letter to La Fayette, written in 1798, the year before his death, says of the institution of slavery as follows:—

"I agree with you cordially in your views in regard to Negro Salvery. I have long considered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasable scheme to rid the States of such a burden. The congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance which prohibits the existence of unvoluntary servitude in our North-western Territory. I consider it a wise measure; and though it was introduced by a gentleman from New England, it met the approval of nearly all the members from the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of slavery into our new country, and I trust that we shall ultimately have a comfederacy of free States. I would, at any time, gladly relinquish the right of property in my own slaves, if a judicious system of emancipation could be devised."

James Madison, in the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, objected to the word "Slave" being used in the clause which was inserted for rendition of fugitives. His objections were agreed to by the convention and the milder term of "persons owning service or labor," applicable alike to white apprentices and black slaves, was put in our Constitution. Mr. Madison said on that occasion:—

"I object to the word 'Slave' appearing in a Constitution which, I trust, is to be the charter of freedom to unborn millions; nor would I willingly perpetuate the memory of that fact that slavery ever existed in our country. It is a great evil and under the providence of God I look forward to some scheme of emancipation which shall free us from it. Do not therefore let us appear as if we regarded it perpetual, by using in our free constitution an odious word opposed to every sentiment of liberty."

Henry Ward Beecher on Creeds.

The *Christian Inquirer* says: "We know not where to find a better protest against the abuse referred to, than the following, which we copy from an exchange paper:"

There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed power is beginning to prohibit the Bible as really as Rome did, though in a subtler way. During the whole course of seven years' study, the Protestant candidate for the ministry sees before him an unauthorized statement, spiked down and stereotyped, of what he must find in the Bible, or be martyred. And does any one acquainted with human nature need to be told that he studies under a tremendous pressure of motive? Is that freedom of opinion—the liberty wherewith Christ maketh free? Rome would have given that. Every one of her clergy might have studied the Bible to find the Pontifical creed, on the pain of death. Was that liberty? Hence, I say, that liberty of opinion in our theological seminaries is a mere form, to say nothing of the thumb screw of criticism, by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety. The whole boasted liberty of the student consists in a choice of chains—a choice of handcuffs—whether he will wear the Presbyterian handcuffs, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or other evangelical handcuffs. Hence it has now come to pass that the ministry themselves dare not study the Bible. Large portions thereof are seldom touched. It lies useless lumber; or, if they do study and search, they do not show their people what they find there. There is something criminal in saying any thing new. It is shocking to utter words that have not the mould of age upon them.

From the Independent.

An Incident and its Lessons.

A few evenings since at dusk, as a father of a family just returned home from work was standing at his well-side, a young, bright looking mulatto approached and asked him a question concerning the way. His suspicions were at once excited that he was speaking with a fugitive from slavery, and after having, by kindness and assurance of friendly designs, won his confidence, he drew from him the admission that his suspicions were just.

A little knot were soon gathered round the fleeing stranger, and the particulars of his story were gathered from him. He was three-quarters white, and was the *nephew* of the man to whom, invenerable phrase, he had "owed service."

His situation had been one of great ease. He had never known by personal experience what slavery is. His uncle had been kind to him, and given him an education so that he could boast some small reading in Latin and Greek, and something more than a smattering of German, and he had been for years his book-keeper, and filled the place of a gentleman rather than a slave. At his death which occurred some weeks since, his master had willed him his freedom, and left him several thousand dollars, the rest of his estate going to his cousin "Charley," as he called his master's son. This son had been dissipated in his habits—*as some* sons of slave-holders are—and had become largely indebted to a lawyer in the vicinity. It was desired by both of them to devise some means to prevent the large legacy bequeathed the nephew from being paid him. The cousin did not manifest any ill-will to his quarter-colored relative, but the lawyer in whose power he was, urged him to make the man over to him, and he would see his claim disposed of. Having overheard this conversation, and being advised by others that he was in danger, he had judged it most prudent to escape, and accordingly left before his uncle's burial had taken place. How he escaped it is not deemed best to *publish*.

The young fugitive was questioned minutely for two or three hours by the interested group around him. He evinced a remarkable knowledge of Northern politics, which he had acquired by reading the newspapers to his master. No one in the company felt himself a match for him in this branch of knowledge. He also exhibited great shrewdness and caution in his mode of procedure, giving his confidence very slowly, and watching against any surprise. His religious sentiments were infidel. Of these he hoped to rid himself after becoming familiar with a Christianity which does not apologise for slavery. He was familiar with Uncle Tom's Cabin, and pronounced it a true delineation of slavery.

Having heard the fugitive's tale, and taken up a collection to aid him, the company provided a buggy, and aided and comforted him some miles on his way, directing him to a good station house on the *railroad* he was now temporarily patronizing.

This incident has its lessons.

"It illustrates the powerful tendency now prevailing at the South to legislate and interpret law against freedom. This man had his freedom willed him, but yet was in imminent danger of being sold into slavery, and that within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia.

2. It shows that the inexorable law of slavery relents not before accomplishments, intelligence, and near family ties. The neighbors and acquaintances of this fugitive feared that his own cousin, little, if any, above him in cultivation and intelligence, and influenced merely by selfish considerations would give him up to a base minion of the law, to be sold as a chattel personal.

3. It shows that the fugitive slave law is against all the instincts of nature. Slaveholders in a slave state urged this man to make his escape and doubtless rejoiced in it. How disappointed would even they have felt, had his first lurking place been discovered, and he been brought back! They need not wonder it is hard to execute it in our latitude.—*Congregationalist.*

A Valuable Invention by a Colored Man.

The Philadelphia *Sun* says Aaron Roberts, a colored man in that city, has invented a most valuable aid to the Fire Department. It is constructed on the principle of a telescope, occupying a very small space when closed, but capable of being extended to a height of some sixty feet, by means of concealed cogs. Above this is a branch pipe, made flexible, and worked in any direction by chains reaching to the ground. The machine can be run into a narrow alley, or any confined space, and, by attaching a hose to a fire-plug, the water will be forced to the top, and thence directed at the pleasure of the operator. Complete safety is thus afforded the firemen, and instant application may be made to any part of a burning building.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate.

Who is Responsible for the Existence of Slavery in America?

The existence in any country of such a system of iniquity as American slavery, sustained by law and sanctified by religion, should be a sufficient ground for repudiating the government and religion of that country, by all who revere God or regard man.

Slavery does not merely rob man of money; it robs God of man. Slavery does not merely kidnap man's child: it kidnaps from God his child. Slavery invades God's great family, kidnaps large numbers of its members, and at once annihilates all their relations to God, all their claims to be regarded as of his family, and yokes them with the beasts of the field, physically, intellectually, socially, morally, and religiously.

The steam-engine is fed with wood, the horse with hay, the slave with hominy, and all for the same object—to create the power of action. How to obtain the most work at the least expense is ever a serious problem with all who employ these various machines. In some parts of the United States, coal is best and cheapest for the steam-engine, in others, wood. One class of farmers prefer a small, hardy breed of horses, because they are kept at less expense, though capable of less work. Others think the loss of dearer feeding is more than made up by the larger amount of work, and so they prefer the superior breed of horses.

On the same principle are the feeding and treatment of slaves calculated. A few years ago, the question of whether slaves were more profitable, when well fed and cared for, or the reverse, was gravely discussed, both in public and private. Some contended that hard driving and low feeding were profitable, even though involving the early loss of 'the stock,' and the necessity of purchasing or raising 'new gangs.' Others held that more careful management, so as to prolong life, was better, even though it incurred the risk of sometimes having old slaves to support, when past labor. This question is still debated.

In some places, cotton-seed has been mixed with corn to feed the slaves. In Georgia it was found by experiment, that one-fourth cotton-seed did not seriously affect the condition of 'the stock.' Then one-half cotton-seed was tried; still the slaves could labor. But a trial of three-fourths cotton-seed proved fatal. It is thus that steam engines, horses, and slaves are held and treated as *machinery*. Should any one discover a way to propel the steam-engine by electricity, at a fourth or a tenth part the expense of wood or coal, he will take his place in history by the side of Watt and Fulton. But how much more worthy of eminence would he be thought by slaveholders, could he invent some mode of keeping their animated machinery in good and permanent working condition, by galvanism, without the aid of corn or cotton-seed! Such discoveries as these would bring the golden age to steam-boat and rail-road companies. No more fuel would be bought; neither would slaveholders spend any more money in feeding slaves. Intellectually and socially, as well as physically, the slave and the horse are placed on the same level. In America, we 'break the colts,' and 'handy the steers.' The meaning is, we teach them to work. This is absolutely needful. The animals are useless till this is done. It is exactly so with the slaves. Whatever is necessary for the owners' interest is taught them, and nothing more. Oxen cannot learn to read, slaves need not. So no pains are taken to teach either.

Socially, the rule is the same. The lamb is sold from the sheep, the calf from the cow, and the slave babe from the mother, at the pleasure or caprice of the owner. In neither case is sire or dam, father or mother, consulted. Cattle cannot make a marriage contract—slaves must not. And so they are alike herded and housed together.

In morals and religion, no higher rule or law is observed. The will of the owner is the supreme law. The horse is scourged, and so is the slave; and for the same reason, to enforce obedience. True, the slave is told of a future retribution; but heaven and hell are set before him merely as the consequences of obedience or disobedience to his master. I have in my possession many sermons, as well as some catechisms for slaves, by most eminent southern divines; and I only make this fearful statement, after having read these productions carefully. Nobody doubts that these motives would also be urged upon the intractable horse or ox, were he, like the slave, capable of being influenced by them. If the poor brutes could be moved like the slave by such a threat, then would the dread of future fire and brimstone be superadded to the lash and goadstick.

Thus it is clear, that neither physically, intellectually, socially, morally, nor religiously, is the slave esteemed above the beasts that perish. So terribly does slavery hurl its victims from their high estate among the morning stars, from their native home, not in Africa, but among the sons of God.

What outrage, what sacrilege can compare with this? Immortal man, doomed to live and die the life and death of a dog! Reverse the order, and it would not be so impious. Lift the dog to a level with man, Carry him through every form of human experience, and of the ordinances of the church. When he dies, sing over him a solemn requiem, and toll the funeral knell. Say that you hope he is now before the throne, crowned with immortal honors, decked with eternal glory. Do all this, and, shocking as it seems, it would be innocence itself, compared with the outrages inflicted on the best-used slave.

All these mockeries have not harmed the dog. It may be most daring, insulting impiety and blasphemy towards God, to attempt to lift a brute to the level of immortal man—even to thrust him upwards to the heavenly abode itself, to companionship with angels and sanctified spirits. But how much more awful is the act when man is torn from his high estate; his fellowship with the Father, his kindred with all divine existences, and hurled down to a level with the brutes!—man made in the image of God, and touched with his immortal fire; destined to an unending existence, and capable of development and expansion, until the meanest slave who toils to-day shall exceed all that Gabriel has yet attained; and will even then but have entered upon the ever-growing greatness and glory which are still before him! The puny attempt to exalt a brute beast to an immortal level cannot compare with the iniquity of sacrilegiously plunging God's own image and brightness down among the meanest of his works.

And yet this is to-day the condition of nearly four millions of men, women, and children in the United States. Other myriads have fulfilled their dreary doom, and have disappeared from the earth: and who can tell how many millions more may yet be born, and die in the depths of the same degradation?

For all this, some one is responsible; and the account must be fearful, to whomsoever the crime is attributed. No other mortal sin can compare with it. Ages ago, nations were swept away with the besom of distruction, for crimes not half so tremendous.

In my next, I will endeavor to show where stand all the great religious *bodies* of America on this subject, as well as the most eminent divines, individually and personally. This may help us to an answer to our question. It is high time the truth should be known—truth which may be tried in the fire of the strictest enquiry.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

GLASGOW, Sept. 1855.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

The Release of Passmore Williamson.

After spending some three months in prison for no other offence than that of having told the truth, and adhering to it like a man, Passmore Williamson is now released. It will be seen from the proceedings in Court, copied below, that he has simply repeated, in another form, the very statement which led to his imprisonment, and Judge Kane seizes upon this repetition to escape from his odious position.

On Saturday morning, Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, accompanied by his council, Mess s. Meredith, Gilpin, and Hopper, and offered the following petition:

The petition of Passmore Williamson respectfully showeth:

That he desires to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court, touching the matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of *habeas corpus*, to him directed at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

Wherefore he prays that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Hon. Court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON.

Judge Kane, after consideration, replied to the petitioner as follows:—

'Passmore Williamson—The Court have received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, having thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here, in open Court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this Court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Court or of its process: Moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of habeas corpus.'

The required affirmation was then made in the form dictated by the Judge.

Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then submitted an interrogatory in writing, which was not read aloud at that time.

Mr. Gilpin said Mr. Williamson was perfectly willing to answer the interrogatory submitted by the District Attorney, but as he did not know what other interrogatories might follow this, he thought it best that it and its answer should be filed.

Mr. Vandyke said he was willing either to file the interrogatory, or to submit it for an immediate reply.

Mr. Gilpin and Judge Kane both remarked that they had understood the District Attorney to intimate that if the question propounded was answered in the affirmative, he would be satisfied. The Court further said that it was for the petitioner to make his election, whether or not the interrogatories and the replies should be filed.

After consultation with his counsel, the petitioner preferred that the questions and answers should be filed.

The Court directed that the interrogatories should be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a time.

Mr. Gilpin then read the interrogatory that had been propounded, and the reply of Mr. Williamson.

The defendant and his counsel then retired, and after some time returned.

The interrogatory was as follows:

Interrogatory. Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus at the relation af John H. Wheeler, or any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ and the making of your return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this honourable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative, state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tending to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that the defendant, Passmore Williamson, do make true answers to said interrogatories.

The reply made was as follows. The reader will, however, understand that this reply was amended at the suggestion of the Court, to conform better to the views of the District Attorney. The following is the reply, as amended:

Answer of Defendant. I did not seek to obtain the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned before the Court, because I had not at the time of the service of the writ, the power over, the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of *habeas corpus* on Friday, July 20, between one and two o'clock, a.m., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about nine o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return was prepared.

At ten o'clock, I came into Court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering it truly; the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ, I have not had the custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were, except from common rumor of the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion arose between the District Attorney and the counsel of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Vandyke contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The Judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and at the suggestion of the Court, it was amended in the following manner:

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not so seek, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons, agreeably to the command of the Court.

This answer was then accepted by the Court and ordered filed.

Mr. Vandyke then submitted another interrogatory, the substance of which was, whether or not Mr. Williamson had been guilty of mental reservations in his reply to the first interrogatory?

The Court overruled this interrogatory as superfluous and improper.

Mr. Vandyke withdrew this interrogatory, and offered another, which was also overruled by the Court, on the ground that it led to such replies as had already been objected to by the District Attorney.

Mr. Vandyke also withdrew this question.

Judge Kane then remarked that the District Attorney had been invited to aid the Court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was not suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the Court.

Mr. Vandyke said he was aware of the position he occupied.

Judge Kane then said, 'The contempt is now regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now before me on the return to the writ.'

Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then addressed the Court, stating that Mr. Wheeler, the owner of the slaves, had taken no part in the proceedings in relation to Passmore Williamson and the writ of *habeas corpus*, and leaving it to the Government to obtain atonement for the offence against the sovereign majesty of the laws.

The *Bulletin*, from which we abridge the above, remarks as follows, in regard to the appearance of Mr. Williamson:

'Mr. W. lookes exceedingly well, and but little paler and thinner than in July, when he made his famous return to the writ, out of which so much trouble and discussion have arisen. He appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceedings this morning, and evinced no emotion whatever.'

Action against Judge Kane.

An action has been instituted against Judge Kane by Passmore Williamson, for false imprisonment. The writ was served upon the judge in Delaware county, where he will of course be tried.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law Acknowledged.

Of the action of Massachusetts in abrogation of the Fugitive Slave law we have no complaint to make. It was from the first a miserable illusion; and worse, in fact, for it *was an infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution* which provides that fugitives from labour, "upon demand, shall be delivered up," but gives no power to Congress to act in this affair. The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States or to the people." The clause above confers no power, but is the naked declaration of a right, and the power, not being conferred, results to the States as one of the incidents of sovereignty too dear to be trusted to the General Government. Our Southern members strove for the passage of the law, and strove honestly; but it shows the evils of our unfortunate condition, that, in the urgency of our contest with an aggressive adversary, we lose the landmarks of principle—to obtain an illusive triumph, *we pressed the Government to assume a power not conferred by the instrument of its creation.* and to establish a precedent by which, in all after time, it will be authorized to assume whatever right may have no constitutional organ of enforcement; and wearied with so many efforts to confine the Government to the limits of its legitimate powers, we are pleased to have assistance from another quarter, and if the question shall be determined in her favour, we will sincerely rejoice in such a vindication of the Constitution.

Patent Democracy.

According to a fair estimate, there are not more than fifty slaveholders in Kansas. And all the power of the administration party has been exerted to promote the interests of fifty men—not one of whom is as good or as worthy as the poor slave he whips! This is modern Democracy! This is caring for the interests of the people! This is 'popular sovereignty'! In order to advance the interests of fifty mean and hard-hearted wretches, a solemn national compact was violated, law was trampled upon, the feelings of the people were outraged, our country was disgraced, an honest man was removed from office for doing duty, and irresponsible slave—a fool and a coward—was appointed to a station requiring both sagacity and courage, an assemblage of cut-throats permitted to pass laws for civilized people, and troops have been sent into Kansas to enforce their laws! And still the Democratic party claims to be the ally of freedom, and a hireling press cants about 'popular sovreignty' in Kansas! And still men who assisted to bring these evils upon us ask freemen to vote for them!—*Cleveland Leader.*

From the Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta.

Rumored Negro Insurrection.

BATON ROUGE, Oct, 17, 1855.

Last night, our usually quiet city was thrown into a state of great excitement by current rumors of an intended rising of the negroes in this place, and of the plantations in this vicinity.

Anonymous letters were received by the editors of the *Advocate*, and by the Mayor, purporting to give information of a well-organized plan by the negroes to assemble during the night, take possession of the United States Arsenal and the Branch Bank, and being thus provided with money and material, to commence a campaign against the white population. The report spread like wild-fire, and our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and the streets and the suburbs were patrolled all night.

Nothing transpired, however, to confirm the rumor. This morning, a negro barber named Joe Craig was arrested, and was ordered by the Mayor to leave the place immediately. He was President of a negro association here, and circumstances caused him to be looked upon with strong suspicion. It is said that he was driven from Montgomery, Alabama, for tampering with slaves.

Yours, G.

Massasoit Guards.

Robert Morris, the commander of this company of colored young men of Boston, in communication to the *Telegraph*, gives the following extract from the letter of the Governor, in which that functionary, under instructions from the Attorney-General refused to furnish the company with a stand of State arms:

"As a lawyer, the reasons assigned by the Attorney-General for declining to accede to your request must, I think be convincing, though it certainly seems as if the farmers of our Federal laws were too unmindful of the bravery with which the colored citizens, side by side with their white brethern, poured out their blood in the battles that initiated, prolonged and concluded, on land and sea, the struggle which secured our independent existence as a nation."

The company now proposes to raise by subscription the means to purchase arms and equipments. Mr. Morris says it is not founded on *caste*; its ranks are open to all citizens of good moral character, who may wish to enroll their names among its members. Despising as we do, the entire military system, and believing it to be a curse to the city, we regret that the colored young men of Boston are ambitious to become soldiers; but we respect the manly firmness with which they assert their inalienable rights in this particular.

Murder of a Negro by Rowdies.—Flight and Escape of the Murderers.

An infamous outrage perpetrated by a gang of rowdy butchers on last Wednesday, came to light yesterday afternoon. It appears that a colored man named Charles Cole was passing up Mott street on the afternoon of the day in question, and when opposite the slaughter-house of one Shannon, between Spring and Prince streets, a man came out with a bullock's heart in his hand, and, pretending to be drunk, struck the negro in the face with it. The latter made some retaliation, and soon three other fellows rushed out of the slaughter-house and set upon him, knocking him down and kicking and beating him in the most shameful manner in the face and left side. At length the unfortunate man escaped from them, and with much difficulty reached his home, No. 177 Mott st. He was placed in bed and a physician was procured, who attended to him until Monday evening, when he died, after having endured excruciating pain from the time he received the brutal beating.

Coroner Hinton hearing of the circumstances, proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body, but found it extremely difficult to procure evidence. He caused the arrest of two men who are employed in the slaughter-house, on suspicion of their having been concerned in the outrage, but no positive testimony against them has been elicited. Dr. Finnel made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found a large tumor filling up one of the cavities of the left lung, beside which most of the internal organs were displaced and forced into the abdomen, and this was the cause of the intense pain suffered by the deceased. The inquisition will be resumed to-day. The deceased was a quiet and industrious man. He was a waiter in the Collamore House, and a native of Burlington, N. J., and thirty-six years of age. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct.* 31.

☞ Six fugitive slaves passed through Pittsford, N. Y., last week.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

Amalgamation.

The imperfection of human nature is seen in nothing more clearly than in the *unnatural* prejudices which exist among the several nations of the earth.

There is nothing about which they are more sensitive than the subject of amalgamation. There is nothing that excites their unmitigated wrath more than the permanent union of their kith and kin with one, whom they regard as an *inferior*. We say *permanent* union, because, an illigitimate one does not effect them in the same way. To illustrate the fact. In Southern society of the American Union, colored females are forced into such an union *publicly*, by white men; and white females of the highest standing form such unions with colored men *secretly*, to escape the family's indignation and the odium of public opinion. In the Northern portion of the same country, there is but little difference, in the case, except in the *morality* of it. We remember, some eight years since, that nearly every member of a rich and distinguished family came well nigh dying, from the anguish produced by the elopement with and marriage of a young lady, a relative, and heiress, to an *Irishman*, who was the family's coachman. This single case indicates the fact generally there. The inhabitants of our country are by no means free from the like imperfection. It pervades the bosom of every class among us. The descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japhet, in Canada, are alike possessed with an *unnatural* prejudice, on account of national distinctions, and are equally horrified at the idea of amalgamation! Doubtless such is common to some extent to all nations, but it is awful indeed, to see it increase with what is called civilization and the spread of christianity. Is it not apparently true, that those, who are the most devoted religionists, give it the greatest power? indeed, it would seem, as though it had become a cardinal feature in their religious creed. We need not say, that such piety must be *spurious*, since it produces what is positively *un*-natural; and piety against *nature*, is NO PIETY!

Amalgamation is proper, and its results most happy. It is a part of the divine arrangement, and hence the different nations should practice it. It is the blending of the beauties of nature. It is the imparting of force and dignity to man and beast. It adds to those, who practice it, those varieties which may be regarded as the spice of life.

Happy will be the world, the day its principles shall be general! It will annihilate unbecoming distinctions. It will bring a word-wide peace, and war will be known no more. It will take the slave from among the *beast*, and put him among *men*—despotism will be done, and the world will be free! The feelings produced by amalgamation, *must* bring about such results. Such has been the tendency whenever and wherever practised. Why do the whites of Southern States of America *love the mulattos* more than the blacks? and the *blacks* more than whites of the Northern States do the colored people generally? Happy will it be for Europe, when her nations learn this lesson, and for the slave, when the tendency of Southern society to amalgamate becomes perfect! The hope of the world is in the amalgamation of nations, for the *Gospel of Christ is in the doctrine of* ONE BLOOD!

☞ The Thames River, in consequence of the recent rains, has rose several feet, causing the wharves to be completely inundated. Large quantities of floating timber is coming down, so much so, as to obstruct the passage of vessels at the Draw Bridge Men are kept employed in removing the timbor from the butments, in order to prevent damage.

☞ A Festival was held on the 15th inst., in the Rev. H. J. Young's Chapel. It was a brilliant affair, and much credit is due the Ladies, for the manner in which it was got up. It was quite largely attended, considering the inclemency of the weather, and everything passed off in a most agreeable manner. The proceeds are to be given for benevolent purposes.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, 'CHEAP CASH STORE!' in this day's issue, of Mr. Francis Martin, where he offers for sale a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods; Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers; Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries, of superior quality, at moderate prices—his terms being strictly cash, and one price! Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call at his store, next door to the Post Office, and examine his Stock, before purchasing elsewhere. His motto is—"Quick sales, and small profits."

We take the following from the *Colonist*. As much as war is to be depricated, still it is to be preferred to *slavery*, and especially such as American slavery. While we should regret a war between England and the United States for many very important reasons,—yet we shall rejoice, *as a people* at such an one—not at the *bad* consequences of it, but its *happy* results. We shall regard it, should it come, *as an answer to prayer*, which God shall be pleased to give to his long and deeply afflicted people in the house of bondage in the American Union.

May the colored people both of Canada and the United States, not only mark these warlike movements, but begin in time to prepare to return to the South of North America, and do *their* duty to the *Master* and Slave!

From the Colonist

War Rumours.

We have been aware for some days past of the existence of a misunderstanding between the British Government and that of the United States, but have preserved a silence on the subject, fearing that the publicity of the facts would augment the difficulty of an amicable adjustment. For this delicacy there is now no longer an occasion; we, therefore, place before our readers from various sources, extracts calculated to afford a view of the merits of the question, and the countrs some idea of the feeling, with which the probability of a rupture between the two governments is regarded by the British public in some of the leading journals of England. The *Morning Post* says that, disagreeable as is the aspect of the question recently raised between the United States and England, France and Spain, with respect to Hayti and Cuba, another cause of misunderstanding has also occurred between the United States and England of infinitely more gravity and importance." The *Post* then refers to the complication arising from the alleged acts committed by Mr. Crampton, Sir E. Head, and Sir Gaspard le Marchant, in violation of the Municipal law of the United States as regards foreign enlistment.

The *Post* says, the English instructions as to enlistments were framed most carefully and scrupulously, to avoid any violation of the law; and the sensitiveness of the American Government on this particular point appears very remarkable, when their repeated and flagrant violations of public law in Texas, Mexico, and Cuba are borne in mind.

As regards Hayti and Cuba, the *Post* is inclined to think that Uncle Jonathan, with all his bluster, is far too wise seriously to embroil himself with the greatest maritime powers in the world merely to bolster up a really unpopular and failing Administration, whose wish is to pander to the most vicious elements in the American character. England and France have the means and the determination to repress the American spirit of lawless aggression, and though the insulting and menacing tone of the Washington Cabinet, may be accounted for by the probable acquisition of the Russian North American Territories a great maratime war is a course of policy from which the *Post* would fain hope the good sense of the reflecting and honest portion of the American people will save their country. What good results could spring from such an unholy contest? The commerce of England and France might be temporarily cut up, but every American ship would be swept from the seas, or the ports of America would be blockaded; the whole seaboard of America from Maine to Florida would be exposed to attack; and all this is to be encountered for the acquisition of a Haytien Sebastopol, from which Cuba can be more conveniently threatened.

The *Post* concludes the leader and its remarks on the enlistment questionable by trusting that the presence of the formidable British fleet which is remaining at Bermuda will tend to cool the arrogance and oversensitiveness of the American Government.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the large naval force assembled at the West India Station, says:—

We point attention to a singular phenomenon in our naval intelligence; we allude to the remarkable number of ships just sent out to our North American and West India Stations—a truly strange and surely ominous conjunction of British ships of war, upon a friendly coast. Let our readers study the following list, and judge whether they are not inclined, with us, to ask:

"What want they in the West.
When they should serve their Sovereign in the East."

The Pembroke, 60 screw ship, for Bermuda
The Cornwallis, 60, screw-ship, for Bermuda.
The Russell, 60, screw-ship, } To reinforce North
The Hawke, 60, screw-ship, } American and West
The Hastings, 60, sbrew-ship, } India Stations.
The Powerful, 81, sailing ship, for Jamaica.
The Rosamond, 6, paddle sloop, for North American Station.

What does this portend? If we were at war with the United States, we should hardly have a stronger fleet out there.

In reference to the augmentation of the squadron on the West Indian and North American stations, the *Hampshire Telegraph* states:—

"It is rumored that this movement is in consequence of the American Government having replied to some communications made to them by the Brititish Government on the subject of Cuba in a tone insulting to this country in the highest possible degree. The American Government bids the English Government to beware what they are about; tells them that England has its hands full already, and that, in defiance of England's interference with them, they will do as they please as to Cuba."

The *Times*, in an article transferred to the columns of the *Colonist*, on Friday last, states that "the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American continent."

We entreat the American public to believe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary with which they are so assidiously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost goodwill, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom which is consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the wish nor the right to intrude our opinion on that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against that spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate. At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbour."

We are compelled from want of space to reserve our own comments upon this momentous crisis;—important and momentous to Canadian interests, beyond perhaps all other sublunary considerations—big with the fate, it may be, of a lengthened future. The following letter from a "Times" correspondent will be read with interest. It is evidently written in a calm, dispassionate spirit, but advises a direct and definite course.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Half measures are unprofitable and dangerous. The British squadron on the North American and West India station is about to be reinforced in consequence of certain language said to be held forth by the United States Government to our own concerning the island of Cuba. A few words on the subject may not therefore be amiss.

Looking down the vista of the future, one perceives two probable events which are likely to effect the peace of Great Britain—the one and more immediate, the seizure of Cuba by the United States; the other, their appropriation of the Musquito and other territories in Central America. The latter appears now of slight moment, but as years roll on and the Western world increases in importance the possession of the strip of land dividing Northern and Southern America and consequently of the ship canal through the isthmus (which will assuredly be made some day,) will be of a value, both in a military and commercial point of view, that is little thought of while we are absorbed by our European affairs.

Philanthropy, love of peace, commercial interests,—every consideration points to an American war as the greatest curse that could befal Great Britain; yet many and deep thinking people have considered it as a not unlikely event. Look how the present war has been brought abont—a war that was not wished for either by England or Russia. Step by step did Nicholas advance in his ambitious scheme, secure in the English indecision, until, to the regret of both nations, a sanguinary war ensued; whereas had Great Britain firmly taken her stand, and said, "Thus far, and no further shall you go," Russia would have stopped short. Let us not play the like game with the United States but let us clearly and straightforwardly proclaim how far we intend to go in preventing the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and stand by our determination.

In deciding the Cuba question, however, it will be well not to overrate its importance, that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may not come to loggerheads for a consideration of secondary moment. The matter stands thus:—The United States people are determined to possess Cuba, if they can right or wrong. What great arm will arise from their having it? In their hands the island would increase three times in commercial value, and would thus indirectly benefit England; certainly far more than it does, in the state of moral degradation in which Spain holds it.

If Spain thinks herself strong enough to hold Cuba by force of arms, if required, let her do so; otherwise the most sensible course for her to pursue would be to sell it to the United States; and this she probably will do if not falsely led to believe that England and France will fight her battles for her.

With regard to our present allies, in France, they are less interested in maintaining friendly relations with the United States than ourselves; we should therefore be cautious that a proper anxiety to uphold our French alliance does not lead us into a policy which would be detrimental in other respects.

Your obedient servant,
NO HALF MEASURES.

The subjoined article, which we cut from the *European Times* of the 27th ult., though according neither with our task nor our sentiments, we give because that Journal is considered specially to cater for the readers of European news on this side of the Atlantic, and also because we think it calculated to assist in the formation of an impartial judgment upon the merits of a movement, in which perhaps the best interests of our peaceful and happy Canada are involved.

The Rupture with America.

The British public were as much startled as the people of the United States will be by the appearance of an article in the leading journal of Thursday, relative to a misunderstanding between this country and the American Union. The article to which we refer will be found in another part of our impression, and although we must admit that the tone of the writing in the journal referred to is for the most part unexceptionable, still, this intemperate diatribe has been very generally condemned, and certainly has met with no response on this side of the water. This, as a test of public opinion in England, is conclusive, and the commercial world were put in possession for the first time, through the medium in question, of the fact that the governments of the two countries were not on terms as friendly as formerly.

The Earl of Ellesmere, in a lecture which he delivered the other evening on the subject of the Russian war to the persons in his own immediate neighbourhood, made a remarkable statement,—remarkable, certainly when taken in connexion with the inflated and bellicose spirit of the article in the "Times," announcing that the British Government had largely reinforced the West India squadron, in order to check the fillibustering expeditions of the worst portions of American society. "If you were to ask me," said his lordship, "which was the *most warlike nation* in the world, I should say the United States of America. They have many thousands of mile of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition. When the invasion of Mexico was projected, which was rather a buccaneering sort of an expedition the government advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 were forthcoming in a fortnight,—This is what I call a warlike nation." Lord Ellesmere has rather under than overstated the case, for we have heard or read that in the city of New York alone 5000 volunteers were enrolled in a single day, and at least twice that number were rejected—the strongest proof of the correctness of the deduction at which he had arrived. To address, then, to this inflammable people such language as the "Times" uses in reference to the misunderstanding between the two countries can have no other object then to precipitate hostilities, and produce the very calamities which the writer professes to deplore. See, for instance, how a desire for peace can be insultingly conveyed:—"We desire above all things," says the first leader in the "Times" of Thursday, "a continuance of peace, but if it be the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States, to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it, without relaxing for an instant our gripe on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North."

This may appear striking, but in our judgment it is very foolish writing, just that kind of braggadocio in which the fillibusters themselves indulge. There is no determination on the part of any "large portion" of the people of the Union to pick a quarrel with us—quite the contrary. All the men of property and position in the country, all the classes which have the greatest influence on public opinion, would deeply regret a rupture with England, and nothing short of national honor or national insult, would induce them to countenance it; but it must be clear to every cool and reflective man that this defiant style is the most effectual method of neutralising the moral influence of the classes to which we refer, and of strengthening, in the same proportion, all the loafers and fillibusters who are anxious for mischief.

Of course it will be inferred, on the other side of the Atlantic, that the article of which we speak, has been inspired by the Government. Such an impression would be decidedly erroneous. The journal in which it appears is almost invariably antagonistic to the Government, and although scraps of gossip appear occasionally in its pages which have evidently been filtered through Downing-street, the *Times*, rejoicing in its strength, is above wearing the ministerial livery, and often exhibits its appreciation of such favors by belaboring the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston if the truth was known, would be delighted to see the power of the *Times* crippled, and we can readily conceive that this mortification was extreme when he read this article in its pages. If the American public will regard the production which has called forth these remarks as a clever, and spicy newspaper article, which appeared in an organ long proverbial for its literary power and impetuosity, but with which we will venture to say the Executive had no more to do than the American Minister himself, they will take it for what it is worth—for anything they like, except the deliberately expressed opinion of the British Cabinet and people.

But while we make this extenuation, we must at the same time admit that there are facts in the article so forcibly put that the sincerest Republican in the Union would be the first to admit their truth. Undoubtedly as the *Times* states. "It is the misforune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men." There are few States in Europe or elsewhere with a tithe of the population of the Union which do not contain "deperate and lawless" fellows, always on the look out for confusion, in the hope of enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbours; and the Americans probably do not facilitate themselves on their morality beyond the rest of the world. But the *Times* is not justified in charging the Federal Government with being in collision with fillibusters and desparadoes, in order to attack and despoil a neighbouring State, which its reasoning in substance amounts to. We call for evidence to substantiate the charge, and we can see no evidence adduced.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

The Star of the West, which arrived in N. York, on Saturday evening, brought San Francisco advices to the 5th. Her Californian dates have been anticipated, but she brings interesting intelligence from Nicaragua. We learned by telegraph, on Tuesday morning, of the capture of Grenada, the capital of Nicaragua, by Col. Walker—now Gen. Walker, and his forces; the subsequent capture of the fort by a party of Americans, and the firing from the fort upon an expedition to San Carlos, and also on a body of returning Californians, by which six persons were killed and eight wounded. These attacks were evidently made in a spirit of revenge for the success of Walker. We were also informed, by the same source, of the final surrender of Gen. Curral's forces on the 23rd, rendering Walker's victory complete.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TROUBLE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

The *Pacific* arrived this morning, at 8 a.m., with news one week later from Europe.

Extraordinary Excitement.

England, relative to the threatened rupture with the United States. Rumors of Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal, and the rumor doubted.

Gen. Simpson is superseded by General Codrington.

The London *Times*, in a series of skilful, malicious editorials, stated the subject, which exaggerated by the Provincial Press, speedily attained such dimensions that extras were issued, announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports.

Fear, astonishment and dread were excited by the announcement, and energetic protest were heard against the government, forcing the nation into so dangerous reward.

Further News.

The *Pacific* has arrived.

Nothing new from the Crimea.

Both armies have gone into winter quarters.

Advance in consols.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The *Pacific* from Liverpool the 3rd just arrived at her dock at 8½ o'clock this morning.

She brings London and Liverpool dates to Nov. 3rd.

The *Pacific* made the homeward passage in 10 days.

An extraordinary Panic in England was occasioned by rumors of war with the United States and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his pasports.

Mr. Buchanan was obliged publicly to contradict this rumor.

Our Liverpool agents telegraphed to His Excellency, the American Minister, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction of the rumor:

LONDON, Night of the 2nd.

'It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passport from the British Government. There is no foundation for such a report.

Notwithstanding this, an uneasy feeling remains in the public mind.

Nothing important from the seat of war, except the return of the Allies from their advance to their former position of attack against the Russians.

No further operations were to take place this season.

Both armies are preparing for winter.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

Hamilton Seymour has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

General Codrington is appointed Commander in the Crimea, in place of Gen. Simpson.

Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby's son is offered the Colonel Secretaryship.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.

Cotton advanced. Wheat a trifle lower. Flour unchanged. Corn 6d higher. Freights dull. Sugar advanced 5s a 6d. Consols 88½.

Great Britain.

The revenue returns of the United Kingdom, made up to the 30th of September, shows a net increase upon the last quarter of £1,924,124; upon the half year of £2,929,699: and upon the year of £8,344,781. This is chiefly made up by the income tax, the increase upon which is £6,484,147.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month ending 31st of August, show an increase in the declared value of importations as compared with same month last year, of £107,759. A great diminution is shown in the Australian trade; but in the cotton, woollen and linen manufactures and metals there is little variation.

An increase is shown in the arrivals of wheat and Indian corn; but flour, owing to the delay in the American shipments, presented a diminution. According to the shipping returns, the tonage of British vessels entered inwards during the month ending 31st of August, was 427,464; United States, 126,792; other countries, 54 600—total, 708,856. Cleared—British, 520,608; United States, 130,867; other countries, 249,903.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest another half per cent, and it now stands at 5½ per cent. There has been a good deal of commercial uneasiness in consequence, particularly as the stock of bullion has been decreasing at an alarming rate for several weeks past—the Bank of France buying up all the specie it can. Several of the journals are crying out for a repeal of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act. The stock of gold and bullion in the Bank of England on the 4th was £12,368,255.

The *Times* has a caustic article upon the

stupidity of investing "bed-ridden" Generals (Combermere, Strafford and Hardinge) with dignities and emoluments which active and able soldiers ought to receive.

The Queen's visit to Scotland will be prolonged to the 17th.

Sunday, the 30th of September, was marked throughout England as a day of Thanksgiving for the successes in the Crimea.

From the Seat of War.

We have seen a letter, which arrived by the last England mail, from Corporal Wynn, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, dated Sebastopol. He was severely wounded at the Alma, but had recovered und returned to his duty. Two days before the assault on the Redan, he was wounded in the trenches by a six-pounder shot, which passed between his legs, severely injuring both thighs. No immediate danger is, however, anticipated. The writer says: "The poor 23rd regiment lost 316 killed and wounded in the attack on the Great Redan. There are now hardly twelve faces left of those who were with us in Hamilton."—*Spectator.*

☞ The British force in the Crimea amounts to 33,000 infantry, 9000 artillery, and 6000 cavalry. The French force is set down at 80,000; Turks, 35,000; Sardinians, 15,000. Total, 180,000.

Major Robbins's Self-Acting Railway Break.

An interesting trial took place, on Saturday, on the South Western railway, with a train fitted with Major Robbins's self-acting break. The train consisted of 22 carriages, engine, and tender, and was upwards of 175 yards in length. The first stoppage was made at Farnborough, the rate of travelling being 35 miles per hour, when the train was brought to a stand in about half its own length. The next trial was at the Andover Road Station, down an incline where the gradient is 1 in 100. The train, on this occasion, was brought to a stand in 600 yards—speed when steam was shut off, 48 miles per hour. The last trial was at Winchester when the speed was 55 miles per hour, and the incline downwards 1 in 156. The steam was shut off at the last bridge, and the train brought to a stand before arriving at the next bridge, a distance of 500 yards. This being less than one-third the distance an ordinary train of the same length would require to bring it to a stand.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Railway Progress.

We are happy to learn that the section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Brockville, is to be opened on the 29th of the present month; and the Railway between Hamilton and Toronto, on the 12th December. The Branch line of the Great Western from Galt to Berlin will be opened, as we are informed by the Berlin Canadian, on Monday next. Thus in spite of the times the great work of extending Railways over Canada, goes bravely on.

☞ The *Olean Journal* says eight fugitive slaves passed through town a day or two since. They were from Culpepper County, Va. It is reported that one of our Silver-Gray neighbors entertained them over night, and otherwise helped them on their way. Just like him. He is a theoretical Uninsaver, but let a poor fugitive come along, and his hands open wider than any man's in community.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing out west, at the very snug little sum of $125 per night, and all expenses paid. This is better than preaching in his church at Brooklyn.

☞ The mammoth furnace appurtenances, near Clarksville, Tenn., was sold last week for $120,000. Among the "appurtenances" were sixty negroes and eight thousand acres of land.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP CASH STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM, C. W.,
FRANCIS MARTIN
HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND OTHER
GROCERIES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!
The following are some of the Articles Sold by
FRANCIS MARTIN,
NAMELY,
BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON
WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.
Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL
BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.
The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*
☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!
THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)
Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of
CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery and Glass.
The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.
LOW PRICES
will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.
ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*
JOS. S. BEATTY.
Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

INFORMATION WANTED.
ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.
Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.
Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 23-tf

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.
THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.
Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.
WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.
Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.
LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.
☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.
CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.
All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*
☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,
CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!
WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.
Description of the Articles Stolen:
Now Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches, one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.
TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!
including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN D. LOTT
BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of
Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,
kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,
where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.
The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.
Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL
ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.
We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.
STONE & TURNBULL.
P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.
☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*
Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.
Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.
STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.
JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,
HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.
G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.
☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,
IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,
TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE.
We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,
FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,
IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.
☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*
August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.
FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.
THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.
Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.
Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.
H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.
☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.
J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.
Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,
IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.
He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles,* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.
☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.
☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.
☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜
D. T. WILLIAMSON.
St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

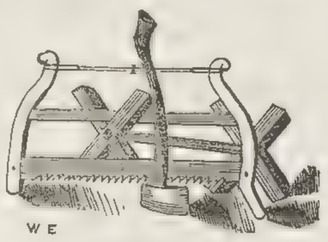
TAKE NOTICE.
ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.
WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker,
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,
TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.
All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.
—ALSO,—
A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.
Apply to
CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.
Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA
BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Uppe Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m


WE
NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.
☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.
Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.
JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE.
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

Important to Housekeepers.
I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.
Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.
GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"
"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."
"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"
"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."
"Where did you say I could find him?"
"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."
"Will you conduct me there?"
"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."
"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."
"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."
"Then I must try him."
"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."
"Come, let's go."
"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"
"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."
"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—
Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.
T. W. WILSON.
Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.
JOHN McGEE
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,
on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.
Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.
BRASS FITTINGS
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.
MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.
For conditions see Tickets.
Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL $200,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.
THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.
Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.
ANDREW SMITH
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets,* where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

NOTICE.
JACQUES & HAY
BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.
They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.
They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.
Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

Great Western Railway.
PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7.00	11 30	1.10	11.30
Thorold	- -	7.40	P M	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8.45	- -	1 25	3 05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	9 25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10 00	- -	- -	4 05	
GALT depart	9 15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2 45	4 30	3.00
Princeton	10 45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11 30	- -	3.30	5 30	3.55
Beachville	11 50	- -	- -	5 45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10 20	4 35	6 55	5 00
Lobo	- -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15	- -	- -	
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7 50	
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05	- -	- -	
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6 00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1 15	- -	- -	
Chatham	- -	2 00	6 50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4 15	8 30	11.10	9 05

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Accomm

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent, Blue, ultramarine and paste, do. Borax, do, Brick-fire, do. Bronze, do
Colours, viz. Chalk, Metals or Gems, and other colours ground in oil, free
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves three pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent
Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do, Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free:
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimento Pepper and Absynthe one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two snillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolled, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron grain fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a bounless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everythnig is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Presenting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It it a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his ICE HOUSES, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring Water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to Customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June next. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto.

All orders sent to THOS. F. CARY, *Hairdresser, Front Street, two doors from Church Street*, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, April 19, 1855. 10vii 2i

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be errected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75),
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76),
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75),
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74),
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74),
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75),
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78),
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each), 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45]
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [142], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc [50 acres each].

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and apply the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator.

In the Museum there will be Casts, Masks, and Engravings of great and noted characters of various parts of the world, such as Sir Walter Scott, Napolean Bonaparte, Emmett, the great Poet, and a great many others too numerous to mention, which can be seen in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store "Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street,—entrance on Market Street outside, up first flight of stairs, where Mr. PERSONS will make examinations in the above Sciences, give instructions as to the Laws of Life and Health, point out talents, their various kind and degrees, and how to apply them to the best advantage, in whatever Trade, Business or Profession you may be engaged in, and also for what you are best adapted to pursue most successfully in any of the various occupations in life

CHARTS

Will be given with the greatest care and accuracy, both written and printed, or either. Printed Charts, containing the whole Science of Physiology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy, highly and beautifully illustarted with one hundred engravings, giving and explaining the two extremes of development, large and small, in a scale ranging from one to twenty-one degrees, which enable the individual to read character at first observation, in any attitude, place, or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and directions for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency, including examination.

Ordinary Printed Charts, - - - £0 2 6 c'y.
Average written description, - - - 0 5 0 "
Large written description - - - 0 10 0 "
Largest and most useful description, giving a complete directory guide, in detail, in every department of your nature that this age will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications will be gratefully received for visiting Families or Parties at their own residences, in any part of this town.

Orders will be received for any of Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge.

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with thest truths nimself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb, 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

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THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada; and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

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There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distin

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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855. {NUMBER 30.

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Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
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November, 1855. 31

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MRS. BORLEY,
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Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

Poetry.

A GOOD OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from nature?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thought and feeling,
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever swelling out of stone—
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest,
But as pebbles on the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows
Oft forgets his fellows, then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest hand are men,
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's announcing name.
There are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little weed clad rills,
There are feeble inch high saplings,
There are cedars on the hill.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles on the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fatteded on the same,
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up his voice—
Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrong shall never prosper
While there is a starry night.
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks opposition with its titles,
As the pebbles on the sea.

Humor and Wit.

Long John and the Landlady.

John, tall and a wag, was sipping his tea,
When his landlady, rather uncivilly free,
Accosted him: 'Sir, a man of your metre
Must be, I should think, a very large eater!'
'Nay, nay,' quoth the wag, 'tis not as you say,
For a little with me, *goes a very long way!*'

The Printer—the master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his *Hoe*, the carpenter with his *rule*, and the mason in *setting up tall columns*. He surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his *case*, and beats the parson in the management of the *Devil*.

☞ An Irishman called in great haste upon Dr. Abernethy, stating that—"Be dad, me boy, Tim has swallowed a mouse!"

"Then be dad," said the Dr., "tell your boy Tim to swallow a cat."

☞ If a girl thinks more of her heels than her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get above them. Young gentlemen will please put this down.

☞ The following advertisement, under the head of "A Wife Wanted," is in the Batesville, Ark. News:

'Any gal what's got a bed, coffee pot, and skillit; knows how to cut out britches, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services until death parts both of us.'

☞ The cradle is woman's ballot box.—*Lucy Stone.*

Some of them put in two and three votes at once, which is illegal—Is n't it?

☞ A person who was recently called in Court, for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was *out of danger?*" "No," replied the witness. "I considered the patient *in danger* as long as the doctor continued his visits!"

Progressive.

'Come up, you first class of vagabonds in geography and logic,' cried Larry O'Rourke, the Irish schoolmaster. George, give a description of the airth and show yer larnin.'

'Yes sir. The earth is a wast globe, filled with mud, filth, tadpoles, mud-larks, Sebastopoles and Shanghais.'

'All right. What are its products?'

'Whisky, gin, Nebraska bills, busted banks and shinplasters.'

'Whar is America?'

'All over creation—it is the paradise where ould father Adam, the fust fillibuster, was turned out on.'

'Who was Adam's wife?'

'Why, Mrs. Adams, I reckon, and, she was born in ould Ireland.'

'Ay, indade she was, Smart, boy—you'll be a man before your mother, sure. Go up to the head.'

☞ If the doctor gets his living by pillage, what does the lawyer get his by? By bad deeds; to be sure.

☞ An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writings, "Owe no man anything;" and then adds: "We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistle."

☞ A young man having attended a Quaker meeting was asked how he liked it. "Like it," said he "it's enough to kill the devil!" "That is just what we want," retorted a leading Quaker.

Miscellaneous.

Glimpses at Society.

"And so Kitty Clifton is to be married this day week," said I, to her friend, the young and gay Mrs. Aldrict.

"Yes she is to be married, the dear girl. And do you know what a beautiful *trousseau* she has? Why her diamonds alone, which of course the bridegroom presented, cost $1,000; and everything else in proportion. Ah! the dear girl!"

"And are you sure she loves him whom she is to marry, Mrs. Aldrict?" asked I, sadly. "*Can* she love that old unlovable man—she, the young, gentle, and loving girl?"

"Love him! Why yes, to be sure, well enough. She likes the dazzle, and splendor and *eclat* attending such a match. And—she likes him well enough, I dare say."

"Poor, poor girl!" added I, while the tears come welling up. "And this is the way young girls marry. Heaven help us—Heaven help us!"

"But does she know aught of housekeeping at all?" inquired I.

"Housekeeping!" echoed Mrs. Aldrict.—"About as much as my Nelly's wax doll, I dare say. But then, she'll have plenty of servants; so it don't matter in the least. He does not marry her, to labor."

"Ah!" replied I; "but every lady should be the head of her own domestic concerns, be she rich or be she poor."

"All your old-fashioned notions, Mrs. H. ——. Nobody but you retains them these days, I can assure you. Why, you would not have our darling Kitty make a slave of herself!"

"No, but I would have her know how to take care of her servants," was the answer.

"But I thought servants were to take care of us," added Mrs. Aldrict, laughing. "You quite reverse the order of things."

"Ah my dear; but you know what I mean," continued I. "Can your friend tell when her domestic duties are properly attended to, or assist when they are not? Can she make bread, for instance, or a pie, or a pudding?"

"No, indeed, Mrs. H., Kitty was not born to be a drudge."

"And tell me what she would do if her servants were ill, or faithless, or in any way remiss in their duties?"

"Why, starve perhaps, as I should; for, if there were not another soul above my house, I could not prepare a meal of victuals. That is not my business."

"And pray what is your business?" asked I, waxing a little warm. In fact, I was quite ashamed of my sex, and of their gross ignorance in their mothers, wherein—yes, I say it boldly, *every lady should be instructed!* "Pray, what is your business?"

"Why to dress, visit, and receive visits. To play and sing, &c. In short, to amuse myself and make my husband happy, to be sure. What more would you have?"

"Poor child; poor, foolish child!" exclaimed I, as, turning away, I sought my own room. "Alas for our wives, for our mothers, and for our homes! God help them, lest they be such only in name."

CHAPTER II.

"And so Stanly, Poor Kitty Clifton's husband is utterly ruined, I hear. I wonder what can have been the matter, he was supposed to have been immensely rich."

"O, the old story—helpless and extravagant wife; wasteful and dishonest servants; dissipation, and all sorts of excesses. Poor Kitty Clifton! I wonder what will become of her now," continued the speaker, one of Kitty's dear five hundred friends in her prosperity."

"Indeed, I don't know," answered Mrs. Ames. "But surely we must drop her. She cannot expect to be received into society any more. Do you think so, Mrs. Gray?"

"Of course not; not where she has been. But poor thing! may be she'll not mind it much. 'Tis only since her marriage she has moved among us. She will only sink back again to her olden self. Pity she ever rose above it."

"But they say she is almost heart-broken," added Mrs. Ames, compassionately; "and, she is indeed a good-hearted, amiable sort of a person. 'Tis really a pity that her reign has been so short. On the whole, I wonder if it is well to educate girls as she has been educated?"

"And pray what can we do? Society has laid certain restrictions upon us. Would you dare her, and stand aloof from all?"

"Indeed, indeed, I know not. 'Tis a hard question to answer. But this much I do believe. There is evil, ay, a great evil somewhere. God only grant it be not upon our heads. Well, will I ponder this matter; and, Heaven helping me, will find the sin. And, being found, from mine own heart it shall be plucked, though my very life go with it."

A Beautiful Simile.

A few days since a lovely little child of four summers was buried in this town.

On leaving the house of its parents, the clergyman, Rev. McKay, plucked up by the roots a beautiful little "*forget-me-not*," and took it with him to the grave.

After the little embryo of humanity had been deposited in the grave, the clergyman, holding up the plant, said:—I hold in my hand a beautiful flower which I plucked from the garden we have just left. In taking it from its parent home it was withered, but I here plant it in the head of this grave, and it will soon revive and flourish.

So with the little flower we have planted in the grave. It has been plucked from its native garden, and was wilted, but it is transplanted into the garden of immortality—where it will revive and flourish in immortal glory and beauty.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A Petrified Indian.

While engaged in excavating recently upon the Milwauki and La Cross Railroad, near Schlesengerville, Iowa, the workmen came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of the olden times. The body was perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height, at the present time, would be considered gigantic, measuring seven feet two inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. But there they are, a record of the past. Could these hieroglyphics be read, they might perhaps, unveil some of the mystery that hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red man. An arrow of considerable strength, and curious construction was also found with him, and especially invite the attention of antiquaries.

Rendering Teeth Insensible to Pain.

The Dublin *Hospital Gazette* states that diseased teeth have been rendered insensible to pain by a cement composed of Canada balsam and slackened lime, which is to be inserted in the hollow tooth, like a pill. It is stated that such pills afford immediate relief in all tooth-aches but chronic cases of inflammation. This remedy for tooth-ache is simple, safe, and can easily be tried by any person.

Pruning in Autumn.

The late W. S. Cole, who strongly recommends autumnal pruning for fruit trees, says, "thirty-two years ago, in September, we cut a very large branch from an apple tree, on account of an injury by a gale. The tree was old, and it has never healed over, but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly hard around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in the spring, and where they were cut off the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put in the cavity."

Apple Orchards.

A paint of very thin, soft soap, is far better for the bark of trees than whitewash, because it actually kills all insects and their eggs in the crevices of the bark, and because its good effects continue through the whole season, instead of ending as soon as it becomes dry.

☞ Young ladies, beware of flashy gentlemen. Fine clothes don't make the man. Moustaches, whiskers, and frizzled hair, frequently adorn the vagabond. Just ascertain, before admitting him to your society, whether the tailor and barber, hav'nt contributed more in his 'making up', than good character and manly principle. Beware of flashy flunkeys and fashionable vagabonds in disguise. Investigate the animal before giving away your affections.

The Magazine under the Redan.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sebastopol, professing to show how the Redan escaped from being blown up by the Russians, like the other forts:—"A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable, which he cut in two by a blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire covered with a coating of gutta percha. The wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble, when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be despatched to set fire to that volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldier had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after another, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening Port and Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, and the arsenal, and all the principal edifices, crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire, and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remained upstanding, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two.

A Man's Hand Bitten off by a Horse.

A surgical operation was performed at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, on Monday, on a soldier named Thos. Dance, belonging to the 12th Lancers, who had his arm amputated for the second time, in consequence of the frightful injuries he received from being bitten by a ferocious horse in the Crimea. Dance was engaged at Balaklava drawing water for troops, and whilst so occupied saw a horse, with main and tail erect, galloping towards him. In a moment the horse seized him in his mouth, threw him down, and kneeling on his body with his fore legs, commenced tearing his clothes off, lacerating his breast and shoulder in a frightful manner. The poor fellow put out his hand to protect the lower part of his body, when the animal seized it in his mouth, and bit it off. Some of his comrades coming to his succour, armed with stout clubs, the ferocious beast was beaten off. Before, however, the horse could be secured, he bit off the finger of another man, and severely injured the shoulder of the veterinary surgeon of the regiment. The horse was of Arab breed.

From the Daily Globe, Oct 31.

REVIEW.

Canada and Her Resources—An Essay. By Alexander Morris, A. M. Montreal: John Lovell. 1855.

This publication obtained second place in the competition for the Prize essays of Canada and her Resources, and is a work of considerable merit. It is replete with valuable information, and though not likely to be taken up to while away an idle hour, is of a nature to become a safe book of reference to all those who want practical and useful information on Canadian statistics. Mr. Morris has scarce attempted to garnish with light and attractive remarks the dry detail of facts and figures with which such a work must of necessity abound, although he has proved by his judicious remarks, where indulged in, that he is fully competent to do so. He has, perhaps, also entered into too much minutiæ, particularly on the geology of Canada, for the generality of readers, yet with these drawbacks we still prefer Mr. Morris's Essay to that of his more successful competitor, the winner of the first prize. Where Mr. Morris has indulged in matter descriptive or illustrative, he is happy in his language, and chaste in his style; as an instance of which we may quote the following passage from his introductory remarks:—

"The Province of Canada is attracting increased and deservedly merited attention. Her resources have of late years been rapidly developing, and the growth of her population is steadily and annually augmenting. A bright future is opened out to her progress, agricultural, commercial and industrial, cannot fail to be much accelerated, so soon as the people of Great Britain and of Europe come to be aware of the many advantages which are held out to intending emigrants by this important dependency of the British Crown.

"No country in the world,—we boldly aver it,—offers a more desirable residence than Canada, for her attractions consist not only in every material comfort, but also in the gift of political liberty and educational advantages to all her inhabitants; and these attractions are held out, not merely to that class of emigrants who have some small means, or to that other class who are possessed of comparatively greater means, but to whom increasing families and the keen competition of the old world make a change to the new desirable, but also to the industrious mechanic, to the hardy agriculturist, and, in fact, to all classes of settlers."

Mr. Morris then proceeds to describe the geological structure of the Province, we think rather at too much length. From thence he passes to the geographical outlines, natural productions, manufactories, commerce, social educational and political institutions, and closes with some observations upon the climate well calculated to remove the delusions under which many labor on that point. The observations of Mr. Morris on some of these subjects are sound and judicious. From these we cannot avoid selecting those passages which relate to the agriculture of Canada, so large a portion of immigrants passing immediately into its pursuits. He says:—

By far the greater extent of the Canadas is admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits, as the exports of agricultural products for the years 1852 and 1853 amply proves, the export of the former year being £1,214,214 3s 10d, and of the latter £1,995,094 15s 9d; while the total growth of what in 1851, in all Canada, is calculated by the Board of Registration and Statistics as having been 15,162,662 bus. Of this quantity, 4,276,871 bus. were exported in that year, as wheat and flour. The home consumption is nearly 5½ bus. per individual. In the United States, during the last ten years, the growth of wheat has increased upwards of 400 per cent. The average produce of wheat per acre in Upper Canada is 16 14-60ths per acre, and in Lower Canada 7 8-60ths. In the latter Province, during the last ten years, the growth of fall wheat has been either wholly abandoned or it is only sown intermittingly, owing to the ravages of the fly, but it is believed its general cultivation may be eventually resumed. Black Sea wheat is the variety now chiefly planted in Lower Canada, and is sown in the spring. Canada exports large quantities of butter of good quality. The amount of butter produced in the Upper Province has in three years increased 372 per cent, and that of cheese 233 per cent; but the returns are deficient as to Lower Canada. The soil of Canada is adapted and the climate favorable to the growth of wheat, peas, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, hemp, and flax, grass seed, Indian corn, and potatoes,—and of all these large quantities are raised. Upper Canada is best adapted for wheat, and produces it most largely, but Lower Canada grows no inconsiderable quantity, and produces also large quantites of peas, oats, and coarser grains generally. It so I is also well adapted for the growth of root crops, which should be more extensively grown, in view of the importance of fodder, which is rendered more valuable in consequence of the length of the winter. Flax and hemp might also be grown with great advantage to the country. Lower Canada is especially suited for their growth, and these articles might prove a great source of industrial wealth, and give employment to a thrifty population. Hemp and flax grow with the greatest luxuriance. 'The fibre of Canadian flax has been ascertained to be of the best description, and the Society for the encouragement of arts years ago determined, by actual experiment, that Canadian hemp is equal to that from the Baltic.' In view of the former large export of flax to Britain from Russia, and its present interruption, it is most important that its growth should be encouraged in Canada, as the demand in England is greater than the supply. In 1851, the import into Britain, of flax and hemp, amounted to 2,495,672 cwt. Ireland produces a considerable quantity, but 100,000 tons more fibre are consumed in Britian than is produced there, and this quantity Russia and Northern Europe has supplied to Britain at a cost of $50,000,000 or £12,500,000. This, then, is a favourable juncture for Canada to enter upon a new and profitable branch of industry. In the chapter on statistics fuller details will be found as to the agricultural products of Canada, and a contract will there be instituted between the productiveness of the Province and that of some of the adjoining States of the American Union. From the great diversity of climate, the goodness of the soil, and its adaptation to the growth of cereals, Canada cannot fail to continue to be, as it already is, a large exporter of wheat and other grains, and take high rank as an agricultural country."

Many will learn with surprise that Canada is also rapidly beginning to be a manufacturing country, and in this field has already beaten many older countries. Her capabilities for still further excellence in such branches of industry, are well set forth in the following observations, page 63:—

"The manufactures of the Province are yet in their infancy, but are annually increasing in variety and extent, and rising in importance. Lower Canada especially is admirably adapted for the extension of manufactures. The long winter, in which comparatively few of the departments of out-door agricultural labour can be engaged in, and the peculiarly appropriate character of the industrious French Canadians of the interior adapting them for such occupations, render it very desirable that the facilities afforded by the abundant water powers and comparative cheapness and plentifulness of labour, capable of becoming skilled, should to a large extent be taken advantage of. We shall then see from one of its fertile valleys to another a chain of thronging factories extended; and the clang of the heavy hammer, and the jar of machinery, and the busy hum of human industry will mingle with and be heard high above the rapid splash and echoing fall of the many streams which, now lavish of power, invite the labour of the artisan. Even in their embryo state, many of the manufactures of the country are worthy of special notice. New branches of productive industry are continually arising, and new manufactures are carried on. For instance, the banks of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal, are being clustered with busy manufactories. A large sugar refinery has been erected. An Indian rubber manufactory is in active operation. Paint mills, axe factories, machine shops, nail and spike factories are carried on. The railway system has created large railway car and locomotive works. Marine, fire and other engine works are also carried on, as are also carding and fulling mills, and cotton and woollen factories. Among the other recent manufactories of Lower as well as Upper Canada may be mentioned tanneries, foundries, pail factories, oat-meal and grist mills, lathe and and planing mills, potteries, asheries, shingle factories, slate works, ochre works, soap and candle works, starch factories, distilleries, cooperages, brick yards, rope walks, thrashing mill factories, chair factories, breweries, ship yards, barley mills, saleratus works, match and rake factories. Ship building is a very important trade in and about the City of Quebec, and gives employment to a very large number of hands; while the colonial built vessels for build and strength, have acquired a high reputation.

"In addition to the manufactories mentioned as in operation in Lower Canada may be named, as being in existence in Upper Canada, besides those enumerated above, also scythe and rake factories, large and extensive woollen cloth and blanket works, stoneware factories, mustard mills, plaster mills, sash factories, spade and shovel works, whip, broom and cigar, and vinegar factories. Among the minor manufactories perhaps the tanneries may be mentioned as the most important and extensive; none of these have, however, yet attained to the position and extent of similar works in older countries, and some of them are humble enough in their character; still the day of small things is not to be despised, and in these indications of industrial energy and activity can be foreseen those vast future work-shops, for which Canada may be the site, when its population shall have increased to but a tythe of the numbers which it can sustain without over crowding.

Upon the Commerce of Canada we have also some valuable information and sound practical suggestions. We have long been of opinion that there is a vast field open to us in a future Inter-Colonial Trade, not only with the Lower British American Provinces but also with the West Indies. Mr. Morris appreciates the vast field here open for Canadian enterprise, and upon this point makes the following very judicious observations, p. 740—

"The writer has long entertained the firm conviction, that the trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces is destined to become a large and extensive one. Nova Scotia especially is so well situated for commanding the trade of the West Indies, that the trade between Canada and Halifax, owing to the peculiar geographical position of that port, cannot fail to be much developed within a short period. The breadstuffs and timber of Canada will there find a market for home consumption, and for export to the West Indies. The schooners and other craft of our lakes, instead of lying idle during a long winter, and thus locking up a large capital, may yet, descending the St. Lawrence in the Autumn, laden with breadstuffs, find a market for their cargoes in Cuba, Bermuda and Jamaica, and ply during the winter months between the Lower Provinces and the West Indian Islands, and finally return with a cargo of sugar in spring, to resume their place on the Canadian Lakes. It is true the necessity of being early on the lakes in spring may interfere perhaps to prevent all our craft from engaging in this enterprise: but the owner of several vessels would find the detention of a portion of his fleet for a month in early spring, while the remainder of it was actively engaged in the lake trade, amply compensated by the steady lucrative employment during the long winter of those vessels which had engaged in the inter-colonial trade. If such a trade can be created, rendering productive during the whole year the large amount of capital engaged in the lake transit trade, it cannot but prove beneficial to the country, and that apart from the many other incidental advantages which will arise from it. But whether this be found practicable or not, undoubtedly a large trade will be carried on, during the summer months, between Canada and the several lower ports, in breadstuffs and timber on the one hand, and in sugar, molasses, coal and fish on the other. If proper measures are adopted to free this trade from restrictions, and give it unfettered scope, a goodly fleet of provincial vessels will be found during summer plying between Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, and in winter between Halifax and the West Indian Islands. If such measures be adopted as I have already hinted at—if the coal and fish of Nova Scotia and the productions of the West Indian Colonies be admitted free of duty, they reciprocating by the free admission of our flour, wheat and timber—all the Colonies would benefit; a great trade would spring up, the St. Lawrence would assume its legitimate importance in relation to the supply through Canada of the Great West; and the Colonies would be drawn more closely together, and rendered mutually helpful of each other.

"It will be for the Canadian people therefore to consider whether their trade with the West Indian Colonies & the Lower Provinces cannot be put on a more favorable footing, and one reciprocally beneficial. A species of Zollverein might thus be created, contributing materially to the strengthening of the various British dependencies, and conducing to the extension of the intercolonial trade."

We might make some further extracts from the essay of Mr. Morris, but our space will not permit. We do not, however, hesitate to recommend it as a manual of practical information, not only for those who are strangers to the country, and may desire to settle in it, but also for the old settlers, who will in its pages find much of both instruction and useful matter.

The Underground Railroad.

The *Cleveland Leader* had the following announcement in relation to the operations of the Underground Railroad.

"The amount of property carried on it for the week ending on the 27th inst., was worth, in the South, at least $30 000. Last Friday the cars came very nigh running off the track, but the freight came through in safety."

The above extract is copied in the *Chicago Tribune* of the 2d inst., and will, no doubt, take the rounds of the abolition papers. It would seem that the editor of the *Leader* is either President, Director, or Conductor of one of the Underground Railroads, and that he and his co-labourers ("in the great cause") are not ashamed to publish their graceless acts to the world. The establishment of abolition papers and Underground Railroads in the opinion of Abolitionists, is no interference with the rights of the people of the South—that the stealing of $20,000 of slaves weekly is no just cause for the South to complain. In other words, disturbing the peace and breaking the laws of the country, are no crimes. It would be creditable to Cleveland, if the editor of the *Leader*, and his co-labourers, could be kicked over into Canada. They are a disgrace to our country, men who, in a revolution, would become second Arnolds, with the treason in their hearts which marked the betrayer of Washington, but with none of his bravery. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

Prosecution of Judge Kane.

It is fortunate for the ends of justice that Judge Kane is to be tried upon the charge of false imprisonment, not in the city, but in the country, where there is a chance for an honorable and incorruptible jury. Judge Haines, of West Chester, whose office it will be to preside on the occasion, is a man who cannot be overawed by the minions of the Slave Power. If Kane is convicted the case will probably go to the State Supreme Court on appeal, and finally, perhaps, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

A writer in the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, who has recently visited the settlements of the colored people in Canada, gives an interesting account of these Fugitives from American oppression, and corrects some erroneous opinions that are quite current in the States. The fate of these unfortunate people,—who have sought under a monarchical government the enjoyment of those rights which are denied to them in this Democratic Republic,—ought not to be regarded with indifference by those who think the declaration that all men are created equal, is something more than a flourish of rhetoric. We have condensed a few facts, from the article alluded to, to which we invite the reader's attention.

The number of fugitive slaves in Canada is estimated, at 40,000, most of whom have settled in the Province within twenty years. There does not appear to be any diminution in the tide, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure and reclaim this uncertain species of property. The fugitives have mostly come from the Northern Slave States. In so great a number, there is room for a wide variety of character, conduct and condition; and this has doubtless given rise to the conflicting statements we so frequently hear in regard to them. Some are industrious, virtuous, thriving, and others directly the reverse. The writer thinks that about one-third of those who come directly from slavery in mature years, appear to regard their escape as the *summum bonum*, and instead of making it merely a means to a higher and worthier end, they set down content with liberty, merely living on from hand to mouth; and since labor is not enforced by a taskmaster, they are content to live as indolently and shiftlessly as their necessities will allow. The worst that can be said of this class, is, that they evince, painfully and unmistakably, the degrading influence of the subjection in which they have been held. But even in these cases the writer could find not a single instance which verified the representation so frequently met with in the States, "that so much worse do these people find their condition in Canada than it had been in their bondage, that they would willingly return to their masters." Indeed the very idea is preposterous, for if they wished to return to bondage, there is not the slightest impediment in their way. And they know right well that they have nothing to fear in such a case. Those masters from whom they had escaped would lionize them to the utmost, for the sake of the influence on their other servants, would they but return and profess themselves dissatisfied with the experiment of freedom.

But the majority of the colored people in Canada, and nearly all who escaped from bondage early in life, are represented as industrious, moderately enterprising and decidedly thriving in their circumstances. They gather around them each year more and more of the comforts and the simple embellishments of life. They educate their children, and keep their women from field-work, in order that they may give attention to making HOME-delightful. The climate, it is true, is an uncongenial one, to the negro, but after all, the writer thinks they suffer less from the rigors of a Northern winter than is usually supposed. When supplied with comfortable clothing and houses, and plenty of nourishing food, their power of enduring the cold is scarcely inferior to that of their white neighbours.

The colored people uniformly speak of the kindness which they have experienced from the Canadians, both the government and individuals. Good land is furnished them either as a donation, or at prices so reasonable that the industrious and enterprising find no difficulty in soon owning a homestead of their own. The spirit of caste does not prevail as it does among us; and while there is no amalgamation of races, they ride and sit, both in the house of God and elsewhere, side by side with their white neighbours.

The testimony of this writer on two other points is not quite so satisfactory. The churches established among the fugitives do not compare favorably with the colored churches at the South, which are composed principally of slaves. We also infer although it is not expressly asserted, that a feeling of jealousy prevails to some extent among the whites, some of whom regard the congregation of such members of another hue and race, as dangerous to their own interests. There is, however, no real ground for such apprehensions, and the sentiment is probably confined to the more narrow and illiberal class of whites. Long enough before the escaped fugitives shall become so numerous in Canada, as to induce apprehension from their influence, let us hope that more just and tolerant laws, on our own side of the line, will make it unnecessary that this unfortunate class shall seek a home there.—*New England Farmer.*

Bond and Free.

A Remarkable Narrative.

A few nights since, there passed through this city, on the railroad, bound for Canada, a family of eight fugitive slaves. One of these—the leading spirit of the whole—was a woman sixty years of age, a bold, courageous, prompt, and energetic woman. Two years ago she was living as a slave in the South. She was the mother of six children, all of whom she had seen torn from her arms when old enough to be useful, and sold away from her. One day she overheard her master bargaining with a soul-driver, who desired to purchase for the far South, her grandson, a boy of some fifteen years old. Stung to the quick by this design of stripping her of the last of her kindred, she instantly resolved on flight.

The same night she started with her boy for the North. Night after night they travelled by the North star—the only guide the hapless fugitive knows in making for the land of Freedom, and one that deceives him not, since it is fixed in the heavens. After long and painful wanderings, they arrived in Canada.

Here this heroic woman hired herself at wages. Two months ago, with purse well filled, she started back to the residence of her old master in the South. Here, alone, she concealed herself in woods and thickets, a fugitive from Freedom—cared for, however by the few trusty souls to whom she revealed the dangerous secret of her presence in the land of bondage. After remaining there some two weeks, she collected seven of her children and grand-children, and started with them for the North. Long and slow and anxious was their journey. The same unerring star shone faithfully from above upon their midnight pathway. By day they lay by, concealed among the thickets of the country, through which they made a bee line for North. No toil discouraged, no danger dismayed this heroic woman. Many times the party suffered to the verge of starvation. She cheered them onward—she was their only "guide, their counsellor and friend."

Worn down with the hardships of this perilous journey, with garments torn to shreds and fluttering in the breeze; with shoes worn into fragments; without hats or bonnets, this heroine conducted her party to the house of a friend. Word was immediately passed around among some of the good souls who dwelt there as the salt of the earth, that eight fugitives were concealed in a garret, and destitute of the means of further progress. The word was followed by the deed. All necessary means were instantly provided for their safe transmission to the North; and the train which passed through this city, on the same night, carried the whole party toward the home of their leader, in Canada, where they have by this time undoubtedly arrived.

We doubt if a similar instance of devotion to friends and kindred is on record. It required a daring mind to even conceive the idea of going back to the scene of bondage, and encountering the hazard of discovery in the lion's den. But nothing short of that heroism which, under other circumstances, has made men immortal, was needed to put into execution an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger. Such spirits, if any, not only deserve to be free, but are fit to enjoy the largest liberty.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

Can a Runaway Slave Hold Property?—Are Slave Marriages Valid?

A curious and interesting law case is now before the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. A slave by the name of Robert Thompson ran away from Virginia about 1835 or 1836, and came to Philadelphia, where, in the course of a few years, he purchased a lot of land and built a house. In the meantime he had sent to Virginia for his wife, a free woman of color, by whom he had ten children. Before her arrival, however, Thompson contracted a marriage with a colored woman in Philadelphia. The Virginia wife on arriving and finding how things were, also married another man. Thompson and his first wife both died and the house and his property were left in possession of the second wife. Now, however, a daughter of the first, or Virginia wife had brought an action of ejectment to recover the property of her father.

The first question raised by this action was: Could a runaway slave hold property in Pennsylvania? The Court decided that he could except that the master might come and reclaim him and take possession of his property. But until proved a fugitive, and reclaimed, the colored man was to be reputed and treated as a free man. The next and more difficult question was:—Whether the cohabitation and reputation of the parties in Virginia constituted a valid marriage, and made the plaintiff in this case the legitimate child and heir of her father? The Court was rather inclined to believe the marriage valid, and the child legitimate in the eye of the law. The jury brought in a verdict for the plantiff. The question whether, upon the whole evidence, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, was reserved for the Court in Banc.

A Slave Penn in Michigan.

During the last session of Congress, it will be recollected that the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, one of our State Senators, made a proposition for the erection of a slave-penn in this State, as a punishment to Michigan for refusing to have her jails used for that purpose. But the project was so generally execrated by the independent press of the State that we supposed even the author of the infamous scheme had not the hardihood ever to recieve the subject—much less any other citizen of Michigan.

But we have been mistaken, and I we learn, equally to our surprise and regret, that the Grand jury of the United States District Court were this morning called down from their room by a special message from Judge Wilkins, and charged or recommended to take the subject of the erection of a United States prison—which, of course, means nothing more nor less than a *slave-penn*—into consideration. They were recommended to visit the County Jail, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that it was wholly inadequate for this purpose, and then to visit the fort two or three miles below the city, with the view of ascertaining whether it might not be converted into a prison for the use of the Government.

We learn that the character of Judge Wilkins' charge left the impression that he was in favour of the disgraceful scheme. But we hope, for his credit, and for the credit of our State, that those who heard it are mistaken. We want no slave-penns in Michigan. This is the first and we believe the only free State in the Union where such an "institution" has been proposed, and what is the necessity for it here? Does the Administration intend to make Michigan their hunting ground for fugitive slaves, in contempt for the sentiment of our people, or are the alien and sedition laws to be revived for the punishment of those who dare to condemn the Fugitive Slave Law, and the business of slave-catching generally?

It is to be hoped that Judge Wilkins will be able to relieve himself from the odium of being suspected to favor the infamous project. However earnestly Judge Kane may labor to convert Pennsylvania into a slave State, let not the soil of Michigan be polluted with the threatened disgrace.—*Detroit Tribune.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

Address by Lucretia Mott.

Mrs. Mott expressed regret at calling the visitors away from the well-furnished and tastefully-ornamented tables to listen to her remarks, for she felt that, since so many of the public journals were taking right ground on this question, there was little more need of speeches. The objections she once had to Bazaars—the exhorbitant prices asked, &c., —had mostly ceased since they had fallen into the hands of anti-slavery ladies, who had always a delicate sense of right and justice.

Men had found it hard work to keep up the religious organizations of the day, and many philosophers were forced to acknowledge that the lecture-room was a better school of morality than the church; and unless the church took hold of these reforms, it would dwindle to naught. The people had asked for bread and would not be content with a stone.

Of all religious organizations, the Friends only had been the constant advocates of freedom. They had, from the first, put their souls in the soul's stead of the oppressed, and remembered those in bonds as bound with them.

All injustice recoiled upon itself. Every wrong had its revenge, and the use made of the Bible in retarding freedom had reacted upon the Church, and caused the love of many to wax cold.

She then related several instances showing the effect of individual, persevering effort in this cause. Exertions in the cause of right and truth always found a response from the common people. There was no little depravity in the human heart, and so much that was good, that its instincts and responses were always right.

Ministers had at one time desecrated themselves to be the tools of the Slave Power, and had used the Bible for it; but they did not need the Bible to establish this right—they found it within them. Now, however, ministers had learned to make a better use of it, and had begun to proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

She concluded by denouncing all union with slaveholders, either politically, religiously or commercially.

Speech by Lucy Stone Blackwell.

Mrs. Blackwell thought that the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause had reason to congratulate themselves on the growth and spread of their principles. Not long ago the cause was despised and rejected of men, but now there was given to it the hearing ear and the understanding heart.

But of one thing she wished particularly to speak. A great Ohio statesman had proclaimed, in his manly tones, "No Slavery outside the slave States," and with this the friends of freedom seemed to be content; but she felt there was danger in it—that we were working only to free ourselves, and leave all that black sweltering mass of millions to groan on in their chains. This seemed like the voice of those who desired only to save themselves, but she felt that it was necessary to strike at the root of the evil. She spoke of pro-slavery papers in this city, and said they were such because they had pro-slavery readers. It was the fault of the community. Editors could write anti-slavery articles just as well as pro-slavery ones if it would only pay. Slavery controlled the man, and through him commerce, the press and the people.

The Slave Power was not only founded on a disregard of all right, but such also was its practice. It cared no more for the rights of the white man than of the negro. This was proved by the respect shown for the rights of white men in Kansas, by slaveholding Missourians, and by the regard for the personal liberty of Passmore Williamson, by a pro-slavery Judge.

She appealed to mothers, to teach their children not how to sell the most cotton, silk or hardware, but how to maintain their own rights, and establish those of their fellow men.

She then spoke of the purposes of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar. It was to give them the sinews of war—to enable them to scatter Anti-Slavery books, tracts and newspapers through the land, and to send the living speaker. She wanted young women to engage in circulating these, and young men, clerks, to take them, and put a tract in every box or package of goods they send away; so that when they were opened in Indiana or elsewhere, the country merchant would be called to "remember the Slave."

She concluded by inviting the young men and women to come to her table and leave their names as tract distributors.

The attendance last evening was quite large. In the crowd we observed the tall form of Governor Chase.

Retribution.

Every day history, in the life of the world, teaches the absolute and unfailing certainty of retribution. Who can forget his sensation at the solemn exclamation of Dame Elspeth, when at the very height of the Antiquary, in which she bears so important a part, she breaks out in answer to the visions of her evil deeds: "If I have sinned, have I not suffered? Has not my house been burnt with my bairn in the cradle? Have not my boats been wrecked, when a' other weathered the storm?" The wizard of the north designed, perhaps, certainly painted, that sorrowful picture of crime and retribution; but a greater master is furnishing a similar one, on a more extended scale, for the warning and instruction of his children, in our day.

Who has not read in the papers, the harrowing account of the terrible suffering, and the frightful havoc of death among the inhabitants, the families, the parents and children of the city of Norfolk? how the burning fever of the tropics, so fatal and so terrible, has come among them in the frightfulest aspect of the king of terrors, to fill their habitations and hearts with dismay, and their homes with despair. They are crying out in anguish for help in their distress. In the midst of their deep woe and misery, they are stretching out their hands for sympathy and compassion. Who are the people of Norfolk who are so wofully afflicted? The whole land is vocal with the story of their sufferings, which are so terrible and fatal, that they seem to have been inflicted by an angry judge. In such a light we are led to ask, What have they done to be afflicted? Have they sinned? and are they now paying the penalty for their cruelty? What says their history?

About one year ago, there lived in the same city of Norfolk, a kind and compassionate woman, by the name of Margaret Douglas, who, though brought up to endure slavery, yet felt a sympathy for the ignorance and suffering of its victims. On one occasion she ventured to guide the light of knowledge into the minds of a few of them; and again, when one of her forbidden pupils was stricken with a mental disease, she compassionated her as a Christian, as you shall learn from her own words, as follows:

"Quietly and alone, my daughter and myself sat up, night after night, with the suffering child, and endeavored to smooth her pathway to the grave. She seemed far more happy and contented when we were beside her, and we therefore gave to her all the time we could possibly spare. On the night she died we sat with her until a late hour, and, as we were leaving her, she said, in broken accents:—'I thank you, Mrs. Douglas and Miss Rosa, for all you have done for me; you have taught me to pray and to read my Bible, but I shall never read it again; you must pray for me before you go.' We did so, and left her quite in a slumber, from which she awoke only, we trust, in heaven. We took charge of the funeral arrangements, had her corpse neatly attired for its last repose, and saw that everything was done decently and in order. Six of her schoolmates, selected previously by herself, dressed in white, acted as pallbearers at the funeral, and were followed by the rest of the school, 1 in a close carriage bringing up the rest of the procession. Yes, I followed to the grave the remains of a poor little negro child, and as this was a stretch of humanity that the people of Norfolk could neither appreciate nor understand, I suppose I may trace to it the beginning of their future persecutions which resulted finally in the descent upon my establishment by the officers of the law."

The result of these angelic deeds was the dreary and loathsome prison. The people of Norfolk, who now, from the depths of misfortune and suffering, implore the aid and sympathy of the whole country, are the same who condemned the kind and compassionate Mrs. Douglas to the prison, for the same Christian acts which they are now asking to be done for themselves. Let not the dark shadow on their characters serve to restrict the coals of fire that are being heaped on their heads in the form of charity, compassion and aid, but may the survivors and witnesses in this revolution in the wheel of fortune be warned by these events of the "ways of God to men."—*Dedham Gazette.*

Slavery Defended from the Bible.

[Among those who participated in the debate which recently occurred in the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, upon the question of admitting the North Carolina Classis to membership therein, there were several "men of the pulpit" who, in the words of Whittier,

"Sought out, for Slavery's hour of need,
Some fitting text of sacred Writ,
Giving to Heaven the credit of a deed
Which shames the nether pit;"

but of the whole number no one so well deserves the palm as he whose speech was thus reported in *The Tribune*.—EDS. *Standard*.]

The Rev. S. B. Howe, of New Brunswick, then commenced an argument to show that slavery was not sinful. Commencing with the sixth chapter of Timothy, he enlarged upon the first five verses at great length. He was quite certain that "servants" in that chapter meant slaves. He said that sufficient importance had not been attached to the strength of the expression which was, "as many slaves as are under the yoke." It was quite possible, he said, that there was some false teachers in the early days of Christianity, who asserted that because no Jew was permitted to be a slave for life, so ought no Christian; the Apostle in his remarks to believing slaveholders, did not command them to liberate their slave. The reverend gentleman then turned his attention to Abraham, who, he said, was a slaveholder, and, indeed, at one time owned 318 slaves. Still, God made the covenant with him—that covenant which, alienated by the Jews in the crucifixion of Christ, had descended to the visible Church of which they were a portion. Christ had pictured the happiness of heaven as consisting in lying in Abraham's bosom, and he hoped that he might lie in the bosom of that slaveholder. In the early days of Christianity, slaves, when they belong to Pagan masters, were taught the obligations of the word of God to serve their masters. If their masters were Christians, they were obliged to furnish master's testimony to their fidelity before they could be baptized. The tenth commandment was then quoted to prove that men servants and maid servants stood on precisely the same footing as other chattels enumerated in that commandment, viz., wives, oxen and asses. This, he said, forbade not only depriving a man of property which the law of the land secured to him, but even the secret thought of so doing. This struck communism and socialism down into the dust It taught us that there were rights of property, that there were masters, and that there were slaves. This distinction of property lay at the foundation of civilization. Christ had not sent forth spiritual knight errants to convert the world with force and bloodshed; that was left to Mohammed. The next argument he derived from the ceremonial law. The Israelites were commanded to eat the Passover with their servants—"every man's servant that is bought with his money"—after they had circumcised them. This law was given, too, when they had been but a year in the wilderness, were poor, and probably had no slaves. It was singular thus to see the provisions which God had made for future slavery. The objection that the new dispensation had abolished all this was of no avail, since Christ had, in many instances, held fellowship with slaveholders. He cited the parable of the unmerciful servant, the unprofitable servant, and the story of the centurion. The apostles followed his example. Mr. How then brought up the cases of two fugitive slaves—the well-known and often-quoted case of Onesimus and that of Hagar. The angel of the Lord—he said the original read "the angel Jehovah"—commanded her to go back to Sarah, her mistress. Slavery was a penal effect of the fall, and would be done away by the gradual spread of the gospel. If it were abolished to-morrow, it would only let loose a multitude of ignorant men to follow their wicked desires. Noah brought the same wicked temper out of the ark which he carried into it. It was said that the golden rule would abolish slavery, but to do that it must be changed so as to read, "Whatsoever others would that ye should do to them, do ye even so to them." How would this apply to a juryman and a murderer? The influence of the gospel was seen in the conduct of the Christian emperor, Constantine, who abolished the punishment of slaves with death by crucifixion, and made their manumission easy, when before it was difficult and expensive. The speaker showed that the influence of the gospel is the same now, by quoting from *The Southern Presbyterian Review*, which advocated the instruction and elevation of slaves—and this in South Carolina. If it be sinful to hold church fellowship with the churches of this Classis, it was equally so to hold civil connection with them, and they must dissolve the Union; and what American desired this? Mr. How proceeded to depict the horrors of the civil war which would follow a dissolution of the Union.—*Anti Slavery Standard.*

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned Members of the First Colored Calvinistic Baptist Church of Toronto,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That by Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, made between the Honorable Peter McGill, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, of the first part, and Wm. Henderson Edwoods, of the city of Toronto, Hair Dresser, Newton Carey, of the same place, Barber, William Henry Harris, of the same place, Shopkeeper, and Thomas Williams, of the same place, Tanner, of the second part, a true copy of which said Indenture is hereunto annexed, a certain lot in Toronto aforesaid was conveyed to the said William Henderson Edwoods, Newton Carey, William Henry Harris, and Thomas Williams, in trust, and for the purposes in the said Indenture more particularly set forth and declared, to which your Petitioners crave leave to refer

That certain of the provisos contained in the said trust deed have been taken advantage of by the said Trustees, who have thereunder assumed the right to interfere with the finances of the said Church, a practice which is utterly opposed to the recognised order and discipline of the said Church, such matters being thereby vested wholly in the Deacons thereof.

That the said Trustees have also on several occasions and by several ways deprived your Petitioners of the full and free use and occupation of their place of worship erected and built upon the said lot and being in a large measure independent of and not responsible to your Petitioners in their associate capacity, have in many ways sought to annoy your Petitioners, and deprive them of their rights under the said Trust Deed.

That the mode of electing Trustees pointed out by the said Trust Deed, is quite at variance with the recognised course and practice of Churches holding the same form of Church government with your Petitioners in these respects, to wit:—That Trustees appointed by virtue thereof, hold office for life, no matter what their conduct in the execution of the said Trusts may be, or whether they continue members of the said Church or not, and that the said Church has no power to fill a vacancy in the said Trusteeship, unless two or more of the said Trustees should at the same time die, resign, or leave the Country, not to return, circumstances which, in the nature of things, are not likely ever to occur, and moreover, a large portion of the members of the said Church are, by the said Trust Deed, deprived of the right of voting in the election of Trustees, should an opportunity ever be afforded for that right being exercised.

Your Petitioners, however, believe that all difficulty in the management of the said Church property under the said deed, would be entirely got rid of, were the members of the said Church, (of whom your Petitioners form a very large proportion) permitted to elect the said Trustees annually from among themselves.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to pass an Act for the relief of your Petitioners in the premises permitting the members of the said First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church or a majority thereof, to remove the Trustees above named from their said office and to appoint annually, from among themselves such and so many Trustees, the whole number not being more than seven nor fewer than three, in whom shall be vested the said Church property, for the use of your said Petitioners and others, the members of the said First Colored Calvinist Baptist Church, as aforesaid

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
And 97 others.

Dated at Toronto, 10th February, A. D., 1855.

The above petition speaks for itself. It is the one, the *counter* of which we published by request of the Church, in our issue of the 3rd inst. We regret that we did not have this one, at hand, at that time, so that we could have published them together, &c. but better late than never, and as we then promised to take further notice of those petty officials, and so-called, Trustees, &c., we take occasion to do so now. By a *comparison* of the petitions, it will be seen, how base are the majority of those would-be Trustees, and the heartless falsifiers who joined them in their *criminal* work. It will also be seen how the *Legislature* of the country was *imposed* upon and *deceived*, and induced *not* to do the Church JUSTICE, because of a *faction of libelers*, who may yet be prosecuted for their hypocritical wickedness! It is but proper that the rightful authorities of the country should keep their eyes upon those subtle tyrants, and disturbers of the public peace, and especially the members of the Legislature; and we hope that the *Association*, of which, the Church is a member, will do what it can to sustain the brethren, who have been turned out of doors, by the despotism of such a miserable set of persons—*unworthy* of a respectable place, in any religious community, from the *Mormons*—DOWNWARDS.

It is but a matter of *justice* to the Church, and its Minister, to say, that those *usurpers* of Church authority, have been despotic and abusive, in various ways, which are not set forth in the above petition. For some *ten years*, they have kept the Church, nearly the whole time "in hot water," as every body in Toronto, who is acquainted with its history knows. They treated very badly *Elder Washington Christian*, their former Pastor, a minister of intellectual and spiritual ability—one owned of God, and greatly blessed in his effort, and beloved by *all*, except those disgraceful petitioners, who knew him, as the ministry of Toronto, and the Churches of the Association, &c., will bear testimony. Though the old man purchased the ground, and built the Meeting-house for them, by his efforts, yet that same party turned him out of his pulpit, and treated him so unkindly, that he died virtually from a broken heart. His beloved *widow* received but little better treatment to-day, from them. They have bound over to keep the *peace*, several Christian brethren, who are devoted, harmless and quiet men. They *ordered* the minister not to take into the pulpit—ministers of other religious *denominations*, WITHOUT THEIR PERMISSIONS! They have *broken up* the meeting of the Church, and *closed* the door against the Body, &c.; indeed, time would fail us to enumerate their usurpation and wickedness. The Church, for peace sake, has left *their* property, and gone elsewhere, to worship God. It deserves the sympathy and *co*-operation of those, who fear God, and love religious liberty! We were in Toronto, last week, and spent a pleasant time, with the brethren, in their humble place of worship. We preached for them on Lord's-Day, and administered the Lord's Supper. The congregation was large, and God met with, and blessed us. "The place was none else than the house of God and the very gate of Heaven to our souls!"

Jesus did fix his church's *plan*,
And made it truly *free*,—
Though 'tis wrong'd by sinful *man*,
Its *triumphs* we shall see!

"EDITOR OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN:—DEAR SIR—Could you open a column or two regularly for "Experiences" gathered up from every class of Fugitives. A truthful story of birth, early training, education, observations, good times, hard times, separations, relations, father, mother, brother, sisters, escape, present view of slavery, &c.

"Every story judiciously prepared, would be read; and they would not be "Uncle Tom's Cabin's—no "Reminiscences of Kentucky Life"—but simple facts, with day and date, names, and places. Such facts, gathered from a field of 50,000 Fugitives, would reach cords that have hardly been touched yet in this agitation.

"You must bear in mind that thousands of our people have never seen a slave; and simple home facts that must be occurring every day, told in a truthful, simple way, will reach the hearts of the people. The hearts as well as the minds must be reached."

We select the above paragraphs out of a business letter from our esteemed friend, Z. Coleman of Michigan. The subject about which he writes, we are deeply interested in, and for years have desired to gather it up and lay it before the public in the form of a small volume—being satisfied that it would greatly promote the cause of the slave. But *pecuniary* inability has prevented us from doing so. And since our connection with the *Provincial Freeman*, we have failed to do so, for the same, and other reasons. We have not time to prepare for the press the facts that we *have* received, and might gather, on the subject, and there are but few of our people who are able or willing to do it without pay. The columns of the *Freeman* are open, *free* of charge, if they or any one else will prepare such experiences for publication through them.—Should they *not* do so, our friends must be patient with us, and we will gratify their desire as soon as possible. Our friends must not forget that we can *give* no more of our time to the *Freeman*, than we are giving at present, until they shall make it *pay* us for our humble service. We are poor, and have quite a family to support. We get *no pay* for what we do for the paper, and, besides, we have *two feeble churches*, on our hands, to which we try every Sabbath, to preach the gospel, &c., and for which, we get *no pecuniary* reward—no, not even a dollar from any of the many *Missionary Societies*, and our own people are *unable* to pay. We *can* do no more; when we can, we will. We are sorry that the *literary* department of the *Provincial Freeman* is so poor, but what more can be expected from him, who is so feeble, and works very hard at manual labour, for a living? We should like to give our *whole* time to the *religious* and *intellectual* culture of our people, and to promote the general interest of our race, and will do so, friends, whenever *you* shall say so!

We perfectly agree with Bro. Coleman that "*the hearts of the people*" *must be* "*reached*," "*as well as the minds*." There is but little hope of a *proper reformation* among the people, and especially on the subject of *slavery*, until the emotions of the mind shall be aroused by *facts*, which emotions shall carry the *will* in a proper direction. That "facts" that will aid in such a work may be "gathered from a field of 50,000 Fugitives" there can be no doubt. Not the mere "Reminiscences of Kentucky life," but facts awful in suffering, but sublime in labours for Liberty! Such facts should be given to the "people" who "have never seen" an abject, the outraged, and a broken-hearted "slave." They should hear from his *wrecked* manhood! If God will help us, they shall hear!

Not alone of birth and home,
Beyond the Northern shore;
But of *deeds* that made them roam,
And separations sore.
And how nature's *truthful* voice,
From earliest childhood sought,
To urge them to the happy choice,
Which them to *freedom* brought.

☞ The *Publishing Agent* of the *Freeman* wants to hear from its Agents. The winter is at hand, and the Office must have *money*. Friends, don't forget the *Provincial Freeman*, if you do, it must be *wrecked*, and the cause of our people in this country *ruined!* Will not *every* reader try and do something for us? Don't forget, we want *new* subscribers, and *money we must have!*

☞ We have received No. 1 & 2, vol. i., of "*Hunter's* MEDICAL SPECIALIST:" a very neat monthly, published at New York. Our information respecting the medical profession is very limited indeed; but we feel quite sure from what we know of Dr. Hunter, and the diseases of which he treats—the *nature* and *cure* of which he purposes to discuss, &c., that his paper will be invaluable. The price of the Journal is *One Dollar* per annum. We hope it may find a home in every family, in this country and the United States, that may not be well posted on PULMONARY complaints!

☞ STILL ONWARD!—Our beautiful little village, *Dresden*, is still going a-head. We see that our old friend, G. W. Webster, has enlarged and beautified his store-house, and filled it with a fresh supply of useful and needed articles for the coming winter. It will pay to *see* his new stock, and much more to *buy* of him. And our worthy fellow-citizen, Wm. H. Wilson, is hard at it, fitting out the community with *boots and shoes* for the present mud and coming cold, such as it never had before, as to *fit* and *durability*. He cased *us* up, the other day, knee high, in leather, for the winter's campaign. He will bless the feet and legs of his friends, who do'nt forget him. We see that *Doctor Ray* and his family have arrived within a few days, and are fixing themselves to spend and be spent in our thriving village. His father too is pitching his tent among us for coming life. And we hear of other families, who are coming to swell our numbers, among whom, is our enterprising and highly esteemed brother, *George De Baptiste*, Esq. Amen! So may it be!

☞ We have been appointed by the *First Baptist Church of Dawn*, as its *Agent*, to make an appeal to the public, on its behalf, and to collect funds to enable it to build a house of worship in the village of Dresden, C. W. We have but little time to attend to such matters, but we *dare not* refuse to do what we can. There are those, who have the means, and will rejoice to aid the Church in such a work, no doubt. But we deem it proper, to say, that *no* people are more deserving of help, in such a case, than the Baptists of Dawn. They are few, and poor. They have bought a lot for the house. Their prospect brightens every day, and they will be of great service to this and coming generations. Few Churches have been more *exemplary* than this Church. We look forward with pleasure to its future usefulness. It must have a house of worship! Reader, what *can* and *will* you do to help us? I am requested to say, by the Church, to the Sisters of *sewing circles*, that *boxes of goods*, such as they make up, can be converted into the building, and will be acceptable. The house is to be a neat and plain one, and will cost about *Two Hundred Pounds*. Any thing for the *above object*, may be directed to *Elder Wm. P. Newman, Dresden, Canada West.*

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. George Kerr's extensive Hardware Establishment, in another column.

☞ A letter on hand from M. A. Shadd which will appear in our next, detailing success in Philadelphia, altogether gratifying.

☞ Miss. E. T. Greenfield, the (Black Swan,) contemplates making a professional tour to the West Indies. We hope she may meet with the abundant success which she so eminently deserves. More will be said of this lady in future. S.

Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The steamer *North Star*, arrived here this morning—she left Cowes at the break of morn on the 14th inst., bringing the second edition of the London *Times*, and 117 passengers.

She passed on the night of the 4th, off Stark Point, a steamship supposed to be the *Union*.

On Nov. 12th she passed a steamer supposed to be the *Hermann*,

No additional news of importance from Europe

The *London Times* contains letters from China, received by the overland mail.

A large and heavy armed piratical fleet had been destroyed to the northward, by the British war brig 'Bittern.' Five vessels were destroyed.

The crops of New Congess had arrived, for which exorbitant prices were asked.

The crop of Canton silk was very short. Congo tea had advanced during the month of August.

Four vessels had sailed for America.

Hong Kong dates to the 15th.

Freights had declined. Passenger and freight traffic to Australia was almost annihilated in consequence of the restrictive measures lately adopted there against Chinese emigrants.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.

The Canada arrived, news unimportant, consols 88⅞ to 89.

Halifax, to-day.

The Canada arrived at one o'clock this afternoon. Her advices from Liverpool are to the 10th inst. The Canada will be due at Boston at a late hour on Friday night.

The excitement in Great Brittain in regard to the United States had completely cooled off, and nothing of a belligerent nature had transpired during the week.

From the seat of war there is no news of importance beyond some unreliable rumors of battles near Perekop and Simperopol, which were generally disbelieved.

At the latest moment the report was in circulation that Mickeloff had been bombarded by the allies.

Peace rumors were abundant; but they were generally without foundation.

Strenuous efforts were making to bring Sweeden into the western alliance.

Unfriendly relations were arising between Great Britain and Spain, respecting certain disputed claims.

BREADSTUFFS.—A general advance had taken place, and all descriptions close with active demand.

Brown, Shipley, & Co., quote Wheat 2d higher. Flour 1s, and Corn 2s. 6d. Provisions had underwent no change of moment.

There had been a further considerable advance in Sugar.

London Money Market rather easier.

Consuls closed 88¾ for money, and 89 for accounts.

☞ The Provincial Parliament has been prorogued till the 25th inst.

☞ Pure native iron has been discovered in Liberia.

☞ The *Times* estimates that not less than 100,000 human beings have been slain, struck down by disease, or wounded in the attack of defence of Sebastopol.

☞ Lake Superior is 627 feet above the level of the ocean— has an average depth of of 900 feet, and contains an area of 32,000 square miles.

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.
Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.
November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by
FRANCIS MARTIN,
NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom, this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief, or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5691; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¼ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¼ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassineres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silstria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles*, and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

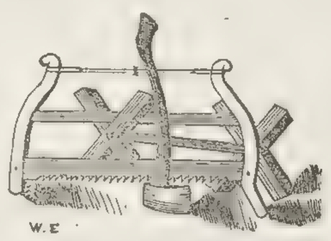
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a sys'ematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket daily.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 20

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accomm'o	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
depart	- -	7.00	11.30	1.10	11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M.	1 35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7 55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8 45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9 50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8 45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3 25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4 55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12.10	- -	3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12 30	- -	- -	6 20	
LONDON arrive	12 50	- -	4 25	6 40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P M 12 05			
Wardsville	- -	12 25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1 15			
Chatham	- -	2 00	6.50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4.15	8 30	11.10	9 05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo n	Mixed	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express
WINDSOR	A M		A M		P.M.	P M.
depart	4 00	- -	10.00	- -	2 30	7 00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.10	- -	4.35	8.10
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M.	- -	5.15

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twe ve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free

Books, reprints of British copyright works twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleach ng powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Pelts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments, & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cht.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do, Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, brissles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, cacutchoue, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs, skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Jars, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent* of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1853. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter-press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings, designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Portraits, costumes, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, and UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume, containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1853. 18-1y

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31	(57),
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31	(59),
6th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(69),
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31	(69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31	(70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31	(75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(71).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(71).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31	(78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,		31	(96).

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

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7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [15]
11th " 7 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167]
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

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1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 14 inc. do do
West of Two Broad Seaton Road
1st Range 1 [9] 2 [11, 3 [22] 4 [30] 5 [38], 6 to 13, 7 to 11 inc. [50 each]
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JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled.—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post*'s own exclusive Contributor —

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A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humourous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List Editorials*, &c. &c.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our newenterprise,

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the **Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,** in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

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An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor vet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that we shall confine our exhibitions of his character

There have been places where, and times when, the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher developments are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same falsimpressions, and learn to assume it on the one h

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

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WILLIAM H. DAY, Cor. Editor. } I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855. { NUMBER 31.

PROSPECTUS
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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
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September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Wendell Phillips, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Joseph Southack, Esq., Mrs. Mrs. A. B. A. G. Post, Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev. E. Nathrop, D.D., Joseph K. Hows, Supt. U. S. Mail Steamship Co.
Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Errol, Esq. Joseph B. Smith, George Adams. Pub. Boston Directory.
Boston, Nov. 20, 1855. 70

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
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PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855 31

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Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

Poetry.

IS IT COME?

BY FRANCIS BROWN.

Is it come? they said, on the banks of the Nile,
Who long—ed for the world's long-promised day,
And saw but the Sphinx's changeless toil
With the desert's sands and the granite grey.
From pyramid, temple, and treasure dead
We vainly ask for her wisdom's plan;
They tell of the slave and tyrant's dread—
Yet there was hope when that day began.

The Chaldee came with his starry lore,
That built up Babylon's crown and creed;
And bricks were stamped on the Tigris' shore
With signs which our sages scarce can read.
From Ninus' temple, and Nimrod's tower,
The rule of the old East's empire spread—
Unreasoning faith and unquestioned power—
But still—Is it come?—the watcher said.

The light of the Persian's worshipped flame
On ancient bon fage its splendor threw;
And once on the West a sunrise came,
When Greece to her freedom's trust was true.
With dreams to the utmost ages dear,
With human gods and godlike men,
No marvel the far-off day seemed near
To eyes that looked through her laurels then.

The Roman conquered, and revelled, too,
Till wealth, and honor, and power were gone;
And deeper and Europe's darkness grew,
As wave after wave the Goth came on.
The gown was learning, the sword was law,
The people served in the oxen's stead;
But ever some gleam the watcher saw,
And evermore—Is it come?—they said.

Poet and Seer that question caught
Above the din of life's fears and frets:
It marched with letters—it toiled with thought,
Through schools and creeds which the earth forgets:
And statesmen trifle, and priests deceive,
And trader's barter our world away;
Yet hearts to that golden promise cleave,
And still at times—Is it come? they say.

The days of the nations bear no trace
Of all the sunshine so far foretold;
The cannon speaks in the teacher's place—
The age is weary with work and gold;
And high hopes wither, and memories wane—
On hearths and altars the fires are dead;
But that brave faith hath not lived in vain;
And this is all our watcher said.

The Ten Commandments.

Have thou no other gods than me;
Unto no image bow thy knee;
Take not the name of God in vain;
Do not the Sabbath day profane;
Honor thy father and mother too;
And see that thou no murder do;
From vile adultry keep thee clean;
And steal not, though thy state be mean;
Bear no false witness—shun the blot;
Want in thy neighbor's covet not.
Write these thy laws, Lord, in my heart,
And let me not from them depart.

☞ Never take a paper more than ten years without paying the printer.

☞ "Industry must prosper," as the man said when holding the baby, while his wife chopped wood.

☞ Why should ladies make better traders and peddlers than men? Kaze they never get shaved."

Miscellaneous.

Be Kind to the Poor.

The sky is overcast with clouds. Like a dark funeral veil they shut out the blue firmness from our vision, while the bright sunshine we are not permitted to enjoy. 'Tis a winter scene: the air is piercing cold, the wind gives a mournful howl as it sweeps through the decayed trees and naked branches, but amid the moans of the tempest and the gloom that surrounds us we we hear an angel voice whispering, "Be kind to the poor."

Along the pavement stalks a woman alone and apparently unknown—her garments so scanty as to afford but little protection from the piercing atmosphere—her step is weak and tottering, her form bent, and, as we approach her, we discover a quivering lip, a tearful eye, and a care worn countenance that speaks of "long, long weary days" and nights of agony—that speak to us of bliss blasted hopes and joys forever fled. Perhaps she is a wife whose husband has forgotten the vow he made at the altar long years ago, when the rose tint of health was on her cheek and joy sparkled in her eye. Many a true and loving heart has been tortured by neglect or crushed by indifference and cruelty. Many a wife has passed hours of weary watchfulness while the reckless thoughtless husband worshiped at the shrine of Bacchus. Oh! what agony to the wife! What madness in the husband! And then perhaps that husband was kind, gentle and affectionate, and when she thought she was about to quaff from the goblet of happiness; death—cruel death, dashed it from her lips. Perhaps those whom she loved only, dearly, devotedly loved. Those whom she watched over in infancy with a mother's anxious care have added, sickened and died; and she has been compelled to consign them to the cold, cold grave. Oh! the ills of life are numerous, and what she has been called upon to endure we cannot say, but we feel that she has grief and sorrow in her heart, and her melancholy countenance says to us in language not easily misunderstood: "Be kind to the poor."

We meet often a little pale faced girl; there is innocence in her mild blue eyes, seen through tears wrung from them by want and suffering, and there is something in her face, sorrowful as it is, that tells us that the heart, though sad, is pure.

Poor little one how much of your grief and sorrow and suffering might be removed and how comfortable and happy might you be made if those upon whom fortune has smiled would but learn to be "kind to the poor."

Ye preachers of the gospel! ye who profess to be the followers of the "Meek and lowly Jesus," why do you not walk more closely in his footsteps? why waste your time discussing the difference that may exist in the different denominations, and condemning what in others may seem to you to be imperfections. Pursue a different course—teach your hearers to love one another, that it is angelic to forgive the erring and draw them back to virtue, that they can win the smiles of a kind and merciful God by being "kind to the poor;" and that a gentle word is sometimes more highly prized than rubies; for when it falls upon the ear of one who felt himself friendless and alone; it melts the heart, however hardened it may be. Bright visions of the past dance before him and forgetting all present woes and cares he blesses the lips that utter it.

Reader if you would become rich in happiness, be gentle and affectionate to your fellow being, and above all, remember those who are in want and adversity—minister to the wants of the suffering—dry the tear of the afflicted, for angels smile when a heart is found that can sympathise with, and "be kind to the poor."

No Gentleman.

"Agh! Phew!"

He was very well dressed, nevertheless. Glossy hat, curly hair under it, white collar, new overcoat, neat little boots. And he stepped straight, and quick, and gracefully; and altogether, as far as could be judged, from my view in reverse—for I did not see his face—good-looking and gentlemanly.

Still, it was easy to see that no woman would kiss him if she could help it; that he was not a thorough gentleman. If he had been, that filthy cloud would not have driven steaming round his left ear, defiling the fresh morning breeze on which it rode, straight into my face. I should have been saved some choking and sputtering, much disgust, and the trouble of writing these remarks.

A gentleman? Very likely—in your intentions. But that is not enough. To intend to do the right thing is all very well, and not so universal as it should be; but that alone does not make the gentleman. He intends to do it, and does it, and does it in the right way, too. A gentleman I might define, always does the right thing in the right way.

But you did the wrong thing in the wrong way. I shall not tell you silly and sickly it is to smoke. But I shall take the liberty of informing you that you should do it—if at all—in some smoking-room, or bar-room, or other private or public beer-garden, and not out in God's sunlight, nor in the public's face and eyes. Who wants to sniff up the second-hand breath, mixed with cigar-smoke, that has made the tour of your lungs and nostrils, and that has a variety of used up materials from the inside of your body with it? Is is doing the right thing to impose the use of your execretions upon a stranger in that manner?

Kiss him? Perhaps he has a wife. Poor thing! His own wife, it is supposed must sometimes kiss him, or be kissed by him. Such a kiss! A suck of stale cigar-smoke, rather. Horrible!

Thomas Smellbad, Esquire, is so unfortunate as to have a "bad breath." It is almost "death at ten paces." One might as well stand and talk face to face with a pestilence. Perhaps *he* might excusably use cigars. So he might asafœtida. But he might not blow it into people's faces in the public street, even then. And as for you, young man, with your good health, good digestion, good teeth, you are inexcusable. If you impregnate your person and your clothes with the stink—no milder word will serve—of stale tobacco-smoke, you are a fool. But as long as you go about puffing the same into the eyes and noses of others, you are no Gentleman.—*Life Illustrated.*

The Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands. out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking at the village tavern until being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one, on returning home, should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should the next morning pay the bill. They then seperated for the night, engaging to meet the next morning and give an honest account of their proceedings at home, so far as they related to the bill.

The next morning, Walker and Brown were at their, posts, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first:

'When I entered my house, the candle was out, and the fire giving but a glimmering light, I came near walking into a pot of batter that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning. My wife, who was dreadfully out of humor, said to me sarcastically:

'Bill, do put your foot in the batter.'

'Just as you say, Maggy,' said I, and without the least hesitation, I put my foot in the pot of batter and went to bed.'

Next, Joe Brown told his story:

'My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room which adjoined the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar; not being able to navigate perfectly, you know I made a dreadful clattering among the household furnitare, and my wife, in no very pleasant tone, bawled out.'

'Do break the porridge pot.'

'No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the handle of the pot, and striking it against the chimney-jam, broke it in a thousand pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture til I fell asleep.'

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows:

'My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for as I was blundering up stairs in the dark, she cried out:

'Now, Tim, do break your neck.'

'I'll be cuss'd if I do, Kate,' said I, gathering myself up the best way I could, 'no, I'd sooner foot the bill.'

'And so, landlord,' continued Tim,' there's the cash for you. But by jingo, this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife.

Mechanics.

St. Paul was a mechanic—a maker of tents from goats' hair; and in the lecturer's opinion, he was a model mechanic. He was not only a thorough workman at his trade, but was a scholar, a perfect master, not only of his native Hebrew, but of three foreign tongues—a knowledge of which he obtained by close application to study during his leasure hours, while serving his apprenticeship. It was a custom among the Jews to teach their sons some trade—a custom not confined to the poorest classes, but also practised by the wealthy: and it was a common proverb among them, that if a father did not teach his son a mechanical occupation, he taught him to steal. This custom was a wise one; and if the fathers of the present day would imitate their example, their wrinkled cheeks would not so often blush for the helplessness, and not unfrequently criminal conduct of their offspring. Even if a father intended his son for one of the professions, it would be an incalculable benefit to the son to instruct him in some branch of mechanism. His education would not only be more complete and healthy, but he might at some future time, in case of failure in his profession, find his trade very convenient as a means of earning his bread; and he must necessarily be more competent in mechanical from his professional education. An educated mechanic was a model machine, while an uneducated mechanic was merely a machine working under another man's brain. Let the rich and the proud no longer look upon mechanism as degrading to him who adopts a branch of it as his calling. It is a noble calling—as noble as the indolence and inactivity of wealth is ignoble.—*Rev. Dr. Adams.*

☞ If a young man wants to engage in business that will insure him, in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a spot of earth, keep within his means, shun the lawyer, be temperate to avoid the doctor, be honest that he may have a clear conscience, improve the soil so as to leave the world better than he found it, and then if he cannot live happily and die content, there is no hope for him.

Electric Fish.

A number of new fishes have been received from Old Calabar (the Western coast of Africa,) the most interesting of which is an electric fish. Its electric properties are made use of by the natives as a remedy for their sick children. The fish is put into a vessel of water, and the child made to play with it; or the child is put into a tub of water in which several fish are placed. It is interesting to find a popular scientific remedy anticipated by the savages.

Effects of Under-Draining.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Dear Sir:—If I cannot say that I am personally acquainted with the subject of the following short narrative, I can give you reliable assurances, that in it the benefits arising from a system of thorough underdraining are not exaggerated.

Some years ago the son of an English farmer came to the United States, and let himself as a farm laborer in this State, on the following conditions: commencing work at the first of September, he was to work ten hours a day for three years, and to receive in payment a deed of a field containing twelve acres—securing himself by an agreement, by which his employer was put under bond of $2,000 to fulfil his part of the contract; also, during these three years, he was to have the control of the field, to work it at his own expencee, and to give his employer, one half the proceeds. The field lay under the south side of a hill, was of dark heavy clay, resting on a bluish-colored solid clay subsoil, and for many years previous, had not been known to yield any thing but a yellowish, hard, stinted vegetation. The farmer thought the young man was a simpleton, and that he, himself, was most wise and fortunate; but the former, nothing daunted by this opinion, which he was not unconscious that the latter entertained of him, immediately hired a set of laborers, and set them to work in the field trenching as earnestly as it was well possible for men to labor. In the morning and evening, before and after having worked his ten hours as per agreement, he worked with them, and continued to work in this way until about the middle of the following November, he had finished the laying of nearly 5,000 yards of good tile underdrains He then had the field plowed deep and thoroughly, and the earth thrown up as much as possible into ridges, and thus let it remain during the winter. Next spring he had the land again plowed as deep as before, then cross; and thoroughly pulverized with a heavy harrow, then sowed it with oats and clover. The yield was excellent—nothing to be compared to it had ever before been seen upon that land. Next year it gave two crops of clover, of a rich dark green, and exceedingly heavy and luxuriant; and the year following, after being manured at an expense of some $7 an acre, nine acres of the field yielded 936 bushels of corn, and 20 waggon loads of pumkins; while from the remaining three acres were taken 300 bushels of potatoes—the return of this crop being upwards of $1,200. The time had now come for the field to fall into the young man's possession, and the farmer unhesitatingly offered him $1,500 to relinquish his right to it; and when this was unhesitatingly refused, he offered $2,000, which was accepted.

The young man's account stood thus:

Half proceeds of oats and straw, first year,	$175 00
Half value of sheep pasturage, first year,	25 00
Half of first crop of clover, first year,	112 50
Half of second crop of clover, increased, second year,	125 00
Half sheep pasturage, second year,	15 00
Half crops of corn, pumpkins and potatoes, third year,	600 00
Recieved from farmer for relinquishment of right,	2 000 00
	$3,052 50

Account Dr.

To underdraining labor & tiles $725 00	
" labor and manure, 3 seasons, 175 00	
" labor given to farmer, $10 per month, 30 months, 676 00	
	1,776 00
Balance in his favour,	$1,676 50

Our farmers must learn that knowledge and enterprise and preseverance, exercised in their business, will not only add a hundred fold to their own income, but will also confer more permanent benefits upon our country than these qualities exercised in the same degree in any other business whatever.

From the Thocold Gazette, Extra.

American Sunday School Union—American Tract Society—Slavery.

Extract Letter to the Editor of the Woodstock Gazette.

I observe in your tri weekly of the 15th inst, a letter signed "M. T. Runnels, Missionary A. S. S. U. for Oxford County," regarding my advertisement against Slavery and the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia. That letter bears evident marks of the writer not having been in the habit of "taking things coolly;" and also very strong indications of a different spirit from what is to be expected from a Missionary of a Religious Society, though such as to show the signs of "impudence, ignorance and assumption" which those of a certain *class* shew, whom we often see in Canada from the neighbouring Republic. It is to be regretted by every loyal and true Canadian, and every "Old Countryman," that hitherto so little effort has been made not only to *advertise* "such vermin," but to learn and show the people of Canada that, generally, the principles under the assumed name of "religion" which are circulated in flimsy and very superficial publications—whether in periodicals or in books—should not have that currency in Canada, whereby other more valuable and reliable books may be excluded.

The periodicals and books issued by, and the objects of, the American Sunday School Union, of 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are thoroughly to impregnate the youth of *their* country (namely, the United States) with a system of religious learning suited to their political government and to the *exclusive* plan they have in view. That plan is founded entirely on sinful silence, and suppression, hypocrisy and insincerity, for—

1. "The American S. S. Union cannot produce any publication among its many books and periodicals on religious works, against the sin, evil and curse of the United States, namely—American Slavery; and I challenge your correspondent, and all those connected with that S. S. Union, to show by reliable proofs, by reference to their books and periodicals, that any sentences or principles are enunciated in their books and periodicals to teach the old or the young, regarding that horrible curse and evil of Slavery, that "sum of all villianies," as designated by the venerated John Wesley, and in more lengthened and expressive language by other eminent divines, both English and American.

The same kind of books, &c., printed at 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, which are composed and adapted for the teaching and instruction in the United States of the young and the aged, (exclusive of the poor slave and his descendants of "Afric's sunny clime,") these books, and these only, from the A B C primers, reading books, spelling books, hymn books (including the Fourth of July hymn,) dictionaries, libraries, tracts, Sunday School Journal, Penny Gazette, &c., *are those* which your correspondent, and his confreres, *are paid* for and encouraged to sell and circulate and give away, amongst the people of Canada; and, as it appears, amongst the good people of the County of Oxford in an especial manner.

2. But the evil is not confined to the above. It is objected, moreover, and a most serious objection too, and one which every sound thinking man and woman in Canada should consider, that these books, &c., from the A B C upwards, are based on Republican principles and arrangement, and the object and aim, by them, along with religious knowledge, is to Republicanize (or Americanize) the population of any country where circulated. That American S. S. Union has in its publications declared (and likely the same is very proper as applicable to their country, the United States) in these words—"This mess of mind is to be Americanized—to be made acquainted with the law of God, and our system of government, and thus prepared to become useful citizens." That is to be accomplished by the indoctrinating of the young and the old, by and through such means and ways, with the said books and tracts, hymns and all, and the assistance in Canada of *the paid* missionaries of the American S. S. Union. Our own considerate and wise government at different times in Canada have provided for a system of week-day education in our Common and Grammar Schools, under the supervision of proper Superintendents; but *on Sunday*—if your correspondent's notion is to be entertained—the system is to be one of a Republican or American tendency, under the garb of religion. (See my letter to the Rev. E. Patterson, Chairman of the Board of Instruction for the County of Perth, and my letter to the editor of the Stratford *Examiner*, in that paper of the 13th inst.)

3 The American Tract Society, of 150 Nassau street, New York, of such noted repute for having yielded to the Slave power—though it does not establish Sunday Schools, or have a school system—is the twin sister or brother of the American S. S. Union. Every considerate information regarding it will be found in the "Unanimous Remonstrance" referred to below; but the latest publication, by which *both these Societies* are fairly empaled before a discerning religious and anti-religious public, is—"Report of the New York General Association on the relation of the Benevolent Societies to Slavery—unanimously adopted 26th August, 1855." It will be found in the *Independent*, of New York, of 6th September, 1855, (a capital paper.) Likely it will be separately published, when I promise that it will be made known in the County of Oxford.

My Proofs—I refer to such as are handy and cheap, and which should be obtained and circulated throughout the County of Oxford by all lovers of religious freedom, and of "a pure-gospel taught"—(1.) Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Connecticut—Hartford, 1845; pp. 34. Of this pamphlet I have circulated nearly *one thousand* copies in Canada; and it will be found with the Beeves and Township Clerks of each Municipality, and with most ministers of religion (list of 1854) and postmasters, in the County of Oxford. I refer to the resolutions on pages 7 and 8, and the general tenor of the Remonstrance, for though directed chiefly against the American Tract Society, it embraces the same grounds against the American S. S. Union, as these resolutions and relative statements show. (2.) American Slavery a formidable Obstacle to the Conversion of the World, by William Goodell. New York, 48 Beekman street, 1854; pp. 24. This publication shows the position in which religious bodies should view the slave question, and which the American S. S. Union *entirely avoids*. (3.) American Slavery in connection with American Christianity—New York, 48 Beekman street, 1854; pp. 60. At page 57 will be found some portion of the character enjoyed by the American S. S. Union; but it contains also besides other things) a most *valuable* sermon by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian Mission, Persia, which *every* educated minister of religion and layman in the County of Oxford and everywhere should attentively peruse. "I hold that American Slavery is the greatest human obstacle to the spread and triumphs of Christianity that exists at the present period."—p. 10. So says Dr. Perkins, and truly; but the American S. S. Union *does not say so!* (4.) Report of the New York General Association,—above referred to. (5.) Tracts No. 1, Separation from Sin and Sinners; No. 3, on Slavery; and No. 14, Fellowship with Slavery. These are in the set of Tracts published by that trustworthy society at Cincinnati, Ohio,—"The American Reform Tract and Book Society,"—and are useful in showing the position and bearings of the slave question as regards religious bodies; but all mention of the slave's rights and the sin and evil done to him and before God, the American S. S. Union *avoids*. [6.] Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Part 4, chapters 1, 2, and 3. How any man or woman "in their senses," after perusing this "Key" and the parts I refer to, would recognize as pure and of good intent and reputation any religious society, accused as in the American S. S. Union, in the country of its origin, [and where the statements regarding it *dare not be denied*,] is rather inexplicable, or as the Irishman has it, "bangs Banagher."

[COPY]
Stratford, 20th Aug., 1855.

Rev. Ephraim Patterson, Chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction for the County of Perth, Stratford.

Rev. Sir,—Permit me to call your attention as Chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction for the County of Perth, to the editorial notices which have appeared in the newspapers of this place, viz: the Stratford *Examiner* and Stratford *Beacon*, of date 9th and 10th inst., commendatory of the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia and New York, U. S., and of the school books introduced by the agents of that School Union into this County, as well as into other Counties of Canada, and I am sorry to say that these recommendations have proceeded also from ministers of religion, who are under sworn allegiance to our Queen and Government.

These books which appertain to the instruction of the young, [commencing with the A B C class, and the graduatory system of tuition,] and the hymn books, contain expressions inimical to our monarchial institutions, liberal enough and in so many respects superior to the principles of other governments. The tuition from these books will be therefore likely subversive of that tuition which is given to the young by our Common and other School Books. I subjoin a few sentences of expressions referred to, as I have but few publications in my possession; also, I subjoin a list of School Books, &c., —but scattered throughout the various sets of Sunday School and Family Libraries, their periodicals and school books [all of which, *with other publications*, are now forced upon the notice of a Canadian people,] I have no doubt, will be found many expressions very unsuitable to our country. A *Republican basis* is in the whole system of teaching in the books and in the periodicals of the American S. S. Union,—and, as a British subject, I am not in the way of duty, if [knowing such] I fail to represent them.

I therefore beg to call your attention to the above, and hope that some investigation will be made by your Board into the matter; and in the meantime I consider it my duty to transmit copies of this letter to the General Board at Toronto, as well as to his Excellency the Governor General.

Apart from the above, and the question of interference by a foreign Society under Republican Institutions, with the tuition of the youth of Canada, I have other weighty objections to the American Sunday School Union: one, for instance, is, that that Union is under the influence of the Slave Power in the Southern States, (a matter notoriously promulgated in the country where that Society has its origin,) and which Society, with some other religious Societies, such as the "American Tract Societies," of 150 Nassau street, New York, circulate books largely in Canada, chiefly, I am sorry as a British subject to say, helped on by many ministers of religion and some religious Societies in Canada, regardless of the easy opportunities of obtaining books of tuition and instruction from the religious Societies, so early instituted, in the parent countries of England, Scotland and Ireland, and establishing Depositories of such in prominent parts of Canada. I have spread some information, at considerable outlay [which I cannot regret,] with lists of publications as my proofs, throughout Canada, East and West, regarding the "American Tract Society," during the Fall of 1854 and last Winter, which I believe have come under your notice,—and I beg your attention to my notice of date 8th August inst., entitled "American Sunday School Union—Slavery,"—and every information regarding the *status* of this Society, as well as the American Tract Society, can be easily obtained from the United States—and where I have found resolutions by religious bodies up to the time I now write protesting against both said Societies, and the course they have adopted as to Slavery, expurgations from the books published, and their universal silence as to the sin and evil of Slavery. But this is apart from the references to the American Sunday School Union, to which this letter more immediately refers.

Begging, therefore, in the meantime, your attention to the first part of this letter.

I remain, Rev. Sir,
Your most obdt. serv't,
J. E. Linton.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burker *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this papar in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

Truth and its Love.

The conscience of humanity is a beautiful emblem of truth. It is ever faithful to its own instincts, hence it always speaks on behalf of the true. It is a matter of no little regret that the world is so very ignorant of the real *nature* of that faculty and its true *office*. Were it otherwise, much that passes for truth would be known only as falsehood, and those distinctions only would be made among mortals, which are righteously proper. Kith and kin would have but little to do with such distinctions. Everything, and especially rational beings, would be regarded and treated according to its or their *intrinsic* and *moral* worth. Their *truth*, that mental state, which constitutes a moral attribute, would occupy its own position, and have that controling influence that it is destined to have among the finite, on behalf of the infinite and itself. The *disposition* to represent facts as they are, would be universal. The attitude of the human *will* would be in opposition to the false, and in adhesion true. The Creator and creature would have their dues. The right would be right, and the wrong would be wrong. The Government of *God* would then be the government of *man*. There would be a *confidence* in the Society of men, more firm, than we now place in the annual seasons. No one would be at his wits end in anticipation of the weal or woe, attending the next change in human affairs. Truth would be as the sun, giving life and happiness to all around, while falsehood would be as terrible as an army with banners, and dreadful as a deadly foe.

Truth! we long thy reign to see;
Thou attribute of God:
Thy triumphs our earth will free,
From falsehood's blighting rod.

That humanity is made for such a state of society, as truth will ultimately establish, is a fact known from its *constitutional* love of truth itself, and its detestation of falsehood. The falsifier despises himself, much more those of his own character. However much infidelity and scepticism may endeavour to induce the thoughtless and silly to love the *untrue*, and though some may even fancy that they do love it, and however much also the selfish, for sinister motives, may try to sustain the false, or to make wrong right, and right wrong, or to annihilate the distinction between the true and the false, yet, the *true only* are loved, as humanity is *not* a lie! Let him know who is untrue to *nature*, that his own conscience hates him! Such an one is a mere *speck* of falsehood, standing in the midst of a *Universe* of truth, a Universe to which God has given millions of hands, and put in each hand a weapon to slay the traitor to truth. Whatever good opinion such an one may have of himself, or however others may smile and caress, and apparently approve him, still he is an object of universal hate—yes—heaven and earth hate him! Ah! even *hell* itself hates such a traitor to truth and universal happiness!

☞ We give on our first page, this week, a letter from John J. E. Linton, of Stratford, to Rev. E. Patterson, of the same place, touching the pro-slavery character of the American Sunday School Union; also, copious extracts from a letter to the Woodstock Gazetteer, which we recommend to the careful attention of our readers. We wish it were possible to copy the paper entire; but the state of our columns will not admit of it. It is very clear that the influence of the Union is most pernicious, politically and morally.

"Western Monthly Herald."

We have received the first number of Vol. I, of the "*Western Monthly Herald*," owned and edited by Henry Williams, jun., a colored gentleman of Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. It is a family religious newspaper, but devoted particularly to the interest of the Colored Baptists of Ohio. Success to it!

☞ The Provincial Parliament has been prorogued till the 25th inst.

The Black Alliance of the Kent Advertiser.

The *Advertiser* has a cub,
His color is not Saxon;
A sort of infidelish scrub,
The ****** call'd him *Jackson*.

"Answer *not a fool* according to his folly," is a Divine maxim, and to it we will stick, the columns of the *Kent Advertiser* to the contrary notwithstanding. That journal is welcome to all the help it can get from its *co-operation with infidels* of the *Tom Paine's* philosophy, to injure the *Provincial Freeman*. Why does the *Advertiser* do so? Because, when it attacked the *Freeman*, it got more than it bargained for! We threw it the gauntlet, and it was afraid to take it up. We judge the *Advertiser* must be "hard up," or about "to go by the board," or it would not form such an alliance; and especially since it is a *black* one! To be called a "*fanatic*," and "*bigot*" through the columns of such a journal as the *Kent Advertiser*, is saying much for the *piety*, and to the *honor* of any man! It might have been otherwise, however, had such slanderous charges appeared through the columns of the Western Planet—a respectable journal,—an honor not only to its Editor and Proprietor, but also to the country—a paper appreciated by the people, as its *very large* circulation attests. The *Advertiser* ought to be sent among *baboons*, whenever its columns *attempt* to teach *grammar!* It *might* find a few pupils among them. They are a warlike tribe, upon *Christian* ministers and women, and very fond of fire-arms, and tobacco—hence they might learn to stock *a gun*, and make *a cigar*. Indeed!—one who makes a *mistake*, by the addition of *ans*, with pen or type—no *grammarian*, ha! Well, stick to it, ye gods, and we will send you to school! Mark! "He shook his *head* and *said*"—a mistake, no doubt. We guess he shook his "ears" and "brayed!"—So my good fellows be off to the Academy:—and learn—

Men *do* err,
And *should* forgive—
Christ to fear,
And *how* to live.

Look out for H. Garrett.

The *black* slaveholder, in heart, though himself a *fugitive*, we see, is in the field. Let the friends of liberty keep their eyes on *Henry Garrett*, the traitor to human freedom, and firmly oppose his selfish scheme of emancipation.

This man Garrett is sent forth to the world by *Lewis Cass*, of Michigan, and *his compatriots* of the United States, and this Country, to plead with the people, with tongue and circular, for money, to pay the *thief* for his *stolen*, so-called, property. We shall not cry to learn that Henry Garrett's old master has kidnapped him, and taken him back to "Old Virginia;" since he says in his circular: "*The Slaveholder has a* legal *right to his Slaves.*" Again, "*Slaves are lawfully held,*" and hence slaveholders are "*entitled to compensation.*" "*The Slaveholder has a* civil *right to his Slaves, which the Government is bound to respect,* &c. But that is not all. He says, "To encourage Slaves to run away from their Masters, and to aid them in doing so, is surely to take a questionable course. Let the man of such sentiments be treated as he should be! But he is for stopping the *discussion* of the subject of slavery, &c He says: "If *it has done any good, the fruit, by this time, ought to appear.*" Brethren, watch such a *devilish* tool of tyrants! When the slaves are bought, he wants them to "*have facilities afforded them of returning to Africa.*" May the people deal properly with such an enemy of the colored race! The long-faced hypocrite covers up his wickedness with the name of God. Let the cry reverberate—*wolf! wolf!!*

Pass him Around.

We felt in duty bound to call public attention, not long since, to the begging operation of one Wm. Carter, of this place, for the purpose of guarding the public of the States against such imposition; for so doing, we have called down upon our head not only the indignation of the beggar himself, but of certain of his friends hereabouts.

Within a few days a friend from Pontiac, Michigan, has kindly informed us at length, of his operations in that vicinity, and in other parts of Michigan, showing clearly that the public should be on the look-out. He is tall, raw-boned, dark brown complexion, sinister expression of countenance, and represents himself in some places as a single man, trying to buy a sister, in others, as trying to buy himself. His wife has recently gone to him from this place. Our knowledge of him here is that of a barber, who would not shave colored men, and thoroughly pro-slavery in his tendencies. It is his expressed intention to remove to Mississippi as soon as convenient. Stop his operations for the credit of the colored people and for the good of the philanthropic.

Still They Come.

We learn from a private correspondent, at Cleveland, Ohio, that within a week or so some twenty-six "persons have passed" that "Depot of the U. G. R. R.," for our Gracious Majesty's Province.

Murder.

A man named Douglass Walker, was committed to jail in this town, for the murder of his wife Abigail Walker, on Thursday the 22nd inst. S.

The Board of Directors of the Upper Canada Religious Tract Society have lately presented to Andrew T. McCord Esq., —who, for the period of seventeen years, acted as principal Secretary to the above Society—the following valuable works; one of the best copies of the Holy Scriptures they have been able to select, from the stock of the Depository of the said Society, together, with a History of Missions, and 2 volumes of Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. The success attending the labors of the Society, during Bro. McCord's connection with it, in the official capacity of secretary, was immense, and it is to be regretted that, through a press of business, both public and private, he has been obliged to resign an office that he so long and nobly filled.

We cut the above from the "Christian Messenger." Our great regard and Christian love for Bro. McCord, made us rejoice at the facts there announced. No man alive is more deserving of such a presentation, in our opinion, than the recipient. As a Christian workman, he has but few equals—his praise is in all the Churches. But we rejoice the more at Bro. McCord's getting out of a situation which must have been any thing but a truly pleasant one of late, to a man of his piety and love of civil liberty.

The Connection, directly or indirectly, of the Upper Canada Religious Tract Society, with a kindred Society of the United States, is very generally condemned in this country. The wicked conduct of the American Society in its expurgation of every sentiment of human freedom from its publications, must not be commented upon by us, it has been done by more able ones. The censure of it is just.

A New County.

A new County is about to be opened up soon, for *settlement* we hope! On no other condition should land in Canada hereafter be sold. Fifty thousand acres of land *given* to actual settlers would enrich Canada more than as many pounds produced by the old humdrum credit system, which was a direct encouragement to speculation, and plunder of somebody!

Many months notice should be given of any future Government sale, and advertised in one or more English, Irish, Scotch, French and German newspapers!

We want some new sinews and blood and LABOUR??

Ten thousand Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years of age from the Union Workhouses of Great Britain, invoiced to Mr. Buchanan, Quebec, to arrive on or about the first of next May, would be bespoken at the various wharves between Quebec and Hamilton—kindly treated, well fed, well paid, and placed on the road to independence. Hundreds in Canada from these humble walks of life are now riding in their carriages and calling lands after their own names.—*Old Countryman.*

We recommend the above to the consideration of those over-cautious persons in the States, who, though crushed under the heel of American prejudice, and desiring to emigrate, express the fear that they could not get land to settle upon, because of the narrow limits of the country, neither work, because of the scarcity of employment. The *Old Countryman* is excellent authority to the contrary. S.

Fire.

On Wednesday evening last, a fire broke out in a row of buildings on the corner of Fifth and King streets, between six and seven o'clock. The fire originated in a chair factory, in the rear of L. Blackburn's Grocery. The buildings being old and dry, the flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings. The firemen were soon upon the ground, and rendered all possible aid in suppressing the flames, which, without their assistance, would have caused thousands of dollars worth of property to have been consumed. The streets were thronged with spectators, who seemed more anxious to look on than lend assistance in removing the goods of the different classes from the grasp of the burning element; however, a number of good-hearted, persevering fellows, rushed into the stores and dwellings and removed nearly all things of much value. The buildings consumed, we understand, belonged to Benjamin Barfoot, Post Master, of this place.

The following are the persons who suffered from the conflagration, J. Hooper, saddle and harness maker, John Deggs, grocer, Wm. Ryan, saloon-keeper and grocer, L. & J. Blackburn, grocers, F. G. Jones, barber, John Patterson, chair manufacturer, Wm. Wallace, Stone cutter.

The loss is estimated at £2,000. There was no insurance. S.

Correspondence.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

No. XII.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1855.

Miss M. A. Shadd's Visit to Philadelphia—Immensely large Meeting for her benefit—The audience disappointed in not seeing Passmore Williamson, Esq.—The Black Swan, &c. &c.

At an Anti-Slavery Meeting, addressed by Miss Shadd, at the Shiloh Church, it was suggested that she had lectured on several occasions in this city, but had never had a *single Dollar* tendered her towards defraying her heavy travelling and other expenses; consequently, in view of her faithful services in the cause of Reform, it was unanimously voted by the house, to call a meeting expressly for her benefit, hence, the first steps being then taken, in the course of a few days a Committee of Twenty respectable ladies and gentlemen, were selected to carry into effect the proposed object, and Friday evening, 9th inst., was announced for the occasion.

It was proposed to have *Anti-Slavery Speeches, Music, and Refreshments.* In the meantime, while the arrangements were thus being carried into effect, Mr. Williamson was unexpectedly *released.* Consequently, on being visited by one of the committee, on the day following, he was told of the contemplated meeting, its object, &c., and at the same time was invited to be present. He replied that he desired not to be "lionized, or to be part in any meeting got up for that purpose." He was assured that among the colored people, on his behalf, the most intense interest was felt, and that it would be gratifying to them in the extreme simply to *see* him, though he should not speak or participate in the exercises. On further consultation, therefore, Mr. W. said; "you may announce that Passmore Williamson will be present." Accordingly, he was simply *so* announced; but on the assembling of the audience, unhappily they were disappointed in not seeing him. For some cause or other, his mind changed and he did not come.

In making this statement, however, far be it from the Committee to reflect upon Mr. W. His labors and services on behalf of the oppressed, to say nothing of the cruel outrage which has just been inflicted upon him by Judge Kane, are too well known not to be appreciated by them. He had justifiable reasons, in his own opinion, they charitably inferred for being absent. Still they were not unconscious of the fact that many would feel that his name had been used without authority, and the public duped, designedly; hence, the discomfiture of the moment can better be imagined than expressed. Two eminent speakers had engaged to speak, and the celebrated Miss Greenfield, the "*Black Swan*," had kindly volunteered her services, besides the ladies had Ice Cream, and other refreshments, in great abundance. Thus, at half past seven, the *Sanson Street Hall* was literally packed to overflowing, with a mixed audience of white and colored, all waiting impatiently for the exercises to commence.

Thus in the hour of disappointment, but for Miss Greefield's liberality and charming melodies, one can scarcely imagine to what extent confusion must have been witnessed by the audience. On no previous occasion since her extraordinary acquirements and triumphs, as a Vocalist, have the citizens of Philadelphia ever had the opportunity of hearing her sing for less than 50 cts., consequently it was quite apparent that the audience felt that they could easily get the worth of their 25 cts., notwithstanding the disappointment. So the house remained packed, observed good order, and by their frequent and hearty applause seemed highly delighted throughout the evening.

In justice to Miss Greenfield, to whom the audience, and especially the Committee and Miss. S., were so largely indebted for her admirable music, Anti-Slavery Songs, too much praise cannot be expressed. To her credit be it said, instead of singing only "too ballads," for which a handsome sum was offered, when first invited, she very magnanimously *sung more than she is accustomed to do at her ordinary Concerts*, evidently desiring to do her full share, not only in making the occasion interesting, but likewise, in making it as beneficial to Miss S. as possible, refusing to receive any thing for her services. Besides she engaged the services of two competent young ladies to perform on the Piano, and an excellent gentleman amateur also, all of whom cheerfully performed their parts.

In addition to the good music, brief speeches were made by Mr. McKim, Miss Shadd, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Bowers, and others. Mr. McKim, in his remarks, referred to the object of the meeting; the disappointment felt on account of Mr. Williamson's absence, the labors of Miss Shadd, in Canada, &c., strongly recommending her to the public. Miss S., though not intending before going to the meeting, to have any thing to say on the occasion, made quite an interesting speech, in which she complimented Miss Greenfield as the "Jenny Lind of America," &c.; also spoke considerably on the favourable condition and privileges of the colored people of Canada—contrasting their situation with that of the same class in the States. Mr. Bowers' remarks were strongly opposed to Emigration to Canada, or elsewhere, believing it to be the duty of the colored people to "remain here," at all hazards.

Mr. Douglass aimed to show that abolitionists fail to patronize colored men in business, &c., and reflected upon them severely.

With regard to Miss Shadd, whose good fortune it was to be the recipient of so unexpected a compliment, perhaps it may be well for the information of those unacquainted with her labors in the cause of Reform, to briefly refer to her services during the last two years, saying nothing of her usefulness as a school teacher, her exemplary character and superior intelligence before leaving this State for Canada, which in so doing, the motives of the Council, in volunteering in her behalf, will also be the better understood.

As she stands connected with the press, she is justly entitled, doubtless, to the credit of being the *first* colored woman on the American Continent, to Establish and Edit a weekly newspaper.

In 1853, seeing the great need of a paper among the colored people, to represent their true condition, increase their love for education, to inspire them to diligence and self-reliance in business; as well as to counteract grievances brought upon them by those who, for sinister motives, had grossly misrepresented them. Through no ordinary zeal and exertion, in March, 1854, she was ready to commence publishing the *Provincial Freeman*, placing this significant motto at its head: "*Self reliance is the true road to Independence.*" She promised that the "*Freeman* should live one year," at all events; firmly resolving not to beg, or countenance begging on the part of others, for fugitives in Canada, &c., she took upon herself the arduous responsibility of Editress, Publishing Agent, Financier, &c., which experiment, however, naturally enough, brought multiplied trials, hardships and sacrifices, such as but few even in the unpopular cause of Anti-Slavery, have been made to feel.

In order to promote the good of the cause, and sustain the *Freeman*, she has not only had to forego the ordinary recreation and rest so essential to health, but not unfrequently has been obliged to take long journeys on Rail Roads and Steam Boats (some times on the burthen trains or upper deck, to save expenses,) in the most inclement weather, even when in delicate health. Sometimes without a dollar, though having regularly to meet the weekly expenses of the office. When in the office, the drudgery as well as the Editing, &c., she has been obliged to perform. Last winter, while on a Lecturing and Canvasing tour, in Indiana and Ohio, she was quite severely frosted about her face, to say nothing of the insults and injuries which she was frequently subjected to, on Railroads, &c., by insolent Conductors and others, on the score of prejudice. However, as indignant as she has felt, on account of these personal grievances, she has invariably declined publishing them, reserving the room in her paper for what she regarded as of more importance to the cause.

While on Lecturing tours, to defray her expenses, and procure aid for her enterprise, she has mainly been obliged to depend on the sale of her small book, and subscriptions to the paper, eschewing to ask favors or indicate her straitened circumstances; consequently, except in one or two instances, Public Meetings at which she has lectured, have done nothing in the way of collections, so she declares

Notwithstanding, the *Freeman* lived its year out, making its usual visits from week to week, with as much regularity as ordinary papers regularly established; and indeed it still continues to live, though for the last few months has been considerably embarrassed.

It is but just to state that a sister of Miss S., for a time, while she was canvasing in the west, very creditably filled her post, in the office as Editress, &c.

On the subject of Canada; the condition of the Fugitives; progress and prosperity of the Free Colored man, in Canada or the States, she is perfectly familiar; having studied these questions with absorbing interest from childhood.

Therefore, the Committee in tendering to Miss S. the proceeds of the meeting, felt assured that she was justly entitled, not only to their pecuniary aid, but also to their fullest confidence and esteem.

COMMITTIE'S NAMES.

Mrs. Stephen Smith,	Mrs. Webb,
" Nazrey,	" Dorsey,
" Dunson,	" Nichols,
" Bivans,	" Gordon,
" Dutierte,	Miss Hinton,
" Still,	" Mapps,
" Wilkins,	" Beckett,
" Burr,	Mr. J. C. White,
" Laws,	" H Shadd,
" Hawkins,	" M. Hall,

Mr. Wm. Still.

Wm. Still.

Adventures of a Fugitive—Can Negroes take care of themselves?

We have a case in point. A man named George, from Alabama, passed one of the stations of the U. G. R. R., a short time since, concerning whom some of the particulars are really wonderful.

George, some time since, heard of Canada as Freedom. He soon after started North, but being seized with rheumatism, he made himself known to a planter, and requested his master to send for him. He was sent for and taken home to Alabama. His master, though generally very severe, was so well pleased to get him again, that he was not flogged for escaping. George worked on very steadily, so as not to excite suspicion, until about December, 1854, when he again commenced preparing to leave. Although for six months he worked out of regular hours, he was able to accumulate only two dollars. George worked on week-days in the field, and on nights and Sundays was compelled to labor as a blacksmith, for his master. Formerly he worked as a blacksmith for the neighboring plantations, and the gentlemen would give him money for his own use; but latterly, the work for the neighbors had ceased, and his chances to accumulate, under the circumstances, became very poor indeed, especially, as he was not allowed to raise even a watermellon, or produce of any kind, to sell. But he wrought on, hoping against hope. Up to the 1st of September, 1855, his stock of money had not increased; but from a certain circumstance he resolved to start.

The reason of his so resolving then, was, that his master ordered him to iron two large wagons and a wagon body on Sundays and nights, and and also pick two hundred and fifth pounds of raw cotton each day. This ironining was to be done between the first of September and the twentieth of October, and yet he was kept in the field carrying cotton until eleven o'clock at night.

His resolution was soon taken. By highways and byways he travelled Northward, and after getting less than one hundred miles from home, stopped and worked for twenty days, at one dollar per day, to earn money with which to travel. His free papers he wrote himself, affixed to them the county-seal, (which he also manufactured of lead,) and, as they were examined at court, where he happened to be, were declared valid. We have been shown the free papers, and must say they are most ingeniously contrived. By rubbing them between his dusty and sooty hands he gave them an appearance of age, and by this means several defects escaped a rigid scrutiny. His story he invented before leaving his master, and so plausible was it, that he was permitted, in many cases, to pass without showing his papers. He is a fine looking man, valued by his master at more than $2,000. No human blood hound can disturb him now; for he is beyond their reach. Here is another living contradiction to the often repeated expression—"Niggers can't take care of themselves!"—*Clev. Weekly Leader.*

Important Action.

We learn from the *Chicago Tribune* the following recent facts in relation to the Glover rescue case, with the details of which our readers are familiar:

"There were two indictments, one against Booth, the other against Rycroft, upon the charge of aiding in the escape of the fugitive slave Glover. The defendants were tried upon these indictments before the United States District Court of Wisconsin, convicted and imprisoned.

"The prisoners were brought before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and were by the court discharged.

"Since then a writ of error has been issued by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. We learn the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin utterly denies, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United Ssates in such a case.

"This is a direct and palpable test of the relative rights and powers of the State and Federal governments respectively.

"Of the result we do not entertain a doubt. We owe to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin the respect and reverence due to a judicial tribunal which has had the courage to avow, and will have the virtue to maintain, the fundamental principles of State Rights and Personal Liberty."

Canadian Anti-Slavery Baptist Association.

This body held its fifth anniversary at Dawn, C. W., Sept. 7 and 8. The Introductory Sermon was by W. P. Newman, from Acts 20: 24. Officers were chosen as follows:—Henry Dawson, Moderater; Samuel H. Davis, Clerk; P. J. Jackson, Treasurer; W. P. Newman, Corresponding Secretary. The body embraces seven churches, of which, however, only five were represented. The Association appointed Brn. W. P. Newman and S. H. Davis as delegates to the American Baptist Free Mission Society, to which it is auxiliary. Henry Dawson, of London, C. W., was appointed a missonary to labor among the feeble churches of the Association, and was authorized to receive collections to aid the body in its missionary work. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to ask aid for this missionary effort from the Regular Baptist Canada Missonary Society, and from the Am. Bap. Free Mission Society. Resolutions were passed, approving the *American Baptist*, the *Christian Messenger*, and the *Provincial Freeman*; also, one in favor of abstinence from the use of, and traffic in ardent spirits as a beverage. The next annual meeting is to be held in Detroit, commencing on the first Friday in September, 1856, at 10 A. M. —*Am. Baptist.*

Valuable Testimony.

From the Manchester, N. H., Mirror, Oct. 27.

Testimony of a West India Planter to the Advantages of Free over Slave Labour.—During my tour to the White Mountains, I met with a gentleman from Barbadoes, a West India planter, by the name of Charles Pettyjohn, who gave me his experience as a planter on that Island, in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar both by slaves and free men.

"In 1834," said he, "I came in possession of 247 slaves under the laws of England, which required the owner to feed, clothe and furnish them with medical attendance. With this number I cultivated my sugar plantation until the Emancipation Act of August 1st, 1838, when they all became free. I now hire a portion of those slaves, the best and cheapest, of course, as you hire men in the United States. The average number which I employ is 100, with which I cultivate more land, at a cheaper rate, and make more produce than I did with the 247 slaves. With my slaves I made from 100 to 180 tons of sugar yearly. With 100 free negroes, I think I do badly if I do not annually produce 250 tons."

Such is the testimony of honest intelligence upon this most important subject, and adding another to the many facts already adduced that chattel slavery not only subverts the moral and social relations of master and slave, but equally strike a blow at the pecuniary interests of both.

R. C. Stone.

A Disgraceful Story.

The following circumstances are related in the Lisbon journals: "In August, 1854, when the Brazilian steamer *Tocantius* touched at St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes,) the engineer, an Englishman, made an arrangement with a colored woman of the island that she should go with him as wet nurse to his daughter; she accordingly went, taking with her an infant. On her arrival at Rio de Janeiro, the account states that the Englishman sold mother and daughter as slaves. The poor woman, as soon as she discovered the fraud of which she was the victim, sent a petition to the Governor of the Cape de Verdes by a friend, the facts of which were substantiated by eye-witnesses who happened to have returned from Rio. The petition was also presented to Mr. Rendall, the British Consul at St. Vincent. It is reported that the Governor has requested the Portugues Ambassador at Rio to demand the immediate liberation of the mother and child, and also to represent the matter to the British minister at Rio, to procure the punishment of the perpetrator of so gross an outrage.

An Abolitionist Among Us.

Leonard Hipp was examined yesterday at the First District Court, on a charge preferred against him by John Ernon, who affirmed that the accused has frequently, within the last six or eight months, held conversation with his slaves and other slaves in his employ, in which he used language tending to produce discontent, excitement and insubordination among them; in consequence of which, it has since fund that the slaves alluded to have become insolent and disrespectful in their conduct towards him. After a careful examination of the above charges, the accused was sent before the Dist. Court for trial. No bail was admitted in his case.—*N. O. Cour.*

Strange Developments.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Pittsburg, that when the case of Passmore Williamson was argued, last summer, at Bedford, on the motion to bring Williamson out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, three of the Judges (Messers Lowrie, Woodward and Knox) were in favor of granting the writ, and two (Messrs. Black and Lewis) opposed to it. When the Court reassembled in Philadelphia, Judge Kane and his friends had an interview with our Judges, and communicated to them the fact that the President had ordered the United States Marshal, in case the Court should direct the writ to issue, to remove Williamson from Moyamensing to a United States receiving ship, and defend him there, with United States marines and soldiers, against any force the State might send to take him. The question presented to our Judges was, whether it was prudent to risk the threatened collision? I am sorry to say that they though it was not. They had not the nerve to stand up for State Rights. Judges Lowrie and Woodward changed their opinions, and the writ of habeas corpus was not issued. The threat—for it was a threat—should have an incentive to its issue, instead of the pusillanimous course adopted; for the question of State Rights has got to be settled, and this was the opportunity needed.

☞ A clan of Southern students at College Hill, Ohio, undertook, a few nights ago, to kidnap a colored barber, a smart likely fellow of eighteen years of age, with the design of running him over the line into the State of Kentucky. The noise of the melee awakened the citizens, and a rescue was effected after a terrible fight. The miscreants engaged in the outrage made their escape.

☞ On Thursday night last four or five slaves made their escape from this city. They were house servants, and unless we are greatly mistaken, they will, before the winter is over, long to be back in their "Old Kentucky Homes."—*Covington, (Ky.) Journal.*

We think, then, you will be "greatly mistaken." It is hardly likely they would "long" to have a home they would risk their lives to get clear of.—*Kentucky News.*

☞ Two lots of fugitives passed through Alliance, Ohio, by the Under Ground Rail Road, on their way to Canada, last week. The first comprised four smart, hearty young men from Maryland, and the second three men and two women from the Old Dominion. During the progress of the last party through the State of Pennsylvania, they were set upon by a pack of Kanine hounds, but made good their escape notwithstanding. One of the fugitives received several severe cuts and bruises in defending his right to himself.

Kansas.—The Territorial Convention called by the Free State Party, for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, and applying for admission as a State into the Union had assembled and organized. Col. Lane, late of Indiana, was elected President.

Disturbances at Bath.

Last Sunday week, the Catholics attempted to hold religious services in Bath, Maine, appropriate to laying the corner-stone of a new church. A large concourse assembled to witness the exercises, which were prevented by rowdyism of the lowest sort, and violence. During the forenoon a wooden cross, which was erected, was forcibly pulled down. Early in the afternoon an American flag was raised amid the cheering of a considerable number of persons who showed themselves hostile to the exercise and the occasion. Mr. Russell, acting Mayor, pulled the flag down amid shouts of "hustle him out!" and hisses. But on his leaving it was again put up. Attempts were made to remove the corner-stone but the rowdies were prevented. The Bishop sent word to his parish that the exercises would not be held.

Father Peter McLaughlin, in an address to the public of Bath, says he and his Catholic people throw themselves upon the protection of the Protestant citizens; and he leaves it to them to say whether the corner stone of a Catholic church shall be laid or not.

Mr. Clayton's celebrated Central American treaty has gone by the board at last. Mr. Marcy has received despatches from our Legation at London, which state that the British government has closed its correspondence with us upon the Central American question, with a flat and definitive refusal to recognize the construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty claimed for it by Mr. Clayton. Great Britain declares her determination not to abandon her Mosquito protectorate or her colony on the islands off the coast of Honduras. Of course, as the two governments have failed to agree upon the construction of the treaty, the ultimatum of each being opposed to the other, the treaty falls.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ New Bedford, the richest city in the world, in proportion to its population, numbers among its heavy tax payers twenty-nine who are worth $100,000 each, four worth $200,000, a lady worth $300,000, one man who has $600,000, one worth $800,000, two worth $1,000,000, and any number that can show from $10,000 to $100,000. Most of these persons have made their money from the whaling business.—*Am. Baptist.*

Queen Victoria.

The present Czar is related to Queen Victoria, both of them being descended from our George I., the latter through his son, George II., and the former through his daughter Sophia. The following are the connecting links of the chain.—George II; Frederic, Prince of Wales; George III.; Edward, Duke of Kent; Victoria. Sophia, married to Frederic William, King of Prussia; Prince Augustus William of Prussia; Frederic William II.; Frederic William III.; Alexandrina, married to the late Czar; Alexander II.

Wheat From India.

The present high price of grain in Europe has given rise to a trade, the existence of which, we dare say, is little suspected by the great majority of our readers, namely, the export of wheat from India to England. We learn from successive numbers of a Calcutta mercantile publication, that the quantity of wheat shipped from that port for Great Britain during the month, ending the 7th of September, was no less than 127,884 maunds, or 22,654 quarters, at the rate of 60 lbs. to the bushel; and we understand that, at the date of the latest accounts, shipments were still going on with considerable activity, and at rates which promised a handsome profit to the exporters.—*English paper.*

☞ A shocking catastrophe occurred on board the English ship *Abbotts Reading*, of Liverpool, while lying in Valparaiso harbor, on the 12th of September last, accompanied with loss of life. The vessel, with 1,345 kegs of gunpowder, blew up.

☞ Young lady—a word in your ear—only a whisper:—Take off those thin, delicate shoes; put on thick warm ones, if they are not quite so handsome. Health is of more importance than fashionable shoes. Off with them! Save your health and your life.

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR!

The United Daughters of Chatham,
WILL GIVE AN
OYSTER SUPPER,
And other Refreshments.
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
On Monday Evening, the 3rd December.

Addresses will be delivered by the President, Rev. J. Young, and others.

The Band will be in attendence to enliven the meeting with some choice pieces of music.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend

Tickets at the Door—One Shilling.

Doors open at six o'clock.

Dec, 1st, 1855. 31-1i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855 31

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,

Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,

Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by

FRANCIS MARTIN,

NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Ticklings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below North*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. v13m 27

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Parlours can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh.

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. K——, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCRAE, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 25 6m

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Now Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $30; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 53; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4955 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do do number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, wings in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frost Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reversable Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Dannbian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by MR. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855 18-1y

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families *on the most Reasonable Terms*. His House is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hoping to receive a share of satisfaction to all who may favour us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855 18-1

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets.

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th. 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville*, Ky., would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept, 1855. 20-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND HOSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all demitrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

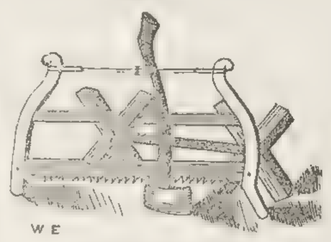
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO first rate hands at HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING, to whom good wages will be given.

☞ Apply at the CITY BATHS, Front Street.

Toronto, June 18, 1855. 16

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appriize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which he will dispose the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of receipes will be forwarded by mail.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you.'

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE TORONTO CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0 0
Six Months	0	15 0
Three Months	0	8 0
One Month	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10 0
Six Months	1	2 6
Three Months	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the BOOK, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	M. xed.	M xed.	Express.	Accomm'd	Express.
		A M	A. M.	P M	P M.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	7 00	11 30	1 10	11.30
Thorald	- - -	7 10	P M	1 35	A M.
St. Catharines	- - -	7 55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- - -	8 20	- -	1 58	
Beamsville	- - -	8 45	- -	2 10	
Grimsby	- - -	9 15	- -	2 20	
Stoney Creek	- - -	9 50	- -	2 40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10 10	1.15	2 55	1.20
HAMILTON depart		A M 8 45	- -	1 25	3 05 1 30
Dundas	- - -	9 10	- -	- -	3 25
Flamboro'	- - -	9 25	- -	- -	3 35
Fairchild's Creek	-	10.00	- -	- -	4 05
GALT depart		9 15	- -	- -	3 15
GALT arrive		11 10	- -	- -	5 10
Paris	- - -	10 25	- -	2 45	4 30 3.00
Princeton	- - -	10 45	- -	- -	4 55
Woodstock	- - -	11 30	- -	3 30	5 30 3.55
Beachville	- - -	11 50	- -	- -	5.15
		P M.			
Ingersoll	- - -	12 10	- -	3 50	6.00 4.15
Dorchester	- - -	12 30	- -	- -	6 20
LONDON arrive		12 50	- -	4.25	6 40 4 50
LONDON depart		A.M 10 20	4 35	6 55	5.00
Lobo	- - -	10 55	5 00	7 20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- - -	11 15			
Ekfrid	- - -	11 35	- -	7.50	
		P M.			
Mosa	- - -	12 05			
Wardsville	- - -	12 25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- - -	1 15			
Chatham	- - -	2 00	6 50	9 35	7.25
WINDSOR, arrive	- - -	4 15	8 30	11 10	9.05

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Accomm'n | Mixed | Express | Mixed. |

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA UNDER THE ACT 12 VICT. CAP. 1.—NOTE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL 1850 AND DEC. 1854, 1851.

To take effect on and after 1st May, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent. Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent., Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do, Felts, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent, Glue, do, Hair and Manufactures of, do, Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent Bar and Rod, do, Sheet, Hoop, not over two inches in width; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent, Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorus, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty, per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugar refined beyond Muscovado, any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, [illegible] per cent.

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do.

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe or 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn twelve and a half per cent, Wool Manufactures do do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley buckwheat, bear and hops, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sharts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, nicer, junk and rhubarb, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, tenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:

Ships' sails, prepared [illegible], iron, caudle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming tools and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward's [illegible] the British possessions in the East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope, or such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, moss, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuff of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 20th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No 2.*
I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Cases of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent* of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less pernicious to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partial, but not exclusively—behold the [illegible] Apostacy!"

In December 1811, a report of "The Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying, to a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Great attention, also, has been paid to [illegible] so that, at every page and every [illegible] the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which [illegible] The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of [illegible] ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it will seek to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

[illegible] signed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. By setting views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable, especially in the family library, an ample chronological table is given, *with a full index*—containing upwards of *four thousand* historical and geographical names;—thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of History, and Universal Gazetteer, available, for daily and familiar use, as a book of reference.

[illegible] imperial, and [illegible] containing 1200 royal 8vo. pages, in double columns, and embraces as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary extent.

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*.

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation [illegible] heretofore spoken, and can, therefore only add that the present [illegible] is a decided improvement upon the former ones. The Natural Sciences, such as [illegible] geology, geography, astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. The [illegible] ces, in short, the history of Europe and America. In every point of view this history is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest on the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or [illegible] conditions, the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; but not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,		31 (57),
5th "	1 to [illegible] inc. about 100 each,		31 (59)
6th "	1 [illegible]	"	31 (59)
7th "	1 [illegible]	"	31 (75)
8th "	1 [illegible]	"	31 (75)
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each,		31 (69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,		31 (73).
12th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76).
13th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (71).
15th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74).
16th "	1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75).
17th "	1 to 30 [illegible]	"	31 [illegible]
18th "	1 to 30 [illegible]		[illegible]

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 23 inc. [illegible] (116 each), 25 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 50), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (292), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (97), 21 (162), 25 (193), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (118), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (137).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [183], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 (200 each) 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], [illegible]
11th " 7 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [illegible]
12th " [illegible] 17 to 19 inc. [illegible] each, 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each]
2nd " [illegible] 9 [42] 10 [illegible]
" " 51 to 18 inc [illegible]

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

And the surrounding Country,

A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE [illegible] the lovers [illegible] may [illegible] PHRENOLOGY in harmony with [illegible] to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, [illegible] Combined by one Great Object.

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[illegible]

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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the request of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of study were pointed out, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 20, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that Mr. Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science; that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its [illegible] immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, [illegible] MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name [illegible] is withheld),

In the first paper of January next, they design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original [illegible] to illustrate, incidentally, the [illegible]

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c. &c.*

Our aim and desire is to give a complete Record, so far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States [illegible] yearly in advance, at the office where [illegible] is only 25 cents a year.

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☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or confirm the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or [illegible]

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

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will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our newenterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in the principal Cities Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, and their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffaceable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth that they may imitate their example and [illegible] their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungoverned; and those who have risen above all crushing prejudices have deserted from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and [illegible] on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquired themselves honorably—such as Attucks, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," who [illegible] and most prominent "Black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to [illegible]—Hispanola—now Hayti.

[illegible] favored to make the arrangements [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] interest

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

W. P. NEWMAN, Editor.
WILLIAM H. DAY, *Cor. Editor.* } I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855. { NUMBER 32.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
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November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
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Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
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References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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AND
Business Agent.
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BOSTON.
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Wendell Phillips, Esq, Samuel E Sewall, Esq, Joseph Southwick, Esq, Mr and Mrs A. B Alcott, Francis Jackson, Esq, Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., Joseph K. Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple
Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Exan, Esq Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 3†

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1855. 32-1y

Humor and Wit.

Put this in your Pocket Books.

Young men who, to dress well, eat well, drink well, and ride well, run in debt for these enjoyments, can apply this to themselves. Richelieu was a great Cardinal, and Bulwer occasionally speaks the truth:

"You have outrun your fortune;
I blame you not, that you would be a beggar,
Each to his taste! But I do charge you, sir,
That, being beggar'd, you would coin false moneys
Out of that crucible called debt. To live
On means not yours—be brave in silk and laces—
Gallant in steeds—splendid in banquets—all
Not yours—ungiven—unherited—unpaid for
This is to be a trickster, and to filch
Men's art and labor, which to them is wealth,
Life, daily bread; quiting all scores with 'Friends
You're troublesome!' Why this—forgive me—
Is what—when done with a less dainty grace,
Plain folks call—theft!"

Story of Dumas.

An inquisitive foreigner, who had been introduced to Alexander Dumas, commenced questioning him upon his origin. "You are a quadroon, Monsieur Dumas?" began the inquisitor. "I am, sir," replied Dumas, quietly, who never makes any attempt to conceal his pedigree. "And your father?" pursued his inquiring friend. "Was a mulatto," responded Monte Christo. "And your grandfather?" "Was a negro," replied Dumas, beginning to lose his patience. "Ah! and may I inquire what your great-grandfather was?" "An ape, sir!" exploded Dumas, with a fierce gesture that made his tormenter recoil; "an ape, sir—my pedigree commences where yours ends!"

Dumas is not like some colored men of less importance we know of, who conceal their African "pedigree," and thereby hope to change the "spots." The great Frenchman adopts a better policy.

A Good Shot.—A physician visiting a patient who lived at a great distance, was asked by the sick man if he did not find it very inconvenient to come so far.

"Not at all, sir," replied the son of Esculapius, "for, having another patient in the next street, I can kill two birds with one stone."

"Can you, sir?" replied the invalid; "then you are too good a shot for me," and the M. D. got his walking ticket.

Civilization.—A person who resided for some time on the coast of Africa was asked if he thought it possible to civilize the natives. "As a proof of the possibility of it," said he, "I have known some negroes that thought as little of a lie or an oath as an European."

A Nigger Liebig.—"I say Sambo, does ye know what makes the corn grow so fast when you put the manure on it?"—"No, I don't hardly." "Now I'll jist tell ye. When the corn begans to smell the manure, it don't like the 'fumery, so it hurries out of the ground, and sits up as high as possible, so as not so breaff the bad air."

☞ Keep your dog away from me, said a dandy to a butcher boy. 'Darn the dog said the boy, he always will be after puppies.'

☞ An old Greenland seaman said he could really believe that crocodiles shed tears, for he had often seen whales blubber.

☞ A want of confidence has kept many a man silent. A want of sense has made many persons talkative.

Poetry.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.

THE SLAVE-MOTHER'S LAMENT.

(Suggested by Hood's "Song of the Shirt.")

The following poem has been contributed to a collection of "Autographs for Freedom," being made by Wilson Armistead, Esq, and which it is intended shall be lithographed and bound up in quarto volumes, to be disposed of for the benefit of the anti-slavery cause. The writer will be happy to receive and forward any others, or they may be sent direct to Mr. Armistead, Water Hall, Leeds. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has, it appears, contributed to this collection, as have many other illustrious personages and numerous well-known friends to the cause:

Weary, and hungry, and worn,
And beating in sorrow her breast,
A Slave-mother sat through the night 'till morn,
Rocking her infant to rest.
Hush! hush! hush!
Sleep, babe! but oh, never wake!
The woe that's for me is in store for thee:
Die, babe! though thy mother's heart break.

Work! work! work!
Long ere the lark carols aloof;
And work, work, work,
'Till the stars shine through Heaven's roof.
Woe! woe, to be a slave,
To be flogged 'till you cannot stand;
Yet a child of God's with a soul to save:
And this in a Christian land!

Work! work! work!
That fine dames cheap cotton may wear:
Work, work, work,
And leave off if you only dare.
Plough, and harrow, and hoe,
Hoe, and harrow, and plough,
No food, no repose, though you sink half dead.
As weary as I am now.

Pick! pick! pick!
'Till torn are your fingers, and sore;
And still, pick, pick,
'Til the cotton is dyed with gore.
Pick! pick! pick!
For have cotton cheap ladies will;
The work that's begun will never be done,
The breath leaves the body until.

Work! work! work!
In sunshine, in wind, and in rain;
Work! work! work!
And still work for another's gain.
Work! work! work!
In sorrow, in sickness, in fear;
Work ever, work, work, work,
With never a bright hope to cheer.

Oh women! think and weep!
Think, mothers; think, sisters; think, wives;
When cotton you buy, and buy it so cheap,
At the price 'tis of human lives.
Pick! pick! pick!
Whilst the cow-hide is cracking around;
Pick! pick! pick!
In dread at its horrible sound.

Oh, mothers! with children dear,
To love, cherish, and call your own;
Change places with me, and ask God to hear,
Whilst you pray for a heart of stone.
Yes! pray for a heart hard as steel,
For the one He gave you would burst,
If torn from your breast were the child you caress'd
And you for despairing were curs'd.

By night as well as day,
That Death's balm in mercy might close
The eyes of my hapless young heaving prey,
And rejoice in its last repose.
For once in old time it was said,
Such innocents let come to Me;
My Kingdom above is made up of these,
And there all my children are free.

And why should such babes live?
To curse of their birth the sad day!
And why should tender mother's give,
A love that is stolen away?
Oh! rather let them die,
Like young buds in an unkind spring;
Let them die ere they know their life is woe,
And long ere their sorrows begin.

Thus through the night till morn,
And beating in sorrow her breast;
A Slave-mother sat, though weary and worn,
Rocking her infant to rest.
Hush! hush! hush!
Sleep, babe! but oh, never wake!
The woe that's for me is in store for thee:
Die, babe! though thy mother's heart break.

Louis Alexis Chamerovzow.

27 New Broad Street, London,
12th of October, 1855.

RECIPES, &c.

New Method of Making Bread.

The following is from an experiment tried at the London Polytechnic Institution:—

"Tie up one pound and a half of the best American rice in a thick linen bag, allowing ample room to swell, boil it three or four hours until it becomes smooth paste, mix this while warm with fourteen pounds of the best flour, adding the usual quantities of yeast and salt; allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves. The bread should be dusted in and most vigorously kneaded." This quantity of flour and rice (15½ pounds) has produced 26 pounds 13 oz. of excellent bread, which kept moist and sweet longer than that made by the ordinary process. This flour might be economically used in large families. This is the new French method.

Best Way to Preserve Eggs.

John Wetherby, of Geneva, New York, sends the following receipt for preserving eggs, to the *Country Gentleman*:

I take a pine barrel, (an old fish barrel well cleaned out answers very well,) and put in the eggs when they are sound, fresh and clean. I then cover them with lime-water, made like common white-wash; the lime settles around the eggs, and the water stands on the top of the lime, (the eggs all under lime.) Look at the barrel once in a while, to see if four inches of water, little more or less, covers the whole. If the water is all dried up, the lime gets hard, and they are difficult to take out when wanted, and you have to carry them somewhere else to wash off the lime; so always keep water on the top. This lime-water must be made at least two weeks before you pour it on the eggs, or your eggs will be boiled hard enough to carry in your pocket.

When I am putting eggs away for any future use, I use a pine pail to wet the lime in, and stand it by the side of the barrel in the cellar until it is cold enough; then pour on the eggs, and fill the pail again, and when it has been stirred two or three times and stood two or three weeks, do as before, and so on till I get through. Keep the vessels covered to keep out all dirt, or the eggs will look a poor, dingy color. Be careful about this in the lime and water, and you will have fine white eggs.

I cannot tell how long they will keep, as I never saw any spoil. I have some that are five years and a half old as good as they ever were. I always preserve in this way, and have done so over thirty years with perfect success. I have seen people have eggs all spoiled and have heard them say, that they would never put any more in lime-water. They put them in lime-water as soon as it was wet up and boiled them hard enough for a Frenchman's breakfast. If I transport eggs, I barrel them with oats, well shaken down and headed up. They do well for a voyage of two or three weeks, but for daily use at sea, for whailing or other long voyages, the first method is sure and perhaps the best known.

A Hint on Packing Pork.

☞ One of our workmen says that his "boss," in Ireland, was noted for putting up excellent pork; and that he always cut every part of the hog into small piecies, of from one to four pounds. In this way the meat was cured through better with a weaker brine than is generally used, and it was more convenient for use afterwards, as a piece of any size required could be easily obtained.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fixing Ammonia.

Robert Austin, of Manchester, Eng., says that upwards of a ton of horse manure is produced in his stables daily, and the usual offensive odor and evaporation from it was entirely prevented by sprinkling over the dung heap, by means of an ordinary water can, a solution of a pound of common green copperas in a gallon of water. The value of this chemical agent in fixing ammonia should be generally known.

Cement for China.—Dissolve half an ounce of gum acacia in a wine-glass of water, add plaster of Paris sufficient to form a thick paste, and apply it with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together. Being nearly colorless, it possesses advantages which aqual glue and other cements do not.

To tie the pieces of China together, and simply boil them in milk, is also a very good plan.

Miscellaneous.

A Schoolmaster "Boarding Round."

Extract from the journal of a Vermont schoolmaster, published in a Vermont paper.

Monday—went to board at Mr. B——'s had a baked goose for dinner: suppose from its size, and thickness of the skin, and other venerable appearances, to have been one of the first settlers in Vermont; made impression on the pumpkin's breast.

Supper—cold goose and potatoes: family consisting of the man, good wife, daughter Peggy, four boys, Pompey, the dog, and a brace of cats—fire built in the square room about 9 o'clock, and a pile of wood lay by the fire place; saw Peggy scratch her finger's and couldn't take the hint—felt squeamish about the stomach, and talked about going to bed; Peggy looked sullen and put out the fire in the square room; went to bed and dreamed of having eaten a quantity of stone wall.

Tuesday—Cold gander for breakfast, swamp tea, and some nut cake, the latter some consolation. Dinner—the legs, &c, of the gander, done up warm—one nearly dispatched. Supper—the other leg &c., cold; went to bed as Peggy was carrying in the fire to the square room—dreamed I was a mud turtle, and got on my back and could not get over again.

Wednesday—Cold gander for breakfast, complained of sickness and could eat nothing. Dinner—wings, &c., of the gander warmed up, did my best to destroy them for fear they should be left for supper, did not succeed; dreaded supper all the afternoon. Supper—hot Johny cakes; felt greatly relieved, and thought I had got clear of the gander, went to bed for a good night's rest, disappointed. Very cool night, and couldn't keep warm in bed, got up, and stopped the broken window with my coat and vest, no use, froze the tip of my nose before morning.

Thursday—Cold gander again; felt very much discouraged not to see gander half gone; went visiting for dinner and supper, slept abroad and had pleasant dreams.

Friday—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr. B.: cold gander and hot potatoes, last very good, ate those and went to school quite contented. Supper, cold gander and no potatoes, bread heavy and dry, had the headache and couldn't eat. Peggy much concerned, had a fire built in the square room, and thought she and I had better sit there out of the noise, went to bed early—Peggy thought too much sleep bad for the headache.

Saturday—Breakfast, cold gander and hot Johny cake: did very well, glad to come off so. Dinner—cold gander again; didn't keep school this afternoon; weighed and found that I had lost six pounds the last week, grew alarmed, had a talk with Mr. B, and concluded I had boarded out his share.

Anecdotes of Milton.

We have a work in our possession, in which there are several anecdotes of the great poet, that are not familiar to the general reader.

When about to compose, he prepared himself as did Cicero by reading some of the Greek poets, or having them read to him, after he became blind. And we will here remark, that reading the poetry of the best authors, as a preparation for writing poetry, has much greater influence upon the mind in composing, than might be imagined; as the writer doubtless catches more or less of the fire and inspiration of the author.

It is well known that he was blind, but the manner of his losing his sight is perhaps but little known to most readers. It was occasioned by his celebrated controversy with Salmasius. Wishing to answer that learned man, but ridiculous writer, he had lost the use of one of his eyes. His physician declared that if he applied himself to the controversy, he would also lose the other. But his patriotism was not to be bridled. He continued to apply himself to it, in spite of the warning, and the other was soon closed forever.

Writing on the subject of this controversy, we will add, what the impartiality of criticism of the present time will say—that Milton was a total stranger to rancor. When told that Salmasius boasted he had occasioned the loss of one of his eyes, he answered with the bravery of the irritated Puritan. "*And I will remember it in his life!*" The prediction was shortly after fulfilled, for Christina, Queen of Sweden, withdrew her patronage from Salmasius, and sided with Milton in this controversy, which was of such magnitude that all Europe took a part in the paper war of these two great men. The universal neglect which the proud scholar met with, hastened his death in the course of a year.

The circumstance of his first wife being a great shrew, is also familiar to most readers of his works and life, but not the way in which he got her. He exhibited nothing of the weakness of his mind in his choice of a wife, for his first wife was the object of sudden fancy. He left London, and unexpectedly returned a married man—united to a woman with dispositions so uncongenial, that the poet was frightened at the literary labors of the great man, found his house a solitary place, beat his nephews, and run away after a month's residence.

In connection with this woman is his witty reply to the Duke of Buckingham, after he became blind. The duke called her a fine woman, upon, Milton replied: "I am no judge of colors, and it may be so, *for I feel the thorns daily.*"

Equal to this was the shrewd reply to James II., when Duke of York, who made a visit to Milton out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, James said to him, that he [illegible] was a judgment of Heaven on him, because he had written against Charles I.'s, (James') father, when [illegible] "Sir, if I had thought so, I should have taken my leave of you sooner."

Milton's daughters were a source of much misfortune to him. Being blind, he was obliged to employ persons to write for him, and he was frequently obliged to have his daughters perform this office. They were unwilling to perform this service, and frequently neglected it. Milton, in order to punish them, would read to them in languages which they did not understand, and they would imitate the sounds, not knowing the meaning of the words. Milton, when he found this out, would say that misfortunes are an index of the wrath of Heaven, what must you think of your father's tragical end? I have only lost my eyes—*he lost his head!*" The retort was severe, but a just and merited one.

He was the author of the celebrated and oft-quoted line of poetry, of which but a few possibly know the origin. When attending St. Paul's school, London, at one of the public examinations, the subject for poetical composition happened to be our Saviour's first miracle, of changing water into wine. Much was written and handed in on the subject. When it came to Milton's turn, from whom little was expected, he merely wrote on a slate one line,—

"The conscious waters saw its God, and blushed."

The laconic beauty of the line and simple sublimity of the idea were so striking, that the judges looked at each other in astonishment; and after bestowing encomiums upon the more elaborate productions, according to their merits, they awarded the prize to Milton. It was an early evidence of the powers of mind that produced "Paradise Lost."

The pride of Milton, in some things, was great, and equal to his genius. As an evidence of it, Hartop lent him fifty pounds, soon after the restoration, which the poet returned him with much difficulty, as his circumstances were very low. Hartop would have declined it, but Milton sent an angry letter, which was found among Hartop's papers.

As to Milton's sociability, when much pressed by the conversation of others, he was unsociable, and even irritable. He was in the habit of condensing his poetry, and would sometimes dictate a certain number of lines, and then reduce them to one-half the quantity.

His daily routine of occupation, after he became blind, is thus described by Dr. Johnson: "When he first rose, (which was at four in summer and in winter,) he heard a chapter in the Hebrew Bible, and then studied till twelve; then took some exercise for an hour; then dined; then played on the organ and sung, or heard another sing; then studied to six; entertained his visitors till eight; then supped; and after a pipe of tobacco and a glass of water, went to bed." This shows him to have been a man of system and order, without which nothing can be accomplished, and no extensive acquisition be made.—*Home Journal.*

Warning to Shoemakers.

A person in Mobile has brought a suit for damages against a shoemaker, for failing to comply with a promise to have a pair of boots made by a specified time. We are improving rapidly. In New Jersey they imprison men for stealing umbrellas, and now it appears that shoemakers are to be compelled to keep their promises.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Our Colored Friends at Church.

Having been favored with a glance at one of the proof-sheets of Fanny Fern's new work—"Rose Clark"—what should we light upon but this pretty passage:

"I confess to a strong penchant for the African. His welling sympathies, his rollicksome nature, and his punctilious observance of etiquette in his intercourse with his fellows, both amuse and interest me.

"Your genuine African has dancing in his heels, cooking at his fingers' ends, music on his lips, and a trust in Providence for the supply of his future wants equaled only by the birds of the air.

"He dances and prays with a will, nor thinks the two inconsistent, as they are not. You should have gone with me, Rose, to an African church not long since. I had grown weary of my fine churches, and supertine ministers, congregations so polished that they had the coldness as well as the smoothness of marble. I wearied of tasseled prayer-books, with gilt clasps, and all the mummeries which modern religionists seem to have substituted for true worship.

"So I wandered out into the by-streets and poor places to find *nature*, rough and uncultivated though it might be. A tumble-down looking church, set among some tenement houses, caught my eye. Bare-headed children were hanging round the door, scarcely kept in abeyance by a venerable-looking negro sexton in the porch, with grizzled locks and white neckerchief, whose admonitory shakes of the head habit had evidently made second nature, as he bestowed them promiscuously, right and left, till service was closed.

"I entered and took my seat among the audience. No surly pew occupant placed a forbidding hand on the pew door. Seats, hymn-books, crickets, and fans were at my disposal. The hymn was found for me. I found myself (minus 'a voice') joining in the hearty chorus. Who could help it? 'God save the King' and the Marseillaise were tame in comparison. Every body sang. It was infectious. The bent old negress, with her cracked voice, her broad-shouldered, muscular son, her sweet-voiced mulatto daughter, and her chubby little granchild, with swelling chest, to whom Sunday was neither a bugbear nor a bore. And such *hearty* singing!—sometimes too fast, sometimes too slow, but to my ear music, because it was soul, not cold science.

"It was communion-Sabbath, and so I went up to the chancel and knelt side by side with my dusky friends. The clergyman was a white man, and it was millennial to see his loving hand of blessing laid on those dusky brows. This is as it should be, said I—this is worship; and as we retired to make room for other communicants, the clergyman himself stepped forward to assist to the chancel a gray old negress, of four-score years, whose tottering steps were even then at the grave's brink. I went home happy, for I had not fed on husks."

Christ Teaching on Universal Salvation.

On one occasion during our Savour's ministry, the question was put to him, "Lord, are there few that be saved?" If Christ had been preaching the final salvation of all men, it was strange that such a question should have been proposed to him. Yet he manifested no surprise at it. He did not reprove nor correct the inquirer for having dishonored the goodness of God by the supposition that any would be finally lost. He did not refer him to his past teachings to learn that all would be saved. Nor did Christ then advance the doctrine of universal salvation. Never had he a better opportunity. The question was directly to that point, "Are there *few* that be saved?"—What did he answer? Did he say, "*All* men shall be saved?" Did he say, "*Many*—the great majority of mankind—shall be saved?" Did he say, "A just and benevolent God will never punish any after this life?" His answer was, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate"—agonize to enter heaven by an incessant warfare with sin—"for *many*, I say unto you, will seek to enter in and *shall not be able*.

Whoever preached universal salvation, and whatever authority, certain it is that Christ never preached such doctrine."

The Effects of Fear.

The extraordinary power exerted by fear over the human mind was exhibited in Vienna, in a remarkable manner a few days ago. Dr. ——, an eminent physician in Vienna, obtained leave from the local authorities to try his experiments upon the person of a prisoner who had been condemned to death. Accordingly, an offer was made to the individual in question, holding out the promise of the remission of his punishment, if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who four hours previously had been carried off by cholera. The prisoner consented, and was put to bed, and after the expiration of some three hours or less, he was seized with violent vomiting, and all the attendant symptoms of cholera. He was attended immediately by several physicians, and ultimately, being a man of strong and vigorous constitution, was completely re-established. His astonishment was great, when Dr. F—— informed him that the bed was perfectly clean and pure, and that no cholera patient had ever lain there.—*Vienna Correspondent of the London Morning Post.*

Bachelors.—If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls! Let young men think of this.

Sydney Smith on Preaching

Preaching has become a by-word for long and dull conversation of any kind; and whoever wishes to imply, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon. One reason for this is the bad choice of subjects for the pulpit. The clergy are allowed about twenty-six hours every year for the instruction of their fellow-creatures; and I cannot help thinking this short time had better be employed on practical subjects, in explaining and enforcing that conduct which the spirit of Christianity requires, and which mere worldly happiness commonly coincides to recommend. These are the topics nearest the heart, which make us more fit for this and a better world, and do all the good that sermons ever will do. Critical explanations of difficult passages of Scripture, dissertations on the doctrinal and mysterious points of religion, learned investigations of the meaning and accomplishment of prophecies, do well for publication, but are ungenial to the habits and taste of a general audience. Of the highest importance they are to those who can defend the faith and study it profoundly; but God forbid it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian. To the multitude, whether elegant or vulgar, the result only of erudition employed for the defence of Christianity can be of any consequence; with the erudition itself they cannot meddle, and must be fatigued if they are doomed to hear it. In every congregation there are a certain number whom principle, old age, or sickness, has rendered truly devout; but in preaching, as in everything else, the greater number of instances constitute the rule, and the lesser the exception.—*Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith.*

Moral Courage.

A rare virtue, and great as it is rare. We remember when we taught the courage of the field every thing; the charge—the word of command—high sounding and clear amid the battle's fury—the clash of arms, the roar of artillery, the thrill of the bugle's note, as with more than magic sound it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country in front—planted there to stand amid victory or death. Oh! how young hearts beat to be actor in such a scene; clogging it glorious to mingle in, and fighting nobly, to lie down and die.

But what is the courage of the battle field compared with the moral courage of every-day life! Stand alone—see friends scowl—hear distrust speak its foul suspicion—watch enemies take advantage of the occasion, laboring to destroy—who would not rather encounter the shock of a hundred battle-fields, and lead a forlorn hope in search, than to bear and brave these things. Why, the one is as the summer breeze on the ocean to winter's stormiest blast. The common spirit may summon courage or play the soldier well. Use quickly fits him for it. But it requires a man to speak out his thoughts as he thinks them—to do—when, like that stormy blast in winter, on old ocean, peace, home, security, and life are threatened to be snatched away. Yet who, looking back on the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future, would hesitate which of the two to choose? The martyrs—what are they? Chronicled names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously, and on the scaffold—how fares it with them? Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good who spoke the truth, and suffered for its sake—where are they? The best and brightest—first in our thoughts and love. And yet, what did they? Like men, they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage. If they had been silent, if, trembling before tyrants or mobs, they had feared to tell what they knew, to speak what they felt, they would have lived and died like other men. But they had the courage to do this, and through their suffering and truth, lighted up with new glory and power.

Give us the moral courage before everything else! It is the only bravery on which humanity may count for any real blessing. Give us moral courage! for while it nerves a man for duty, it roots out of his heart hate and revenge, and all bad passions, making him wise amid danger, calm amid excitement, just amid lawlessness, and pure amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of manhood.

Turkish Delicacy.

The Turkish lady is at the boot bazaar. It is utterly impossible that she can be fitted without pulling up her large flowing schalwar (trowsers) to a height equal with that of the leg of the boot. Except for this she could not draw it on. But it is a necessity; and all delicacy that can be is observed. The shoemerchant professes to take no notice; so do all others in the bazaar. And, if you would like to test the propriety that you are now expected to enact, do you just go opposite the stall, and look. The lady will say nothing; she will simply blush, and turn her face away. But the eagle eye of the merchant will detect your gaze on the instant. He will assail you in a voice so loud as, probably, you never before heard from the calm, stately, true believer. And it will be well for your self-respect if you do not happen to understand the Osmanli language. If you do, you will not feel very greatly delighted by his opinions of yourself, but especially of the women in your family.—*The City of the Crescent.*

The Pen.—In the hand that knows how to use it, is the most powerful weapon known. As the tongue of the absent, how cheering! When the golden tints of virtue guide it, how beautiful! When self respect gives it new vigor, how pleasing! When honor directs it, how respected! When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemptible! 'Tis the weapon of the soul!

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855.

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The Exile's Experience.

One of the most poignant feelings ever endured by the human heart is that *experienced* by the *crimeless exile*, from his kindred and country. Indeed, nothing can affect an innocent man or woman more, than to be forced by oppressors, from every earthly comfort, among strangers, in a foreign country—friendless and poor. From such a situation of affliction, the mind goes back to the joyful days of childhood, and dwells with unwonted pleasure upon parental affection and provisions, and home, its comforts and privileges. There are stirred filial affections somewhat peculiar, and patriotic feelings never experienced before, and emotions of fiery indignation towards oppressors, such as no tongue can express. Much of life is made up of early and virtuous associations. Our present happiness is in no small degree such experiences of the past. The sight of former friends and scenes, is desired, and their hallowed influence needed to complete our present bliss. The absence of such, produce a *sorrow*, their influence a *need*. A sense of forced separation, and possibly forever, *for no crime*, from such, produces a wrath that would annihilate such an offensive element. But the conviction of wrong inflicted, in connection with sundered affections, is absolutely crushing to humanity. It is hard to be steadfast, under such circumstances, except in *one* particular, that to average the wrong, whenever possible; for every other purpose is frequently changed, by that Immutable One.

Human affections are truly tender and very refined. They love to visit the family's old mansion, and feast upon the dainties of home. The garden of the homestead has its perfect charms, in its fruits and flowers—in its walks and scenery almost sublime. O, what emotions of heavenly pleasure, from the pious visitations to the urns which contain the dust of the beloved *dead!* What devotion there is in that tear,—*full* of the *heart's* meaning, dropped at the grave o the departed friend! We feel that the tyrant denying us such a privilege, deserves to die! There is comfort however in the fact, that the innocent, though in *exile* and sorrow, still *live in their country*—in the *society of their friends.* "Though absent in body, they are present in spirit." Thanks to heaven! God has furnished the exile with wings of wind, and a propelling power no tyrant's arm can stay. God has given to the expatriated and wronged, vehicles of thought, in which they may return to their kindred and country. Ah! more, indeed! Exiles dash aside human robes of every kind, and leave the earth, and pass over oceans deep and mountains high, unseen o, heard by mortal beings, and visit oft their father-land! But still it is true, *humanity* exiled, sits sorrowful and pines, in the land of strangers, and often sings,—

I love to think of my childhood's home,
That stood on the hill, I admire;
The family-home, though far it might roam,
Fixed by my time-honor'd sire.
The dear family-home,
Though far it might roam,—
Still, the home of my earthly desire.

I love to think of the old yew tree,
That grew with the turfs that did cover—
The dust of the *dead*, when the spirit was free,
Set out by my dear belov'd mother.
The old yew tree,
That ought to be free,
Ah! free, from the axe of my brother.

I love to think of the big grape vine,
That spread itself over the arbor;
That luscious vine, that made us good wine,
Planted by my dear little brother.
The luscious grape vine,
Which made us good wine—
The vine that surpass'd every other.

I love to think of the rose bush, too,
That bloom'd with its neighbor, the twister;
The vine on the mound, the place where it grew
In the garden, work'd by my sister.
O! the rose bush, too,
That on the mound grew
In the garden, work'd by my sister.

I love to think of the fruit trees rare,
Which I set, when a boy in my glee;
Trees that did bear, while under my care,
Though now worthless forever to me.
Ah! these fruit trees rare,
With profit did bear,
Though now worthless forever to me!

Thoughts of the past, how sacred thou art!
O thy power compels me to love!
Kindred and home are dear to my heart,
Though so far off, below and above.
Yes, sacred thou art,
Ah! dear to my heart,
Though so far off, below and above!

The Chinese.

The Chinese of California appear to be annoyed by the treatment they receive from the Americans, to whom they have addressed a respectful remonstrance, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Chinese merchants, come before you to plead the cause of ourselves and our countrymen, residing in San Francisco, and scattered throughout California. We ask for all the industrious persons of our race, the privilege of dwelling in the State, and of pursuing our labors and occupations without molestation."

It proceeds to say:—

"No injustice, no severity has been spared towards us. We came to this country, expecting a liberal and hospitable reception, worthy in every respect of the generous character which fame has given to the Americans. Many of us were attracted by promises, and by the offer of a free passage, which was given for the purpose of inducing others to follow us. And now, after leaving our country, and bringing hither our fortunes and our industry, what do we meet? Instead of the protection and equality which the laws of a great nation appear to promise all who seek protection under its flag, or an asylum upon its territory, we find only inequality and oppression.

"You reproach us that we are idolatrous, that we do not practice the precepts of Christ; but if we are not deceived, Christ orders his disciples to look upon all men as brothers. Is it, then, consistent with the Christian religion—the religion of humility and love—to deny the humanity of an entire race of men, and to treat them as a species inferior, and unworthy of pity? As for ourselves, we would rather not act thus; for our great philosopher, Confucius, whom we respect, and whose doctrines we practice, orders us to be humane, charitable, and polite."

This document was signed by Hee Hee & Cie, Yu Sing & Cie, Hop Kie & Cie, and twenty others, whose names will not much enlighten our readers, if the foregoing are specimens of the rest. The disposition among us to trample down a people for being "guilty of a skin not colored like our own," is as abhorrent to the dictates of humanity, as to those of the Christian revelation. We hope that the just rebuke of these Mongolian strangers will have a salutary effect upon us professedly civilized and Christianized Caucasians. We sigh in vain for the universal brotherhood of the human race, so long as a difference of physical conformation is made a barrier to an exercise of the ordinary civilities and of common justice.—*Chronicle.*

The above document tells its own story. It is a severe rebuke to the so-called democracy of the United States, coming as it does from Chinese merchants. It covers the silent Church of America, on such injustice and wrongs, with everlasting infamy, coming as it does from heathen idolators. If "fame has given a generous character to Americans," it is also true that facts set them forth as the greatest hypocrites on earth! Let the American's mark—this HEATHEN tell them that their "LAWS APPEAR TO PROMISE PROTECTION and EQUALITY." May it be taken to heart, that those indolatrous people spurn Americans religion, and well they may, for the most part. They remind American christians that the precepts of Christ order them "to look upon all men as brothers, and to treat them as brothers!" and not to deny the humanity of an entire (the colored) race of men," and assure them at the same time, that their heathenish religion induces them to do better than Christianity does them,—hence, they say, "As for ourselves, we would rather not act thus." We perfectly agree with these "Chinese merchants," that their religion of "Confucious" is superior to that of "Christ," if the professing Christians of America, generally, are fair exponents of it. We worship not their god,—we have not their piety, and we don't want their heaven! We hate the first, the second we spurn as hypocrisy, and the third is the "Hades of Scripture!

The Abuse of Women.

A friend from Amherstburgh, C. W., writes us that certain respectable women are not treated with the respect due them, by the officers of the steamer "*Bay City.*" If it be true, then let them cease to patronize such a steamer. Our old friend, *Levi Foster*, keeps and runs a good line of stage coaches between Amherstburgh and Windsor, and all, who wish to go from Detroit to Amherstburgh, &c., will do well to try the stage.

☞ Why is the price of toll on the Plank Road between Chatham and Louisville, C. W., *changed* every week or too? Let us have things clear, and the public be told of the reason, and thus free the young and obliging gate keepers from suspicion! We have heard of complaint in this matter, and we have been charged *different prices* ourselves, several times within a few months.

The Bazaar.

Agreeably to the public announcement, the Bazaar came off in the Town Hall on the 3rd instant, in the most brilliant manner. There were four large tables laden with the weight of ice cream, oysters, confectionary, meats and fancy articles. The company looked exceedingly well, and seemed highly delighted with the entertainment, the good music by Jones' Brass Band, and the very polite attention of the Committee of arrangements. Every class of respectable citizens was represented, and the greatest good feeling was apparent. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the ladies who had the management, as it certainly was in every way highly creditable to the place. Among the conservators of propriety present, were, Elder Young, of the A. M. E. Church, smiling as usual at the sight of so many good things, and keeping at the same time a sharp look out for any breach of decorum among the young folks; Mr. Whipper, encouraging the "young idea;" Mr. John J. Jackson, ever smiling; neighbor Andrew Smith, so well known for his excellent Groceries, shaking his sides with merriment at the advantage of his momentary grass-widdower-hood of his bachelor friend, Alexander, who makes those excellent Boots at his place, just below the Market-house; and J. Gran', with his enterprising go-a-head look, confabulating with our leading citizens; and Charity, Cornelius, we mean, with his benevolent countenance, just one of the best mechanics in town, who, with Alexander, before spoken of, keeps constantly the well seasoned work for the country and town people. Our industrious friend, Dr. Wilson, who is as good a fit as any of them, was not there—staying home, probably, laying up for a rainy day, like the industrious bee. Letcher and Hilton were also present; the latter young gentleman, like all young men, never "goes" to parties or entertainments, but may always be found on the ground; and Ramsay, one of our best carpenters, gravely looking at the fine decorations, and dreaming perhaps of a future fortune, the result of his great industry. Where was Hall—"Josephine," we mean?—as good a workman as ever handled the plane,—away with the Doctor, arranging for the future. We must not pass Jones, of the music by, for, however small he may be, as compared with his Saxe-Horn, he blows a famous blast, as do his brother musicians; and, in truth, it cannot be said of our young Canada musicians, mechanics or citizens, that they play by "air," or botch at their trades, whether it be Bazaar or not, they work for a purpose here, and that is evident; these and a host of good looking young ladies, with their careful mothers, aunts, uncles and brothers, all looking as well as could be, and keeping within the proper bounds, were present. We hope to report another soon, as we hear there is to be one; and also, that one for the *Freeman* to come off about Christmas or the New Year.

The letter from our friend, Wm. Still, in last week's paper, was thought to be a proper substitute for the promised one from Miss Shadd, as it embodied much that was interesting on the same subject, and as there was not room for both. In addition to the personal compliment paid by the Committee to the *Freeman's* Agent, a goodly number of names were added to its list, and numberless good wishes for its success were tendered. A communication is on hand, embracing much matter concerning the condition, state of society, and intelligence of Philadelphians, and other observations, made during a short visit to the States.

S.

☞ On Wednesday, the 28th instant, a complimentary dinner was given at Morpeth, to the members for Kent and Essex, and other parties who have been interested in promoting the Southern Railway.—Speeches and toasts were abundant, on the occasion. The contemplated road apparently meets the approval of all classes of intelligent citizens, as it should.

S.

☞ A valuable Farm of Fifty Acres, for Sale, within 13 miles of Chatham. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The proposed scheme of Mr. Henry Garrett, of London, C. W., for emancipating the slaves in the United States, was laid before the citizens of Chatham, in the second Baptist Church Nov. 19th, by the said Mr. Garrett, in the form of a lecture, and after said lecture, it was, on motion, Resolved, that the meeting approve or disapprove of said scheme by resolution, and said resolutions to be published in the *Provincial Freeman.*

On motion, a Committee of seven was appointed to meet on the 20th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to draft said Resolutions, which was accordingly done.

The following is their Report:

At a meeting appointed by Committee to consider the above mentioned scheme, by Henry Garrett, on emancipation, it was, on motion:—

Resolved,— That we do denounce the said scheme as being unholy, unjust, and impracticable, fraught with the greatest evil.

1st. It acknowledges the right of property in man.

2nd. It shows to every intelligent mind, that it would be wrong for the Slaveholder to emancipate his slave without an equivalent for said slave.

3rd. It shows that such a scheme will not only augment the slave States, but increase the trade; because the money acquired by such a course, would not change the disposition of the Slaveholder; but increase his desire to carry on the nefarious traffic in those States and Territories now free.

Your Committee would, therefore, highly commend the various plans now in operation in the States for the abolition of slavery, (to wit:) Moral suasion, the power at the ballot box, the power of education, and the happy force of the underground Rail Road.

Your Committee would, therefore, beg to suggest, the sending of missionaries of the cross of Christ, to the Master and slave, to enlighten and christianize them.

COMMITTEE.

John A. Warren, H. H. Hawkins,
R. M. Duling, H. J. Young,
A. Whipper, J. Kelly,
G. W. Brodie.

For the Provincial Freeman.

WINDSOR, C. W., Dec. 6.

Old Garrett again—Refusing Lots to Colored People—The Windsor Herald—C. C. Foote.

I arrived here yesterday. Went last night to hear Garrett, the party who is buying all the slaves. He was up at the colored meeting house, crying and pretending as usual. The colored subjects here, are very indignant at Mr. S. S. McDonell, for refusing the bid of colored people at a public sale of town lots. Rev. Israel Campbell, who bid a lot in, but who was not permitted to keep it, has entered suit against this McDonell, and has committed the management of the case to COLONEL PRINCE. By the way, there is a strong rumor here that Colonel Prince will be the Conservative candidate for Kent, at the proper time; if so, the colored voters will have nothing to fear from him; he is just the man! As you hinted about the pro-slavery tendencies of Reformers some time ago, Mr. Editor, allow me to say, that in this part of Essex, where there should be the strongest British feeling—being as it is, almost in the very jaws of Yankeedom—the Reformers are, with the fewest exceptions enemies to the colored people, of the most contemptible kind. Many of them, white yankees, who came to this free country for more liberty; but who, true to their inferior training, and dirty instincts, are carrying into practice here the same tricks, as they would have done at home, if they could have made the influence necessary. Others again, are ignorant French, whom demagogues frighten, with the idea that the colored people are dangerous. These people, stupid to the last degree, beyond improvement or progress of note, dressed in their moccasins, and glorying in their "dog-carts," have the face to "put on airs" about the colored people. There are a few Scotch, and Scotch Irish, too, from whom better things should be expected—mostly of the pro-slavery Congregational, and other churches of the United States, or some other yankee denomination of course, who are more hateful in their hatred than yankees themselves: Like the slaveholders of their class, they make worse masters than those born to an inheritance of slaves; the position of negro-hater is a new one to them, and like a beggar with a new coat, they are in danger of out-Heroding Herod himself. I am sure the most pro-slavery yankee must feel a thorough contempt for such lick-spittle, dirt-eating servants. They or those of that character, *colorophobia*, do not take the bid of colored people at public sales.

Some of them may be seen distributing religious (?) tracts of the American Board on Sundays; and at other times, with a hypocrisy worse than the devil; for at their Sunday schools, they drive out the children of the very people upon whom they intrude their tracts. S. S. McDonell, of lot notoriety, is talked of as a candicate for Parliament, on the Reform ticket, in opposition to the Conservative vote, and to Mr. Rankin, who, though patriotic enough to disregard "baboons and monkeys," at one time is known to the less objectionable than this young McDonell, the panderer to yankee prejudice. It is a great pity for McDonell! for it is plain to be seen that he has not cut his political "eye-teeth," else he would not so clearly disregard the signs of the times. There are many men here who have a foot on either side of the line, waiting for a collision between the two countries to step on the other side. The "*Windsor Herald*," a Reform paper, here, under the management of an all-wise party, called McEwen, pretends to prate against the colored people too. If it had been the New Orleans *Picayune*, or the New York *Herald*, one would respect its power, while condemning its wickedness; but as it is a miserable fly leaf, in comparison, emanating, as it does, from such a mud hole, and controlled by such dough faces, the most ineffable contempt is the consequence.

While upon these Windsor matters, Rev. C. C. Foote, of Michigan, defunct beggar for the absolete Refugees Home, Old Clothes Agent for the fugitives, and Religious Nothing-arian, (*vide* account of the late Bibb and Jackson trial,) was over here yesterday from the other side, I learn, trying to persuade colored householders to petition for a colored Government School! How much do you think Canadian yankee coalitionists pay him for volunteering in such dirty business? Wonder if he gets 25 per cent, for this, too? The people here are building two large school houses, which will soon be done, and as the colored people have never asked for a separate school, and as their taxes have gone into the common fund, they are clearly entitled to admission. But this Foote, at the instance of his master, or his own wicked heart, while pretending to be doing for the fugitives, proposes this step, as he says, to prevent him from having to beg funds for a teacher here. Why the people neither desire his begged funds, nor his teacher, and they have told him so. He tells them, if they delay a movement of the sort until the 25th December, they will not have an opportunity to get their separate school. Did impudence even go farther? He knows that if he can by his arts succeed in getting enough of them to petition, that they shut themselves out of the new school houses at once. Such meddlesome scourges ought to be stopped. More again.

M. A. SHADD.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Emperor left Nicholaieff, Nov. 7, for the Crimea, to thank in person Gortschakoff's army. He returned *via* Moscow to St. Petersburg.

Up to the 12th the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea. The exportation of breadstuffs had been prohibited at all Turkish ports. Importations allowed free of duty.

A portion of the French fleet had anchored at Kars Bay.

A private despatch says Russia has absolutely prohibited the exportation of breadstuffs. Sweden has followed her example.

The allied fleet at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper were reduced to twenty-eight vessels.

Official accounts of General Williams and Mouravieff's plan of attack on Kars were published.

Numerous communications were being exchanged between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, but it is thought the preliminaries for peace would not take a definate shape till the arrival of Sir H. Seymour.

It is rumored that the secretaryship of the colonies will be given to Fredrick Peel, who will be succeeded in the war office by Mr. Layard.

Codrington has accepted the command in the Crimea.

The Turks had gained a slight victory over the Russians.

The News.

The European mail by the steamer "Atlantic," arrived yesterday, close at the heels of Saturday's telegraphic dispatch. The event of chief importance is the victorious advance of Omar Pacha, in Asia. Doubtless this able General will not only succeed in raising the blockade of Kars, but also achieve such advantages as shall render extremely doubtful the ultimate escape of the Russians. With the army of Kars to the south, the Circassians on the north, and Omar Pasha pressing hard on his western flank, Mouravieff must needs be active and skilful to avoid being cut off. General Williams gives a graphic description of his late victory. There appears to have been nothing definite in the southern Crimea. At Kinburn the Allies are fortifying their recent acquisitions. The expeditionary force had returned. It is therefore, quite improbable that any operations have as yet been commenced against Nicholaieff or Kherson. Domestic advices are unimportant. The temporary excitement caused by American war rumours had completely blown over. The ex-Ministers had turned lecturers. Mr. Gladstone had been lecturing on the Colonies. Lord John Russel was also amusing himself in a similar manner. The public received him with unmistakeable symptoms of dissatisfaction.

It appears that the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, having recently received a large number of applications as to whether females were entitled to vote at the election under the Metropolis Local Management Act, submitted the question to the Attorney General, who decided that the ladies have a right to give their votes at such election. What next?

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Russians Defeated in a Pitched Battle.

The following most important dispatches respecting the war in Asia, may be relied on as authentic:—

"On the 5th of November (the anniversary of Inkerman) Omar Pacha beat the Russians in a pitched battle on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia. The Russians numbered 20 000. The fight lasted five hours. The Russians suffered severely."

A second dispatch adds:—

"Omar Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour at four points against superior numbers. The Generalissimo has pushed on to Kutais."

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the brilliant victory of General Williams at Kars, Omar Pacha set out at once with considerable forces from Soukoum Kale. He appears to have proceeded by rapid marches to the river Ingour, in Mingrelia, where, as we learn from one of the above dispatches, he found a superior force of Russians prepared to dispute the passage, which, however, he succeeded in forcing at four points, after a combat of five hours. The second dispatch informs us that he then pushed on to Kutais.

We trust we may now conclude that Kars is safe. From other sources we learn that its gallant defenders still keep their communications open. Indeed, the Russians, even on the 1st of November, seemed to be making preparations to raise the blockade. Their movements would, no doubt, be hastened by the news of the glorious victory of the 5th of November, which adds another to the well-earned laurels of the great general, Omar Pacha. Once at Kutais, Omar Pacha would have effected one-third of his march on Kars.

The Danubian Principalities.

BERLIN, Thursday Evening.

We learn from Vienna that the instructions brought by M. de Bourquency have led to the adoption of a basis, for the future conference at Constantinople on the subject of the Principalities. Austria is to resign to the allies the positions they may require, in the event of a campaign on the Danube in the spring. The anticipators of peace say, that everything is in a train for the renewal of negociation as soon as Sir Hamilton Seymour, your new English Ambassdor, arrives at Vienna.

The *Invalide Russe* has the following dispatch from Prince Gorschakoff:—

"The allies continue to occupy the Valley of Baidar with two divisions. Nothing more to report from the Crimea."

Seizure of an English Colonel by Austria.

A private letter from Bucharest, dated the 3rd instant, mentions as follows:—

"Prince Stirbey has suffered from a very dangerous illness, from which he has recovered, but the physicians say that he will feel the effects of it for a long time.

"A very serious affair has just occurred here. At two o'clock yesterday, the English Colonel Thier was arrested in his lodgings by the Austrian military authorities. He was stript of his English uniform by them, and forced to put on the Austrian great coat. Colonel Thier had served as Lieutenant in the Austrian army, and passed over with his company in 1849 to the Piedmontese. After the war he entered the British service, and advanced in it to the rank of Colonel. He was sent to Cronstadt, in Transylvania, the night that followed his arrest. He was at Bucharest 10 or 12 days, having been sent by the English government to buy horses and carts for the army. He was duly accredited to the English agents, as to the Ottoman authorities. Colonel Thier is a Hungarian. Ten minutes after his arrest, the Consul General of England went to the house of General Corinni to reclaim the Colonel. The General gave a brief and decided refusal. Mr. Colquhoun thereupon addressed an official letter to him on the subject, and it is said that the reply was to the effect—'I seize my deserters wherever I find them. I have the right to cause Thier to be shot instantly, and if the Emperor commands me to give him up I shall break my sword.' The sensation produced here by the conduct of the Austrians is immense. I hope you will now understand the fault committed in allowing the Austrians to enter the Principalities."

Capture of Russians in the Sea of Okhotsk.

We are favored by the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the following extract of a letter from the company's agent at Hong Kong, received from Calcutta yesterday, and bearing date four days later than those brought by the last China advices:—

"The Bremen brig *Greta* arrived in this harbor yesterday, in charge of Lieutenant Gibson, R. N. She was taken a prize by her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, on the 1st of August in the Sea of Okhotsk, under American colors, and having on board 27 Russian sailors, part of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, which was wrecked some months ago on the coast of Japan."

The Russian fleet was supposed to be to the north of the river Amoor.

The *Friend of China*, in an extra edition dated Tuesday, Sept. 18, has the following:—

"The Bremen brig *Greta* arrived on the 18th, in charge of Lieutenant Gibson, of her Majesty's steamship *Barracouta*. The *Greta* was found in the Okhotsk Sea, about seven weeks ago, with 280 Russians of the wrecked *Diana's* crew, including a prince of the blood. The prisoners were distributed as follows:—*Barracouta*, 80; *Pibue*, 100; *Spartan*, 100.

Close of the Paris Exhibition.

The Emperor closed the Exhibition on Thursday, the 10th. All went off well, and with enthusiasm. Prince Napoleon read an address, and the Emperor replied. In his reply, the Emperor said that the success of the Exhibition proved the general conviction that the war only originated in its provokers. Europe must pronounce for or against the allies, in order to bring about peace. Public opinion always decided the victory at last. In returning to their homes, let the exhibitors say that France sympathises with all in desiring the triumph of right and justice. The Duke of Cambridge was present. There was great cheering inside and outside of the the building. The distribution by the Emperor of medals and decorations adjudged to the exhibitors, took place with great solemnity. The following Englishmen, who have distinguished themselves as exhibitors, are to receive the decorations of the Legion of Honor: Painters: Sir R. Eastlake, Mr. Mulready Sculptor: Mr. Gibson, Architecture: Mr. Cockerell. Domestic Economy: Darnton, Lambton. Industry: Mr. Crowley, Mr. Tennant, Dr. Neil Arnott, Mr. Robert Napier, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Krupp, Mr. Elkington, Mr, Baxter, Mr. Titus Salt, Mr. Minton, Mr. Brett, Mr. Faraday, Mr. Logan [Canada.] Lord Rosse, Mr. Airey, Mr. Lawes, Mr. Fairbairn, [Wm.,] Mr. Platt, sen. Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt and Roskell, had the honor of being received by the Emperor at St. Cloud on Tuesday evening.

Threatened War in Kansas.

The *National Intelligencer* states that the President has received a despatch from the Governer of Kansas, stating that civil war is actually threatened in that State, and demanding promp assistance from the Government The President has ordered that troops be immediately despatched from the nearest posts to the scene of disaster.

The Irish Invasion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

A meeting of delegates from the different organizations in the United States and Canada is now in session at the Astor House. About 150 delegates are in attendance, and more are expected. The object of the meeting is supposed to have reference to the movements on foot for securing the redemption of Ireland, by means of an invasion from this country. Reporters are not admitted, and the proceedings are kept private.

☞ A letter from Captain Little, of the brig *Loango*, of Penn., dated Antigua, Nov. 12th, states that his vessel was boarded in the harbour of St. Johns, on the 10th ult., by the Superintendent of Police and the Colonial Treasurer, acting under the orders of the English, who forcibly took away the cook, named John Ross, under the pretence of his being a slave to set his foot on British soil. In vain Ross protested that he was a free man. He was dragged ashore, and placed in charge of his newly found friends. The British officials went on board the vessel, under the pretext of searching for articles contraband of the war. Ross was in custody of the police awaiting the result of the investigation.

The Fugitive Slave Law a Dead Letter.

Under this head, the *Romney Intelligencer*, published in Hampshire county, Virginia, gives an account of the mission of Captain John Harness, of Hardy county, to Buffalo, New York, where a slave of his had been imprisoned for some misdemeanor. Captain Harness was accompanied by several friends, who were to aid him in the recovery of the negro. The *Intelligencer* says:—

"They found, upon their arrival at Buffalo, the negro fellow still in jail. They applied to every lawyer of any respectability in the city to prepare the necessary papers, but could not obtain one, though liberal fees were offered! They applied to the firm of Smith & Haven. Smith had a year or two ago, we understand, obtained, under the provisions of the Fugitive Act, a slave belonging to Dr. Parran, of Hardy—but the firm positively refused having anything to do with the matter, owing, as they said, to the excited state of the popular mind on the subject. Bowen, the United States Commissioner, refused to aid them in any manner in preparing their papers.

"The Hon. H. W. Rogers, the law partner of Bowen, and the President of the Hard Democratic Convention, which assembled in Syracuse, New York, last week, upon being applied to, through a friend, positively refused to act in the matter! Judge Hall even said to a friend of Captain Harness, that Captain Harness had better not push matters: that, even if he obtained possession of the negro, the mob would rescue him; but that if Captain Harness insisted, that he (Judge Hall) *would do his duty.* The reasons assigned by these lawyers were, that they were afraid of a mob. Captain Harness was finally compelled to leave.

Working Men and Slavery.

Some of our American fellow working men, can see with eagle eye and Tiger ferocity the great injury done them by Irishmen and Germans coming to this Country and throwing their labour into the American market, in competition with their own; and sometimes they are ready to fight them and drive them from the country—but they cannot see that the labour of three and a half millions of slaves thrown into the American market, working for nothing but victuals and old clothes, checks the price of labour at all. If the Germans and Irish were to come and enter our workshops and spread out upon our fields 3,500,000 strong, and work for nothing but a bare subsistance, these Americans would have good grounds for complaint; but on the contrary, they demand a fair equivolent for their labour, and many of them get rich. Not so with the black men of this country, they are forced to work for nothing, which cuts down the price of labour in America to an almost starving point. The attention of the laborers should be turned to this important fact, and let them see that three and a half millions of slaves are *forced* by American tyrants to infringe upon the wages of the American laborers. The white laborer curses the poor abused slave because he is a slave, and the employer takes the advantage of the white man's ignorance, and makes a slave of him also. The white man is made to believe he is the black man's superior, and to continue his superiority, is induced to vote for men that will perpetuate their slavery and *force* them to endless toil; which of course causes a material reduction in the white man's labor, keeps him constantly on the run and a rid leaves no time for the improvement of his mind. He is consequently forced into the employers hands at their own price, and remains a hard-working, poor, proud, simple slave. The true position for all working men, is to unite together; let their color be red, white, black, blue or green, and elevate their condition; for let any of these colors become slaves to the employer, it cripples the condition of all the other colors, and to a great degree, enslaves them also. All working men should unite and abolish the long hours of labor and give themselves time to read and converse with each other, and learn the cause why a few live in affluence and ease, and why the great mass have to labor every day. When this is well learned, no white laborer will ever sanction black Slavery or Slavery of any kind.

Boston Committee and Slaveholders.

Mr. Garrison having been invited by the Boston Committee to deliver one of its series of Lectures on Slavery, declines in a spirited letter, in which he tells a great deal of home truth. Without endorsing all the terms in which he speaks of the persons who have been solicited by the Committee to edify a Boston audience on Slavery, we think he is right in refusing to take part in a course to which such men as Mr. Wise and Mr. Atchison have been invited to contribute. Christianity enjoins us to forgive our enemies, but we are not called upon to do them special honor. There might be some reason for inviting a *gentleman*, opposed to the Anti-Slavery Movement, and educated, to believe that there are insuperable obstacles in the way of emancipation, to present his views publicly on the subject; but we can see no reason why a truculent partisan of Slavery, devoted to the work of propagating it and securing its supremacy as a political element, should be honored with such an invitation. Especially, when to this wicked partisanship are added flagrant misrepresentation and abuse of Anti-Slavery men, it deserves not courtesy, not respect, but indignant and stern reprobation.—*National Era.*

☞ There are one thousand cases awaiting trial before the criminal Court of New Orleans.

DISCOURAGING TO MISSIONARIES.—On the Island of Fate, in the South Sea, two missionaries, with their wives, were recently roasted and eaten by the natives with whose peculiar institutions they were interfering.

GREAT FALL OF WHEAT.—A large wheat elevator was completed at the mouth of the Genesee river, near Rochester, N. Y., a few weeks since. Recently the building contained 80,000 bushels of wheat; the weight crushed it; about 10 000 bushels went into the river—loss, $30,000

☞ We learn from the St. Catharines *Constitutional*, that on Tuesday last an inquest was held in that place on the body of a negro named William Jones, who had been stabbed with a knife and instantly killed by another negro, also of the name of Jones, while engaged together in a scuffle. The murderer has been fully committed to jail to stand his trial for wilful murder. The St. Catharines *Post*, after describing the affair says:—"The most horrible part of the story remains to be told. Mrs Jones was in such a beastly state of intoxication, that she lay down on the floor, making a pillow of the dead body of her husband, and slept there until morning, perfectly unconscious of all around her, or the dreadful tragedy that had occurred in her house a few hours previous."

☞ We regret to hear, that on Friday last, two sons of W. Weller, Esq., of Cobourg, were drowned. The young men were skating, when one of them got into a hole in the ice, and his brother in attempting to extricate him, fell in also.

Died,

In this town, yesterday, Jane Shankland, wife of Mr. Stone, Merchant, aged 23 years and 11 months.

In Cincinnati, Nov. 9, Mrs. Tamar, wife of Rev. Joseph Fowler, in the 54th year of her age, of bronchitis.

Many of the friends in Canada will look back upon the days happily spent in the society of Sister Tamar Fowler. She was a true and faithful friend to Christ, and therefore was necessarily the friend of the poor and afflicted. Her illness was a protracted one, of years standing, during which period she suffered much in body; but in Christ, all was well; and thus in the arms of Jesus, she fell asleep!

☞ Friendly papers in the Province, please copy.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto.

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

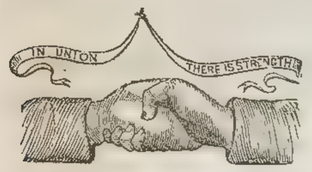
In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855 32-1y



ODD FELLOWS' SUPPER.

The G. U. O. of Odd Fellows

WILL GIVE THEIR

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER,

ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT,

IN THE

Town Hall.

TICKETS—*One Dollar each, or One Dollar Fifty Cents. per Couple.*

F. G. JONES, *N. G.*
A. WHIPPER, *P. S,*

☞ Tickets to be had at the Stores of Andrew Smith, and J. W. Hill.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-4i

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,

Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by

FRANCIS MARTIN,

NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 371 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. viii3m-27

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know the place he his gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief, or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 1955 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do number 73, ¼ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6642, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.

C. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Manhillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

ALSO —

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham. C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality Also a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.*

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and First Streets,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet, and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN.

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pattern Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26 1855. 27-1y

☞ A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

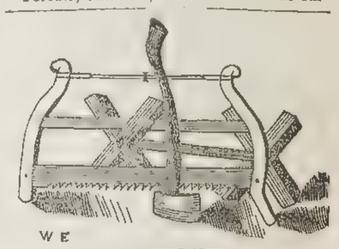
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,

York Street, No. 83.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do, Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent, Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon;

Macaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sal Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1851, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, means of all kinds (except moss pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not boiled, bran, shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz —

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov last

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying mails and passengers together with the necessary harness and saddle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of every description gratuitously imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, meat and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—Customs Department.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—Customs Department
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Court St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the American Tract Society, has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom has been testifying in favor of the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1811, a report of "The Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications" relative to these matters has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME,

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES,' &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction of [illegible] narrative. Another [illegible] it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

The work is illustrated with 700 engravings designed rather for instruction than mere embellishment. Picturing views of cities, monuments, coins, medals, portraits, weapons of war, vehicles for travelling, dress, religious rites and the manners and customs of ancient and modern times.

With a view to render it more valuable especially in the family library, an ample chronological [illegible] continued [illegible] pages, thus rendering it a Cyclopedia of Universal Gazetteer, and, for family and common use, as a book of reference.

The work is in one imperial octavo volume containing 1240 royal 8vo pages, in double columns and contains as much printed matter as six or eight octavo volumes of ordinary execution

AND IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1854.

The following is a notice of it from the *Boston Post*:

"Of the excellence and character of the compilation we have heretofore spoken, and can, therefore, do little more at present than to repeat ourselves. Not only the philosophy of history, but geology, geography, and astronomy, are discussed, at reasonable length, in the introductory chapters. Then comes a very interesting essay on physical and political geography, followed by a paper on the antediluvian and patriarchal ages. To this succeeds the history of Asia and Africa, from the earliest period to the present time. Then succeeds, in order, the history of Europe and America. In every respect this "Universal History" is to be commended as a useful compilation. For students, as well as for the general reader, it must prove highly attractive. The illustrations answer every purpose, and really *illustrate* the text. Although called a "history," and thereby ranked by some people with many a drowsy volume, we can assure our readers that they will scarcely find a more readable book, than this under notice. The compiler is neither dull nor tedious. He does his work briefly and clearly, and, in addition to the historical facts, gives many curious anecdotes and statements regarding the manners, customs, social life, religion, government, costume, sports, amusements and employments, of the different nations of the earth. We advise people to look at the publication. It is just the thing for the general reader, being neither deep, nor verbose, nor stupid. It is a compilation made with taste and skill, as well as with patience and labor."

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Crown Lands for Sale.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 24th November, 1854

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of GREY, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to WILLIAM JACKSON, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years, a dwelling house at least sixteen feet by [illegible] to be erected on the lot; timber reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed; the Sale and License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each,	31	(57)
5th "	1 to 30 inc. about 100 each,	31	(58),
6th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(62),
7th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(67),
8th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(69).
9th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 in about 100 each	31	(69)
10th "	1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. "	31	(70)
11th "	1 to 30 inc about 100 each	31	(75).
12th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
13th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
14th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(74).
15th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(74)
16th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(75).
17th "	1 to 30 inc. "	31	(78).
18th "	1 to 30 inc. about 125 each,	31	(95).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	A (51), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (117 each), 23 to 27 inc (117 each).	
5th "	19 (20), [illegible] 50), 21 (131), 22 (217), 23 (200), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).	
6th "	7 (100), 8 (37), 21 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)	
7th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (11) 27 (87)	
8th "	7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [illegible] 13 [111], [illegible] [3], 30 [218].	
9th "	7, 8 (200 each), 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].	
10th "	7, 8 [200 each), 9 [221), 10 to 14 inc [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122] 18 [15].	
11th "	7, 8 [200 each), 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [17]	
12th "	7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].	
	East of Toronto and Simcoe Road.	
1st [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
1st Range	1 [illegible], 2 [illegible], 3 [illegible], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [38], 7 to 11 inc [50 each].	
2nd "	7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [illegible]	
3rd "	51 to 18 inc [illegible].	

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE

INHABITANTS OF BRANTFORD,

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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

WHERE all the lovers of human progress and perfection may investigate and [illegible] the sciences of PHYSIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY in harmony with all other sciences, so as to obtain a correct knowledge of themselves and the laws that govern them, and the universe as ordained by our Creator [illegible]

In Museum [illegible] Casts Models [illegible] Paintings [illegible] Engravings [illegible] Busts [illegible] Skulls [illegible] Skeletons [illegible] Phrenological Works [illegible] Periodicals [illegible] Newspapers [illegible] in the Museum too numerous to [illegible] in the Museum.

ADMISSION FREE.

Rooms over Mr. JOHN H. MOORE'S Store Emporium," Second Story, Colborne Street, entrance on Market Street outside up first flight of stairs, where Mr. [illegible] will receive nominations in the above Sciences, and Questions as to the Laws of Life [illegible] out talents, their various kinds [illegible] how to apply them to the best [illegible] Trade, Business or Profession [illegible] lected in, and also for what [illegible] to pursue most successfully any of the [illegible] mentioned in [illegible].

CARDS

We [illegible] printed, or either. Printed [illegible] the whole Science of Phrenology, highly [illegible] with [illegible] explaining the two [illegible] ment, large and small, in a series [illegible] from one to twenty-one degrees, which [illegible] the individual character at first observation, in any [illegible] or position, including rules for finding the Phrenological organs, and [illegible] for making examinations. Price five shillings, currency.

Ordinary Printed [illegible] - - £0 2 6 cy
Ave[illegible] - - - 0 5 0 "
Large [illegible] - - - 0 10 0 "

[illegible] and size of [illegible] tion, giving a complete display of the faculties in detail, in every [illegible] ment of character that this [illegible] age will admit of or demands, - 1 0 0 "

These descriptions will be written in clear and plain style, and quite practical.

Small written descriptions, or outlines of character may be given for 2s. 6d; children under 12, half price; under 2 years gratis.

Perfect satisfaction will be given in every particular, or no pay required.

Applications [illegible] received for visits to Families or Parties at their own residences in and out of Town.

Orders will be received for all Fowlers & Wells' publications, wholesale or retail, and promptly attended to.

I consider written descriptions of inestimable value, for which reason I have given this department a more thorough investigation.

Orphans, Widows, and the Poor, will receive verbal examination free of charge

Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock, a.m., until 10 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the hands of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with these truths himself, and to cause their influence to be felt in his teachings I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works, that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the pens of

MRS SOUTHWORTH GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, Esq. MRS CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carle[illegible], author of "One Year of Wedlock" &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—[illegible] incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least, from the [illegible] pen [illegible] of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Marian," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the [illegible] proud array of contributors, we shall [illegible] vour to keep up our usual [illegible] Original Stories and Letters, Pictures of Life [illegible] Incidents, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, [illegible] &c.

Our [illegible] to give a complete Record, as our [illegible] limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an [illegible], and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* [illegible] paid Quarterly in [illegible] at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, a copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the [illegible] to one address, and, in the country, to one P. O.

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☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

☞ To Editors [illegible] who give this notice one insertion, or condense the matter or portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our newenterprise.

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada; and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, and their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and contemptible prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extens

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

W. P. NEWMAN, Editor.
WILLIAM H. DAY, *Cor. Editor.* } I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855. { NUMBER 33.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or to on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

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September 6th, 1855. 20-t

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CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
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November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
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Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
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No. 32, Yonge Street, Toronto.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
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BOSTON.

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Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.

Sup't Tremont Temple.
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 30

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1855. 32-1y

Poetry.

From Zion's Herald.

DENNIS M'PHELIM'S LETTER

To Dissuade his Brother Pathrick, in Ireland from Emigrating to America.

An' so ye're for laving ould Ireland;
Just wait a bit, Pathrick, swate heart!
I've a power of the greatest news for ye,
As soon as I get a fair start.

An' first, there's the voyage ye'll be makin';
(Its crossing the dape is no play)—
There was none of our lads, save Jim Lakin,
But died several deaths by the way.

The boxes, and tubs, and old kittles,
That Tim stowed so snoogly aboord,
Have niver revived from the bating
And ixercise that they indured.

Och! had ye seen Dermont's new breeches
All drenched in the salt ocean brine,
An' his undershirts droppin' their stitches,
Ye'd think immigration less fine.

Arrah! nice it is, snug in yer shanty,
To spake o' the mountains o' goold
That wait to be had for the askin',
An' niver were counted nor toold.

But, faith, when ye get to those mountains,
'Tis nothing but valleys ye see,
Where a hen louse would live on starvation,
So dry and so empty they be.

I've got but one look at the dimonds,
An' thin they are clare out o' sight;
The praties are sunburnt and rotten,
An' the sound ones are spoilt with the blight.

Thin our mate—O, Pathrick, dear jewel!
Each separate strand o' the same
Is strong as an ould gobbler's sinews,
An' the opin-wark steak is a shame!

There's plenty of wark, but its diggin';
For the natives are slinder as laths:
If ye'll show me a railroad *thay've* levelled,
Or one o' these underground paths,

That lead through the hearts o' the hill-tops,
Where a native the credit desarves
Ot a tithe o' the huge botheration—
I'll work that same job at the halves!

An' ye come, bring yer shovel and pickaxe;
For the whole land o' Erin, swate Isle!
Is less than the overgrown mountain
That we now have got to unpile.

Thrue for ye! An' thin the quare natives,
Wi' legs like a starved mountain goat,
Wi' never an oil dhrap in their bodies,
Are frightened to death an' we vote!

It's a humbug—this same immigration!
At *home* we are *poor*—but ye see,
In sarving this pert Yankee nation,
The *sarvants o' sarvants* we be.

As I live, I've declared, in vexation,
That were I once dead, and in pace,
I'd kill myself fraely, if killin'
Could blot out our nation's disgrace!

For why should a son or a daughter
O' Ireland, the brave an' the bould,
Draw wood, or be hewers o' water,
To be paid more in kicks than in goold?

Och! an' this is a mane land to die in!
The sinner must shift as he may:
For the praste, who would gladly anint him,
Is oft a lang journey away.

To think o' these heretics singing
And prayin' about ye when dead!
For one, I'm determined while living,
To die where the mass shall be said.

O, Pat! It's yer sowl ye'll be losing!
(Yer goold is safe-lost ere ye start,)
And yer clothes and yer flesh will be laving
As soon as ye get here, swate heart!

So, list to your own brother's counsel,
An' if ye not started, go back;
Or wait—I will burn the whole lether,
And come home and help ye unpack.

From the Glasgow Advertiser.

Inundations in France.

The Constitutionnel has a most detailed article upon the perpetual recurrence of inundations in France; upon the grievous harm done by them to commerce, industry, and, above all, to agriculture; upon the incalculable expenses entailed by them; and upon the possibility of preventing them. This year the country will have sadly suffered from the floods, after having, as we know, so grievously suffered in its agricultural hopes from other causes. In June, the flooding of the Garonne laid waste whole districts of the most fertile land, and now the *basin* of the Rhone is threatened by partial floods, which have already begun to devastate the departments upon the left bank; whilst the torrential rains that have fallen in the department of the Hautre Loire cause the most dismal apprehensions, lest that last-mentioned treacherous river should overflow its bed.

In the face of this constantly menacing state of things M. Valserres, the clever writer of the article, tells us what may be looked upon as the more or less immediate causes of the evil, and consequently whence may come the direct or indirect means of finding for it a cure. Inundations, it appears, in France, have nearly all the same source; the un-wooding of the plains and low rising grounds, and the un-turfing of the high mountains, from whose tops all forests have disappeared. As we all know, wooden lands are what is called favourable to rain, and the conditions of moisture contained in forests, pasture lands, and thick grass meadows attract perpetually the atmospheric vapours condensed in clouds, which dissolve in rain, and are incessantly, but gently, watering the soil. Where these attractions are wanting, moderate rain is unfrequent, but an anormal quantity of aqueous vapour takes refuge in the upper atmosphere; and the consequences are storms of all kinds, and torrential rains, the various precursors, in short of inevitable inundation. A curious practical proof of this theory, approved by science, is to be found in the fact that, since the work of re-wooding lands has been carried on in Egypt, the frequent but moderate rains hitherto unknown in that country, have made their re-appearance, to the unspeakable surprise of the indigenous population. Now, apropos to the Rhone, we must see what are the lands which command, as it were, its course, and also what are those which play the same part with regard to the Garonne and the Loire. We find ruling, as may be said, over the latter the Pyrenees, and higher mountains of Auvergne, whilst the former is, in fact, the slave of the Gallo-Swiss Alps. A few words will explain: the Gallo-Swiss or Pastoral Alps, as they are called, are the chief source of food for the sheep flocks of Provence. The communes possessing pasture grounds on these summits receive per head of sheep for grazing a price which varies from 50 cents to one franc; and, in order to increase their revenues, they let out their land to quadruple the number of animals that it is capable of nourishing. Before the middle of the season all the herbage is cropped, and then, in order not to die of hunger, the flocks begin to devour the roots of the grass, thus turning up and laying bare the turf covering of the mountain sides. Deprived of the network of the roots, which served to keep the mould together and compact, and trampled to dust by the small sharp foot of the sheep, the loose soil of course ceases to offer any resistance, and is swept away by the first fall of rain. The next thing which happens is the cracking of the ground, which, instead of absorbing the atmospheric vapours, yields them first a narrow and superficial passage—soon, however a larger, deeper, and more direct one. Thus torrents are formed, and when comes a heavy shower even, a compact body of water is precipitated from the heights of the mountains into the plains; where carying with it all it has found upon its way, it covers the labours of cultivation in the fields with gravel, sand, weeds, stones, and whatever may most embarrass an agriculturist. Nor is this all; the torrent sweeps across the fields and plains, making directly for the Rhone, and raising the level of the river by the suplementary waters it empties into its own. The same thing happens to the Loire and its chief affluent, the Allier. The Pyrenees and the Cevennes are to these rivers what the Alps are to the Rhone, and the destruction of the pasture grounds by too numerous flocks fathers the fearful inundations which, often from one day to the other, devastate whole provinces of France. The suddenness with which the Loire rises is something quite extraordinary. In 1846 the official report states the rise to have been in the ratio of 1 metre 20 centim. an hour. At low water the Loire runs at the rate of 32 cubic metres of water a second. In rainy weather, and when it is likely to swell, it runs at the rate of from 8000 to 10,000 cubic metres,—that is, increase of 312 times its volume. Ten millions of francs a year is the average estimate usually made of the damage occasioned to agriculture by these floodings; but, evidently, as Mr. Valserres observes, this is immensely too small an estimate, and is based upon the 10 (odd) millions of francs furnished in 1840, by subscription and by government, to the victims. The official documents, on the contrary, give a proof of damage done to the amount of 72,774,072 francs. In 1846, again, the reparations effected by the state in roads, bridges, &c., cost alone more than 14 millions; so that we see France exposed to what if the costs are averaged, must come at least to a loss of 18 or 20 millions of francs a year, besides the frightful loss of life incurred, and the incalculable amount of private and often irreparable ruin. At the end of his article of five columns, Mr. Valserres says it is a duty to examine into every possible means of preventing these constant calamities, and promise shortly the explanation of his theories upon the matter.

From the New York Times.

News Direct from Russia.

Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, who was a passenger by the *Atlantic*, and has travelled direct from St. Petersburg, has favored us with some interesting information concerning the present condition of Russia, her resources, and the spirit which animates her people in this, the third year of the war. Col. Shaffner has spent much of his time in Russia, and, naturally enough, his predilections are strongly in favor of that power in its contest with the Empires of the West. His account, therefore, will be considered all the more valuable as coming from a purely Russian source, and may be contrasted with the views and reports that from time to time appear in the Anglo French journals. Col. Shaffner has had every facility to investigate the condition of Russia, and his business connection in St. Petersburg has rendered him familiar with the opinions of its inhabitants on the war and its incidents. Nor is his knowledge confined to St. Petersburg alone; for he has recently travelled over a large portion of the Empire. With this preface, we publish the information we have acquired from him, in the following form.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA—MONEY PLENTIFUL.

Perhaps there are not half a dozen persons in the Russian Empire who, at the present moment, thoroughly understand its financial condition; and a temporary resident, who wishes to discover what effect the war has had upon its resources, can only form an opinion on this subject from what he sees. In Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other large cities, there is nothing to induce the supposition that the life-blood of the country was being drained by an exhausting war. Gold and silver continue plentiful, and are freely used in the ordinary transactions of every-day life. A merchant in his store will change a bank note into coin with as much readiness as he would in the city of New York. Brokers charge two per cent. to change notes of large amount into gold, but even this is regarded as an Israelitish transaction. In the grand and luxuriant extravagance of the noble, two years' war has made no sensible difference; in the cottage of the serf, there is yet no appearance of want, no mutterings of complaint. Merchandise and goods have not increased in value; and champagne, to illustrate by example, can be bought in St. Petersburg cheaper than Jersey cider is sold in New York. Copper is the only article has increased in value, and this is attributable to another cause than that of the war. The erection of public and private buildings goes on; churches are built as usual, and vast sums of money have within a few months been lavished on the additions to the palace of Peterhoff. It may be true that shipping merchants and others connected with foreign trade have been ruined, but it is also true that the resources of the country are becoming more rapidly developed than could have been possible in time of peace; manufactories are springing up throughout the country; and men find in them an occupation, and a recompense for what they have lost.

The levies for the war do not injure the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. Of men there are plenty! of gold there is abundance; and of wheat there is more than enough for the wants of all. The people feel themselves secure within their territory. They do not fear that its resources will be easily exhausted, and, therefore, they have made up their minds that there is

A LONG, LONG WAR AHEAD.

The Russians seem to admit and believe that France and England are two powerful nations, whose pride is thoroughly engaged in this contest. They, too, are proud. They would never submit any dishonorable treaty. They would never yield one acre of land, or consent to pay the expenses of the war for the sake of peace, and they give their enemy credit for similar determination. Hence the impression prevails that the war will be greatly prolonged—that years will elapse before it can be brought to a statisfactory termination. To this the Russian people seem to have made up their minds. They trust in the gigantic resources of their country. Its immense extent precludes the idea of a successful invasion; and *prestige* goes far to conform this prevailing impression. As in the cases of Napoleon and Charles XII., where transitory triumphs at the commencement only insured destruction and disaster at the end—so now, the Russians confidently expect, that, if the Allies attempt to penetrate their empire, they will certainly meet with ruin and defeat. Pride will never allow them to abandon the Crimea, though its conquest by the Allies would enable the Czar to concentrate his forces and multiply his powers of resistance. An example of this peculiar trait in the Russian character may be found in the late attack upon Kinburn at the mouth of the Dneiper. This fortress, which could not even boast of stone fortifications, was mounted with old Turkish guns, whose range did not exceed four hundred yards. Yet, when a powerful fleet of the Allies appeared before it, the garrison, in very obstinacy, held out during two days' bombardment; and when the place was manifestly doomed, the Governor, rather than yield, strove to light the mine, and destroy both friend and foe in one common ruin. It is against men who believe themselves invincible, and who, when beaten, know it not, that the soldiers of France and England are now fighting. The Russian never yields: in defeat he is more terrible than in success, for in the former case he is trebly nerved by despair, and a thirst for revenge. Pride is the ruling national trait, and that pride calls loudly for a continuance of the war. The religious feeling, which first summoned the nation to arms, burns fiercely still, and the principle that the Czar has the right of protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Porte will never be voluntarily abandoned.

THE FOUNDRIES OF ST. PETERSBURG—GREAT STORES OF IRON.

Throughout the whole of the Russian empire a traveller sees little else than vast preparations going on for the continuance of the war. Within a short distance from St. Petersburg there are three foundries for cannon. One, in the capital, turns out sixty brass field pieces of different sizes per week; and they were all considered complete in every particular by the American officers who lately visited the place. The Colpin works turn out eighty cannon, and those of Petrozavodsk, [which are connected by the river navigation with St. Petersburg,] over a hundred every week. This is exclusive of the immense foundries in Russia south of Moscow. The country around the works of Petrozavodsk is filled with iron, and the labor of extracting it goes on unceasingly. And in this connection, it may be noticed how useless was the order of the British Government prohibiting the exportation of iron when Russian mines can yield it in greater quantities than is needed. Within the city of St. Petersburg, at this day, iron, belonging to private merchants, can be seen in vast quantities, rusting where it stands.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The news of the fall of Southern Sebastopol was received in St. Petersburg without any usual emotion. It had long been expected as a crisis which must sooner or later take place. This, indeed, very clearly appeared, by the decisive way in which Gortschakoff abandoned the city immediately after the capture of the Malakhoff. There are some Russian views in regard to this great assault which are interesting, and show that the people are willing to estimate correctly and fairly the courage and perseverance of their enemy. Among them is the

COMPARATIVE BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

The Russians say that the British press, and particularly the London *Times*, has failed to do justice to the bravery of the English soldiers at the Redan. Around the Malakhoff the ground was composed of soft earth, and the approaches were easily made to its very base. The French, therefore, had no distance to traverse, and, consequently, no fire to undergo previous to their hand to hand contest with the Russians. The space before the Redan was, on the contrary, composed of rock, and the British were unable to make their approaches like the French. At the assault they were, in consequence, exposed for some time to a heavy fire from three tiers of guns, converging at each end of the Redan; and yet in the face of this terrible cannonade, they stood their ground for two hours. Russian officers who witnessed the scene, give greater credit to the British on this occasion than they do the French, whose success was chiefly owing to the suddenness with which they effected their object.

CONTINUANCE OF RUSSIAN RULE IN THE CRIMEA.

To have been able to retain the city of Sebastopol would undoubtedly have gratified the pride of the Russian people, but its loss is not regarded as a misfortune, for it is believed that Gortschakoff can hold the North Forts against any force that the Allies can bring against him. Here too, the Russian Government has established a foundry which formerly supplied the Malakhoff with guns as fast as they were required, and recast the balls that fell in such showers from the allied batteries. Thus, it will be seen, that Gortschakoff, is not more likely to lack war *material* now than he was before the fall of the City. As to provisions and supplies for his army, it is perfectly understood that he is already provided for the ensuing Winter. It has been frequently asserted by the British Press, and has generally been believed, that the waggon communication between the interior of Russia and the Crimea is no longer possible. This is said to be incorrect;—for, waggons in Summer and sledges in Winter, laden with provisions, travel by thousands to Perekop, whence they return laden with salt. But be the actual condition of affairs in the Crimea as it may, the belief prevails among the masses of the Russian people that the peninsula will not fall into the hands of the Allies. The preparations going on now are on an enormous scale. Old cannon are being replaced by new, and, through the exertions of that distinguished Engineer, General Tottleben, the defences of Nicolaieff (the great arsenal of Southern Russia) have been rendered completely impregnable either against a land or a sea attack.

Dreadful Explosion in the Crimea.

Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Sir William Codrington, dated 16th November:—

A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French Seige train took place about 3 p. m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege train close to it, where there is no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed: but the loss of life and damage done is considerable.

The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train, the huts of the 1st brigade being entirely destroyed, but not by fire.

All the officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good-will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted at 7 p. m.

Killed, Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellow, R.A., and 21 non-commissioned officers and men.

Wounded: Lieut. Dawson, R.A., lost his leg below the knee; Lieut. Roberts, dangerously in the arm; Lieut. Eccles, and Assistant-Surgeon Reade, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, slightly; 116 non-commisioned officers and men, of whom 47 slightly.

The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from Marshal Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 16th, p. m.:—

"Our park of artillery, near Inkermann, was yesterday partly destroyed, by the explosion of magazines, containing together 30,000 kilogrammes of powder 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells and other projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to a distance, caused a violent conflagration in the English park next to ours, and there also a partial explosion took place. The explosion occurred at four o'clock, and by six o'clock the French and English workmen were masters of the fire. Our lost consists of 30 killed, including two officers, and some 100 wounded, among whom are 10 officers. I believe the loss of our Allies is about the same as our own. It is a very lamentable accident, but our stores are so considerable, that the resources of the army are not in the slightest degree affected by it."

Iron Vessels as Men-of-War.

In one of our notices on the magnificent screw steamer Oneida, built by Messrs. John Scott & Sons of Greenock, we mentioned that she had been constructed of unusual strength, and we learn from the despatch of Lord George Paget respecting operations against the Russians near Eupatoria, on 22d October, that this has successfully withstood the most severe test. The Oneida accompanied that expedition, and Capt. Hamilton of the Diamond frigate, of 36 guns, having found that his vessel being a sailing one, could not co-operate with the land forces so satisfactorily as he desired, put her guns and men on board of the Oneida, from which he fired on the flanks and advanced pickets of the enemy. This is the first instance on record of broadsides of heavy artillery being fired from an iron vessel. Two other screw steamers well known at this port, viz., Messrs G. & J. Burns' Zebra, built by Messrs. Craid & Co., and Messrs. M'Kean & M'Larity's Charity, were employed as "dummy" men-of-war to blockade the mouth of the Bug.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The Canadian Fleet.

We learn that one of the steamers belonging to the Canadain Ocean Steamship Company, the *Onedia*, has done good service, as a man-of-war, in the Crimea. The following extract relates the particulars of the exploit of this fine vessel, which is owned entirely by Montreal merchants.

The *Oneida* was launched in April last, and designed to run between this port and Liverpool, and has been about six months in the service of the Transport Board.

Extract from a letter from Captain Morton to the Liverpool Agents of the ship, dated

Off Balaklava, Oct. 26.

"The *Oneida* had rather a naval exploit on this occasion. Capt. Baily Hamilton, of H. M. frigate *Diamond*, boarded us the day the troops went out and asked me as a favour if I would place the *Oneida* at his disposal to harrass the enemy. I volunteered, he taking the responsibility. We went alongside the frigate, and took on board from her four 32-pounder guns with fifty rounds of shot, shells, &c., and hands to work the guns, and away we steamed along the shore. The day beautifully fine and the sea as smooth as glass. Keeping as close in as we could with perfect safety, we were soon in the neighbourhood of the contending armies. We could distinguish them distinctly with the naked eye from our deck. There was some slight skirmishing, and finally the Allies drove the enemy out of the village and immediately set it on fire. The Russians withdrew under cover of the smoke. Our heavy guns were brought to bear upon them, which occasioned some confusion in thier ranks. Evening coming on we steamed off shore, and anchored in five fathoms water for the night, about three miles from the beach. The following morning, as soon as the mist cleared off the land, we were surprised to see the enemy drawn up in "battle array," about a mile in front of the allied army. We stood in shore to 5 fathoms water and saw a few shots exchanged. We again opened fire on the enemy with our own 18-pounders, and the 32-pounders from the frigate—the latter evidently annoying them—they soon withdrew without coming to a general action. The Allies returned to Eupatoria, along the beach, the *Oneida* covering their flank on the march.

"Enclosed, I send you a copy of an extract from Captain Hamilton's letter to Admiral Freemantle, which speaks favorably of the *Oneida*."

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, Senior Officer, Eupatoria, to Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Freemantle:—

"The arming and making use of a hired steam-transport in actual service being done, I believe, for the first time and on my own responsibility, I would add that on my suggesting the experiment to Capt. Morton, the master of the *Oneida*, he at once cheerfully volunteered to place his fine ship in any position I thought fit—the whole of the officers and crew likewise volunteering in the same ready manner, and, indeed, working their own 18-pounders. And I think Captain Morton and his company deserve great praise for their conduct. After driving the enemy out of the village of Sale, and destroying it, the allied army returned this afternoon to Eupatoria."

Independence.

We believe it was Doctor Johnson who said that patriotism was generally the last refuge of a vagabond. The old lexicographer, however, when he used the deprecatory expression, probably attached to his definition of the term, the sham love of country which was in vogue in his time. Did Doctor Samuel Johnson live in Canada to-day, he would probably define "independence," in the acceptation of the term by its professors, to be a license for abusing government and its individual members. Your men who are violently in opposition, and your journalists who sail in the same boat, never cease to jabber of their independence; they prate so continually of it, indeed, that people are beginning to be nauseated by this eternal self-laudation. Mackenzie tried the game first, and his budget of political and polemical theories went up in flying style, until its over inflation led to a natural sequence, and the contents were nearly instrumental in killing the whilom owner. Since then, however, the independent fragments having been pelted at every successive government, have done much to keep the little gentleman before the party of his political kidney, as the personification of everything that is free and disinterested. Everybody knows what the independent ticket has done for Mr. George Brown; without the steady ability or patience for detail necessary to the legislative assistant, that gentleman had cunning enough to see the most popular course, at least for him, and vigor sufficient to pursue it. His reflection, the *Globe*, took to the independent tone at the same time, and has done wonders ever since; it has supported all manners of levelling and fanaticism, catering to the prejudices of the masses of the people, showing a spirit of servility to those whose favor it asked, and abusive bullying towards its opponents, which would have done credit to the meanest print of Holywell Street. And this, forsooth, the *Globe* calls independence. Verily the *World* must have been the *Globe's* prototype; their licentiousness bear the same similarity as the signification of their names; then let the latter beware of the same fate.

The Hamilton journalist, whose ambitions to float his *Banner* over the *Globe*, makes a pretty good thing of the independent dodge. But the *Banner* has not the knack of heaping on abuse in the style of his more experienced Toronto neighbor; the imagery and Bombastes Furioso style is, in a great measure, lost upon his peculiar class of readers, while at the same time it certainly lets the cat out of the bag, and makes one believe that the editor had his tongue in his cheek while he was indulging in his highest flights of poetic fancy.

Not a hundred miles from London, however, we have the rarest disciple of the independent policy, to be found among all the Opposition press fry of the country. This is the best government we can have, saith the oracle in one paper; we agree also to the manner in which it faces the Opposition music, says the same journal; the time has not come yet, for us to ascertain ministers' intentions, but, nevertheless, by all manner, rout the government, and of course, place in power the Clear Grits. Straightway, then, this consistent organ proceeds "to blow" at ministers in his own little penny whistle strain, thinking, poor soul, that his big brothers having become so notorious by their loud thunder his small beer must pass off as the genuine stuff.

So long as a journalist caters to the prejudices of its party, flatters the ultraism of its supporters, and is careful not to seek any aid from men who have held different views when different questions were on the tapis, he can get along without endangering his popularity among his patrons. All is an even course then, and, if he be a Radical, he can vilify the administration for not being Grittish enough, while with a Tory, the opposite tactics are equally safe. It is when a journalist attempts to lead public opinion, that he treads upon dangerous ground, and with all due deference to the monopolisers of the term, we believe, therein lies the real independence. We hope we shall not be thought egotistical by a reference to a late apt illustration of our meaning. It will be remembered that we lately suggested that a common course of political action should, in future, be adopted by the Conservatives and Moderate Reformers of this district. And when the question was raised, we contended that it would be the interest of the latter to support the former at the polls, in opposition to the Clear Grits, and thus to maintain the policy which they both mutually professed. And in this position we are still firm, without the least intention of furthering the views of any man, but determined to support those parties whose antecedents go to show them likely to be staunch against a rabid spirit of Clear Gritism. How was our bold proposition for this union met by our generous brethren of the press? Why one set up a shout of "fossil," and spoke of false pretences, &c., while the other bawled out that we were a Radical, and what not. Oh, what a fine time to make capital, and tell our party that we were false to them, and persuade the public that the recruiter for a common cause was a deserter under false colors! Our advocacy of the ministry's course is one instance, and our strictures upon it in another was alluded to in order to serve the purpose of our emulous neighbors, but the fact of this journal not being in receipt of one shilling's worth of governmental patronage was carefully kept out of sight. And such is the storm which every newspaper may expect upon its devoted head, when it has the independence to judge measures by their own merits, and to recommend the obliteration of past asperities in the advocacy of a mutal policy. That every question before the

country at present should be treated according to sound and Moderate Conservative principles, we firmly believe, but as we have sufficient self-respect to prevent us from becoming a political panderer, we do not substitute unmeaning cries or impracticable demands for what we conceive to be the dictates of plain common sense. That the opposite and more violent mode, if supported with the necessary abuse of public men, will gain its ephemeral supporters, we do not doubt, but that the maxim of honesty being the best policy will be found the most enduring, and self-sustaining course, we feel firmly assured.—*Prototype.*

The Passmore Williamson Case.

INTERFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT—A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.—A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* writes from Pittsburg that, when the case of Passmore Williamson was argued before the Supreme Court, last Summer, at Bedford, on motion to bring Williamson out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, three of the Judges (Messrs Lowrie, Woodward and Knox) were in favour of granting the writ, and two (Messrs. Black and Lewis) opposed it. When the Court reassembled in Philadelphia, Judge Kane and his friends had an interview with the Judges, and communicated to them the fact that the President had ordered the United States Marshal, in case the Court should direct the writ to issue, to remove Williamson from Moyamensing to a United States receiving ship, and defend him there, with United States marines and soldiers, against any force the State might send to take him. The question presented to our Judges was, whether it was prudent to risk the threatened collision? I am sorry to say that they thought it was not. They had not the nerve to stand up for State Rights. Judges Lowrie and Woodward changed their opinions, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was not issued. The threat—for it was a threat—should have been an incentive to its issue, instead of the pusillanimous course adopted; for the question of State Rights has got to be settled, and this was the opportunity needed. Is this true? If it is not, the Honourable Judges owe it to themselves explicitly and *positively* to contradict it. The people of this Commonwealth are lenient to mistakes and errors, when they are satisfied they are inadvertently and honestly committed. But they make no apology, and accept of no excuse, for wrong acts committed under influence of promises, fears or threats. We should like to know if President Pierce had the effrontery and the audacity to threaten "the United States Marshal, in case the Court should direct the writ to issue, should be ordered to remove Williamson from Moyamensing to a United States receiving ship, and defend him there, against any force the State might send to take him." Is this true? That's what we want to know! And is it true that Judges Woodward and Lowrie cowed before this threat and changed their minds? That's what we want *especially* to know!—*Lancaster (Pa.) Ind. Whig.*

Williamson vs. Kane.

The Chester (Pa.) *Republican* informs us that in the case of Passmore Williamson *vs.* John K. Kane, Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., the plaintiff's counsel, has filed a declaration, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. In all probability, the case will go upon the trial list for the February term. The *Republican* understands that an effort will be made to have a special Act of Assembly passed to remove the trial to Philadelphia. That the Legislature would probably pass an act of this kind, may be true, but will Governer Pollock sanction it? The *Republican* thinks not. There is no County in the Commonwealth where a more impartial and fair trial could be had than in Delaware County.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

A FUGITIVE CASE.—Quite an excitement was caused in the lower part of the city on Monday, by an attempt to capture an alleged female fugitive from slavery. The woman is a very light and good-looking mulatto. The claimant alleged that she escaped from him about a year ago. Her friends say that she has been living at least five years in Cincinnati, and can prove that she is a free woman. While the claimant was put on the wrong scent, the woman was carried to parts unknown; after which the excitement subsided. —*Cincinnati Columbian, 21st ult.*

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—*A Good Business.*—We understand that the train on this road arrived yesterday with sixteen passengers, all in good condition. The number which took the cars at starting was twenty-one. Five of them, however, stopped at way stations. We were glad to learn that the Underground Road is doing a large and safe business. It carries, in the course of a twelvemonth, large numbers from slavery to freedom, from oppression to liberty. Those who arrived here yesterday have been furnished with through tickets. All pursuit of them by slaveholders or sympathizers will be unavailing. They are beyond the reach of further oppression.—*New Bedford Standard, 23d ult.*

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.—The Richmond *Whig* states that *eleven* slaves ran away from their owners in that city on Saturday night last. Seven of the eleven belonged to Mrs. Susan L. Hatcher.

Runaway Slaves Recaptured—Arrest of a Sea Captain and Mate.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* of the 24th ult. has the following:

"Early yesterday morning we received information that a schooner had been driven ashore in Princess Anne County with fugitive slaves on board, and shortly after we had the satisfaction of seeing the captain and mate of the schooner, who had been brought up to this city and lodged in jail for safe keeping. It appears that the schooner Mary Ann Elizabeth, of Baltimore, commanded by Wm. Lambden, of Wilmington, Del., assisted by Benjamin Collins, of Port Norris, N. J., as mate, left this port on Wednesday last, bound for Philadelphia. During the gale of that night the vessel was driven ashore about five miles from Cape Henry, with the loss of some of her sails and rigging, and in the morning it was discovered that she had on board several negroes, whose owners were known to reside in this city. The captain had in his possession $125, which the negroes said they had paid him for their passage to Philadelphia. The captain, however, says that the slaves were on board without his knowledge; that he went forward on Wednesday evening and discovered a chip under the forecastle hatch; that he lifted it up and discovered the slaves stowed away in the forecastle; that he called the mate's attention to the fact, who was as much astonished as himself; that the money was then taken from the negroes and the schooner put about for Norfolk, but owing to the gale of wind blowing at the time it was found impracticable, and that it was then determined to run the schooner ashore, which was accordingly done. It is hardly probable, however, that two men should undertake to navigate a schooner to Philadelphia, and still less so that five negroes should have taken possession of the forecastle, without the knowledge of either captain or mate. The probability is, that if the severe gale of Wednesday night had not occurred, nothing more would have been heard of the slaves, and we do most earnestly hope that when this case comes up for trial, some clue may be obtained which will lead to the discovery of the president, directors and agents of the Underground Railroad from Norfolk. The slaves —two men, two women and one child—are still in safe keeping in Princess Anne County, and belong, as we learn, to Messrs. Duncan Robertson, C. H. Shield and Mrs. Shepherd."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VIKEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N. S. is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

Another Delay.

☞ Our readers will please bear with the delay occasioned by not getting the present number of the paper at the usual time, as it was altogether impossible for us to get paper in time to get out our regular issue. Our order for a supply had been given, and the merchant had promptly responded to the same, by confiding to Trowbridge & Co., of Detroit, the quantity needed; but through carelessness, or forgetfulness, they suffered it to remain at the warehouse, and after writing, telegraphing, enquiring of the gentlemanly agents, and attachees of the Express Company, and of the Great Western Road at this place, and at Windsor, we were obliged to go to Detroit, after one week of perplexing effort and "fussing," and bring it ourselves. There is no loss of papers to subscribers, the same number will reach them in a year; but they have the disappointment of not getting the expected news, and we have a clear loss in pounds and shillings. S.

Wisdom and her Children.

If wisdom is the use of the best means to attain certain ends; then most beautifully is the wisdom of God seen in *his* adaptation of means to accomplish his purposes. If God is immutable, then, the development of such adaptation must constitute virtually his *Providential* Government. How strikingly does such a truth appear, in God's giving existence to, and the preparation of *a man* for *every* age and its reforms! As Jacob had a Joseph,—so his children had a Moses. If the Philistines had a Goliath,—so Israel had a David. If the American Colonies had a *despotic* George,—they had also a *democratic* Washington. If Europe had a Napoleon the I,—she had her Wellington too. If Turkey has a *foe*, in the Russian Czar,—so she has a *friend*, in the British Queen. And, *mark!* AS THE AMERICAN SLAVE HAS A WHITE CAPTOR,—SO HE HAS A BLACK DELIVERER! We speak of the past and future, as present. However, there may be the very man among us, and we know him *not*, as the Saviour was among the Jews, and they knew him not. In connection with this subject, we have often thought of a somewhat *uncommon*, and very eccentric man, with whom we are acquainted, and of his *covenant* with his God, and with his soul, and of his present course of procedure, in obscurity, and as to what will be his ultimate earthly career. He of whom we write, is a man of the Anglo-African kind, and a Virginian by birth. Of his parents, we know nothing, but what he relates. He had been deprived of their influence and culture from his youth up. We made his acquaintance some years ago, at Richmond, as a slave, and body servant of a distinguished planter. He was then in the prime of life. He is a little beyond the medium size—very good looking, though not really pretty. He is of dignified air, and reminds one of *the Joshua*, of Americans, the Ajax of the *Seminole* notoriety! This man had witnessed and experienced, personally, the horrors of American Slavery. He had seen the exhausting toil,—scanty fare, and personal abuse of his parents. He had heard them narrate their sad suffering in slavery, and inhuman wrongs in the house of bondage. He had marked the inexpressible anguish of their spirits, as they exhorted each other to resignation and fortitude in their hopeless condition; and prayed to God, that he would soon move them to that place, "where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest." He remembered, too, when they were denuded and severely castigated for daring to leave the plantation, without permission, on the Lord's Day, and for going to the house of God; and also, that for the same so-called offence, they had been seized and sold from each other, and him forever. Their sad and last look at him, and each other, as they parted in chains, to different parts of the South, seemed painted indelibly upon the canvass of his conscience. Their bitter and heart-rending wail, as they faded from his view, behind the slave driver's wagon, seemed still to ring in his ear. Their wrongs, and those of others, from American tyrants, "had grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength," until he seemed maddened and driven to *perfect* desperation. We have heard him speak of these things, and his eyes would flash lightning—his tongue utter threats of vengeance as terrible as thunder—and with teeth clinched, and up-lifted arms, he would swear, that unless *death* paralised them, that they should deal to their tyrants their just desert. He had been himself awfully whipped,—well nigh starved to death, imprisoned, and several times sold; but *his* sufferings seemed to be lost sight of, in view of those of others;—indeed, the wrongs of his race affected him so, that his appearance was such, as to make us shudder, in anticipation of his revengeful blow! He relates: "when I was a youth, of seventeen years, the night after my parents were sold and gone from me forever, I prayed, for I had never *prayed* before. I asked God to take my poor father and mother out of the world. I asked him to save me from *their* fate, and to give me *my liberty.* I told him, if he would, that I would serve him all my life. And I vowed also, to my *own soul:* "I said, soul, you shall be satisfied with the blood of your fathers enemies, if ever I get free or have a chance! Reader, God *heard* that prayer! And, we have learned, that it is partly *answered!* And it may be, that, it will be wholly so, in time to come. It is said, that "prayer is the motion of a hidden fire," if so—

It shakes creation by its will,
And warms us, for the strife;
It burns to God, the incense still,
And freely sacrifices life.

We said, that the prayer was *partly* answered. Well, and so it is; for God has given that man his liberty, and he is now in the enjoyment of it, in a free country, and though he is *obscure*, yet he is adhering to the conditions of that *solemn covenant* made when he was a slave,—believing that one "had better not vow, and to vow and not pay." A *single* impression has often made a man a scourger of his country and a terror to his race. Who knows what slavery's impression will make of this man? We have heard him relate a dream, he once had, and it made our very blood run cold. He dreamed that war was declared between two nations, and that he was *commanding chief* of the army of one—they met in mortal combat, and that he was *victorious*—taking captive the *leader* of the opposing army—and instead of having him chained to his chariot's-wheel, and dragging him in triumph through the conquered Province, he had his *heart cut out*—put on a spear, and carried as a *trophy* before him! We doubt within Constantine's *Crescent*, or Napoleon's *Star* was more potent even, than will be that *heart*, should he ever have a chance like this. We have reason to know, that the hero of our story, in his obscurity is carefully preparing himself with information of his enemy's country's ins and outs, and studying well the characters of its multifarious inhabitants, and waiting patiently for the coming hour, when the blacks of America—like the blacks of Hayti, shall strike for *their freedom and the right*: AND MAY GOD SPEED THE DAY! True, it will be an awful day, should our friend ever have an opportunity to fulfill the terrible condition of his covenant with his *soul!* But earth and heaven have often witnessed such a day—with approval;—a day when men do deeds for God and man, and purely defend the right; and we doubt but little, but they must witness such again, when the colored Americans shall do *their duty.* We are proud to let the world know that *we* have in America, men who were even slaves, as well as others, in exile, as noble *Patriots*, as ever Hungary, or Italy can boast of, and who will be, to history or fame, as distinguished, should Providence offer them the chance. Differ with us, who may in this matter, still, we hope the day is not distant, when *every* county of the Southern States of the American Union, may have a "General Nat,"—every state a Dessalines,—and the whole South, another HANNIBAL! We know there are (some would-be statesmen) colored men of the United States, who in their public speeches for popularity's sake, say, "I would sooner wear the chains,"—but alas, 'tis not themselves—'tis hypocrasy—a lie;—than deal such deserved blows at the tyrant's life!—

Let such *hide* from their race,
And *flee* the gaze of God—
As enemies of rationality!

Thanks to heaven the day of universal liberty dawns, and the slave is preparing to strike for his freedom—to strike for his birthright, and the main element of his immortality. Let the beacon be lighted upon the heights of the world's conscience, to warn it of the woe that awaits it without resistance to the tyrant's rule. Let this slave buckle on the harness, and go forth to the campaign for freedom or the grave. It is time for the oppressor to know, that the slave is a man, and if need so require, let the weapons of death teach him what he would not learn without them, and in this righteous work may the "weak be as David, and David as the Angel of the Lord," and the obscure general come forth, and lead his people on to *victory!*

The Coming Election and the next Member for Kent.

We understand that Col. John Prince, of Essex, intends to come forward for the suffrages of the electors of Kent, to represent them in the Provincial Parliament. Let us say, a word in time, and especially to the *Colored Electors* of Kent, who are many. Woeful will be the day to the colored inhabitants of this Province, should the *Conservative party* of the country go down. We don't say, that you should endorse *all* its doings. But the party—the party as a whole, must be sustained, or ruin, yes, utter ruin *to you* will follow! *The reformation* of the *Reformers*—many, *is annexation to the United States!* Your enemies, in this country and the United States too, are very anxious to have the constitution of the American Union spread its *liberal*—Democratic, liberty-loving, and righteous spirit of equality and brotherhood (?) over Canada, and to bring with it its well fed *bloodhounds*, and hell-deserving *Marshals*, to run down every colored person, whom a tyrant might see fit to claim as his property, and take him back to *slavery!* Don't forget, too, that there are men—*commercial* men, &c., in the *Imperial*, as well as in the *Provincial* Parliament, who are ready to aid in this matter! *Money* sent our forefathers into the American *hell*, and *money* will do it again. We have reason to believe, there are already not a few *slaveholders* IN CANADA! But more of this when the time comes for it. Col. Prince is too well known for us to say much of him, as our representative. He is quite well termed "*The English Gentleman.*" There is too much of the *man* about him, to stoop to little things, like many of the *half-soul* demagogues. He is a true *patriot*, though not entirely far from the influence of his neighbors. He is thoroughly hated by the *yankees*, and so much says well for any statesman in Canada. If he makes his appearance, as a candidate, we shall sustain him as a true *Patriot* and *Conservative*, should he announce himself as true as such, at the coming day, and we hope the friends of "the *Provincial Freeman*," throughout this country, will do likewise. The *Freeman* will stand by the old veteran, who has done his country so much distinguished service—the brave old man—who deserves the highest honors his country can give him! Brethren of Kent, don't forget COL. JOHN PRINCE of ESSEX, is *the* man for the crisis in Canada!

We say so much, though we are aware, that there is a strong desire to bring forward our distinguished fellow-town's man, *James Smith*, Esqr., of Camden. Mr. Smith, was *our* choice too! We have had several interviews with one of our principal citizens, respecting the bringing of Mr. Smith forward, &c. We have reason to believe that Mr. *Smith*, is in a state of *transition*, and is becoming all right. We don't know that Mr. Smith is aware of a desire to bring him forward. We say so, because it is due to him. Mr. Smith is not so well known as Col. Prince, though equally worthy, and hence would *not be so available.* The available ness is the only reason why *we* change our position in the case. But should it so turn out, as doubtless it may, that Col. Prince should *not* come forward—then, Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Camden is *the* man! It is due to the *very soul* of Kent—the *farmers*—that they should be represented at some time, in Parliament from *their numbers*—and such would Mr. Smith be. It is true, also, however, that Mr. Smith has served his country faithfully, and with honor to it and himself, for a number of years, as a *public* servant. He knows *our* wants, and we believe, he would try to have them supplied as far as possible. We hope the *reported transition* of Mr. Smith is true, and that either at the next, or some future election, we may have the honor of sustaining him as the *Conservative* candidate for Parliament, from Kent, and so may we all, who are true to our God, our Queen, and our country!

Colored Municipal Voters.

☞ It is now time, for Colored Municipal Voters of Kent, &c., to rally and fix upon the *proper* candidates for their suffrage. We hope there will be union among us, in putting deserving persons in office. Don't forget, our enemies are wide awake, and seeking to divide us if possible; and especially where we have the balance of power. The old adage is a good one, for us just now—"*United* WE STAND—*divided*, WE FALL!"

BAZAAR.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The Public are respectfully notified that a BAZAAR will be held in the Town Hall, in this place, on WEDNESDAY Evening, next, the 26th inst., at which, ICE-CREAM, CONFECTIONARY, REFRESHMENTS, TEA, COFFEE, TOYS, and FANCY GOODS, will be offered for sale, at a reasonable advance. Admission 12½ cents. Visitors to pay reasonable prices for the Refreshments, &c., as they are ordered.

☞ The BAND will be in attendance. ☜

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Nixey, Mrs. Smith,
" Reed, " Alexander,
" Brodie, " Eady,
" Bell, " Mitchell,
" Smith, Miss Sadler.

A GAME SUPPER.

For the Provincial Freeman.

☞ There will be a GAME SUPPER given, January the 10th, by the British Zion Wesleyan Church, for the benefit of the *Provincial Freeman*, in the city of Amherstburg. The friends in adjacent towns and cities are invited to attend. Speeches will be delivered by several Gentlemen and Ladies.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

Doors will open at 7 o'clock—Admission, Two Shillings.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. S. Jones, Mrs. M. Hughes,
Mr. W. Bell, Mr. J. Lewis,
Mrs. M. Bell, " W. Spencer,
Rev. W. Douglass, *Agent.*

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Amherstburg, and Emigration thereto—Former and Present Relation of the Colored and White Citizens—Important Papers relating to the Dawn Institute.

MR. EDITOR,—I am at present in time-worn Amherstburg, the place so eagerly sought for by hundreds of our underground friends, and by numerous upperground ones also, who are hopeful of a happy home on our free soil. This is not a very inviting looking place, at first sight, and especially from the river; but on closer examination, one is disposed to compare it to the "singed cat," which was better than she at first looked to be. There is considerable public spirit shown, of late, by citizens, colored and white, and we may confidently look for a brisk and handsome town, at no distant date, judging from improvements.

The emigration to this point keeps steadily increasing and branching off into the several townships, carrying improvements and cultivation in the train. The relation between the people of different complexions, in this place, is very favourable, considering the efforts to completely estrange them, so assiduously made by the many "benefactors" that have settled in here to "*do*" for them. The testimony of reliable persons here is, that years ago, before Rice, and his co-adjutors, came hereabouts, the children were in the same schools, and the fathers worshipped at the same altars; but the Methodists [illegible] separated schools, churches, and donations for fugitives, and hence the separations—prejudice, distrust, &c.

Friend Peter Jackson, of this place, of whose hospitality I am now partaking, has just shown me the Proceedings of the first Convention held at London, June 2nd, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing the Dawn School; and containing also, an important letter from James Cannings Fuller, setting forth the purpose for which the funds in his possession were to be appropriated. The entire document is important, and is a standing contradiction to the assertions by the parties in possession, that the Dawn property does not belong to the colored people. Your readers shall have extracts from the Minutes, and the letter entire, at an early date.

By the way, as a brief history of the Dawn Institute has been proposed by some of your influential readers, these papers will fill up a very important blank, that their omission would otherwise occasion.

M. A. SHADD.

For the Provincial Freeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1855.

Interesting Discussion on Emigration to Canada, between Miss M. A. Shadd, of Canada, on the Affirmative, and Mr. J. C. Wears, of Philadelphia, on the Negative.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5th and 6th instant, in this City, the following question was discussed in a very spirited manner, before large and intelligent audiences, by the parties above named: "*Shall the Free Colored People of the United States, Emigrate to Canada?*"

For a number of years, Mr. Wears had been regarded by many, as one of "*our leaders*," as well as one of our *most able debators*, and withal an unflinching opponent of emigration to Canada, or elsewhere; on the other hand, the ability of Miss Shadd, as a speaker and writer, and especially as an advocate of Canadian Emigration, the public were also familiar with. Hence no small amount of interest were manifested to hear the question fairly discussed. On the first evening, therefore, at the suggestion of Mr. W., three competent and respectable gentlemen were appointed as Judges on the occasion.

Miss S. being on the affirmative, of course opened the discussion. In rising, with her notes in her hand, she commenced her remarks by complimenting the high character, as a debator, of her opponent, obviously leaving room for the audience to infer that she was fully sensible of the responsibility she occupied; however, she proceeded to state, that she had "*Twelve Reasons* to offer on the present occasion, in favor of Emigration to Canada;" adding, at the same time, that if another opportunity should occur, she would obligate to produce "*twelve additional reasons.*"

Accordingly, she read her reasons, consecutively, emphasizing each one strongly; after which, she occupied her half hour in their support—saying many good things in favor of Canada—the impartiality of the laws of the country—the fine agricultural advantages—cheapness of the soil—health of the climate—character of the inhabitants, and condition of the colored man, especially; frequently contrasting his chances, as a British subject, with his condition and chances in the United States, under oppression, proscription, &c.

Miss S.'s, half hour having expired, Mr. W. took the floor, doubtless entertaining the opinion, as did not a few of his friends, that he would very triumphantly demolish all her *en masse emigration notions*—would place emigration to Canada in the same category with African colonization, and thereby bring both schemes equally into bad odor. Consequently, after paying a polite tribute to Miss Shadd's ability and sincerity, he took occasion to give notice that he should *treat her in the discussion precisely as he would a gentleman, occupying her position*; assuring the audience that his opponent, though a lady, was too high spirited to crave any *special favor* or *courtesy*, as in fact she was not entitled to any; hence, he wished all to understand, that there were to be no compromises in the matter.

Having thus got fairly under way, without troubling himself however with replying to the "*Twelve Reasons*," he eloquently set forth what he conceived would be the disastrous consequences of *en masse emigration*, viz: the slave in his chains would be forsaken, the fugitive would be left unprotected, the ends of colonization would be satisfied, and, in short, the humiliating concession would then appear, as our enemies have said, that the colored man could not be elevated in this country. The speaker also mentioned, that prejudice existed to a great extent in Canada, to the colored man's disadvantage. As evidences of encouragements, he declared that great progress were to be witnessed amongst the colored people, and that by remaining, their elevation would ultimately be effected, &c., &c. Though this was Mr. W.'s first speech, obviously, it was his most effective one; all his "thunder" in it was exhausted.

Miss S., in entering upon her second half hour, in a felicitous mood, charged her opponent with having *shunned the issue*; in which she was reminded of the "Irishman's flea." "When he went to put his finger on it, it was not there."

The pertinency of the illustration seemed obvious, and much amused the audience. In further reviewing his remarks, she showed, that although *en masse emigration* were feasible, and the doctrine sound, nevertheless it could not reasonably be inferred that a spontaneous uprising would universally be resorted to by the people, prepared or unprepared.

As to the slave and the fugitive being left in his chain and forsaken, she argued that it would be quite the reverse; taking the position that the colored man's increase of character, wealth, influence, education, &c., in Canada, where his manhood would be recognized, would afford opportunities to aid to a far greater extent than could be done under present circumstances; while poor, and unprotected, being obliged to fill menial occupations, with but poor pay, taxed heavily to support schools, public institutions, State and General Government; while Common School privileges are withheld, the right of franchise denied! without being allowed the slightest liberty or say, in making the laws by which he is ruled; besides being hourly exposed to the infamous fugitive slave law, and countless other outrages. With regard to colonization, her position was, that emigration would be just the antidote for that vile scheme. Though the colonizationists wanted to get rid of the black man, they had no wish or idea of his going to Canada, where he would occupy precisely the same position enjoyed by the whites, socially, politically, and religiously. Under those circumstances, their doctrines and aims would all be brought to naught.

Also, by emigrating, she held up the idea, that in the event of the colored man's gaining power, being on the confines of the slave territory, he might, in a *time* of *need, be on hand to settle accounts with his oppressors.*

"Instead of having to wait five hundred years for his rights," as Dr. Smith, and others amongst the leaders have said, "he could enjoy them immediately." Instead of the young colored man having to put up with being a *barber*, and other pursuits, by which he is unable to make a respectable livelihood, he could be a respectable and successful farmer, mechanic, or professional man in Canada. Many instances of very rapid progress in the various callings in life, by those who went pennyless, were enumerated by the speaker. Likewise, on the score of prejudice, she replied to Mr. W., acknowledging that it did exist, and in some places had been very malignant; but having *no time to back it up, the colored man had nothing to fear*; there, it was manageable, not like it is in the States. Even the *waiters* in St. Catherines, only two years ago, had put an effectual stop to the omnibus proscription; so now, where Bishop Payne, two years ago was refused a ride, by the same omnibuses, colored men are daily being accommodated, without distinction. In other places also, she referred to the existence of prejudice a few years back, but by colored people settling in the neighborhood, and making improvements, it had been easily dispelled. In the large towns and districts, amongst the most respectable inhabitants, schools, churches, colleges, offices, &c., &c., &c., were all acceptable to the colored man, if he would only avail himself of the privileges. Quite a number of instances were cited, showing that capable men were already filling responsible and lucrative positions in office, having been duly elected thereto.

In conclusion, she scouted the idea entertained by many, that *because here is our birth-place, here we must abide, fare well or fare ill; for spite, if for no other reason.*

Mr. W.'s second half hour, evidently by this time he realized; that in attempting to answer Miss S.'s *reasons*, and at the same time, attend to some little incidental points, he would have quite an *uphill* job of it; a performance which he had not contracted for. In Pennsylvania, the slave hunting ground, especially in Philadelphia, the residence of the notorious *kidnapper, Alberti*; the dead *Engraham*, the infamous *Judge Kane*, &c.; &c., even the astute and gifted Mr. W. could not readily find plausible arguments in favor of a country tolerating such *monsters*, and the diabolical laws they administer.

Mr. W. however, remained on the "*old platform*," throughout, warmly contending that it was not the business of the colored man to emigrate under any circumstances, in view of his present condition.

The hour of adjournment having again arrived, and all parties being willing for the discussion to close, it only remained for the judges to give their decision in the matter; which, in a very *able, fair*, and *impartial* manner, they proceeded to do—*all agreeing that Miss Shadd had fully sustained her positions.*

While the judge was delivering the opinion, part of which had been written, Mr. W., seeing that there was no chance for himself, and wishing to defeat the "ends of justice," he very abruptly called him to account; also a friend or two of Mr. W. suggested that the house should decide; but neither the house nor the judges heeded the suggestion of Mr. W. or his friends; consequently they were obliged to bear their defeat as well as they could under the circumstances.

Yours, &c.,
C. W.

An Impostor Again Exposed.

We have received a letter from a gentleman in Troy, N. Y., which makes it necessary for us to expose a colored man, named O. C. GILBERT, as a base impostor, and one who, by his plausible address, is well calculated to deceive a generous public. The letter before us states, "the nature of his stay in this city, and his general conduct, are such as make it necessary for me to know if, indeed, his statements are true. He pretends, when absent from this place, to be making collections for a fugitive, and when here, he is living on his money, and learning music. I wish to know your opinion concerning him, as he professes to be a friend and intimate acquaintance of yours."

This Gilbert has been reasoned with, and condemned, and exposed, and we really thought he had made up his mind to pursue an honest calling, to *work* for a living. We (the junior Editor) have been acquainted with him for six years, and never learned any thing derogatory to his character until quite recently, when he was promptly exposed as an impostor, through the columns of this paper. We now again caution the public against him. He is pursuing a course of conduct which will yet lead him to the State Prison, unless he stops immediately in his thieving career. That the public may be upon their guard against him, we will describe him. He is a large, robust man, about 5 feet nine or ten inches in height, dark brown, or black complexion, partially bald, and quite bowlegged. Let all the papers pass him around.—*Fred. Douglass' Paper.*

Ten Dollars a Pound!

This is the selling price of choice specimens of human flesh in Virginia. We quote the market report of the *Washington Union*:

"LARGE SALE OF NEGROES.—At Charlotte C. H., on Monday of last week, fifty negroes belonging to the estate of the late John M. Thomas were sold at public auction for the aggregate sum of $25,400. Some other negroes were sold at the same time, *and one or two boys, weighing 95 pounds, brought about $950 each.*"

There are no recent quotations from the Cannibal Islands. But these Virginia prices must breed a famine among the human flesh-eaters, if the *Washington Union* circulates among them.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A NEGRO AMBASSADOR.—Among the passengers just arrived in England by the royal mail steamer *La Plata*, is Jean Baptiste Damier, a negro baron of the empire of San Domingo, came over to represent the emperor Soulonque at the court of St. James during the absence of the present Haytien ambassador. Baron Damier is described as a very handsome black, with most gentlemanly manners. He speaks the French language, of course, most fluently, and the English language, he speaks very gramatically, and is remarkably shrewd and well informed. The baron came on board the royal mail steamer at Port-au-Prince in great state.

Fire in New York State Prison.

A very extensive fire occurred in the Work-house of the State Prison at Sing Sing, last night, which at 9 p. m., the hour of our latest information, had not been subdued. It appears that about six o'clock in the evening, the fire broke out in the hat-shop, from which it soon spread to the machine-shop, carpenter's-shop and other out buildings of the prison; considerable confusion prevailed among the prisoners, who had not yet returned to their cells. The shops destroyed were occupied by Chas. Watson, who employed sixty convicts in manufacturing hats; his loss is estimated at $40,000. The shops destroyed will cost the State $25,000 to replace them. It is surmised the fire is the work of an incendiary. Both male and female prisoners were almost frantic and many of them shouted out they wished for the destruction of the Prison. At the latest accounts all the work-shops attached to the State Prison, on the west side, were in flames.

Good Advice.

The following is from the *Iowa Bugle*, it says: "Dear reader, when you go shopping be sure you purchase of those who advertise. You cannot only buy much cheaper, but you will get good, fresh, fashionable goods. Those who advertise will sell at least three times as much as those who 'can't afford it,' and as a matter of course, he who advertises, can afford to sell for the profit of the other, and never has goods out of fashion, or half worn out handling them. By making your purchases of those whose wares are advertised you will get the worth of your money and change back."

LIQUOR LAW OF INDIANA.—A person named Herman, charged with violating the Liquor Law of 1855, was lately taken before Judge Perkins, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, on a habeas corpus. The Judge gave an elaborate opinion, the result of which was that, from what he had "taken notice of, historically, the use of liquors, as a beverage and article of trade and commerce, is so universal that they cannot be pronounced a nuisance." He therefore declared the Liquor Act of 1855 void, and discharged the prisoner.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road is 3168, which if coupled together in one train would reach a distance of 21 miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 5000 persons, whose pay per month is $125,000, or $1,500,000 per year.

A LIVE RACOON IN A BALE OF TOBACCO. Two customs officers were one day last week unpacking a bale of tobacco, in the bonded warehouse, Liverpool, when, they found a racoon, thin, indeed, to emaciation, but still alive. It had existed, probably for months, by nibbling at the raw ox hide, which thus at once became its food and prison-house. It has since been allowed a more generous fare, and is rapidly recovering from the effects of its long and hungry confinement.

On Saturday, 17th inst., Mr. Thomas J. Boyd, while riding on horseback in Lawrence County, Pa., was crushed to death by a dead tree falling on him. His horse was also killed.

Upwards of four hundred thousand *quarts* of huckleberries have been shipped from Michigan City, Indiana, during the past season, amounting to the handsome sum of forty thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The population of Massachusetts is not far from 1,250,000, which is an increase of 255,000 in five years, or 51,000 a year. The increase from 1840 to 1850 was only 26,000 a year. In 1860 at the present rate, it will have 1,600,000 inhabitants, and will be among the great States of the Union.

Mail Robbery at Paris.

On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, as Mr. Cowles, the Mail Carrier, was bringing the mails for the East, from the Post Office in the village of Paris to the Railway Station, the bag was taken out of the cart. The carrier did not miss the bag till he had arrived at the station. It is known that the mail bag contained upwards of $1,700.—Nothing has been seen of the bag since; nor has any clue been discovered to lead to the arrest of the robber or robbers.

At Port Hope, one small fore and aft and a large three-masted schooner are building. The Guide names fourteen schooners which have been built at Port Hope, and expresses the opinion that on the opening of the railway, by which supplies of the best oak can be easily procured, the business of ship building will be largely increased at that port.

☞ New clothes are promoters of piety. A new bonnet or dress will induce a girl to go to church at least three times on Sunday, where she didn't use to go once before she got it.

Married,

On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. W. P. Newman, Mr. John Black, to Miss Caroline Ritchey, both of the Township of Camden, C. W.

New Advertisements.

GREAT
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32 1m

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22 tf

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

TO BE FOUND

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.

BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Sister's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Sister's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33 tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from 8 o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

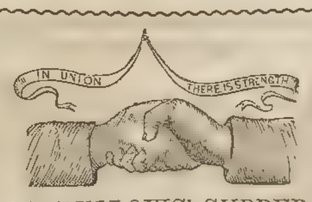
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y



ODD FELLOWS' SUPPER.

The G. U. O. of Odd Fellows

WILL GIVE THEIR

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER,

ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT,

IN THE

Town Hall.

TICKETS—*One Dollar each, or One Dollar Fifty Cents per Couple.*

F. G. JONES, *N. G.*
A. WHIPPER, *R. S.*

☞ Tickets to be had at the Stores of Andrew Smith, and J. W. Hill.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32 tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30 1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2.

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1v

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,

Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Howes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by

FRANCIS MARTIN,

NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels; from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vi3m-27

INFORMATION WANTED.

ELLEN NETTLETON wants to find her husband, GEORGE NETTLETON. She got parted from him at one of the Stations west of Hamilton, and don't know where he is gone to. He had two young children with him. She is in Chatham, a stranger and without money.

Exchanges will serve the cause of humanity by making the above known.

Commercial Hotel, Chatham.

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom, this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Nine Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $90; one English Hunting Lever, $80, number 15 or 55, three Silver English Levers, do. Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612 or 6611; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz Castomers' Watches, one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 25, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scowring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 15 tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Land, Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, and Improvements, Town Lot consisting of Three excellent Tenements, each containing *Spacious Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Cast Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20 tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET!

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken before parties go to Toronto.

☞ Provisions always on hand such as *Hams, Sides, Pork, Lard, &c. &c.*

August 21st 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles*, and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?

"Yes, sir, I can just go to T. W. WILSON'S King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery, where he can accommodate you to a nicety, I'll be bound."

"What, then is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom."

"There are [illegible] whose work is beautiful to look upon, but very pinching to the feet; and I for one abominate such, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much [illegible] by fitters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them: he endeavours to make a systematic fit, ensuring from joint to heel, and from lump to [illegible] leaving the most minute protuberance or pressure upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"I [illegible] again,

"For [illegible] and will save at each [illegible] Call— on the [illegible] and [illegible] will wear you longer.

"I am [illegible] Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash skips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

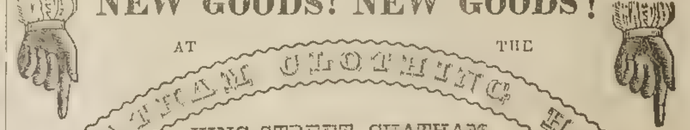
WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



AT THE

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tailed ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Red Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS E. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. E. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted. The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

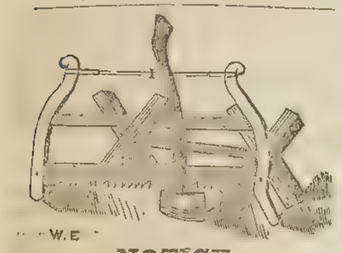
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America may be enumerated *moderate rates and small called up shares; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. are in the habit of selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000!

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*,

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	13 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
Brooklyn, L. I.

11

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.

Cider, twelve and a half per cent [illegible], do

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods taxed under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages containing the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shilings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sharts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, brisiles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' nails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Iron [illegible] any one of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1851.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be detrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz.:

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively viz.:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, laid, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, clays, and gravel or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber &c., lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Quebec 2nd April, 1853

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 20th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16*TH VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 13th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

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SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life; in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;
OR
UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

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It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened*. In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader, *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that, at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Fenn, Esq. Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 31

Poetry.

From the National Era.

AN APPEAL.

Men of the Northern States! no more
Let honeyed words be breathed by you;
The days of compromise are o'er,
And now be firm, be true,

No more let smooth hypocrisies,
Or braggart threats, or crafty smiles,
Betray our dearly-cherished cause
To Slavery's shameless wiles.

For it were better e'en to die
In battling for the rights of man,
Than live, our liberty a lie,
Our lips beneath the ban.

For those that bend the supple knee,
And sell their souls for gold or place,
A fiercer doom there yet may be
Than for that stricken race,

That groan beneath the driver's whip,
And breathe but another's will;
And they a bitterer draught may sip,
Than that which they distil.

But to those nobles who have stood,
And long and fearlessly have striven,
A people's deathless gratitude
(Their fit reward) shall yet be given.

For God will send a brighter day—
The East is red with promise now—
And, in its glad, triumphant ray,
With praise shall all men bow.

The time is near; be true, be strong,
And be united in the fight,
And Heaven will aid us, and ere long
Give victory to the Right.

T. H. I.

Great and Glorious Victory of the U. S. Army!!!

In the latter end of the month of Sept., the United States Army, under command of General Harney, came up to a party of Sioux *women* at Sandy Hill, near the river Platte. The women had their children with them and the general determined to give them battle. The women fought with the most determined courage, but were obliged to yield at last, leaving ninety infants and mothers dead upon the field, and fifty females and children prisoners, who were brought into camp chained and handcuffed. The Washington papers have paraded the above recited gallant deeds of general Harney, as a set-off against the capture of Sebastopol. Regretting that such magnanimity and gallantry should go down to posterity unsung, the following lines have been penned in honor of the great event:

The Battle of the Squaws and Squatters.

Hail to the chief! Columbia's Harney brave!
Competitor with Hynau, the famed woman-whipper.
Hail to the land of freedom!—and the slave!
Holding both easy as a well-worn slipper.
Hail to the battle! theme of this my song,—
To the women and children ta'en in glorious fight.
Hail to those patriots who make right of wrong!
And flog their women when they're not quite white!
Hail to the greatest—cutest—finest nation—
The most remarkable in all creation!
Why should a sneer sit on a foreign face,
Whilst I recount these manly—glorious actions!
Is whipping women such a great disgrace
When Russia suffers such transactions?
Oh Muscovy! Columbia! combine—frown down
The nations that dare 'gainst slavery to clamor;
It's needful to save the great Czar's crown—
Protect ourselves against emancipation drama,
Despite their prejudice against our rising glories—
Harney! we'll sing your victory 'gainst squaws and babes.
Caring for neither French nor English stories;
We'll fight their women and leave alone their braves.
'Twas on the Sandy hill beside the river Platte,
The Sioux women with their infants fought us,
And as each mother fierce as tiger-cat,
With furious courage came athwart us—
"Fix bayonets—charge 'em," our brave Harney cries,
"Not one of you must throw away his fire.
"See that young child: he runs—he flies—
"Shoot him or he may live to bring his sire."*
Onward the women 'gainst our soldiers flew—
Then did our manly hearts beat high for glory,
As each in turn a babe or mother slew,
Striving with Harney for a name in story.
Prisoners they took to grace the victor's car
Full fifty women with their infants captured.
Brave Harney—the hero of this glorious war,
Receives a nation's gratitude, enraptured.
Contemning manhood's inconvenient laws,
Sooner 'gainst women than 'gainst man would fight;
With Yankees whatever is—is right.

MORAL.

If you don't know the Almighty Yankee nation,
Then learn, that tawney men or women you may flog—
But if you'd escape from utter condemnation,
Don't let them see you drink a glass of grog.
By drinking smashes—instead of smashing squaws,
Harney 'd ne'er got a nation's just applause.

* General Harney in desiring his troops to kill the child shows his policy as well as his courage, and proves his claim to the nations sympathy and admiration. Young as the urchin was, he had the vile intent of bringing up the braves to support the women in the action.

☞ A poet says:—"I dreamt that I was engaged in writing, and that in the midst of a sentence a musquito came buzzing in my ear. I remonstrated with him for disturbing me, having spoilt a beautiful paragraph. "I will not trouble you," he replied, "I have merely come to punctuate a passage."

Business Directory.

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AND
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KING STREET,
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September 6th, 1855. 20-1

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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, Yonge Street, Toronto.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1855. 32-1y

Elephant Hunting.

From Eight Years' Residence in Ceylon.

By S. W. Baker.

Elephant Game.

The lake was about five miles round and was quite full of water, the surface of which was covered with a scanty, but tall, rushy grass. In the lake, browsing upon the grass, we counted twenty-three elephants, and there were many little ones, no doubt, that we could not distinguish in such rank vegetation. Five large elephants were not more than 120 paces distant; the remaining eighteen were in a long line, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, feeding in deep water. We were well concealed by the various trees which grew upon the dam, and we passed half-an-hour in watching the manœuvers of the great beasts as they bathed and sported in the cool water.—However this was not elephant shooting, and the question was, how to get at them? The natives had no idea of the sport, as they seemed to think it very odd that we did not fire at those within a hundred paces distant. I now regretted my absent gun-bearers, as I plainly saw that these village people would be worse than useless. We determined to take a stroll along the base of the dam to reconnoitre the ground, as at present it seemed impossible to make an attack, and even were the elephants within the forest there appeared to be no possibility of following them up through such deep water and heavy ground with any chance of success. However they were not in the forest, being safe, belly and shoulder deep in the tank. We strolled through mud and water thigh deep for a few hundred paces, when we suddenly came upon the spot, where, in ages past, the old dam had been carried away.—Here the natives had formed a mud embankment, strengthened by sticks and wallets. Poor fellows; we were not surprised at their wishing the elephants destroyed, the repair of their fragile dam was now a daily occupation, for the elephants, as though out of pure mischief, had chosen this spot as their thoroughfare to and from the lake, and the dam was trodden down in all directions. We found that the margin of the forest was everywhere flooded to a width of about 200 yards, after which, it was tolerably dry; we, therefore, returned to our former post.

An Elephantine Batteau.

It struck me that the only way to secure a shot at the herd would be to employ a ruse, which I had once practised successfully some few years ago. Accordingly, we sent the greater part of the villagers for about half-a-mile along the edge of the lake, with orders to shout and make a grand hullaballoo on arriving at their station. It seemed most probable that, upon being disturbed, the elephants would retreat to the forest by their usual thoroughfare; we accordingly stood on the alert, ready for a rush at any given point which the herd should attempt in their retreat. Some time passed in expectation, when a sudden yell broke from the far point, as though twenty demons had cramp in the stomach. Gallant fellows are the Cingalese at making a noise, and a grand effect this had upon the elephants; up went tails and trunks, the whole herd closed together, and made a simultaneous rush for their old thoroughfare. Away we skipped through the water straight in shore through the forest, until we reached the dry ground, when turning sharp to our right, we soon halted exactly opposite the point at which we knew the elephants would enter the forest. This was grand excitement; we had a great start of the herd, so that we had plenty of time to arrange gun-bearers, and take our positions for the rencontre. In the meantime, the roar of water caused by the rapid passage of so many large animals approached nearer and nearer. Palliser and I had taken splendid positions so as to command either side of the herd on their arrival, with our gun-bearers squatted around us behind our respective trees, while the non-sporting village followers, who now began to think the matter rather serious, and totally devoid of fun, scrambled up various large trees with ape-like activity.—A few minutes of glorious suspense and the grand crash and roar of broken water approached close at hand, and we distinguished the mighty phalanx, headed by the largest elephants, bearing down exactly upon us, and not a hundred yards distant. Here was luck! There was a grim and very murderous smile of satisfaction on either countenance as we quietly cocked the rifles and awaited the onset; it was our intention to let half the herd pass us before we opened upon them, as we should then be in the very centre of the mass, and be able to get good and rapid shooting. On came the herd in gallant style, throwing a spray from the muddy water, and keeping a direct line for our concealed position. They were within twenty yards and we were still undiscovered, when those rascally villagers, who had already taken to the trees, scrambled still higher in their fright at the close approach of the elephants, and by this movement they gave immediate alarm to the leaders of the herd. Round went the colossal heads; right about, was the word, and away dashed the whole herd back towards the tank.

In the same instant we made a rush in among them, and I floored one of the big leaders by a shot behind the ear, and immediately after, as bad luck would have it, Palliser and I both took the same bird, and down went another to the joint shots. Palliser then got another shot, and bagged one more, when the herd pushed straight out to the deep lake, with the exception of a few elephants, who turned to the right; after which Palliser hurried through the mud and water, while I put on all steam in chase of the main body of the herd. It is astonishing to what an amount a man can get up said steam in such a pitch of excitement. However, it was of no use in this case, as I was soon hip deep in water, and there was an end to all pursuit in that direction.

At them again.

It immediately struck me that the elephants would again retreat to some other part of the forest after having made a circuit in the tank; I accordingly waded back at my best speed to "terra firma," and then, striking off to my right, I ran along parallel to the water for about half-a-mile, fully expecting to meet the herd once more on their entrance to the jungle. It was not that I deplored the absence of my regular gun-bearers; the village people had no taste for this gigantic scale of amusement, and the men who carried my guns would not keep up; fortunately, Carrasi, the best gun-bearer, was there, and he had taken another loaded rifle, after handing me that which he had carried at the onset. I waited a few moments for the lagging men, and succeeded in getting them well together, just as I heard the rush of water, as the elephants were again entering the jungle, not far in advance of the spot upon which I stood. This time they were sharp on the "qui vive," and the bulls, being well to the front, were keeping a bright look-out. It was in vain that I endeavoured to conceal myself until the herd had got well into the forest; the gun-bearers behind me did not take the same precaution, and the leading elephants both saw and winded us, when at a hundred paces distant. This time, however, they were determined to push on for a piece of thicker jungle, which they knew lay to this direction and upon seeing me running towards them, they did not turn back to the lake, but slightly altered their course in an oblique direction, still continuing to push on through the forest, while I was approaching at right angles with the herd. Hallooing and screaming at them with all my might, to 'ease some of the old bulls into a charge, I ran at top speed through the fine open forest, and soon got among a whole crowd of half-grown elephants, at which I would not fire; there were a lot of fine beasts pushing along in the front, and towards these I ran as hard as I could go. Unfortunately, the herd seeing me so near, and gaining upon them, took to the ruse of a beaten fleet and scattered in all directions; but I kept a few big fellows in view, who were still pretty well together, and managed to overtake the nearest and knock him over.

The Old Bull Elephant.

Up went the tail and trunk of one of the leading bulls at the report of the shot, and trumpeting shrilly, he ran first to the one side then to the other, with his ears cocked, and sharply turning his head to either side I knew this fellow had his monkey up, and that a little teasing would bring him round for a charge. I therefore redoubled my shouts and yells, and kept on in full chase, as the elephants were straining every nerve to reach a piece of thick jungle, within a couple of hundred paces. I could not go any faster, and I saw that the herd which was thirty or forty yards ahead of me, would gain the jungle before I could overtake them as they were going at a slapping pace, and I was tolerably blown with a long run at full speed, part of which had been through deep mud and water. But I still teased the bull, who was now in such an excited state, that I felt convinced he would turn to charge. The leading elephants rushed into the thick jungle, closely followed by the others, and to my astonishment, my excited friend, who had lagged to the rear, followed their example. But it was only for a few seconds, for, on entering the thick bushes, he wheeled sharp round and came rushing out in full charge. This was very plucky, but very foolish, as his retreat was secured when in the thick jungle, and yet he courted further battle. This he soon had enough of, as I bagged him in his onset with my remaining barrel by the forehead shot. I now heard a tremendous roaring of elephants behind me, as though another section was coming in from the tank; this I hoped to meet; I therefore reloaded the empty rifles as quickly as possible, and ran towards the spot.

The Young Bull Elephant.

The roaring still continued, and was apparently almost stationary, and what was my disappointment on arrival, to find, in place of the expected herd, a young elephant of about four feet high, who had missed the main body in the retreat, and was now roaring for his departed friends. Those young things are excessively foolhardy and wilful, and he charged me the moment I arrived. As I had laid the rifle upon the ground, instead of firing at him, the rascally gun-bearers, with the exception of Carrasi, threw down the rifles and ran up the trees like so many monkeys, just as I had jumped on one side and caught the young elephant by the tail. He was far too strong for me to hold and, although I dug my heels into the ground and held on with all my might, he fairly ran away with me through the forest. Carrasi now came to my assistance, and likewise held on by his tail; but away we went like the tender to a steam-engine; wherever the elephant went, there we were dragged in company. Another man now came to the rescue, but the assistance was not of the slightest use, as the animal was so powerful and of such weight that he could have run away with half-a-dozen of us, unless his legs were tied. Unfortunately, we had no rope, or I could have secured him immediately, and seeing that we had no power over him whatever, I was obliged to run back for one of the guns to shoot him. On my return, it was laughable to see the pace at which he was running away with the two men who were holding on to his tail like grim death, the elephant not having ceased roaring during the run. I accordingly settled him, and returned to have a little conversation with the rascals who were still perched in the trees. I was extremely annoyed, and these people, if they had possessed a grain of sense, might have tied their long comboys (cotton cloths about eight feet long) together, and we might have thus secured the elephant without difficulty, by tying his hind legs. It was a great loss, as he was so large that he might have been domesticated and driven to Newera Ellia without the slightest trouble. All this was occasioned by the cowardice of these villanous Cingalese, and upon my lecturing one fellow on his conduct, he began to laugh This was too much for any person's patience, and I began to look for a stick which the fellow perceiving, he immediately started on through the forest like a deer. He could run faster than I could, being naked, and having the advantage of bare feet; but I knew I could run him down in the course of time, especially as, being in a fright, he would soon get blown. We had a most animated hunt through water, mud, roots of trees, open forest, and all kinds of ground; but I ran into him at last in heavy ground, and I dare say he recollects the day of the month.

Gas Stoves.

The time is approaching when the use of common stoves, and the consumption of coal and wood in our dwelling houses for cooking and warming purposes, will be wholly done away with. Dust and ashes will disappear; smoky manneys will never be known. The cook will [illegible] when [illegible] a roasting [illegible] Early breakfasts [illegible] chamber, [illegible] pipes will [illegible] stoves, and [illegible] will have a [illegible]

The [illegible] Gas Company, No. 3 [illegible] York, [illegible] Gas Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, New York, [illegible] they can [illegible] expenditure [illegible] saving [illegible] apparatus at the Crystal Palace, in which gas is the only fuel employed

In some of them there are pipes finely perforated and placed near together: in others there are hollow discs, which are minutely punctured for the escape of the gas. In both plans beds of blue flame, of any desired size, and [illegible] are produced. Externally, [illegible] stoves [illegible] Patent Simplicity [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A GAME SUPPER

For the Provincial Freeman.

☞ There will be a GAME SUPPER given, [illegible] the 16th, by the British Zion Wesleyan Church, [illegible] Provincial Freeman, in the village of Amherstburg. The friends in adjacent towns and visits are invited to attend. Speeches will be delivered by several Gentlemen and Ladies.

There will be a Band of Music in attendance.

Doors will open at 7 o'clock—Admission, Two Shillings.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs S. Jones, Mrs. M. Hughes,
Mr W. Bell, M. J. Lewis,
Mrs. M. Bell, " W. Spencer,
Rev. W. Douglass, *Agent.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ REV. R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S, is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ REV. W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

The Three Williams.

Some forty years ago, in one of the anti-quated cities of the "Old Dominion," distinguished as the residence notwithstanding, of the British nobility, in the days of yore—might be seen frequently, on the "Court or Palace green," *three mulatto boys*, about the same age, amid the mixed multitude of other boys, at their accustomed play—at "Bandy." There was something rather prepossessing in the appearance of these boys, which always attracted the attentions of persons, and especially that of strangers. Their physiognomy indicated refinement, as to textile nature,—with intellect great, and a dignified humanity, so common to the Anglo-African persons. In tracing the history of these three Williams for a short time, we remark, that the need of ability and time for such a task, must, of necessity, make the effort but of little worth and interest to some person; but as there are others, who may receive some profit from it, we will make the record.

Fame has not given to these persons a right to public attention. Their history cannot be embellished with deeds such as kings perform, nor of exploits which heroes do,—nor of statesmen's labor,—Ah! *no*, nor even the efforts of a *freeman's* life! But inhuman wrongs—wrongs done to slaves, entitle them to the public sympathy! Their biography is marked with *bondmen's* deeds—exploits of slaves—seeking *liberty*, with labor of MEN TOO, among their PEERS! One of the Williams was the reputed son of a very distinguished *lawyer*, and *all three* might have been, for all we know to the contrary. They bore the mark of family resemblance, and would well pass for *half brothers* from the Saxon side. The mothers of these boys, were personal friends and women of rare beauty, and many virtues. True they were, claimed, as the *property* of three women of Saxon blood—two of whom were "Old Maids,"—and the third one, a young widow,—all professing christians too, though each of them, a slave owner. As the American slaveholder's code is similar to that of the "Old Latins," the children followed the mother's, as to condition, as a matter of course. Thus circumstanced, the boys lived easily until manhood. Indeed they were loved, and rared, by their so-called owners, more as *children* than *slaves!* They were the family pets. Each of them received some education. With one of them, no little pains was taken to make him quite accomplished as a gentleman. He was even *sent* to school, (privately, of course,) and he made no little proficiency. Another of them was put to a trade, and became ultimately a *master* mechanic. But the other one of them, the old maid indulged, and spoiled, and so he grew up less intellectual, though of more notoriety than the other two. Thus, in the prime of life, and the perfection of manhood—these young men were the idols of their society, and the pride of their parents. Ah! indeed, even more, for they were thus regarded, by many in the highest walks of life—yes the boasters of *superiority*, admired and loved them—looking upon them, as the *first cut of humanity!* Arriving at the stage of life when the lads and lasses will but woo, they had the heights of their well fortified affections carried by the irresistible assault of Cupid's force. Two of them married women from the ebony class—one a bond, and the other a free woman, and the third of them was an ardent lover, AND ONE PURELY LOVED, and by a woman too, of Anglo-Saxon blood—a slaveholders, young and beautiful, and from the highest walk in life. But we must pass over *now* her sad fate;—adding, however, that she was a true heroine, and her lover as noble a fellow as ever lived. She *knew* he loved *her*, though he was *afraid* to say so:—hence, she encouraged his hope drove away his fear, by forwarding him the following beautiful lines of Thomas Moore:—

"Love is a painful thrall
And not to be loved more painful still;
In short, it is the worst of pain,
To love and not to be loved again."

We must leave unrecorded much, and pass to say: Fortune often changes in the bondman's land. Revolution took place in their owner's circle, and the effect was hard upon the noble Williams. They braved the storm manfully for years, but finally had to yield to its unrelenting and destructive power. William, the *lover*, maddened *because* of his position in life, which would not allow him to pursue the course of a MAN towards the *woman* whom he loved, and to secure her, as he might have done *honorably*, as his partner for life, went well nigh to wreck, amid the storm of natural spirits, which at that time swept the sea of life in that accursed country. He endured years of anguish, such as results from hope deferred—an anguish such as cannot be expressed. Events finally made him *hopeless*, and in despair, and with a purpose as reckless as the winds, he bid adieu to friends, having obtained some needed paper from the old maid, and left that country as a gentleman black-leg, for parts *unknown*. The William of the ebony and free wife, in the meantime, became a christian, and father, and bore the trying changes of his Southern life, with a becoming resignation and fortitude. Providence smiled upon him, and he succeeded in business, and became well to do in the world. But as

"The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporeal suffering finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies:"

So he felt the pang of the tyrant's heel, and rose up for *for his liberty and his right.* He bid defiance to the oppressor, who wronged him, kissed his dear little babe, embraced his wife, for the *last* time, and waved a farewell to his very many friends, and left, for a country heard of as "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." William, the husband of the woman of bondage, though high spirited and affectionate, was less magnanimous than the other two. He loved his wife most devotedly. His children was as dear to him as his life, notwithstanding they were regarded as the chattles of a so-called preacher of the gospel of Christ. Being a master mechanic, he was absorbed in his calling; hence not affected by the oppressor's usage, as his name sakes were, he had made himself content, having resigned himself to the bondman's fate. Thank heaven! fate had fixed it other than as he had purposed! His mistress died, and he was seized, and hurried from his affectionate, though heart-broken wife, and his dear little children, towards the far South, to be the slave of a professed christian judge. We will not attempt a description of the manifest anguish produced, by William's separation from his dear wife, and beloved children. But heaven favored him! and as he journied Southward, an opportunity was made for him to slip for freedom, and so he did. From New York, he put off for England—where a man cannot wear bonds unless for crime. Suffice it to say: the three Williams have met, "where the slave is free from his master, and where we hear not the voice of the oppressor." They are all now married, in a strange land, and have a fine prospect to do well in the world; but we dare *not* say that their life is perfectly happy, or that they are entirely exempt from the bitterness of the *past*; for—

Might was used against their right,
And did their hopes forever blight.

Reader! We know whereof we affirm. Obscurity must now cover the personages of our narrative. The influence of time however, may induce the writer, to cause his pen to mark more minutely their history.

A Nut for the Negrophilists.

A gentleman of this city relates to us some interesting facts relative to the abduction and return of one of his slaves, which are strikingly illustrative of the beauties of Northern Abolitionism.

The servant alluded to, a girl, was born and had been raised in his family, here, until she had attained the age of twenty-six years. About two years ago, she was induced by some of the Abolition emissaries, who are occasionally found prowling through this section of the Union, to leave with him for the North, by promises of freedom and protection. Since her departure, it seems, she has been quite a traveller among "the free States"—Indianna, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York; and has spent some four months in Canada; all this time vainly seeking for some more comfortable home than that which, in an evil hour, she has been over-persuaded to quit.

Becoming at length disgusted with free States, free negroes, and the self-styled friends of the Southern slave, with their hollow pretensions and hypocritical sympathy, she determined to return to her master, cost her what sacrifice soever it might. In this she was resisted by certain parties in Canada, who, being apprehensive that, if she escaped from their "tender mercies," which are cruel, she would divulge the whereabouts of several other run-aways who were harbouring in that hospitable neighbourhood, did all they could to prevent her return. They even threatened her with death should she seriously attempt it.

We may remark here, for the satisfaction of her apprehensive friends in Canada, that since her return she has realized their fears as to the relations they so greatly deprecated.

Clever enough to get from New Orleans to the British Provinces, she came to the conclusion that she was smart enough to get back again, the way she came, or by some other. On the pretext of going to church, one fine Sunday morning, she started off; and, when once out of the sight of her benevolent guardians, she took "heart of grace," crossed the river which separates us from our kind neighbours, and soon found an opportunity of making her way along, *via* Cleveland and Cincinnati, "paying her way" by the labour of her hands, as well she might, until she reached her old home once more, in this city, where she is now content to remain; quite satisfied with the punishment she has received for her fault, in the experience she has had during her absence; enough, she says, to last her the rest of her lifetime.—*N. O. Picayune, Nov. 11.*

The above nut is not very hard to crack. She must be a poor excuse for *a woman*, who was unable, for two years and four months, to get a home, either in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada, as *comfortable*, as she had in the *den of thieves*. We have lived in the States of Indiana and Ohio, and we now live in Canada, and from what we *know* of these countries and their inhabitants, we are prepared to say that either the informer of the Editor of the *Picayune*, or the woman, has uttered a palpable *falsehood*. The humblest home, in either of the countries, in which she is said to have sought one, is *more* comfortable than a *Palace* of *Pirates*,—such as the slaveholders of New Orleans are. We pledge a comfortable home to every slave, whom the slaveholders will send North of "Mason and Dixon's Line"—and to every slave who will *slay* the man-thief, and come to our country. The person referred to above, we think, must have been a Southern girl,—though 28 years of age, in both *morals* and *manners*, as well as *understanding*, and that accounts for her not obtaining a home such as she regarded as "comfortable" as that she had "quit." It is a matter of honor to the countries that she visited, that a Southern "*girl*," or New Orleans *prostitute*, could not find a "*comfortable home*"—that is, a den of demons, in them.

But our crackers will easily crack the "*nut*" given to "*the Negrophilists*." They are slaughter and death to the villians who sustain an institution that degrades humanity, as in the case of the "girl" of the "*Picayune*." She "at length disgusted with *free* states, *free* negroes, and the self-styled *friends* of the Southern slave, &c., returned to her master." The demons that destroy rationality—make *a man* a beast, that induces a person to *hate freedom* &c, and love *slavery*, and its legitimate result—"the sum of all villians," have forfeit all right to life, and should be slain with as little regret or remorse, as so many lice. Let these *Harpies* be shot, and we have no more hate of freedom and love of slavery—no more returning to masters—indeed the "nut" will be cracked! If the "tender mercies,—which are cruel"—of Canadians—if it be true, of a free, and *Puritanical, moral, industrious, honest, and christian people, such as* CANADIANS ARE,—*pray tell us, Mr. Picayune, what are the "tender mercies" of* YOU, SOUTHERN SLAVES, TO EVERY BASE PASSION AND VICE,—*you an ignorant, immoral, lazy, dishonest set of barbarians? Are the "mercies" of you Pirates "tender" or "cruel," who starve and whip and rob men,—disgrace a woman, and tear from her bosom your own illegitimate offspring, and sell her to one man, and it to another?*

It is said the "runaways" were "apprehensive" that "she would divulge the whereabouts of several, who were harbouring in that hospitable neighbourhood." Well, we are here, Mr. *Picayune*, and our "name is legion." We are not "apprehensive," for we have nothing to fear; either from *you* or the American *Eagle*. We assure you, my dear sir, that we are not "harbouring" here, for there is no need of such a thing in Canada. The *British Lion* protects us, while we walk abroad as free men! And further, we are prepared now to make [illegible] dian against the American man thieves! If you doubt it, do pay us a visit, with the intention to plunder, and if we have not a "*Pleasant*" [illegible] you by [illegible] some lofty oaks, whose [illegible] up, or taste the *sauce* [illegible] Mr. *Picayune*—be [illegible] Canada is a fine *hemp* country, as well as one of freedom, and [illegible] ox hide, nor hemp will convince the American man-thieves, that *we* intend to maintain, at all hazards, our freedom, then our *loyal lead* shall split their skins, as it did the rebels of 1837!

Prayer Promptly Answered.

The Petersburgh *Democrat*, tells a story of a [illegible] who have recently lost his [illegible] from attachment to [illegible] fulness of his faith, [illegible] wherewithal, at that footstool to which he had doubtless been taught to look for other and higher things. In the simplicity of his heart, he sat down and [illegible] a letter to his Redeemer, thinking [illegible], that so formal a mode of preferring his request, would meet with great attention. What was the surprise of the postmaster, Wm. N. Friend, Esq., on discovering among the contents of the letter box, one morning, lately a missive directed to "Jesus Christ." Opening it, he read the story of the boy's wants, and with a noble kindness, which we are not selfish enough to deprive our readers of the pleasure or profit of hearing, he deposited in the envelope the amount required, and directed it to the young applicant.

The *manuscript* missive directed to Jesus Christ, by the above orphan, is worth one thousand times its weight in *diamonds*. Let it be published for the child's benefit. We will give more for a copy of it than we would for "*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*" It is worth more to true interest of sinful humanity, than the United States Constitution is.

Correspondence.

Report of the True Band of Amherstburgh.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

SIR,—Will you publish in your paper, the Report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the True Band Society, of Amherstburgh, for the year ending Nov. 18th, 1855, and thereby greatly oblige a large number of friends to humanity, and to the success of the "*Provincial Freeman*?"

In order to get a clear understanding of the True Band Society of this place, we will state for the benefit of the public, that the operations of Isaac J. Rice, and his "family compact," consisting of himself, Messrs. Carter, Binga, and two or three others, was so completely destroying the character and prospects of the colored people of this entire district, and reflecting so strongly upon the industry of the fugitives of this Province, that the people of this place were constrained to arise in their might and form the True Band, on the principle of receiving no outward aid, or aid from a distance. The funds herein mentioned, have been paid in by the people here, and the payments out, have been made to all, suffering persons, who have come under its notice, whether members or not. And while the town government has had application from destitute white persons for relief, and has expended sums for the purpose, it has not been called upon for aid by colored persons; but the Society has been found adequate to the wants of all, of the destitute.

Received in Cash,	$104 38
Paid out to the following persons, the following sums—	
Books and paper,	$2 17
Mrs. Churchwell,	3 50
Sarah Louis,	1 50
Mr. Stoaks,	1 88
Eliza Lucus,	1 50
Mary Batts,	2 50
Mrs. Hopkins,	2 00
David Medly,	1 00
C. A. Yanet,	5 00
Mr. Cocks,	2 00
Thomas Hopkins,	0 75
Fugitive Board,	9 75
Mr. Beckswell,	2 00
Mrs. Glend,	1 37
Thomas Broady,	0 75
Mr. Clarkston,	6 75
George Ganes,	7 50
Benjamin Blackboo,	15 50
Erven Howard,	8 00
Patrick Butler,	17 50
Joseph Clay,	4 47
Total, paid out,	$97 39
Remaining in Treasury,	6 99
Total,	$104 38

MAJOR STEPHENS, *President.*
F. BUSH, *Vice President.*
L. C. TOLVER *Cor. Sec'y.*
L. G. SPEARS, *Rec. Sec'y.*
PETER JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

REMARKS.

With no little pleasure, we publish the report of the True Band Society of Amherstburgh, C. W. From it our friends, and enemies too, may learn a very important lesson. It shows very clearly the worse than useless efforts made by J. J. Rice & Company, for years, on behalf, *pretendingly*, of the poor and perishing colored people of that section of this Province. It indicates, too, the propriety of many of us, doing our best to put down the begging of old clothes, &c., for our people generally in Canada. Let us be understood, we are not opposed to giving of aid to churches, schools, and really indigent persons—indeed, we hold that the colored people *ought* to be treated in such things like all other people in like circumstances. There is no need of finding and clothing white people generally, among us, who are not rich—they *work* for their support, and so we urge, the colored people ought to do, or be left to starve.

Let the friends who are able and disposed to aid our people in this country, aid their *intellectual* and *moral* nature, and let them look out for their *physical* necessities. They will not starve! Friends, you *degrade* the colored people of Canada, by countenancing the food and clothing agents, who have gone out on their behalf. We want Preachers of the Gospel among us, to aid our own preachers in their arduous work of bringing sinners to acknowledge the truth, as it is in Jesus. We want intellectual teachers, and lecturers of morality, in our midst, to aid the efforts of such as we have. We want good and comfortable meeting houses almost in every direction, among each denomination—places of attraction for all casses, where the high praises of Jesus may be sung, &c. We say friends, we want food for our *souls* and clothing for our minds, and suitable *houses* for the work of God's praise. Let the True Band Society look out for the poor among, as doubtless it will; and may the Society every where imitate the example of the Society at *Amherstburgh*.

To the Provincial Freeman.

[illegible] *Carter in Detroit—Threats—* [illegible] *Means resorted to get the* [illegible] *—Anti-Slavery Policy* [illegible]

MR. EDITOR,—I send you the accompanying *advertisement*, cut from the Michigan *Democrat* and *Inquirer*, of Tuesday; for, although it has the appearance of Editorial, in some respects, I have been informed by Mr. Johnson, of the *Democrat*, that it was *paid* for as an advertisement. Carter, the getter up of the same, called to know if I would send it to you; so here it is:—

To the Public—Slander Refuted.

The following notice appeared it this paper a few days ago, copied from the *Provincial Freeman*. It contains a malicious libel upon the character of as honest and worthy a colored man as ever escaped from the fangs of slavery, to the bright land of liberty:

LOOK OUT FOR THE IMPOSTOR.—A colored man by the name of William Carter, of Chatham, C W., is now in the United States, begging money to buy himself. We have heard of him at Port Huron, Mich. We are informed that he is a base impostor!—*Provincial Freeman.*

Mr. William Carter is *not a base impostor*, but a true man, worthy of confidence and respect.

The following certificate of some of those who know him well, will tell of his real character:

Detroit, Sept. 20th, 1855.

To all to whom these presents may come:

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are acquainted with William Carter—the bearer hereof who is a slave, owned by Cyrus Kenny of Lexington, Kentucky—that the character of said William Carter, is good, and that he is deserving of the assistance of his fellow citizens. Mr. Carter is endeavoring to obtain, the sum of $500,00 to purchase his liberty, which he now has the opportunity to do.

Very respectfully,

R. Jackson, Lexington, Rev. W. C. Munroe,
James Haley, M. J. Lightfoot,
Edward Harterel, Ky., Nathl. Colver.

In conclusion, I would state that the *Provincial Freeman* is opposed to every good and philanthropic object, which may not have been started by itself.

WM. CARTER.

It is a most discreditable publication; for although the parties who sign it may have known this Carter, in Kentucky, they do not say that that acquaintance was *fifteen years ago*, almost, and that after living in Detroit for years, he has lived in Canada for several years,—speaks of himself as a freeholder in Chatham, and can certainly claim the rights of a free British subject. Carter is in nowise modest; he has here written a beautiful character of himself. The question now is, how far individuals can go to the public on such bad errands, without the fear of exposure or interference? and, further, whether American slavery is pa amount to British liberty?—for while the British Government recognizes the freedom of Carter, after years of residence under it, he and his friends recommend him to the benevolent, as requiring five hundred dollars to buy himself. Two visits from him have convinced me, that this Carter is a dangerous man to be at large; for not only has he admitted, that he has begged four hundred dollars in Detroit—that he contemplates going to England, to do, as he says, "Josiah Henson did, although people tried to stop him;" but he is determined to use his pistols, if the Editor of the *Free man*, or any other man dispute his right to get money "in any way he pleases."

So, Mr. Editor, as he has been to Chatham, lately, and went in the night to see and "pay" you about that exposure; and has said, unreservedly, that he will prosecute, in Canada, for speaking of him, and will kill you should you visit Detroit—stay out of his way, by all means. A word as to how he operates, and that will serve to show how those of his class get along:—On his list of contributors, he speaks of General Cass, the Mayor of Detroit, some abolitionist and parties in Michigan, who had timely warning of his doings; and he further boldly avows his determination to make a business of this deception! After introducing himself in a "bold manner," having previously ascertained if the party be Democrat or what; he then accuses him, of robbing him of his liberty—speaks flatteringly of his high qualifications and political influence; in the same breath, calls to mind Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and other great men, and what he knows of their policy; should it be General Cass, or some other great man, converses upon them, and of his acquaintance with them; and the conversation ends by getting their name, and from five to twenty five dollars. This he did to Cass, who, in turn, referred him to a Mayor: who, in his turn, referred him to an Abolitionist, saying that he would see if those pretended friends would give as much. The Abolitionist declared it was against his principles to buy slaves; but not to be out-done by a slaveocrat, gave a ten, and sent him to another Democrat—to a party who saw the warning of his operations; he frankly admitted that he was Carter; but after flattering mention of the qualifications of the man, a county Attorney, said, your notice of him was dictated by personal dislike, because he had frustrated your schemes. The Attorney was convinced!—out came a five—out came a five from the Attorney's friend, &c. The *Democrat* was sorry too, that it had copied; as Carter had told them it was a *malicious* slander, suggested by personal dislike. And so this man who attacked the publishing Agent of your paper, as he said, to spill blood—who unblushingly boasts of his success, and the deception he uses to obtain it—who openly declares that he carries concealed weapons and who says he will seek the *Freeman* Editor's life, as the laws of Michigan do not hang for murder, should he come to Detroit—or wherever and whenever he can get him—buys over to his causes and sympathy the *Democrat* and *Inquirer*, without any other effort than his says so. There is one lamentable fact in the history of begging, that no matter how glaring the cheat that colored and other beggars practice, the deceivers have always, by means of their money or address, been able to buy or influence for a time the very presses that should be foremost to warn the people against the danger and to warn them against the claims of slaveholders.

This Carter, who confidently expects to be off to England, to get money before spring, as he says and who not only begs to buy himself, but his wife, a free born woman, from Indiana, will, through this medium, the *Democrat*, be enabled to get hundreds of dollars of the funds belonging to its readers, no doubt to add to the four hundred and eighty said to be in bank, and obtained from the people; and thus is perpetuated disgrace to the colored people, loss to the public, and new force is given to the impertinent bearing and dangerous personal designs of beggars.

M. A. SHADD.

For the Provincial Freeman.

AMHERSTBURG, Dec. 3rd, 1855.

We, the British Zion Wesleyan Church, beg leave to state to the public, through your paper, our progress within the last year. We have laboured for the last five years under many grievous disadvantages, but since we have been acknowledged by the British Government, our number has increased greatly. The calls of the people are many; labourers are constantly entering the vineyard, and there is plenty of work for them to do; for the harvest truly is great. As to our principles, we know no man by his color, nor what he has been; but if he is willing to comply with our Discipline, and do that which is right in the sight of God, he is accepted with us. We are registered in this Government, because, we felt and wished to be known as Loyal subjects of the British Government, sworn and acknowledged by it, and not identified with the United States Churches. We do not, nor will we belong to any Church where the whole power of the ecclesiastical government is in the white man's hands entirely; they may sit with us, as we should with them, as brothers on a religious and ecclesiastical level, and not otherwise. We will help to do our own business. British law acknowledges our manhood, and we must be true to the same. We were kept in the back ground by American slavery, and we do not love the tyrant's law so much as to be willing to abide by it and accept it here.

We are trying to buy ground to build a Church, and we hope the friends will assist us in this matter. We have Agents out collecting money for this purpose, viz:—Wm. L. Washington, California; Jared Chavers, United States; John W. Jones, Province of Canada.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN LEWIS,
SAMUEL HUGHES,
JESSE BELL, *Trustees.*
ALEX. MARSHAL,
WM. THORNTON,

The Law of Libel.

The following is the ruling of a Philadelphia judge, upon the law of libel, and will be read with interest by newspaper proprietors and editors:—"On a motion of a new trial in the case of White against Potter, (a suit for libel in which a verdict for defendant was returned) Judge Storer remarked that every man's reputation for solvency was a matter of public discussion, connected with the commercial business of the country, and if a publication, such as that charged in the defendant's newspaper, was made from good motives, and without malice, and that the party made all the reparation in his power afterwards, the jury might well refuse to give damages, or merely nominal damages. Newspapers in these days have become the chroniclers of all public events, and whatever is proper for business-men to know, the editor, being guarded in his manner of stating facts, and publishing nothing but what he supposed at the time he had good authority to state, would have the right to publish in his newspaper. But if he published anything of this kind wantonly unnecessarily, and with an intention to injure, he would, of course, be liable."

Patent Democracy.

According to a fair estimate, there are not more than fifty slaveholders in Kansas, and all the power of the administration party has been exerted to promote the interests of fifty men—not one of whom is as good or as worthy as the poor slave he whips! This is modern Democracy! This is caring for the interests of the people! This is 'popular sovereignty!' In order to advance the interests of fifty mean and hardhearted wretches, a solemn national compact was violated, law was trampled upon, the feelings of the people were outraged, our country was disgraced, an honest man was removed from office for doing his duty, and an irresponsible slave—a fool and a coward—was appointed to a station requiring both sagacity and courage, an assemblage of cut-throats permitted to pass laws for civilized people, and troops have been sent into Kansas to enforce their laws! And still the Democratic party claims to be the ally of freedom, and a hireling press cants about 'popular sovereignty' in Kansas! And still men who assisted to bring these evils upon us, ask freemen to vote for them!—*Cleveland Leader.*

White and Black Slavery.

We wish we could get every white working man in Kentucky, to feel how closely their interests, and those of the black working men are united. To feel that the mill stone they are permitting to be bound around the neck of the negro bondmen, is also twisted around their own, and that they are both being dragged downward to a condition of brutish ignorance, degradation and slavish dependence.

That they could feel, that every vote they give for continuing in power the slaveholding cliques that control our state, or for the extension of slave territory, tends to degrade themselves, and their posterity, as effectually as the poor African upon whom it seems only to act.

We read from all parts of our State, continual complaints of the oppressive influence of certain cliques.

These cliques are charged with opposing the establishment of the ballot, that would enable the poor men of Kentucky, to cast their vote free of the insolent overseership of the purse proud aristocracy of our State, who care nothing for their interests, and would if they could, reduce them to the condition of slaves.

These men monopolize our officers; oppose every proposed reform that would tend to reduce the spoils of office, or improve the condition of the masses of the State. They are charged with tampering with our legislators, and procuring the passage of laws that effect the whole State, for the benefit of individuals. This same class it is, a mere handful compared with the bulk of our population, who are holding the negro in bondage, and who use the influence gained by their wealth and political standing, to ostracise and silence those noble spirits of our State, who are imbued with a love of liberty and who desire to see our fair State freed from the curse entailed on those, who, forgetting the doctrines of our fathers, that all men are born free, and with inalienable rights, are holding in bondage, men created like themselves, in the image of God.

And blinded with the clamor which these men, like the Ephesians of old, have raised for the protection of their craft, the mass of the non-slaveholders vote for continuing these destroyers of the prosperity and fair fame of our State in the Bull moss heavy [illegible] solely prostrate Kentucky. Men of [illegible] hearts [illegible] and free [illegible] shall be the rule in the State.

In any community, the working men, the life of [illegible] the [illegible] and these [illegible] into forms of usefulness and beauty, are the most valuable part of the population. Visit a city where labor is deemed honorable, and where working men are found in positions of honor and trust, and you will find it a community, blessed with material prosperity, and intellectual advancement.

Slavery degrades labor by enslaving the laborer. To be able to control the souls and bodies of enough men, to ensure a support without labor, is the object of every one in slave communities. The laborer, whatever his color, is looked on as a being low in the social scale, and for him to aspire to an equality with the oligarchs of the land, is deemed an impertinence.

Soon there comes a time in the history of a people that continue to enslave men, a time when there are in reality but two classes, masters and slaves. There may be a class that retain the shadow of freedom, but their liberty is only nominal. They are used to further the interests of the masters, or driven from the country. Let thinking non slaveholders reflect; how far is Kentucky from that point?

You may say that the poor white man may by economy acquire wealth, and rise above this condition. This may be true, in some cases, but the rule is the other way.

How can a laboring man with the necessities of a free man to supply, compete with the slave laborer, whose master only wants a fair per centage on his investment. It is impossible. They must either emigrate [illegible] hopeless [illegible] because of [illegible] they [illegible] be despised, by the master, and hated by the slave.

Who could wish for himself, or son, such a fate?

To become useful and honorable citizens of the commonwealth, it is essential that the youth of our State should all be educated. Except perhaps a few localities, slavery prevents this being done.

What do the few wealthy planters in the State care for the education of the masses? nothing at all.

Their sons at college, their daughters at boarding school, they control the legislation of the State, and take care to see, that taxes for educational purposes, do not, bear too hardly upon them. They seek to monopolize the intelligence, as they monopolize the wealth of the State.

In short every influence is brought to bear upon the non-slaveholder, to make him either a tool or an exile.

Now while these facts are true, and they are true, does it not behoove every one to use his best influence for the overthrow of slavery. Humanity, self interest, and patriotism, all unite in calling the free state men of Kentucky to action, and filling them with that love of freedom and hatred of slavery, that will nerve them to continue the contest, till the state is redeemed.

DISGRACEFUL,—R. M. Johnson, a coloured student of one of the physicians of Cleveland, has been refused admission to the Medical College in that city, on account of the colour of his skin. One of the Professors asked him to matriculate, but the threats of Southern and dough-faced students to leave the institution in case he was admitted, caused the Faculty to quail, and his application, after some disgraceful paltering, was denied. The Cleveland *Leader*, the organ of the Republican movement in Northern Ohio, has no word of indignation and rebuke for this shameful deed. Cowed by the vulgar spirit of colorphobia, dominant in the city, it only musters courage enough to say: "In another column will be found the statement of Mr. Johnson. We let him tell his own story, believing that every man whatever his color may be, has a right to a hearing." "A right to a hearing," forsooth! Has he not also a right to the direct support of a press which professes to be opposed to slavery and to the proscription of men on account of complexion? If *The Leader* has not the pluck to denounce so conspicuous an act of subserviency right under its nose, it ought never to utter another word against Northern doughfaces.

The term of naturalization in Canada has been reduced from seven to three year's residence.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—WASHINGTON, Dec 6.—It has just been ascertained, beyond the possibility of cavil, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a courteous, but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as were demanded by our Government, regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. Another account says that they give too many explanations, and confuse the whole affair as much as possible.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The governments of San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, have strongly protested to this Government against the recognition by Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, of the present Nicaraguan Government. The Government of San Salvador predicts that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue, for reasons stated, and declare themselves resolved to exterminate all foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to compel all free persons of color in the State, to emigrate to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of the State.

Cobourg is to be lighted with gas. A company has been organised for the purpose, and the whole of the capital stock subscribed.

Havoc of some Modern Battles.

The numbers killed or wounded in battle are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-fourth of its actual victims; but the following figures taken from Alison's History of Europe, will give some glimpses of the terrible reality, and show its havoc to have been heretofore greater, even than now in the Crimea:

The Bridge of Lodi. The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and wounded. The French loss was also 2,000 men.

Arcola. The Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000. French loss, 15,000.

The Nile (sea fight). Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded. The French lost 5,225, [illegible] killed and wounded, besides 3,005 prisoners, and thirteen ships out of seventeen engaged in action.

The Bay of Aboukir. The Turks had 9,000 engaged; the French 8,000. The Turks lost every man of the 9,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners.

Trebbia. During the three days that this battle continued, the French lost 12,000 men in killed and wounded, and the allies about the same number.

Regarding the campaign of 1799, the same writer observes:—"In little more than four months, the French and allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces, those cut off, or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men.

Novi. The allies lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 12,000 prisoners. The French lost 7,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

Engers. Loss in killed and wounded on each side (the French and allies) 7,000 men.

Marengo. The Austrians lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners; the French lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

Hohenlinden. The Austrians lost 14,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 9,000.

Austerlitz. The allies, out of 80,000 men lost 30,000 in killed and wounded, or prisoners; the French only (?) 12,000

Maida. One of the most remarkable battles on record. The French, out of 7,500 men engaged, had 700 killed between 3000 and 4000 wounded, and 100 prisoners; the British lost only 44 killed, and 284 wounded.

Jena and Auerstadt. The Prussians lost about 30 000 men killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French lost 14,000 in killed and wounded.

Eylau. In this terrific engagement the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 30 000

Friedland. Russia lost 17,000 in killed and wounded. France 8,000.

Wagram. The Austrians and the French each lost 15 000 men in killed and wounded.

Talavera. After two days' fighting the British lost 6,268. The French lost 8,794 men in killed and wounded.

Albuera. The French loss was 8,000; that of the allies nearly 7,000 the British alone having lost 4 300 out of 7,500 engaged. When the muster of the Buffs was called after the battle, three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

Salamanca. The allies lost 5,200 men the French 14 000

Smolensko. The French loss was 17,000, that of the Russians 10 000 men.

Borodino. "The most murderous and obstinately disputed battle on record." The French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 50,000 the Russians losing the same number.

"The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 35,000 men out of an army of about 500 000 men.

Lutzen. The French lost 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men.

Bautzen. The French lost 25,000, the allies 15,000.

Dresden. (Continued during two days). The allies lost in killed and wounded, and prisoners, 25,000; the French lost between 10,000 and 12,000.

Leipsic. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60 000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The allies lost 1,790 officers, and about 40 000 men.

Villeria. The French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; and the allies 5,180 killed and wounded.

Toulouse. The French lost 4,700 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; the allies 4,580 men.

Paris. The allies lost 9,093 men, and the French 4,500.

Ligny. The Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the French 6,800.

Quatre Bras. The allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 414.

Waterloo. The total loss of the allies was 16,636 men; Napoleon's was about 40,000 men, and almost all his guns, ammunition, &c.—*Advocate of Peace.*

RECIPES, &c.

RICE BREAD.—One and a half pounds of rice put in a gallon of water, and stirred til it becomes quite soft; then mix it, while warm, with fourteen pounds of flour, and, at the same time add a tea-spoonful of salt, and the usual quantity of yeast. Let it stand to rise, then make it into loaves, and bake it in the usual way. We have found the above quantity of flour and rice to make us twenty-eight pounds of excellent bread, and independent of the great saving, we like it better than bread baked in the usual way.—*Country Gentleman.*

LINEN WHITENED.—Cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over the fire in the wash kettle. When the soap has entirely melted, put in the linen and boil it half an hour; then take it out; have ready [illegible] water of soap and warm water; wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue at the last.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

NEW YEAR IS COMING!

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

TO BE FOUND

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10

VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.

BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCRAE, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

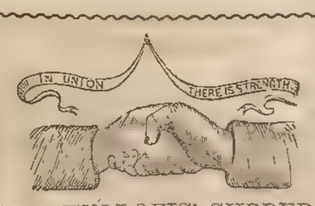
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y



ODD FELLOWS' SUPPER.

The G. U. O. of Odd Fellows

WILL GIVE THEIR

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER,

ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT,

IN THE

Town Hall.

TICKETS—*One Dollar each, or One Dollar Fifty Cents. per Couple*

F. G. JONES, *N. G.*
A. WHIPPER, *P. S.*

☞ Tickets to be had at the Stores of Andrew Smith, and J. W. Hill.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32-4i

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 21, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-three feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises.

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 3t 1m

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King.

Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by

FRANCIS MARTIN,

NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells, and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, between *Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

Superior accommodations will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. viii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

31½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice that the above Reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the Conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled Patent Lever, number not given, [illegible] other English Hunting Lever, [illegible] 55 three Silver English Lever, Stem Winding Anchor, double silver back, somewhat worn, 316; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4955 and 5691; one Lever, [illegible] 672, one do number [illegible] Silver Watches, [illegible] (second-handed) numbered [illegible] one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

[illegible] plain Rings, 18 caret, and [illegible] Gold Rings with a twig worked [illegible] six Gold and [illegible] Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 24, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.

C. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by MR. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its [illegible] prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Sowing done on the most Reasonable Terms*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pump.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham [illegible] 1855 29-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *Repairs of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 23 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Call and satisfy yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets.

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms for Cash

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,

OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-t

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

GREAT

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham. Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham. C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils Opera Glasses, Specticles* and various other articles and Trusts of strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend, I am a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S King St. East, Chatham next to Smith's Grocery that's the place; he will accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, Ease any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but pinguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot mutilders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberances, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must trade with him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—
Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust. I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	- - - -	from	8	cts.	upwards.
Cashmeres,	- - - -	"	10	"	"
Gala Plaids,	- - - -	"	16	"	"
All Wool Plaids,	- - -	"	75	"	"
Cobourgs,	- - -	"	16	"	"
French Merinos,	- - -	"	75	"	"
Woollen Shawls,	- -	"	$2,00	"	"
Brochæ Shawls,	- - - -	"	$6,00	"	"
Printed Calicos,	- - -	"	8	"	"
Shirting Cotton,	- - - -	"	7	"	"
Shirting Stripes,	- - -	"	10	"	"
Factory Cottons,	- - -	"	4	"	"
Flannels, all colors,	- -	"	20	"	"

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Fancy Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gents Hose, Vests, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Deanings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beavers, Super Cloths, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacconets, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS,* French Trouser Patterns, Napoleon Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROUSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins Furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPROVEMENT.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Park Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

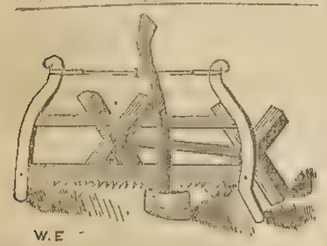
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada, and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas — We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the article being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us authorizing them in our name, to transact business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., in Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO. are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected from [illegible] and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Journals; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britan. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have been sent.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing 2,000 volumes of Standard, Modern and Juvenile Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels. It will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s 3d for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article [illegible] on the Publishing House of the American Tract Society, has the following — [illegible] years, one of the greatest institutions of evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in fact, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," preferable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include [illegible] some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz:—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the puplic, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and [illegible] prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid.)

J. N. STILL,
Brooklyn, L. I.

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, free; Animal Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent, Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper [illegible], twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery [illegible]

Philosophical [illegible]

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent, Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sacks, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the [illegible] cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise in this Province for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual setting thereon, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The [illegible] of household effects, not merchandize of all [illegible] of this province, being subject to Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animal beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter [illegible] grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or [illegible] Wood, viz: boards, planks, [illegible]

All the articles [illegible] imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce or manufacture of said Provinces respectively.

Grain and Bread-stuff of all kinds, vegetables, [illegible] straw, hops, animals, salted [illegible] butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir.—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servt,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER. No. 2*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

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we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

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We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

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In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from [illegible] the [illegible] history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modren civilization—which places justice above power, prefers peace to war, and regards the Christian, rather than the soldier, as the true hero of our race.

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No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 31

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

It dwells among the mountains,
It lingers in the vale;
'Tis gurgled from the fountains,
It speaks in every gale.

'Tis heard where mother Ocean,
Her dashing spray doth pour,
And where, in wild commotion,
The waking billows roar.

All Nature bears its impress,
And owns its ruling rod—
The impress of the Deity—
The voice of Nature's God.

W. H. D.

From the Liberator.

An English Woman's view of Slavery.

White women of the Southern States, from lethargy awake!
Awake! arouse your energies, for woman-hood's dear sake!
Oh, women of the Southern States, while slavery survives,
You're your lords' harem mistresses; you are not Christian wives.

White matrons of the Southern States, who tremble at your frown?
Your husbands' darker concubines! Is this your marriage crown?
To live among such wretched ones, of sanctity deprives
The tie that binds in wedlock Southern husbands and their wives.

White mothers of the Southern States, till slavery's chains ye break,
Do not your sons, your hope and pride, their fathers' guilt partake?
Does not that careless mother, who at slavery connives,
Rear her daughters but for harem-chiefs, not pure and holy wives?

White maidens of the Southern States, who grow up loved and free,
Torn from their father-master's house, your darker sisters see!
Oh, share not in the villain-gold that buys those sisters' lives,
Making degraded concubines those God-meant sacred wives.

White women of the Southern States, for womanhood's dear sake,
Bid slavery cease from your fair land; from lethargy awake!
'Tis yours to set th' oppressed free—and that glad time arrives,
When only holy ties surround your sanctity as wives.

JANE ASHBY.

Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855.

Miscellaneous.

From the Dollar Weekly Times.

Influence of a Good Newspaper;

OR,

What Farmer Smith Accomplished by Stopping his Subscription.

BY INVISIBLE GREEN, ESQUIRE.

CHAPTER I.

"Turn to the press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day;
Births, deaths and weddings, forgeries, fires and wrecks,
Harangues and hailstone, brawls and broken necks."

It was a happy evening in the farm-house of Farmer Smith. John, the youngest son had returned from the village, and as he neared the house, waved a copy of the Dollar——high above his head, to indicate, that the mail was punctual and had brought the ever welcome weekly messenger to its subscribers. Farmer Smith immediately, bid his sons cease their labor, and repair to the house.

"Now, that the paper has come," he said, Your mother and sisters will hurry to prepare supper, that we may have a long evening to enjoy the news."

The sons did not need further urging, and in a few minutes the family were seated around the supper table, dispatching the meal with more haste than good health warranted.

"Did you look into the paper, John?" asked the father, after he had taken a sip of tea.

"Yes, sir, I read the telegraphic news."

"Well, what is in it? Let us hear."

"It contains important news from the Crimea," answered the intelligent lad. "After a hard struggle, the Allies have succeeded in taking Sebastopol."

"Have taken Sebastopol!" exclaimed half a-dozen.

"Yes, sir," continued John, "but at a great sacrifice of life. Thousand were killed in the assault."

"Is it possible!" remarked the old gentleman, "Well, I must acknowledge, that the news startles me. The Russians had so long baffled every attempt of the Allies to gain entrance into the city, that I had made up my mind that the French and English must retreat in shame from the Crimea."

"I thought differently, father," said Washington, the eldest son; "In the last number of the Dollar——, the editor commented upon the affairs in the Crimea, and showed conclusively that, with good generalship, Sebastopol must fall before the approach of another winter. I formed my opinion from the facts he presented."

"What a terrible destruction of life!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "It makes the heart shudder to think of the thousands widowed or rendered fatherless by this one battle alone. And how many poor husbands and sons, among the wounded, are now suffering more than death, in the dreary and badly managed military hospitals of the vicinity, with no mother to administer to their wants, or sisters to cheer them in their affliction."

"But, thank Heaven," remarked Sarah, he eldest daughter, "they have a heroic Miss Nightingale to soothe their sufferings."

"Bad enough! bad enough!" exclaimed farmer Smith, "but we will speak farther of this after supper. What is the latest commercial intelligence, John?"

"The last steamer's news has had a favorable effect on breadstuffs. In C——flour advanced four shillings a barrel, in twenty-four hours."

"Is it possible! How fortunate that our wheat is still in the barn!"

"Indeed, it is," remarked Adeline, as she gave her elder brother a merry glance.

"A secret?" asked the father, who was used to interpreting such glances. "You have not sold the grain, Washington.

"No, father, but I came plaguey near it. While you was down to village yesterday, Mr. Brown, the miller, came over, and endeavored to drive a bargain for the grain. He offered a shade over the market prices and I was about closing with him, when Ad. came up. She seemed to suspect instantly that all was not right, and persuaded me to wait until we received the newspaper to-day and learned the condition of the C.——market, which you know, always affects ours. I told Mr. Brown to call again to-day, but he has not done so."

"Ah! yes, I see into it," said farmer Smith, "He has received the news in advance, by express, and wishes to buy on speculation. It was fortunate that Ad. thought of the newspaper, which by-and-by, has become almost her bible. Experience ought to have taught you, Washington, not to sell so near mail day. The Dollar——always gives us the latest intelligence, and through its information we can form as correct an estimation of the value of our products as most shrewd speculators. Before I became a subscriber to it, we were continually being victimized by those men; but now, none of them can get ahead of us. In this respect alone I have saved fifty, yes a hundred times more than my subscription money."

"And that is not all, father," remarked Washington; "in the agricultural department of the paper, we, every week, obtain valuable information relative to the management of the farm. I candidly believe, that our savings in this respect will amount to twenty per cent, as we raise better stock have better crops, and, by systemtizing our labor have less hired help than formerly. It is astonishing how much useful agricultural information is imparted in that news paper. It appears to me that I could not get along on the farm without it."

"That is all true enough, brother Washington," remarked John, but the paper is more interesting to me in other respects. Its historical sketches of our own and other countries are full of interest; and some of the many talented contributors are sure to give us something to instruct and please every week. It is a library, and a useful one within itself.

"I am sure," remarked Mr. Smith "that the paper is invaluable about the house. We never fail to find in it useful recommendations relative to house-keeping! Before you become a subscriber for the paper, my dear," she remarked to her husband, "much of my time was employed in instructing the girls in the kitchen. Now I refer them to the Dollar——."

"The late fashions, the sweet poetry, and the charming stories, is what makes the paper attractive to me," said Adeline, pertly casting her eyes at her father.

"Yes, you little rogue," responded the sire, your heart and your tongue are full of sentimentality. You can't milk a cow without talking to her of the latest style, or turn a corn cake without rehearsing a poetical extract. Indeed I cannot imagine what will become of you."

"Why I tell you, father," was Adeline's reply, "all this will result in my becoming an authoress, and a contributor to the Dollar——. I know you will love that."

"Ah, you little rogue, I see you are determined to distinguish yourself," said the father to his pet, "and I suppose I must let you have your own way."

After supper, the family gathered in a circle, and one being chosen for the reader, spent the news. It was a happy sight, to see an entire family, united by intelligence and love, thus enriching their minds, from the proudest gift of the age—the family newspaper.

CHAPTER II.

"In other men we fault can spy,
And blame the mote that dims their eye;
Each little speck and blemish find:
To our own stronger errors blind."

One week after the above day, farmer Smith visited the village for the purpose of attending to some matters of business, and with the intention of calling at the post office on his way, and receiving the number of his newspaper that day due. At "Jones' corner" he met Mr. Black, the leading attorney of the village, and after the usual salutation, farmer Smith enquired:

"Has the mail arrived?"

"Oh, yes," replied attorney Black.

"And has brought our paper of course."

"The Dollar——?"

"Certainly. We take no other newspaper in this vicinity."

"You are zealous. When you see this week's number, I am inclined to think you will alter your opinion, somewhat."

"Indeed! why, what's the matter?" asked farmer Smith, in astonishment.

"Why the editor comes down on our candidates, and condemns our new political movement with great severity."

"Is it possible? Well, I must acknowledge that I am surprised. Does he give any reasons for this unaccountable step?"

"Reasons! Can he give any? Knowing that many of the supporters of our movement were subscribers to his paper, it was his duty, if he could not sustain us, to remain silent on the question."

"Yes he ought to have done that."

"But I think I can see through it all. The opposition to our movement, I am confident, does not arise from honest motives."

"I suspect that myself," said Farmer Smith, his feelings becoming somewhat excited.

"The truth is," continued the attorney, the editor has been bought. That is the conclusion we have all come to, and we have determined to apply our only remedy—to stop our subscriptions forthwith!"

"That is right," responded the farmer; "we must not sustain a newspaper that will not support our principles."

"Then you will unite with us?"

"Certainly. I authorize you to stop my paper immediately. I will not touch it again."

"Good for you. I was certain that would be your decision, and now I am confident that by the next mail we can send Mr. Editor a document that will make him stare. I hope that every subscriber at this post-office will stop his subscription."

"So do I. But then we will have some difficulty in getting all to consent to it. It is such a good newspaper that——"

"I never could see anything so extraordinarily good about it," interrupted the lawyer. "It may suit women and children, but it never was the paper for a man of business."

"I differ with you there, neighbor Black," responded the farmer. "I have never met a newspaper like it. It has exerted a most beneficial influence in my family, uniting more firmly the happy ties of the domestic circle, and saving me in the management of my affairs hundreds of dollars. Indeed, I do not know how I can get along without it now, and——"

"You are disposed to relent, then, and still lend your money and influences to the support of a newspaper, which oppose your candidates for office"

"No, no, you are mistaken neighbor Black. While we acknowledge that the paper is invaluable to me, I am determined to stop my subscription. I have authorized you to act for me, and can do so, without further parley. The course of the editor seems to me an outrage, and we must bring him to his senses, by withholding our support. Without patrons, he can do us but little harm."

"Good. I am glad to see you so independent With a little exertion we will break the concern down, in less than a month."

After some further similar conversation the two parted, both determined to do their utmost in destroying the Dollar——. Farmer Smith, afterwards saw a copy of the paper, and read the obnoxious article, and became so excited that he declared he would not have the paper. if it was printed with gold and furnished him gratuitously. He returned home that evening in rather a crabby mood, and his feelings were still further excited by the universal regret in the family, that the paper had been stopped. Mrs. Smith became fretful, Adeline wept, while the sons saddled their horses and rode to town to overcome their disappointment. Death could not have shed a greater gloom over the family circle of farmer Smith, but it only served to make the head of the family more determined on his course.

Several months rolled away, and there was a great change in neighbor Smith's family. The sons had acquired the habit of "running to town" to learn the news, and were neglectful of their duties on the farm.

The daughters finding home less attractive than formerly, now sought delight in gossiping visits to the neighbors, and were continually getting into trouble. The mother worried by the change in the habits of her children, became fretful and ill-humored. Farmer Smith himself was forced to complain that the world was running wild, and getting worse and worse every day. He had not only experienced, even in so short a time, a disagreeable change in the family, but had what he called bad luck in disposing of his products, just at a time when the prices began to raise. He knew full well the cause of this great change, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he had "vindicated his principles," by stopping his subscription to the Dollar——, and had no doubt ruined the editor and the paper, who had dared to oppose what he believed was right. It is true that on several occasions, when, in sober reflection, he partly regretted the absence of his once favorite newspaper, and might have been constrained to renew his subscription, if he had not been confident that it had died for want of patronage. Not a copy of it came to his post office, and he was sure that it was dead, and that he had helped to kill it.

"Yes, 'twas a moonlight night,
The little dog gazed upon;
And though he barked with dread affright,
Yet still the moon shone on."

A few more months rolled on, there was no change in Farmer Smith's household Another crop had been gathered, but, from inattention to the farm, it fell far short of the one of the year previous. Farmer Smith's troubles increased, and time was fast making its sure impress upon his countenance. One evening, he was sitting at the door of his farmhouse, when a young man drove up in a buggy.

"Farmer Smith, I believe," said the young man, addressing him.

"That is what I am called," replied the farmer.

"I understand that you have a large quantity of potatoes on hand."

"About one thousand bushels, I believe."

"Do you wish to sell them?"

"Well, yes, if I can get my price."

"What do you ask for them?"

"I believe they are giving sixty cents a bushel down in the village, and I wouldn't like to take less."

"Suppose I take the whole lot, just as they lay."

"You can't have them a cent less."

"I'll give you fifty-five cents a bushel and pay you the cash down."

"Not a cent less than sixty. I'll let them rot first."

"You are too hard. But I want the potatoes to fulfill a contract, and must have them. Shall we close the bargain at sixty?"

"Just as you please,"

After the potatoes had been examined, the bargain was accordingly closed, and Farmer Smith received the money and gave a receipt.

"What contract have you to fulfill?" asked the farmer of the stranger.

"Well, I must acknowledge," was the reply, "that I have deceived you in that respect. I have been stopping several days at the village, and when the mail came in today, I learned that potatoes had raised fifty cents a bushel in C——, during the last three days."

"Fifty cents a bushel!" exclaimed farmer Smith in astonishment.

"Yes, fifty cents, still going up. I knew that you had a large lot on hand, and presuming that you would not be likely to get the news soon, I came out immediately. I can return to the village and get one dollar a bushel for your potatoes without touching them. Something of a speculation, farmer Smith," he said, slapping him on the shoulder, and laughing in his face, "but then you know it is not your fault, AS YOU DON'T TAKE THE PAPERS."

Leaving the farmer almost transfixed with astonishment, the young man jumped into his buggy, and was about leaving for town when Mr. Smith awakened from his reverie and asked—

"Say, sir, what papers did you get the news in?"

"In the Dollar——, to be sure"

"The Dollar——!" exclaimed the farmer, in the height of astonishment, "is the paper still published?"

"Certainly it is. Why do you ask that?"

"Mercy on me! I stopped my subscription a year ago, and I was sure it had killed the paper."

"Ha! ha! well you are green, and deserve to get only half price for your potatoes. The Dollar——seems to have more subscribers now than ever."

"Astonishing!" continued the farmer, "why nobody takes it here—they all stopped their subscriptions."

"Yes, and found they could not get along without it, and gladly renewed their subscriptions again," said the young man, as he cracked his whip and drove away.

It was many minutes before farmer Smith recovered from his astonishment. His first act then was to saddle his horse, ride to town, and renew his subscription to the Dollar——. I have only to add, that now farmer Smith's family again feels THE HAPPY INFLUENCE OF A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

Fight between a Cow and Leopard.

About three years ago, a leopard took it into his head to try the beefsteaks of a very savage and sharp horned cow, who, with her calf, was the property of the blacksmith. It was a dark rainy night, the blacksmith and his wife were in bed, and the cow and the calf were nestled in the warm straw in the cattle-shed. The door was locked, and all was apparently secure, when the hungry leopard prowled stealthily round the cow-house, sniffing the prey within. The scent of the leopard at once aroused the keen senses of the cow, made doubly acute by her anxiety for her little charge, and she stood ready for the danger as the leopard, having mounted on the roof, commenced scratching his way through the thatch. Down he sprang! but at the same instant, with a splendid charge, the cow pinned him against the wall, and a battle ensued which can easily be imagined. A cooley slept in the corner of the cattle-shed, whose wandering senses were completely scattered when he found himself the unwilling umpire of the fight. He rushed out and shut the door. In a few minutes he succeeded in awakening the blacksmith, who struck a light, and proceeded to load a pistol, the only weapon that he possessed. During the whole of this time the bellowing of the cow, the roars of the leopard, and the thumping, trampling, and shuffling which proceeded from the cattle-shed, explained the savage nature of the fight. The blacksmith, who was no sportsman, shortly found himself with a lanthorn in one hand, a pistol in the other, and no idea of what he meant to do. He waited, therefore at the cattle-shed door, and holding the light so as to shine through the numerous small apertures in the shed, he looked in. The leopard no longer growled; but the cow was mad with fury. She alternately threw a large dark mass above her head, then quickly pinned it to the ground on its descent, then bored it against the wall, as it crawled helplessly towards a corner of the shed. This was the "beefeater" in reduced circumstances! The gallant little cow had nearly killed him, and was giving him the finishing strokes. The blacksmith perceived the leopard's helpless state, and boldly opening the door, he discharged his pistol, and the next moment was bolting as hard as he could run with the warlike cow after him She was regularly "up," and was ready for anything or anybody. However, she was at length pacified, and the dying leopard was put out of his misery.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.—One of the most remarkable specimens of humanity—remarkable in more respects than one—is a little negro boy six years of age, who was brought from Columbus, in this State, and is now to be seen at the City Hotel. He has been blind from his birth, is wholly untutored, and yet possessed of the most wonderful capacity for making, and the enjoyment of musical sounds. It can hardly be regarded in the light of a mere talent, for it seems to absorb his whole nature, leaving room for no other faculty or passion. Upon all else his mind appears to be a blank.

Upon invitation of the gentleman who has him in charge, we called to see the little African wonder. Upon his being led into the room, some one struck the keys of the piano; but a single note was sounded, yet in an instant, frantic with his ruling and we think only passion, he broke loose from the person who had him in charge, and flew wildly in the direction from which the sound proceeded. When he reached the instrument, he crawled, or was lifted upon the stool, when he set to with a perfect energy of enthusiasm, seeming to devour with rapture the sweet tones brought forth by his magical little fingers. We heard him in several popular airs and a few most difficult operatic selections, and hardly knew which most to admire, the accuracy of the performance or the effect upon himself. Such is the delicacy and tenacity of his ear, that he will play off the most difficult pieces after they are heard for the first time, and as an argument in favor of the scientific achievements of the great masters which appear ridiculous and unmeaning to half the world. they are the pieces that call forth his greatest enthusiasm. Upon the whole, he is a wonderful freak of nature, and deserves not only to be seen but to be studied.

We are requested to state that he will be brought forward for exhibition as soon as a suitable room can be obtained.—*Savannah Republican, Nov.* 20.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Union states that Mr. C. E. Davis, butcher, in Centre Market, took from the stomach of an ox, which he slaughtered, a hollow-bone, in which were two nails and the handle of a silver teaspoon. The bone had been so long in the stomach of the animal, that the rough edges and corners of the broken bone were worn smooth and the surface was polished.

From Life Illustrated.

Will Farming Pay?

He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.
FRANKLIN.

All things are conditional. Experience affirms that farming has been the basis of the world's progress since the creation of man. It has paid for all the real wealth of all countries from time immemorial, and can be made to pay through all coming time, while the laws of nature remain the same. Practical men affirm that one-third will pay the cost of production, hence the safety of capital invested in judicious farming. Like all other business, it must be conducted wisely, according to varying circumstances, to produce the best results; but as things are, it pays better on the average, in the long run, than any other business on the same amount of capital. But its pecuniary success is not all; it pays in health far beyond any other business known. It combines in its duties the natural life of man, giving him his needed exercise, physical, mental, and moral, in a truly natural way, and consequently the most healthful.

"Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercises of health. In proof of this,
Behold the wretch who slugs his life away,
Soon swallowed in disease's sad abyss."

It will pay in independence, the true condition of real manhood. To feel free and independent of any pecuniary obligation to our fellow-man brings a degree of happiness seldom found in mercantile or commercial life. The owner of a good farm can think and speak his own thoughts without injuring the price or sale of his corn or losing a customer. When good wheat or beef is brought to market, the article demands for itself the highest praise and price, irrespective of the party or opinions of the producer. Not so in stores or shops. We must be squared by popular forms of faith, creeds, and politics, or be shunned by the multitude, who fear to tread upon advanced ground.

Independence is natural to man; he yearns for it, and will not stop short of it until broken down in despair. The instincts of his nature break forth under oppression in the significant inquiry of the immortal Burns:

"If I'm designed yon lordling's slave—
By nature's law designed,
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?"

It will pay in happiness, the only object and end of a rational life Enjoyment makes existence endurable. Circumstances contribute to this condition. Farming offers the most for the heart and mind of man. Variety is the spice of life. No occupation calls for more varied labor than scientific farming. All the natural sciences are of use to the intelligent farmer, such as botany, geology, chemistry, etc. His success depends upon the judicious application of knowledge derived from nature's laws.

The farm is the college of nature, whose philosophical apparatus and library are free. Every sense can be rationally gratified according to its normal desires. Inexhaustible sources of happiness are within the farmer's reach. The earth, air, and water speak in a significant language to the free inquirer after truth. There are "tongues in trees, sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in every thing." "The lilies of the field toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

"Oh, how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which nature to her votary yields?
The warbling woodlands, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves and garniture of fields."

No home can equal the farmer's in all the combined facilities for domestic joys. A man of taste, order, and arrangement can surround himself on a farm with comforts more satisfying to his whole nature than in any other situation in life. A garden of ample dimensions, filled with fruits, vegetables, and flowers of every hue and variety; a large door-yard planted with ornamental shrubs and trees, overspread with green, are enough to charm the eye and delight the heart. Then that cool, waterproof cellar under an ice-house, preserving through summer's heat every perishable luxury the palate can desire. And that large kitchen-cellar well stored with winter fruits and vegetables, bidding gaunt famine depart in peace; those well-filled barns and stables are more reliable for discount and deposit than Wall Street banks or exchange-offices; the farm is the only proper place to rear a family. Children brought into life without their knowledge or consent, should be born under the most favorable circumstances, and be well brought up physiologically, else their existence may be a curse rather than a blessing to them and the world—a consideration worthy of the attention of every lover of his race.

J. F.

How to Make your own Yeast.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR:—

As you have succeeded in giving instructions to your readers how to grind their own wheat, and where to get an oven to bake it, to render your services complete, I send you, the following recipe for yeast. The new system will be incomplete without it. That the housekeeper may be independent both of the brewer and that compound called German yeast, I will give it you in plain language:—

Monday morning boil 2oz. of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool down to new milk warmth; then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of brown sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and then mix all well together.

On Wednesday add three pounds of potatoes boiled and then mashed, to stand till Thursday; then strain it, and put it into bottles, and it is ready for use. N. B. It must be stirred frequently while it is making, and kept near the fire.

Before using, shake the bottle well up. It will keep in a cool place for two months, and is best at the latter part of the time; the beauty of this yeast is that it ferments spontaneously, not requiring the aid of other yeast; and, if care be taken to let it ferment well in the earthen bowl in which it is made, you may cork it up tight when bottled. I put mine into Seltzer-water bottles, and this quantity fills four. I have used it now for many months, and never had lighter bread than it affords, without any failure.

Yours, &c., D. S. Y.

Mrs. Partington at a Sunday Concert.

"Who is that?" said Mrs. Partington, in a big whisper, at the Music Hall, on Sunday night, during the performance of the oratorio of Soloman. "That's Solomon," said the one she addressed, tapping out the time on his thumb, with the libretto. "And these in front," said she, pointing to the ladies on the platform, "are some of his seven hundred wives, I s'pose, and the men up behind 'em, must be the children of Israel. Well, Solomon must have been a wise man to know how to take care of so many wives, but he wasn't any better than he should be, if all stories are true. Ah, what blessed music that is to be sure! How much better than that which folks hears on week-a-days in playhouses, played on godless fiddles!" She seated herself in an attentive attitude listening to the music, while Ike sat counting the new gas lights round the hall, and drumming "Jordan" on the arm of the settee.

☞ Why is a cricket on the hearth like a soldier in the Crimea? Because he often advances under a brisk fire.

☞ A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight-lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise only to grow into women.

☞ "My dear," said a husband to his affectionate better half, after a matrimonial squabble, "you will never be permitted to go to heaven." "Why not?" "Because you will be wanted as a tormentor down below."

☞ Flowers that are always falling off—Batchelor's buttons.

To Correspondents, and Others.

Several original articles have been deferred this week, waiting the approval of the Agent, who is at present absent.

"An Observer" will appear in our next.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

☞ D. J. S. Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ Rev. R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. R chard Preston, *of Halifax, N S, is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Rev. W. Dorr s *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and g Receipts for the same.*

A Happy New Year.

It was well sung by one of the bards—

"We take no note of time, but by its loss."

The clock, minute by minute, ticks out the hours—the hours consume the day—the days make up the year—and it is gone! Its record is sealed. We cannot recall it. All we can hope to do is to profit for the opening Future by the Past's stern lessons. Years are the warp of life—the thought, the feeling, the act, the filling—the woof.

"Go tell the young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well."

Thus spake the angel seer: thus speaks the Past with its myriad voices; thus speaks the year gone—"Weave it well."

We remember having seen a beautiful steel plate engraving, at one time, and a fine painting at another, each representing youth embarking in a tiny canoe upon the winding stream of Life. The good angel, Hope, bade him speed on towards the goal of his ambition—a radiant temple, away down in the distance. And as we remember that pictured fact, we review the year, and call to mind its Life-simile imprinted upon our heart of hearts. The Good Angel gave *us* a Little Life: its little barque was launched with a bright June sun to bless it—with flowers of every hue to smile upon its passage—with untiring hands to serve its every desire—and Hope pointed to the bright earthly goal beyond—but less than a quarter year found its tiny barque, like that of his prototype, too delicate to breast the surges alone, and the Good Angel (we saw him through our tears) took him to his bosom. The casement in which that Young Life was enshrined, we laid away to rest, in its narrow Woodland home. So *all* of life

"From cradle to grave the years—
Whether crowded or void—
There is no union here of hearts
Which finds not here an end."

Thus Sorrow, with its raven wing, has brooded over many during the past. And as the cycle of the years move on, Sorrow will still brood, and still be young.

And yet we can be happy. The past year brought us blessings—let us be thankful for it. We can say, as said Webster, "We still live. To *live* not merely physically, like a worm, not merely to *exist*, but to *live*, in mind and spirit, in earnest, for an object, for a purpose, were ennobling.—Three million, or thirty hundred thousand human beings are near us, weighed down by the chains of slavery. Lend a hand towards breaking those chains. A million of men around us are on their way to the drunkard's grave. Will you help to save them? Gaunt Poverty crawls along the streets—will you give it relief? A feeble cry comes up from the sick room for help, help from the strong arms of Disease. How will you answer that cry? A human heart breasting the billows of Life leans towards you for sympathy. That sympathy may enable it to go up and conquer.

"This is Life, and all below it is the creeping of a clod;
Life forever broadening, deepening, 'till 'tis perfected in God."

The new year will thus be a happy New Year. Its anticipations will be pleasing—the consciousness of duty done, soul-satisfying.

"Rejoice, Oh, young man, in thy youth!" said the wise man. We repeat it—"rejoice." Go not moping through these fields of usefulness,—strike in where you are: and if there be in your year a potion of sorrow, there will also be a potion of joy. There may be a "time to weep," but there will also be a time to laugh and dance and sing."

A Happy New Year be yours—A Happy New Year!

W. H. D.

Municipal Elections.

Next Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th, are the days of Election of Town Councillors in the different Wards. Messrs. Thos. A. Ireland, and Dr. Cross, are two of the candidates of Eberts' Ward, who are in the field. -[See advertisements.]

The above gentlemen—being men of untiring zeal and integrity, possessing, as they do, unsurpassable abilities in their official capacities, and devoted to the prosperity and general interests of the Town, and its inhabitants generally—should be regarded as choice candidates for such important positions. Placing the most implicit confidence in them, we trust that every voting citizen will be out and give them their votes, and exert their influence in support of such worthy Representatives.

☞ Our readers will also please notice the address of Mr. D. R. Vanallen, as a worthy Candidate for the Municipal honors in Crysler's Ward.—Let every man be early at the Polls and doing—"United we stand divided we fall."

☞ We return our thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their labors and contributions in endeavoring to make the Bazaar for the *Freeman* a profitable one: also those who were disconnected with the Committee of Arrangement, for their contributions. On behalf of the Committee, we would thank the Gentlemen of the Council for ordering to be returned six dollars of the funds for the use of the Town Hall.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Beckwith, who offers at Lottery, a valuable House and Lot, valued at $1400, and other prizes in Cash, to be drawn at the Chatham Arms, on the 19th of this month. Tickets to be had at Mr. Alfred Moore's, Book Store, in this town.

Dr. D. Lewis, the Homœopathist.

Dr. Diocletian Lewis, of New York, Homœopathist and Hydropathist, will deliver the first of a Course of Lectures on the subject of Human Health, in the Town Hall, Chatham, on Monday evening, 7th January, 1856. All are cordially invited to be present. Lecture to begin at Seven o'clock. Admission free.

The Doctor has also taken Rooms at the Chatham Arms' Hotel, where he may be consulted for all forms of Chronic or long standing Disease, until Monday, the 14th instant, each day, from 9, a.m., to 5, p.m.

☞ No charge for consultation without Prescription.

The following notice of this gentleman is copied from the Toronto *Daily Leader*:—

Dr. Lewis, the Homœopathist.

Dr. Lewis has now been in this city two w[eeks] delivering public lectures on Homœo[pathy] a kindred subjects, and prescribing for crowds of invalid[s]. We have heard many of his lectures, and enj[oyed] much intercourse with him in private; and though we refrained from any expression of opinion during the delivery of his lectures, we take pleasure in saying a word or two now that he is leaving the city.

Dr. Lewis is no adventurer, or quack. He previously followed the Allopathic system. His lectures are marked by a scientific accuracy and by a spirit of courtesy and dignity which it is refreshing to see in one who is necessarily a medical controversialist, there is no denunciation of others, no boasting of himself. Indeed his public lectures are invaluable. It would be well if every man and woman in Canada could listen to a course of instruction upon the means of preserving health from this excellent Homœopathic physician.

Among the many unscrupulous pretenders who have visited us from the neighboring States, it has been a matter of grateful surprise to not a few, to find as a visitor such a man as Dr. Lewis. The instruction he gives is calculated to be a great public benefit, and he ought to be welcomed by all good men wherever he goes. From many of his patients we hear expressions of gratitude; nor one of his purposes, in visiting these provinces, is to treat, Homœopathically and Hydropathically, chronic or long-standing diseases. It is to be hoped that he may visit Toronto again. Dr. Lewis is Editor of the Homœopathist, Censor of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Altogether he is well entitled to the confidence of the public generally, and to the polite attention of our brethren of the press wherever he may go.—*Toronto Daily Leader.*

The following articles of interest we copy, as found in the *People's Record* for the month of September. Colonizationists use every statement which they can bend to their purpose, to disparage the self-freed men and women of Canada, for the sake of bringing up their system of expatriation, and we are glad to be able to show up their tricks upon the unsuspecting. The articles are headed:

Colonization—Both Sides.

First, the inducements held out and the promises made by colonization *before going*:

From the Colonization Herald of 1853.

A Company for Liberia.—Several intelligent colored men with their families, citizens of this State, are now forming themselves into a company, intending to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia this fall—and desire to sail from this port, or from New York. * * * Rev. S. Williams and Charles Deputie, are the leading agents in this new organization and movement. They are both practical men—men of intelligence and devoted piety. They have large and highly respected families, and are pleasantly situated, with the possession of comfortable property, and many friends. So far as these things go, they and their families could live in this country as eligibly as any colored people—but they have long desired a home for themselves and children, where they could enjoy the highest developments of social freedom and civil liberty. They have been to the only spot on earth, where the colored man constitutionally possesses, and really enjoys, in the largest capacity, an Independent Republican Nationality. They have tasted in that glorious land the sweets of liberty—they saw the workings of freedom—they delighted in the relations of social and civil equality. The goodly land of promise, like the heritage of God, for his long and deeply oppressed people, opened sublimely before them—the prospects of great usefulness deeply impressed them—the redemption of Africa from ages of darkness and degredation, and the salvation of their race from long and cruel oppression, overwhelmed them with convictions of duty to God, themselves, and their exile brethren. They have returned to this land fully resolved to obey the voice of Providence and return with their families to the African Republic as soon as possible—taking all their colored brethren with them, who deem themselves worthy of enfranchisement and the enjoyment of so great an honor, as to be free citizens of a free Republican government in Liberia.*** Their prospect is encouraging, and we earnestly hope the Company will be thoroughly organized, go out, and establish themselves permanently and efficiently in that interesting country.

Deputie, is from the iron region of this State, and has a practical education as a mechanic, and to some extent as a machinist, having been several years in that business."

Second, the actual facts and the arguments *after going*.

From the Christian Recorder, 1855.

The African Colony at Liberia.—*Mr. Editor*,—We have heard various conjectures respecting the African Colony at Liberia, and the scheme of colonizing the free blacks of America; but never before have we been so thoroughly convinced of its utter futileness, as we have by the letters of Wm. Nesbit and Mrs. Deputie of Hollidaysburg, Pa. The letters referred to were published in the Democratic *Standard* of Hollidaysburg, March 7th, 1855. These letters exhibit the fact, that the colored people of America are not prepared for direct colonization.

This Wm. Nesbit and Mrs. Deputie, with others, formed a company, under the patronage of the Colonization Society, for the purpose of establishing the lumber business in Africa. For this the company purchased a steam engine in Philadelphia, with the intention of erecting a saw-mill when they arrived there. Mr. Nesbit after reaching Africa and finding things not as represented by Samuel Williams, one of the company, and the Colonization Society, sought to return to the United States; but before he was permitted to leave, he, as his letter states, had to resort to gross deception in order to obtain a passport. Thus we learn, that the Colonization Society uses deception in this country, to get the colored people to Africa; and after they arrive there force them to stay.

Now, sir, what we wish to say is, that the colonization of colored people in any country under the patronage of the American Colonization Society, never can succeed in bettering the condition of the African race, for this reason—the whole scheme is not natural it is the bastard spawn of prejudice.

How comes it to pass, that men who will not grant you a peaceable passage through this country in which we live, in search of honorable employment, nor afford the least protection out of it, but will bind limb and mind, can come suddenly around, acknowledge your nationality in Africa, and form treaties of reciprocity—when the very same nation will not acknowledge the independence of the black government of Hayti? It is not so; it is a perfect farce. The colored people of America have no confidence in the profession of such men. * * *

The American Colonization Society can never succeed. The subjects they plant in a distant soil are stunted before they leave this country, and then they are put on an uncongenial soil. There is no place so unsuitable to the growth of man, as where the mind does not take hold on the soil. How can the roots extend, or the branches spread, if a people be dwarfed and stunted by being forced against their will? It never can be done, try it who may; it is not natural.

"If this be the truth," says proud America, "what are we to do with the negroes?" I say educate them. Admit them to all the rights of citizens in this country. Do not cramp their limbs, nor dwarf their minds. Teach them the value of civil government; of wealth, arts, commerce, &c., and they will solve the vexed problem of the destiny of the colored race, both here and in Africa.

Correspondence.

Dear Reader:

We regret the necessity that compels us to take up the pen in self-defence; a task that we have always endeavored to shun, as unworthy of the life that we try, perhaps in vain, to lead. But justice not only to ourselves, but also to the cause we advocate, to our friends and to the world, demands it now.

We think a man has no more right to wrong himself than his neighbor, and to avoid such a wrong we perform this painful duty. To those who have heard our views—to our many friends—this may be welcome, for it has been often asked as a defence, which it was rather our place than theirs to make; to others it may be tedious, but perhaps none the less serviceable in correcting an error, now becoming wide-spread. That error, though originating in a very questionable source, has found, at length, its way into more respectable company, owing, no doubt, to the temper of the times.

Three or four of the papers of the Niagara and Welland Districts—only one of which heard us—accused us of advocating "Free Love," &c. They made a great deal of capital out of it at the time, writing heavy leaders, sometimes to the length of two columns, in virulent abuse of ourselves, rather than of the principles which they accuse us of promulgating. And to establish their credit as guardians of the public morals, (save the mark!) they proceed to call us such names as their vocabularies supply—such as we prefer never to repeat, even though to apply to the worst of men. Be assured, we shall not insult you by mentioning them here. But it is quite as much to be regretted, even for their own sakes, that they stated as they did, what hundreds of their own readers knew to be utterly untrue.—Owing to the fact that their readers knew the falsehood, we took little pains to contradict them at the time: nor would we now, but that their remarks have since been quoted by a few of the more respectable journals of the country—quoted with that morbid avidity for astonishing things—no matter how untrue, so characteristic of a large portion of the country press. It pained us to see such remarks, in the company of those we had been accustomed to respect; but it pained us all the more, as showing the tendency of human nature to circulate and credit, at first, the vicious and false, rather than the good and true; the slanderous and condemnatory, rather than the approval. For more than two years we have received, as we are fully prepared to show, the encomiums of the most respectable journals of the Province. Few have ever quoted them, save personal friends. Of this we will not further complain, for we know, that in the end, the calm majesty of Right will prevail, though it requires, at times, a long patience to await it.

Let us here make confession and explanation. We do not advocate "Free Love," nor did we ever, though we do advocate a more pure, free, and rational system of divorce than the laws of either Canada or the U. States yet sanction. In this respect our creed is, that every man should be the chaste husband of one wife; she also chaste; that they should live in love and respect for each other; but where they fail of this, and are wretched and miserable, raising, if a family at all, one of criminals and tyrants, to feed the gallows and penitentiaries, or at best, of sour and discontented creatures, (as badly mated parents always do,) unfaithful to each other, and untrue to their God, we think they might better be apart. As to "Free Love" and its advocates, we never favored either. Indeed, we have a horror of them all, if they are what the press represents them to be, and that is all we know of them; but from the manner in which we have ourselves been misrepresented by a portion of the press, we are learning to place very little reliance on what it may state of any man or of any opinion.

One of our calumniators asserts that we came from a place he calls "Modern Times," (We never heard of it before,) and he straightway proceeds to give a description of it and its institutions and its people, so full and precise as to startle one to the question, "How do you know?" He attempts, with the help of a marvellous imagination, to account for our instruction and the course we came, (from the States to be sure,) adding that we shall meet with no favour in this Province, but shall be treated throughout British America as he has treated us. Could he be ignorant of the fact that in every city of Canada except Quebec, which we have not yet visited, and in most of the towns, we have been favored with an unprecedented success. Thanks to the more liberal and respectable portion of the Press, that success was partially recorded; we have the record. Poor man, we were sorry for him, for he was not long from the States himself. He knew little of the country, little of the journals, and so was less wary than those with whom he banded. In his very long, wise, labored articles, he made himself so ridiculous as to fall beneath the notice even of those whose hands he sought to lick. He never heard the lectures, nor our opinions on the subject on which he so much froths and foams. May he settle the account of his many falsehoods with his own conscience. Perhaps it may be even harder than to have settled it with us. He was at the first lecture. We made a rather unfortunate, though we must say, an unintentional allusion to his little paper, intending no particular disrespect. He came no more, but in his next issue, said "we made base attacks upon the Press of Canada." (*His* little paper, the Press of Canada?") To this day, he has never heard us say a word on the subject that he would fain have the world believe, stirred the wrath of the little Achilles, to protect society from ruin, by teaching the "worthy member of the Bible Society, and a teacher of youth, and a third party who holds a prominent position in society, &c.;" by teaching these we say, better than to "form a committee for assisting in the lecture arrangements" because, he says, so modestly, "in *our* opinion, they did it from a vulgar curiosity." According then to the little Editor's opinion, all educated and worthy members of society—men superior to himself—who go to hear and decide [illegible] from a vulgar curiosity! Pity [illegible] have betrayed him into [illegible] for there is, after all, much in the man that is worth.

The Welland *Herald*—a paper that we have been accustomed to respect, and one that we see quoted in this matter more extensively than all the rest—showed a strange alacrity to spread the vile report. He never heard us, or at least we were never in his neighborhood. Why hasten to be so malignant on authority so slight; and we believe it was the only one, as that of the St. Catharines Constitutional—known in literary society, as the "*Smut Machine*"—so questionable in its moral tone. Of this machine, we are reluctantly compelled at last to speak, and to do so plainly, after having [illegible] comparitive silence, for nearly two years, its unchristain abuse, and billingsgate slang. In dealing with him, we are compelled to appear harsh; but we shall certainly be just. A creature of notoriously immoral life, "whose breath rains contagion," who, it was said, was like a "street vagabond, turned out drunk from the bar-room the night of the day on which he first learned his name, one who makes boast of having, by his obscene strictures, silenced a noble minister of the Gospel in his own town, from performing a Christian duty; such a one, surely, is not the man to whom society is to be indebted as a moral teacher.

We sincerely regret the necessity that compels us to make public, the account of our transactions with that bad man. It may prove instructive; so here it is:

In January of '54, we refused him our advertising work, preferring a rival, who did it better and cheaper. In the next issue of the Constitutional, appeared a virulent article, to the effect that we ought to be tarred and feathered, and a great many other unpleasant things of the kind. He found but little plausible reason for his onslaught, so he accused us of a want of patriotism because we spoke of the enormous amount of tobacco used in this and the old country, and the pauperism that it might alleviate. The charge was so ridiculous that we paid it no attention; but simply to hint to a few friends of the cause. From that day to this, he has omitted no opportunity of continuing his abuse in public and in private. We receive occasionally, a paper, bearing every mark as coming from that office, covered with printer's ink, thick and heavy. What a gentlemanly way of extorting "black mail." We will not insult the Press of Canada by asking, if they sanction it, though we blush to confess it, we have in a few other cases, suffered from refusing this same black mail. He attended none of the Lectures but the last, and that with the express purpose of condemning, mistating, misquoting, and misrepresenting, every thing we said. That he has succeeded remarkably in so doing will be testified by the audience of two hundred, (it was much larger,) which he admits were there. If the Lectures were of such a questionable moral tendency, why has it not been before discovered? They have been heard by tens of thousands of the best people of Canada, and have been by them very generally commended: also by the Press of all parties. We have letters of commendation and poems by writers well known to the Canadian public, in approval of our course, and cards of acknowledgment by ministers of the Gospel. One before us, signed by four in one town—four of the most orthodox persuasions. If necessary, these could be made public, though it would be an egotism which we prefer not to indulge. We have also on hand, and would quote, if room would permit, favorable notices from the following journals, and as a copy of this will be sent to each, they may contradict or explain it if they wish. We send it, that there may be a fair and honest understanding with all. Some approved but slightly, others emphatically. We give them as they stand on the book, without reference to date, premising that we have lost a few that we valued much. These are what remain—Hamilton Banner, May 4th, 14th, '53; Port Hope Watchman, Feb. 9th, '53; Hamilton Gazette, May 4th, '55; Ingersoll Chronicle, Nov. 16th and 23d, '55. Bowmansville Messenger, Sept. 11th, '53; Kingston Whig, Oct. 15th and 16th, '53, and Nov. 29th, '54; Brockville Monitor, Aug. 30th, '54, and Aug. 29th, '55; Belleville Intelligencer, Nov. 16th, '53; Globe, Dec. 26th, '53, and Aug. 27th, '55; Oshawa Freeman many times. [We would here remark, that the opinions of the Freeman and the Bowmansville Messenger, are those of which we are most proud, because with the [illegible] and many of the readers of those journals, we have been acquainted since boyhood. We acknowledge and cherish their friendship as honest and worthy men, who would not carelessly commend any man if he were not also worthy of public confidence.] Brantford Herald, April 22nd, '55; Woodstock Sentinel, May 4th, '54; Woodstock Gazetteer, May 6th, '54; London, Times, May 19th, '54; London Prototype, May 27th, '54; Prescott Telegraph, Sept. 6th, '54 Ottawa Citizen, Oct. 6th, '54; Montreal Gazette, Oct. 27th, '54, Herald same date; Pa[illegible] 27th, '54; Port Maple Leaf A[illegible]3, 55; Galt Reporter, April 20th, '55; [illegible] Countryman, Sept. 15th, '55.

We may so[illegible] with specimens from some of them. A recent one and to the point, from the Li[illegible] Chronicle, "a paper," to quote a cotemporary, "whose truth and taste we should alike respect," says: * * "The hall was nightly crowded, and we believe many who attended these Lectures, came away wiser and better men. Mr. O'Leary was requested to give another course of Lectures, but his engagements were such as to preclude the possibility of doing so at the present. The assertion of a St. Catharines journal, that Mr. O'Leary promulgated the 'Free Love' doctrine, is without foundation. Nothing could be farther from the intention as the hundreds who heard the 'matrimonial' lecture on Wednesday night, can testify." We believe the editor had previously heard us on this same subject, and hence ought to be able to judge.

Surely, all this is sufficient to repel the charge of Immorality, Free Love, &c.; sufficient to wipe from our garments the "smut" that that "machine" would have cast upon them. We are not the only ones that have suffered by him. For proof, see his [illegible] and one attacks of last winter [illegible] man whose name he would profane [illegible] taking it on his [illegible] lips—lips accustomed only to scurrility. See also his abuse of Physiological Lecturers for [illegible] private Lectures [illegible] sion, of course, to merely [illegible] fancy. They cannot admonish the world of its errors, but his imagination pours forth its horrid pictures, accusing worthy men of a guilt that gives its offensive odor to his every page. We [illegible] [illegible] lies—but those vulgar articles we would be sorry, indeed, to read them. How he delights to talk of low things [illegible] with the [illegible] ing, he displays! [illegible] of him, we have in [illegible] to avoid him. We [illegible] them, but have always [illegible] would a leper. To us, [illegible] appeared the terrible anomaly of [illegible] evil, with no moral nature to [illegible] at all, one wrecked and [illegible] In his bleared eyes, and on his narrow forehead, the Phrenologist would read in unmistakable signs, "unpardonable sin." No wonder his antipathy [illegible]

We [illegible] saw him to know him but twice—once in the [illegible] and once at the depot, both times alone, a solitary and gloomy picture, moving amid the crowd. No one spoke to [illegible] and he to none. We observed him [illegible] This is our recollection. About [illegible] height past middle age, the [illegible] bent so as to make the neck appear crooked, bringing the chin and nose forward. Where known, he passes by the [illegible] of "The Rest." We [illegible] heard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$1400
FOR FIVE DOLLARS!!

THE Subscriber offers to dispose of the following PROPERTY and CASH, by

LOTTERY:
A NEW FRAME HOUSE,
AND
HALF AN ACRE OF LAND!
IN THE
Village of Clearville, Kent County.

The House is one year old, and in good repair, 20×30 feet on the ground, with a Wing 16×20, with every convenience required. The Land is planted with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. The premises are unincumbered, and valued at

$1400?

Also 1 *Cutter, valued at* - - - - $25
" 1 *Splendid Silver Watch, at* - 15
" 1 *Prize in Cash,* - - - - - - 50
" 1 *Do. Do.* - - - - - - 10

The above amount will be put up in 300 Tickets at FIVE DOLLARS each. The drawing will be conducted as follows:—The number of each Ticket will be put in a box, and the holders of the Tickets choose a person to draw five numbers—the first number drawn takes the House and Lot; the second takes Fifty Dollars in cash; the third takes the Cutter; the fourth takes the Watch, and the fifth $10 in cash.

The House and Lot is leased for the term of one year from the first day of October, 1855. Whoever draws it shall have the Lease transferred to him and receive a good WARRANTEE DEED. The House is insured for Five Hundred Dollars—the Policy shall also be transferred, if required.

No Ticket will be considered sold until paid for.

The above Lottery will be drawn at the "CHATHAM ARMS," in CHATHAM, on the 19th day of January, 1856, at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ *Tickets for sale by the Subscriber at Chatham, or Agent.*

J. BECKWITH.

Chatham, Dec. 20, 1855.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
TO BE FOUND
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.
Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune & Boston Literary Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c. &c.
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel, where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS JACKSON)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382 *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

EATING SALOON.
MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS
Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.
OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.
Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN
HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND OTHER
GROCERIES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by
FRANCIS MARTIN,
NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL.

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and see the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS—*Cash or Current Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2 1855 [illegible] 27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept 21, 1855 22-tf

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was [illegible] on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom: this is to give Notice that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thieves—$50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $90; one English Hunting Lever, [illegible] three Silver English Lever, [illegible] Ancre, four [illegible] two double-case Silver Lepine, [illegible] 1955 and 5691; one [illegible] one do number 73, 1 Plate; one [illegible] number 13276 or 37771; one [illegible] silver back, number 6612; one [illegible] (second-hand) Gingerbread, [illegible] back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, [illegible] back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder [illegible] side; one Gold Hunting Lever, [illegible] number 351; about one dozen Ordinary Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, 1 Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 carat, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St Catharines Sept. 25 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the [illegible] the Ladies of Chatham and Vicinity, [illegible] is prepared to execute [illegible] may favour her with a call, with [illegible] despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING [illegible] and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment o

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham and Kent County generally, that he has OPENED a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business at his [illegible] and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class, and a beautiful stock of JEWELRY [illegible] attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

[illegible] of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the [illegible] for cash.

Chatham, [illegible] 22 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has RE-OPENED his New and [illegible] FOURTH STREET, DEPOT CHATHAM, C. W. and [illegible] experience in Hotel Keeping will [illegible] satisfaction to the travelling [illegible] generally and he will [illegible] and retain the reputation of having not [illegible] but the best accommodation [illegible]

[illegible] Provincial House, can [illegible] with CARRIAGES, on the [illegible]

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the Provincial House, to right of the Depot, a large [illegible] sign of the British Lion.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT.
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a good acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of [illegible]

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, begs to [illegible] that they will continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support [illegible] has received, begs to announce [illegible] that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding [illegible] will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public that we have bought the well known [illegible]

Pork, Bacon and Grocery Store,
OF MR. H. BLUE.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th. 1855. 18-1

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinett, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:
AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,
Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a [illegible] Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Under[illegible], Scotch Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Fancy Boas, Cashmeretts, Lambswool, Cashmere Hosiery, &c.; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Heavy Vests, &c., for Men; Lambs' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Blankets, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reversable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

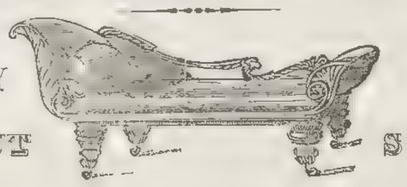
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham. C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business at his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has in store a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of [illegible] and of superior quality. Also, a large supply of JEWELRY, such as *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallion Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles,* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of his Thomas very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug 23, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your town, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by letters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash slips the discount or credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTANT.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

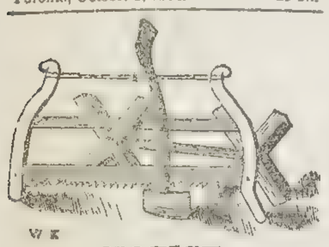
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. ALSO, Axes ready Handled. ALSO, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to merit a trial, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 2, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSORAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R in large quantities for less than 10 per cent from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856,

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Province and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent* of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contrary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1841, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE Undersigned proposes exhibiting the

Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin,

in the principal Cities Towns, and Villages in the Northern States and Canada: and to accompany them with abundant evidence as to the truthfulness of the facts assumed by the author, in the work known by that name, which will include the recital of some most mysterious and thrilling incidents in the history of his own family. The flight of his parents for freedom—their capture, and return to slavery and their second flight; a history of their lost boys, who were stolen and sold into slavery—the death of one of them, and the redemption of the other by the purchase of himself; and the final purchase for the enormous sum of five thousand dollars.

The paintings, comprising the scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are the production of an eminent French artist, and show as large as life, and represent the most prominent scenes and characters in the work.

In order to render our labors more effectual and create more general interest and benefit, we propose the following arrangements, viz.—To give one half of the receipts to any Church or Society, or regularly appointed committee by the public, who will provide a place, secure an audience, and defray the expenses incident to the meeting.

An arrangement by which every Church or Society in the country may replenish their funds, aid their pastors, or whatever other benevolent object that commends itself to public patronage.

Let such then who would help the cause, help themselves, and help us in our feeble endeavours to enlist the public ear to the cries of bleeding humanity; go at once to work, communicate immediately with us preparatory to an exhibition.

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, repesented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffaceable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and to our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable, and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid.)

J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L. I.

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent; Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do: Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent, Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do. Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of do; Lemon Syrup, do: Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Mace, one pence half penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent, Oysters, do; Packages containing goods, or goods rated at twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free: Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not herein enumerated, Cane or Yellow Beet Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Tea, Ammunition, two and a half per cent; Seed Mustard, do; Shellac, do Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do, Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 130 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn twelve and a half per cent

Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and pigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen. The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds pulse, skins, furs or hides undressed. Wood, viz boards, planks, staves timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of meat, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed furs, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec 29th April, 1853.

Sir.—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85 DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar Molasses Syrups Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco Fruit, Provisions and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or when necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks or Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME;

OR

UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN, IS SEPARATELY GIVEN.

Illustrated by 70 Stylographic Maps and 700 Engravings

By S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF 'PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD,' 'PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY,' 'PARLEY'S TALES, &c.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume, of more than twelve hundred pages of double column letter press; and upwards of seven hundred elegant illustrations.

It is believed that a *Universal History*, suitable in form, extent, and arrangement, to the wants of the mass of American readers, has never been presented to the public. For this reason, and in compliance with numerous suggestions from those entitled to respect, the author has undertaken the formidable task of supplying one of a popular character and for general use.

A reader of history should always have in mind two things—viz., *the place where, and the time when, an event happened.* In the present work therefore, the geography of each country whose history is carefully given; and to aid the reader *seventy stylographic maps* have been added. Careful attention, also, has been paid to *Chronology*, so that at every page and every chapter, the reader may find the dates of the events which are described.

In order to avoid the confusion which inevitably arises from embracing the whole history of mankind in a general chronological view, the author has adopted an *ethnographic* arrangement, by which he presents each nation separately. The advantages of this plan for a popular treatise, are obvious. The mind of the reader is not overtasked by a boundless extent of view, nor bewildered by a perplexing multiplicity of objects. On the contrary, everything is clear and distinct. Events, instead of being forced out of their true place and connection, are presented in easy and natural succession, thus imparting to the work the attraction and interest of continuous narrative. Another advantage of the plan is, that it not merely admits, but invites descriptive details, illustrative anecdotes, personal adventures and sketches of character, all of which serve not only to give life and effect to the pages of the historian, but to impart the colors of truth and reality to the pictures he may present.

While the work thus presents a separate and distinct history, and also exhibits the present state of every nation, ancient and modern, *including the recent revolutions in Europe*, still, for the purpose of showing how nations have acted upon or influenced the destinies of one another, General Views are given, at suitable periods, presenting the great movement of mankind, as one family, in its onward march from the past to the present time.

It is proper to state, that while the author promises only a compilation, yet he has endeavored to choose from the highest and best authorities; and while the work is offered as a popular treatise, it still seeks to present the practical results of philosophic investigation; and finally, that while justice is rendered to the classic ages, the whole work is written in the spirit of modern

Provincial Freeman AND ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

VOLUME II.} "IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TORONTO, C. W., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856. {NUMBER 36.

GENERAL

PRINTING OFFICE,

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Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
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DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 82, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Gitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 6, 1855. 32-1y

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

TO MISS M. C****.

Lady, to me, thou art dearer far,
Than mortal ere should be;
Thou art the pure, bright evening star,
That guides me o'er life's sea.

Oh! when it sets in yon bright clime,
Ne'er more to rise again;
Oh! then my weary heart will pine,
That I alone remain!

Oh! when the mild and gentle light
In thy soft beaming eye
Grows dim in death's deep cheerless night,
For thee I'll ever sigh!

Thou hast within my bosom found
A friendship, pure and true;
Without a mark, without a bound,
It falls like evening dew.

Then let me linger near thy side,
'Till every hope and fear
Shall vanish beneath oblivion's tide,
While yet thy form is near.

Oh! thou art gladness to the soul—
A sun-beam to the heart;
Forgive, if I thy name unrol,
Where all may gaze apart!

Lady! I dare not tell thee all;
No, never may I reveal—
The silent love that beneath the pall
Of sadness I conceal!

For oh! within my bosom burns
True friendship's holy flame;
And wheresoe'er my footsteps turn,
I'll breathe thy much loved name!

I could not, Lady, love thee less,
Though loving brings to me
A blighted heart, a wilderness
Of fond hopes lost in thee.

I never loved a being fair,
Without some deep regret;
No cheerless gloom, no deep despair,
Can teach me to forget.

WALDEN.

Chatham, Jan. 7, 1856.

I LOVE THE LADIES—EVERY ONE.

I love the ladies, every one—
The laughing ripe brunette,
Those dark-eyed daughters of the sun,
With tresses black as jet.
What raptures in their glances glow!
Rich tints their cheeks disclose,
And in the little dimples there
Young smiling Loves repose.

I love the ladies, every one—
The blonde so soft and fair,
With looks so mild and languishing,
And bright and golden hair.
How lovely are their sylph-like forms,
Their alabaster hue,
And their blushes far more beautiful
Than rose-buds bathed in dew.

I love the ladies, every one—
E'en those whose graceless forms
Are ragged as the oak that's borne
A hundred winters' storms.
The young, the old, the stout, the thin,
The short as well as tall,
Widows and wives, matrons and maids,
Oh! yes, I love them all.

I love the ladies, every one—
None but a wretch would flout 'em;
This world would be a lonely place
If we were left without 'em.
But lighted by a woman's smile,
Away all gloom is driven,
And the most humble hope appears,
Almost a little heaven.

I love the ladies, every one—
They're angels all, God bless 'em!
And what can greater pleasure give
Than to comfort and caress 'em?
I call myself a temperance man,
So 'll drink their health in water—
Here's to the mothers, one and all,
And every mother's daughter!

Humor and Wit.

Horace Greeley a White Man.

A Washington correspondent gives the following description and amusing anecdote of Horace Greeley:

"No man in Washington attracts more attention. He cuts a quaint figure everywhere with his shambling lop-sided gait, loosely cut clothing, cravat awry, and hat perched back on the top of his head, leaving his great white face standing out like the figure head of a Dutch lugger. Greeley has great influence here, and he knows it.

"Let me tell you a little joke I heard last evening while at the National Hotel. A trio of Irish servants were busily talking politics in the corner of the reading room (Irish servants are great politicians here), when one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"'Be jabers, boys, an' there's ould Greeley!

"'Where? exclaimed his companions, with as much interest in their looks as would naturally exhibit on being told Patrick or Bishop Hughes was [illegible]

"'Standin' yon by the tall gintleman.'

"The Hibernians gazed intensely at Horace for [illegible]

d by the guard. Those who were able to ut up their bed covering and manufacture lothes and socks to ward off the bleak winds f the mountain, did it, expecting no additions to their bedding,—and accepting the tern alternative of sleeping on the cold floor f their dungeon. Others who were not so rotected by clothing, were conveyed to the ospital, or slept "the sleep that knows no waking."

In December, 1813, the old English agent was removed, and his place supplied by the appointment of Captain SHORTLAND, who, Mr. HEADLEY says, relieved, as far as he could, the terrible sufferings of the men impressed.

We will now pass on to the mention of the so-called Massacre, in 1815. Mr. HEADLEY's account of it—and in substance, in fact, every American account, reads thus:

"On the fourth of April, Captain Shortland having gone to Plymouth, they were not allowed any bread. Bearing the privation patiently, for forty-six hours, they resolved to break open the store-house and supply themselves. So at dark as the officers entered the yard and cried out 'Turn in! turn in!' a signal previously agreed on was given, and in an instant the excited thousands moved in one dark mass towards the gates. One after another gave way before the tremendous pressure, and these maddened hungry men rushed around the depot of provisions, their shouts and cries ringing over the alarm bells and beat of drums, that summoned the garrison to arms. The alarm spread to the neighboring villages, and the militia began to pour in. In a few moments the soldiers advanced with charged bayonets towards the multitude, when they were sternly ordered off by the prisoners, who swore that if they dared fire or charge, they would charge in turn, and level that store-house to the ground, and march out of prison. The officers, fearing the result of such a contest, prudently agreed to give them their usual supply if they Americans, for their native land. They were impressed as Americans. As Americans they were registered; as Americans they bled and died.

The first man killed was JOHN HAYWOOD, "the sailor in his prime," a black man. The *inquest* was held over *his* body. As CRISPUS ATTUCKS, a mulatto, fell first at Boston, in 1770, so JOHN HAYWOOD, a black man, fell first at Dartmoor, in 1815.

THOMAS JACKSON, "the boy of fifteen," another black, fell next. He died early on the morning of the 7th, of a gun-shot wound of the abdomen.

Among the others wounded were:

"WILLIAM PENN, (a black,) gun-shot wound of the thigh."

"ROBERT WILLET, (tawney,) amputated thigh."

"JOHN ROBERTS, (black,) gun-shot wound of the thigh."

"JOHN WILLET, (black,) fractured jar-lacerated hip, complicated with a shattered state of the upper jaw."

This "Return" of killed and wounded, is signed by THOMAS GEORGE SHORTLAND, Agent, and GEORGE MAGRATH, Surgeon, and is therefore authentic. It has its place, as such, in the American State Papers. It will remain there, a continual witness of suffering undergone for "our own, our native land."

This was not, at the time, regarded as a matter of no account, by the two Governments concerned.

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, His Brittannic Majesty's *Chargé de Affaires*, in a letter to the U. S. Secretary of State, Hon. JAMES MONROE, said:—

——"As an additional proof of the sentiments which animated the Prince Regent, on this painful occasion, his lordship was also further commanded to express to Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, his Royal Highness's desire to make a compensation to the widows and families of the sufferers," &c.

In answer, Mr. Secretary MONROE wrote:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1815.

"SIR:—

"I have the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd of August, communicating a proposition of you Government to make provision for the widows and families of the sufferers in the much-to-be-lamented occurrence at Dartmoor.

"It is painful to touch on this unfortunate event from the deep distress it has caused to the whole American people. This repugnance is increased by the consideration that our Governments, though penetrated with regret, do not agree in sentiment respecting the parties engaged in it.

"While the President declines accepting the proposition contemplated by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, he nevertheless does full justice to the motives which dictated it.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"JAMES MONROE.

"ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, Esq.,
"*His Britannic Majesty's Chargé de Affaires*"

Another link is thus completed in the chain of evidence that colored Americans in 1776 and 1812, were Americans indeed. Another protest against the wrongs they and their descendants have borne. Another plea for Rights of which they have been deprived on American soil.

Will Americans of to-day heed these protests and these pleas? We shall see.

Origin of Slavery.

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages, the Venitians purchased white men, Christians, and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England the Anglo Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portuguese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe in 1442. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain, and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America, and kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the West Indies. Columbus, himself, enslaved 500 native Americans, and sent them into Spain, that they might be publicly sold at Seville. The practice of selling North American Indians into foreign bondage, continued for nearly two centuries. Negro slavery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders who emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America in 1503. King Ferdinand himself sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines. In 1511 the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoined by a royal ordinance. Las Casas, who saw the Indians vanish away before the cruelties of the Spaniards, suggested that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, might be further employed. This was in 1518. The mistaken benevolence of Las Casas extended the slave trade which had been commenced.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman that engaged in the slave trade. In 1652 he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola. In 1657 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African city, and out of 3000 inhabitants, succeeded in seizing 260. James Smith, of Boston, and Thomas Keyeser, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in the slave trade. In 1654 they imported a cargo of negroes. Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as malefactors and murderers; the guilty men were committed for the offence, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native country at the public expense. [illegible]

twenty negroes for sale. This was the epoch of the introduction of Slavery in Virginia. For many years, the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia.

From Parsons' "Inside View of Slavery"

A White Woman for Sale.

Mr. C., a dry goods merchant of Boston, was with me at the little city of M., where he went to visit a partner in trade. He had not been in a slave State before, and was bitterly opposed to emancipation. Two merchants—slaveholders—had been in our company on the way to that city. Whenever slavery was talked of, Mr. C. uniformly concurred with them. The next morning after we arrived, we saw a handbill in the bar-room, in which forty-four females were advertised for sale. Stepping out into the street, we found those gals sitting on the sidewalks. At the further end of the row was a very beautiful girl, apparently perfectly white and neatly dressed. The moment Mr. C. discovered her, he exclaimed, "What do you think that white girl is sitting there with those negroes for?"

"I presume she is a slave, sir," said I.

"That can't be!" replied Mr. C., "just look at her! Why, I never saw a prettier girl in my life."

Now, Mr. C. had heard that *likely quadroons* are held as slaves and sold in the market; but he had never believed that a young *lady*, so entirely American, so elegant in form and feature, so intellectual in appearance, with pure blue eyes, and the perfect red and white Caucasian complexion was in the same degraded condition as the African girl. And his fine sensibilities were greatly shocked at the idea that a white girl, so beautiful, was doomed to such disgrace. His heart was steeled against sympathy for blacks, but it was unshielded on the side towards the white race, to which his mother, wife and daughter belonged. Hence he was unprepared to believe it, when I said to him, "*She is a slave, sir!*"

There was the precise number, including her, advertised in the bill. Still incredulous, Mr. C. stepped up to the drover and asked, "Is that white girl a slave, sir?"

"That's not a white girl: she is a nigger, sir," replied the drover.

Mr. C. bit his lips with suppressed indignation, paused, and then ejaculated, "Is it possible?"

"Does she belong to *you?*" said he to the drover.

"Yes, sir," replied the drover.

"What do you ask for her?" inquired Mr. C.

"I was offered eighteen hundred dollars for her, last night. I want two thousand for her."

"What do you ask for that one?" said Mr. C. pointing to a light quadroon sitting next to the white girl.

"I will take fifteen hundred for her."

"Well, how much for the black ones here at this end of the row?"

"I will take eight hundred apiece," replied the slave-dealer.

"Why, can that white girl"—

"That isn't a white girl; that's a *nigger*, sir, I tell you," interrupted the drover, contemptuously. At the same time he removed a woolen cap from her head, which exposed the light brown hair, and added, "you see her hair is waved."

This is regarded as evidence that African blood is mingled with the white. Mr. C had now become excited, and he exclaimed—"Well then, can that *white nigger* do more work than one of your *black* niggers, that you ask so much more for her?"

"Oh, no," replied the drover, and, perceiving that Mr. C. did not comprehend the superior value of female beauty to physical ability in a slave, he added—"but you know she is a high-priced *fancy* girl."

"By heavens!" vociferated Mr. C., "'tis too bad!" and turning to me, with his clenched hands raised towards the heavens, he added, "I will never say another word against the Abolitionists so long as God lets me live!"

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 5th, states that the Egyptian government has lately put into execution the decision come to by the divan, relative to the abolition of slavery. Not only is it not allowed any longer to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the possession of private individuals were informed that they were free. All of them immediately left, and the first result has been that paid servants are becoming very exacting as regards wages. The precipitation with which this measure has been carried into effect will, it is feared, cause much suffering to those whom it is professed to benefit, as from being thrown entirely on their resources, they will have to suffer severe privations, before they find the means of maintaining themselves.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A Poor Man's Wish.

I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said, "Give me books, health and quiet, and I care for nothing more." I asked the miser, and he cried, "Money—money—money." I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, "Bread—bread—bread!" I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words "Wealth, fame and pleasure." I asked a poor man, who had [illegible] an experienced Christian, and he said that I wish is health,

Interesting Discoveries in Central America.

The Abbe Bourboug, a French priest, writes that in an exploration into the interior of Guatemala, his eyes were charmed with the remains of antique cities of great magnitude and solidity, thus confirming the views of Stephens; but he has also been enabled to discover, in a literary form, some precious monuments of the language and history of the aboriginal people long anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards. In the old Indian languages and dialects, of which he has made himself a proficient, he traces many words of Teutonic, Danish, Swedish, English, and even Oriental origin; and the histories which he has found, coupled with Indian tradition, go to show that the tribes who once peopled that part of the Continent, and who, it is evident, had made further advances in the arts of civilization than any of the living tribes of aborigines, may possibly have been the descendants of the old Northmen, who are vaguely reported by tradition to have reached America centuries before Columbus beheld our shores.

Exercise in the Open Air.

From Hartstone's expedition to the polar sea, we extract the following:—"Nature has qualified man to breathe an atmosphere 120 degs. above zero, or 60 below it, a difference of 180 degrees, without injury to health; and the doctrine of physicians that great and sudden changes of temperature are injurious to health is disproved by recorded facts. There are very few Arctic navigators who die in the Arctic zone; it is the most healthy climate on the globe to those who breathe *the open air*. We have among our associate observers one who observes and records the changes of temperature in Australia, where the temperature rose to 115 at 3 o'lock, P. M., and next morning at 5 was down to 40 degrees—a change of 75 degrees in fourteen hours; there the people are healthy—and another at Franconia, (N. H.) where the changes are the most sudden, the most frequent, and of the greatest extent of any place with which I am in correspondence on the American Continent; and yet there is no town of its size that has so great a proportion of its inhabitants who pass the age of three-score and ten. It is the quality of the changed air that constitutes the difference that physicians notice, and not the temperature."

Cheap and Excellent Candles.

The following recipe I have tried twice, and find it all that it is cracked up to be. I have no doubt that it would have been worth more than $20 to me if I had known it twenty years ago. Most farmers have a surplus of stale fat and dirty grease, which can be made into good candles at a trifling expense.

I kept both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the lard candles standing the heat the best and burning quite as well, and giving as good a light as the tallow ones.

Directions for making good candles from lard:

For 12 pounds of lard, take 1 pound of saltpetre, and 1 pound of alum; mix them and pulverize them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum in a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the whole until it boils, skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run you may commence immediately; if to be dipped, let the lard cool first to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Sauer Kraut.

The heads of white winter cabbages, after removing the outer leaves, are to be cut into fine shreds, and spread out upon a cloth in the shade. A cask which has had vinegar in it is to be selected, or if that cannot be had, the inside should be rubbed over with vinegar or sauer kraut liquor. A layer of salt is to be put in the bottom of the cask, carraway seeds are to be mixed with the shreds of cabbage, and they are to be packed in the cask to the depth of four or six inches; and layers of this kind, with salt between each layer are added, till the cask is full, stamping them down with a wooden stamper as they are put in, to half of the original bulk. Some mix salt with pepper and salad oil. Salt should be put on the top, and the outside leaves of the cabbage. About two pounds of salt suffice for twenty-five heads of cabbage. The head of the barrel is to be loaded with heavy stones. A common method is for a man, with clean wooden shoes on, to tread the cabbage down in the cask. Fomentation will take place, and some juice will be given out, which is muddy and fetted, this rises to the surface and is to be replaced with fresh brine. When fomentation is over, the casks are closed up. The French preserve many other vegetables in a similar manner.—*Translated from the French, for the Western Agriculturist.*

A Certain Cure for a Rattle-Snake Bite.

Take the yolk of a good egg, put it in a tea-cup, stir in as much salt as will make it thick enough to run off, and spread a plaster and apply to the wound, and I will ensure your life for a sixpence. The subscriber has tried the above remedy in a number of cases, and never knew it to fail.—P. PRETTYMAN, M. D., *Portland, Oregon.*

☞ Old bread may be made as good as new, by dipping the loaf in cold water, then putting it in the oven after the bread is drawn, [illegible] or a stove, and let it [illegible]

"A Minister for Sale."

There is an Advertisement in a Kentucky paper of one for sale. He was a slave to a man recently deceased. It is stated in the advertisement that he holds a License to Preach.. Churches in want of a Pastor will take notice.—Anti Slavery Reporter—London, Eng.—1st August, 1855. It is to be supposed that such a "chattel" as the above will afford "a good spec," in Kentucky and other places in the Slave States,—and is published in Canada as one fact, however, glaring, pitiful and degrading. The authority is indisputable, for the Reporter is published "under the sanction of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society." London, England,—our "Free and happy land." No publication of the A. Tract Society or of the A. S. S. Union, giving information to explain the matter of the slave question, or to awaken feelings as to the subject of slavery, is published by either; and that in their own land where American Slavery perpetrates such a sale! That such a fact as this sale has a counterpart, is furnished in the Reporter of 1st September, 1855,—for there is undoubted proof, by the Rev B. F. Sedgewick, a Presiding Elder in Western Virginia, who states (and he says too, in 'italics.' "I speak of that which I do know, deny it who dare!") "that slavery has for years and does at this moment exist in the Ministry of the Methodist E. Church. A presiding elder, during the late session of the Western Virginia Conference, told me there were three of its members (Ministers) who were slaveholders!" The Rev. D. R. McAnnally also states (as in Reporter) "slavery is not a bar to communion in the M. E. Church North, any more than in the Church South. Here in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia, a slaveholder is admitted into the Church North as freely as any one else"—and further on, it is stated on the authority of the Rev. J. G. D. Pettijohn, "a highly esteemed member (minister) of the North Indiana Conference," who says, alluding to those who believe that since the division of the M. E. Church into south and north, they are now entirely free from all connection with slavery and slaveholders, "I will introduce them to a person who is in good standing in our church, who, a few months since, sold a slave to a southern slavetrader—the most despicable character on earth—and when this slave was delivered to his new master, they had to tie him hand and foot, and throw him on a dray and send him in this way to the steamboat that was to convey him south to the New Orleans slave market. And in the same city where the above instance occurred, there was for many days in that slave pen or prison, a slave left there for sale to the highest bidder, whoever he might be, either a St. Clair or Legree, all the same; after a few days, this slave was purchased by one by one of his old neighbours, who was not willing to see him sold to the southern slavedriver; and this slave that was thus sold was not only the property of a Methodist, but also of a Methodist Preacher! I stood by on one occasion, and saw a member of our church, and a class-leader at that, purchase a slave girl, the last and only child that a slave mother had left. I stood and looked upon that poor mother, as she kneeled before this man; I heard her say, as she sobbed bitterly. "O, massa, please spare my child! O please spare my [illegible] comforts!" and then [illegible] to pray. It seemed [illegible] to move a heart of [illegible] but all was in vain. Finally [illegible] bought her to sell again, and thus tore her child away, where, in all human probability, they would never meet again in this world. And I might continue and enumerate many more similar cases that I could vouch for their truth, but the above is sufficient." And to do away with quibbling and cavilling, which abounds so much with objectors in Canada, as to the A. Tract Society and A. S. S. Union, and U. Canada Tract Society, &c., these statements will be found also in the Auburn Christian Advocate, New York, with remarks, &c. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada fraternises with and recognizes the M. E. Church north,—sells and circulates its publications, and dimits Ministers to its care. But other Canadian churches are also culpable. The Wesleyan body are not the only Siloamites! Again, the fact is, (whoever disputes it let them examine the correspondence of the Independent, of New York, and other papers) that a colporteur or agent of the American Tract Society, or of the American S. S. Union, can travel safely unmolested through the Slave States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and distribute his books, &c., as such are acknowledged as of pro-slavery origin, but the licensed and regularity ordained Minister of the Cross of Christ, if he travels, must be mute and silent, as to the "peculiar institution" of slavery, &c., and if he is not altogether so, and even however cautious, also his very dress will excite that which will make a free man ashamed of his kind. So much for the "sum of all villainies" (Wesley,)—and "man's inhumanity to man,"—(Burns)—"Nothing of tragedy can be written, can be spoken, can be conceived, that equals the frightful reality of scenes daily and hourly acting in the United States, beneath the shadow of American Law and the shadow of the Cross of Christ"—(H. B. Stowe.)

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 27, 1855.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register*, of 3rd inst., says, "Eight 'chattels' passed through this city Thursday evening, on the U. G. R. R., *en route* for Canada. They 'passed over Jordan' safely. The party consisted of four men and four women, and came from the vicinity of Parkersburgh, Virginia. They are intelligent negroes, and will take care of themselves anywhere."

☞ At Louisville, on Monday, 7th inst., E. Williams, policeman, had arrested Man Beckwith, and was taking him to jail, when some difficulty occurring, the former shot the latter through the head. Beckwith died immediately! Williams gave himself up, and was taken to jail.

☞ Twenty-three ships arrived at New York, on the 5th inst., from Europe, bringing in the aggregate 3,292 passengers;—eleven ships arrived on the 10th, bringing upwards of 3,000 passengers.

☞ The New York Sunday Times says that during the past week, eleven infants within a circle of 300 miles, have perished within the flames. The cause is said to be principally from the use of camphene.

Fatal Accident at the Lyceum Theatre Toronto.

On Thursday evening, during the performance of the after piece at the Lyceum Theatre, some alarm was created amongst the audience by screams issuing from behind the scenes, and Mr. Nickinson, the Manager, soon after rushed upon the stage, calling loudly for medical assistance. Dr. Cadwell promptly attended to his appeal, and it was then known that the clothes of Miss Rosalie A. Cook, an interesting child of 12 years of age, had caught fire. It seems that the unfortunate girl, dressed in the light gauzy apparel suitable for the piece in which she was about to take part, in one of the side stage entrances, unconsciously allowed her dress to take fire at a stove which was in the passage, and in spite of the efforts of three of the actors, who were close at hand, (one of whom was considerably burned in his efforts) she sustained such injuries, that death was the result in a few hours after. An inquest was held upon the body in one of the anterooms of the Theatre yesterday, and evidence of the foregoing facts being adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," accompanied by a recommendation that the Manager should provide wire guards for the stoves adjoining the stage, the light drapery of the actresses rendering such care necessary.

From the Semi-Weekly Planet of Jan. 10.

Municipal Elections.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the election for Municipal Councillors came off in the several wards in this town, and we were pleased to see that the rate-payers, as we anticipated, entered into the contest with an unusual degree of spirit. The apathy of former years was shook off, and each party labored hard to return their respective candidates.

In the Northwood Ward—
Messrs. J. NORTHWOOD,
C. CHARTERIS, and
J. SMITH,
were returned by acclamation.

In Eberts' Ward, the following candidates were proposed and seconded: Messrs. Wm. Eberts, Burns, Ryan, Ireland, Keating, Cross, Vosburgh and Woods, all of whom, except the latter, submitted their claims to the test of a poll. After a spirited contest for two days, Messrs. Ireland, Cross, and W. D. Eberts were declared duly elected.

The poll stood thus

T. A. IRELAND,	89
THOS. CROSS,	75
W. D. EBERTS,	71
J. BURNS,	46
T. KEATING,	45
J. S. VOSBURG,	40
W. RYAN,	15

In the Chrysler Ward, the candidates there nominated were Messrs. Walter McCrea, A. D. McLean, A. McKellar, and D. R. Van Allen

The poll in this ward stood at the close.

W. McCREA,	78
A. D. McLEAN,	62
A. McKELLAR,	50
D. R. VAN ALLEN,	39
D. PRATT,	4

The election of School Trustees and Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment came off in the different wards yesterday. The result is as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Northwood Ward—George Duck Jr. Esq
Eberts' Ward—Dr. J. S. Asan.
Chrysler Ward—

INSPECTORS OF LICENSES.

Northwood Ward—Mr James Baxter
Eberts' Ward—Mr W M Thackeray
Chrysler Ward—Mr. Donald McDonald.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

☞ *Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same*

☞ *Rev. W. Douglass is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ In consequence of the non-arrival of our paper from Detroit, it was impossible for us to issue last week. We have had paper engaged for the last three weeks, which should have arrived in ample time; but we have yet to see it; and it is only through the kindness of Mr. J. W. Rose, of the *Kent Advertiser*, from whom we obtained the required quantity, that we have been enabled to appear this week.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. F. J. Craig and J. C. Brown, in to-day's issue, who intend exhibiting Dissolving Views of the Eastern War; also, Views of the Baltic and Black Seas, &c.

Editorial Changes.

Our numerous readers will learn, with regret, the resignation by Rev. W. P. Newman, of his position as Editor of the *Freeman*, because of many and pressing duties in other directions. Mr. Newman has been fearless and out-spoken, active and energetic, as a writer for the paper, when not troubled with severe indisposition, to which a highly susceptible organization subjects him, and we trust that though so decided to vacate the Editorial "stool," he will be frequently found among our contributors, as he promises to be. It will also be observed that Mr. Wm. H. Day, so well known among colored Americans, has expressed a determination to favour our columns with occasional articles, over his own signature, as Corresponding Editor. We are exceedingly gratified at this, as the withdrawal of Mr. Newman, by the terms of our contract, imposes upon the former Editor, and present Publishing Agent, the task of furnishing Editorial matter, until such times as the other parties interested shall select Mr. Day, or some other suitable person to fill the post, or until some other arrangement is effected. Meantime, we must beg the indulgence of our readers. A short experience in the "chair" has satisfied us of the difficulties attending the Editor. Every one must be pleased; but little allowance is made for the frailty of those assuming so responsible a post, consequently public indignation is hurled against the offender with unequalled fury. We have only to say, that it shall be our aim to please our readers, whenever we can do so, without sacrifi[illegible] the true interest[illegible] comp[illegible]

W. H. DAY, Esq.

Our highly esteemed, learned, and talented friend, W. H. Day, Esq., is now settled in Canada permanently, and we believe that he is disposed to take hold on behalf of the *Provincial Freeman*, and do what he may be able, to sustain it. We hope, therefore the owners of the *Freeman* will secure, if possible, his services as its *Editor*. Our sense of propriety and love for the cause would induce us, if there were no other reasons, to yield our position, as Editor to a man of Mr. Day's abilities, notwithstanding the desires of the owners of the *Freeman*, and its patrons generally, so far as we know, to have us continue at our post. We have more to do than we can well do, and therefore shall rejoice to have brother Day take our Chair in the *Freeman's* Office. Let an effort be made immediately to secure him, and, in the meantime, we shall do what we can for the same purpose. If we can secure brother Day's services, we shall do what we may be able to do, and as long as we shall see cause to, for the *Freeman*, over our own signature, if acceptable to the parties concerned. We will meet faithfully any *present* liability, or obligation that may be upon us, in our connection with the *Freeman*, if God will help us, even though such a change should be made. Indisposition will not allow us to say more on the subject now.

W. P. N.

To the Readers of the "Provincial Freeman."

Through the courtesy of the Proprietors and Editor of the *Provincial Freeman*, I see my name is placed upon the paper as Corresponding Editor.

My time will be so occupied by other business, that I will not be able to devote to the paper such effort as I would desire; but during the intervals of business, I will, over my own signature, write what I can

Pledging myself to nothing further, I subscribe myself,

For elevation and improvement,

WM. H. DAY.

Colored Patriots of the Revolution.

We have received from our indefatigable friend and brother, Wm. C. Nell, of Boston, Massachusetts, a neatly bound copy of his new book bearing the above title. We rejoice at its publication—for its facts are a burning rebuke to American colorphobia It is decidedly the best work of the kind extant, and we heartily commend it to all who love justice and loathe the American meanness, which disfranchises the sons of those who fought her battles.

We will notice it more fully, as soon a opportunity presents

It can be had of the Author, 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. Price $1.

W. H. D.

☞ Professor John Morgan, of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute will receive our thanks for his very kind letter to us—reminding us of our former friendship—indicating also his present regard and the pleasure with which he has read the *Provincial Freeman*. We appreciate highly his good advice, and thank him heartily for it, as well as for his remittance for the *Fr[illegible]*. We have reasons, which lead us to fear that the [illegible] Country [illegible] with *poverty*, as in former days. Why is this so? Shame on the professed Christian Church and World for having such men as the Faculty of such a College as the Oberlin is—men of "much learning" and profound piety—men who are blessing the humanity of the present and all coming generations, by their self-denying labors, to have *pecuniary* needs! What account will *you*—rich professor of Christianity give to God for *your* conduct towards these, his servants? May he incline your hearts to look after their wants

W. P. N.

☞ The Board of the American Baptist Free Mission Society will accept our thanks for the kind and affectionate letter they were pleased to order their Corresponding Secretary to write us, indicating their love for us, and expressing their desire for our restoration to health and general success, and for the promise of some aid, and their wish to have us again connected with the Society. It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to speak in terms of commendation of the Society. It is favorably known throughout Christendom, for its *pure missionary principles, hate of oppression, and love for the weak and outraged*. We thank it also, on behalf of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Baptist Association, for its pledge of *Fifty Dollars* to aid their Missionary.

W. P. N

☞ Heart-felt gratitude is due from us, to A. T. McCord, Esqr., Chamberlain of the city of Toronto, which, we hope, he will accept, for his letter of affection to us, and his manifest regard for our future welfare, as well as for his timely remittance for the *Freeman* and his personal donation to us.

W. P. N.

To our Patrons.

Please take notice, friends, that all remittances for the *Freeman*, to be credited by us, must in future be sent to I. D. Shadd, Chatham. It is difficult to meet our liabilities, when the entire labor of collecting the funds, &c., is thrown upon the Agents. If therefore moneys are designed for the use of the paper, they should be sent to him and must be, to receive acknowledgment hereafter.

Our Agent going West.

M. A. Shadd, Agent for this paper, will visit Chicago, Alton, and other towns and cities West, immediately; and we hope that friends of the cause may assist her in increasing our subscription list, and otherwise make her tour a pleasant one.

Will not the friends of Canada bestir themselves, especially?

S.

☞ Dr. D. Lewis, of New York, the Homœopathist, has been in this town for several days, delivering lectures to large and intelligent audiences of both sexes, who have [illegible] with the arguments adduced but be convinced of the truthfulness of his remarks, when viewing the numberless diseased and ailing persons almost every tenement. His lectures are of the most instructive character, and should be a text by all classes. Here he may go [illegible].

A Word to Young Men.

As we have frequently been written to for information respecting lands in this section of the country, we take pleasure in stating to the interrogators, and for the benefit of all desirous of engaging in the agricultural business, that lands can be obtained on as reasonable terms as could be wished. There is at this time at the Bond End some twenty-five hundred acres, of fine timbered land, with as good soil as there is in the Province, to be let to parties wishing to settle on it. It will be divided into hundred acre lots, to suit settlers. So at least 25 fine farms are to be had for ten years, and at the low price of four dollars per year, which just pays the taxes. The owners of the land are prepared to let it to individuals wishing to settle.

We think this should be an inducement to young men, who are limited in circumstances, and have an idea of farming. There certainly can be no loss, if the one who takes hold, does it with the determination of making a living. We might say, it would be impossible to starve on this land, where the bushes are cracking in every direction, from the numerous quantities of Deer bounding to and fro, and the tree limbs shaking with Coons and Squirrels, and wild Turkeys, in droves, to be seen daily,—to say nothing of the innumerable amount of Fish that are to be had, bordering, as the land does, on Lake Erie, where a fortune is to be accumulated, had one the means of getting a seine, which would enable him to stock the Chatham and other markets with fish, of excellent qualities; likewise, the privilege of cutting and selling the wood on the land by the cord.

Young men, where are you? If in Canada, come to the work; if in the States, come also. Here are opportunities afforded you, such as you seldom get, and where you can become the yeomen of the land, which will be creditable to you and your followers. Come out of your dining-halls, let the people wait on themselves at meal times,—leave the carriage boxes, the horse stables, and the boot-black shops! Come to the land of Liberty, where you can enjoy your God-given rights, as men, and walk erect. For further particulars enquire of Mr. F. H. Lawrence, Rond Eau, who is Agent of said [illegible]

Gortschakoff reports Dec. 16th, a Sortie of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Anglo Turkish Cavalry near Kertch.

The English commander and 43 men were taken prisoners by the Hussars of the Guard and by the Rabinsky regiment of Hussars formerly stationed at Odessa.

A letter from Odessa of the 21st, ult. states that large bodies of troops from the Crimea are marching into Bessarabia. There is not however any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled up with troops from other parts of Russia.

Gen Gortschakoff, it is said will be relieved in the Crimea by the Count Ostenrakin; the former will return to the command of the troops on the Danube.

The gun-boats which remained at Kinburn have been sunk, and all efforts to remove them have been fruitless.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that Gen. Pellisier is appointed Commander of the Allied Army, and Admiral Lyons of the Allied Fleet in the East.

The muscovite party are striving to supercede Gortschakoff, who is appointed military governor of Cronstadt.

Asia.—Omar Pasha has returned to Ezeroum: Kale renouncing his intention to attack Kutais at present. The Russian Gen. Sierlaff, took possession of the defiles Haseekalo, as soon as Salem Pasha retreated to Ezeroum.

The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople 24th, states that many persons had already quitted Ezeroum, fearing that it would be attacked by the Russian army.

The *Invalide Russe*, publishes a proclamation, of Mouravieff calling the entire population of Manorelia to wage a war of extermination against the Russians of the cross.

The Czar has ordered the commandant of Finland in the Baltic provinces to report means of defence to the grand Council of War, now in session at St. Petersburg. Contracts are advertised from immense quantities of stores, and new Rifle Regiments are enrolled.

Emancipation is offered as a bribe to serfs, while some restrictions imposed by the Emperor Nicholas on the nobles have been repealed.

The Czar has issued a decree conferring to peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland; personal serfdom is to be replaced by annual payments; three years allowed for the complied execution of the decree.

Steamers from Constantinople state that the Austrian Government has received satisfactory explanation through the post, respecting the rescue of Col. Tura, in the Ottoman territory.

Omar Pasha's popularity has been much diminished by the failure of his present expedition.

Palmer and Green, Bankers of Lichfield have failed—Liabilities £200,000.

Spain.—The Duke of Salamayer had committed suicide.

Portugal.—The Cortes would open Jan. 2d.

India and China.—A battle had occurred between Fanatic Insurgents and British Troops, under Capt Balew, 500 dead were left on the field, and the Insurgents dispersed, but the country is still unsettled, and Martial Law has been proclaimed in the Santal districts.

Count Boul telegraphed Gortschakoff at Vienna the proposition of the Western Powers. Count Nesselrod's circular shows Russia's unwillingness to trust over the neutralization of the Black Sea. It is expected that she will absolutely refuse to accede to the cession of territory to keep open the Danube.

Herat has been taken by the Persians, which caused great excitement, as Herat is the key of Northern India. An expedition up the Persian Gulf, to compel Persia to give up her conquest is talked of.

Lenard throws the blame of breaking up the Vienna negotiation on the Allies, and says Russia is willing to take up again the negotiation of peace on the basis of the four points.

Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 20th, next day he laid the proposition before the Russian Cabinet.

It is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the spring.

Prussia.—The Court is not pleased with Baron Bezbeck's Mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. Mantiffel is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves to the Western power

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☞ About 131,540 hogs have been killed this season at Cincinnati, and 9,000 dressed hogs brought there. At Louisville and vicinity some 140,000 have been killed, leaving 30,784 in pens. In the former city the last quotations were $6a6,25, and in the latter 6,25a6,00, and rather dull.

☞ A child two years old was burned to death on Friday, in Cleveland. The mother was absent at Church and it is supposed that the child went to play with a camphene lamp, when its clothes caught fire.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor:—Being in this place for some days past, I have been induced to speak through your paper of the improvement, and advancement in all kinds of business made here. Within the past six months, there have been several new buildings erected, and quite a number more are in contemplation, for the spring. I have also been informed, that there is an extensive corn trade carried on by Messrs. Charity, Webster and others. I also notice an extensive white pine Lumber Yard, kept by J. B. Hollensworth, late of Philadelphia, who appears to be doing quite a trade in that line. The new store of Mr. J. H. Charity, contains an assortment of all kinds of goods, and is well patronized by persons wishing to purchase for cash or to trade. Corn is worth six shillings per bushel. Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, appears to be doing considerable in the Grocery and Shoemaking business, and I might speak favorably of many others, if time would allow. By invitation, I attended a Temperance Meeting, held last week in the A. M. E. Church, about one mile from this place; there was quite a large attendance of both sexes. A Committee on a Constitution and By-laws, appointed at a previous meeting, reported; the Constitution was taken up, and would have been adopted by sections, had it not been for several gentlemen who I have been informed are ever ready to find fault; but after considerable alterations, they were adopted. It has been very lively in this place, so far, this winter. I noticed numerous sleighs and waggons in our streets, at one time. We have also had a pretty extensive emigration to this place, within the last four months, many of whom are possessed of excellent literary attainments. Since the commencement of the Holidays, we have had several beautiful parties, and entertainments, and the young folks have done ample justice to the egg-nog," confectionary, &c., so abundant. In my opinion the day is not far distant when this will be quite a point of attraction for literary characters and business men.

Observer.

Dresden, Jan. 1, 1855.

* It is evident from "Observer's" letter, that Dresden is "going up," but, according to his own showing, the sooner that the Temperance Society can be got fairly under way the better.—(Ed. Freeman.)

Arrival of the 'Ericsson.'

New York, Jan. 15.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived here this evening, having left Havre on the 30th December. She brings 27 passengers, and Paris papers to the 19th, which are later than those received by the *Atlantic*.

The *Galignani's Messenger* says, in spite of the efforts made for the re-establishment of peace, the Prussian Government is preparing additional forces for a new campaign. The Minister of war is said to have given orders for a corps of 10,000 men to be got ready without delay.

Cronstadt, Dec. 17.

The Crimean submarine telegraph is broken. The storm continued. Four merchant vessels has been wrecked at the mouth of the Danube.

Several English gun-boats were still cruising in the Sea of Azoff, destroying the Russian fisheries.

Gen. Williams and the prisoners of Kars have been sent to Tiflis.

Col. Schawartaeenberg had succeeded in reaching Erzaroum.

The Russians found at Kars 3,000 wounded, and 250 cannon.

The retrogade movement of Omar Pacha on Redoubt Kale is confirmed.

There has been a quarrel at Kertch, between the Anglo Ottoman troops and the Turks, but it was put down.

In the Paris Bourse, a sudden rally had taken place, on a report that a truce for three months had been agreed upon.

Arrival of the 'America.'

Halifax, Jan. 16.

The *America* arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening.

Nothing new of an official character regarding the peace negotiations; but in well informed quarters it is said they will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a Circular to the representatives of Russia at the chief foreign courts, stating that Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutrality of the Black Sea, in the following sense:

That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships-of-war be admitted in the Black Sea except those of Russia and Turkey: the number of ships to be so maintained to be mutually agreed to by Russia and Turkey, and to be settled by direct and special treaty, by these two special powers, without the intervention of other nations. This interpretation the allies consider inadmissable.

In Sweden the accounts are very warlike The military manufactories work incessantly, and reports are that Sweden will openly take the field in the spring. Sweden has some millions of surplus revenue which is to be divided between the army and navy.

The Government is reported to have [illegible] establishment and depots of [illegible] fleet at Keil, and the fleets [illegible] in April.

New Advertisements.

GRAND EXHIBITION!!

DISSOLVING VIEWS!
OF THE
EASTERN WAR!!
ALSO, VIEWS ON THE
BALTIC & BLACK SEAS,
WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE
TOWN HALL, CHATHAM,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
21st and 22nd January, 1856.

All who regard the Standard of Old England, should see these Views!

Admission—1s. 3d., *currency.*
Children under twelve years of age, Half-price.
F. J. CRAIG. J. C BROWN.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

H. MONTHER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,
BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

$1400
FOR FIVE DOLLARS!!

THE Subscriber offers to dispose of the following PROPERTY and CASH, by

LOTTERY:
A NEW FRAME HOUSE,
AND
HALF AN ACRE OF LAND!
IN THE
Village of Clearville, Kent County.

The House is one year old, and in good repair, 20×30 feet on the ground, with a Wing 16×20, with every convenience required. The Land is planted with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. The premises are unincumbered, and valued at

$1400!

Also 1 *Cutter, valued at* - - - - $25
" 1 *Splendid Silver Watch, at* - 15
" 1 *Prize in Cash,* - - - - - 50
" 1 *Do. Do.* - - - - - 10

The above amount will be put up in 300 Tickets at FIVE DOLLARS each. The drawing will be conducted as follows:—The number of each Ticket will be put in a box, and the holders of the Tickets choose a person to draw five numbers—the first number drawn takes the House and Lot; the second takes Fifty Dollars in cash; the third takes the Cutter; the fourth takes the Watch, and the fifth $10 in cash.

The House and Lot is leased for the term of one year from the first day of October, 1855. Whoever draws it shall have the Lease transferred to him and receive a good WARRANTEE DEED. The House is insured for Five Hundred Dollars—the Policy shall also be transferred, if required.

No Ticket will be considered sold until paid for.

The above Lottery will be drawn at the "CHATHAM ARMS," in CHATHAM, on the 19th day of January, 1856, at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ *Tickets for sale by the Subscriber at Chatham, or Agent.*

J. BECKWITH.

Chatham, Dec. 20, 1855.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
TO BE FOUND
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-3

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

EATING SALOON.
MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS
Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

CHEAP CASH STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

FRANCIS MARTIN
HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND OTHER
GROCERIES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, and One Price!

The following are some of the Articles Sold by
FRANCIS MARTIN,
NAMELY,

BLUE, Red, and White Flannels, from 2s. upwards.
Blankets and Horse Rugs.
Woollen Shawls, all sizes, from 50 cts. upwards.
Pantaloon Stuff, from 2s. upwards.
Under Shirts, and Drawers, cotton and wool.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery.
Tickings, Linens, Cottons, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Hickory; Over-Alls, and Red Flannel Shirts.
Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Satchells; and hundreds of other Articles belonging to a General Store.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vi3n 27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night last,* and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount, stolen therefrom: this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief, or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Silver Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $30; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, 816; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 1955 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072, one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13270 or 53771; one Lepine double silver back number 6412, or 6511, one Gold French (second hand) Geneva face, with name on the back, number not known, or Gold Lepine, 2.0 brass, num'r not known, one channelled Lepine (second hand) number not known, one Small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no name for glass in same, one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Mash number 351; also one new Gilt Watches, one Silver Cylinder, plain edges, ¾ Plate, (to order), the remainder English Verge and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig wound on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.
C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto

—ALSO,—

A newly Finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all Debts against the same, will be settled by J. B. Lott.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug 22, 1855. 18 1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE
Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,
ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE
VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines, - - - -	from	8	cts.	upwards.
Cashmeres, - - -	"	10	"	"
Gala Plaids, - - -	"	16	"	"
All Wool Plaids, - - -	"	75	"	"
Cobourgs, - - -	"	16	"	"
French Merinos, - - -	"	75	"	"
Woollen Shawls, - -	"	$2,00	"	"
Brochæ Shawls, - - -	"	$6,00	"	"
Printed Calicos, - -	"	8	"	"
Shirting Cotton, - - -	"	7	"	"
Shirting Stripes, - -	"	10	"	"
Factory Cottons, - - -	"	4	"	"
Flannels, all colors, - -	"	20	"	"

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:
AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description, made on the Premises.
☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜
JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,
Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

Chatham, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines Broche Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls Ribbons, Mantles, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Pokas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS,* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Purses, Opera Glasses, Spectacles,* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tigh COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE &c., which he offers to the Trade on as favorable terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, 4 P. M. to-day

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* arrived here this afternoon, after a very stormy passage

She brings Liverpool dates three days later than the *Arago* at New York.

The *Canada* will probably arrive at Boston early on Thursday morning.

Her news is principally confirmatory of previous advices, with the usual compliment of Peace Rumors, and speculations on the result of the Prince Lieven's mission to St. Petersburgh.

A defensive treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers had been certainly ratified.

There was no general or political news of importance.

Further by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., report flour dull at the following quotations:

Western Canal Flour 42s, choice do 44s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s a 44s 6d, Canadian 40s, Southern 41s. Wheat 2d lower with but little speculative demand—White at 11s 9d, red 10s 9d. Corn had declined 6d, and was dull on account of large arrivals in England from the Black Sea—white 50s, yellow 44s 6d, mixed 44s a 44s 4d

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report pork at former rates prime western at 85s. Beef in improved demand; prime mess at 120s. Lard more active at 69s. Bacon in better demand at 58s for western.

The steamer *Washington* arrived at Cowes on the 21st, and put back to Southampton on account of ice after landing her mail and passengers.

The steamship *Canada* left Liverpool at 10 a. m. on Saturday 22nd, and arrived at Halifax at 12 30 p.m. Jan. 8.

The present prospect of peace is this:

It may be remembered that Austria made a suggestion on certain terms, not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for negotiations. These negotiations Austria sent to Paris through the French minister at Vienna, and the French Government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna.

The Austrian cabinet expressed mortification that her suggestions were not adopted. More correspondence ensued resulting in Austria's agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals.

The proposition thus amended was sent from Vienna on 25th ult., Count Esterhazy being the messenger to St. Petersburgh. Five or six days are allowed to reach St. Petersburgh, and 21 days more are allowed for the Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal of it.

The contents of this Memorandum are kept profoundly secret. Only the Czar's refusal, France and England threaten to continue the war and Austria to sever diplomatic relations, and afterwards to be governed by the course of events

Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris *Moniteur* publishes the treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the western limits of Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be received by Russian as an intentional insult, and cause the rejection of the peace proposals.

The terms of the treaty are very stringent.

It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent any complication to trouble balance of power in Europe.

By Art. 1st, the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, or exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy any portion of the territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, and moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage, fishing ground, or any other right whatever, on the said territory, or of the coasts of Sweden and Norway, to reject every proposition Russia might have to establish the existence of the above named rights.

Art. 2d. In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with the view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever, of the territory belonging to the crowns of Norway and Sweden, by the permission to cede certain points of said territory or the concession of privileges, rights, or of any other on those said territories, or on the coasts of Sweden or Norway- The King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such propositions to the Emperor of France and Queen of England and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient military and naval force for Sweden to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia; the nature and the importance of the forces in question shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three powers.

A secret clause is appended to the treaty, providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Austria.

VIENNA.—Private correspondence intimates that the Austrian Goverment declined the Invitation made by Prussia to join her in a pacific intervention; also that Napoleon refused the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokotch to open negotiations; but that in the middle of Nov. Count Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also that the guarantees should be maintained, but the third point on the guarantee respecting the Russian domination in the Black Sea. Russia has not replied to the proposals; but will send representatives to the Conference. Hence has arisen the rumor that the Austrian and French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point; and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna conference, so called, will be re-opened in the middle of January.

It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the Allies interpretation of the Four Points.

It is also said that the Count Stackleberd had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from those proposed by the Allies. This is doubtful.

The English Government, it is said, has demanded all explanations from the court at Vienna, as to the intention of the Austrian army found in selling no fewer than 70,000 horses,

The present position of affairs is thus exposed:

France is less pacific, and England less warlike than they seem.

The London *Daily News* says that a majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. A majority of the English ministry think not.

From the Principalities, rumors say the convention for the settlement of the peace are indefinitely adjourned.

Count Cironin will assume the command of the Austrian army here.

The Crimea.

The Tchernia had overflown, doing considerable damage. Later despatches were received from Lord Codrington, saying the Russians continue to fire from the North side without much damage. Saving Banks are to be opened in the Russian army. Kars surrendered on the 28th. On Nov. 14th Gen. Mouraniff summoned the garrison to surrender.

Gen. Williams held a council of war on the 15th. After the council the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten days suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. Gen. Mouraniff allowed the English captain, Thomson, to go to Erzeroum. Thomson reached Erzeroum on the 15th, and returned on the 22d.

Gen. Williams had an interview with Mouraniff on the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food, except some horses for the sick in the hospitals.

No details of the surrender.

Private accounts, rather doubtful, say without date, that Omar Pacha had driven the Russians, and taken possession of Lioni, five leagues from Kertch, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by 10,000 Russians.

Gen. Mouriniff had not detached part of the force to oppose Omar Pacha.

The Turks found 120,000 fur coats in Lioni.

Great Britain.

Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probability of peace. It is remarkable that the general public speak more in favour of carrying on the war than at any previous period.

The Queen has sent a jeweled decoration to Miss Nightengale.

Samuel Roberts, the poet, is dead.

Heavy gales had prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties had occurred on the British coast.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

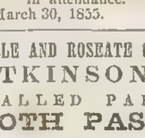
DANIEL LAND,
King William Street, Hamilton, C W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR  KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

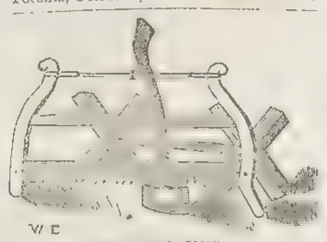
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
43, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen. Allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 20-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is appointed sole wholesale agent by Who sale and Retail for

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also by RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER Esq. *President.*
JOHN YOUNG Esq., *Vice President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected with this Company on single or joint lives or on the contingency of one life surviving another, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments are also granted immediate or deferred, annuities and generally any transaction connected with the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, prepared when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World, Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are included among the contents of the Saturday Evening Post.

But the great aim has always been to make the fireside happy and pure, and to please the imagination and the heart. These matters also must have their appropriate place, else it will become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes stunted, and unable to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and destiny. To satisfy the Heaven-implanted craving of the soul we devote a large proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the Corner of [illegible] where he will keep a full supply of the best

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A. S. intends to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well as sorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1851.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave trader, are less offensive to God, less contrary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1814, a report of "The Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

Exhibitions and Lectures.

THE [illegible] proposes exhibiting the Diorama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages in the [illegible] Canada and to a [illegible] per the [illegible] the [illegible] Western States, where [illegible] Exhibition [illegible] Saturdays.

Each Diorama is a [illegible] the most [illegible] the imagination could [illegible] also must have their appropriate [illegible] become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes stunted, and unable to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and destiny. To satisfy the Heaven-implanted craving of the soul we devote a large proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY and HUMOR.

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DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

We shall not however confine ourselves to that deplorable and humiliating aspect of the colored man's case, represented in that work.

But we promise at no distant date, a new programme of very different scenes, representing not only an entirely original, but a far more hopeful aspect of the black man, than has ever been presented to the American public.

It is neither egotism, nor yet flattery, in us to say that this mode of giving instruction possesses the double merit of engaging those two most important faculties that man possesses—the mind and the sight at the same time, and making an ineffacable impression. It is not as being necessarily dependent and degraded, then that, we shall confine our exhibitions of his character.

There have been places where, and times when the black man of modern times has proven himself the *patriot*, the *statesman*, and the *warrior*. As such, then, let him be known to the world, that it may acknowledge it, and do our youth, that they may imitate their example and copy their virtues.

We suffer more perhaps, from false representation, than all other ills put together.

Those amongst us who have acted the part of patriot are represented to be vicious and ungovernable: and those whom the most direful and crushing prejudices have debarred from the opportunities for higher development are represented as submissive willing underlings. Generation after generation are stamped with the same false impressions, and learn to assume it on the one hand, and regard it as a fixed inevitable fact on the other.

We are arranging a new and a very extensive programme of Distinguished Colored Men and the incidents with which they have been connected and acquitted themselves honorably—such as ATTICUS, "the first martyr of the Revolution," the "Colored Regiments at the Battle of New Orleans," and the distinguished and most prominent "black leaders" who freed the first spot discovered by Columbus, that was first desecrated to slavery—Hispanola—now Hayti.

I have endeavored to make the arrangements sufficiently liberal to meet the patronage and engage the attention of all who have an interest in our common cause.

For further important particulars, you will write me, (post paid,)

J. N. STILL,
11 Brooklyn, L. I.

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids—nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent, Sulphuric acid, &c; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent, Books, Blank, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brass, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, under, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Plate glass, two and a half per cent; Potash, [illegible]

Quicksilver and a half per cent.

Quinine, free per cent

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free, [illegible]

Sugars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or] Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sherts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, cacutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, lignt or black varnish marine cement, metallic, bank note sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' lock printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, cables and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, moss poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and veg

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856. {NUMBER 37.

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September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robinson, Esquire Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1855. 32-1y

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
R bert F. Unthank, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph B. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

BOSTON, November 29th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 39

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Poetry.

THE VOICE OF A SOUL.

The subtle poison quivered in the glass,
Full of fantastic, devilish eyes. I said:
'My life is bitter, and the hours are long.
I would that I were dead.

"'Tis but to place the chalice to my lips
And drink. 'Tis but to draw a breath,
And I shall stalk through the untravelled gloom
And avenues of Death!"

I saw a City looming on the night,
A sinful city, with its colored firs;
Heard its mutterings, and its throbbing heart
Full of accurst desires.

I saw it from my window, and near by
There lay another city, where was furled
The wings of weary Life—a Place of Graves!—
So near is world to world!

I worked in the mad city, in its crime,
Breathed its foul, tainted atmosphere, for bread;
There I had buried all my lofty hopes,
And Love, forever dead!

O, dreadful city, looming on the night,
Hate, Lust and Falsehood, queen it in thy halls—
'Twas but a step between the sepulchres
And those accursed walls!

The mausoleums whitened in the moon;
The grassy graves rose up in emerald swells,
And when the wind passed over them it stirred
A sea of lily bells!

Trailed the long drapery of the willow trees,
Filled the lindens with a music tone;
And when it passed, the larkspurs turned their heads
The way the sound had gone!

"O, lovely City, sleeping in the night,
Open thy gates, I weary of a breath!"
How quiet 'twas above! I did not think
It might be Hell, beneath!

It might be Hell beneath, for say, who knows
The quietness is not the outer shell?
That there is not within the hearts of graves
A seething, restless Hell?

O, then what eyes the amber poison made!
Delicious draught to work a madman's will.
A Voice within grew troubled, and I cried:
"Voice of my Soul, be still!"

Voice of my Soul, be still—as if the soul
Were menial! It rose up with majesty,
It spake of schisms, creeds, and men, and gave
Some earnest truths to me.

It spake of Christ, the lowly and divine,
Of fears, and doubts, and bitter feuds that were—
The dark Gethsemane, the Mount, the Cross,
The stone-barred Sepulchre!

Then of the wonder of this pendulous sphere,
Its purple tides, dew-dappled morns and nights;
The fiery fingers clutching at the world—
The phantom Northern Lights!

It spake of One that doth pervade all things;
Whose gentleness is folded in the rose;
Whose heart is in the sunsets, and whose life
Within us ebbs and flows!

Said how He loved us, everything alike,
The word in air, the dew-drop's opal dyes;
That everything was "good," and even our woes
Were angels in disguise.

'And is it," said my soul, more tenderly,—
It saw my wealth of tears.—"And is it meet
That *thou* should'st scorn the life God gave thee,
And fling it at his feet?

Voice of my Soul, be still! I heed thy words:
I will not force the dark and mystic Gate.
Let Death come to me, gently when it will.
I fold my hands and wait!

T. B. ALDRICH.

GOD HELP THE POOR.—"Jack," said a pious coal-dealer, "what kind of a morning is it?" "Very cold, sir, very." "Is the canal froze?" "Yes, sir; hard." "Raise the coal a dollar a ton." God help the poor.

"They are exhibiting a bear-woman up in town," said Mrs. Sled, as she dropped like a kedge anchor into Mrs. Partington's big arm chair. Mrs. Partington looked painfully at Ike, who was pegging a top by the door, to the danger of sundry jars of preserved plums. "A bare woman, indeed!" said she. "I wonder what they will exhibit next? Though the bareness isn't the shame—'tis the knowing of it. There was Eve, now, wasn't thought any worse of, and moved in the first society, till she found she was naked." "My dear Mrs. P." said Mrs. Sled interrupting her, "this is a woman that is thought to be, in some respects, like the animal called a bear." "Oh, ah," said the old lady, "well, I don't know which would be the improperest to make a public thing of, for corruptured taste is as bad as viscerated morals." This was a profound remark, and the old lady stood holding her box long after she had uttered it, looking abstractedly at a picture of Susannah and the Elder over the mantlepiece. Ah! that top, Ike, has gone into the preserves, and reeks with gathered sweets, and that blush about thy mouth is of a deeper dye than shame could awaken, Ike!

Old Father Morris.

BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE.

Of all the marvels that astonished my childhood, there is none that I remember with this day with so much interest as the old man whose name forms my caption. When I knew him he was an aged clergyman, settled over an obscure church in New England. He had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, had a strong, original power of thought, an omnipotent imagination and much general information; but so early and so deeply had the habits and associations of the plow, the farm and country life, wrought themselves into his mind, that his after acquirements could only mingle with them forming an unexampled amalgamation like unto nothing but itself.

He was an ingrain New Englander and whatever might have been the source of his information, it came out in Yankee form, with the strong provinciality of Yankee dialect.

It is in vain to attempt to give a full picture of such a genuine *unique:* but some slight and imperfect dashes may help the imagination to a faint idea of what none can fully conceive but those who have heard old Father Morris.

Suppose yourself one of a half dozen children, and you hear the cry, "Father Morris is coming!" You run to the window or door, and see a tall, bulky old man, with a pair of saddle-bags on one arm, hitching his old horse with a fumbling carefulness, and then deliberately stumping towards the house. You notice his tranquil, florid, full-moon countenance, lightened by a great pair of round blue eyes, that roll with dreamy inattentiveness on all the objects around; and as he takes off his hat, you see the white curling wig that sets off his round head. He comes towards you and as you stand staring, with all the children around, he deliberately puts his great hand on your head, and with a deep voice, inquires—

"How d'ye do, my darter? Is your daddy at home?" "My darter" usually makes off as fast as possible, in an unconquerable giggle. Father Morris goes into the house, and we watch him at every turn, as, with the most liberal simplicity, he makes himself at home, takes off his wig, wipes down his great face with a checked pocket handkerchief, helps himself, hither and thither, to what he wants, and asks for what he cannot lay his hands on, with all the comfortable ease of childhood.

I remember to this day how we used to peep through the crack of the door, and hold it half ajar and peep in, to watch his motions; and how mightily diverted we were with his deep, slow manner of speaking, his heavy, cumbrous walk, but above all, with the wonderful faculty of "*hemming*" which he possessed.

His deep, thundering, protracted "A-hem-en," was like nothing else that I ever heard; and when once he was in the midst of one of these performances, the parlor door happened to swing open suddenly, I heard one of my roguish brothers calling in a suppressed tone, "Charles! Charles! Father Morris has *hemmed* the door open!"—and then followed signs of a long and desperate titter, in which I sincerely sympathized.

But the morrow is Sunday. The old man rises in the pulpit. He is now in his own little humble parish, preaching simply to the hoers of corn and the planters of potatoes; but here sits Gov. D, and there is Judge R., and counsellor P., and Judge G.

In short, he is before a refined and literary audience. But Father Morris rises; he thinks nothing of this; he cares nothing; he knows nothing, as he himself would say, "but Jesus Christ and him crucified." He takes a passage of Scripture to explain; perhaps it is the walk of Emmaus and the conversation with his disciples. Immediately the whole would start out before you, living and picturesque; the road to Emmaus is a New England turnpike; you can see its milestones, its mullen stalks, and its toll-gates. Next, the disciples rise, and you have before you all their anguish, and hesitation, and dismay, talked out to you in the language of your own fireside. You smile, you are amused, yet you are touched, and the illusion grows every moment. You see the approaching stranger, and the mysterious conversation grows more and more interesting. Emmaus rises in the distance, in the likeness of a New England village, with a white meeting house and spire. You follow the travellers; you enter the house with them; nor do you wake from your trance, until with streaming eyes the preacher tells you that "they saw it was the Lord Jesus—and *what a pity* they could not have known it before!"

It was after a sermon on this very chapter of scripture history that Gov. Griswold, in passing out of the house, laid hold on the sleeve of his first acquaintance; "Pray tell me," said he, "who is this minister."

"Why, it is old Father Morris."

"Well, he is an oddity and a genius too, I declare," he continued. "I have been wondering all the morning how I could have read the Bible to so little purpose as not to see all these particulars he has presented."

I once heard him narrate, in this picturesque way, the story of Lazarus. The great bustling city of Jerusalem first rises to view, and you are told, with great simplicity, how the Lord Jesus "used to get tired of the noise;" and how he was "tired of preaching again and again, to people who would not mind a word he said;" and how, "when it came evening, he used to go out and see his friends in Bethany." Then he told about the house of Mary and Martha; "a little white house among the trees," he said, "you could see it from Jerusalem." And thence the Lord Jesus and his disciples used to go, and sit evenings with Mary, Martha and Lazarus.

Then the narrator went on to tell how Lazarus died, describing with tears and a choking voice, the "kiss they were in, and now they sent a message to the Lord, and he did not come, and how they wondered and wondered; and thus he went on, winding up the interest with the graphic *minutiæ* of an eye-witness, till he woke you from the dream by his triumphant joy at the resurrection scene.

On another occasion, as he was sitting at a tea-table unusually supplied with the cakes and sweet-meats, he found an opportunity to make a practical allusion to the same family story. He said that Mary was quiet and humble, sitting at her Saviour's feet to hear his words; but Martha thought more of what was to be got for tea. Martha could not find time to listen to Christ. No; she was "cumbered about much serving"—around the house, frying fritters and making gingerbread.

Among his own simple people his style of scripture-painting was listened to with breathless interest. But it was particularly in those circles, called "conference meetings," that his whole warm soul unfolded, and the Bible in his hands became a gallery of New England paintings.

He particularly loved the Evangelists, following the footsteps of Christ, dwelling upon his words, repeating over and again the stories of what he did, with all the fond veneration of an old and favored servant.

Sometimes, too, he would give the narrative an exceedingly practical turn, as an example will illustrate.

He had noticed a falling off in his little circle that met for social prayer, and took occasion, the first time he collected a tolerable audience to tell concerning the "conference meeting that the disciples attended after the resurrection.

"But Thomas was not with them. Thomas was not with them," said the old man in a sorrowful voice. Why, what could keep Thomas away? "Perhaps," said he, glancing at some of his backward auditors, "Thomas had got cold-hearted, and was afraid they would ask him to make the first prayer, or perhaps," said he, looking at some of the farmers, "Thomas was afraid the roads were bad; or perhaps," he added, after a pause, "Thomas had got proud, and thought he could not come in his old clothes." Thus he went on, significantly summoning up the common [illegible] of his people, and then, with great [illegible] and emotion he added, "but only Thomas lost! for in the midst of [illegible] ing, the Lord Jesus came and stood [illegible] them! How [illegible] This representa[illegible] seats for some time to come.

At another time Father Morris gave the details of the anointing of David to be King. He told them how Samuel went to Bethlehem, to Jesse's house, and went in with a "How d'ye do, Jesse?" and how, when Jesse asked him to take a chair, he said he could not stay a minute; that the Lord had sent him to annoint one of his sons for a King; and how, when Jesse called in the tallest and handsomest, Samuel said "he would not do," and how all the rest passed the same test; and at last how Samuel says, "Why, have you not any more sons, Jesse?" and Jesse says, "why, yes, there is little David down in the lot;" and how as soon as ever Samuel saw David, "he slashed the oil right on to him;" and how Jesse said, "he never was so beat in all his life."

Father Morris sometimes used his illustrative talent to very good purpose, in the way of rebuke. He had on his farm a fine orchard of peaches, from which some of the ten or twelve-year-old gentlemen helped themselves more liberally than even the old man's kindness thought expedient.

Accordingly he took occasion to introduce into his sermon one Sunday, in his little parish, an account of a journey he took; and how he was very "warm and very dry; and how he saw a very fine orchard of peaches that made his mouth water to look at them. So," says he, "I came up to the fence, and looking all around, for I would not have touched one of them without leave for all the world, at last I spied a man, and says I, 'Mister, won't you give me some of your peaches?' so the man came, and gave nigh about a hat full. And while I stood there eating, I said, 'Mister how do you manage to keep your peaches?' 'Keep them!' said he, and he stared at me; 'what do you mean?' 'Yes,' said I, 'don't the boys steal them?' 'Boys steal them,' said he; 'no, indeed!' 'Why, sir,' said I, 'I have a lot full of peaches, and I cannot get half of them,'—here the old man's voice grew tremulous—'because the boys in my parish steal them so.' 'Why, sir,' said he, 'don't their parents teach them not to steal?' And I grew all over in a cold sweat and I told him, 'I was afeared they didn't.' 'Why, how you talk!' said the man; 'do tell me where you live!' Then, said Father Morris, the tears running over, "I was obliged to tell him I lived in the town of G." After this Father Morris kept his peaches.

Our old friend was not less original in theological than in the illustrative portions of his discourses. His logic was of that familiar coloquial kind which shakes hands with common sense like an old friend. Sometimes too, his great mind and his great heart would be poured out in the vast themes of religion, in language which, though homely, produced all the effects of the sublime. He once preached a discourse on the text, "the High and Holy One that inhabiteth eternity;" and from the beginning to the end it was a train of lofty and solemn thought. When in his usual simple earnestness, and his great rolling voice he told about "the Great God—the Great Jehovah—and how the people in this world were flustering and worrying, afraid they should not get time to do this, and that, and t'other. But," he added, with a full-hearted satisfaction, "the Lord is never in a hurry; he has it all to do, but he has time enough for he inhabiteth eternity." And the grand idea of infinite leisure and almighty resources, was carried through the sermon with equal strength and simplicity. Although the old man never seemed to be sensible of anything tendering to the ludicrous in his mode of expressing himself, yet he made a considerable relish for humor, and some shrewdness at repartee. One time as he was walking through a neighboring parish, famous for its profanity, he was stopped by a whole flock of the youthful reprobates of the place:

"Father Morris, Father Morris! the devil's dead!"

"Is he?" said the old man, benignly laying his hand on the head of the nearest urchin; "you poor fatherless children!"

But the sayings and doings of this good old man, as reported in the legends of the neighborhood, are more than can be gathered, and reported. He lived far beyond the common age of man, and continued, when age had impaired his powers, to tell over and over again the same Bible stories that he had told so often before.

I recollect hearing the joy that almost broke the old man's heart, when, after many years' diligent watching and nurture of the good seed in his parish, it began to spring into vegetation, sudden and beautiful as that which answers the patient watching of the husbandman. Many a hard, worldly-hearted man—many a sleepy, inattentive hearer—many a listless, idle young person, began to give ears to words that had long fallen unheeded. A neighboring minister, who had been sent for to see and rejoice in these results, describes the scene when on entering the little church, he found an anxious, crowded auditory, assembled around their venerable teacher, waiting for direction and instruction. The old man was sitting in his pulpit, almost choking with the fulness of emotion as he gazed around. "Father," said the youthful minister. "I suppose you are ready to say with old Simeon, 'Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen thy salvation.' "*Sartin, sartin,*" said the old man, while the tears streamed down his cheeks, and his whole frame shook with emotion.

It was not many years after that this simple and loving servant of Christ, was gathered in peace unto him whom he loved. His name is fast passing from remembrance, and in a few years his memory, like this humble grave, will be entirely grown over and forgotten among men, though it will be had in everlasting remembrance by Him who "forgetteth not his servants," and in whose sight the death of his servants are precious.

From the Memorandum of Opinions on Canadian Affairs presented to the Home Government by Col. Fitzgibbon.

The late hostile attitude assumed by the United States Government towards Great Britain, has of course, called forth a deal of comment in the British press, and from individuals. Among those who have expressed their opinion with regard to the military security of these Provinces, in any case of hostilities, we find the name of Col. Fitzgibbon, than whom no one thing living, is perhaps better entitled to speak with authority; because he, the favored friend and companion of General Brock, and the hero of the Beech Woods, speaks from a wider range of actual experience, and more mature reflection than most other military men on this subject. We have received a copy of a pamphlet written by him in 1848, which has been reproduced and from which our readers will doubtless peruse with interest a few extracts.

"Let the union of all the Provinces be Federal, or other, as the Imperial Parliament may decide.

The United States have but four ports or harbours peculiarly eligible for naval purposes; namely, Boston, New York, the Chesepeake, and Pensacola. With such a seaboard and without a numerous sea-going people, the United Sates cannot become a great naval power. Their commercial marine employs about 100,000 seamen, 10,000 only, of whom are native Americans. But add to them the Bay of Fundy with harbors therein; Halifax, the noblest naval station in America; the Islands in the Gulf and in the River St. Lawrence, and the shores of that river on the south side up to Quebec, then down the north shore to Labrador; the island of New Foundland with fisheries in the neighboring seas and on their extensive coasts; the boundless coal-fields of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, with the inexhaustible forests of timber in all the Provinces, and at one blow you quadruple the naval means of the United States, and by the same blow you cut off the right arm of England's naval power.

Let it be further considered that the canals now in course of construction, will lead to the building of ships upon the lakes in Upper Canada, the hulls of which may be floated down to Quebec, and be there rigged and equipped for sea, and may then be loaded with provisions for the use of the navy, or for other home consumption, whereby a saving of public money might be made. The time will come when all the ships wanted by England, either for commerce or war, may hereafter be built on these lakes and floated down to the ocean. And as the canals now in the course of construction be not large enough, they may be increased in size to any required extent, and the vast future increase of trade will pay for all such increase; for the waters of the St. Lawrence never rise more than three feet above their lowest level, the lakes above neutralizing or regulating such rise by their vast surfaces; the increase of the canals may therefore be made at the least possible cost. The Missisippi cannot be canaled at all, because its waters sometimes rise sixty feet above its lowest level, having no lake to check or regulate its periodical overflowings.

Therefore "Let not these Provinces be lost or given away."

"Thus far I wrote to England in 1838: To which I add, now in July, 1849, the following statement of facts and opinions.

In the summer of 1813, this last summer the hulls of two American steam boats, built at Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, and intended for service on the Pacific Ocean, were floated down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. [illegible] cers had cruisers given to them [illegible] Thus was achieved, in part, what, in 1838, I had stated to the Lords of the Admiralty would, I had no doubt be accomplished at no distant day. And only a few days ago I read in a newspaper in London, an account of two more steam vessels being floated down this present summer.

Let the British Government and people consider what might not improbably follow the possession of all those advantages to the American people. With Russia in possession of the Baltic and Black Sea on one side, and all North America in possession of the United States on the other, and both allied for the purpose of driving Great Britain from the ocean, how long could England supply herself with timber, hemp, and all the other materials required for sustaining her ships of war and mercantile marine? Let it not be forgotten that such a coalition between that Despotism and the Republic, has once already been contemplated; namely, in 1812.

Need I again repeat the memorable words of his late Majesty; William the Fourth, "Let not these Provinces be lost or given away."

As to the military power of the United States the time is, I consider, far distant when it can become formidable, *beyond their own frontiers,* to any country well defended. Their people are too comfortable to go for soldiers, and to submit to military discipline and be shot at for soldier's pay. Hence their chief difficulty in raising a numerous army; and their militia have hitherto refused to serve beyond their own frontier. The armies of the United States must, for ages to come, be chiefly made up of heterogenous masses of foreigners. But after the recent hostile conduct of the native American party, called "The Know Nothings," towards all European Imigrants, will those Imigrants stand forward in "the front of the battle," to fight for a Government and institutions from the privileges of which they are now specially excluded? When in Congress in 1812, the question of declaring war against Great Britain was debated, Mr. Pickering asked how the U. S. could injure England? General Porter said he could take Upper Canada with a corporal and six men to carry a flag; believing that the majority of its inhabitants were ready to join the United States. Such was then the general belief in those States, and such it was, also, in 1837. Yet when the days of trial came, the majority promptly gave the lie to General Porter and his confident and credulous countrymen. Yet now, again is the same belief more loudly proclaimed than ever. And now again do I confidently declare my unwavering belief that the majority of the people of Canada will as promptly as ever belie that slander, if they be not now unjustly or unkindly treated by the Imperial Government in the present anomalous crisis. Other members of Congress said let us invade the Canadas with 50,000 men at Amherstburg, 50,000 men at Niagara, 50,000 men at Montreal! I was then in Canada and well knew, as I then said to my friends, that the United States Government could not raise 50,000; and in point of fact their whole regular army, during that war, never amounted at any one time, to 25,000. Their armies invaded Upper and Lower Canada in the consecutive summers of 1812, '13, and '14, and at the close of each campaign they did not possess an inch of either Province. While our army captured their chief fortress, Fort Niagara, at the end of the second campaign, and kept it until peace was concluded, in Feby 1815, when it was restored.

As to the American armies I do not hesitate to characterize them as very refractory, not even excepting their officers. And the more numerous they be, the more unmanageable, I am confident, they must become. Many proofs of insubordination were given in evidence before the Court Martial which tried and condemned General Hull for his surrender of Fort Detroit to General Brock, in 1812. One instance of this I give from those proceedings, as published in the United States.

While General Hull's army were marching through the forest, on their route to Detroit, in July 1812, they halted one day, as usual, about three o'clock. Soon after the General's tent was pitched, he heard an unusual noise in the camp, and sent one of his Aides-de-Camp to inquire the cause and report it to him. This officer soon returned and said, "It is nothing, General, only a company of Ohio Volunteers riding their Captain on a rail!"—a species of indignity tantamount to tarring and feathering.

This fact, with other similar ones, the General brought before the Court to show how little he could expect to achieve with an army so constituted as that was which he commanded.

Two other facts, to the same effect, I now give here, from information received by me from two American officers while in conversation in Canada.

On my arrival at Fort George, with a detachment under my command from Kingston, in January, 1813, I found there a captain of the American army, lately taken prisoner on that frontier. Having once been a prisoner of war in France, in 1799, I felt a consequent sympathy for this officer, and therefore called upon him. I repeated my visits daily for some time, and our acquaintance became rather an intimate one. One day he said, "I left my native state, in the south, some months ago, to make war upon you, British, in this Province. I then entertained very unfavorable opinions of British officers, I believed them to be a proud, haughty, tyrannical class of men. In a few days after joining our army at Buffalo, I was sent in command of a detachment to attack your batteries, and succeeded in capturing one of them. But General Smyth not having promptly supported me, I and my detachment were taken prisoners.

"Soon after my arrival in this fort, the officers of the regiment here invited me to become an honorary member of their mess, and I accepted the invitation. But instead of them being proud and haughty, I find them frank and kind, and very attentive to me, I look through my windows over your barrack square, and I see that those officers treat their men with more condescension and kindness, than we can treat ours. Were we to deal with our men as I see you deal with yours, we should lose all authority over them. We feel ourselves compelled to keep them at a distance, in short, to rule them with a rod of iron."

The second conversation I had was with Thomas Jefferson Southerland, the *soi-distant* General commanding the assembled body of sympathizers collected in Detroit in 1838, to invade Canada. In attempting to reconnoitre the out-posts, he came over our lines with his Aide-de-Camp, when his path was crossed by Colonel Prince of Sandwich, who was driving by in his sleigh. The Colonel shrewdly suspecting what their object must be, pulled up, and jumping out with his rifle, in an instant made them both prisoners, and drove them to Sandwich. They were soon after sent to Toronto, where the General was tried by a Militia Court Martial, of which I was the Acting Judge advocate. After the trial, the proceedings of the Court were sent to England for the decision of the Imperial Government, and the prisoners was transferred from the garrison to the district guol in the city for safe keeping until further orders.

Entertaining for him a different kind of sympathy than he and his myrmidons had lately proclaimed for our Canadian people, I visited him occasionally, and gave him a few volumes to be perused by him on his passage to Van Dieman's Land, whither I doubted not he would be transported. Thus I became on intimate terms with this American also.

One day he addressed me to the following effect:—"By my late proceedings I have acquired a kind of experience on joining my sympathizing countrymen, and for which I am likely to pay far too dear a price. I am now convinced that the people of the United States are, as soldiers, very unmanageable, even from the highest to the lowest of them. I one day detatched from Detroit my second in command, Gen. Theller, with a schooner full of men, to take posession of Point Pele Island, below Amherstburg, and there to wait until I should join him with the remainder of our force. On passing Amherstburg, however he thought it had a very defenceless appearence and he suddenly decided on attacking it, in the hope of taking the feather out of my cap, as the saying has it, and thereby raising himself to eminence. He had made an attack, but failed, being with his men and schooner captured by your people. And thus was my then plan, entirely frustrated. In short, our people are very unfit materials for soldiers."

Much to this effect has already become public by what has appeared in the newspapers of the recent doings in Mexico; and much more, no doubt, existed but which may never become public. Neither does the success which attended the American army in Mexico at all change my opinions of the inefficiency of that army. The hope of finding riches in that country, no doubt, induced many to join that army, and the well known feeble character of the Mexicans gave more confidence and energy to the American than they could display before an army of undoubted skill, and well known individual strength and bravery.

From the experience I have had during the late war in Canada, and from all that I have heard and read, I have no doubt but that the present population of the North American provinces, cordially united and supported by the troops now (1849) in those provinces, would promptly defeat and drive back into their own territory an invading American army of 100,000 men.

Let the Imperial Government now unite those Provinces, and then be just and indulgent to their people, and neither seperation by desire of the Provincials, nor conquest by the U. States, need be apprehended.

So united and held by affection to the parent State, as I am fully convinced a vast majority of the Provincials ardently desire to be, their neighbors may invade the Provinces, but assuredly with no better result than attended their armies in 1812, '13, and '14."

Dr. Guthrie on Popular Amusements.

The love of excitement is so engraven in our nature that it may be regarded as an appetite. Like our other appetites, it is not sinful, unless indulged unlawfully, or to excess. It is the duty of patriotic and Christian men to restrain these within due limits, and direct them into innocent channels. Indeed, it would appear that God has implanted such a feeling in all his creatures, for the purpose, no doubt, of ministering to their happiness. Did you never see a kitten chasing its own tail? Were you never amused with that? Those who are shut up for life in large towns, and never see horses but in the yoke, nor any of the feathered tribes but a sooty, bedrimed, and melancholy sparrow, may be ignorant of the habits and happiness of the lower animals; but who, accustomed to the country, has not seen the crows on a summer evening wheeling, chasing, and darting at each other in the blue sky overhead, and the trouts amusing themselves, much after the same fashion, in some glassy pool? I have seen a merry flock of kids disputing in great good humour which should hold the stump of a decayed tree, and, without a blush, confess to having reined up my steed, and with the old greybeards—the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the youngsters—who formed a delightful circle of spectators—I have stayed to see the play. And often last summer did I sit in my boat to watch the butting, capering, racing, dancing, of a herd of red deer on the shores of Lochee, and never thought ill on that account, either of them or of myself. I don't envy that man his heart who does not feel happy to see God's creatures happy, nor praises God for his kindness to the meanest of them. Now, to frown on this love of excitement and amusement, as if it were guilty and a sin, appears to me a reflection on Providence. I will not reject any gift which God has given, but take it thankfully, and try to use it well. Take the case in hand—the musical entertainments in Dunedin Hall, which, although their harmony has been followed by so much discord, I shall continue to support so long as they are conducted as they have been begun. If the devil gave man an ear for music, and the pleasure in music which those gifted with such an ear enjoy, then let the whole art be denounced; but if this is a gift of God, let it be consecrated to His service in the church, and out of it also, by being used not only as a source of innocent, thankful enjoyment, but as a means of weaning of keeping ourselves or others from debasing and forbidden pleasures. This is a noble use to make of music; and I cannot take blame to myself either for the end I had in view, or for the means by which I sought to gain it, when I countenanced the entertainment in Dunedin Hall.—*Glasgow Advertiser.*

HEIR WANTED FOR A MILLION AND A HALF OF MONEY.—A gentleman, of this city, this morning received a letter from Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, making inquiries in relation to the heirs of John White, who emigrated from the County of Armagh, Ireland, somewhere about the year 1814 or 1815, and who is believed to have left two sons—Abner and William. There is about a million and a half of money for the lucky Whites who can "prove property," &c.

Slavery—Republicanism.

American Tract Society.—American Sunday School Union.

1. The American Tract Society of New York, and the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, U. S. in their various publications, intentionally avoid and omit all allusion to and keep silence and are mute on Slavery, and its vile and sinful system, and as practised in the United States,—thereby endeavouring to set up a system of *religious education* and knowledge, without any reference to the special sin of their country—namely, American Slavery. Such publications are sold and circulated in Canada.

2. The American Tract Society has besides in too many instances (more than are published) in their editions or alleged copies, of original books, omitted and expurgated words and sentences referable to slavery, and inserted words not the author's,—and the American Tract Society, has also kept out and omitted sentences in books where *not applicable* to slavery, as in D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation and other books, as sold to us, to be used as books of reference.

3. Above all, the American S. S. Union has declared in its publications, that one of its objects in its system of Sunday School education, is to Americanise and republicanise—and that those taught are to be made acquainted with their system of government, thereby inculcating political sentiments; and the Agents of the S. S. Union, are in various parts of the Province establishing schools based on that system of the A. S. S. Union.

4. That the American Tract Society has also a direct political tendency, for by them it also is declared, that their enterprise is as republican as their American institutions,—contributes to Americanise their emigrant population,—to bring them into sympathy with their institutions.—and to fraternise with their views of religion and government,—to welcome them to a participation in all that is precious in their institutions,—and that the Society's field for labor, includes the Canadian provinces! These things to know, may *be new*, to many in Canada,—and now thus publicly declared for the first time,—but their truth will be found on examination. The Colportage system of the American Tract Society (so ably but vauntingly represented by them) is carried out in many parts of Canada, and books, tracts and periodicals ("Child's Paper" and "American Messenger") are sold and given to our population, ignorant no doubt as many are, of the principles set forth, and the ommissions and silence referred to.

Dotted as our noble Province is,—and as it should be,—with locations of ministers of religion, whose mission is above and beyond all things to carry and exhibit all purity, the doctrines of the Cross, in the pulpit, in the Sabbath School, and the family,—they should *be first* forewarned so as to be forearmed,—and our County Boards, and also the General Board of Instruction, as applicable to the generous system of Education introduced by a Canadian government, and all Trustees of Common Schools,—they, one and all should investigate this matter, and endeavour to free our loyal Province from any books, or any system, which has and carries the objects above set forth.

This warning is also applicable to our own Religious Periodicals.

At the Depositories of the Tract Societies at Quebec, Montreal, (Milne's) and Religious Book Store, (Dougall's) 36 Great St. James street; Kingston, Toronto, (U. C. Tract Society and "Wesleyan Bookroom,") Hamilton, Dundas, Niagara and London,—books, &c., of the American Tract Society and American S. S. Union are obtained.

Sufficient proofs will be put into the possession of the publisher of this Notice to show its correctness.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Horrid Affair in Maysville.—Negro Burned to Death.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving day, a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the barkeeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, concluded to *set fire to him in order to awaken him!* With this view, they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it, and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are rich. They have agreed to pay Mr. Ball $1,200 for the loss of his servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transaction without a shudder of horror, but that no movement has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true?

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—George Washington was sold the other day in Virginia for $1000! For what intent could the name of Washington have been given to a slave! Did his mother fancy it as a prophecy of freedom?—or did his master give it as a burlesque? How did that name sound, ringing under the hammer of the auctioneer—"George Washington 800—here in Virginia—900—George Washington only 900—950—going, going, $1000 for George Washington——GONE."

HIGH PRICE FOR NEGROES. The Montgomery *Journal* learns that at an estate sale, a few days since, of the late Mr. Siller, of Pike County, Ala., ninety negroes sold at $64,000—an average of about $700. These, it is stated, also were inferior negroes, the refuse of a stock of hands.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE-OWNERS.—A gentleman informs us that, some few mornings since, while standing at one of the railroad depots in this city, he saw a free negro go to the ticket office, exhibit his free papers, and then purchase a passage ticket to a neighbouring town. Immediately after, he saw this same negro furnish a servant with a ticket he had procured, and the slave, instead of the free negro, left in the cars. If impositions of this sort can be practiced on the railroad companies by free negroes, owners of slaves have no earthly security for their property.—*Richmond Despatch.*

☞ The Syracuse Chronicle says two hundred fugitive slaves have passed through that city the past year, and thirteen within the past twelve days.

Salt Your Cattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1855.

The season of foddering having commenced, it may be well to invite the attention of the farmers to the importance of salting and watering their cattle, horses and sheep, and the best mode of doing it in the winter. That they require at least as much salt and water, and as often, when fed on dry food as when feeding on grass, is so evident that I need not spend time to prove it; for I trust your readers are already convinced of the fact; but I wish to show them some advantages of giving salt oftener and in smaller quantities in winter than in summer. Many farmers salt none of their stock except cows, oftener than once a week in summer; and it is easy to see that if a sufficient quantity is given at once for the whole week, in cold weather, it will make them drink so much that they will suffer with the cold. Let me here say that in all seasons of the year, stock should be allowed as much water, and as often, as they require it; and in the winter, if they have not clean gravelly or sandy streams to drink at, the ground should be pared or dug out, so that they can get to the water without getting into the mud, by which they become liable to frost their feet. Straw in the yard where they have been fed to be rotting; but on the contrary, make them still more liable to freeze, because the warmer they become the more likely the animals are to throw them out from under their bodies.

Farmers have coarse, and sometimes damaged fodder, which may be brought into such a condition as to be as readily eaten by the cattle as the best of hay, by sprinkling on it some brine; and this will be found to be the best way of salting through the winter. There is not only an improvement in the poorest part of the fodder, so that stock will eat it without being "starved to it," but by being eaten it is not only more readily converted into manure, but also into a better quality than it would be if thrown into a heap to rot, where, even under shelter, it would, in the long process required, lose much of its value by evaporation. Farmers may use their pork brine in this way with perfect safety; for notwithstanding the poison which it has been clearly proved is imparted to brine by all kinds of meat, so moderate a use as I have recommended cannot injure stock. It is only when fed with meal or bran, or in some way in which a larger quantity is eaten than would be sprinkled on the fodder, that it is injurious. I have known hogs to sicken and die from eating salt meat that was spoiled for want of sufficient salt to save it, but dead carcases, tainted, and even rotting, are eaten without injury. Beef brine, owing to its disagreeable smell, is unsuited to this use; but it is perfectly adapted to another, as I intend to show your readers before seed time, in an article on wheat.

No kind of brine should be used for meat a second time. Some do it from motives of economy; but it may be put to other uses more economical, the scalding and skimming being saved, and it renders meat less wholesome, and more liable to taint.

Much impatience is manifested by some in regard to the organization of the house I think our friends are doing as well as they can under the circumstances, and I have seen nothing to change the opinion which I formed at the close of the elections. I still believe the Anti-Nebraska men—the Non-extension-of-slavery men, will act together on all questions relating to the *paramount issue.* When Congress met, there was a great battle to be fought; and doing it as far as possible by this quiet voting, is far better than to have organized immediately, and then hastened into hot debate. The common courtesies of life, which every member must observe if he would not be set down as a boorish fellow, will have formed a habit which cannot fail to exercise a restraining influence, to some extent at least, when the fierce war of words comes on. And some of the members having learned something of the calibre of their opponents, will doubtless deem it prudent to avoid attacks which would be likely to result in their own discomfiture. N. B. N.

A Woman Swimming the Mississippi.

Lloyd's forthcoming steamboat Directory gives a thrilling instance of the necessity for women knowing how to swim. When the ill fated Ben Sherrod was in flames on the Mississippi River, and the lady passengers who had thrown themselves into the water were drowning around the boat, the wife of Captain Castleman jumped into the river, with her infant in her arms, and swam ashore, a distance of half a mile, being the only woman saved out of sixteen. She had learned to swim when a girl.

Renunciation of Spiritualism.

Mr. James F. Whitney, editor of the N. Y. *Pathfinder*, who was a leading spiritualist, has lately come out with a renunciation of the doctrine of spiritualism. He says that he has been "at the head of the most extensive establishment in existence for the investigation of the phenomena, publishing one of the leading journals, devoted entirely to the cause, and enjoying about the premises no less than eight mediums, for public sittings, for investigation and instruction, and this establishment being carried on at an expense of over two hundred dollars a week." And now, as the result of his intimate acquaintance with the subject, he pronounces the whole affair base and demoralizing.

☞ Van Dieman's land no longer exists, the Queen having acceded to a petition from the colony praying to have the name changed to 'Tasmania."

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ R. W. [illegible] *authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

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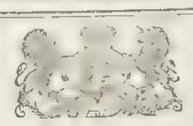
☞ H. F. DOUGLASS, and J. S. MARTIN, *Chicago, are authorized to act as Agents for this Paper while on their Lecturing tour West.*

☞ Rev. [illegible] W[illegible], *of Chicago, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.*



PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

FARMING.

No business to which we would invite the attention of our readers, present so many inducements in our humble opinion as farming, especially in a country like our own. The artizan, the laborer, the professional man, though filling very important stations in an industrial community, must, in strict justice, give the first place to the son of the plough—to the practical and intelligent tiller of the soil. How vastly important is it that we should fully realize this truth! And were the acknowledgment of it more generally made, there is every reason to believe, that, much of the ruinous competition and abject misery to be found in crowded cities would be speedily done away with.

The farmer stands to other workers in the relation of chief producer; they to him, in that of positive consumers, and to their trades and businesses respectively, as producers of a secondary character. He furnishes the great staples which bear the same relative value in all parts of the world, and without which, the mechanic, professional man, and merchant, would be compelled to cease their avocations—their hammering, inventing, building, banking, and even the lawyers their subtlety, and go to digging, planting, and back to Adam's fig-leaves to get the "wherewith-all" to eat, drink and wear. Not only do they put bread and meat into the mouths, and furnish material for the cloth on the backs of other classes, but the direct demand made by them for implements, in iron, wood, leather, and other materials, to use in their business, and the use that they as a class make of their manufactured fabrics, supply the largest profits realized by the trades; so that, in a double sense, they are important. Take away the direct patronage of the farming country, from your large cities and towns, and they must become the merest hamlets in importance, as dull and lifeless, in comparison, as are Babylon and the cities of the Plain—no sound of the farm waggon wheels, nor sleighs, nor sleds,—no sight of the robust farmer and the good wife, to "shop" and trade,—to jostle and "hurry" in the desire to despatch the business and return to the distant home, miles away, and our deserted streets, dolorous merchants and men of business, would present a gaunt and terror-stricken appearance, worse than either at the time of Cholera or the Plague. Their woe-begone visages would make day hideous. Again from no business, when properly managed, can more satisfactory results, in a pecuniary way, be obtained.

From the irregular, careless, wasteful manner in which the science of farming is generally prosecuted, the negligent social habits consequently resulting, and a failure to comprehend the dignity of such an independent and responsible occupation, many really suited to engage with prudence and thrift in the business, and who would ere long attain to a creditable reputation as skilful agriculturists, turn aside to less profitable and congenial employments, from the erroneous opinion that such misdirected efforts and untoward results, constitute and are inseparable from practical farming, when they are a perversion of the system itself, and a failure to give due prominence to so respectable an avocation.

The true farmer is necessarily an economical man, an inventive man, one studious of personal and general comfort, a "tidy" man, in the external appearance of his form, and the general appearance of self, and appurtenances,—respecting his profession, and duly estimating its importance, he sets a corresponding value upon himself—neither fantastical in the arrangements of barns, buildings, fields, nor in general arrangement, nor foppish in manner, but with good ditches where needed, clean fields and fence corners, trim hedges, sound fences, well tilled fields, and well-fed stock,—as system of things which must result in a reasonable time, from patience, perseverance, and judicious management—he pre-eminently takes a commanding position. The certainty of the very best results from well-directed efforts as a farmer, should suggest the importance of getting hold of lands while they may be obtained at reasonable prices, and wherever they may be had. In truth, so much importance do we attach to agriculture, that we would be willing to encourage the leasing of lands, where parties are unable to buy, at once, as preferable to not settling upon lands at all. In our next we will allude to the injurious policy of settling upon lands without reference to other than mere local attraction or preference.

Canadian Towns.

We have thought, for some time, of laying before our readers, occasional glimpses of the different growing small towns and villages that lay along the route of travel in this western Canada, with some allusions to the principal business parties therein, for the better information of those who know comparatively little of our country, and its enterprising inhabitants; and by way of introducing the denizens of one section to the business capabilities and thrift of another. Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, those young giants in growth and prosperity, are cities on a hill, that all may see and know; and even our Chatham, though smaller than those named, is no "mean" city: she, too, is read of men, but not so of the numerous little busy places that sprinkle the country over like gems, though some of them are of respectable age; they need only to be known, to be "appreciated." For artizans and laborers as well as the professional man, they frequently hold out inducements that large and populous cities seldom present, especially to those aiming to create a business. Among places in our mind's eye, at this time, we will select the thriving little town of Amherstburg, and hereafter, as opportunity offers, shall refer at another time more particularly than has been done heretofore by our correspondents or others, to other places.

Amherstburg is, from its position, one of the most attractive towns in the Province; but from a combination of causes, man has kept it sadly in the back ground. It lies, too, in the immediate vicinity of one of the the most fertile agricultural districts of Canada west. The population in which the French element has heretofore greatly predominated, seems at last to have aroused to a sense of their existence on the face of the earth; and, as the result, here and there within its limits, evidences of enterprise gladden the eye of the stranger. Being situated on the Detroit river, and near its entrance into Lake Erie, the water privileges, and fisheries, are, or could be made second to no other place we know of. But as yet the night-mare of indifference, characteristic of the "old" inhabitants, has steadily refused to encourage one effort of the younger and more enterprising citizens. It will be a blessing to the place, when some of the old fogies thereabouts take their departure to a brighter sphere, as only then will those weather-worn dilapidated old tenements give place to more modern and substantial dwellings, and that part of the town, really the most valuable by position, be made serviceable to the country at large. At present, it is not exactly out of the world, by appearance, or the habits therein prevailing, neither is it fit to be in, from any consistency, feeling, and purpose, with the other part. Ignorance, and the begging system have been also great drawbacks upon the prosperity of the place, as well as French indolence. However, a brighter era has evidently dawned upon Amherstburg. From being the great radiating point of begging for the colored people, under the management of Isaac J. Rice, and a company of as graceless "sub"-agents as ever injured the prospects of a people, and by means of whom many colored and white seemed to live for no other purpose than to beg and traffic in the fruits of the same, to the moral poisoning of a large and important region of country, its citizens are becoming uncompromising in their hostility to the system. The Southern Railroad, the harbinger of general prosperity to them, as railroads are to a people disposed to enterprise, has many confident promoters, and as the result of having a purpose in view, of admitted utility, quite an extension of the town is being made in the vicinity of the contemplated route. New and pretty residences are springing up; lots are increasing in value daily, and business men and farmers from Colchester, New Canaan, and other parts of the County, are gradually gaining confidence. In fact, heretofore, not to the town of Amherstburg alone was the begging fever confined, but the entire country around was infected, so that it is possible that in no other region of equal fertility and plenty was ever the system encouraged with such bad effect upon the general welfare of all classes.

But Amherstburg has her men of enterprise, as before said, some of whom, though are but recent converts to the new order of things. Among the merchants, store-keepers, and small traders, whose business establishments are creditable to the place, are Messrs. Kemp, Noble, Smith, Gott, Crawford, Turner, and McGee. Among tradesmen, Messrs. Lyons, Spears, Payne and Gott, shoemakers and carpenters. Wholesale merchant, M. Salmoni. Livery stable, one by Mr. Foster, a very active accommodating and business man. He, too, and sons are plasterers and carpenters. One Daguerreotypist, the Rev. Wm. Troy, a very sensible and practical Minister. There are also very superior Ministers now in charge of the Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. The Wesleyans, among the colored people, have quite a congregation, and preachers of the drive-a-head species; and the A. M. E. Church, though little, is efficient. In truth, there are plenty of preachers about Amherstburg, and the people are not such heathens, as to need missionaries from abroad. In some of the churches, the books of the American Sunday School Union are in use, but they are to be changed in the course of true progress.

The Amherstburg foundry, owned and conducted by Alexander Jones, Esq., is a building creditable to any town in Canada. In addition to turning out stoves of the best quality, he has an extensive tin-ware and Japan-ware factory, in all of which there are goods in great variety. There is contiguous to the foundry, a large carriage and sleigh factory, kept by Mr. Bungy, in which articles both durable and beautiful are constantly made. And last, but not least, among the notable establishments of this place, is a Distillery, owned by Mr. McCord. What assistance the death-dealing beverages therein made, may have innocently been in perpetuating the reign of beggary is uncertain, but the testimony of good men goes far toward establishing the certainty that since the fall of that dynasty, less bad spirits and less misery have been the portion of the people than fell to their lot previously. Altogether, a brighter future will doubtless be the portion of Amherstburg and vicinity, as large accessions are continually being made to the country around, and a laudable spirit is evident within her borders.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—After a tedious journey of thirty-six hours from Detroit, I find myself in Chicago, which, to all appearance, is a very beautiful city; at present, however, it is so very cold, out of doors, that it is impossible to make the observations necessary to any very correct conclusion. You can judge of the state of the weather, when, according to those who know the thermometer was 30 degrees below Zero, at eight o'clock yesterday, and at 28 degrees later in the day. You can form a pretty correct idea of the capability of the colored American to resist the rigour of a northern climate, from such facts also. The force of that sort of argument resorted to, when attempts are made to encourage African colonization, is completely destroyed by the evident power of endurance displayed in resisting such cold weather; but it also removes a stumbling block in the way of Emigration to Canada; for the weather is colder here than I have ever known it in Canada. The citizens here seem to be progressing as fast as it is possible for them to do in the United States; they are generally intelligent and respectable, very hospitable, and certainly very liberal in their views. But with the superior inducements Chicago holds out over any other American city, I know of, for the colored people, there is evidently great uneasiness, and emigration has its advocates among the most intelligent classes.

I must close this very brief letter for the present, as matters relating to my business must now be attended to; but in my next, I hope to give something more definite of these western regions, for by that time it is hoped there will be a thaw, or some abatement of the intense cold which at present puts a prohibition upon active and out-door effort.

M. A. S.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

SIR:—Having seen an article in your paper respecting the Government Town of Shrewsbury, I am induced to add something thereto. There is not the slightest allusion made to show to your readers the goodness of the soil at and around this town. The soil is clay and sandy marl, mixed, of a redish color, capable of being cropped at least ten years, without any fertilizing substance added. The land around this town is in the state of nature. There is 800 acres adjoining this town, owned by a gentleman in Toronto, which is as valuable as any in Western Canada, of the same size; it fronts on the Rond Eau harbour; a Creek runs through it, navigable for small boats, and with little expense in dredging, could be made navigable for the largest class schooners. There is a Steam Saw Mill on this property, owned by Coatsworth & Co., which cuts from eight to twelve hundred feet of lumber per day, and the largest class schooners load within thirty rods of this mill. The time, in my opinion, is not far distant, when there will be a line of boats daily running into this harbor for wood and lumber, which will greatly increase the value of this land. The owner of this land is Mr. John Ewart. He wants this land cleared, and will give $10 per acre, and the first crop for clearing it. There is a great inducement for men of small capital to settle on this land, for this reason, they can cut any amount of grass on the Marsh, in front of this land, whenever they please, for their stock. The Marsh affords excellent pasture for cattle nine months in the year; so that any men settling here can bring on their stock, without fear of starving them. Now, Sir, what more can men ask for, except the deed to be given them.

Adjoining this land, is a tract of 1000 acres, belonging to Mr. William Hale, of London. He, too, wants his land settled. He offers to lease his land for the term of ten years, free of rent or all incumbrance, except the assessed taxes. This land, if possible, surpasses the other, on account of its having two creeks running through it; one of these creeks will average six feet of water for one mile into the heart of the timber, where settlers can bank wood on either side. Mr. Hale requires 150 acres to be cleared and fenced in ten acre lots; on fields out of 200 acres, to be left together, at or near the centre of each 200 acres. He has leased 400 acres to five respectable farmers.

Now, Sir, any industrious man can lay up money on these terms. The land is capable of producing 35 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 40 has been raised. I think these few hints will have the necessary effect of settlers coming here early in the ensuing spring, as the wood will always be saleable, so near the town of Shrewsbury, which is but one and a half miles from this land.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS H. LAWRENCE.

Rond Eau, Jan. 23, 1856.

Arrival of the Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Washington*, from Southampton, arrived at 4 o'clock last evening, with the German, French, and English mails, and about 30 passengers.

The departure of the Washington was delayed four days. She arrived at Cowes en route to Bremen and Havre, and having transshipped her mails and passengers for England, proceeded on her voyage, arriving off Havre on the 21st.

The Captain was informed by two pilots who came on board that the river Weser was frozen up, and that it would not be safe for him to proceed with his ship.

The following is the report of the London Stock Exchange, dated 11, A. M. Saturday, 5th inst.

Consols 87 1-8, Turkish 4 per cent script 4 a 3¼ discount.

An exchange of Russian and French prisoners took place recently at Odessa.

Among the French prisoners, were Gen. Gevnah and three officers of the *Dantour*, who were captured by the Cossacks, while landing shot at the harbor of Kinburn.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a report that the King of Naples had become favorably disposed towards the Allies, and there was a further rumor that he would send a contingent to the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says, that assurances have been again given in an official character, of the resolution of France, to carry on the war in a most vigorous manner, in the event of Russia's not acceding to the propositions of the Allies.

Arrival of the 'Africa.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

The *Africa* arrived at her dock this morning at 9 o'clock.

Nothing new of importance.

Peace question unchanged.

Wheat in good demand at 6c higher.

Flour in better demand and 9d. dearer.

Holders of corn demand an advance; but not acceeded to. Buyers at 42s.

Lard favors buyers at 68s. 6d. outside.

Beef, in rather better request.

Pork, still and neglected.

The *Baltic's* arrival will test the market.

Consols about 86¼ a 86⅜.

News consists principally of the extension of Peace rumors by the previous steamers.

Russia's answer cannot arrive till the 10th; but, probably, some days later, and is expected will contain neither an absolute assent nor a refusal, but will make counter proposal, to be settled by renewed conferences.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France is again becoming so.

Russia continues incessant preparations.

No later news from the Crimea.

The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks, on the 22d.

Affairs in Asia are unchanged.

British news unimportant.

The Grand Council of Allied Generals is now open in Paris.

The Conference on the Danish Dues is postponed indefinately.

Rumors are revived of Naples joining the Allies.

Sweden is making active warlike preparations.

The *America* sailed from Liverpool.

The *Baltic* arrived on the morning of the 8th.

The latest Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russia to consider the Allies' proposition.

London, Wednesday, 9th.

English funds yesterday morning advanced nearly 3-8 at opening out; a relapse subsequently took place, closing at yesterday's prices.

Money easy and in good demand at 5 per cent.

Asia.

The Russian army took possession of Kars on the 3rd of December.

The troops are quartered in town.

The Russians had collected large stores of provisions.

The Russian General is apprehensive of an attack on Kars by Salim Pasha, and consequently has concentrated all his available forces at that point.

Further by the Africa.

The Russian attack on Erzeroum is not considered probable at present in consequence of the exhaustion of the troops and the state of the roads.

Nothing definite was yet known from St. Petersburg. Speculations were very contradictory.

Interviews had taken place between Nesselrode and Esterhazy, but the main question had not been discussed.

The most that is expected from Russia is a modified counter-proposal, such as may ensure further negotiations and delay. In the meantime the tone of the French Government has become more warlike, while Russian preparations for continuing the contest are larger than ever.

Bavaria is sending an envoy to St. Petersburg.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit three propositions to the German Diet and call on it to report them.

Dates from the Crimea are to the 25th ultimo.

The Russians are increasing their fortifications over against Inkermann.

Pellissier remains in the Crimea.

Gen Mortmpec will not act as his proxy at the Council of War at Paris.

No injury had been done to the fleet by the last storm.

Omer Pacha's army suffer much from lack of provisions, in consequence of which he had been compelled to fall back.

The Council of War at Constantinople were directing all their energies to the defence of Erzeroum.

ADDITIONAL.

Lord Panmure has this day received a dispatch, of which the following is a copy addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington, K. C. B.

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 25.

MY LORD,—Notwithstanding the severe weather, the thermometer a few nights ago having fallen nearly to zero. The general state of the army has continued good—the roads are in a fair working order, and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines, was impaired by the frost, the damage has been made good.

The finale operations on the Docks have been somewhat delayed on our side by the influx of the water, and by the freezing of the pumps.

The fire from the forts on the north side of the Harbour continues, and it is at times heavy, but the casualties I am happy to say are few.

There has been no movement of importance by the enemy in our neighborhood of late.

A detachment of French troops surprised a Cossack fort near Teilon a few days ago, killing several men, and the rest were taken prisoners.

The general drill of the army makes good progress.

Baltic Preparations.

Three ships are to be fitted out with all possible expedition.

CHERBOURG is to arm the war screw *Transport* of 12,000 tons.

The naval authorities of Cherbourg have been ordered to arm 3 screw liners, and three sailing frigates, which are to be ready for the opening of the campaign in the Baltic, in the month of April next, and the 5 Bomb vessels, and the 12 gun-boats which have returned from the last campaign in the Baltic, are to form part of the formidable expedition which is to operate in that sea next spring.

HAMBURG, Jan 4th.

The news from Sweden state that Gen. Black, Minister of War in Norway and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has been directed to arrange the Norwegian troops in consort with the head of the war department at Stockholm.

The Swedish Journal *Faderlander*, reports under date Stockholm, Dec. 24, that unexampled activity reigns in every manufactory for producing articles necessary to the equipment of an Army.

The Colonels of all the regiments have received orders to prepare their troops for marching at the first signal. The order was given secretly, but it was in its nature impossible of concealment. All leaves of absence to officers are refused.

Every body here believes that in case the Allies open the war with vigor in the Baltic next spring, our Government will feel compelled to take an active part therein.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6th.

The following American vessels engaged by the French Government for the transport of war materials to the Crimea, are now in the docks; *Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, Monarch of the Sea, Ocean Herald, Titan, White Falcon, Astoria.*

How Machinery Increases Beneficial Labour.

About five years ago, when sewing machines were beginning to be introduced into this city, some furious attacks were made upon them by ignorant and mock philanthropists, who pretended to be anxiously concerned for the poor seamstresses. They pictured the sad fate which awaited those persons; told how the hard-earned bread was to be taken out of their mouths by such capitalists as could purchase and use such machines, thereby dispensing with the labour of needlewomen, and thus bring them to want for lack of employment. Have such predictions been fulfilled? We, who have for years carefully watched the effects of labour-saving machinery of every kind upon society, knew that such ideas, when uttered, were no better than the emenations of an idiot's dream, trusted to a few years' experience to prove the benefits of such machines to every class in the community. Thousands of such machines are now in operation in our country; and if we are rightly informed, more than a thousand of them are in operation in New York city alone; but instead of these having thrown any industrious females out of employment, they have rather increased the quantity of work for them to do. We were told a few days since, by one engaged somewhat extensively in providing needle-work, that twenty stitches are now made on some garments, for one that was made five years ago—in short, that sewing machines had greatly increased the demand for sewed work. Thus coat-linings, which used to be made plain, are now most elaborately worked, and finely stitched, and it is the same with almost every kind of sewed work. The amount of such work, be stated, had increased even to a greater ratio than the machines to execute it. A higher taste is now being gratified, and hundreds of women who used to ply the needle early and late with their fingers, for a mere pittance, are now better remunerated for their labour in attending to sewing machines, while, at the same time, their hours of toil have been measurably reduced. It is our opinion that the very class—needle-women—respecting whom so much was at one time said about being injured by sewing machines, will be most benefited. In many, if not in almost every instance, this has been felt to be the case already. Sewing machines, therefore, which are but a recent invention, afforded abundant example "how machinery increases beneficial labor."—*Scientific American.*

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER,—The steamship New York, building for Cornelius Vanderbilt, was launched at New York on Monday, 10th inst. This vessel is of 5,000 tons burden, and is the largest ever constructed on this continent, though the Adriatic, now building for the Collins line, is nearly of the same tonnage. The keel of the New York was laid in April. She will ply between New York and Havre.—*Phrenological Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—It is but eleven years since the first telegraph line, of 40 miles in length, of Professor Morse, was built, and now there are no less than 30,000 miles of telegraph wire on our continent. In Europe, lines of telegraph have been constructed to an extent rivalling those in America. The electric wire extends under the sea of the English Channel, the German Ocean and the Mediterranean. They pass from crag to crag on the Alps, and run through Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany and Russia. They may yet extend through the Atlantic Ocean.—*Standard.*

☞ The total number of arrivals at Quebec last year, was 21,273, against 43,183 in the previous year. These were 6,754 from England, 4,859 from Scotland, 4,106 from Ireland; from the continent of Europe, 4,864, and from the lower ports, 691.

PROPERTY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR FROZEN IN.—It is stated that one hundred and fifty-nine canal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Schenectady and Little Falls, New York, The amount of grain cannot be worth less than $1,000,000, and ten freight cars a day are employed to carry it to the tide water. They are engaged with difficulty, as the amount of freight business on the Central Road is enormous.

☞ The war budget of the Kingdom o Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese Chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern War during 1855 and 1856 at £74,539,532, including £11,376,401 for the navy.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.—A party of fillibusters, destined to join Walker in Nicaragua, is said to be organizing in Bergen, N. J., and to have already gained considerable strength. This party is expected to leave Bergen, in a coasting vessel, with their outfit and munitions, and be put on board a steamer in the lower bay of New York.

WONDERFUL INVENTION FOR STOPPING LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILROADS BY ELECTRICITY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, states that there is a great talk about a new and wonderful invention, put to test on the Madrid Railroad lately, for bringing up locomotives all standing without the intervention of anybody else, except a brother locomotive coming on the track in front. It is said to be done by some safeguard against the possibility of collision in future, two locomotives infallibly stopping one another before coming together.

☞ Last Saturday's Gazette contains a Proclamation directing Custom House officers to the order in Council prohibiting the exportation of Saltpetre, nitre of Soda, sulphate of Potash, muriate of Potash, from any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

☞ Canada is rapidly rising into preference. There are 168 newspapers printed in the two provinces. It is said that the growth of wheat has increased in the last ten years over 400 per cent.

New Advertisements.

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.
YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
TO BE FOUND
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

EATING SALOON.
MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS
Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 1855 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-3

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 21, situated on McGregor Creek, Dresden, being the late residence of Alex. Mitchell, Esq. Also a Two Story Frame House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

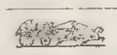
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m



NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ by 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Nine Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $90, one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, 815; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 1955 and 5691; one silver Lepine, number 5073; one [illegible] 73 ¼ Plate; one Silver Anchor, [illegible] 59771, one Lepine double silver [illegible], number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 551, also one or two Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, number not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

[illegible] plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gold Guard Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 25, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham. Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—AND—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood House* and Wells with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, C. W., Nov., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most [illegible] terms.

Come and examine for yourself, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,
Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merinos, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

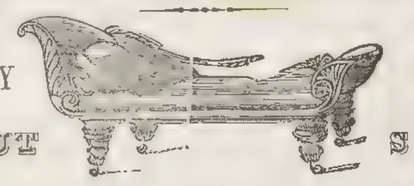
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagay pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

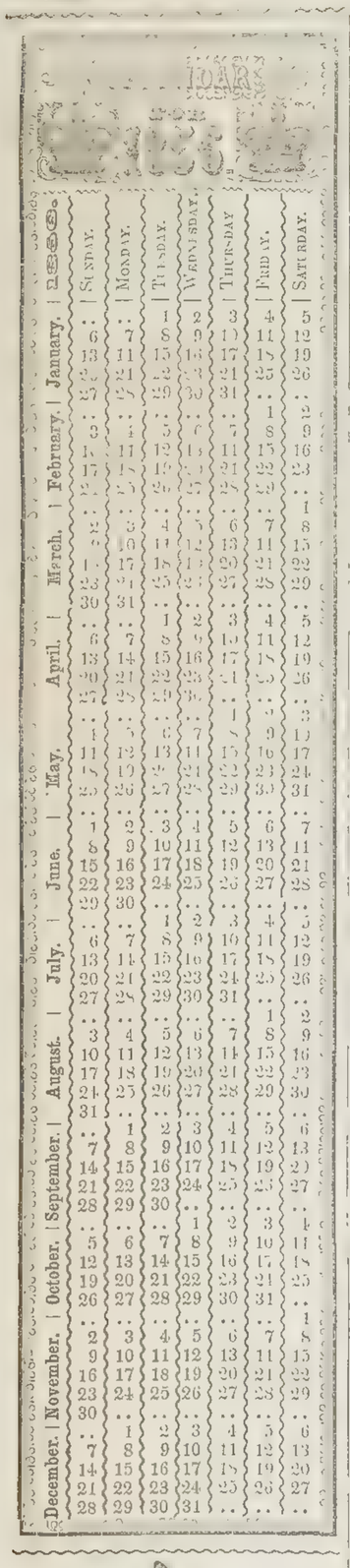
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

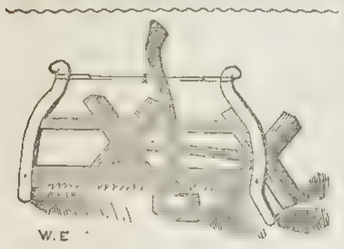
BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.



April.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
May.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
July.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
August.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
October.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
November.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.

Made in the best manner.

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes neatly Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other T

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his Establishment, Church Street, Parish of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.10	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	4.30
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.15	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.19	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.10
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.15	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BA... JOHN YOUNG, ...

ASSURANCES may ... in this Company on single or ... the contingency of one li... another; for the whole term of life, or ... a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. ... immediate ... any ... and ... of ... Amer... is the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America ... be enumerated *moderate ... expenditures; local manag... adjustment of claims; liberal conditions*, especially ... reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had on ...

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating ...ough the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Rea... R... ... dealers. This is not only ... but ... T... which not will, knowingly ... the ... ch ... for ... unsuspecting ... respectable ... for if a few ... will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers

Dealers ... genuine, purchase only ... pedlars or travelling ad...turers and imp...

Dealers who ... R. R. R. offered to them below ... regular price, may rely upon the same ... ation. We never sell R R R in large ... for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit ... and offer the same for sale, render ... A ... court ... ney ... authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W., T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON ... SHAW & CO., in Toronto, LYMAN, ... & CO., are our general ag... RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their ... for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS ... by ... always has ... as it remains to be ... to ... a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse ... struct and improve, those who may ... F... complish this ... condensed ... L... Sel... and Original ... Account of the Produce and S... a Bank Note List are included among ... information to be constantly found in the Post ... B... ... collect becomes narrow ... able to take an en... ... human nature and ... destiny. To satisfy ... Heaven-implanted ... s of our mental ... we devote ... of the Post to FICTION, POETRY ...

... two of the above departments ... with in the last ... Fiction and Poetry ... this country and G... Wo... mencing a New Story ... author of "The Deserted Wife" ... in our first paper for ...

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in adv... Dollars, if not paid in advance. For ... g, ... Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	...
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have ... in each Club end at ... con... T... a... le...

... P... M... ... C... W... ... ...

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the ... of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing ... please give the name of the Po... changed *from*, as well as the P... wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old ... the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to ... of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewellery, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do: Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus free

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per pound

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent

Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ per cent.

Phosphorous two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, two and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sago, Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spokes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per ...

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard ... six shillings and six pence per cwt

Sweets, twelve and a half per cent

Tea, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vinegar, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

... of, five pence per gallon

... other vessels not ...

... one shilling and ... pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, ... pence

... Pints, ...

... a half per cent

Wool Manufactures do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America ... ed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while ... suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sharts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or furs undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, furs, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all ... of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, ... in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REGISTERS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O. ... April 1853

In virtue of the ... passed ... 4th ... Majesty's reign, passed ... and chaptered ... it is ordered that Goods ... this Province from any ... country ... shall be ... valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Gross Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

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Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract

Prow… AND …l

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

VOLUME II.}

GENERAL

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AND
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KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

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RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
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November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
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TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1855. 22-1y

Provincial Freeman
AND ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. {NUMBER 38.

PATRICK'S WARDROBE.—At a sale which took place in a country town, among the lookers on were a few Irish laborers, and upon a trunk being put up for sale one of them said to his neighbour:

"Pat, I think you should buy that trunk."

"An' what should I do with it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment.

"Why put your clothes in it," was the adviser's reply.

Pat gazed on him with a look of surprise, and then with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to the sons of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "*an go naked!*"

BOXING THE COMPASS.—"Pat," said the captain of the schooner Anna Maria Matilda, "can you box the compass."

"Oh, be jabers, yis," replied the raw recruit from the Emerald Isle.

"Well, go at it then," replied the captain, who, at that moment was called to another part of the vessel. Half an hour afterward the captain found the compass was missing.

"Pat! here, you lubber-heard, where's the compass?"

"Faith, it's in the howld, sir."

"What in thunder is it doing there?" roared the infuriated officer.

"Why, didn't yer honor tell me to box the compass—an' didn't I mind yees? I packed it away, sir, in wan of thim empty boxes of soap, nailed it up tight, and put it in the howld. I boxed it all safe, sir."

A deacon who became rich in a grocery, used to boast how much he had done for the cause of temperance, by mixing one gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—An editor who is a bachelor, of our acquaintance, having said in his last issue, that he really wished he had a son so that he could dress him up in the tasteful fashions of a tailor whom he was puffing, was called upon the next day by his adorable, to whom he had been paying attentions for the last two years, and asked if he really said that. "Certainly I did my dear." "Well, Willy," said his adorable, "why dont you make arrangements for one?" Our friend says that it was the first time he was ever concerned; he felt so mortified that he went right away to the parson.—*Evansville Journal.*

Perils of Teaching Grammar.

Mr. Editor,—I have been sendin' my darter Nancy to school to a schoolmaster in his naborhood. Last Friday I went over to tha school, just to see how Nancy was kittin along, and I see's things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was larnin her things entirely out of the line of eddication, and, as I think, improper. I set awhile, in the school house, and heerd one class say there lesson. She said it very spry. I was shockt! and determined she should leave that school. I have heerd that gramer was an uncommon fine study, but I don't want any more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy said, was nothin' but the foolishest kind uv talk, the ridiculus luv talk you ever seed. She got up, and the fust word she said was, "I love!" I looked right at her hard for doing so improper, but she went ite on and said: "Thou lovest, he loves," and I reckon you never heerd sich a riggerpyrole in your life—love, love, love, and nothing but love. She said one time, "I did love."

Sez I, "Who did you love?" Then the scholars laffed, but I wasn't to be put off, and sed, "Who did you love, Nancy? I want to know, who did you love?" The schoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and he said he would explain when Nancy finished the lesson. This sorter pacified me, and Nancy went on with awful love talk. It got wus and wus, every word. She sed—"I might, could or would love."

I stopped her again, and sed, I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of the house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I wouldn't let him say a word He said I was a fool, and I nockt him down, and make him holler in short order. I taukt the strate thing to him. I told him I'd show him how he'd larn my darter gramer.

I got the nabers together, and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and I reckon tharl be no more gramer teechin' in these parts soon. If you know of any rather oldish man in your reegen that doant teech gramer, we wood be glad if you wood send him up. But in the footure we will be keerful how we employ men. Yung schoolmasters won't do, especially if they teeches gramer. It is a bad thing for morils.

Yours till deth,

TAOMASS JEFFERSON SOLE.

—*Missouri Democrat.*

STOP THAT BOY.—A cigar is in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the mayor of the town, higher than the lord chancellor. Stop him; he is going too fast. He don't see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatter his nerves, ere prize rum his character; ere the lounger master the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion—the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

☞ A Mrs. Hogg, of Fulton county, Ohio, recently gave birth to three little hogs! In that vicinity squealing is the order of the day.

RECIPES, &c.

TO MAKE GROUNDNUT CANDY.—Boil together one pint of molasses, one gill of brown sugar, and two ounces of butter. When this is growing thick, add one pint of parched and shelled groundnuts; then boil the whole fifteen minutes, and pour it into a shallow dish to cool and harden.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM CLOTH.—The following is said to be infallible: To sixteen ounces of rectified spirits of wine, add ten grains of carbonate of potash, (pure) half an ounce of essential oil of bergamot, and one ounce of sulphuric ether; mix and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the cloth thoroughly when the grease is not recent. The mixture emits a peculiarly fragrant odor, and being a fluid soup, chemically composed, will be found a perfect solvent of oily matter.

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your "British Lustre" with it; put two spoonfuls to a gill of alum water, let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any parts, before polishing, become dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

TO CURE FELONS.—Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing speedy cures of their felons. This we are sure will be useful information to many. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.—*Scientific American.*

TO MAKE INDIAN PUDDING.—"*Real Ginevene Yankee Pudden.*"—Take three pints of scalded milk, add as much fine (yellow) Indian meal as will be sufficient to make a stiff batter, and a teacupful of molasses, with salt to your tate. *Boil it four hours,* or even longer, for boiling does not hurt, but improves it. A few ripe cherries or whortleberries will also improve it. Many think a small portion of suet (beef's) chopped fine, without the fruit, a good and even better addition. It is to be eaten with butter and molasses, *of course.*

This fine desert of Revolutionary memory should occasionally have a place on every man's table. Down East it often comes to hand. Out West it is quite too rarely found. —*Dr. Awl, in Ohio Farmer,*

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Take 3 pints of scalded milk, one handful of wheat flour, three eggs and as much Indian meal as will make the whole thick, like batter for pancakes. Add one gill of molasses, and salt to your taste. Bake three hours—*Dr. Awl, in Ohio Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

Wearing Flannel.

Put it on at once; winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red, woolen, flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and when that is the case no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel fulls up, mats together, and becomes light, stiff, heavy and, impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the surface; while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it; and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the mid-summer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The above is good advice; but most persons we suppose, would prefer to wear white in preference to red flannel, were it possible to prevent it fulling up. Red flannel discharges its color by perspiration; this is an evil which does not belong to white flannel. Red flannel soon looses its bright appearance, and becomes a dull, dirty-looking crimson; this is also caused by the perspiration. White flannel, when washed, always looks clean. Old red flannel cannot be made to look clean by all the waters of Lake Ontario: white flannel, therefore, has much to recommend it over red, and for under-shirts nothing else should be worn. It can also be prevented from fulling up, as well as red flannel. What property does the latter flannel possess over the former that prevents it from fulling up by frequent washing? It is made of the same materials, consequently the cause cannot be in any difference in the quality of the wool. Red flannel, however, undergoes boiling for about an hour in the act of coloring, and this alone, we conceive, is the cause why it does not full up so readily as the white. Let white flannel be boiled in clean soft water for an hour, then dried before it is made up into shirts, and it will be found no more liable to full (thicken) than red flannel.

Good News for the Ladies.

The last report of the French fashions, communicated to a New York *Journal*, describes an invention by which a *crenoline* petticoat can be converted into a balloon, the garment being swelled out or reduced to its natural volume, according to the will of the wearer.

"A small ingenious brass or caoutchouc machine is attached to the petticoat; this little piece of mechanism is furnished with a sous pipe and piston. If you wish to be seated in a carriage or a box at the theatre, you open the sous pipe and the air disperses with a shrill sound after the fashion of an engine whistle, leaving your dimensions such as will enable you to occupy a moderate space. But if you intend to spread yourself on the Champ Elyses, or to enter a ball-room where hoops and trains reign triumphant, you press the piston, the air fills the tissure, and the crenoline swells out most majestically. It is very curious to witness the ladies, when entering places of public resort with the piston attachment, the shrill sound of the escaping gas has a most curious effect on those who are unused to the improvement, but like everything else, this will be thought nothing of when people get used to it. With the present style of dress it is nearly impossible for two ladies in full toilet to occupy the same carriage."

How to tell a Counterfeit Bank Note.

Mr. Dye, the editor of the *Bank Note Detector*, lectured at the Tabernacle recently, on Counterfeiters and their Tricks, illustrating his subject by a panorama display of bank notes on an enlarged scale. Some of his remarks will be useful to our readers.

Mr. Dye said that his object in these lectures was to explain the mode of detecting all classes of bad bills. The idea of describing counterfeit notes originally with a count letter in Philadelphia, and it has ever since been turned to the advantage of this class of rogues.

There had been a suggestion, he said, that bank note engravers were the makers of counterfeit money. But this is not so. There never was but one engraver who turned counterfeiter. The counterfeiters are not so numerous now as for merly. On account of the great difficulty they have to contend with in the excellent workmanship of genuine bills, they have turned their attention to making small changes, and altered bills. For these they can use one plate for all denominations of bills of every bank in America. This is done by erasing the title of the bank and names of the state or town and leaving a blank in the places of the figures and letters.

The true way to detect a counterfeit is not always by the signatures, but by the workmanship, which is generally coarse and rough. When a man takes a bill in his hand he should look at every part of it, particularly at the imprint of the engravers. It is well to look at the letters, to see that they are well formed. Most counterfeits can be detected by a moment's glance.

The panorama now moved, and a canvas ten by fourteen feet was exhibited, a fac-simile of a genuine five-dollar bill of the Ocean Bank. Mr. Dye pointed out the beauties of the workmanship of the note, and said that by the shading of the letters in a new line across out of a hundred a person could tell a good bill from a bad one. A counterfeit five on the Ocean Bank was also exhibited on the panorama, as the difference could be easily seen even by an unpracticed eye.

The lecturer then explained the manner in which counterfeiters make plates and bills. The last new mode is to transfer by means of white wax. By this process the figures of the engraver's work is soon to be imperfect. Counterfeiters are generally satisfied in any one place the general figures of a bill.

The most counterfeit bill that was ever made was a fifty on the State Bank of Missouri. But it was imperfect in the shading, and was detected. A counterfeit note is the hardest thing in the world to make because it must be made perfect.

A counterfeit bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, a city not far from Pontiac, Michigan, was next shown in the panorama. It was one of the finest counterfeits ever issued. It was a note of a Rhode Island bank, but the plate had been changed somewhat, and was engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, of New York.

The next counterfeit was a five on the Weybosset Bank, of Providence, Rhode Island. It was a Michigan bill, with the title of a Rhode Island bank inserted. By looking close at the shading around the lettering, it appeared broken, but the lettering is complete on the bill, except that the second letter is left out.

The most curious note of all, a spurious note, was next exhibited. It was issued on the Mercantile Bank, Salem, Mass. Where counterfeiters get hold of genuine notes, they might counterfeit every bank in North America, without altering the title.

The lecturer said that some years ago, a certain person got a plate engraved in New York for the Planters Bank of Alabama. He brought good recommendations, and as it was customary in those days to allow the banks to carry away the plates, the customer obtain a possession of the plate. He went to Lexington, Kentucky, and there joined a gang of counterfeiters. As there was no Planters Bank of Alabama, they went to St. Louis, had Alabama beaten out of the plate and Tennessee inserted. It then read "Planters' Bank of Tennessee," and thousands of dollars were made and circulated by the villians.

Mr. Dye related some of the tricks of the fraternity to circulate their vile trash. A counterfeiter was riding along the road with a farmer, and knowing that the latter had about two dollars and a half in good gold, contrived a plan to get it from him. He took from his pocket a counterfeit five, and dropped it in the road. Stopping his horse suddenly, the counterfeiter told the farmer he saw a five-dollar bill on the ground. He got off his horse, picked up the bill, and generously offered to divide the prize. The farmer gave him his gold, and received the counterfeit bill in exchange, with many thanks to the liberal stranger.

The panorama next exhibited a fifty on the Providence Bank, Providence, Rhode Island. It is what is termed a raised bill. The bill is genuine in every particular except the denomination, which was altered from one to fifty. The counterfeiters put it in and this work such a polite and pen. It is important to detect these cases of this kind, as the laborers and toilers, to some extent, have been imposed.

Another bill represented on the canvas was a twenty on the Manufacturers' Bank, Ware, Mass. It was an excellent bill, and the engraving, where the word twenty occurs, has been executed by a chemical process and the paper was left almost as white as it was originally. It can be easily detected by holding it to the light. This was a capital bill. The "one" has been scraped off and "twenty" printed in its place, leaving a whitish appearance around the letters. It can be detected by roughness all over the face.

Mr. Dye said it was folly to think of preventing counterfeits by having the bills read on the back. He thought that was but an assistance to them.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dye alluded to the great improvements which had been made by bank note engravers in the perfection of their work, which now ranks still of the most ingenious contrivances in *Life Illustrated.*

GREAT NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—England is making the most gigantic preparations for the coming campaign, especially by sea. Twenty-ships-of-the-line and 18 frigates, of the magnificent proportions and heavy armament with which those formidable vessels are now fitted, are followed by a line of floating batteries, heavy mortar-ships, and gun-boats of smaller dimensions, amounting in all to 243. This, with what she already has, is said to be the largest naval armament that ever floated at one time.

A Romance of Real Life.

Some years ago, a banker, supposed to be wealthy, resided in a well-known borough town of considerable magnitude in the west of England. The bank, however, failed, and the banker died, leaving behind him a lovely and highly-accomplished young lady, his daughter, penniless. She at one time took to the stage, and possessing a charming voice, a beautiful person, together with considerable talent, she was very successful In or near the same town there resided, at the same time, a worthy gentleman upwards of 60 years, unmarried, but having three daughters by his deceased wife. He engaged the banker's daughters as a companion for them; but he himself became so enamoured of the banker's daughter, that he ultimately married her. Afterwards they went abroad, and resided for some time in a town on the coast of Spain; but ultimately he returned to England, and bought a villa on the banks of the Thames. While residing there, a young clergyman of the Church of England, belonging to the low church or evangelical party, was a frequent visitor to the house, and accompanied them on visits or excursions. One day, while sailing on the Thames, the boat or yacht was upset. The old gentleman caught his young wife in his arms, and sustained her in the water as long as possible, calling out to the young clergyman to swim towards them and "save her!" and he then sank to rise no more; but the clergyman had reached the lady, and making desperate efforts he saved her from a watery grave. Some months afterwards she gratefully presented the preserver of her life with her hand, and an income left to her by her first husband or £2000 a-year. Subsequently they came and resided in a small town on the sea coast, not a thousand miles from Brighton. Here he was rector of the parish, and built a noble parsonage house, at a cost of £5000, on glebe land, where he resided. He had, at the instance, it is said, of his wife, abandoned the low church for the high church party, and gave great offence to some of the old parishioners by the changes he introduced, being what is termed a "Puseyite," or "Tractarian;" but within the last few days this gentleman has embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and recanted, it is said, what he now considers the errors of Protestanism. He ceases, of course, to be a clergyman of the Church of England. All his effects at the parsonage house are to be sold; and he loses, we believe, all interest in the parsonage house; and he and his family, it is said, are about so proceed to Italy. As a married man, he cannot be a priest in the Catholic Church, and therefore cannot administer at the altar; but we believe that in some similar cases converts have been permitted to preach, and that may be all he may desire. This "conversion," or, as some will term it, "perversion," has made as great a sensation in the church as did the conversion of Archdeacon Manning, who is the intimate friend of the gentleman we have been speaking of, and who, as it is said, was instrumental in his "conversion."—*Brighton Examiner.*

Bold Roguery.

An incident came to hand yesterday, displaying a coolness and sagacity of roguery which outdoes anything of the kind we ever heard of in St. Louis.

Monsieur Maurice Dejamer, lately arrived in our city, on New Year's Day was passing along Fourth St., when he met a friend, and invited him to come to his hotel and take dinner at his room. During the conversation, the house and number of the room were all given, and all *heard* by a third party, who happened to be standing by, and who, as it turned out, was a scoundrel of the deepest dye.

This third party, doubtless on the lookout for a chance, caught an idea at once, and hastening to the hotel in advance of the Frenchman and his guest, represented to the landlord that he was the newly employed servant of Monsieur, and that his governor would soon be along to order dinner in his room.

The Frenchman and friend came and ordered dinner. The servant that waited on them was the same individual that heard their conversation on the pavement. The landlord thought of course Monsieur would prefer his own *domestic;* and the Monsieur was highly pleased indeed, that the landlord should provide him with such an attentive servant.

The dinner was eaten with relish and wine and jovial conversation flowed freely between host and guest.

Suddenly, as the servant was removing the dishes he *accidentally* stumbled, and the contents of one of the last consumed dishes was spilled upon Monsieur's coat. The confusion was great, as may be supposed, and the owner of the coat let off a mingled French and English execrations at the stupidity and awkwardness of the servant; who was very humble in his apologies, and assured Monsieur that if he would just take off the coat and let him take it down stairs, he would bring it back presently as good as before, without stain or blemish.

The owner parted with his coat, and at the same time (which he did not find out until afterward) parted forever with a roll of money in one of the coat pockets, and one or two other articles of value.

The servant had decamped. The Frenchman had been robbed. The landlord was dismayed. Everybody swore *sacre.*—*St. Louis Democrat.*

AN OLD ONE.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says there is living in Powhatan County, Va., a person who was born 48 years before the Declaration of American Independence, and 4 or 5 years before the birth of Washington.

The boot and shoe trade of Cincinnati amounts to $4,000,000 yearly.

The Slave Rescue at Antigua—Another Version of the Story.

We have files of Bermuda papers to the 1st inst. The *Royal Gazette* of that date gives the following account of the rescue of the colored seaman Ross by the British authorities, from the brig Loango, to which we have on more than one occasion adverted. The *Gazette* says:

"We have now reason to know that the statement made in our last *Gazette* to the effect that the colored man taken from the American brig Loango, by the authorities at Antigua, was a freeman was incorrect. He was a slave, and as such was under restraint on board the Loango. When the properly authorized persons went on board that vessel, the crew was mustered by the mate in absence of the Captain, and Ross stated himself to be a slave and claimed freedom and protection. After he was taken on shore, he repeated what he had before stated, and is now at liberty in that Island, to do as he pleases, like any other freeman. He declares he will never leave Antigua. Capt. Fairfax had been shown the statement which appeared in the New York *Herald* on the 2d ult., relative to Ross by the United States Consul at the Island of St. Thomas; and without any instructions proceeded at once to Antigua and assumed the hostile position as noticed in our last publication.

"Governor Hamilton and Captain Pearse, of the Medea, did all they could to explain and conciliate, and the latter officer courteously went on board the Cyane himself, but met with a similar reception to that of his Lieutenant—Captain F. would not salute the British flag, as he considered his own flag insulted; and this high position he continued to hold throughout.

"It is considered a providential circumstance that the Medea was at Antigua at the time of the arrival there of the Cyane, as, judging from the excited state of the colored population, and the offensive position assumed by Capt. Fairfax, there is every reason to apprehend that some serious collision would have taken place."

Fresh Arrival of Fugitives.

We had the pleasure of seeing seven very intelligent, fine-appearing fugitives, this morning, fresh from the land of the "Peculiar Institution," the blessings of which they seemed not at all to appreciate. Two of them, a young, married couple, left in October last, and has just arrived, having been delayed by sickness and the dangers of their wearisome journey. One was from Delaware; the other from the same neighbourhood. This party when it left, consisted of four males and two females, all young people. They came on in good order, for a time in carriages, without opposition; but before reaching the borders of the free States, they were attacked by a party of six whites. They took their horses from the carriages, and mounted them; two of the men taking each a female behind him, and the other two going singly. Those with the females escaped, but the men who were alone were probably captured, as they have not been heard from. The seven arrived at Loguen's last night, where they were cared for, and are probably now on their way for the Land of the Free. Two of them were married to-day.—*Syracuse Chron. 19th inst.*

The Owner of a Thousand Slaves.

The richest member of the present Congress is Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina. His property is valued at $2,000,000, including over *one thousand negroes!* What a commentary on Republican institutions! The largest owner of slaves in the country occupies a seat in Congress, and makes laws for freemen. It is such glaring inconsistencies as this that make Europeans mock at our Republican Government. They cannot see how supporters of the vilest slavery in the world can be honest in their "patriotic" speeches for Freedom and Equality.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

WHITE SLAVES.—The Savannah *Republican,* printed in the Democratic State of Georgia, which boasts a Toombs, who says he will yet call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument, has, in its impression of the 15th ult., the following advertisement:

$50 REWARD.—RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 22nd ult., my Negro man ALBERT, who is 27 years of age very white, so much so that he will not be suspected of being a negro. Has brown eyes and very light hair. Wore, when he left, a long, thin beard, and rode a common chestnut sorrel horse, with about $70 belonging to him. It.

He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., has a humble and meek appearance, can neither read nor write, and is a kind and amiable fellow, speaks much like a low country negro. He has, no doubt, been led off by some miserable wretch, during my absence to New York.

The above Reward will be paid for his delivery in jail to Tison & Murray, Savannah, or I will give one to Tison & Murray, Savannah, or I will give one half if I can get him. J. M. TISON.
Bethel, Glynn Co., Georgia.

$50 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Difficult Run, near Geo. W. Hunter's Mill, Fairfax County, Va., on Sunday, the 9th inst., a NEGRO WOMAN, having with her a CHILD SIX MONTHS OF AGE, NEARLY WHITE. The said woman is delicately made, of a copper colour, is about five feet two inches in height, and is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Georgetown, D. C. The above reward will be given if taken in Georgetown or Washington, or the adjoining counties, and secured so that I can get her again.
CHAS. W. ADAMS.
—*Washington Star, 18th ult.*

A WOMAN HANGED.—A colored woman, named Celia, was hanged on the 21st ult., at Fulton, Me., for the murder of Robert Newsome, whose slave she was in June last. The evening preceding her execution she made a full confession of her crime.

Humor and Wit.

☞ A joke was played in Toledo, Ohio, by the telegraph reporters, on Saturday, in sending to the hotels and depots about town, to inquire for a trunk marked "L. E. Fant." After a close search by the baggage masters clerks, &c., all came to the conclusion that the Elephant always takes his trunk with him.

☞ To what eye is everything invisible? —To the eye of a potato!

"To him who in the earth doth abide:
Yet thousands are toiling in poisonous gloom,
And shackled with iron bands,—
While millions of hands want acres—
And millions of acres want hands!

Never a foot hath the poor man here,
To plant with a grain of corn;
And never a plot where his child may cull
Fresh flowers in the dewy morn.
The soil lies fallow—the woods grow rank;
Yet idle the poor man stands!
Oh! millions of hands want acres—
And millions of acres want hands!

'Tis writ, that "we shall not muzzle the ox
That treadeth out the corn!"
But Behold! ye shackle the poor man's hands
That have all earth's burdens borne!
The land is the gift of a bounteous God—
And to labor His word commands,—
Yet millions of hands want acres—
And millions of acres want hands!

Who hath ordained the Few should hoard
Their millions of useless gold?
And rob the earth of its fruits and flowers,
While profitless soil they hold?
Who hath ordained that a parchment scroll
Shall fence round miles of lands,—
When millions of hands wants acres—
And millions of acres want hands!

'Tis a glaring lie on the face of day—
This robbery of men's rights!
'Tis a lie, that the word of the Lord disowns—
'Tis a curse that burns and blights!
And 'twill burn and blight till the people rise,
And swear, while they break their band—
That the hands shall henceforth have acres
And the acres henceforth have hands!

From the Louisville Courier.

An Abolitionist Tarred and Feathered.

The citizens of Lexington were very much incensed on Friday last, upon reading an article published in the *Statesman*, copied from a paper in Oxford, Ohio. It purported to have been written in Lexington, and gave an account of Christmas day in that city, with many violent and false comments upon the institution of slavery in Kentucky. The letter was signed J. B. [illegible] (understood, of a person by that name) who had been for some time employed as a teacher in one of the city schools.

Feeling that this man, who had been received and hospitably entertained, was guilty of a great wrong in thus calumniating the people and institutions of that section, after night a party of almost two hundred repaired to his lodgings. He was informed of the mission of the company, and, though fearful of the chill night air, could not hesitate accompanying the party. He was conducted to the court-house yard, and there stripped.

A large quantity of pitch had been prepared for the occasion, with the contents of several bags of feathers. The clothing was speedily removed from the body of Brady, and the pitch applied to the thickness of an inch. Then the feathers were nicely planted, and Brady's head shaved close to the scalp, save two locks, near the forehead. He was then set loose, and charged to go and sin no more. More severe punishment (it would have been administered had it not been for the wife of Brady, a beautiful and estimable lady.

Brady applied to a physician to remove the tar, but it was found utterly impossible. He left on the morning train for Covington and the land of Black Republicans.

From the Lexington Observer.

Lynching.

On Friday night last, a party of men repaired to the residence of Mr. Simeon N. Drake, of this city, and called for Mr. John Brady, who was boarding at the house. Upon his appearance at the door they seized and gaged him, and then, *sans ceremonie*, proceeded to shave his head and to administer a coat of tar and varnish to his face.

The reason for this summary affair is as follows: Mr. Brady, who is, or rather was, the principal of one of our city schools, wrote a letter, a short time ago, to a paper published in Oxford, Ohio, calumnious in its character, and filled with unwarranted and coarse allusions to some of our most esteemed citizens. It related to the institution of slavery, as it exists in this community, and some of the suggestions with it contains are as unique and original as any we have yet seen from the pen of an Abolitionist.

Mr. Brady was not content with denouncing the community in general terms for countenancing slavery, but he saw proper to advise Mr. Bentley, the worthy Rector of the Episcopal Church, to convert his church into a slavery mart, [illegible] occasionally for the edification of his congregation. He also denounced others in our midst, although he did not name them personally, and upon the publication of his letter in the *Kentucky Statesman*, great indignation spread throughout the city, and it resulted in the speedy punishment of its author.

We are no especial admirer of the doctrines taught in the school of Judge Lynch, but the action of those who engaged in this matter cannot be condemned. The letter of Mr. Brady is outrageous in his tone and character, and any one who could allow himself to [illegible] and to insult them, deserved an ignominious expulsion from our midst. This man had been a recipient of public favour and confidence. He had been chosen over residents of Kentucky to a salary of $1,000 per annum [illegible] for this kindness he returned denunciation and abuse of our [illegible] uncalled for attacks upon [illegible] respected fellow-townsmen.

The people of [illegible] and generally take into their confidence those [illegible] other states, [illegible] their brother negro-thieves of the North.

It is proper to add [illegible] Committee [illegible] on Saturday morning that he wrote [illegible] him.

It is not long since Mr. Butler, a Northern gentleman of great worth, for punishing a pupil—a refractory son of a slaveholder—was cruelly murdered in his school-room, in Louisville, by the pupil's elder brother. The murderer was tried and acquitted, though no one doubted or pretended to deny that he committed the deed. And now, another Northern school-master has been ignominiously tarred and feathered by, or with the connivance of, the whole population of Lexington, simply for daring to utter his honest sentiments in relation to slavery.

Thus do the slaveholding [illegible] themselves against the liberty of speech and the press and by the terrors of Lynch law seek to enforce silence upon all who witness the cruelties they inflict upon their victims. The instigators of such outrages, or those who connive at them, are made welcome to Northern pulpits and communion-tables.

Since the above was in type, we have been furnished with that portion of Mr. Brady's letter which was deemed offensive by the people of Lexington, and, as we anticipated, we find that it is creditable to him both in spirit and language. After describing a Christmas sermon, Mr. Brady, writing to his friend in Oxford, Ohio, proceeded as follows:

Curiosity at beholding a crowd so much denser than at the church, attracted my attention, and led me to halt a moment, when lo! there came to my ears the hoarse notes of an auctioneer, selling a human feature, a human being, to the highest bidder.

Never were my feelings so much shocked. Though I had before witnessed the horrid spectacle of the sale of a human being, yet, upon this day, commemorative of such an event as can never be known again upon earth—the birth of the immaculate and only son of God—and after such a discourse as that to which we had just listened to witness a deed so revolting at any time to the feelings of any one in the least degree imbued with Christian philanthropy, and so contradictory of every precept of Him for whom the day had been named, it was really shocking beyond description, and to hear the auctioneer crying with stentorian voice, "only $1,285," is but for this boy, "a fine lively nigger going for $1,285," must be sold to the highest bidder." It disgusted, and shocked me beyond measure. It was enough to make one ashamed that he belonged to a race of beings that could so prey upon their species.

Oh, what a contrast was this scene, almost at the door of the church, to what we might have expected of that community of which we had just heard a favorable account. If this scene was [illegible] and that such scenes [illegible] view when speculation [illegible] terms of the community (as he must [illegible] wondered, as the hour suited, that they did not make the sale at the church after the sermon, and before the benediction, the minister being auctioneer. Perhaps however, they knew that they could not get such a crowd there as they wanted, and, therefore, they came to the way leading up to the Temple of Justice (so called).

Oh! how I wished for a Paul to stand up before them, at the entrance of this temple, and [illegible] frightfulness, [illegible] Lord [illegible] reason [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for A CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns —a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

AT MODERATE PRICES.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

DRY GOODS,

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

J. WETHERALD

CHATHAM.

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHEAP CASH STORE!

J. WETHERALD'S

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

TO BE FOUND

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 33-tf

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,

Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,

Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,

Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

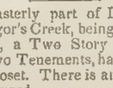
All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m



NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favor him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vi3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Nine Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, name [illegible] Liverpool, one English Hunting Lever, [illegible] 55, one Silver English Lever [illegible] Hunting Anchor, double [illegible] 55, one [illegible] $46, two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4665 and 5634; one silver Lepine, number 3672, one do. number 73, ¼ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53771; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6611; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, [illegible] one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¼ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and [illegible] Gold Ring Wire, with a twig work [illegible] store, six Gold and three Plated Locks [illegible]

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 21

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN P. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment o

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden, and Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A new finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE in the [illegible] Part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards.

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merinos, Buenos Cords, Grenadines, Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Parisian Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambrics, Black Muslin Undersleeves, Scarfs, Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Flock Bodies, Chemisetts, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, a full assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cloaking, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything, ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tailed ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices:

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office; Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catharines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles*, and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can just go to T. W. WILSONS King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery, that's the place; he'll accommodate you most assuredly."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagny pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

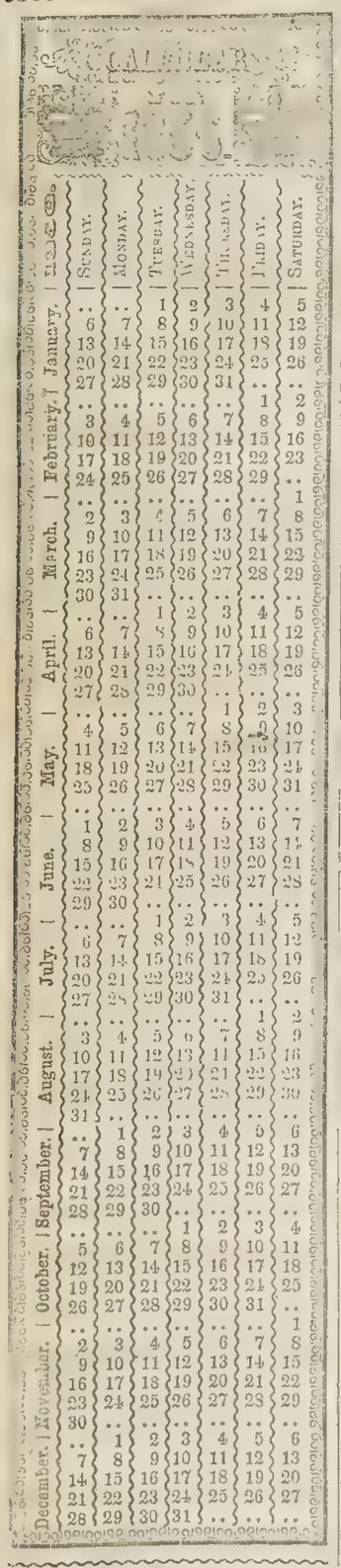
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

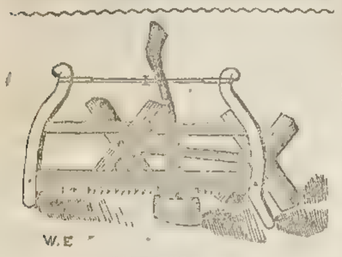
GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.55	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

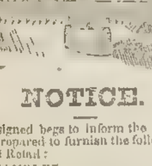
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 20

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Wellington Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their favors, would respectfully invite them to call at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, [illegible] lately removed, where he is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 20 3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Second door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, by selling Cheap, [illegible] to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or traveling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO.; In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance,* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do, Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Seed, free; Seeds, do.

Silks, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do, Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sherts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, cod oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, furs and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. C. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty,* viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty,* viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

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Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE."

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent,* of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, and contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted, to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1814, a report of "The Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the publications of books by the American Tract Society" was published, and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," preferable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855.

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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856. {NUMBER 39.

CENTRAL

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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW ANDERSON,
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References—Thos. Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fuch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December, 8, 1853. 32 1y

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES

Wendell Phillips, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Mrs. Mary A. H. Alcott, Francis Jackson, Esq., Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., Joseph K. Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple. | Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq. Joshua B. Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 30

Literature.

The Russian Slave.

[Translated from the New York Musical World.

It was the epoch of the Congress of Vienna, when the fate of half Europe was decided amidst pomps and festivities without a rival in modern history. Tournaments, carousals, masked balls, theatres and operas, horse-racing and gaming, regattas, illuminations, fire-works everything which the imagination could devise, was employed for the amusement of these 'things taking a holiday.' Amid the programme of festivities prepared by the Imperial Committee, there figured a stag-hunt, and the woods in the neighborhood of Schœnbrunn were gay with the crowd assembled to witness or participate in the sport. One person alone, elegantly dressed and mounted on a high-bred steed, took no part in the amusements of the day. His eyes were intently fixed on Sir James Railly, an Englishman, noted for his wealth, his eccentricities, and his passion for play; he followed him wherever he went, and seemed to wish to attract his attention.

'What does this mean?' said Sir James to himself, "Twice my eyes have encountered this young man, and he has made the same mysterious gesture. I cannot be deceived; it is intended for me;" and he turned his horse's head towards the stranger. The latter, seeing the movement, advanced to meet him.

'Sir,' said he, bowing low, 'I had the honor of meeting you before.'

'Yes,' replied the Englishman, who was vainly interrogating his memory: 'Yes, your face is a credit or which torments me, and which I cannot satisfy by giving him the name that he asks for.'

'You have never known my name. We met at Moscow.'

'In society?'

'No; at the Hotel Sans Souci, and in public places. Pardon me if, with only this title to your notice, I have ventured to accost you at so inopportune an hour. The importance of the motive will, I hope, be some excuse to a mind so generous as yours.'

'What can I do for you?' said Railly, in a tone of extreme courtesy; yielding to the sympathetic interest which the pleasing face and manners of the young man had inspired.

'I have come to ask for liberty.'

'Of me?'

'Of you.'

'Are you not mistaken?' asked Sir James, with some hesitation, not knowing exactly what to make of this singular demand, 'I am Sir James Railly, an Englishman by birth, remarkable for nothing but a love of play.'

'And for success in it,' cried the young man. 'It is my only hope. If I should tell you, Sir, that it is perhaps reserved for you to rescue a fellow man from an opprobrious condition, to efface from his brow a mark which devotes him to humiliation and scorn, what would you reply?'

'You embarrass me; for I do not see what such an hypothesis can have to do with a gentleman like yourself.'

'A gentleman! Yes, by elevation of soul, perhaps, also, by education; but not by the accident of birth. I am a slave.'

'You!' said Railly, with astonishment.

'My name is Swerkof-Feodorwitz, and the estate on which I was born belongs to Prince Gouloubskoff.'

'How can I serve you?' asked Railly, extending his hand affectionately to the young man. 'I would gladly do more than pity you. But let us go this way,' he added, taking the direction of a path which led away from the throng; 'it is more prudent. You know, perhaps, that the Prince is here.'

'Yes, but I could not choose the moment to speak to you. This evening, I believe the court gives a fete at the Retterburg.'

'Yes.'

'You will not return to Vienna, for after the fete you are to go to the chateau of the Count de Solensk.'

'Yes.'

'To play there?'

'The whole night, and Gouloubskoff will be there.'

'I was well informed,' He hesitated a moment, and, a deep shadow passed over his countenance.

'Is not that the livery of the prince which I see near us?' asked Sir James Railly.

'It is.'

'He cannot be far off. Shall we not avoid meeting him?'

'With all my heart. Not that I fear to be recognised immediately: long years have passed since we met; but I could not exchange ten words with him without exciting remembrances, and all hope would be lost.'

'Let us follow this path then;' and putting spurs to their horses, they soon found themselves out of sight and hearing of the chase.'

'Here,' said Sir James, 'we are safe from observation.'

'Before going farther,' resumed the young Russian, 'I must ask you to take charge of this;' handing him a pocket-book. 'Within it are bank notes to the amount of a million roubles.'

'A million!' exclaimed Railly, surprised out of his usual calm by the amount.

'Take it, sir, I beg of you, and deign to listen to me. My father and I were born on a small estate near the Volga. The estate belonged to Prince Gouloubskoff, the father of the Prince now in Vienna. My father was attached to his person for a long time, and served him with such zeal and devotion, that at his death, he bequeathed him a considerable sum; but unfortunately for our family, he forgot his enfranchisement. My father trafficked in furs with southern Russia, and being intelligent and energetic, he grew rapidly rich. My education was entrusted to a French emigrant, and to his care I owe all my subsequent success; for, when I grew up, I joined my efforts to those of my father, and, extending our operations to the East, I doubled his fortune in the course of a few years. Our position as serfs excited the solicitude of my friend, the Frenchman, and he urged me to seek an adopted country in the Western World; but, though I ardently desire to withdraw my neck from the yoke of bondage, I could not fly without leaving my poor old father a prey to my master's vengeance. If I once left Russia finally, the smallest chastisement for him would be the loss of his property, and a return to the rudest labors of slavery. I could not do it. Besides, I nourished a hope, which strengthened me each day to await the morrow. I thought that Alexander, who, it was said, was anxious to efface the title of regenerator of his country [illegible] with the abolition of servitude. But all the philantrophy of the Emperor terminated as it was by the hateful and powerless nobles, produced only the ukase, which forbade the individual sale of the serfs; they could only be sold with the estate. I had waited in vain.'

'Why did you not buy your purchase yourself?'

'It would have been useless. The great Muscovite nobles [illegible] bind themselves not to accept the ransom of a slave. Are you ignorant that a serf of Count Scheremetoff offered two million of roubles for his liberty, and was pitilessly refused! Yet the Count received but a small annual tribute from this man; only a few roubles; but these great lords find a cruel pleasure in counting in the number of their vassals, and absolutely dependent on their caprice millionaries whose fortune they could ruin at a word. I have borne my hard lot with the fortitude of a Christian. I have sought to forget it in business and travel and deeds of charity; but now my courage fails, for I love—and the woman who accepts me for a husband must accept the chain of slavery.'

After a moment's pause, the young Russian resumed. 'Prince Gouloubskoff, I have said, possesses an estate on the borders of the Volga. It counts only fifty hearths, yet he will not sell it at any price. But the Prince plays, and play is with him an unbridled passion, for which he will sacrifice everything. In the feverish excitement of this passion, he may be led to risk this estate. If he does so, he may lose. In this village I was born—my father was born there—my family are still there.—Gain this village for me—Man, Englishman, Christian—under this triple title I put my fate in your hands—you have an unlimited credit over my purse—stake everything—triumph at any price—if fate should be against you, if I must lose everything, and yet remain a slave, I will bless you at least for having tried to break my chains.'

'I accept the task,' said Sir Railly, gravely.

'This night?'

'No, this night circumstances will not serve. They will play lansquenet, besides, I have an engagement with O'Bearn. But the day after, I think a favorable occasion will offer naturally between Gouloubskoff and myself. He will not recoil, I judge, by the temerity he showed yesterday. I will profit by it.'

'Thanks! Sir James,' said Swerkof, 'and now we must separate. Your friends will seek you. I would avoid meeting them.'

Four days after this conference, a dense crowd was collected in one of the gaming halls, around a small table under the rotunda, at which were seated two players! They were Sir James Railly and Prince Gouloubskoff. For two days, these two had been contending for victory—now at lansquenet, now at ecarte; and the losses of Railly amounted to 200,000 roubles. The game at present was ecarte, and had been four against four; but the betters, becoming alarmed, thought it prudent to resume their stakes; they were renewed by the Prince and Railly, and the stake now amounted to the round sum of 50,000 florins.

The cards were shuffled and distributed; the trump card was hearts; they were renewed [illegible].

Fire sparkled in the eyes of the Prince but those of Railly were impenetrable. It was not a man, but a statue the expression never changed.

'I [illegible],' said the Prince.

'I have [illegible].

'I [illegible] repeated.

'Hearts again!'

'Here!'

'Hearts!'

Railly leaned back in his chair, looking with indifference on the table, the heap of gold, to which the hands of the Prince were eagerly extended.

The joy of Gouloubskoff amounted to intoxication; 'you will not quit playing I hope, Sir James,' he said 'an Englishman never abandons the field of battle.'

'Never, Prince! nor a Russian either. Is it not so?'

'It is national prejudice with us; but perhaps you would like to change the game. Will faro for two suit you!'

'Faro let it be.'

The two adversaries entered the lists again. The Prince held the bank, and gained 20,000 roubles. His good fortune seemed fatality itself. Yet the perfect calmness of the Englishman was not less astonishing. He pursued his object with the impassibility of his compatriots before the French battalions at Waterloo, when Wellington, seeing his soldiers fall one after the other, took his watch, and said: They die so many a minute, I have yet such a number of men; it will be an hour before the last one falls, Blucher will have time to arrive; the victory is mine!'

Railly dealt in his turn. This time fortune passed over to his side. He gained. He doubled his stake, and gained again. He had just gathered up 80,000 roubles, when he announced that he had tripled his stake.

The Prince was too good a player to recoil. Railly still gained. Gouloubskoff still played on, till he had exhausted all the gold and notes at his disposal. He then proposed to play on [illegible] the stakes upon the table. [illegible] accepted, and gained three times in succession.

'[illegible] Count,' he said, 'I have gained 900,000 roubles.'

'I [illegible] you,' said the Prince, with a nervous [illegible] countenance. He began to shuffle.

'You will not quit playing I hope, Prince. A Russian never abandons the field of battle.'

'Never, Sir James, as I told you. But shall we change the game? The air is stifling here. Let us go into the garden. You have a reputation as a marksman; suppose we try a shot.'

Railly, who saw the feverish agitation of his companion, readily accepted. Besides, custom required that he should be at the disposals of his adversary.

In a moment the hall was empty.

'What a [illegible] Sir James.'

'Two hundred thousand roubles.'

'Agreed, but I have no more gold; and I must not exhaust my credit at the bank of Vienna, which is quite indispensable to me.'

'Then I will wager 200,000 roubles against one of your estates.'

'Do you wish to become a Muscovite proprietor.'

'It is a mere whim, like any other.'

'And one which I am not disposed to thwart. I have something of that value near Moscow. It is on the declivity of a hill, from which you can see admirably the yet smoking ruins of the holy city. I have also a town at two miles from Vologdo——.'

Railly shrugged his shoulders. 'It is too cold,' he said.

'Ah! then I have something else which may suit you, a charming little village near the Volga.'

'Here goes for the Volga, then. And you estimate this property——.'

'At something more than 200,000 roubles.'

'Then I add 50,000 to my stake.'

'Agreed; but I have not the title-deeds here.'

'Pen, ink and paper can supply them.'

Writing materials were brought, and the Prince engaged in writing to transfer to Sir James, if he were the winner, the title of his domain upon the Volga.

The bet was to be decided by the shots. They drew lots for the first fire, and the Prince won, and took his place.

About seventy feet before him were placed, in a circular line, five small cages, twelve feet apart, each containing a pigeon. Cords were attached to the trap-doors which closed the cages, and were sufficiently long to reach the spot where the marksmen stood, which was called the post.

These cords by the rule of the game, were to be placed in the hands of the adverse party, who always stood behind the marksman, and, while the latter had his eye intently fixed upon the cords, his antagonist was permitted to agitate them and to feign to pull before doing so; thus it was impossible to foresee on which side the shot was to be directed; yet it was necessary to aim quickly, for the bird from its love of liberty, departs instantly and with an energetic wing.

You might have heard a pin fall upon the turf when Railly and the Prince had taken their positions, and the signal was given. The cords were agitated, and a door fell on the left. The Prince turned his weapon in that direction and fired.

'Down!' cried, distinctly, the voice of the official.

The same stillness prevailed when it was Sir James's turn to fire. The trap fell. The shot followed instantly.

'Down!' exclaimed the voice instantly.

'Did you say, Prince, that the estate borders on the Volga?'

'From the balcony of the house you can see the course of the river!'

An explosion was heard.

'Down!' said the same voice.

'There are magnificent plantations of young trees, grouped with infinite art—delicious fruits, fine peaches.'

'That is my favorite fruit.'

'Down!'

The strife continued with success on both sides, till the sixth shot, when Railly failed.

'[illegible]

At the eighth trial, the Prince having failed and Railly [illegible] they were again equal, and the two sportsmen took a moment for repose.

The Prince again took his place, fired and missed. Railly was more fortunate. The bet was approaching its solution.

What passed in the souls of the Prince and Sir James? It was a mystery beyond human intuition. To some the approach of an important event is announced by low inward voices, to other presentiments seem mere follies and chimeras. But it appeared certain, when the Prince took his place again, that [illegible] without a word, without [illegible] without the haughty look which was natural to him.

He fired. The bird, which had flown in a straight line, suddenly turned.

'Wounded!' said some.

'Dead!' said others.

'No, No!' cried several voices.

Every eye was fixed upon it; but it mounted, described [illegible] circle, and it disappeared, while Railly clamly whistled, 'God save the King.'

Railly having killed [illegible] bird, the bet was declared [illegible] said, but the Prince failed [illegible] were superb at this moment, each in his fashion: the Prince, by the courage which raised him above his loss, and Railly by the deep concentrated joy which he felt in thinking of the serious consequences of his success. They extended their hands to each other, and separated the best friends in the world. It was but an incident of sportsman life, which might have its counterpart to-morrow!

Fifteen days passed. The act of cession, first made out, in the name of Railly, then transferred to that of Feodorwitz, was fully authenticated and Sir James quitted Vienna.

He attempted to restore the million of roubles, which was entrusted to him, not wishing to receive a price for an action whose only merit, he said, was success; but he could not resist the entreaty of the ransomed serf. Feodorwitz forced him to accept, inscribing upon the pocket-book, these words:

'To the free man who has made me free!'

Poetry.

EVELYN HOPE.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead!
Sit and watch by her side an hour:
That is her book-shelf, and this her bed;
She plucked that piece of geranium flower,
Beginning to die, too, in the glass.
Little has yet been changed, I think—
The shutters are shut, no light can pass
Save two long rays thro' the hinges' chink.

Sixteen years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—
It was not her time to love; beside,
Her life had many a hope and aim,
Duties enough and little cares,
And now was quiet, now astir,
Till God's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

Is it too late, then, Evelyn Hope?
What! your soul was pure and true,
The good stars met in your horoscope,
Made you of spirit, fire, and dew—
And just because I was thrice as old,
And our paths in the world diverged so wide,
Each was nought to each, must I be told?
We were fellow-mortals, nought beside?

No, indeed! for God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,
And creates the love to reward the love.
I claim you still, for my own love's sake!
Delayed, it may be, for more lives yet,
Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few—
Much is to learn and much to forget
Ere the time be come for taking you.

But the time will come—at last it will—
When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say,
In the lower earth, in the years long still,
That body and soul so pure and gay?
Why your hair was amber, I shall divine,
And your mouth of your own geranium's red—
And what you would do with me, in fine,
In the new life come in the old one's stead.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then,
Given up myself so many times,
Gained me the gains of various men,
Ransacked the age, spoiled the climes;
Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full scope,
Either I missed, or itself missed me—
And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope!
What is the issue? let us see!

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;
My heart seemed full as it could hold—
There was place and to spare for the frank young smile
And the red young mouth, and the hair's young gold.
So, hush—I will give you this leaf to keep—
See, I shut it inside the sweet cold hand.
There, that is our secret! go to sleep;
You will wake, and remember and understand.

A VISION.

At dead of night, when others sleep,
Near Hell I took my station;
And from that dungeon, dark and deep,
O'er heard this conversation:
"Hail, Prince of Darkness, ever hail,
Adored by each infernal,
I come among your gang to wail,
And taste of death eternal.

'Where are you from?' the friend demands,
'What makes you look so frantic?
Are you from Carolina's strand,
Just west of the Atlantic?
Are you that man of blood and birth,
Devoid of human feeling?
The wretch I saw, when last on earth,
In human cattle dealing?

'Whose soul with blood and rapine stain'd,
With deeds of crime to dark it;
Who drove God's image, starved and chained,
To sell like beasts in market?
Who tore the infant from the breast,
That you might sell its mother?
Whose craving mind could never rest,
Till you had sold a brother?

'Who gave the sacrament to those
Whose chains and handcuffs rattle?
Whose backs soon after felt the blows;
More heavy than the cattle?'
'I'm from the South,' the ghost replies,
'And I was there a teacher:
Saw men in chains, with laughing eyes:
I was a Southern Preacher!

'In tasselled pulpits, gay and fine,
I strove to please the tyrants,
To prove that Slavery is divine,
And what the Scripture warrants.
And when I saw the horrid sight,
Of slaves by tortures dying,
And told their masters all was right,
I new that I was lying.

'I knew all this, and who cant doubt,
I felt a sad misgiving?
But still, I knew, if I spoke out,
That I should lose my living.
They made me fat, they paid me well,
To preach down abolition.
I slept—I died—I woke in Hell,
How altered my condition!

'I now am in a sea of fire,
Whose fury ever rages;
I am a slave, and can't get free,
Through everlasting ages.
Yes! when the sun and moon shall fade,
And fire the rocks dissever,
I must sink down beneath the shade,
And feel God's wrath for ever.

'Our Ghost stood trembling all the while
He saw the scene transpiring;
With soul aghast and visage sad,
All hope was now retiring.
The Demon cried, on vengeance bent,
"I say, in haste, retire!
And you shall have a negro sent
To attend and punch the fire."

Miscellaneous.

The Great Central Sea in Tropical Africa.

In the Calwer Missionsblatt, with some letters from Dr. Rebman, dated the 13th and 30th of April, there is a map forwarded by the learned missionary. On this map, between the Equator and 10 deg. of south latitude, and between the 23rd and 30th meridian, lies an immense sea, without outlet, twice as large as the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azof. It is designated Ukerewe, or Inner Sea, and the well known Nyassa Sea appears as a small bay on the southeast. Dr. Rebman refers to a map in detail which his companion, Dr. Erhardt, is bringing to Europe. This great discovery, the consequences of which can hardly be estimated, has rested hitherto on the testimony of the natives of both shores on the Inner Sea, with whom the missionaries came in contact. Dr. A. Petermann remarks, in a letter in "The Athenæum," that the African geographer, Mr. Cooley, argued long ago for the existence of a single great sea in the centre of Equatorial Africa.

Iron Houses.

Russian journals state that at a late fair at Nijegorod, an iron house was to be seen, composed of ante-chamber, bedroom and kitchen. The front was ornamented with columns, and had three windows; the walls, roof, staircase, &c., were all in iron. Its weight was nearly 26,000 pounds, and its price equivalent to about $1,280. Two men could take it down in one day, and it required only two days to put it up again.

Novel Case—A Sailor Woman.

A case which has become very interesting from the fact of a sailor woman being connected with it, is now pending before Alderman Isard, of the Third Ward, growing out of the recent shipment of seamen on board of the ship James Rea, of this port.

At a recent hearing the Alderman's office was densely crowded, and the following examination of a female witness took place by Mr. Joseph M. Doran, the counsel for the plaintiff. The witness was a very tall and fine looking woman, dressed as women are usually dressed, but there was a certain air about her that indicated she would have been more at home in pantaloons and a round jacket than in a bonnet and petticoats! We give the questions and answers:

'What is your name?'

'Emma Barnes.'

'Where were you born, and what is your business?'

'I was born at Moscow, in the State of Maine, and for eighteen months past have followed the sea as a sailor.'

'How old are you?'

'I am a little over seventeen years.'

'Have you had a protection?'

'I had, and have it still.'

'Under what name did you ship?'

'George Stewart.'

'What is your height and your weight?'

'My height, sir, in my bare feet, is full five feet nine and a quarter inches, and my weight is one hundred and eighty pounds on shore, at sea it is rather more.'

'Did you ship on board the ship James Rea?'

'I did.'

'In what capacity?'

'As an ordinary seaman.'

'Did you sign articles?'

'I did not.'

'Under what name and at what wages?'

'George Stewart, and eighteen dollars a month.'

'Did you get your advance?'

'I did not.'

'Did you go in the ship and do your duty as an ordinary seaman?'

'Certainly, and I came back to this port when the ship put back.'

'Are you a sailor, and can you go aloft and do all he ought to do?'

'As an ordinary seaman, I think I have no superior; as a cook and steward, every Captain has said I was a No. 1.'

'What is the duty of an ordinary seaman?'

'It is to do all he can, and obey orders and work cheerfully; that I have always done.'

'Is the James Rea a staunch ship?'

'She is a crack ship.'

'What do you mean by a crack ship?'

'I mean that her rigging is too heavy for her hull, and she is not ballasted right.'

'Why didn't they pay your advance money?'

'That I can't tell; I know I deserved it.'

'Do you like the sea?'

'That I do; rough as it is, there is something pleasant about it—a landsman's life is but one thing over and over again. A sailor at sea is kept too busy to be troubled with the blues.'

'Where do you intend to go next?'

'Down East, to see my friends and folks at home."

'How did you conceal your sex?'

'That, sir, I can't tell you now; perhaps when we are better acquainted, and are alone, I may tell you; women can keep secrets as well as men.'

'Didn't you lick a Yankee Captain once?'

'That I did; it was round the Horn—I mind it well; he was a big fellow—as big as I am, but over six feet. He picked a quarrel with me and struck me with his fist. I knocked him down with a left-hand blow; he fell on the quarter-deck and halloo'd like a calf, and I gave the saucy fellow just what he deserved.'

'Were you not afraid to trust yourself with sailors?'

'God knows I was not. They are easily managed, and generally speaking, they are the warmest-hearted beings in the world. I drank and smoked with them at all times. 'George Stewart' hasn't an enemy among them.'

'Is there any one of your messmates here?'

'Why, yes, there's my old friend 'George,' his last name I don't remember, (here the witness pointed out an old salt in the corner, chewing a monstrous quid, and looking all astonishment,) many and many a night have we slept together.'

'Didn't he know you were a woman?'

'Indeed he did not; the thought never entered his mind.'

'Are you really a woman?'

'I suppose I am.'

'That is not a direct answer; are you a woman or not?'

'On my oath, I am a woman and not a man.'

At this answer some of the sailors cried "George, you know you lie," but they were promptly called to order by the Alderman, and the examination proceeded for a short time and then closed, exhibiting on the part of the witness great readiness in answering all questions touching the duties of a sailor, the perils of the sea, and the attributes of a good ship. She then left the office, was handed into a carriage by 'Jim Tarpaulin,' a friend of her's, and was driven off amid the cheers of the throng of men and boys who stood on the pavement. The discovery of her sex by the mate of the James Rea occurred from her having unintentionally responded to an order given while aloft furling sails, in a feminine tone, instead of the rough voice previously used. He at once charged her with being a female, and she acknowledged it.

Unfortunate Males.

The Albany Register says that there is in that city a young man, seventeen years of age, possessing a voice and face so strikingly feminine, with some semblance in gait and manner to a female, that he is often mistaken for a female in male attire. He is often molested by rowdies, who take him for a female, and he has been obliged to obtain a certificate as to his sex from the Chief of Police, to insure himself from suspicion and arrest. The Register says that a brother of the young man possesses the same feminine countenance and voice, while his sister possesses a masculine face and voice. He has frequently assumed female attire, and feels at ease in that dress, and indeed is less liable to attract attention in that costume than the one properly belonging to him. Things have evidently got terribly mixed in that family.

Iron and Gutta Percha Cars.

Somebody in Albany is getting up a railroad car out of wrought iron and gutta percha. Such a car can be jammed, but not broken. It may smash up, but it can make no splinters, or lacerate limbs. The idea is a good one. If they should make some of the employees on railroads of India rubber, they would be quite as useful, and less likely to suffer injury from the results of their own carelessness and inefficiency. Railroad "operators," of course, could not be made of gutta percha, for it is necessary for them to break sometimes.—*Boston Courier.*

RECIPES, &c.

Milk Paint.

A paint has been used on the continent of Europe, with success, made from milk and lime, and dries quicker than paint, and has no smell. It is thus made.—Take fresh curds, and bruise the lumps on a grinding stone, or in an earthen pan or mortar, to make it just thick enough to be kneaded. Stir this mixture without adding more water, and a white colored fluid will soon be obtained, which will serve as a paint. It may be laid on with a brush with as much ease as varnish, and it dries very speedily. It must, however, be used the same day it is made, for if kept till next day it gets too thick; consequently, no more must be made at one time than is laid on in a day. Any color, red or yellow ochre, may be mixed with it in any proportion. Prussian blue is changed by the lime. Two coats of this paint are sufficient, and when dry it may be polished with a piece of woollen cloth, or similar substance, and it will become bright as varnish. It is only for inside work; but it will last very long if varnished over with the white of an egg after it has been polished.

Nice Pancakes for Supper.

These are made of eggs, flour, and milk. The just proportions are one tablespoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of tablespoonsful of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter by adding the milk and eggs, and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard or butter, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned, turn it. Leave the cakes folded, with sugar or honey and butter between the folds, or sugar alone. If this be found to be too solid, add more eggs and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of grated nutmeg will be an addition.—*Maine Farmer.*

Egg Dumplings.

Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a saltspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as for poundcake; have a clean saucepan of boiling water; boil fast, drop in the batter by the tablespoonful; four or five minutes will boil them. Take them with a skimmer on to a dish; put a bit of butter and pepper over, and serve with boiled or cold meat. For a little dessert, put butter and grated nutmeg, with syrup or sugar over.—*Maine Farmer.*

Carrots for Feeding Poultry.

I have never seen anything in your paper recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. In the present high prices of grain, &c., it is worth while people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage meat cutter, costing about $3. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families, in a single year, in various labor-saving ways. A couple of boys, in a single evening could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which if fed to hens mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain at present prices.—*Rural New Yorker.*

APPLES FOR COWS.—I live in a country where in times past apples fed to cows were said to dry up their milk. I think that may have been the case when fed in large quantities. I have been feeding a cow some four or five quarts a day, regularly, and never had one give so much or so rich milk before. As apples will not generally keep the winter in cellars, they may be spread on the barn floor and frozen, then piled up and covered with hay or straw, where they will keep, and may be used as wanted by pouring water upon them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The "First Premium" Farm.

The Committee on Farm Management of the New York State Fair, awarded $50 in plate to Wm. P. Ottley, of Phelps, Ontario Co., for the best managed farm. But two applications were made for the premium, though we think there are many farms which would have stood an equal chance with those which were presented.

The soil of Mr. Ottley's farm is a gravelly loam, and muck with a tincture of clay, the subsoil about the same, lighter colored and porous. Limestone scarce, the rocks found are granite and quartz. The farm contains 100 acres, 85 in cultivation. Mr. O. considers ploughing in clover the best means of enriching his ground. A three years' lay turned under in June for wheat, or the 1st of May with barnyard manure, for the corn crop succeeds well.

He ploughs from seven to ten inches deep. Deep ploughing in his case, has a good effect in giving great room for the roots of plants, in its action as an underdrain, in preventing the effects of drought, in making the land easier to work after it, with other advantages too numerous to mention. Some experiments showing this, and also the difference between shallow and deep ploughing, were made by Mr. O, and we may refer to them hereafter. In regard to subsoil ploughing, he says the effects were entirely satisfactory after the first year, when the crop was lighter than usual, from the poverty of subsoil before due exposure to atmospheric influence.

Manure receives considerable attention on the farm of Mr. Ottley. His straw, cornstalks and hay, is all fed out in the stables and yards, where his cattle are kept through the foddering season. The straw serves for litter, and having an abundance, also about 65 head of horses, cattle and sheep, he makes about 200 loads of manure annually. This he draws out in a green state to his corn-field, (usually planting 12 acres,) putting from 30 to 40 loads per acre, according to its value. It is dropped in similar heaps about one rod apart, and generally as fast as it can be ploughed in. He has a manure cellar, but keeps a part under cover, and finds it a decided benefit. For barley he thinks rotten manure an essential application, it is of such quick growth that it receives little benefit from long manure.

Mr. Ottley has from seventy to seventy-five acres annually under tillage. His fields contain about twelve acres each, and the different crops follow in rotation and culture as follows:—For corn he takes a three year lay of clover, covers it with manure, and breaks up immediately before planting with a double plough, eight inches deep, harrows with a light harrow to avoid breaking the turf, then drills three and a half feet in rows, dropping one kernel at eight inches in a row together with ashes and plaster; and then rolls the whole field.

As soon as the corn is up, he passes through with the one-horse cultivator, continues to cultivate until the middle of June—product usually 50 bushels per acre. Usually plants one acre of potatoes in the same lot. One potato in each hill, split; plant as early as possible—product light, owing to prevalent disease.

Barley follows corn. He drills in two and a-half bushels per acre, in April, if possible, ploughing in the spring—product from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats are also sown after corn, three bushels seed—product 75 bushels per acre.

Wheat is sown after barley, two bushels per acre, drilled in the first September. Ploughs the stubble eight to ten inches deep, with double plough, in two rod lands; harrows fine immediately before sowing; product from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Seeds down to clover and timothy in September, soon after sowing, and uses for meadow or pasture till its turn in the rotation, usually three years when it is taken up as above described.

Mr. O., has been particular in growing and saving seeds for sowing. He has improved white Soules wheat, starting it from a handful, and saving the first ripened for seed, so as to shorten the time of maturing from six to eight days, he has made like experiments, with like results, in barley, oats and corn. His grains and roots were all trained up in this way, and he thinks it essential that seeds of all kinds should be saved from the first ripening and largest ears. His profits for 1854 are $7.54, or $8.87½ per acre for the improved land. His total receipts amount to nearly $2,000. His principal attention is given to grain growing, which he makes a profitable business, as these figures show.

A regular account is kept, together with a memorandum of farm matter. Mr. O. says he can state the annual expense of improving his farm, and the income of it, and at the end of the year can strike a balance of debt and credit. We join with him in thinking the practice very much conducive to close observation and careful farming; one which in the end would very much improve our system, as well as better our fortunes. It is little more than guess work, to farm without some guide—without some means of knowing what crops pay at the end of the year, and what prove a losing speculation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Speaker at Last.

The Republican head quarters are illuminated in honor of the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker! The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the republicans and the intelligence appears to give satisfaction generally. A salute will be fired on Monday.

The following is the result of the struggle as given by telegraph:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Banks,	-	-	-	103
Aiken,	-	-	-	100
Majority,	-	-	-	3

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The brig *Wm. H. Safford*, of Bangor, from Altakapas, anchored in the East River, was cut through by the ice last night, and sunk. Capt. Smith, his wife, two children and three seamen, were drowned. Two seamen were saved in a boat from the *North Carolina*.

☞ Every day the Slavery question in the United States becomes more complicated and threatening. Something like a war is now on the point of breaking out between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania in relation to it. A Mr. Parsons went from the former to the latter State, in search of a runaway slave, and when he had found and captured his "chattel," the authorities of Pennsylvania stepped in between them and arrested Parsons for an attempt to kidnap. The subject is giving rise to much angry feeling and has already been discussed in the Legislatures of both States. The most fiery and warlike speeches have been delivered on both sides. The Supreme Court of the United States is to pronounce an opinion on the case. The end of the dispute is not yet, nor will it likely be, without an outburst of some kind.—*Toronto Colonist, Feb. 4th.*

From the N. Y Tribune.

Letter from Kossuth.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

My impression is, that the year 1856 will not pass without great revolutionary commotions in Europe. The camp of the Governments remains divided. In vain has Cabinet diplomacy loaded itself with one atrocious crime more—the crime of having sacrificed Kars to the speculation of having the road for an "Austrian peace," by affording to the Czar the prestige of a victory, at the expense of Turkey, over a heroic garrison more glorious in its fall than the Allies in their success at Sebastopol—just as Saguntum is is more glorious by its fall than its victors by conquering it. Peace is impossible. The immorality of kings will continue to squander away the blood and treasure of nations in an aimless war, but the nations will awake; and one of those tremendous commotions which mark an era in history will shake to its very foundation this our old country. Such is my presentiment.

But if the signs of the times do not deceive us, the prospects of America are not brighter if not gloomier. We have our despots you have slavery—This is the worst of the two. With us nations will stand against tyrants; with you the nation will stand divided in itself and brother raise his hand against brother in irreconcilable antagonism. For the first time in your short history (which by its shortness, should warn from perfidence,) will the presidential election turn exclusively on the issue of Slavery—that stain on your escutcheon, that curse on your security. A sore trial it will prove forsooth. Slavery will in all probability carry the day. The slaveholding interest stands compact, not so with their opponents; social and material interest divide their camp. The slaveholding interests is sure of some auxiliary supplement from that quarter. Their victory is more than probable. However the election is not a solution, it is but a symptom, and nothing more; it is but fuel added to the flame. Thrice already since the Constitution was framed in 1787, thrice already this question has been compromised But compromises between principles cannot last. It is but a palliative. The sickness recurs, and either I am greatly mistaken, or else it will not bear another compromise.—Either Freedom or Slavery; the two cannot go along together. May the Almighty eye watch in mercy over your trials.

KOSSUTH.

Annual Slave Letting near Washington

Our Washington correspondent gives the following account of the annual sale of the labor of the slaves in that vicinity:

"Last Saturday week many of our eastern men went across the line into Virginia, to be present at the annual sale of the labor of the negroes for the year, or in other words, hiring out the slaves to the highest bidder. At Fairfax Court House the scene was diversified with many ludicrous incidents and some too that would have drawn tears from the most stolid of men. The negroes are allowed to go through the crowd and request those who they would prefer to serve, to bid for them. Most of the slaves do this, so it is no uncommon thing for a darkey to give a list of his accomplishments, and produce every recommendation in his favor that he can obtain. A woman whose children were retained by her owner, but who was to be hired out that year, requested a near neighbour of that owner to hire her, so that she could be near her children. To induce this man to make a higher bid than his competitors she offered to pay the difference in advance, from her own pocket. One wished to be hired to the man who had obtained the services of his wife, and to bring this about he showed a recommendation from the master of last year, and also a license to exhort in the Methodist Church. The men were hired out at the rate of from $30 to $135; the women $30 to $70; and the boys from $40 to $80. The girls were hired out as a general thing for their board and clothes —*Boston Traveller.*

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Jan. 21

Marriages of Slaves.—An Item for Abolitionists.

A standing topic of argument against slavery, with the Abolitionists—those, at least, who pretend at all to argument—is the assertion that it virtually ignores or disregards the marital tie. Admitting the utmost possible force in the argument, it could be met by counter statements against any form or mode of labour; for the separation of husband and wife is a common incident to the hireling white and black, no less than to the slave. We could appeal also to the experience of all Southern observers, in proof that our slaveholders and planters generally were anxiously disposed to respect and protect the marital relations of slaves, and that more difficulty is found in educating and training the slaves themselves to regard it than in protecting it when established on a good basis. We introduce the matter, however, only to mention a fact lately brought into our notice, which speaks more than any assertions could as to the relative attatchments of the negroes.

The case to which we refer is, briefly, a voluntary and mutual dissolution and rupture of a marriage of fifty years' happy and agreeable duration between slaves; and this was by the consent of both parties, each preferring to sever this relation rather than to leave the master's family, although the option was left to each and either—as is most generally the case. The circumstances were these: The wife was an old nurse and a "mama" of a family migrating to Florida, and had for years lived in a condition of indulgence and ease, better than could have been possible had she been free actually, as she was virtually. On the closing of an estate by sale for division, under our laws, she was necessarily offered for sale, and was purchased by the son of the mistress, to whom she had been nurse and favourite maid—This gentleman, who had often in his boyish days received at her hands the rod, which the wise king recommends as a sovereign specific for the foolishness of childhood, very naturally and characteristically offered her freedom, so far as it could be done, and gave her the choice of three residences for life, and at the same time promised ample and abundant comforts. To his surprise her answer was, "No, massa, I goes wid you to the new country." He told her of her husband, and again asked her to chose a nominal master and protector in the neighbourhood, and one of these places offered to her was the plantation on which her husband lived.

She persisted that her first choice was to follow her master, when he immediately resolved to purchase her husband, whose owner was equally anxious to protect and spare the marital tie of a veteran servant. The bargain was soon settled between the masters, for both slaves were too old to have been worth any consideration under any other system but the permanent tie of slavery; but an unexpected difficulty occurred. The husband stoutly refused to leave his master's family, and protested that deeply and long as he had loved his wife, he could not leave his home to follow her.

State the naked proposition that a husband and wife of such age and qualities had been separated, and Abolitionism would at once find matter for tear-moving homilies. Yet here is one plain case of very late occurrence, in which such a separation occurred against the desires and intention of two slaveholders, and by the alternative choice of two slaves.

Can any of our Northern moralists tell us how many whites marriages have been cruelly and miserably severed by California migration.

We intend, by the way of compensation to the *Rockingham (Va.) Gazette* for the subjoined article, to send the editor a copy of "Five hundred mistakes of daily occurrence." The title of his article shows that he needs it badly.—*Ed. Tribune.*

"WHAT A NEGRO DONE.—Davy Crockett was a great hunter, but there are other great hunters who have performed wonderful deeds, and killed great quantities of varmints. There lives a darkey over in Pendleton, the servant of Wm. Anderson, Esq., who certainly deserves a name among the hunters of the times. Some time ago he performed an exploit which we think deserves a large pieter in the next year's Crockett almanac:

"A pack of dogs had chased a large wolf until they got him into a fence corner, when he took his stand and made a desperate fight. The dogs were a pretty boy for a short time. Sambo coming up and observing how the game stood, soon determined upon his plan of operation. He crossed the fence, getting behind the wolf caught hold of one of his legs and pulled it through a crack. He then got that leg with one hand, he with the other drew the other leg through, being careful to have a rail between them. He then took a string from his pocket and tied the wolf's legs tightly together. In the meantime the fight between the wolf and dogs was kept up. After seeing that all was secure, Sambo started in great haste for the house. Upon meeting one of his young masters, he told him what had happened, and upon being asked why he did not kill the wolf, he said 'he was too smart for dat, for he knowed dat black folks no good witness, and he want a white man to see him kill de wolf, so he could git de bounty for his scalp.' He went back with his master and killed the wolf outright.

"But he was engaged in another [illegible] exploit. While hunting in the mountains, he wounded a large buck, which, becoming furious, made an attack upon him, when Sambo caught him firmly by the antlers, threw him upon his shoulders, and carried him to a house, where he had his throat cut. We think that this was about as summary a mode of disposing of an enemy as we have ever heard of. If anybody can beat our Sambo in the wolf and buck line, we should like to hear from them."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 18[illegible]

☞ Dr. J. R. BURK [illegible] authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and to give Receipts therefor.

☞ R. W. DOUGLASS is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and to give Receipts therefor.

☞ Mr. MOSES VOSEY is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman in the State of New York.

☞ Rev. R. M. JOHNSON, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ Rev. RICHARD PRESTON, of Halifax, N. S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.

☞ H. F. DOUGLASS, and J. S. MARTIN of [illegible] are authorized Travelling Agents for the Provincial Freeman.

☞ Rev. ELISHA WESLEY of Chatham, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ It is unpleasant for us to have to be continually reminding our subscribers of their subscription money. Our expenses are of everyday occurrence, and has to be promptly met; therefore, we, feel at liberty to demand that which is due us. "But," says A., "it is only one dollar and a-half, and they are not so straightened in circumstances that they cannot wait our convenience." It is not our wish to be so straightened, but we have several hundred just like A., who like to have the news, and wish the paper success; but like their own time to pay it in. Now just send what is due us, and you will greatly oblige us.

Clubs of ten persons will be supplied with a copy each, by forwarding us $12.50 with their address.

The following article, from the Shelby *News*, gives an account of an unsuccessful attempt to run off some slaves from Henry County, Kentucky:—

EMINENCE, Dec. 26, 1855.

Some things of late have "turned up," to use the Micawber's pet phrase, in our usual quiet community, which may have, in the estimation of your readers, more than a local interest. If you think as I do, I propose to send a brief history of them to the News for publication.

There has long been a suspicion that there were white men in or around New Castle, tampering with and attempting to seduce off slave property. But nothing definite or tangible has been known, until recently, by which these worthy philanthropists could be dealt with legally. Their increasing boldness and success of late, however, excited the vigilance of some of our sharp-sighted citizens, who have succeeded in tracing the villainy to its source.

Sometime about the first of October, three negro men, the property of William Smith, Sr., William Smith, Jr. and Jas. McElwain, were enticed away, and made their escape by help of the *underground* sale to Canada. These lucky or unlucky fugitives attempted to communicate the good news of their arrival in the "land of refuge," to some of their colored friends, together with a glowing description of the multitude of good things which were waiting to be enjoyed by darkies, all for nothing but the coming.

But this gospel message was intercepted, and fell into hands for which it was by no means intended. But when opened—lo! what should be seen among the news, &c., but the names of their white accomplices. But this intelligence was kept rather silent until "something more should turn up. In the meanwhile, Mr. Nathan Mills discovered his negroes conspiring with some of their neighbouring brethren to make a start for Canada. In their conversation overheard, they implicated a man named Stewart, living in New Castle, and made an appointment to meet at his house [illegible] to bring [illegible] to a crisis. They were [illegible] up by Messrs. Brand, Mayfield, Carraway, Tandy, Boyd, [illegible] Stewart. On this [illegible] when whose [illegible] was well [illegible] sent off the boys in Oct[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] go down to Madison on Saturday [illegible] make arrangements for them to cross the Ohio, and for all his services was to receive [illegible] dollars from [illegible]. The party [illegible] [illegible] times were right to start for "happy Canada." But unfortunately [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Gun-barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardton battle, in Vermont, some of which, after being buried more than seventy-five years, contain cartridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The export of specie from the port of New York for the past year was $27,571,813, which is $10,000,000 less than in 1854.

☞ An old lady has sued the city of Milwaukie for injuries sustained in falling down on a slippery side walk. She lays her damages at the modest figure of $12,000!

New Advertisements.

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

A Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, and are of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

DRY GOODS,

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

J. WETHERALD

CHATHAM.

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHEAP CASH STORE!

J. WETHERALD'S

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

TO BE FOUND

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS

Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.

OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,

AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,

Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,

Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,

Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32 2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor Creek, being sixty by forty-nine feet. Also a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, containing Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28 1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27 1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom, this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill cost $80, one English Hunting Lever, $20, number 15 or 55; three Silver English Levers one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two hard-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 1155 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072, one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53771; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612 or 6611, one Gold Watch (second hand) Gingerbread Face, worn in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside, one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855 15 tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20 tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines, - - - -	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres, - - -	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids, - - -	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids, - - -	"	75	" "
Cobourgs, - - - -	"	16	" "
French Merinos, - - -	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls, - -	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls, - - -	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos, - -	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton, - - -	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes, - - -	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons, - - -	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors, - -	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

Chatham, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Dennys, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Dom stic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, K'y.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving; Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own maunfacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

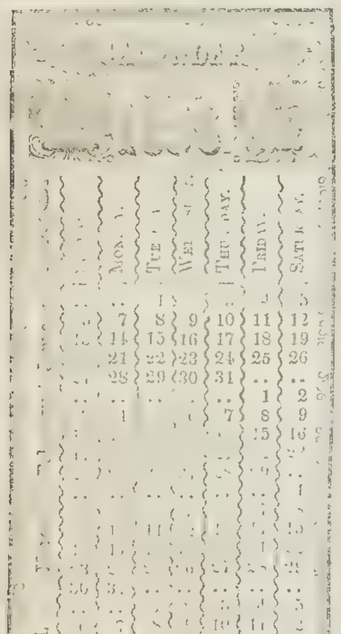
He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

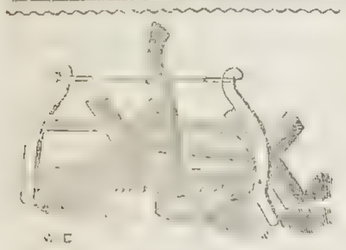
Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.





NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
AD. HANDLES,
HOES, AXE STAMPS and
HOES, SAW WOLVES &c.

Manufactured [illegible]

New BUCK SAW [illegible] facility, in complete order for service. Also, Axes Ready Hafted. Also, Hand Saws put [illegible]

T. SMALLWOOD
Yonge [illegible]

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE [illegible] Yonge Street, [illegible] Queen's [illegible] Church, [illegible] especially for their convenience, and [illegible] formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE.

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follow.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.53	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	9.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
West	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekland	....	9.23	....	1.10	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.15
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.19*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekland	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER [illegible] President
JOHN YO[illegible] [illegible] President
A[illegible]

[illegible] or annual p[illegible]
[illegible] to secure a sum at any g[illegible]
[illegible] would de[illegible] r be[illegible]
[illegible] for children, imme[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Among th[illegible] be enumer[illegible]
[illegible] gentlemen of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] especially in reference to la[illegible]
[illegible], forms of proposal and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Secretary.

D. CHARLES A. COSCRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE [illegible] which is now circulating [illegible] Canada. We are informed [illegible] Hamilton, C.W. have been sent [illegible] article of our Ready Relief [illegible] to dealers. This is not only a flagrant [illegible] but a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will [illegible] and [illegible] vendors [illegible] the gain of a few extra sixpences, is so safe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed [illegible] of hope and health and to place the [illegible] life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best [illegible].

Dealers should [illegible] purchase only of [illegible] pedlars and [illegible] Druggists and [illegible] R. R. R. [illegible] Water, [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief, [illegible] Pills, [illegible] Sarsaparilla

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856. { NUMBER 40.

GEN'L JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CHECKS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 5th, 1855 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT.
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fuch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works Imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

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December, 8, 1853 32-1y

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BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 3)

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
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Poetry.

A HOME PICTURE.

BY MRS. ANN R. PORTER.

An old man sat by the chimney side—
His face was wrinkled and wan—
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned gray,
With pockets both deep and wide,
Where his specs and steel tobacco-box
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals—
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What did he see in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years;
And now and then they awakened smiles,
But oftener they started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In the high back cane-seat chair;
You see 'neath the frill of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

She wears a blue checked apron now,
And is knitting a sock for him;
Her pale, blue eyes have a gentle look,
And she says, "They are growing dim."

I like to call and tell the news,
And chat an hour each day.
For it stirs the blood of the old man's heart,
To hear of the world away.

Be kind unto the old, my friends,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The battle erst with life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us lead them gently down
To where the weary sleep.

A PARODY.

Come saints and sinners, hear me tell
How pious priests whip Jack and Nell,
And women buy, and children sell,
And preach all sinners down to hell,
And sing of heavenly union.

'They'll bleat and baa, dona like goats,
Gorge down black sheep, and strain at motes,
Array their backs in fine black coats,
Then seize their negroes by their throats,
And choke, for heavenly union.

'They'll church you if you sip a dram,
And damn you if you steal a lamb;
Yet rob old Tony, Doll, and Sam;
Of human rights, and bread and ham;
Kidnapper's heavenly union.

'They'll loudly talk of Christ's reward,
And bind his image with a cord,
And scold, and swing the lash abhorred.
And sell their brother in the Lord
To handcuffed heavenly union.

'They'll read and sing a sacred song,
And make a prayer both loud and long,
And teach the right and do the wrong,
Hailing the brother, sister throng,
With words of heavenly union.

'We wonder how such saints can sing,
Or praise the Lord upon the wing,
Who roar, and scold, and whip, and sting,
And to their slaves and mammon cling,
In guilty conscience union.

'They'll raise tobacco, corn, and rye,
And drive, and thieve, and cheat, and lie,
And lay up treasures in the sky,
By making switch and cowskin fly,
In hope of heavenly union.

'They'll crack old Tony on the skull,
And preach and roar like Bashan bull,
Or braying ass, of mischief full,
Then seize old Jacob by the wool,
And pull for heavenly union.

'A roaring, ranting, sleek man thief,
Who lived on mutton, veal and beef,
Yet never would afford relief
To needy, sable sons of grief,
Was big with heavenly union.

'Love not the world,' the preacher said,
And winked his eye, and shook his head;
He seized on Tom, and Dick, and Ned,
Cut short their meat, and clothes and bread,
Yet still loved heavenly union.

'Another preacher whining spoke
Of One whose heart for sinners broke:
He tied old Nanny to an oak,
And drew the blood at every stroke,
And prayed for heavenly union.

'Two others oped their iron jaws,
And waved, their children-stealing paws;
There sat their children in gewgaws:
By stinting negroes, backs and maws;
They keep up heavenly union,

All good from Jack another takes,
And entertains their flirts and rakes,
Who dress as sleek as glossy snakes,
And cram their mouths with sweetened cakes.
And this goes down for union.

Miscellaneous.

Domestic Life in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8, 1856.

Much as has been written on the Domestic Institution of the South, there are features of that institution which have yet to be exhibited in their true colours, of which neither North nor South seem to be fully aware. In the North we are apt to suppose that there must be something in the "cherished institution" of Southern Slavery which is either profitable or very gratifying to Southern feelings. A sojourn, however, of a few weeks among our Southern neighbours is sufficient to convince us that whatever profit there may be attached to the traffic in slaves—to the breeding and raising of a stock of human chattels there is very little of either profit or gratification in the relation of master or mistress and slave, so far at least as that relation exists in the domestic circle. A few facts, which have come under our own observation, will serve to illustrate their position. We will not expose the doings of strictly private life. We will go no further than life in a boarding house, where we pay handsomely for all we have, and are consequently under no obligations for "Southern hospitality," but feel at liberty to use, for the benefit of truth and humanity, the developments which have forced themselves upon our attention. We do not seek to give extraordinary occurrences, but common life as it is here.

The family at this house consists of a hostess of portly dimensions, who has certainly been a handsome woman, and probably, in the early part of her life, a kind, good-natured, sociable, and perhaps even an amiable lady. She was the daughter of a Quaker family. She is evedently a woman of strong sympathies, and naturally generous in disposition; Miss Eliza, her sister, a maiden lady; a young man nineteen years of age son of the hostess, and his sister, a little lively girl about eleven years old, and the Deputy Marshal. The boarders consist of between thirty and forty merchants, and tradespeople of the city, nearly all of whom are of Northern birth, and, privately speaking, of Northern principles as well.

The remaining members of the family reside in outhouses along with the wood, dogs and vermin. They are as follows: "Big Sylvie," a coloured woman about thirty-five years of age. She is an inveterate cook, and has authority over the kitchen, under the hostess and Miss Eliza, and whose commands are daily enforced by the threats of the Deputy Marshal. Big Sylvie is a stout, well built negress with about one-fourth Anglo-Saxon blood. In addition to her accomplishments as a cook, she has acquired the art of smoothing bosoms and of dressing washes, in which she has attained a degree of perfection equalled by that of many of the white race around her. Her person, her clothes, her horses are to be thoroughly soaked in a very dark coloured oil, or, in more common language, "grease." It is possible that water is applied to her face and hands occasionally, but it is by accident and not from any desire for cleanliness. We do not often venture even to look into the kitchen, as it is by no means conducive to an appetite for dinner. We cannot say what the floor of the kitchen is paved with. It is possible that there are bricks there, but they cannot be discovered without considerable excavation. Big Sylvie never leaves the kitchen; she lives there, she sleeps there, adjusts her toilet there, smokes there, boards there, drinks there, and—when yet she can get enough of the favourite beverage—gets drunk there. The dining-room is up one flight of stairs and Big Sylvie has established herself as much as is not within her province to have an appearance in the dining-room even after the boarders have dined. She has a very nice keen on this boundary question, and I have been frequently amused at the pertinacity with which she adheres to her established custom in this respect.

It is necessary to call the cook *Big* Sylvie to distinguish her from the waiting or chambermaid, whose name is likewise Sylvie. Little Sylvie is a neat young woman, so nearly white as to be equal in appearance to many who boast of the Anglo-Saxon origin; all that is wanted being the blush on her cheeks. She did not know who to call father, and her mother was nearly as white as herself. Slavery does not suit Little Sylvie. She has spirit and no small share of intelligence. For a wife we would infinitely prefer her to the "Miss Eliza" who exercised so much authority over her. She only needs education. It appears that she had proved a temptation to one of "the boys," and the result was a fine baby, which our hostess took charge of and treated it "as kindly as though it had been wholly white," and (as is too often the case with white children) nursed it to death. Little Sylvie knows a little too much for complete submission, and not enough to effect her escape. She threatens she will run away when the Marshal exercises his cruel authority over her, and on one occasion she did run away, but was found at the home of her owner, a slave-breeder in the neighbourhood, who, in all probability, is her father. She had been hired, however, by our hostess, and she was of course, for the time being, her property. Having learned her whereabouts, Mr. Frank, the young man above mentioned, and the Marshal, were despatched to bring her back, with instructions from our hostess "*not to strip her, not to draw blood in whipping her.*" and "not to give her more than six lashes." Our good hostess was very particular in telling us these facts, to show her tender regard for Little Sylvie; and these words, taken verbatim from her own lips, just as they have those of the slaves have told us, that it is customary for a Marshal to take young girls and women to the guard-house, strip them quite naked, and then apply the lash, or take such other liberties with their persons as cruelty or lust may dictate. Here was a young man, not twenty years of age, sent after a woman, a mother, with instructions not to strip her and not to draw blood.

He had already threatened her with his vengeance, and how far the instructions of his mother were adhered to, when set on such an errand, may be easily imagined. I do not think little Sylvie was whipped in the usual form, brought back and forced by the Marshal to beg the pardon of her mistress, and to promise not to run away again. She stated that the reason she ran away was that her mistress had placed her under the authority of the Marshal, and she thought it unkind, and would not submit to it.

Our hostess explained to us that she found it so difficult to manage her servants that it became necessary for her to send for the Marshal to live in the house, so as to keep the negro subjection. So poor little Sylvie is obliged to submit to this bullying, threatening and whipping, that she cannot be contented. She is not happy.

Hark! what is that? At the moment of my writing I am interrupted by a shriek. Some one is crying bitterly. Who is it? Looking out at my window, I see coming up stairs poor little Sylvie, and by her side is the once amiable Mrs.——, who is now transformed into a demon in appearance, beating in an unmerciful manner this white young woman, who has a spirit, but not the liberty, to return blow for blow. In a few moments Sylvie was in our room.

"I came," said she, "Mr.——, because I thought you were in F——."

At this moment the being whom we have the charity to believe was once a good woman passed the door and cast in such a look as would have done credit to a Russian bear. It was one of the most fiend-like expressions of countenance we have seen since visiting the Lunatic Asylum in this city.

Little Sylvie, seeing this, turned off her remark to some other subject than the one she came upon, and, after saying a few words to my wife, left the room.

The hostess then came in, her countenance considerably improved, but still expressive of a strong feeling of satisfaction and excitement. "What did Sylvie say to you?" she demanded. We considered this question impertinent, and did not think it necessary to answer directly.

"Nothing in particular," I remarked. She said "she came because she thought I was in;" and then my wife asked her if she thought more of me than of her, and she thought she did. This playful remark had the effect of relaxing the features of the old lady, and she sat down on a trunk and related some of her troubles:

"The fact is," she said, "I find it more than I can do to keep that girl, Sylvie, to her work, and now she has been threatening to runaway. The reason I asked you what she said is, I thought she wanted you to give her a pass to help her along the railroad. Are there any slaves where you come from.

"We have none in New York," I replied.

The old lady looked more suspicious, and seemed to think she had an Abolitionist in her own house.

"Sylvie," she continued, "is an excellent servant; but she is dreadfully self-willed, and she makes me a great deal of trouble. She vows she will not submit to the Marshal. She has had one child; and when I threaten to have her flogged, she pretends she is the same way again, and she may be, for aught I know. But that is her way of getting off being whipped, because she thinks I will not have her whipped under such circumstances. The other day she was starting off and was going to her master, but I sent Marshal after her. It was very wet under foot, and if she had gone she would have caught cold, and that would have injured her. *I do not want to have any man's property injured while it is in my possession.* It keeps me in a constant state of excitement, night and day, to keep the servants at their work. They will worry my life out. There is big Sylvie, the cook; I gave her some whisky yesterday, and then she got more somewhere else, and was so drunk there was nothing ready for dinner. I would do anything to get clear of them. My life is a constant turmoil. These boys Ben and Dan, require to be told every day to bring your wood. I gave Dan a whipping yesterday about your wood, and as to influence. He requires to be told, I see he does not attend to it."

After going on in this strain for some time, our hostess finished her discourse, and we thought it would be easier to fetch our own wood than to be continually telling Dan to bring it. If she would go and live in New York, she would get clear of all trouble, as the servants there are paid for their labour and take a pride in establishing a good character as housekeepers.

"Well" she replied, "I should be glad to get clear of these negroes."

In addition to these slaves are "Georgia," a stout plantation negress from Georgia; and John a waiter, and three boys, Dan, Ben and Christopher, seven slaves in all, who receive only board and clothes for their labour.

Our laundress is an intelligent woman; nearly white, and of prepossessing appearance. Like those engaged in the house, she toils for the support of others. She says she pays $9 a month to her owner for the use of herself, $4 a month for rent, and has to clothe and board herself in the bargain. What an institution is this to be proud of! A man of wealth, under this "noble institution," takes from a poor widow woman $9 a month out of her hard earnings at the washtub, leaving her to maintain herself with the balance. Yet we are told, coloured people could not provide for themselves if free.

Here, then, is a specimen of domestic life in connection with an institution for the maintenance of which so much effort is made by our Southern neighbours. What is the effect on themselves? Here is a lady, brought up in a Quaker family, which is a guaranty of her originally good training, transformed, by the operation of this system, by the practice of enforcing unjust and cruel laws, converted into a fiend-like tyrant and misery to her and a terror to her wretched slaves. Such a system is this for a State calling upon Heaven for blessings in front of; for Legislatures to legalize, and for learned Judges to sustain; for Presidents to dignify as a "domestic institution" based on "constitutional rights," and for the Congress and Government of a great Republic to be striving to extend!

We submit that our experience here has been but little calculated to weaken our faith in the principle of Freedom, for we have looked in vain for a single counterbalance, either in the comfort and profit or convenience of masters, to set off against the enormous evils of ignorant vassalage on the one side, and of cruel and licentious tyranny on the other. Both masters and servants appear to us to be alike enslaved by this system, and could they be both enlightened as to the blessings of Liberty—could the prejudices of an unfortunate education on the one hand, and the evils of a legalized and compulsory ignorance on the other be removed—both might be led to rejoice in that freedom which extends to all equal rights, and equal responsibilities.

Patience—A Short "Dog's Tale."

"Get out, you cur." It was a wet November night. Tired out after a long walk, I was scraping my boots preparatory to mounting the marble door steps, those Sysiphus stones for Philadelphia servants, eternally rolled and rubbed, when, casting my eyes to the top step, there I saw *couchant* a poor, miserable, housless, outcast of a dog. "Get out you cur." This time I said it, shouted it out energetically, and waved my umbrella over his head as an intimidator. He never moved, but broke out into a "Whoo-h-o-hoo-woo-oo-uu!" that sounded, as it drew to a close, like a long wail after a dissipated life, sung, however, by a middle-aged gentleman whose lungs were yet strong and healthy. I believe that cur, if there's anything in metempsychosis, had the soul of a defunct house-carpenter inhabiting him, for he had chosen his lying-down spot, now changed into a sitting-up position, right under the front-door handle, and, had I used the dead-latch key, he would instantly have darted into the house. The gaslight from the street-lamp shone directly on him, and, as I raised my umbrella for the second time to give him a "whack," he turned his head sideways, and looked at me in such a human, comical manner, that my wrath gave way. "Poo-oor fellow!" I said this in a soothing voice, thinking, "I'll give him kind words if he can't get bones." They acted like magic. From a sitting-up-on-end-loafer-in-a-bar-room position, he jumped into a four-legged life. What a figure! He looked like one of those long low footstools you find in church pews, set in motion by a galvanic battery. In a spirit of waggery some brother loafer had tied round his neck a couple of old window-blind tassels, which hung like cowbells, and, at every motion of his body, swung responsive to his movements. I burst out into a roar of laughter. He jumped round frantically with about as much grace in his movements as a playful cow might show, stopping every now and then to turn his head up sideways, and witness the effect his dancing produced "on the man with the umbrella, who told him to get out." I opened the front door. Contrary to my expectations, he made no rush or scramble to get in first. He stood out on the step with his head cocked sideways, looking up in my eyes, the big tassels waving in time to the wagging of his tail. "Come in, Patience," said I, and in he came. As I opened the vestibule door he required the second invitation, looking, for all the world like a bashful Irishman (?) on which I was about to bestow an old suit of clothes, and, as he followed me through the entry, and I saw him, as it were, counting his steps, I felt sure he held in one of his fore-paws an invisible hat. "Dorothy," said I, as I opened the kitchen door, "give this dog a good washing, something to eat, and then bring him up stairs." And, turning round to my friend, I said to him, "Go in, Patience." In he went. As I closed the door after him, and walked up stairs, I could hear the peals of laughter that greeted his appearance, It's a good thing, thought I, to bring sunlight into a house, 'specially of a stormy November night; for what is joy, laughter, good-natured gaiety but the very best kind of sunlight, that of the heart? That evening, as we all sat reading, sewing, chatting, round the table, the parlour door opened, and in walked Patience. With a keen appreciation of the ludicrous, Dorothy, in washing the dog, had washed the tassels, for she knew the one couldn't be separated from the other, and thus he entered with them rehung about his neck, and an extra sparkle in his eye, resulting from a good supper. "Oh! *what* a looking-dog," exclaimed Kate, and then burst into a hearty, ringing laugh, joined by Martha, Sally, and cousin Dick, in full chorus. "Where *did* you get him?" "He's built like a crocodile," said Dick. "He's only one story high," said Kate. "A perfect picture," said Martha. "And cord and tassels to hang him with," chimed in Dick. "He's my friend," said I, "and his name is Patience." Whereupon I waved my hand over his head with great delight, as he stood there modestly waiting a recognition. At the wave of my hand he stood up on his hind legs, walked forward a few steps, rolled his head around, and stood like a sentry on guard. This unexpected performance filled my heart with joy. Louder laughed the merry party. I grew bold, adventurous. I stooped down, held out my arm, and said, "Jump, Patience." Over he went. I threw down my handkerchief: he picked it up and brought it to me. "He's a perfect treasure," said Kate; "make him talk now." "Couldn't think of it," I answered; "not words but deeds with him." And, as Patience lay down at my feet, and watched me with his large eyes, I told them all the way I found him. Then were we all glad that the outcast had found a home, and smiling faces were turned on poor Patience, as he lay at my feet and wagged his tail. Are there no other outcasts standing at night out over the thresholds of our hearts; and if we take them in and treat them kindly, will they not gladden us?—*The Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine.*

A Piece of Legal Advice.

The ancient town of Rennes, in France is a place famous for law. To visit Rennes without getting advice of some sort, seems absurd to the country people round about. It happened one day that a farmer named Bernard, having come to this town on business, bethought himself that he had a few hours to spare, it would be well to get the advice of a good lawyer. He had often heard of a lawyer Foy, who was in such high repute that people believed a lawsuit gained when he undertook their cause. The countryman went to the office, and after waiting some time, was admitted to an interview. He told the lawyer that having heard so much about him, and happening to be in town, he thought he would call and consult him.

"You wish to bring an action, perhaps," replied the lawyer.

"O, no," replied the farmer, "I am at peace with all the world."

"Then it is a settlement of property that you want, is it?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer, my family and I have never made a division, seeing that we draw from the same well, as the saying is."

"It is, then, to get me to negotiate a purchase of a sale that you have come?"

"Oh, no, I am neither rich enough to purchase nor poor enough to sell."

"Will you tell me, then, what you do want of me?" said the lawyer, in a tone of surprise.

"Why, I have already told you, Mr. Lawyer," replied Bernard; "I want your advice. I mean to pay for it, of course."

The lawyer smiled, and taking pen and paper, asked the countryman his name.

"Peter Bernard," replied the countryman, quite happy that the lawyer at length understood what he wanted.

"Your age?"

"Thirty years, or very near it."

"Your vocation?"

"What's that?

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh! that is what it means, is it?—Why I am a farmer."

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper, and handed it to his client.

"Is it finished already?" said the farmer. "Well and good! What is to be the price of that advice, Mr. Lawyer?"

"Three francs."

Bernard paid the money and took his leave, delighted that he had made use of his opportunity to get a piece of advice from the great lawyer. When the farmer reached home it was 4 o'clock; the journey had fatigued him, and he determined to rest the remainder of the day. Meanwhile the hay had been cut two days, and was completely made. One of his men came and asked him if they should draw in.

"What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's wife, who had come to meet her husband "It would be a pity to begin the work so late, since it can be done as well to-morrow."

Bernard was uncertain which way to decide. Suddenly he recollected that he had the lawyer's advice in his pocket.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an advice, and a famous one, too, that I paid three francs for; it ought to tell us what to do. Here, wife, see what it says; you can read written hand better than I." The woman took the paper and read this line,

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day."

"That's it," exclaimed Bernard, as it a ray of light had cleared up all his doubts.—"Come be quick! get the carts and away! Come boys, come girls—all to the hay field! It shall not be said that I bought a three franc opinion to make no use of it. I will follow the lawyer's advice."

Bernard himself set the example by leading the way to the work, and not returning till the hay was brought in. The event seemed to prove the wisdom of his conduct, and the foresight of the lawyer. The weather changed during the night—an unexpected storm burst over the valley; the next morning, it was found that the river had overflowed and carried away all the hay that had been left in the fields.

The crops of the neighboring farmers were completely destroyed—Bernard alone had not suffered. The success of his first experiment gave him such faith in the advice of the lawyer, that, from that time forth, he adopted it as his rule of conduct, and became, consequently, one of the most prosperous farmers in the country. I hope that my readers will take a hint from his success, and "never put off till-morrow what you can do to-day."—*From the French.*

The Rum-Trafficker's Sign-Board.

Suppose a man, when about to commence the traffic in ardent spirit, should write in GREAT CAPITALS ON HIS SIGN-BOARD, to be seen and read of all men, what he will do: That so many of the inhabitants of this town or city, he will, for the sake of getting all their money, make paupers, and send them to the almshouse, and thus oblige the whole community to support them and their families; that so many others he will excite to the commission of crimes, and thus increase the expenses and endanger the peace and welfare of the community: that so many he will send to jail, and so many more, to the state prison, and so many to the gallows; that so many he will visit with sore and distressing diseases, and, in so many cases, diseases which would have been comparatively harmless, he will by his poison render fatal; that in so many cases he will deprive persons of reason, and in so many cases will cause sudden death; that so many wives he will make widows, and so many children he will make orphans, and that in so many cases he will cause the children to grow up in ignorance, vice, and crime, and after being nuisances on earth, will bring them to a premature grave; that in so many cases he will prevent the efficacy of the gospel, grieve away the Holy Ghost, and ruin for eternity the souls of men. And suppose he could, and should give some faint conception of what it is to lose the soul, and of the overwhelming guilt and coming wretchedness of him who is knowingly instrumental in producing this ruin; and suppose he should put at the bottom of the sign, this question: What, you may ask, can be my object in acting so much like a devil incarnate, and bringing such accumulated wretchedness upon a comparatively happy people? and under it should put the true answer, MONEY; and go on to say, I have a family to support; I want money, and must have it; this is my business, I was brought up to it; and if I should not follow it, must change my business, or I could not support my family.—And as all faces begin to gather blackness at the approaching ruin, and all hearts to boil with indignation at its author, suppose he should add, for their consolation, "If I do not bring this destruction upon you, somebody else will." What would they think of him? what would all the world think of him? what *ought* they to think of him? And is it any worse for a man to tell the people beforehand, honestly, what he will do, if they buy and use his poison, than it is to go on and do it? And what if they are not aware of the mischief which he is doing them, and he can accomplish it through their own perverted and voluntary agency, is it not equally abominable, if *he knows it* and does not cease from producing it?—*Memoir of Dr. Edwards.*

On Shoeing Horses that Over-reach.

I was bred from my youth a blacksmith and farmer, and whether a natural mechanic or not I was always anxious to know the whys and wherefores of things, or more properly speaking, the casualities and preventatives. I was also fond of trying experiments upon such things as appeared favorable of improvement. I was generally in the shop with my father evenings, rainy days, and such other times as I could be spared from the farm and school. By being in the shop so much, I obtained the views of farmers generally and by that was enabled to make many improvements on the farm. I learned also, that many farmers entertain very erroneous views about black-mithing, (and I might add blacksmiths too;) still they were bound to dictate according to their prejudices; as, for instance, one says: "This horse over-reaches, I want you to put the forward shoes as far forward as possible, and set the hind shoes as far back, or he will tear them off. I would sometimes try to reason the case by saying the way to prevent a horse from over-reaching, is to augment the speed of the forward feet, and retard the motion of the hind one; but in order to accomplish that, I shall have to reverse your directions. Some who had little or no mechanical genius, would cut short all argument, and say, "Follow my directions or else not shoe my horse." Of course, a mechanic must obey orders, if he breaks owners; so the horse would go out the shop, nicely fettered, with his shoes clicking at every step; while, perhaps, the man of inquiry would desire a full explanation. My way is, to make the toe corks very low, and standing a little under, and the shoes set as far back as convenient on the forward feet, with high heel corks so as to let them roll over as soon as possible. On the hind feet, I have the heel-cork low, and the toe-cork high, projecting forward, thus keeping back the hind foot, while coming up over a high toe-cork, giving time for the forward foot to get out of the way. If thus shod, the horse will travel clean, without a click, and his speed will be increased on a trot fifteen or twenty seconds in a mile.—*New England Farmer.*

A Ghostly Witness.

At Tanna I saw three prisoners standing at the bar who had given a circumstantial confession of a murder, and pointed out the very spot where the bones of the murdered man would be found. These were produced in court; and part of the clothes and the cast thread of the murdered man were identified by his friends and relations. Yet the doctor, my intelligent friend, Dr. Kirk, who accompanied Sir W. Harris to Abyssinia, on examining the bones, ascertained that they belonged to three or four different corpses; and as this incident gave a sort of hitch to the proceedings, and prolonged the trial, the result was, that before it was over, the murdered man himself walked into court, and, it is said, was seen to examine his own bones with infinite curiosity. The story which he told, and which accounted for his remarkable disappearance from his village on the night of the supposed murder, was not the least remarkable part of the tale, and is a good illustration of "Manners in the East." He had been seen last somewhat near the house of the prisoners; and he stated that, as he was going homewards, he met four or five Arab soldiers, who pressed him into their train to carry a bundle, and who made him accompany them for a six weeks' march into the interior, somewhere beyond Poona. When they dismissed him, he was taken ill of fever, and laid some months sick at a village in the Deccan. When, at last, after four months' absence, he got back to his own village, he found that three of his neighbours stood a near chance of being hung, on their own confession, for murdering him. So, like an honest fellow, he made his way to the criminal court, which, lucky for the prisoners, was not above ten miles off. It would seem most probable that the confessions in question had been extorted by the violence of the subordinate native police.—*A Bird's-Eye View of India. By Sir Erskine Perry.*

IRELAND.

A Novel Mistake and an Agreeable Surprise.

A correspondent, who vouches for its accuracy, has forwarded us the following:—There lives a gentleman in a neighbouring county, who, being a distance from home, some days ago, met with a young woman, who requested him to purchase two gallons of the "mountain dew." He told her that as he was to have some friends at dinner that evening he would take it, provided that she could have it with him at three o'clock the same day; telling her at the same time to be very cautious how she brought it, as there was a party of revenue police in the village. The girl readily agreed to bring the whisky, and told the gentleman not to fear disappointment, trusting that he would be at home to receive it. She then turned her steps homeward, for the purpose of making good her agreement. After having dressed herself neatly, her object was how she should smuggle the whisky. Her plan was soon formed. She took the jar containing the exhilarating beverage, and, dressing it neatly in baby's clothing, placed it in a reclining position in her arms, with its face, of course, turned towards her bosom, and proceeded direct to the village. Having no other way of reaching the gentleman's residence than by passing the revenue barrack, and knowing she must have it delivered at the appointed hour, she summoned all her resolution to pass that dreadful house, come what might. When nearly opposite the barrack, one of the revenue men came out; she stepped forward to him, and (giving the child two or three hugs) inquired if he could show her the house in which Mr——resided. The keen-eyed revenue man very kindly pointed to the door, and the girl walked on, reached the hall door, and rapped, expecting to meet the master, as per agreement. However, to her surprise, Mrs——appeared at the door, and demanded to know her business. The agitated girl replied that she merely wanted to see the master. "What is your business?" peremptorily repeated the lady. "Well," said the girl, "since you must know, my business is to leave this child with him?" The lady, upon hearing this, seized the poor girl by the shoulders, and, without any aid, thrust her from the door, and shut it against her. The gentleman, who had been convenient, on hearing the noise, hurried forward to ascertain the cause. He saw the girl from the window, and without any ceremony went out and brought her into the parlour where his lady was, and in the presence of both took the baby in his arms to divest it of its hood and shawl, displaying its figure to Mrs——, who was not a little overjoyed when she discovered that it was nothing more dangerous than a "jar of poteen."—*Irish Paper.*

Our Canadian Colonies.

It is but ninety-six years since Wolfe mounted the heights of Abraham; four years before Canada was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris in 1763. The colonial population was then exclusively French, who were settled, in number about 70,000, in the lower province. They were governed by military authority—the tenure of land and civil relations being regulated in accordance with the French feudal law and the system called the *Custom of Paris*. The land was held in large tracts, under grants from the Crown, by seigneurs or lords of manors, who were bound to sub-grant specified portions to *censitairs*, or tenants, who were in turn required to render certain services and tributes to their lords. Under this system, which has endured for a hundred and fifty years, a copy of the rural society of France, as it existed in the seventeenth century, was produced and maintained in the original simplicity of its most amiable features, and scarcely disturbed by the spirit of progress: whether for good or evil. The seigneurs were stately, gallant, and polite; the *habitans*, or peasants, frugal and industrious—all were hospitable, courteous, honest, and ignorant. Together they formed a community cheerful and happy, but in a remarkable degree tenacious of old customs, and averse to change of place or habits. For eleven years after the cession, Canada was governed as a Crown colony by an English governor and council, according to English law, administered in the English language only. In the year 1774, when the troubles in the adjoining colonies warned the home Government of the prudence of securing friends among the provincialists, a legislative council was given to Canada, the French law was again established in all civil matters, and the use of the French language was resumed in the law courts and in public transactions. The American revolution caused a great change in the Canadian population: a large influx of people of the Anglo-Saxon race, American loyalists, took place, and these being reinforced by emigration from the United Kingdom, chiefly of Scotch and Irish, an English nation altogether distinct from the *Nation Canadienne* was speedily formed. The spirit of industry and progress, and the desire for self-government, entered along with the new comers, who settled chiefly in the upper or western districts, which the original colonists never attempted to occupy. The privileges of a free British colony, were, of course, soon demanded; and in 1791 the territory was divided into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and constitutions upon the colonial model then in vogue were granted to each. A governor or lieutenant-governor, and executive council represented the Crown; while lords and commons were mimicked in a nominative legislative council and representative assembly. It may be easily conceived that this machinery could work but poorly in the lower province, where the French settlers still clung to the customs of their ancient country, and, viewing their new compatriots as intruders, hated them and their novel privileges, which they neither comprehended nor admired. Among the Anglo-Saxon population the acquirement of a government popular in form naturally led to a demand for the reality of popular power;—"The assembly (says Lord Durham in his celebrated report) were in a state of continuous warfare with the executive, for the purpose of obtaining the powers inherent to a representative body, by the very nature of representative government;" and the warfare was carried on in the old English method, by struggles for the power of the purse. A curious co-operation, without sympathy or combination, then took place between the two provincial nations. The small class of educated men among the *habitans*—most of them village surgeons or notaries—began to feel the corrupting influence, even though they knew not the nobler uses, of liberty. They grew quickly into a caste of demagogues possessed of absolute control over the simple rustics among whom they lived, and whose ignorance of the English language placed them at the mercy of their leaders for any exposition of the policy of the home Government it might please them to afford. Thus the *Nation Canadienne* fought against the same foe, without using the same flag, as the Anglo-Saxon demagogues; and as both, unfortunately, had many real grievances to set in front of their battle, a violent and protracted agitation was begun, which in the year 1837, waxed into a rebellion A suppression of this outbreak by the strong hand, and a suspension of the constitution followed, the occurrence of those events being fortunately productive of a large increase of the knowledge of all parties. The *habitans* were taught the power of England, and the selfishness and pusillanimity of their own leaders; the mass of British settlers came to know—perhaps to form an exaggerate estimate of—their importance as defenders of the British connection; the American sympathisers and annexationists were made acquainted with the total absence of sympathy between themselves and all classes of the colonial population; the home Government had learned the wisdom the separation of the United States had failed to teach them—of frank and early concessions of claims that in the long run cannot be withstood. After two years of contention and anxious deliberation, the two Canadas were united, in 1839, in one province for the purpose of executive Government and Legislature, and the constitution was restored in the shape in which it now exists.—*The Rail in Canada.*

The Extraordinary Poisoning Case in England—Frauds on the Life Insurance Companies.

The revelations in the London Times, the Liverpool Journal, and other English papers, of the crimes supposed to be committed by Dr. Palmer, a surgeon and gentleman of the fancy, are causing a high degree of excitement in that country. The facts were first made public at a Coroner's inquest, held at Rugeley, on the body of J. Parsons Cooke, a sporting man, and owner of the famous racer Polar Star. The investigation showed that Palmer had entered into heavy bets with Cooke, by which he feared that he would be a loser. Either with the object of wiping out this debt—death cancelling by the laws of the turf in England all existing bets and past losses—or with a view of possessing himself of a sum of £1,000, which Mr. Cooke had won at Shrewsbury race, and carried about with him, and which was missing on his decease, or with both purposes, as it is most probable, Palmer, the accusation is, commenced to subject him to a course of poisoning which terminated in his death. The circumstances under which his sudden death took place, the mysterious disappearance of his betting book, which he invariably carried about his person, and the absence of the £1,000 he was known to have had on entering the house where he was last seen in company with Palmer, and where he was dragged, fixed suspicion on Palmer as the murderer, and he was arrested. Case on case has since risen up in cumulative horror, surpassing in terrible darkness of incident anything the annals of crime for several centuries unfold. Palmer entered on the turf some years since, and became a loser beyond his means. In those straits he adopted the course usually resorted to by men on the turf, and had recourse to a notorious bill discounter, in Queen Street, Mayfair, by the name of Pratt. The debt, whatever it was, doubtless doubled or trebled in a year or two, Pratt's usual rate of interest being about 120 per cent. In this sinking condition, catching recklessly at every means of escape, and possibly, as it now appears, having committed forgery to extricate himself in the last effort of escape from his difficulties, or the consequences of his crime, some such horrible idea as that he has since carried out stole on his senses. The first victim appears to have been the mother of his wife, upon whose death he came in by right of his wife, for a considerable sum. Four days after coming to reside at his house she died.

The next victim was a Mr. Duffy, a commercial traveller, with whom he had business transactions, and who is supposed to have been buried in a well in Palmer's garden. The next was his own wife, who, when a ward with considerable fortune, had married him against the desire of her connections, and whose life had, previous to the perpetration of his crime, been insured for £13,000 in three different English offices. After his wife followed his brother, whose life he insured in different offices for £23,450. On the occasion of the first two deaths, he contrived to elude the suspicion of either his own relatives or the public: but the death of his brother following so close upon that of his wife, naturally aroused a suspicion which a proposal to insure the life of his servant, one Bates, for no less a sum than £35,000, naturally increased, and a few days before his arrest for the murder of Cooke, they had, after inquiry, declined to pay over the amount.

It has since turned out that the usurer, Pratt, received the amount of Mrs. Palmer's insurance, and would have received the greater part of that on William Palmer, had it been paid. Since Palmer's committal, Pratt has presented to his mother, a lady of some fortune, bills to the amount of £20,000, to which her name had been forged by Palmer, and which he, doubtless with the knowledge of the fact, had cashed, in the confidence that on that account they were more valuable, as forcing Palmer to stop at no crime in taking them up. For the rest there are rumors which ascribe to Palmer the death of Lord George Bentinck and others, but they are merely those wild exaggerations which always springs out of such events.

The bodies of both the wife and brother have been exhumed. Although the result of Dr. Taylor's analysis has not yet officially transpired, it is known that he has discovered antimony in considerable quantities in the stomach and viscera of Mrs. Palmer, and also arsenic: but the quantity of the latter is not sufficient to justify the suspicion that death was caused by its agency—arsenic being found in more or less quantity, in almost every substance.—Strychnine, or some other vegetable preparation, is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast horse, that figured conspicuously in his turf speculations, and bore the name of "Strychnine."

Since the committal of Palmer to Stafford jail no one had been permitted to communicate with him. He is reserved in manner, and two turnkeys are with him night and day, to prevent him from committing self-destruction. On his first admission to the prison he refused all food, taking soda-water only, and expressing his determination to starve himself. On the eighth day after his incarceration, the medical officers of the prison had a consultation on his case, and resolved to give him food by the medium of the stomach pump, if all persuasive measures failed. When Palmer was informed of this determination, he yielded, and has since taken the food ordered by the surgeon.

Cunning of a Murdered Man.

Mr. Reade, the commissioner of Benares, told me the following story. When he was collecter at Gorakpur, he one day visited the jail, and happened to ask a prisoner what he was there for. The man smiled, and said, "Murder." Reade replied that murder was no joking matter; on which the man said, "Yes, but I am not guilty; and what is more, the man is alive now." There was something in the man's manner which made Mr. Reade inquire particularly into the case; and the story told him was, that the party supposed to be murdered, who was a barkandaz of police, had an intrigue with the wife of the prisoner's brother, upon which the prisoner and his three brothers laid a plot to waylay him one night, and give him a good drubbing. They did so accordingly, and the policeman either fell, or was thrown by them, into a river, by the side of which they had been waylaying him. The man being missing, and suspicion being strong against the four brothers, it was agreed amongst themselves that, as harvest-time was near, the prisoner should take the crime entirely on his own shoulders, and so get the others liberated. He did so, admitted the murder, and of course was found guilty; but probably on the score of the corpse not being found, was sentenced only to imprisonment for life, and a pension was given to the family of the murdered policeman. This story was told with such vraisimilitude, that Reade made a careful inquiry into the whole, and found every word of it true; and after much trouble, discovered the policeman hundreds of miles off, acting as a peon at the Court of Nagpore, glad to think that his family, in the meantime, had been well provided for at Gorakpur, by a pension from government for his supposed death. The rogue had no doubt kept purposely out of the way, in order to secure this provision for his family.

Dangerous Eating—Poisonous Birds.

Any person going through the markets may notice the large amount of pheasants exhibited for sale. They should beware, however, of purchasing them, for they are no more fit to eat than so much poison. The bird is not only out of season, but the recent snow storm has deprived it of its ordinary food, and it now has to resort to anything it can procure, generally the leaves of evergreen trees, and bushes, some of them rank poison. An individual will eat a pheasant for supper, and congestion of the brain will ensue, or he will suddenly fall dead, and the Coroner's verdict will be apoplexy. A whole family will be taken sick, and, unless the peculiar habits of the pheasant are known, they will seek in vain for the cause. Death frequently happens in this way. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, when the officers indulged themselves in pheasant shooting on Wissahickon Heights, seven persons were *poisoned* at the supper succeeding the sport. The bird, unable on account of the depth of the snow to find his natural food, was compelled to feed on the buds and leaves of the laurel, (*Kalmia Latifolia.*) Death ensued. A scientific friend has just exhibited to us the crop and intestines, with the body of a pheasant, weighing 1 lb. 14½ oz. The crop and stomach were crammed with half decomposed laurel. One pair of such birds might render a family helpless for weeks, if not poison them to death.—*Ledger.*

I'm a woman, with a woman's weakness, and having a good constitution, can bear a great deal of happiness! If I was asked my idea of perfect bliss, I should say "a fast horse, a duck of a cutter, plenty Buffalo robes, a neat fitting over coat with a handsome man in it, and—and one of Madame Walsh's little French bonnets. If that wouldn't be happiness for one life time, I'm open to conviction as to what would!"—*Lady Cor. Boston Post.*

The Ladies' Law of Leap Year.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to all young ladies who are not already aware of the important fact, that leap year empowers them to do something more than "pop the question." I am informed by a fair friend, that if in the course of the year of 1856—which is leap year—she should so far forget herself as to suggest a union between herself and a bachelor acquaintance, who should be uncivil enough to decline her proposal, she could, thereupon, demand from him the gift of a new silk dress. But, to claim this dress with propriety, she must, at the time of asking, be the wearer of a scarlet petticoat; which, or the lower portion of which, she must exhibit to the gentleman, who, by the law of the leap year, is compelled to present to the lady the dress that shall cover the petticoat, and assauge her displeasure at the rejection of her proposals. This item of feminine folk lore may prove exceedingly useful to the male readers of "Notes and Queries," in putting them upon their guard during leap year; for it is not, probably, without a determined significancy that the wearing of scarlet petticoats is made one of the chief novelties in ladies dresses for this winter season. Indeed, it may reasonably be inferred that the ladies' law of leap year is about to be inflicted upon the gentlemen in its most expensive silk-dress form; and that the assumption of these scarlet petticoats is merely the initiatory step to a sterner process.—*Notes and Queries.*

The Danger of Burying too Soon.

The danger of too rapid interment was exemplified in a very extraordinary manner recently, according to one of our exchanges. A young man who had been suffering from a malignant fever, to all appearance died. To avoid the danger of infection which might arise from a corpse remaining in the house all night, a coffin was immediately commenced, the certificate of death sent for, and urgent application was made to the incumbent of a church to allow the corpse to be interred the same evening. This, however, he declined, considering the proceeding too hasty, but consented to the interment taking place the following morning. The result proved the propriety of the delay; the grave was dug, and the coffin ready, but the dead man in the course of the night, gave signs of returning animation; and at the hour fixed for his burial was in the comfortable enjoyment of a cup of coffee, which he had requested, with every prospect of recovery.—*Prototype.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FERUARY 16, 1856.

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The following letter was promised to our readers a long time since, but was unavoidably set aside at the time, and is published now from the desire to fulfil the first promise, and to give a more correct impression of colored Americans in the United States, and especially of those in the places designated, than has hitherto been given to our Canadian readers through such a medium:

The Canadian Refugees' own Narrative,
by Benjamin Drew.

Since the great pecuniary profit to the authoress and publishers of Uncle Tom's Cabin, numerous aspirants for fame and "tin" have been, and are actively employed in getting up, "producing," and multiplying works, in some way or other, relating to colored people; and so swelling the bulk of what is now known as "Fugitive Literature."

Some have said Uncle Tom's Cabin does not suit them,—especially those liable to a doubt of originality in themselves,—and that a third to be indisputable, should be fresh and unvarnished (that is the term) for the fugitives themselves. Others see in such productions, a ready sale; and that quick profits are to be realized from the well-filled purses of a sympathizing public. Latterly, the colored people of these Provinces have been visited by women and men, not a few, who, looking forward to the recompense, and who thinking—

"'Tis pleasant sure, to see one's name in print,
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't,"

scruple not to wander in and out, and in the name, without much claim to the pure spirit of philanthropy, as their publications show, unless such proceedings can be justified on the principle that man may do evil that good may come; visit people, colored and white, making their intention known to the latter, but generally keeping from the fugitives their design to scatter broadcast their conversations, names, and residences. The whole proceeding is reprehensible in the highest degree, and we are satisfied is most unpleasant to the fugitives themselves.

As earnestly as we hope to see, and work for the overthrow of American Slavery, we would most emphatically condemn a resort to such modes to effect it, even could publishers and others, interested in the sale of such books, convince us that nothing but the most disinterested generosity prompted the motive; a cause that must resort to such means for support, in view of the common sense and common usage of society, must be in a sad plight. But we do not believe it.

The sinfulness of American Slavery is too evident; does not need Mr. Drew's book, Mrs. Knox's long-looked for one of the "same sort," with their detail of names in full, residences, and wholesale voluntaries, by the authors themselves, or by parties in Canada interested; of the great benefactors of the fugitives, Hiram Wilson and Lady; of the British American Institute at Dawn; of the great work of Messrs. Scoble and Henson; the former of the two being, we are told, the party who holds the Dawn by "lease and re-lease; and the puff of the Refugees' Home," looking for all the world as if that had been added by C. C. Foote, of Detroit, or some other brother who gets twenty-five per cent of the thousands begged.

We challenge Mr. Drew, and the whole company, to get, first, from any number of respectable fugitives in St. Catharines, or in Canada, an endorsement of his statement regarding the great need of the Hiram Wilson Mission. He nor any other living man can do it!!! The whole affair is a grand deception, and has been from the beginning, and if he or friends dispute the point, we will volunteer to have our statement confirmed by the fugitives of the place, *en masse*, the influential among whom have not only urged us, from time to time, to publish the true state of things, but who, when they can get a friend far enough away from the coat skirts of the missionary(?) to prevent his personal influence, as a white man with white men, from weighing down their facts, by his bare assertions, are ready to say so, and glad to do the same for their own personal and collective interests.

Where, we would like to know, of Mr. Drew, can he or any one else find such a thing as the British American Institute? No such institute exists, and he well knew it if he knew anything about it,—neither would he get from any fugitive in Canada, of veracity, an endorsement of his statement respecting the Scoble and Henson efforts—it is very strange that his book should support in detail, those men and measures, that the fugitives as one man condemned, through the papers of the United States, as well as Canada, and can only be reconciled, on the probability of a direct understanding between the author and those men in this country, known to the fugitives as their enemies *only*

That statement, good readers, about the Dawn being held by Mr. Scoble, by "lease and re-lease," will excite a smile from every man in Canada, colored and white, who has heard Mr. Scoble's statements in public. The fugitives in Chatham, the people of Detroit, and at Dawn, have been told by the occupant, that it was held by him, and would be afterwards, by "his heirs and assigns," in trust, not for the colored people at all, but simply held! The white citizens of Chatham remember when, by public proclamation of the Reeve, they were called together to examine into the charge made through "friend" Scoble's man "Friday"—friend Henson—that by exercising their legal right to hold a Convention at Dawn, the "negroes" were said to threaten the person and "property" of this said Scoble, namely, this property that Mr. Drew says is held by "lease and re-lease."

Readers, there is a little *colored* government school at Dawn.—the Trustees of which are colored men, and Messrs. Scoble nor Henson have any more to do with it than you or I; that, can hardly be worth dignifying with the name of *British American Institute.* The latter, had a sort of ephemeral existence, just long enough to make trouble, and the name has been flying about sufficiently long to induce some men, who like on public occasions to sing—

"Funny, honey, sonny, money,"

to help to get about *thirty thousand* dollars; but the fugitives!—dear souls—have not even seen the "pile!" The men of the Refugees' Home, and fugitives elsewhere, who are reported to have spoken, are said to be under some misapprehension. Men known to colored people of this County, as tyrants, and as beggars by profession, for this institution, that Home, and the other pretended Mission, are be-praised without stint by Mr. Drew. One is almost led to believe that by special consultation of the begging fogies, that portion of the work so lavish in commendation of themselves was undertaken!

But, untruthful reference to the workings of those men who have clearly had their day of mischief, is but the minor part of the work! The giving in full, name and place, is so contemptible, so clearly in violation of every appearance of "good taste," that something so highly appreciated by white men, and is such a violation of the confidence placed in the author, by every sensible colored man, that terms are insufficient to express the full measure of censure due to him Were the case of these colored people, that of white men, no epithets would be too severe to apply to the man who could thus, in the name of philanthropy, win their acquaintance, and without leave or license, sell the result of the same, for greedy gain; at the same time, that he will prostitute his pen to the foul purpose of volunteering an increase of the begging evils, against which they have so long protested, by recommending to a partially-informed public, contributions for a day or two; or to certain Missions only; or, indirectly the British American Institute; or, it may be, the Refugees' Home Lands! For old clothes, &c, he dare not ask, for the reason, that upon that point, the public have made up their mind; but for these other things, and especially the Institute, so called, there is not yet the information to satisfy the public, although the fugitives have condemned them time and again, except the Dawn Institute, which now comes out, dusted and whitewashed, as the British American again, and served up in a new book with colored covers. This Institute, suggested by Hiram Wilson, too! What are we to have next? Is Mr. Wilson to take charge of the Institute, as Missionary, in case his conduct at St. Catharines should become so insufferable that a residence on his farm and mansion at Dawn (bought, by the way, from supposed services to fugitives, by the English people) would be desirable? and especially as factor, or whatever you please, for Mr. Scoble? who holds the second Deed, given by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, to one and the same hundred acres of the Dawn lands, though given, of course, to different parties; particularly, too, would this residence be desirable, should the party who "holds by lease and re-lease," not be able to stay thereon. Oh shame! where is thy blush!! Oh canting, whining hypocrisy!!! And you, colored people, God help you!

During the past three weeks, Protracted Meetings have been kept up in several of our Town Churches. On visiting the Rev. H. J. Young's Chapel, on last Sabbath, we heard the names of fifty-seven new converts called, which were enrolled upon the Church Books, making quite an accession to their numbers.

The Kentucky *News* of the 5th inst., says:—"A warrant was issued on Saturday by Squire Payne, at the instance of some person whose name we could not learn. But who himself should be sent to the Penitentiary for life, for the arrest of John Thomas, the 'crippled barber,' who was charged with residing in the State contrary to the law under the revised Statutes. He was arrested by officers Clary and Snodgrass, and lodged in jail. An examination was had before Esquires Payne and Sine, which however resulted in his discharge, owing, as we have understood, to the eloquent appeal on his behalf by Mr. Root and truthful statements of Messrs. Hayman and Snyder.

"What a crime! What a lesson is here contained! A free negro, a man endowed by the Constitution of the United States with all the blessings which may be derived from liberty and the free pursuit of happiness, for the mere crime of living in Kentucky must be arrested, thrust into jail and a most diabolical attempt made to send him to the Penitentiary. How noble! How magnanimous! How generous was the individual with whom this idea originated.

"The man that would do such a trick would send a white man to the penitentiary for the same alleged offence, or do anything else that is mean."

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Condition of the Colored People—Philadelphians—Society—Intelligence—Miss Greenfield—Jealousy of Ignorant People, &c.

MR EDITOR.—I should have sent a more extended account of the Convention to you than the bare allusion in my last, but, on second thought, concluded that the newspaper reports would furnish items sufficient accurate to enable you to gather a general idea of what was said and done, and what was left unfinished, or not allowed to be done.

Of more moment to me than the Convention or the assemblage of various shades, positions and grades of intelligence, the display of good and bad oratory, or of rival pretentions to ability, leadership, &c., was the too certain index it furnished to the present condition and prospects of colored citizens (?) of the United States.

While there are many hundreds of respectable colored persons of comparatively good education and comfortable circumstances to be met with among the free colored people, and but few wealthy persons, though, altogether more in numbers than Canadians or foreigners are led to suppose, from the wholesale poverty, ignorance and degradation attributed to them by beggars and pro-slavery enemies, yet it is useless to deny, that taken as a whole, the number is very limited. So far as exterior appearance go, colored Americans make a famous display—they are generally a comely looking and polite people, naturally intelligent, well dressed, invariably, and capable of incredible sacrifices to obtain wherewith to supply the inner man. But with this business called, "laying up for a rainy day," or holding firmly to that which is gathered together, or that other mania raging with such violence now among other peoples, and especially white Americans, which impels men to hasten to and seize upon the available locations or positions in other parts of America, and especially in our adopted country, they are cautioned by the wise-ones among them, with few exceptions not to attempt. They are taught from the pulpits, that life is short, that "man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," that if they grasp after this world's goods, they will lose their souls. They or rather "our" people are religious, and such pious admonitions sink deeply into their minds, and are regarded accordingly.

Men of a more worldly turn of mind warn them against the "gins and snares of the white man." He knows everything, and they are ignorant—that should they get property, he will take it out of the hands of their children, which the scamps do sure enough; so, as a remedy, or to out-wit the crafty white man, instead of getting hold of the knowledge that make him so potent, and defeating him on his own ground, it is thought best not to get too much property for him to take; and the children are as "Ethiop" would probably say, "delicately nurtured on flowery beds of ease," or they are indoctrinated by the great President of the Republic into the belief that the world of "Art" rather than the world of facts, is their peculiar sphere. So, without a country, with a disputed name, without territory, but having their hands or tongues full of such important work as is assigned to them, they labor in mid-air among sounds and "airs," occasionally relapsing and snuffing Brooklyn or New York odors, and dreaming lazily of the next Convention. The whites, meanwhile, or that insignificant but hopeful colored man, the Emigrationist is seen walking down upon the *terra firma* of facts, passing by connections, pinning their faith to no man's garments, but taking common sense and the signs of the times for their guide, are either preparing to leave the disputed ground, have left, or are determined to seize upon the nearest *free* soil that can be found to the slave territory. They scout the idea that colored men are so much attached to the country in which they were born that they cannot be cuffed off when brighter prospects await them. They believe, too, that they should look, the world over, but especially this Western world, and should be off early to get hold of the fine positions, too, and that the best way to baffle cheats is to know as much as they do. The society in the States, therefore, presents two classes—those that like a cat, round, round and round after her tail and of course are so busy with the pretty employment, that they do not see beyond the dizzy circle they describe; and those who, like the little leaven, must, from their powerful examples, eventually break the charmed ring and leaven the whole lump. They are the great West, and their influence, even now, has penetrated the East, and, for the second time, appeared in the halls of council, and in the persons of Bias and Whipper, made as much havoc as did Sampson's foxes among the corn of the Philistines. But though there are so many conflicting elements and issues, and though the forces without and within press down the colored people, in a distressing manner, yet the haughty world outside has but little idea of the pleasant social life to be found among respectable circles into which its prudence never enters. Among the colored people of the United States, in cities, the people of Philapelphia, Cincinnatti, Cleveland, and the free people of Baltimore, Washington and Chicago, may be said to include in their numbers, those of the most wealth, education and enterprise. I speak not of the country, for we all know that where farm life is, there is more of comfort and more of hospitality; but of the cities, these I name are doing the best, and of them Philadephia must take the first place, for wealth, numbers, enterprise and respectability. New York has among her citizens the most education, but strange to say, more poverty and less morality, as a general thing, than her neighbors. Baltimore is noted for her hospitality and the union among the colored people. Cincinnati for enterprise, good sense, good manners, and good "looks." Cleveland for independence, and Philadelphia in good sort for all of these traits.

Among those in the latter place, conspicuous for talent, genius and energy, it is not in "bad taste," I think, to refer to Wm. Still, so honorably associated with Passmore Williamson in the Jane Johnson case, but long known as an intelligent and honest friend of the flying fugitive. Miss E. T. Greenfield, with a reputation for proficiency in music, both European and American, and who notwithstanding the envious, jealous and untruthful remarks of a few, is a friend to the oppressed colored American. Messrs. Smith, Thomas, LeCompt, Prosser, Wilson, Bias, Dorsey, Douglass, Minturn, Bowes, Wilkins, and ten times as many more who should not be forgotten gives to the people of that city their just character, for industry and energy.

Chicago, Feb. 1856. M. A. SHADD.

BY THE ARABIA.

Express from Paris.

To the London Times, Second Edition of Friday.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday, 6, p. m.:—

You will have received before this the very important dispatch from Vienna, announcing the unconditional acceptance by Russia of the propositions contained in the Austrian *ultimatum*. The one sent by M. de Bourquency is as follows:—

"Count Esterhazy writes to-day from St. Petersburg that M. de Nesselrode has just notified the acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions contained in the *ultimatum*, which propositions are to serve as the preliminaries for peace."

In my letter of Sunday last I ventured to express an opinion that the attitude assumed by Prussia might do much to make the next communication from Russia "completely satisfactory;" and again, that "we were not without the hope that the next answer of Russia will not only be mild and conciliatory like the present, but will still more narrow the distance between us." Without pretending to the character of a prophet, I cannot help remarking the singular and generally expected confirmation which those anticipations have now received. At a reception at the Court of Vienna on the evening of the 9th, the Emperor Francis Joseph declared to a member of the diplomatic corps that the moment had at last arrived "to get out of the situation they were in one way or the other," and to the Swedish Ministers he observed, on the same occasion, that "the treaty of his Government with France and England had produced the greatest effect at St. Petersburg, and would be powerful in hastening the termination of the crisis." The despatch I give above is, no doubt, on the highest importance; nevertheless, it would not be a proof of wisdom to take for granted that peace is actually made. The past conduct of Russia is sufficient to inspire us with mistrust. She accepted propositions on a former occasion, which promised fairly; the diplomatic world was amused with the Vienna Conference, and we know too well how they ended. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; it would be ungracious to say anything to diminish the general joy with which the despatch will have been received, but we had better reserve our songs of triumph for a later date.

There are not many things that will now pretend to particular notice by the side of the above; nevertheless I may as well include in this part of my letter the text of the modification proposed by M. de Nesselrode to the Austrian propositions, and which I have just obtained. They are as follows:

Modification to the first proposition:—

"In exchange for the fortified places and the territory occupied by the allied armies, Russia will restore the fortified places and the territory which her armies occupy in Asiatic Turkey."

Modification to the third proposition:—

"The Black Sea will be made neutral; it shall be opened to the mercantile navy of all nations, and its waters will only be interdicted to military navies. Consequently *there shall not be created nor maintained maritime military arsenals.*"

And this last phrase underlined is modified by the addition of these words, "on the shores of the Black Sea." And with respect to the clause about the "light vessels of war," which in virtue of an agreement between Russia and Turkey, will be kept up by the Powers having territory on the coasts, this addition is proposed by Russia; "for the service and protection of the coasts." The object, according to M. de Nesselrode, is to prevent the slave trade of Circassia.

The fourth article is accepted; and, if I am rightly informed, the fifth is suppressed, for the reason, I have already alleged, namely, its vague character; and M. de Nesselrode says, that any point to which it may refer can be discussed in a congress formed *ad hoc.*

All this, you perceive, would possess great interest only a few days ago. Now I, as a correspondent, am concerned to say it is but matter of history. In discussing the questions relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and consequently to the disappearance of the fortresses indispensable to taking from it all military character, too much attention cannot be given to Nicholaieff.

To add anything in the way of speculation or conjecture to the above would be superfluous; enough has been said for the present.

The telegraphic despatch posted up to-day on the Bourse is confirmed by the following despatch, dated Dresden, 17th inst:—

"In a supplement just published, the *Dresden Journal* states that it has just received from Vienna the following communication from an authentic source:—

"'Russia has accepted the peace propositions of Austria.'"

The following private telegraphic despatches have been received:—

"TRIESTE, Jan. 16, (Evening.)

"The news from Constantinople states that the Generalissimo was concentrating his troops at Usurgette.

"An English war-steamer had received orders to proceed from Sinope to Soukoum-Kaleh to bring Omar Pasha to Constantinople.

"The influence of Russia at Teheran was increasing in a manner to excite uneasiness.

"The intelligence from Athens comes down to the 11th. Riza-Bey had arrived there. The brigands were being actively hunted down."

"TURIN, Jan. 16.

"The bill for the loan of 30,000,000 has been adopted to-day by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 109 to 28, in spite of a strong opposition on the part of the Right."

How did the Czar Nicholas Die?

At an inquiry, held before Mr. Wakley, the Coroner of London, into the circumstances attending the death of a person who had suffered from an affection of the pulmonary organs, the disease to which the late Emperor of Russia's death was attributed, Mr. Wakley, in remaking upon the case, observed: "In the case of the Emperor Nicholas, his death was put down to paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, which according to the symptoms described, was known by us medical men to have been impossible, and to have been stated only to deceive the public mind. The official document describing the Emperor's death, stated that at the last he took leave of his family with a firm voice, a proceeding physically impossible if he was suffering from the disease stated in the certificate of death. The belief, therefore, on the minds of the medical men in this country was, that the Emperor was poisoned; and that is my own opinion, not, at the same time, that he was poisoned by those about him, but that he committed suicide."

News Items.

During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, there have been about 100 cases of divorces granted.

Miss Josephine Louisa Lee, lately of New York, the possessor in her own right of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has become a German baroness; by marriage with the Baron Louis de Waechter, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Wurtemburg.

A bill introduced into the Kentucky Legislature provides, that if any white person or free negro, aid a slave to escape, he shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

INDIAN OUTBREAKS.—There has been an Indian outbreak in Florida, and the savages, led by "Billy Bowlegs," have had an engagement with a small detachment of American troops. Four of the Americans, privates, were killed, and several wounded, among them Lieutenant Hartruff.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A few days since a woman, while drawing water from a well at Burlington, Illinois, fell head-foremost to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet. She managed to get herself "right side up," and was extricated with very little injury.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Miss Mary Campbell, an interesting young lady of seventeen years, met with a shocking death in Augusta county, Va., a few days since. She attempted to step across the shaft of a threshing machine, when her dress was caught in the machinery, and she was drawn under the shaft and horribly mangled. She was dead when extricated.

A VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—A volunteer company, under the provisions of the Militia Act, is at present in the course of formation in London.—*Prototype.*

The office of Sheriff of New Orleans, it was proved in the recent contest, to be worth $100,000 per annum—stealings not included.

DAMAGES FOR A FLOGGING AT SEA.—In the Court of Common Pleas of New York, on Wednesday week, before Judge Daley, in the case of Capt. Edward Higgins, of the steamer Hermann, sued by George Blumm, for causing the latter to be tied up in the rigging and whipped, the jury awarded the plaintiff $500 damages.

From the 1st of May up to the 10th of November, 549,099 persons had the cholera in the Austrian Empire: 288,029 recovered, 230,861 died, and 20,208 were still under medical treatment.

A man named McGregor, a member of the Troy Museum, was supposed to have died in Worcester, Massachusetts, a few days since. His friends had him prepared for the grave, and the funeral arrangements were completed, when, to the astonishment of his physicians and others, his pulse commenced to beat heavily and other indications of vitality developed themselves.

According to the Albany Evening Journal, the entire number of men killed by the wars of 1855 is over 300,000. Seventy-three battles have been fought, and no such bloody record has been presented in any year since the days of the field of Waterloo.

NO TIME LOST.—A lady recently obtained a bill of divorce from her husband in Crawford county, Ohio, Common Pleas; at 8 P. M. At 10 o'clock the same evening she was married in the presence of the Court and bar.

COMPOSING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.—A Danish mechanic has invented a composing and distributing machine. Contrivances for setting up or for distributing type are not new, but this combines both operations; and while a compositor is composing a page by playing exercises, or keys arranged as in the piano, the type that has been printed from is distributed at the same moment. The inventor claims that the machine will do the work of four men.

FINED FOR WEARING A SHAWL.—A young man named Kirk Anderson has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for wearing a shawl, on the ground that it was not the apparel of his sex. The case came up on Friday week, and Anderson was fined $50. It created intense excitement among the shawl wearing gentry of St. Louis.

A WORD FOR SNUFF TAKERS.—The Albany (N. Y) Atlas says:—We see it stated that if, in places infested with mice, their holes be plentifully treated with snuff, they will be off like a shot. We have never tried it ourselves, but hope it is true, as it will be putting the snuff to at least one good purpose.

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Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
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Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
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REFERENCES:

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Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
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Francis Jackson, Esq ,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple.	Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

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November, 1855 39

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Poetry.

THE SLAVE'S LAMENT.

"Ye sons of freedom now give ear,
And of our sufferings you shall hear,
While bound in Slavery's chains;
We have no friends to soothe our grief
No one to grant the least relief,
Or feel our cutting pains.

Our friends are sold from place to place,
Our children torn from our embrace,
And sold in distant lands;
Poor souls! they're gone, we know not where,
They're far beyond a mother's care,
And placed in cruel hands.

No tongue can tell, no mortal know,
What gloomy hours we undergo,
When all our joys are fled;
Our cup is full of grief and woe,
Despair doth follow when we know
Our comforts all are dead.

Is this the land our father's sought,
And with their blood so dearly bought,
A home on freedom's shore?
Did they dispute the tyrant's right,
'Till they were forced to yield or fight,
While fields were drenched in gore.

Is this the land where Warren fell?
Our history will never tell
The cause and reason why—
'Twas liberty inspired his heart,
His noble spirit chose that part,
To win the prize, or die.

Is this the land of Washington,
Of Adams, and of Jefferson,
Who laid the corner stone
Of equal rights, and rightful laws,
Of freedom and her noble cause,
So dear to every one?

LIBERTY.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S PRAYER.

Great God! who has created all,
The black to serve, the white to rule,
Who kindly giv'st us slaves to use,
To hoe our cotton, brush our shoes,
And do all kinds of servile labour
Which black men's hands alone were made for—
I thank thee, gracious Lord of Heaven,
For all the blessings thou hast given;
Nor least of all do I adore thee.
Devoutly on my knees before thee,
That thou hast made me what I am,
And for my slave the colored man;
For thou, O Lord, art well aware
That 'tis a great "convenience" here
That we have "servants so submissive,"
(Thanks that thou dost a boon like this give)
So ever ready to fulfil
The slightest token of our will.
And now, O Lord, incline thine ear
Most graciously unto my prayer;
Nor fail to notice each condition
Thy servant adds to his petition.
And here I beg thou'lt give attention
To one thing which I have to mention,
It is a point which I have touched on
At first by way of introduction:
Lord, I was even now a fearing
Thou wouldst not grant my prayer a hearing,
But doom it as thy power is able,
To lie forever on the table;
Oh, spurn not thou thy servant's pray'r,
But ere thou dost reject it hear.
Thou hast, O Lord, with lavish hand,
Bestowed thy blessings on this land,
And as 'tis generally agreed on,
The greatest boon we have is freedom,
Extend, O Lord this boon to all,
To every nation great and small;
Let Freedom's banner be unfurl'd,
Triumphant o'er a ransomed world:
Provided, always, none construe it,
That slaves shall be allowed to view it.
The dark benighted heathen, Lord,
Are perishing without thy word:
Oh, may it be thy will and pleasure,
To send them soon this heavenly treasure,
But let our slaves more tender eyeballs
Be ne'er annoyed by sight of Bibles;
And fill our land with witch and fairy,
Rather than send a missionary.
A dying world redeem and save,
But shut thy gospel from the slave;
For in this rice and cotton region,
Slaves have not time to seek religion;
Besides, ("there's no mistake about it"
They're quite con ent to live without it;)
And if they choose the downward road,
And trample on a Saviour's blood,
And sink into a dreadful hell,
'Tis not our fault, "we treat them well."
Make knowledge in the world advance,
But keep our slaves in ignorance,
For nothing tends like mental action,
To breed "revolts" and "insurrection."
Lord, give us rich, and costly dinners;
But let our slaves, the unworthy sinners,
Still in thy goodness learn to trust,
And be content to get a crust.
And give us beds of down to rest on,
But teach our slaves to make their nests on
The ground if there they rest with ease,
Or on a board, or where they please.
Lord, make our slaves content to labor,
And ne'er repine that 'tis not paid for,
And if their legs towards freedom fetch 'em,
Assist our "excellent dogs" to catch 'em.
A scheme has started up of late,
In almost every northern State,
By men of evil disposition,
That takes the name of "abolition;"
Confound them, Lord, and all their schemes,
Spoil all their abolition dreams;
And let them know, their vile abuse on
This "peculiar institution,"
Will not avail to loose a fetter,
Or make our slaves condition better.
An I if they step a single inch on
Our Southern soil, we'll catch and lynch 'em,
Pour out upon them all our fury,
And hang them without judge or jury;
And let them cease their vile petition,
For the territorial abolition;
For 'tis decreed if ever that comes,
We'll blow the Union all to atoms;
Then dance triumphant o'er it's grave,
Forge stronger fetters for the slave,
And bind him down with chains forever,
Which time shall not have power to sever.
These blessings grant, good Lord and then
We'll praise thee, evermore. Amen.

Literature.

Determined to Get Married.

CHAPTER I.

Miss Penelope sat in her comfortable sitting-room, with her feet upon the fender. Everything about her looked neat and cheerful. In one corner of the room stood a piano, but it was shut, and had been all day—Penelope had no disposition to play. Why should she! there was no one to play to. If now she had a husband—

It was upon this very point that Miss Penelope was meditating.

The fact was, Penelope Penrose wanted but six months of being thirty and no one had yet made her a proposal. It was rather singular that it should be so. Penelope was good looking, had received a good education; she was also skilled in music, had a good temper, and I verily believe would make a husband happy. But such can't be accounted for. She had seen the most uncompromising of her companions, even to ugly little Miss Henderson, with not an accomplishment in the world, and, moreover, with a face pitted with small pox, married in quick succession, and yet there she sat, on that cloudy morning in December, a devotee to single blessedness, and likely to remain so.

Was there ever a woman who did not consider a married life preferable to a single one, provided she could secure the right companion? I believe not.

To revert to Miss Penelope. In addition to other specified attractions, she owned the neat cottage which she occupied, and a sufficient sum in funds, to live upon with comfort and elegance. Surely all the beaux must have been blind.

"Something must be done, and that quickly," said Miss Penelope, as the thought of her approaching thirtieth birthday came with startling force to her mind—"yes, something must be done. But what? This is the question. Such is the state of society that woman is hemmed in on all sides. She has not even the privilege of chosing her companion for life, but must wait meekly till some one comes along, and take him or nobody. It's wrong, decidedly wrong."

Miss Penelope was in a suitable frame of mind at that moment to become an advocate of woman's rights.

Meanwhile it was growing dark, and Miss Penelope rung the bell.

The handmaiden vanished, and presently the articles desired made their appearance.

"That will do, Sally—you may go," she said.

Penelope looked first at the marriages—it was no more than natural—then to the deaths. Finding that none of her acquaintance had committed either one or the other, she turned to the advertisements. One in particular arrested her attention, and we will look over her shoulder as she reads:

"To housekeepers. The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of a competent house keeper to take charge of an establishment. As he keeps two servants her chief duty will be to superintend and preside at the table. Early application is desirable.

GREGORY MCKIM."

"Gregory McKim," soliloquized Miss Penelope. "I remember to have heard of him as a bachelor, inheriting a large fortune from his father I suppose he must be about thirty-five by this time. I wonder whether, supposing I were to apply, just for the joke of the thing, he would give me the situation."

It was a new idea, and the novelty of it struck her so favorably, especially as she had become heartily tired of her present mode of life, that after a little consideration, she determined to carry out her plan, and if successful in her application, to retain the situation a month or two.

The next morning, very early, Miss Penelope summoned her obedient handmaiden.

"Sally," said she, "I am thinking of going out of town for a month or two, and during that time shall close up the house. If you have friends you would visit, you are at liberty to do so. Your wages, however, are to be continued as usual, and you will let me know wherever you go, in order that I may call upon you, if I should return unexpectedly.

The proposal suited very well with Sally's inclinations, as will readily be believed, and though she was at a loss to conceive what had at once sent such a home body as her mistress on a travelling expedition, she was well disposed to take advantage of it. Eleven o'clock found Miss Penelope in the cars, flying with all speed to her destination.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Gregory McKim was a bachelor of 35, as our readers have already been informed. Inheriting a large fortune from his father, it was a matter of no little wonderment to his numerous friends, that he called no one to his side to share it. But Gregory was one of these easy men, who never took the trouble to go after anything. If it was within reach, well and good; otherwise, the exertion was too great, and he voted it a bore. He seemed content to live on, as he had ever lived, to single blessedness—quite ignoring the greater blessings of matrimony.

It was after dinner, and as was his wont, he was leaning back in his rocking chair, plunging into the peculiar dreaminess superinduced by a choice Havana cigar, when the bell was heard to ring

"Plague take it! said he, rousing himself unwillingly. "Some visitor. I wish they would take another time."

"A lady," announced the servant, opening the door, and introducing Miss Penelope.

"Your servant, madam," said Gregory bowing, "most happy to see you. Pray be seated."

"This is Mr. McKim, I believe," said the lady.

"The same, Madam, at your service," said he.

"I noticed your advertisement in the paper."

"Ah, yes, for a housekeeper. Can you recommend one!"

"I came to offer myself for the situation. Being an interested party," said Miss Penelope, smiling slightly, "perhaps it would be as well not to recommend myself too highly."

"Ah, eh, ahem! have you ever served in that capacity before?" asked Mr. McKim, a little embarrassed.

"No, I cannot say that I have. I believe, however, I am acquainted with the duties it would devolve upon me."

"As I believe I stated in the advertisement, your chief duty would be that of superintendence and presiding over the table. As I keep two servants they would be sufficient for all other household duties. What are your terms?"

"That point is quite immaterial to me," said she, a little amused at the novelty of her situation.

"Shall I say four dollars a week? Will that satisfy you?"

"Perfectly. It is quite liberal. One thing I would like to stipulate. As unforseen circumstances may arise to change my plans, I should like to engage for only four weeks."

"As you please. When will you be in readiness to come?"

"At once. At least as soon as I can find means to convey my baggage hither."

"Where have you left it?"

"At the hotel."

"Do not trouble yourself about it. I will send for it immediately. Oh, I had forgotten one thing—your name."

Penelope had not prepared herself for this. To give her own name was a thing she hardly dared venture upon. After a pause she said:

"Miss Julia Malcolm, I presume," said Mr. McKim.

"Yes," said she, blushing slightly.

In two hours from that time, Miss Penelope's trunk arrived, the keys were put into her hands, and the servants introduced to their new mistress. We may consider her fairly installed in her new station. Let us see how she finds it.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. McKim's establishment was a large one. Being situated but a few miles out of the city, in a delightful neighbourhood, many visitors were drawn to it in the summer season—sometimes half a dozen at a time were visiting it.

Miss Penelope Penrose was well qualified to preside at a table, having always been accustomed to do so at her own. She did so with a mingled grace and elegance that Mr. McKim was as much surprised at, as delighted with.

Still further, her education qualified her to mingle in conversation with a degree of intelligence which betrayed that she was well read. This qualification, so rare in a housekeeper, pleased Mr McKim not a little, and arrested the attention of his guests.

"Certainly, Mr McKim," said a friend, "you have a paragon of a housekeeper. Where did you get her!"

"One of the advantages of advertising, my dear fellow."

"Then hereafter I shall believe in it. You must take care, though, or some of those days you will be marrying her, and I shouldn't blame you, if you did."

"It seems to me, from your enthusiasm, that you are much more likely to get caught," retorted his friend.

The party were sitting in a parlor on a tranquil summer evening. The lights had been removed on account of the mosquitoes which they attracted. Conversation had gradually ceased, and a feeling of quiet, such as is apt to come over the mind in such a time, had stolen upon all.

"How pleasant it is," said one of the company, "to sit here in the pleasant moonlight. But one thing is wanting to complete the enchantment."

"And that is—"

"Music."

"I was just thinking of it," said Mr. McKim, "and wishing we had some one who could play. Gentlemen, are any of you gifted in that way?"

The answer was a general negative.

"Perhaps," interposed the housekeeper "in lieu of better, you would wish me to play?"

"What, Miss Malcolm, do you play?" asked McKim, in surprise.

"A little."

Then you will confer a great favor by giving some specimens of your skill."

Miss Penelope was an accomplished musician, having cultivated assiduously her natural talent, which was very considerable. In addition to this, she sang very tastefully.

Without more ado she proceeded to the piano, and played with her accustomed execution, a variety of pieces, some of them very difficult.—Then, paused a moment, she accompanied herself on the instrument with the words of a popular song, afterwards she arose and left the piano. Warm encomiums and flattering compliments were lavished upon the singer, who received them with due modesty, and soon after retired.

After this, Penelope's musical talents, as may readily be imagined, were often called into requisition.

It was about a fortnight after this occurrence that Penelope, who had left directions to forward letters with a friend who was in her secret, received a letter informing her that her sister, who had been abroad, was expected daily and would probably proceed at once to her residence.

This made her immediate departure necessary, and so she informed Mr. McKim.

"Leave me," said Mr. McKim, in a troubled tone. "Your are not dissatisfied, I hope."

"Not at all; my sister's presence will render it necessary."

"And will you not return."

"I do not think I shall be able, as my sister will probably wish me to stay with her."

Mr. McKim paced through the room in some perturbation, and then suddenly drew up a chair, and sat by Penelope.

"I do not think I can give you up," said he, "and I have, therefore, another proposition to make. If you will not stay with me as a housekeeper, will you as a wife?"

"This is so—so unexpected," murmured Penelope."

"But you won't refuse?"

"Let me make an explanation first, and then you shall be at liberty to do as you please. Know then, that I am possessed of an independant fortune, and merely assumed the post of housekeeper to gratify a whim, and that the time for which I had resolved to keep up their disguise has passed. My name is not Julia Malcolm, but Penelope Penrose."

This explanation only made Gregory urge his suit more vehemently, and in short, it was only a month from that time that our heroine promised to become a housekeeper for life."

Comparative Longevity of Whites and Blacks.

The Southern *Medical Journal* of February, referring to the mortality statistics of the late census, remarks:

These documents sustain the general impression that the African lives longer than the Caucasian race, one hundred whites and one hundred and forty-eight blacks being reported as having died of old age. Although we do not mean to deny the correctness of the received opinion, we yet believe that it is exaggerated. Age has advantages to the negro which are not experienced by the whites, and its immunities are generally claimed by the slave long before his master would think of resting from *his* labours. Hence it is that very many of our slaves, when sixty years of age, imagine and declare that they are eighty or ninety, and are accordingly indulged with an exemption from farther compulsory labour. Many of the citizens of this place may recollect "old daddy Quah," who averred, apparently in good faith, that he was so old that when he arrived here from Africa, the Savannah river was so small a stream that he could "step over it!" He thought himself *one hundred and fifty* years of age, but was probably not more than ninety-five when he died.

The oldest living English poets are Walter Savage Landor, born 1775; Leigh Hunt, born 1784; and Barry Cornwall, born 1790.

Fact for the Peace Society.

The other day we heard a fine little boy, aged about three years, who was running about the house with a tin sword in one hand and a toy rifle in the other, express his young idea of the present state of things, by thus singing, to the tune of Pop goes the Weasel—

"Up and down Sebastopol,
In and out the ocean;
Every time a gun goes off,
[illegible] Russian!"

Rather another thing, this, than Let Dogs delight, my friends, isn't it? 'A better thing, too, just now, my calico friends. Tyrtæus for Dr. Watts at present!—if Tyrtæus were wanted, which he happily is not. See, my peace-makers, what a spirit your peace-breakers have excited among us, both old and young—observe how young! They have not only aroused the British Lion, but the British Lion's cubs. Go on, friends; praise, excuse, defend your peace-breakers, and blow up the fire which they have kindled, if it wants blowing, which—now that babies are singing nursery rhymes about their slaughter and destruction—seems hardly necessary.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

On the 29th of January the escaped slaves were taken from jail, where they had been placed for safe keeping by the United States Marshal, and conducted in an omnibus, attended by a strong *posse* of officers, to the United States Court, the Hon. John L. Pendery presiding. A crowd accompanied the omnibus, and the court-room, a few minutes after it was opened, was jammed with eager spectators, many of whom evidently would have expressed their sympathy for the fugitives in an audible manner but for the rigid order enforced by the Deputy-Marshals.

The Hon. John W. Finnell and S. T. Moore, of Kentucky, and Col. Francis T. Chambers, of Cincinnati, attorneys for the claimant; John Joliffe, attorney for the fugitives.

Mr. Joliffe stated that by reason of the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus by Judge Burgoyne, and the action of the Sheriff of Hamilton County in returning to the Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio the fugitives on an alleged informality in the said writ of habeas corpus, he (Mr. Joliffe) had not caused any subpœnas to issue for witnesses on the part of the defence.

Col. Chambers, in reply, said that the warrant upon which the fugitives are held had been issued on the 28th of January, thus allowing the attorney, Mr. Joliffe, ample time to have his subpœnas issued, served and returned.

Col. Chambers would require a showing in writing, giving the names of the witnesses and what he expected to prove by them.

Mr. Joliffe said he would prepare the affidavits of the defendants themselves to show that they had at various times been brought by the owners, or their agents of the owners, into this State; and having done so, Mr. Joliffe then read to the Court the affidavit of Mary Garner, which was as follows:

"Mary Garner having been duly sworn, states that about five years ago, Cas Warrington, of Covington, Ky., hired this deponent of James Marshall, who claimed her as his slave and brought her to Covington, Ky., and about the time of the said hiring, the said Cas Warrington asked said Marshall if he was afraid the said Mary would run away, to which Marshall replied in the hearing of this deponent, that deponent might pass and repass to Cincinnati whenever she pleased; that he was not afraid she would run away; that she lived in Covington with said Warrington better than twelve months, and while she so lived with him she frequently came over to the City of Cincinnati to attend worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was and now is a member; that sometimes the said Warrington knew of her crossing here to church, and at other times he did not know of it; that she never made any effort to conceal her coming from said Warrington or any other person, and never heard him object to her coming to the City of Cincinnati. And further, she says that while she lived with said Warrington she came over to the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, to market; sometimes she come to Cincinnati with said Warrington, and at other times with Polly Warrington his wife; and at other times with Sally Stewart, sister of Mrs. Warrington; Benjamin Connolly, Mrs. Warrington's brother, knows that she came over on said errands; Mr. Kennedy, who kept the ferryboat between Cincinnati and Covington, knows, as he believes, that she came over frequently from Covington to Cincinnati. She has been in jail in Cincinnati ever since Monday last, and has means to employ lawyers in her behalf, and prays the Court to protect her in her rights in this matter. She hopes to obtain the testimony of said witnesses, but has no means to pay the fees of said witnesses.

Her
MARY ⋈ GARNER.
Mark."

Mr. Joliffe then read the affidavits. Robert (alias Simon jr.,) Garner, as follows:

"Robert Garner, of lawful age, being duly sworn, on his oath states that about five weeks before Christmas of the year 1855, Thomas Marshall, a son of Jas. Marshall, and agent of James Marshall the claimant, brought this deponent from Kentucky to the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and kept him in Cincinnati, about four hours, and then returned him to Kentucky; and that about four years ago William Timberlake, who is a storekeeper, and lives in Covington, had this deponent hired, and while he was so hired said Timberlake bought some wheat in Ohio, and brought this deponent over to Ohio to measure said wheat, and this deponent did measure said wheat at the house of a man named Scott, near Dayton, Ohio, and this deponent came over on Monday morning and returned on the Saturday night following to Covington, Kentucky.

"This deponent, on his oath, further says that the same James Marshall who now claims him as a slave or fugitive, about six years ago brought this deponent over from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio with a drove of hogs; that the hogs were sold to a man by the name of Mr. Rice, a Dutch butcher, and that deponent was on that occasion brought into the State of Ohio by the consent of his alleged master five days and five nights.

"That about six years ago, James Poor hired him from said Marshall for eight months, and that he did live with said Poor for eight months in Covington, Ky., and while he was in the service of said Poor, the brother-in-law and sister of said Poor were about to go to Texas, where he lived, and this deponent was sent over to Cincinnati by said Poor to carry the boxes and trunks of his said sister-in-law, and he did come into the State of Ohio in said conduct, and did carry the trunks and a satchel for the sister-in-law of Poor.

"The deponent hopes to be able to prove these facts, if he is allowed to obtain the testimony. He has been in prison since Monday night.

His
ROBERT ⋈ GARNER.
Mark."

Mr. Joliffe read the affidavit of Margaret Garner, alias Peggy, as follows:

"Margaret Garner, being duly sworn, saith that when she [illegible] girl, she was brought from Kentucky into the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, by John Gaines and Eliza Gaines, his wife, the said John Gaines being the person who claimed to be her owner; that she was brought to Cincinnati to nurse Mary Gaines, daughter of the said John Gaines, who now lives with her uncle, Archibald Gaines, in Kentucky; that she came here in the morning and went back on the evening of the said day. Eliza Gaines, wife of the said John Gaines, is dead; the said John Gaines now lives, as deponent believes, in Oregon Territory, to which place he went about six years ago; she prays that her case may be continued until she can obtain the testimony of said John Gaines, in her behalf, and that commission may issue, and a stay of proceedings be had to obtain his testimony. William Garner, about six years old, Samuel Garner, about five years old, and Miller Garner, about nine months old, are co-defendants with this deponent and her children, and each of said children has been born since the time when deponent was brought into the State of Ohio.

Her
MARGARET ⋈ GARNER.
Mark."

On the 31st, Mr. Joliffe stated that he had been informed that warrants had been issued against those of the fugitives who were adults, on a criminal charge, and that an arrangement had been made between the United States and the State Officers, by which they were not to be served until this investigation had terminated. He would therefore move if any officer had such warrants, he should be permitted to serve them at once.

Commissioner Pendery said that since the opening of the Court this morning, he had been called upon by the City Marshal with two warrants, claiming four or more of the fugitives, and that he had told him that in order to prevent a collision between the authorities he would not grant them until the investigation was through. Between the termination of the of the investigation and the time he would take for giving his decision the warrants could be served.

Mr. Joliffe still pressed his motion. It might seem strange, that as the attorney for these people, he should demand that they be given up on a charge of murder, but each and all of them had assured him *that they would go singing to the gallows rather than be returned to Slavery.*

Commissioner Pendery declined to make the order then.

The case of James Marshall, who claims three of the slaves, then commenced. A son and a nephew of Mr. Marshall testified that they never knew of any of the slaves ever having been in Ohio with their master's consent.

On the following day, the claimant having rested his case, testimony for the slaves was introduced. Mr. G. J. Guilford testified that the son of Marshall, who was examined the previous day, had informed him that the slaves *had* been frequently in Cincinnati. Several colored persons also swore that they had seen young Simon in the city. On the 2d of February a number of witnesses were examined.

Jacob Rice, (a German butcher,) sworn—Have seen "Old Simon" before; have seen him with Mr. Marshall; Mr. Marshall sold me some hogs; I cannot tell how many hogs he had along with him; he fetched two black boy (nagurs) along; the next day he fetched the hogs, and the next day he weighed the hogs; he left one of the boys in my house over night; I cannot tell how many nights he stayed in my house; in the night I tell Mr. Marshall, "Mr. Marshall, where we lay the boy?" and den he say, "very well, lay 'em on the ground—makes no difference where he lays;" my old woman tell me, "now, old man, take the boy over to the childers, and put them over to the childers in the bed;" in the morning Mr. Marshall tell me, "where is the boy?" he said to my old woman, "what's the reason you give him a bed?" well, then, my old woman tell Mr. Marshall, she said how, "these people like us;" he said he no call them people; they same like anoder ting—he wouldn't say a dog; and then the next morning he take 'em, and he goes 'long home; that's all I knowed; my house at that time was out on Harmer street, between Vine and Main, Cincinnati.

Q. How long ago? A. Well, my friends that's too long—eight or nine years ago; think I bought the hogs of him yonder side of Covington; would not know him now; I know this man very well—that one was a little boy ten years ago; believe that man is the man, though he was a boy then.

Col. C.—You know the old man? A. Oh, I know him long ago; had seen him before—I can't tell when—a good many times; my wife is dead; my children's name are Margaret and Emily; Margaret is married to Frederick Fisher, and they live in my house; Emily to John Reyhold; he lives in Lick Run; about ten years since, I knew that old man; young Simon looks like the boy that was along; one was a man grown and the other a little boy; (showed how high—about 4½ and 5 feet.)

Court—Point out Mr. Marshall. A. He is in the Court like a gentleman, and he comes to my house like another man; he comes to my house with hogs, looking like his nagur, and now he dresses like a gentleman; Mr. Marshall was a high (tall) man, large.

The Court then waited for some time for the appearance of Margaret Fisher, the daughter of Mr. Rice, who was immediately sent for. During this interval, Mr. Rice, talked with Robert.

Jacob Rice recalled, and asked again as to young Simons, said: Yes, I recollect him now; that's the same boy I saw in my house.

Margarat Fisher, daughter of the last witness, having arrived, was seated for a moment close by the fugitives, and spoke to young Simon. She was then sworn and told to look at the fugitives and state if she had seen any of them before. She said:

I think I've seen that young man before; I think he is the same boy I saw in my house years ago, but he's grown very much; he stayed all night at Mr. Rice's—my father's; my father lived then at the corner of Harmer and Black streets; it must have been about ten years ago; I believe the boy slept with the journeyman.

Q. Are you satisfied that is the same boy? A. Yes, sir, I think it is.

Q. Have you any doubt about it? A. I think it's the boy; I have no doubt of it at all; he was brought there by a gentleman whom father had hows of, can't recollect his name just now, but would know it if I heard it.

Q. Was it Marshall? A. Yes, it was.

Q. Can you pick him out? Col. Chambers objected, and the Court took the witness and asked her if Marshall was in the room. The witness stood up and looked around for some time. It was a moment of intense interest, for the identity of Marshall with the man who stayed with the negroes at the butcher's was all that was wanting to make the evidence complete. A brother of Marshall, who resembles him strongly, rose, and witness looked at him eagerly as though about to recognize him as the man, but did not speak. Next to him was a man crouched down, with the head of his cane to his lips and looking stealthily out of the corner of his eyes. At length witness said: "That man with the stick to his mouth is him." It was Marshall.

Cross-examined.—Q. Why did you look so hard at the man that rose up? A. I was just a going to say it was him, and then I looked at him right, and saw it wasn't him.

Q. You change your mind then? A. I didn't change my mind at all; I just thought it wasn't him; it's so long ago a body has to take a good look before they know.

Q. Did you know the young man there (young Simon) as soon as you came in the room? A. Yes, sir, I did so.

Q. How old and large was he then? A. He was about ten or eleven years old then; (showed how large—four and a half or five feet;) never saw him since till to-day; can't say whether he stayed three or four nights

Witness was directed to look at Marshall.—She said his face was fuller then than now; couldn't say if his body was fatter, but knew his face; don't know how he was dressed; had clothes like the farmers generally have on; don' remember that old man (old Simon;) don't know as he was along.

Q. Had Mr. Marshall whiskers on? A. Well, I think he did have whiskers.

Q. Can you point out in the Court-room any other man who sold hogs to your father?

Witness. And stayed all night?

Col. Chambers. No.

Witness. Well, I didn't bother about them; my business was in the house, and I only noticed those that stayed all night (witness pointed out another Kentucky hog-drover that she had seen at her fathers;) no other boy stayed there; might have been other boys just come with him, but they didn't stay there all night; Mr. Marshall slept alone; when he started to bed father asked him if the boy would sleep with him; he said no, he could lay on the bare floor; boy slept with the journeyman, and ate at our table; the little boy behaved fust rate; everything his master told him to do he done; don't know whether his hair was combed the way it is now; he had on a cap; I am going on thenty-seven years old; have not talked with anybody about this case; nobody has told me anything about this case to-day; Simon did not point out his master to me; did not point his finger to him while I talked to him.

Q. How did you come to say that the very boy stayed at our house all night? A. Because you asked me.

By Col. Chambers—What's the name of that young man? (pointing to Simon). A. If I didn't know you've told me often enough; I didn't converse with Simon about this trial; I sat down by him, and he asked me if I knew him; that's all he asked me; have talked with no one about this case

Re-examined—Don't know anything about what my father stated in Court; that man (pointing to the Marshal) came for me, and I came right down.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A number of Kentuckians remain about the Court, and when it adjourns form a double line of men from the Court-room door to the prisoner's van, and between the files of men the fugitives are passed out. They then follow the omnibus to prevent a rescue. It is said these men have stated that they were prepared to carry the fugitives back to Kentucky at all hazards, but we cannot believe that this is anything more than bluster.

Feat of an Elephant.

The *Charleston Evening News* understands that the elephant which was lost overboard from a vessel bound to that port made its way safely into Mount Pleasant Harbour! The vessel was thirty miles out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing when the elephant went overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm is, we suppose, the most remarkable instance of animal strength and endurance on record.

Important from Hayti.

By the arrival of the *General Taylor* at New York, the *Evening Post* has received a letter from its correspondent at Port au Prince, who writes under date of Jan. 6, as follows:

"In respect to political matters, I hardly know what to write you, but the feeling seems now to be stronger that we are to have no revolution for the present. The north and the south appear to be perfectly quiet, and as to this place, there is not the least sign of insurrection. The Emperor is said to be now at the Cape, though in no very long time we expect him to come to Port au Prince, and then finally to close the campaign—at least, we hope he will do so, as in that case business will immediately revive all over the country, and corruption and sales will be resumed.

"There has been quite a number of military executions in the army. Among others, Gen. Toussaint and Gen. Canistre, of Jeremie, and another General from Aux Cayes. The last two are said to have been traitors to the Government, and to have been on intimate terms with some of the leaders of the Eastern people during several years past. Several other officers of inferior grade have also been executed."

African Converts.

The Roman Catholics are importing negro children from the interior of Africa, for the purpose of instructing them. The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles states, that the party of negro children, brought lately from Alexandria, were purchased from slavery by the Assomption formed some years ago for that purpose, in order to convert them to the Roman Catholic religion. They are, after a short time, to be distributed among various religious communities in France, Germany, &c., to receive their education.

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☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

Some weeks past, we sent bills to a number of our subscribers who are in arrears, but as yet have neither received monies nor heard from them. We do not like to be hard on them, as some would term it, in exacting money, although our terms are in advance; but it does appear to us, that persons desirous that we should live as well as themselves, would, after having been regularly furnished with our paper, remit to us that which is due. Again, as for our comforts, we will be satisfied with but few, if we can just get what will sustain our office, or keep the paper going, and allow us to extend its circulation which we hope will be instrumental in diffusing knowledge and benefitting the masses, generally. Not unfrequently is it that we hear of proprietors, notwithstanding the best of management on their part, being compelled to close their doors, alarming the community surrounding them, when, at the same time, their subscription lists were more than adequate to their expenses. And why is it? Simply because they cannot obtain from their patrons, at the very least, that which is due them; still all seem to [illegible] the importance and usefulness of [illegible] and the deliterious effects that [illegible] produced by their downfall, and yet so many seem disposed to read gratuitously. When will men learn to have a greater sense of right? But as one of our worthy correspondents states, in another column, that the wheels of Zion are becoming unclogged, owing to the number of religious meetings now on foot, we shall hope for better doings. Assiduously has our time been devoted to the welfare of the *Freeman*, and shall be as long as there is the most remote hope of success; but the pull will be heavy without the application of *quicksilver*; still we are hopeful, having to-day to add a large number of subscribers to our list, forwarded to us by our Agent, Miss M. A. Shadd, who is now on a tour through the Western States; but should we even be obliged to close our Office, in consequence of not having means to work with, shame and dishonour will follow every man who is a pretended hater of oppression and lover of liberty.

We are pleased to state to our readers, the arrival of our esteemed and talented friend, Dr. M. R. Delany, of Pittsburg, Pa, in this town, yesterday morning, who intends making this his home.

It would be useless for us to attempt to acquaint many of our readers of the character of the Doctor, as a physician, having been long in practice and thoroughly known by all the professional men of the States and inhabitants generally; and, as a writer, and orator, is distinguished among the numbers that now occupy the field, in the distribution of knowledge for the elevation and improvement of mankind, which is certainly commendatory to all friends of progress here and elsewhere. The Doctor proposes to resume the practice of medicine immediately, when he will doubtless be at the service of all who may call at his office, on William Street, east of King. For particulars, see advertisement in another column

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The Underground Railroad Car on the Ice.

Amherstburg, C.W., Feb. 17, 1856.

Dear Sir,—Out of the twenty-one slaves that started from Covington, Ky., on the 25th of January, I learn that seven was captured in Cincinnati, of which your paper has already given us the account; and I am glad to say that ten more of the number have made safe their escape, and landed here this morning—seven men, one women and two children, amiable and well looking—would demand from one thousand to fifteen hundred each, any day in the South. They travelled from one station to another, sometimes on the Underground and sometimes on the Upperground, until they made their way to the City of Sandusky. Here they found the Lake was frozen—Freedom or Death was their cry!—the Underground car had to take the ice. So they took fresh courage, and employed a man with his sleigh to bring them across. He ventured, and brought them to Point Play Island. On their journey they got overtaken by a snow storm, and was carried some miles out of their way. They then came to an opening in the ice, about five feet wide, which they could not see the end of either way, so they were compelled to tear the sleigh to pieces and make a bridge for their horses and sleigh to cross on; after this, all was well. They staid on Point Play Island that night, and in the morning made a fresh start on a new sleigh, which [illegible] and fine sound. They had the privilege of hearing two able sermons preached in the land of freedom, one by Elder Binga, and one by Elder Troy. We learn the rest of their comrades is yet on their way to this goodly land.

Yours, truly,

L. G. Spears.

Prospects of Religion.

I am happy to inform your readers that the wheels of Zion appear to be unclogged. For the last five or six weeks past, the different Churches have been crowded daily, and many have been "added unto the Church." In the Baptist Church, seventeen have been received and baptized, and many of the old backsliders reclaimed, and a prospect for as many more. Also, the A. M. E. Church has received many into her fold: one fell under conviction, (a young lady,) she remained so for ten days, almost perfectly blind, so as not to be able to see anything but the light of a candle. She now tells of the wonderful works of God, in saving her from a lost and ruined state, &c. Religion appears to be the only topic of the day, with colored and white. I look for a reformation among all classes, as there is great need and sufficient room for it.—May God speed the work!

The weather has moderated some, and sleighing remains good.

L. G. Spears.

Amherstburg, Feb. 17, 1856.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The Way for Colored Travellers to Save their Dimes, and not to be Insulted on the Highway.

Detroit, Michigan, 13th Feb. 1856.

Mr. Editor.—For the first time in my life, I sit me down to spend a few thoughts upon paper, for the readers of your *Freeman*, and hope it may find room in a column of the same. First, allow me to say, that I left the queen city of Illinois, known as Chicago, for Detroit city, on Friday night, February the 8th, 1856, at half-past eight o'clock; and there being some two trains behind the time, therefore for fear of a collision the engine that drew the trains upon which we rode, had, necessarily to be held in by the bit, through the politeness of her engineer; and the snow being very obstructive too, all had a tendancy to delay the time; hence, instead of being at Detroit on a Saturday morning, we found ourselves, near Niles, located in Michigan State, some hundred and eighty miles distant from the city of Detroit. Being somewhat hungered, as I had been accustomed to eating very early of mornings, I took my ticket out of my pocket, and in looking over the distances of miles, I noticed it said, passengers would get their meals at a place called Marshall; I, of course, considered myself a passenger, and after a tedious ride, up and down on the rail, we arrived at Marshall. We all alighted out of the cars together, running to the washhouse, washed our hands and faces, and only had fifteen minutes altogether, to wash and eat in; so having washed, the bell ringing for breakfast, we all went in to breakfast; and the whites bustled around the first table, and I was conducted to one fixed off like the former, and thought that I would have a good time of it, no one here but myself, and while in the act of reaching my arm or hand to help myself, as I had but a few moments to spare, one of the waiters caught me by the shoulder and told me to change my seat, for there were some more white men, that had not yet been seated. I looked behind me at the other table, where I was requested to sit, and what do you think was on it? Why, a white table cloth and a lot of plates, and nothing else; as though I could eat table cloths and dishes. The waiter or steward said, we can soon fix you something. I arose from my seat, and kept going up the isle, feeling that it was their day now, but by-and-by it would be mine. After arriving near the door, there was a man whom I took to be the landlord, looking at me. Said he, sit down here, sir, and I will have something in a few minutes, while there were a plenty of vacant seats at the tables that was full of eatables; but, I thanked him and kept going on, and he the landlord, made a great to do, as though scaring geese out of a field, and as though he would as soon lift up his foot to me. I did not say anything, but thought if he had lifted his foot to me, that it would have been a dear lift to him—for my God fighteth for me. But this is not all, dear readers, there is something to come yet, that is this, some poor fellow did not have a very good hat, and seeing that I had a new, and by-the-way a very good one, and the poor fellow that had an old one, and mine a better one took mine, and left his old one for me. Though I am called a colored man, he seemed to want the honor of wearing a colored man's hat. Poor fellow, I suspect he needed it, and I hope it may do him good. This dear reader, is what is called a free State or free North. Though, I live in a free State, so called, I never was treatvd so in a Slave State. No, but have sat down with slaveholders at their table, eat and drank, and nothing said. Now, I wish to say to all of our colored people, who may have an occasion to travel on public conveyances, before starting from home, in order to avoid the insults that our people so frequently meet with, from such landlords who will take your money, and treat you with discord and contempt, let each one prepare something to eat, put it into your pockets or carpet sacks, sufficient to do you the journey, and then you can save your dimes in your pocket. Keep your seats in the cars, except to change or when arriving at your journey's end, and then you will be deprived of the insignificant insults. And now, I hope that all papers friendly to the cause of equity and justice will copy this. Yours for the cause of justice.

Elisha Weaver.

For the Provincial Freeman.

London, C. W., Feb. 11, 1856.

Mr. I. D. Shadd:—*Dear Sir,*—As I have never written anything for the *Freeman*, I take this opportunity of sending the following lines for insertion:

"And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him: 'Zaccheus, make haste and come down, for to-day I must abide at thy house;' and he made haste and came down, and received him joyfully:"—Luke, xix. 5-6.

Zaccheus received a great blessing indeed. This seems to be the time of his conversion. Although he was the chief [illegible] and a great sinner, he was blessed above the multitude. Whether he was ordained of God, from all eternity, I cannot say; but according to the 10th verse, he is numbered as one that was lost; and the multitude could not have been more than lost. How it is that Zaccheus had a greater desire than any of the crowd, I cannot say: he may have had that curiosity, which is natural to men, to see one of whom they have heard much. It may be possible this was an honour which Zaccheus did not expect. The utmost, it seems, which he aimed at, was, to see Jesus; but, instead of that, Jesus proposed to remain with him, and give him the benefit of his personal instruction. Thus the Saviour goes on bestowing mercies far beyond the desert, the desire, or the expectation of men; and it is not improper to learn from this example, that an anxious desire to behold the Saviour, will not pass unnoticed by him, but will meet with his warm approbation, and be connected with his blessing. Zaccheus may have been like sinners are now, who hear the sound of the glorious Gospel. When he heard of Jesus, his heart did not only melt with submission and desire, but he endeavoured to obtain a perfect view of Jesus. He did not only receive a blessing himself, but his family also. I would that all sinners could see and believe that salvation is in their reach; for blessed be the name of Jesus, he tasted death for every man. Then, like a Zaccheus, and others, when the impression is made on the mind, that thou art a sinner, and exposed to the wrath of Almighty God, and in need of a Saviour; begin to strive, begin to pray, deny thyself, and take up thy cross, seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is near. When the Lord decreed that Nineveh should be overthrown, the people believed, and fasted, and prayed. The Lord repented, forgive, and saved them—Jonah, iii. Jeremiah, xxii, 8. Amos, vii, 3–6. The two blind men, by the way side, when they heard of Jesus passing by, they cried aloud for mercy; the Saviour restored their sight—Matthew, xx. 30–34. To conclude that interest in Jesus Christ which leads men to wish to know more of him, and to put themselves in the way of obtaining this knowledge, may be, and often is, the means of their salvation. He is more ready than men suppose to meet them and bestow upon them the blessings of his grace.

Henry Dawson.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Respected Friend:—The pleasure I have had of late in perusing your interesting paper, prompts me to bear my testimony to the good I think it is effecting, and at the same time to enclose a small sum of "*material aid,*" to pay subscription, and so forth, seeing that the Office is in need of its dues.

As yet, but with two rare exceptions, the colored people have not given their strength and support to presses established for their welfare, even when ably conducted by those of their own race. What a pity it is that they are so slow in finding out this grand secret—the potency of the press. That there are those amongst them well qualified to ably edit and publish papers, &c., is a fact at this late day too well settled to need further proof. Thus far, the difficulties being removed, what an incalculable amount of good might therefore be effected by widely circulated papers and books, filled with cogent reasoning, logical arguments, earnest appeals, and faithful exposures, relating to the colored man's rights and wrongs, coming fresh and forcibly from the hearts and hands of the sufferers themselves. That the time has at last arrived when the condition and destiny of the colored man is a topic of absorbing interest, all observers must admit. How fitting and needful, therefore, that colored men should vigilantly watch every occasion to strike an effectual blow towards overthrowing the power which is daily crushing and degrading them.

The remarkable success which have in numerous instances crowned the labours of determined individuals; as, artisans, mechanics, farmers, storekeepers, &c., &c., makes it very apparent that many others who do scarcely anything, might succeed just as well as those alluded to, if they would exert themselves. In early life the chances of both classes were equal; oppression, poverty and ignorance were as much the inheritance of the one as the other, generally speaking.

In pro-slavery Pennsylvania, even, '*Sketches of Places and People Abroad,*' *by Wm. Wells Brown;*—'*My Bondage and My Freedom,*' *by Fredk. Douglass;*—'*Colored Patriots,*' *by W. C. Nell;*' &c., &c.,—all capital works, and well written, though by-the-way, but rarely to be found in the possession of colored people, nevertheless are readily sought after by booksellers, introduced into *Public Libraries*, and read with interest by the public generally. Also in this connection, I take pleasure in alluding to Miss Elizabeth T. Greenfield, the "Black Swan," Miss M. A. Shadd, and other young ladies, whose genius and talent entitle them to praise and respect. The admiration and honor which has been so largely awarded to the "Black Swan," both in this country and Great Britain, by the highest classes in society, settles this fact. That humble, poor, proscribed and black, as the colored man or women may be, with such commendable zeal and resolution as is here evinced, all obstacles may be triumphantly overcome.

In taking this view of the subject, I am not insensible to the fact, that very many plausible excuses might be urged, showing causes for the inactivity or indifference of which I complain; at the same time, I am under the impression that the great majority, and the cause, suffer seriously from the prevailing habit of changing all short comings to slavery.

As long and sorely as slavery has crippled and mangled its victims, morally, mentally, or otherwise, the numbers of Free Colored people, with what means and talent they prossess, are fully sufficient to produce any reformatory revolution that their earthly happiness requires. Only let one in ten discharge his duty wisely and faithfully, and the great work of elevation would soon be effected.

For one, when I see those who were born free, at liberty to go where they please, and by their own efforts make their destiny, neglecting to interest themselves in supporting enterprises, existing for the general welfare of their fellow sufferers, spending their money, time and senses, on extravagant apparel, &c., I set it down for granted that he cares but little who are free or who are bound.

My remarks may seem severe, and some may kick; very well, I cannot help it. What I have uttered I am sure can be abundantly proved, by many witnesses.

For the present, however, I will [illegible] this unwelcome train of thought, and in conclusion will add, what I had designated to do in the commencement of my letter, viz.: to make a few commendatory remarks relative to certain Editorials, which I have noticed in the *Freeman*, on "Canadian Towns," "Farming," &c., when reading those very sensible articles, from time to time, I have been firmly of the conviction that the continuance of these practical subjects will be read generally with great interest, and profitably discussed.

Many in the States are extremely ignorant on the subject of Canadian Towns, &c.; therefore, finding fresh accounts of the character to which I allude, they will doubtless prove instructive.

And in regard to farming, fitted especially as the colored man is for that honorable and independent calling, no pains should be spared in urging that branch of business, in preference to all others, at least for the masses.

Just here, I beg to express my satisfaction and delight I enjoyed in reading Miss Mary Ann Shadd's interesting accounts of the prosperous condition of the Colored people in Chicago, Ill. Really, I was not before aware that that new western town possessed so many men of property and enterprise, as I find stated in the account of Miss S. It is encouraging to know these facts; and I hope other towns in the West, will also be brought under review by that young lady, as she may be travelling on behalf of the *Freeman*.

Respectfully yours,

John Syrais.

Philadelphia, 2nd mo. 17, 1856.

P. S.—You are at liberty to publish this letter if you think it worth while, not without; and if you will have no objection, I may occasionally resume, &c.

J. S.

On Friday last, the 15th inst., at half past 3 o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General opened the second Session of the Fifth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I have thought it right to call you together at this season, because I believed it to be the wish of the Country that your task of legislation should not be delayed until a later period of the year, and because it is at once the desire and the duty of the Executive Government, to profit by your advice and assistance when it may be most conveniently afforded.

In referring to your labours of your last Session, I cannot help congratulating you on having settled the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves. You will find, I believe, a large balance of funds arising from this source, available for distribution among the Municipalities, but I think it likely that your assistance as Legislators may be required to give full effect to the fair and equal allotment of these sums.

In Lower Canada, the Act for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, promises in like manner to close a long pending controversy by an equitable adjustment of existing claims. No time has been lost by me in acting on the powers conferred by this law, and I trust that you will be satisfied with the progress which has been made.

The subject of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it Elective, will again be brought before you.

A measure for the organization of a Provincial Police, capable of being applied by the Crown, for the prevention of crime, and the speedy apprehension of offenders, deserves your attentive consideration.

The increasing wealth and prosperity of the country demand increased protection for property, and the advance of civilization in Canada, should be marked by the strict enforcement of Law, and by the perfect sense of security from outrage.

It is to you that I must look for the power of ensuring these great objects.

I have spoken of our increasing prosperity. No mark of its existence can be stronger than that afforded by our extended lines of Railway. Nor is this progress confined to one Section of the Province. Eastward to St. Thomas, and Westward to Guelph and Hamilton, these lines, at once the sign and the cause of progress, are already completed. I may congratulate you on the fact that since your last meeting, nearly two hundred and fifty miles have been got into working order, whilst it is hoped that not less than two hundred and fifty more will be finished before next year.

Legal reforms are needed both in Eastern and Western Canada. One measure at least, will be submitted to you, having reference to this important subject. It may not be possible in the present Session to effect all that you desire: yet I trust that some progress will be made in simplifying the procedure and facilitating the working of our Courts, by the adoption of practical amendments.

I should see with great satisfaction the adoption by you of any general measure which tended still more to abridge your legislative labours in providing for the incorporation, and for laying down the conditions of private institutions of every kind.

I regret to say that the Presentments of numerous Grand Juries throughout the Country, which I have directed to be laid before you, show too clearly the want of improvement in the construction and discipline of our Gaols.

Your zeal in the cause of Education is known and appreciated by all the World. It is important to consider whether we cannot combine the reform of the juvenile offenders with the punishment of their crimes. At the very least, it is incumbent upon us to take care that such punishment does not in itself afford fresh opportunities for debasing the criminal and instructing him in vice.

The Board of Audit constituted by the Act of last Session, is already at work, and it will, I trust, contribute to ensure a satisfactory examination of the Public Accounts.

With regard to the Militia Act, the ready loyalty of the inhabitants both in Upper and Lower Canada, has enabled me to authorize the formation of numerous troops and companies of Volunteers, whose conduct and discipline will undoubtedly do credit to the Province. I have moreover with the assistance of the Adjutant General, done my best to carry out your wishes by organising the Sedentary Militia.

The Government in pursuance of the wishes of the Legislature, has taken on itself to conclude a fresh arrangement calculated to secure a line of Ocean Steamers from the St. Lawrence to England during the approaching Season.

That the timber trade has been depressed is a deep source of regret to me and to all others who have at heart the welfare of the Province. I trust that we are about to witness its revival, and that the commerce of Quebec and Montreal will have suffered but a temporary check.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The accounts of the last year and the estimates for the present, will be laid before you.

You will find that, on the whole, our finances are in a satisfactory state. The people at large have reaped the benefit of those reductions in the Customs Duties which you made last year.

The diminution in the receipts consequent on such reductions, nearly corresponds with the calculation submitted to you by my advisers. A large decrease has been caused by the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but I conceive that any such apparent loss is more than compensated by the increased commerce, and by the facility of intercourse between the two countries.

It will be the duty of my Council to ask you in the present Session for such Supplies for Her Most Gracious Majesty, as you may see fit to grant.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

The year just ended has been one of difficulty and conflict in Europe: on this side of the Atlantic we have, by the blessing of Providence, escaped the direct evils of war. In no part, however, of the Queen's Dominions, has a deeper sympathy with her arms been shewn, or more fervant prayers for their success been offered, than in Canada.

Our people have eagerly watched every turn of the contest, and consisting as they do, of men of French and English origin, equal members of the same free community, and loyal subjects of the same Queen, they have grieved at the sufferings, and exalted in the success of the Allied armies.

In like manner, should it please God to establish a firm and honorable peace, Canada will, I doubt not, rejoice at the termination of the war. May it be my lot before the end of the present Session, to congratulate you on so auspicious an event.

At present, I have only to leave you to the discharge of your important duties.

Arrival of the 'Canada.'

Halifax, February 17.

The *Canada*, from Liverpool, arrived at four this morning. She saw no sight of the *Pacific*.

The *Belgique* is still at Southampton. Her agents have returned the passage money, and compensation. Her cargo has been taken out and found not much injured. The ship goes into Graving dock.

The London *Morning Advertiser* has the following: We regret to hear that, at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the foreign office, on Thursday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question.

Dispatches of the Russian government, confirming the telegraphic announcement unconditionally accepting Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23rd, and couriers immediately conveyed them to London and Paris.

A memorandum embracing the propositions, have been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris and London. It is reported that the congress will meet at Paris, February 17th, and that very little will be lost in the discussion, and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion on the 25th of February.

The signing of the preliminaries, prior to the opening, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish plenipotentiary. It is stated that Russia refuses to agree to the condition exacted by the allies preliminary to her admission to the conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but will be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Tituff and Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England, the Marquis de Desagia, Sardinia, Count Buol Austria, N. Waleski France, and Derrish Pasha, Turkey.

Letters received on the 30th, speak of mild weather, and the resumption of, more or less, the navigation of Pelan, Memel and Cockshaven.

The ice is breaking up. Correspondence from the English camp, January 18th reports the army healthy. No incidents except that the Russians continued their fire from the north. Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Luders, and issued a new valedictory to his Crimea commanders. The Russians made an expedition over the ice to Kertch, but General Vivian being on the alert they retired.

General Williams was at Tiflis bay on the 14th, awaiting orders from St. Petersburgh as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars excepting that the town is occupied.

MARKETS.

Baring, Bros. & Co. report markets generally dull. London money market was more stringent: consols had slightly declined, closing on Friday, at 90⅜ to 90½ for money, and 90 6-8 to 91 for account. The bullion in the bank of England has declined £80,000.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report flour variously quoted at a decline of 1s. to 1s 6d, Wheat, 3d to 6d, and corn 1s to 3s—prices nominal.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report western canal flour at 37s; Ohio, 40s; white corn, 37s 6d to 39s; yellow and mixed, 36s; white wheat 11s 2d to 11s 5d; red, 10s 2d to 10s 4d. Other circulars quote western canal, 36s to 37s; mixed corn, 35s.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote provisions generally dull and lower. New prime mess beef 120s. Buyers demand a reduction. Stock light. Western quiet at 36s; lard declined to60s. Transactions limited.

Great Britain.

Thursday, January 21.

The Queen opened parliament with the usual ceremonies.

The persons most noted in the gorgeous assembly in the House of Lords were, Mr. Buchanan, in citizen's dress; the Turkish minister who wore a fez, and the Haytien ambassador.

In the lords the Earl of Gosford moved the address, and the Earl of Abington seconded it.

Earl Derby would not oppose, but considered the royal speech bare, cold and meagre. It ought to have referred to the state of America, India, and the colonies; the fall of Kars, and further, in carrying out the enlistment scheme he conceived that the spirit of the neutrality laws of the United States had been evaded, and he most sincerily hoped that the apology which had been offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech in reference to the subject. The whole speech was redolent of water gruel.

LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia possesses the elements of progress, and so must sooner or later be a great State. Africa is not to be, but is, colonized. What was an experiment once is no longer so. Still Liberia has much to do, or rather much is to be done for her, before she becomes what it is her destiny to be.

The people of the State of Maine have undertaken a work in the colonization cause, which, considering her situation at the extreme north-east of the Union, is not a little singular. She has undertaken to build and present to the Colonization Society the first ship of a projected line of vessels to sail between Liberia and the United States. This will be an honor to that State.

A union between Liberia and Sierra Leone is advocated, both in England and America, as advantageous to both, and to the great cause which both have at stake—the civilization of Africa. African settlements are considered practicable in the interior, and ex-President Roberts is in favor of the attempt. African discoveries are prosecuted by Dr. Rebbman, Dr. Barth, C. J. Anderson, and Dr. Livingston.

David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, by his letter of December 3, 1855, announces a gift from himself of five thousand dollars, "for colonization purposes. Great Britan, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen, have acknowledged the independence of Liberia.—*Newark Advertiser.*

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

All Labouring Men Ought to be Slaves.

Until recently, the defence of slavery has laboured under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were mere apologists) took half-way grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery; thereby giving up the slavery principle, admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices and experiences of mankind. Human experience, showing *the universal success of slave society*, and *the universal failure of free society*, was unavailable to them, because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro slavery involved them in a still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding of *white men* in slavery, provided through the mother, they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in slavery.

The line of defence, however, is now changed and the North is now completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that *slavery is right, natural and necessary.* It shows that all Divine, and almost all human, authority justifies it. The South further charges that the little experiment of *free society* in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, *a cruel failure* and that *symptoms of failure are abundant in our North.* While it is far more obvious that negroes should be slaves than whites, for they are only fit to labour, not to direct, *yet the principle of slavery is itself right, and does not depend upon difference of complexion.* Difference of race, lineage, of language, of habits and customs, all tend to make the institution more natural and durable; and although slaves have been *generally whites*, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. Moses and Aristotle, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favour of this difference of race, but not of colour.

Pennsylvania.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has reported, by a vote of 6 to 2, against the bill to change the venue in the case of Williamson vs. Kane. It was originally introduced in opposition to the advice of leading Democrats, who refused to yield to the appliances of United States officials. When Mr. Williamson's remonstrance was presented to the Senate, Mr. Buckalew, a prominent Democrat, took occasion to express his hostility to the bill. Thus was Judge Kane effectually snubbed in both branches of the Legislature. We learn, however, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that is now proposed to accomplish the same object by a general bill, applicable to *all* suits instituted in Counties where the parties do not reside. The House Committee having reported in favour of this measure, we fear it may succeed.

Virginia Meanness.

In 1850, a capitation tax was levied upon the free negroes of Virginia, in order to raise funds for the colonization of Africa, of all who are willing to go. Fifty thousand dollars have thus been extorted—a large sum of money to be levied upon the property of those poor and depressed people. What has been done with it? Every cent of it has gone into the State treasury, and has been spent! And this is the honour of slaveholders! This is the chivalry of Virginia! A great State robs a down-trodden race, under the pretence that it is done to promote a philanthropic object, and divides the plunder among its office-holders! So much for the magnanimity of arrogant Southern *white* men. We have heard of shameless meanness before; but never of anything so unblushing as this.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Another Escape of Slaves.

There seems to be a determination to make Mr. Gains, the citizen of Boone County, Ky. who claims four of the present party of fugitives, realize the fact that negroes can run away. We learn from good authority that four more of his slaves escaped from his plantation last night, and, as yet, their whereabouts has not been discovered. It is supposed, however, that they are still in Kentucky, under the protection of an agent of the Underground Railroad. In fact, it is quite certain that they have not yet crossed the river. The party consists of two women, a man and small child. Out of eleven slaves, Mr. Gaines has now but three, and, to judge from late events, there is no telling how long he can rely on their services. He is now and has been for several days in this city, attending to the present prosecution.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Movement of Colored People.

A delegation of the colored citizens of Cincinnati, consisting of Messrs. John I. Gaines, Peter H. Clark, and William Downs, recently visited Columbus, with a view to confer with the members of the General Assembly upon the propriety of the passage of a law to permit the colored people to elect the directors of the schools supported by themselves and attended by their children. The delegates were well received and listened to indulgently by gentlemen from various parts of the State, and the prospect is that the petition which they bore, signed by a very large number of the most intelligent colored people of Cincinnati, and many white citizens of respectability, will be responded to by the legislation desired.

Unconstitutional.—Everything that facilitates the escape of slaves has been pronounced, we believe, unconstitutional. In this view of the case, we allege the freezing over of the Ohio River as decidedly unconstitutional, and we would call the attention of Congress to this matter. It breaks down one of the middle walls of partition between slavery and the Gentile land of freedom, and slaves are availing themselves of this unconstitutional freak of the weather and river, and making their escape without any compunctions of conscience. We hear rumors of numerous escapes, and so insecure is slave property regarded now that many masters near the river are sending their slaves into the interior for sale or safe-keeping. The moral character of Jack Frost and the tendancy of his actions need investigation. The lynchers of Brady should examine into this matter, as it is doing more against the peculiar institution than he ever did. Where is Shawshawshearem and the rest of the Pottowatomies?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

How to Keep Silks.

Our lady readers may be glad to learn that silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silks intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum. Thread-lace veils are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight upon them. If the nap of a thin velvet is laid down it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins around the selvedges on a mattrass or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry, all the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum-water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron on the wrong side.

Anecdote of Mr. Layard.

Austin Henry Layard, now M. P. for Aylesbury, found himself wandering about on one occasion somewhere near Bokhara, in the upper Provinces of India, and here his funds ran short. He called on a merchant, whom he requested to advance him some money.

'Can't do it,' was the reply, 'so many fellows have imposed on me with fictitious drafts. I've been so often taken in, and done for.'

'Oh, well,' said Mr. Layard, 'as you please; I have money at my banker's, in London; but I will come and breakfast with you to-morrow.'

'Do so—I shall be happy to see you to breakfast.'

Next morning who should walk into this merchant's office but a Persian gentleman in full Oriental costume.

'I have come to breakfast with you as I promised.'

'What! said the merchant, 'I don't recollect having seen you before.'

'Oh yes, you have; you saw me yesterday, and I said I should return this morning.'

'You're Mr. Layard, are you?' he inquired, considerably astonished.

'Yes.'

After breakfast, and when the traveller had told him his plans, and aroused the interest of his host, in the discoveries he expected to make among the mounds, around Mosul, in the plain of Shinar, where the ruins of ancient Nineveh were supposed to be, the merchant said:

'I'll advance you money; 500 pounds if you like; how much do you want?'

'Oh, I don't want so much as that; give me only five pounds.'

'Five pounds!'

'Yes.'

So he got the five sovereigns, put them in the sole of his shoe as the safest place while travelling, and, having mounted his horse, rode away.

On his journey down to Assyria, he had to pass through the territories of a hostile Khan, who had already taken the lives of several Englishmen, and was trying to get hold of our traveller now roaming through his dominions. Mr. Layard knew this, and one day when drawing near his enemies, he waited till the hour of tiffin, when they were all in their tents at the forenoon meal, when, putting spurs in his horse, he dashed into the midst of the hostile encampment, rushed into the Chief's tent, and plunged his hand into a bowl of salt, which he put to his mouth, exclaiming, 'Now I am safe!' 'Well,' said the Chief, 'you are safe.' He admired the boldness and dexterity of the Englishman, but, above all, the faith thus reposed in 'the covenant by salt.' Having tasted of the Chief's salt, he had now a claim not only on his hospitality but on his protection, and he was safely escorted on his way to the scene of his future discoveries.

New Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. Bell's Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price, Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

CHEAP CASH STORE!
No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.
J. WETHERALD'S

DRY GOODS,
HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS.
AND OTHER
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
GROCERIES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. WETHERALD'S

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.
YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
TO BE FOUND
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $24.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-t

EATING SALOON.
MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS
Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.
OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32 2t

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpass'd in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton C W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham C W

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to Walter McCrea, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street. Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. West, *Royal Exchange, Baden,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 25 6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnout.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28 1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (Successor to JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of Chatham, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of Cash Trade.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

Only Terms:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ by 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

Gold Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his Tailoring Establishment to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Chatham, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN E. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for Cash.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. Lott.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this opportunity of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. J. S. & Co. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHEAP CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of Fall & Winter *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as Cheap as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 30-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, K'y.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 20th, 1855. 19,

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to meet a share of public patronage.

A few of Seth Thomas' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and Warranted.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lamp to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

~~Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;~~
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash ratify;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket daily.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18 1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 98, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

H. MONTIER,

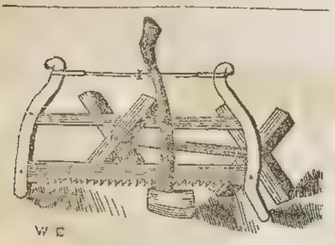
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



W C

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CRIPPS.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make the stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given

DANIEL LANE.

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge

D. L.

September, 1851. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMEMBRUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 21, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854

NEW STORE,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Weekly Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION.

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.36	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.15	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.15	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.37	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.13	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.15	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1851

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Literature and Character: Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH entitled "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in the first paper after January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleach ng powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per ct.

Steel, two and a half per cent

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sharts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, laid, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR*)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.*

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,

F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

*No. 76, KING STREET E

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856. {NUMBER 42.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
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Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

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BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
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MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

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Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20 tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
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TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

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CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
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No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
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Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

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Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 22-1y

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert F. Anthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple.	Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 37

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E MULLIGAN.

Poetry.

From the Tribune.

The Slave Tragedy in Cincinnati.

BY MISS MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Bright the Sabbath sun is shining
Through the clear and frosty air,
Solemnly the bells are calling
To the house of praise and prayer;
And, with hearts devout and holy,
Thither many wend their way,
To renew to God their pledges—
But I cannot go to-day.

For my soul is sick and saddened
With that fearful tale of woe,
Which has blanched the cheek of mothers
To the whiteness of the snow;
And my thoughts are wandering ever
Where the prison wall surround
The parents and their children,
In hopeless bondage bound.

Oh, thou mother, maddened, frenzied,
When the hunter's toils ensnared
Thee and thy brood of nestlings,
Till thy anguished spirit dared
Send to God, uncalled, one darling life
That round thine own did twine—
Worthy of a Spartan mother
Was that fearful deed of thine!

Worthy of the Roman father,
Who sheathed deep his flashing knife
In the bosom of Virginia,
In the current of her life!
Who, rather than his beauteous child
Should live a tyrant's slave,
Opened the way to freedom
Through the portals of the grave!

Well I know no stronger yearning
Than a mother's love can be—
I could do and dare forever
For the babe upon my knee!
And I feel no deeper sorrow
Could the light of life eclipse,
Than to see death's shadows settle
On its brow and faded lips.

Yet (oh, God of Heaven, forgive me!),
Baby sitting on my knee,
I could close thy blue eyes calmly,
Smiling now so sweet on me!
Ay, *my* hand could ope the casket,
And thy precious soul set free:
Better for thee death and Heaven
Than a life of slavery!

And before the Judge Eternal,
This should be my anguished plea:
"They would rob my child of manhood;
"So, uncalled, I sent it Thee!
"Hope and Love, and Joy and Knowledge,
"And every right they crave;
"So I gave her what they left her—
"Her inheritance the grave!"

And the Lord would judge between us,
Oh ye men of stony heart!
Even 'gainst the strong and mighty,
For the weak he taketh part;
Think ye, hunters of his children,
Bowed beneath your iron rod,
With your heel upon their heart-pulse,
This you do unto your God!

But the day of vengeance cometh—
He will set his people free,
Though He lead them, like his Israel,
Through a red and bloody sea;
For the tears and gore of bondmen,
Staining deep the frighted sod,
And the wailing cry of millions
Riseth daily up to God!

Auburn, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

My Courtship.

Sit down opposite, and take a sherry-cobler with me. With this cool slab between us and the many colored awning overhead, and the marble lady with the "glass umbrella" close by, I'll tell you all about my courtship. But don't you laugh, nor put me out with any of your impertinent interruptions, or I shall stop short; and don't look at me, neither, in that comical way, as if you knew what I was about to say, and was predetermined to laugh at it; but keep your eyes on these dainty bits of lemon, jostling about among the crushed ice in your tumbler, and pull away at the reed while I unbutton my memory. I must talk straight through, or I shan't have courage to tell it.

Mary was my cousin, and though I knew *of* her and *about* her, yet, as she was five years the youngest, I had not seen much of her. Five years at our then ages, was an eternity of difference. I used to go up to the old house and talk occasionally with the rest of the family, and she was always there; but then she was the youngest, and I never thought of her, other than as a bright-eyed, joyous girl, rather boisterous withal, but one whom it was a pleasure to have about, although you didn't take much notice of her, for she was a sort of accompaniment to the family circle a string in the domestic instrument, which added all unnoticed, to its delightful harmonies. This, you must know was many years ago, before I went South. I was gone three years, and when I returned I had almost forgotten Mary, or, at best, she was but a very faint star in the sky of my recolection; and to tell you the honest truth I didn't even call at the house, for, among other excuses for omitting to do so, I was harrassed to death with old Trot's business. Well, after a while I went out into the country at the suggestion of numerous friends, who professed alarm at my sickly looks; after having wrung a reluctant permission from the old curmudgeon on whose business I had been wasting 3 years of the spring-time of my life in the city of New Orleans, tanning my face to a regular brown, and laying in a stock of liver complaint, which has lasted till now, and which will probably last as long as I do, I bo't to recruit a little in the free air and the blessed sunshine of the country, and I went, of course to my uncle's over in J——; for he has the prettiest little nest to live in that ever filled the dreams of a city sick and counting-room-bewildered merchant. When I got there, who of all the world should I find but Mary, already domiciled in my retreat, whose parents, most providentially had sent her out there, on the very same errand that brought me—to get a little relief from the hot air and hotter bustle of the city. I wonder if they ever meant that we should fall in love with each other? It had a premeditated look; and I have sometimes thought there was a *malice prepense* in the whole affair, from the way it came about. However, there we were together, and I hardly knew her at first, she was so altered, and was now so near to woman's estate, and was so unlike the boisterous little plaything I had left her. She had grown up to be the sunniest bud of Paradise ever innoculated on this dull earth of ours. Such a bright happy face, where the careless grace of childhood was so charmingly mingled with the finished beauty of ripe womanhood—now all girlish glee, anon all maidenly propriety, and presently a strange commingling of both—it never fell to your lot to see, my good fellow, world-experienced as you are! And then, *such* eyes! Why, bless your heart, when she lifted up, in that bewitching way of hers, the curtain of long, soft lashes, that hung like a wide fringe of jet velvet, from the snowy outline of her eye-lids, the light broke out from their shade like an escape of imprisoned sunshine, and filled her whole speaking face with a living radiance, as if every lineament was bursting with its own beauty. And then that mouth I you have seen it since, perhaps but you didn't see it then, for if you had, with your inflamable temperament, you would long ago have committed the unpardonable sin, and not been here to talk about it. But any one who then saw the rifted coral of her lips once drawing their shell-like smoothness from that glittering treasure of pearls, as her bird-like voice escaped in a laugh and the dimples chased one another away from the corners of her mouth to warble beneath her cheek, has seen a sight that does not often bless one's senses in this working-day world. And such a complexion!—you would have sworn you could look down its transparent depths, as fairly as through the shaded waters of some crystal lake in the mountains, and it was all alive with shifting hues, now like the shadow of a rose leaf on a bank of snow, and now swelling with rich color, as if a stream of crushed cherries were rushing beneath the surface. And you recollect the swell of her neck, which put the 'lily's cup' to shame for grace and beauty, over which a wilderness of waving curls were floating in wild profusion, of this rare color which is

"Brown in the shadow, and gold in the sun;"

and that exquisite and perfectly-moulded form which an angel might have looked upon with envy; you remember these, so I will not talk any more about them, though it is meat and drink for me to think of her as she looked then.

There we were, and there we were to stay, for weeks and weeks, and I was to be her attendant—her beau-general—and was to go all over the village with her, and join in all the sports, and all the plays, and read to her evenings, and turn over the music for her when she sung, and help her to water the flowers, and wander about in the ripe moonlight with her, and could I help falling in love with her? Of course not, and of course I did; and the best of all was, I was sure the little witch knew it—knew I was bound hand and foot to the silken chain of her will. At least, I thought she knew it, and liked it; or, at any rate, was not displeased with it, for she seemed to like to have me about her, and we used to go out and sit upon the old rock in the meadow, and fish in the diamond waters of the brook that rippled under the shade of the big elm; and she would be seated on the very edge, with her tiny little feet hanging over the water, and the smallest possible bit of the ancle in the world shining out now and then, as the saucy breeze played with the folds of her dress; and I, *of course*, had to sit close to her, sometimes *very* close, to hook the bait, and to unhook the fish, and so on; and she never seemed happier, and I never was half so happy.

And when I untangled her line—which on my solemn veracity, I do verily believe to this day she tangled on purpose, our fingers would get worse tangled than the line, and every touch would send the blood rippling through my veins like a living thing; and her bonnet would fall back on her shoulders, and masses of those rich curls like tangled starlight would blow about and sweep over my face, giving me a thrill of unutterable delight, as if every blessed ringlet was a conductor of the heart's electricity, and I was Love's Leydan jar; and I would get all on fire, and become a perfect man of lava, ready to run down in burning adoration at her feet; and she, bless her innocent soul, I knew used to enjoy it, for her breath would come and go with such delicious shortness, and the panting of her heaving bosom, was so intoxicating to my ——

Now what are you laughing at? Just mind what you are about, and devote yourself to that tumbler, and take your eyes off from me, or you shan't have the rest of the story.

Let me see, where was I?—oh, about the fishing. Well, we rehearsed that scene, with variations, until the fish became scarce, and I managed getting every day more mad and more devoted. After then we went gathering berries together, and wandering over the flowering hill sides, and through the blossoming valties, and up by the half-hidden waterfall, with her arm so confidingly in mine. I saw every thing was in the right train.

The time and the opportunity came at last. We were strolling one evening, long after the twilight, up the rocky glen to our favourite watering place, and the moon was raining radiance down through the moist leaves, flecking the beautiful turf in light, and I was quoting all my remembrances of Moore that were opposite, and lines from all the madrigals in the compass of my memory fitted to the scene and the time; and the air about us was filled with the breathings of Love, and the plashing of the waterfall was the an angel's hymn and the gentle night-breeze was sighing soothingly among the green leaves, and everything above and around us was in harmony with our raptured feelings and led me irresistibly on from one point to another, till my full heart poured out its whole wealth of affection in one burning torrent of words, which she could neither stop or prevent. I don't know what I said, but it was the fierce gushing of a young heart on fire, let loose for the first time; and she was trying to stop me, and would occasionally utter, "Why Harry!" but I could not give her a chance to speak, or hardly to think till the fountain of my eloquence was exhausted. The peroration of my first passionate declaration was a vehement conjuration that she would, as she valued my life and my happiness, name the blessed, thrice-blessed time when I should be the happiest man alive, and she the most treasured of all earthly things. Her head was turned away while I was speaking, and I knew it was to hide her blushes; and her frame was shaking violently, I knew it was emotion, and when I had got to the time and the day, she turned her burning face towards me, every speaking lineament bursting with irrepressible glee, and the tears streaming from her joyous eyes, as she placed her delicate ungloved hand over my mouth, (which I continently devoured with kisses,) and said—

"Why Harry! didn't you know I was engaged? I thought you knew all about it!"

Give me another cobler.

"Is that all?"

No, I'll tell you the sequel, confidentially.—There's a pretty little house up-town, with the sweetest little yard in front of it, carpetted with the softest turf in the world, and shaded by the flowering branches of scented trees; and there are three little children, perfect miniatures of Mary, with their bright eyes and sunny hair, frolicking about there every pleasant afternoon, with their rich curls afloat in the wind, and their bare necks and arms covered with the white blossoms from the trees; and they are so beautiful, and the whole place looks so delightful, every passer by stops to look and admire; and Mary lives in that house, and those little cherubs, when they speak to her, say, "Mother." And that's Mary's destiny.

And there's a very economical and very poor boarding-house in the second ward, just out of B. street, where single gentlemen are "taken in and done for," and where the vinegar visaged landlady lets little oblong boxes in the fourth story, which she calls rooms, and wears herself out in trying to persuade her victims they are fed as well as lodged. I know all about them boxes up stairs. The corner one towards B. street has a large degree of unity about it, a sort of one-ness, which to a philosophizing mind is truly delightful, for it has one window, and one table, and one bed, and one chair, and one occupant;—and the last-named piece of furniture is me, and that's *my* destiny.

KISSING.

Hardly any two women kiss alike. There is as much variety in the manner of doing it as in the faces and manner of the sex. Some delicate little creatures merely give a slight brush of the lip. This is a sad aggravation. We seem to be about to have a good time, but actually get nothing. Others go into it like a hungry man into a beefsteak, and seem to chew up our countenances. This is disgusting, and soon drives away a delicate lover. Others struggle like hens when burying themselves in the dry dirt. The kiss is won by great exertion and is not worth the trouble it costs. Now we are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy. Let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber it, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honey suckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss, when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us twenty years, and we believe it will be the last thing we will think of when we die.

A Polite Sea-Robber.

We often read of extremely polite and gentlemanly highwaymen, who rob with such marvellous politeness that a man can hardly feel in his heart to withhold his watch, his purse, or anything of goods and chattels that may have a chance to have a short home. But it is quite the reverse with your sea robbers, who, pirates, to a man, are described as almost brutal and unfeeling cusses, who have not the least dash of politeness about them to redeem their character from unmitigated odium. Such being the general reputation, it is with no slight feeling of relief that we read the account of so polished and courteous a villian as the one described below. It is extracted from the "Adventures of a Wanderer." He had shipped at New Orleans, on board the Governor Griswold, bound to Havana and Liverpool, as steward.

We got (says he) under way, and proceeded down the river until we came to a place called the English Turn, when a boat manned by twelve or fourteen men, came off from shore, and when they arrived within hail they called to us and asked if we wanted a pilot. The Captain answered "No" whereupon the man in the stern of the boat ordered one of the men to throw him a rope. The rope was handed him, and it being made fast to the boat, he came along-side. He ascended the ladder, and came on board with all his men, excepting four who remained in the boat. The captain of these desperadoes was a tall man, dark complexioned, and terrible in aspect. His eyes was black and piercing, his nose slightly Roman, and he wore a huge pair of sable mustachios. His men were a ferocious looking band, hardy and sun burnt. He saluted the captain in a courteous manner, and was profuse in compliments.

His men, who wore long red Indian stockings, red caps, and were armed with pistols and knives, sauntered carelessly about the deck.

The pirate captain asked our captain where he was bound; he answered correctly, "To Liverpool via Havana."

Our captain then cut short the interrogation of the pirate by saying, "I know your business."

The pirate then turned to our crew, and asked them what sort of usage they had recieved since they had left Europe.

"Tolerable," they replied, "but very little grog."

The pirate then called for the steward. I made my appearance. "Have you plenty of grog on board?" inquired he.

I replied in the affirmative. "Fill up that bucket," said he, "and carry it down the forecastle for the men to drink." I took up the bucket at which he pointed, carried it into the cabin, and filled it with liquor. I then took it forward to the forecastle, where the men received it and conveyed it below.

As soon as the crew had got below, and were assembled around the bucket the pirate placed two of his men upon the scuttle to prevent any of the crew from coming on deck, while he with two of his gang stuck close to the captain and mate—"Now steward," said the pirate, "go down and invite all your passengers to come on deck. I did as I was ordered. Our passengers were a lady and two small children, and a gentleman who had been engaged in teaching a school in New Orleans, but having received a letter purporting that the death of a near relation had left him heir to a large fortune, had embarked for his home, which was London.

These persons came on deck. The lady was much frightened, but the pirate told her to be under no apprehension and soothed her with language which would not have disgraced the court of Great Britain. The pirate now gave orders to bring up the gentleman's trunk. The trunk was laid at his feet.—"Now," said he, "bring up all the captain and mate's property." They also were produced.

He then proceeded to overhaul the captain's trunk which contained "no great shakes."

"Captain you have a poor set," said he, with a scornful smile.

The pirate then examined the passenger's trunk. It contained about four hundred and forty dollars in specie. In rummaging the trunk, the pirate fell in with the letter containing the information with respect to the fortune which had been left the passenger. This letter the pirate read, and giving a significant glance at the fortunate man whose direction it bore, folded it up carefully and laid it down.

He then turned to the captain, and asked him if the man had paid his passage. 'No,' answered the captain. 'How much does his passage cost?' inquired the pirate. 'Two hundred and twenty dollars,' replied the captain. 'That you must lose,' said the pirate.

Then turning to the passenger—'You, said, he, 'I will treat fairly! You will want,' continued the pirate, 'when you arrive at Liverpool, two dollars to pay the porter for carrying your trunk;' he laid down the money; 'your passage to London will cost you £1 10s,' he counted it out, and placed it with the two dollars; your dinner will come to five shillings, and you may want £2 more to treat some of your friends, he laid down the money with the rest, 'and for fear that will not be sufficient, here are twenty dollars more.' He then presented the amount of these several items to the passenger, gave the remainder to one of his gang, and told him to pass it into the boat. He then very courteously asked the time of day. The captain pulled out a fine watch, and answered that it was half past three. 'Your watch takes my fancy mightily,' said the pirate, and taking it from the captain, he put it into his fob with great nonchalance, and walked away to the forecastle. 'Come up here two of you that are sober,' said he. Two of them came stumbling up, and the rest came reeling after.

"Go down into the cabin, and bring me up all the small arms you can find," said the pirate. The two first sailors went down, and soon returned with an old fowling piece and a pair of pistols.

'Now,' said he turning to the sailors, "if any of you boys, wish to change your situation for better pay and a shorter passage, I will give you a chance; for rent I am after and rent I'll have! But stop!" cried he, "this lady I had almost forgotten; come here madam, and let me hear a little of your worldly concerns."

She immediately commenced an eloquent harrangue, accompanied with tears. She had gone on for some time in this manner, when the pirate cried, "Avast! avast! there that'll enough, I'd sooner face the battery of a ninety-eight, than stem the storm of female eloquence!"

He then ordered some brandy for himself and his men.

The liquor was brought; I poured out a glassful for him, when he said, "Stop! captain just be so good as to drink this off yourself! after you is manners. I dont know what some of you Yankee inventors may have put into this liquor. You may have thrown an onyx into the cup. The captain drank it off readily. the pirate eyed the captain closely for a few moments, and then said to his followers, Come, my boys, we may venture," and the decanter was soon drained of its contents. The pirate then pointed to the maintop and requested the captain to take a walk up that way. "And you, Mr. Mate," said he, "begin to travel up the fore-rigging. But mind!" said he, "stop when I tell you!" The captain and mate had proceeded half way up the lower rigging, when he summoned them to halt. The capitan was about stepping upon the next ratling when the pirate hailed him—"If you stir an inch backward or forward, said he, you will come down faster than you went up." The captain looked down and saw several pistols levelled at him, ready to be discharged on the instant. He then remained stationary.

Then the pirate taking off his cap, addressed the passengers. He told them he was once poor himself, and therefore knew how to sympathize with persons in distress. He hoped they would be grateful for the lenity which he had shown them, and then wishing them a pleasant voyage, he stepped over the side into his boat, and was soon lost to our view beneath the foliage of the thick underwood which lined the shore and hung over the green wave.

How to Dispose of an Unfaithful Wife.

A circumstance has occurred near Radcliffe, about three miles from Bury, Lancashire, which has excited much gossipping merriment during the Christmas holidays. A young couple tired of the state of single blessedness, and attracted by each other's charms, agreed to throw their fortunes together "for better or worse," by entering into the married state. Their matrimonial bliss suffered some interruption lately in consequence of a rumour that the beloved spouse was on terms of affectionate intimacy with a young man who had been admitted in the family as a lodger. The husband, however, being a sensible man, resolved that he would manifest no difference in his outward deportment until the supposed guilt of his wife should be clearly established by facts of which he would be the eye-witness. He had not long to wait before an opportunity was afforded, by which his suspicions were fully confirmed by ocular demonstration. Many persons under similar circumstances would have been influenced more by passion than reason, and acting in a momentary impulse would have been driven to deeds of desperation. Not so in this instance, for, with the patience of a philosopher, the husband determined to wait for an opportunity when his conjugal honour should be vindicated in a manner that would yield him more permanent satisfaction. He, therefore, acted in all respects as if perfectly unconscious of the fidelity of his wife. He solicited from the foreman of the establishment where he was employed permission to stay from his work for a fortnight, and, after some difficulty, his application was successful. He represented to his wife that he had lost his situation, and proposed that they should go to Australia. She expressed her concurrence, and the only difficulty that presented itself to her mind was with respect to John, the lodger. The husband was prepared for this contingency, and proposed that John should accompany them, to which he ultimately consented. The preliminaries being arranged, and the household furniture sold, the whole party proceeded to Liverpool to take passage to Australia. It was agreed that the husband should take the berths, and in accordance with the plan which he had previously laid down, instead of taking berths for three persons, he only contracted for two, but kept the matter a secret from his wife and companion. By an arrangement entered into with the captain of the vessel, he was permitted to go to sea along with the other passengers, and, unperceived by his wife and her paramour, he got on board a steam-tug when it parted from the ship, and returned to Liverpool, leaving his wife and John to pursue their voyage to the antipodes. Perhaps it may be supposed that this was a rather expensive mode of getting quit of an unfaithful wife. The sequel of the story proves the contrary, for John had deposited £30 in the hands of the husband, to take care of till it was required. The passage money for two persons amounted to £28, thus leaving £2 to be expended in small comforts for the voyage, so that the husband had no expenses to bear. The wife and John are now on their way to Melbourne, and the husband is following his employment in his former situation.—Comical, if true.

☞ We find the following little waif floating about in the papers. It is a pure gem, and has a significant moral:

A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked; replied, 'Somebody trod upon it, I suppose when it was little.'

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never, break its spirit,
Curb it—only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward must it flow forever—
Better teach it where to go.

SOUND IN COLD WEATHER.—On the summit of high mountains, where the air is naturally rare, sound is weaker than at the general level of the earth. Sausure relates that, at the top of Mont Blanc, the firing of a pistol made a report no louder than that of a child's toy-gun. It is mentioned by travellers in Alpine countries that they distinctly see a huntsman on a neighboring eminence, and observe the flash of his gun, but can scarcely hear the report, even when comparatively near him.

On one occasion, when the Governor of the State dined with the officer in charge of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, the usual salute, of thirteen guns, we believe, was fired with four or six-pounder cannon. It was about 6 o'clock of a still, cold winter's evening when the salute was fired. None of the guests in the house—although the guns were posted not more than ten rods distant—heard the reports; and it was only by going out and observing the flashes that they could tell that artillery was firing in the neighborhood.

The Ant that Fights Itself.

The insects, as I have often said, are countless; swarm everywhere and over everything. The tenacity of life is most amazing. I have told you of the manner in which one-half of a bulldog ant fights the other if cut in two. I saw an instance of it just now. Our giant cut one in two that was annoying him. The head immediately seized the body with its mandibles, and the body began stinging away manfully at the head. The fight went on for half an hour without any diminished sign of life; and this is what they always do. Instead of dying as they ought to do, they set and fight away for hours, if some of the other ants do not come and carry them away; whether to eat them or bury them we know not.—*Howitt's Australia.*

From the Independent.

DEFENCE OF KANSAS.

A battle is to be fought. If we are wise it will be bloodless. If we listen to the pusillanimous counsels of men who have never shown one throb of sympathy for liberty, we shall have blood to the horses' bridles. If we are firm and prompt to obvious duty, if we stand by the men of Kansas, and give them all the help that they need, the name of war will be quenched before it bursts forth, and both they of the West, and we of the East, shall, after some angry mutterings, rest down in peace. But if our ears are poisoned by the advice of men who never rebuke violence on the side of power, and never fail to inveigh against the self-defence of wronged liberty, we shall invite aggression and civil war. And let us know assuredly that civil war will not burst forth in Kansas, without spreading. Now, if bold wisdom prevails, the conflict will be settled afar off, in Kansas, and without blows or blood. But timidity and indifference will bring down blows there, which will not echo in our houses, hitherward, but will, by and by, lay the foundation for an armed struggle between the whole North and the South. Shall we let the spark kindle? or shall we quench it now? But, that intelligent citizens may the better judge, let the facts of this case be reviewed.

At the adoption of our constitution, a system of slavery, thought to be then declining, and that would be ejected by the *vis medicatrix* of the spirit of liberty among the people and in their institutions, received unexpected vigour and growth from various commercial and political reasons; and from being a mere peccant humor in the blood, it has well nigh come to be the blood itself of this great government! So that, with an outward form of freedom, with laws and institutions bearing the civil aspect of liberty, the veins of this government are filled with black blood, and the heart and every artery beat with the fatal current of slavery.

In 1819, slavery demanded a portion of free territory. It was refused. The fierce battle that followed was not fought out to the end as it should have been. The compromise of 1820,—like every compromise since, and like all compromises since the world began, between unscrupulous Power and timid Liberty,—was but a device of knavery for taking breath. The peace always promised for such concession is a peace of repairing damages, for forging arms, and for arraying new influences and implements. Liberty was bribed to yield a noble province to the devastations of Slavery with the solemn guarantee, that no slavery should ever touch the soil north of a given line; that, by the moral pledge of the whole South expressed through a legislative act, was made inviolate to freedom. It was a treacherous part. It was hollow from the beginning. While the territory concerned lay far beyond the reach of emigration, while it was a hunter's wilderness, it was not molested. The moment that the growth of our country brought the population to the borders of this territory, and it was soon to be settled, Slavery, without an appeal to the people, without the suspicion of the coming up of such a question in Congress, by a *coup d'etat*, annulled this agreement for liberty, and declared Kansas and Nebraska alike open to all settlers, and that their institutions should be determined for freedom or slavery by the will of their actual settlers.

The feet of freedom are nimble. The feet of slavery, shod with iron for crushing, move slowly. A thousand free settlers will move with all their utensils to a region, before a hundred men with the torpid foot of slavery can move or start.

Liberty is so rich that it is apt to ferment. Slavery has but a single selfishness, and is not embarrassed by conflicting interests. Liberty, breeding innumerable industries, and stirring within men life and independence, is full of divisions and strifes. Slavery cannot split. It is thin, gaunt, compact, tenacious. In productive organizing force, Liberty is mighty; in councils and concerts she is weak. In creative force slavery is imbecile, but in ambition and in council a unit and efficient.

If the South were to attempt to cope with the North, on the field of Kansas, by simple emigration, by taking possession of the land for industry, they would be defeated before they began. This was apparent. The only hope lay in violence. Violence was tried. At the hiss of an unscrupulous man, hordes of wild and indolent fellows that hang about the towns and cities of Slave States, as gigantic vermin, rushed into Kansas, crushed the free and actual settlers at the polls, and by a wholesale fraud not even denied or disguised, reared up a legislature whose office it was to forge law for the benefit of slavery and for the extinction of liberty. And well they performed their work,

Consider this wrong, O ye freemen of the North! This was the territory given to freedom by the God who made it; by the institutions and spirit of the country which owned it; by the desires of the North, and by the most solemn agreements of the South.

When the day came for freedom to take it, the South broke down its treacherous promises, opened the gates, and let forth its children to enter the race against liberty; yet, solemnly declaring that the one which took possession first, should hold and control it. Free settlers took it. Slavery lagged behind and lost it.

Seeing itself defeated in this nefarious scheme, the South, treacherous again, poured armed men across her border to plant by violence a legislature there, and this coerced and fraudulent legislature dared to legalize slavery, to defend it against even discussion, by binding a law around every free throat like a halter. Lest it be thought that we exaggerate, we give two sections of the laws of this pseudo legislature.

"Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

"Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced in this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

It was to such laws that armed scoundrels of Missouri swore that the free settlers of Kansas should submit. Northern men, taught to think, to read, to discuss, to make the commerce of opinions free as the air that surrounded them, though in an immense majority, were required by a pitiful crew of wretches thrust over the border of the State for a mere purpose of violence, to accept these laws that outrage every institution of the land and every historic antecedent of our country, or be cut down and shot. It was thought perhaps that these sturdy settlers could be made to throw up the undigested milk of liberty as easily as they do who disgrace New England in the chief places of government at Washington. But the men of Kansas were men of stomach. They had digested every crumb of liberty. It had gone into their blood and bones. It had fashioned their heart and conscience. It had made men and Christians of them.

When the ill-gathered rabble drew near to Lawrence, threatening to raze it to the ground unless they would yield up every sentiment of honor and fall down before Satan and worship him; the men of Lawrence raised their defences, took their arms, determined to beat off violence by force.

That courage saved them. The rifle brought peace. Had they been unarmed, had they been pusillanimous, had they had such Christians as infest the North, who justify arms for tyrants, but inveigh against self defence on the side of freedom, we should have had a monstrous tragedy of violence and blood.

The storm was held back but not dispersed. The same men are still in Kansas, face to face. The same ruthless assault from the South will be renewed. The same manly breasts will meet the war. Already we hear the muttering in the clouds of those thunder-voices which will yet roll over the prairies and reverberate along the Alleghanies! There is but little time, but that little

may save us from civil war! It is a spark now. A foot may tread it out. But if it kindles, it will sweep the prairies in sheets of flame. The foot that should tread it out was bred among the New Hampshire hills. But the shadow of the Government, black as midnight, falls upon Free-Statemen; its lurid smile is with the aggressor. When God stood among the oppressed, Egypt was dark and Goshen was light. In our day, Rulers cast the blaze of full favor upon Egypt, and the scorn and blackness of their wrath upon the land of Goshen!

Who then are these armed men that already confront each other and between whom this whole land is called to decide? How have they come into this Territory, and what are their errands? On the one side are the representatives of civilization, on the other of barbarism. On the one side stand men of liberty, Christianity, industry, arts, and of universal prosperity; on the other are the waste and refuse materials of a worn-out Slave State population—men whose ideas of society and civilization are comprised in the terms, a rifle, a horse, a hound, a slave, tobacco and whisky; beyond these there is nothing but an animal uproarious camp meeting, where they get just enough religion to enable them to find out that the Bible justifies all the immeasurable vices and wrongs of slavery. The Free State men come hither with books, with newspapers, with free Schools, with Lyceums, churches, and the whole retinue of beneficent institutions of Christian civilization.

The Slave Statemen come without books, without enough education to read if they had them, without schools or a wish for them. They come with statutes framed for making free thought a sin, free speech a penitentiary offence, a free press punishable with death and it in the least loosens the bonds of oppression.

The men of the North come with rare industry; with mechanic arts, with all improved implements of husbandry. They build towns; they found cities; they convert a wilderness to a garden, and will transmit to coming generations an inheritance such as Old England and such as New-England now is.

The men of the South, reared where labor was a disgrace, are without mechanic arts, without habits of industry, without organizing tendencies, without the creative force which builds up new societies. They come to curse the land with a system of husbandry which the earth detests, as well it may, for the foot of the slave burns the soil like fire. It is the agriculture of exhaustion. It is the husbandry of impoverishment. If the South inoculates the State with her leprosy, the plains of Kansas are fairer and richer to-day as a wilderness than they ever will be again. For slavery robs first the eye and then the soil. It sucks the blood from everything it touches. And nothing can fatten upon it, except the cunning few that sit upon the middle of the web—over-swollen spiders—while the rest swing in the edges thereof, mere skeleton insects.

The men of the North come upon the best, and the men of the South upon the worst, errand that ever engaged men. Peace, and light, and love, and hope, and joy go with the one—war, and blood, and cruelty, wasting and despair, go with the other.

The representatives of civilization have come lawfully, peacefully, to become actual settlers. The representatives of barbarism have come unlawfully, violently, with no intent of residence, but only to put the sword to the throat of freemen, and the brand to their dwellings, and then to leave to the slow immigration of slavery this stained victory.

There was never so strong an appeal to public sympathy as that which is presented in the case of Kansas free settlers. Their emigration was a mission of mercy, full of the ripest fruits of Christianity. Their conduct has been noble. They have borne hardships without faltering; they have borne insult and persecution with patience, returning good for evil. They have suffered wrongs manifold and infinitely provoking, without retaliation. When aggression on one occasion was pushed so sorely that their patience failed, some of the men said "We cannot bear such wrongs." The reply made by Pomeroy will become a maxim of Christian men—"Be patient! your wrongs are your very strength!"

When the armed day came, and their adversaries came out to consume them, then, and only then, they took up arms, and surrounded their homes with living men, determined not to attack, but never to surrender.

They stood on free soil. They felt free hearts beating in their bosoms. But no flag of their country waved over their head! An army of the United States, made up mostly of aliens, carried the flag of their country over to the side of their persecutors. Yet, deserted, betrayed, and wronged beyond the measure of any but heroic patience, they nobly redeemed their lives, and, without one drop of blood spilt, scattered their foes. Shall the prayers, the help, the sympathy of the freemen of the North be withheld, while the bugle's sounding through the South, and men are gathering, and weeks only are left between this day and that on which battle shall once more unfold its wings—not again to be closed until the earth has drank blood to its fill?

But, if with prompt liberality, we fortify those heroic men that are there, the emissaries of evil will come up, look, be afraid and pass away. False peace will bring certain war. Arms and courage will inevitably secure a unbroken peace.

Once, when England only asserted the right to tax the colonies without representation, the colonies rebelled and went to war. But now a foreign Legislature has been imposed upon Kansas. That Legislature has organized slavery against the known wishes of nine-tenths of the actual settlers. It has decreed that no man shall enter the territory who will not take an oath of allegiance to this spurious legislation. It has made it death to give liberty to men escaping from oppression. It has muzzled the press. It has forbidden discussion. It has made free speech a penitentiary offence. The rights for the old colonists fought were superficial compared with these. These are rights which lie at the very heart of personal liberty. Indeed there can be no personal freedom when free speech, a free press, a free canvas and discussion are penitentiary offences! These are the laws that the President is determined to enforce! Congress is to be asked money to sustain this government in Kansas; and to pay for an army to cut throats of every free citizen that will not yield to this infamy!

Already the Senate, controlled by the slave interest, arrogantly offers to snatch from the House its immemorial right of originating Appropriation Bills. The *pretense* is to save money. The *reason* is to gain money for Kansas butchery. They fear that the House will not appropriate for such a nefarious abomination as that which broods the Plains. The Senate knows that every dollar voted for the army and for Kansas, will, in the hands of the Administration, be a bullet in the heart of a free settler. The House ought to know it too, and act accordingly. The whole country ought to know it.

New England has given to the land a President who is determined that Kansas shall have Slavery or Blood. His second proclamation is like the apocalyptic vision. "And the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea; and the third part of the sea became blood." So will armed slavery be cast into Kansas. But will not these rivers of blood dash against the Alleghanies, and that fire flash along the line between the North and South?

Peace in Kansas will be peace everywhere. War there will be war all over the land. Now it can be stopped. But fear will not do it. A trubulent peace will not do it. Indolence and presumptuous prayer will but hasten the mischief. When tyrants are in arms they who cry peace become their confederates. Manliness, action, courage, and ample preparations for defence—will stop the danger. The Providence that will help us is that Providence which we help. God works for those who work for Him. When He answers prayer for harvests, he inspires men to work; and petitions for crops and harvests are answered through plows and spades. And God will answer prayers for peace, by inspiring men with justice, with abhorrance of oppression, by making good men bold and active, and bad men feeble and cowardly; by stopping the ears of the community to the counsels of cowards and hypocrites.

Let every man in this awful crisis not fail to pray. And that they may pray without hypocrisy let them watch and work! How shall we dare ask God to save us from bloodshed when we will not use the means which he has put into our hands? Faith without works, and prayer without works, are dead, stone dead. Let emigrants go thither by hundreds, and pray as they go! Let them that have money now pour it out, and pray as they give! Let them that have sons in Kansas send them arms, and pray that they may have no occasion to use them, but that if they must be used, that the son may so wield them that the mother be not ashamed of the son whom she bore! Let men that have influence speak out! Let ministers and Christian freemen now, if ever, speak against barbarism, and uphold the whole retinue of Christian institutions! Let those whose tongue has been hitherto palsied by evil advisers, now loosen their tongue and speak!

Of whom will the land take counsel? There have been two sorts of counsellors hitherto. One has pointed out for twenty years the nature of slavery, its tendencies, the dangers which it threatened; and all the prophecies have come true. The other kind of counsellors have predicted peace, dissuaded from action, urged compromise, and at each reluctant step have promised the country peace.

In not a single instance have they been right. Events have overthrown every one of their promises. They have led us down deeper into trouble at every step. We have been betrayed by kisses. Excitements have deepened. Issues have multiplied. Compromises have bred cockatrices. We are spun over with webs. We are tangled with sophistries. We have everything but manliness, straightforwardness, courage and decisive wisdom. Our capital is not in ruins, and yet the prophecy against the old oriental city has come true;—foxes look out of the windows; owls hoot there, and satyrs dance their orgies there. That infernal dog of a hundred heads—Slavery—sits at the gates of our government, to bite every one that will not give a sop to Cerberus. All this we received at the hands of the very men who are again abroad with pious horror of self defence, and treacherous counsels for a more treacherous peace!

But what is done must be done quickly. Funds must be freely given. Arms must be had even if bought at the price mentioned by our Saviour; "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." (Luke xxii. 36.) Young men who would do aught for liberty should take no council of fear. Now is the time when a man may do for his country in an hour, more than in a whole life besides. Time flies. Events hasten. Fear, and treacherous peace, that betray duty with ignorant words of religion, will ruin all. But energy, courage, action, will save all. Woe to us! if war comes from our fault! If it comes, on the skirts of false peace will its blood be found!

H. W. Beecher.

From the Cincinnati Times, Feb. 13.

The Kentucky Slaves.

Fourth Day of the Trial of the Mother and her Children—Day Set for the Commissioner's Decision—Speech by Lucy Stone.

The woman Margaret appeared in Court this morning, rather neatly arrayed, having a plaid shawl around her shoulders, and her head adorned with a black bonnet and veil. The children, too, rejoiced in clean shirts, and looked remarkably well and played about the Court-room totally unconscious of the interest they excited in the breasts of spectators, of which there was an unusual number in attendance, of all colors and shades of colors. Col. Chambers commenced his argument about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock.

He reviewed the arguments of the opposing counsel, and spoke of the history of Slavery. He then reviewed the testimony briefly, contending that the fact of ownership had been clearly proved, that he did not give his consent to the alleged slaves coming here, and no escape was necessary to be proved.

At the conclusion of Col. Chambers' argument, the Court remarked that he should take time to consider the whole case, and would probably take more time than was usual in such cases, owing to the different new points which had been presented. But no matter what time he took, he should at least decide the case according to the laws and the facts, and, if he knew himself, be governed by nothing else.

Mr. Joliffe asked leave of the Court, on behalf of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, that she should be heard in reply to the statement of Marshal Brown, in reference to her providing a knife for the woman, to which Col. Chambers, in his remarks, had alluded.

Mr. Wall objected, and moved that the Court adjourn, and then a meeting be called, so that all those who wished to remain and hear the lady do so.

This plan was finally concurred. The Commissioner then announced that he would give his decision on the 12th day of March next (being requested by Col. Chambers to fix some day) or if he should come to a conclusion prior to that time, he would give due notice thereof.

The Court then adjourned until the 12th day of next March.

The after Performances.

Mr. Joliffe, after the adjournment of the Court, moved that Mr. Jas Puliam act as Chairman of the meeting. Carried.

Mr. Puliam took the chair which the Commissioner had just vacated, when Marshall Bennett announced that he had possession of the Court room and that Commissioner Warden's Court convene in ten minutes, it then wanting ten minutes of 2 o'clock,) but if the lady could get through in that time he had no objections to her proceeding.

Mr. Joliffe remarked, in reply, that when the Commissioner came in, let the facts be announced, and Mrs. Blackwell, would draw her remarks to a close. This seemed to be satisfactory, and Mrs. Blackwell ascended the platform.

Mr. Bennett requested her to wait a few moments until the woman and her children had been removed from the Court room; this done, and Mrs. B. commenced her remarks—the claimants, attorneys, and spectators preserving a profound silence during their delivery.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell's Remarks.

The lady commenced by saying that she was sorry she had not been in Court when Colonel Chambers had alluded to her conversation with Marshall Brown, and denied emphatically that she had ever asked Mr. Brown for a knife to give to the woman, and said if that gentleman was present, he would not stand up before her face and tell her so; that after speaking to Mr. Gaines, who claimed property in the woman's body and soul, she had approached the poor woman, and told her that a thousand hearts were beating in unison with hers, and rejoiced in the event of her being remanded into Slavery, that one of her children had gone to another world.

She thought, as she looked at the mother, and spoke to her of her beautiful daughter, whose life she had voluntarily taken, and saw her lip tremble and her chin quiver, if those who fought at Bunker Hill for liberty, over whom a proud monument towers, were innocent of shedding blood, how much less guilty would he or she be who put into that woman's hand the means of acquiring her freedom. It was a pity she could not have a knife; if she dreaded the life of a slave so much for her beautiful daughter, had she not a right to save herself too?

If she was in the position of a slave, and no dagger or pistol within her reach, with her teeth would she tear open her veins and let the ground drink up her blood. She said she got her feelings from those who fought at Bunker Hill; if the men of '76 were worth of liberty, this woman was worth of it too.

She had hoped the Commissioner would have obeyed the injunctions of the Holy Writ, which she considered paramount to all human laws. She hoped he would do so yet, and give her her freedom. If he did not, she hoped some one would whisper in her ear that with her own teeth she could rid herself of Slavery, and go where Slavery could never come.

She then alluded to her conversation with the claimant, Mr. Gaines, and said she had told him he had it in his power of letting his name descend to posterity with honor, by emancipating the woman, or with disgrace, by still holding her in Slavery; and she was glad when he told her that if she was given up to him, he would not hold her as a slave. She hoped it was true, and he meant to perform his promise.

She concluded by averring that she would ever point the slave to Freedom either through the gate of death or the highway over to Canada.

There was a slight hissing after Mrs. Blackwell had concluded, but it soon subsided, when Colonel Chambers said he rose to a legal point, that his client, who sat beside him, denied that he ever promised to set Margaret free; that what he said was, that if she was returned to him, he would use his pleasure, and do as he saw fit in regard to giving her her freedom.

Mrs. Blackwell insisted that what she had uttered was correct, and that he had promised not to hold her as a slave.

Col. Chambers—"He denies it."

Mrs. Blackwell—"Well, it is simply a question of veracity."

The meeting then adjourned. Mrs. Blackwell being escorted from the Court room by Mr Jolliffe.

Important Case in the United States Supreme Court.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives us the following statement of a case now pending in the United States Supreme Court, the decision of which will have an important bearing upon questions in issue between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties of the country.

A case—*Scott* agt. *Sanford*—has been pending before the Supreme Court for the last four days, involving the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Montgomery Blair, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, appeared for the plaintiff, and Revedy Johnson, of Maryland, and Senator Geyer, of Missouri, for the defendant. The plaintiff, a man of colour, brought this suit to try his right to freedom; claiming to have been emancipated by his master's act in carrying him to Illinois. The Circuit Court, from which an appeal is taken, decided against the plaintiff on two grounds:

"1. That by his return to Missouri his master's right, dormant whilst residing in Illinois, was revived;

"2. That the constitution of Illinois was a penal law, which the courts of other States were not bound to enforce.

"These grounds are also taken in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri, delivered by Judge Scott in the case of Scott *agt.* Emerson, in which case a majority of the court overruled the doctrine previously and uniformly recognised in Missouri, and generally in the United States, that the removal of a slave by his master into a free State makes him free forever."

Mr. Blair's two days' argument, with which he closed the case this morning, is highly spoken of by those who heard it. The decision of this case is awaited with great interest.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Albert Rust appeared in Court this morning, and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for his assaults upon Horace Greeley, a few weeks since. He was arrested at the instance of Francis G. Treadwell, of New York, who acted, it is understood, without solicitation from Mr. Greeley.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.*

TO PRINTERS.

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Chatham, March 1st, 1856.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

The Extension of the Freeman.

That the extension of the *Provincial Freeman* should be promoted, no one, who has at heart the common interests of the community and the country will pretend to dispute, and for this reason, with a view to the accomplishment of this end, we purpose to say a few words.

A newspaper, to be a good and effective instrumentality, however able and talented its conductors, should be well sustained, and that too, from week to week, without the least embarrassment. The income should every week at least double the current office expenditures. Without this, nought but care, anxiety, vexation and an embarrassing responsibility must be the result. The *Freeman* has now kept its head above the stern ripple of the troubled waters of adversity from week to week, having no other agencies at work for its sustenance, than the single efforts of a young woman, out of the office. These efforts alone have kept the machinery in motion; have kept in constant action, for more than two years, the political Engine on the Railway of Progress in our onward march to Moral Elevation. If but one agent can and has effected this much, what might not be effected by a sufficient number of efficient agents in various places, throughout the Provinces and the States?

We propose for the accomplishment of this end, the adoption of a new method—that is, after the return of our agent, Miss Shadd, who is now absent, to receive no more subscribers by the year, but like the *New York Tribune, National Era*, and all of the most popular, as well as the best and most largely circulated papers on the Continent, to have the *Provincial Freeman* delivered to subscribers by cariers, and paid for cash on the delivery of each number, at five-pence, or *five cents* a copy. By this means, we shall be able each week, to net cash sufficient, to bear our current expenses. This, and this alone, is the only sure and safe method, both to Publisher and Subscribers We shall have much more hereafter to say upon this subject, when we hope to present a prosperous and independent front to our readers.

This having been considered one of the coldest winters experienced for years, both in this Province and in the States, something might be said in regard to the present condition and future prospects of the people of Chatham, and surrounding country, in confutation of the arguments generally promulgated throughout the States, misrepresenting the existing condition of our people and temperature of the climate, which has done much to impede the ingress of persons desirous of settling in this country, so unparalled in its attractions. Having lived some time in this section of the country, and acquired a knowledge of the true state of things, we feel safe to say, that in consideration of the scarcity of work and money, and long continuation of cold weather, we have never seen a population of the same numbers in any Town or City in the States, or elsewhere, living more comfortable or hopeful than the inhabitants of this place. Real destitution is not to be found in anywise, save two exceptions— where persons have been for a length of time afflicted during the winter. All appear to be waiting with bright anticipations of what is to be achieved on the opening of spring, when the weather will be pleasant and an opportunity for the farmer, mechanic, laborer, and others to resume their avocations with prospects of a fruitful harvest. In the farming districts, at this time, but little can be done. The most important is the clearing off the lands from which the bush may be heard to ring daily with the sound of the axe and the voice of the merry chopper, whilst others are sledding off the wood for market and logs to the mills—all preparing for the future. The tenements, generally, bear a roughish appearance; but the inmates, sitting by their log fires, surrounded with all that is required to sustain life, and render them independent of their neighbours, just waiting the disappearance of the cold weather, which is gradually moderating, and has not exceeded 18° below Zero, then lasting but a few hours; yet thousands in the States, in towns and cities, with sufficient means, both intellectual and pecuniary, are staying, submitting to everything that is loathsome, without the remotest hopes of what?—their rights as other men. A foolish idea, in our humble opinion. We should rather adopt the plans which were so successfully carried out by the Pilgrim Fathers, leave your native homes and peaceful domiciles, and withdraw your support from the government that makes laws too intollerant to bear; take up your abode on this side of the broad lakes —the God-given boundary between the land of Liberty and the land polluted with the nefarious traffic in human flesh and blood—where you can obtain, at once, what you long have desired, and what the time to accomplish by remaining, would cause your heads to blossom with old age. Why remain longer where the difficulties are apparently unsurmountable? when in a few hours ride, there are equal laws and rights obtainable to all men, regardless of complexion, to say nothing of other inducements that at this time present themselves.

☞ We were informed a few days ago, by a gentleman of Detroit, who has received a letter from a friend in the West Indies, that Mr. S. R. Ward was, at the time this letter was written, residing within three quarters of a mile of the City of Jamaica, where he has a farm of some fifty acres. The writer, Mr. Clark, perhaps is known to many of our readers, as it has been but a short time since he was in Chatham, in company with Mr. Gallego, and lectured in the Rev. H. J. Young's Church. Mr. Clark says Mr. Ward contemplates returning to this Province, in the spring, for his family.

☞ An Address was delivered by Dr. M. R. Delany, in the Rev. H. J. Young's Church, on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded with anxious hearers, all of whom seemed delighted with his very eloquent and instructive remarks. The character and qualifications of Miss Freeman, of the Avery College of Pennsylvania, were most beautifully portrayed by the Doctor; after which, a vote of the audience was taken, to solicit Miss F. to visit Chatham—which was unanimously carried.

☞ Several of our citizens, while walking the streets, on Sunday evening last, were assailed by a gang of ruffians. We have been informed that two ladies and three gentlemen were knocked down and considerably injured. It is to be hoped such conduct will be speedly suppressed.

☞ The Free Church Sabbath School Anniversary came off in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 26th ult., in a brilliant manner. The house was crowded to overflowing.

☞ We would inform our readers, and the public generally, that G. W. Brodie is now prepared to attend to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Promisory Notes and the writing of Business Letters, &c., &c. His office will be found at the Grocery Store of Brodie & Sterritt, corner of William and King streets. Charges low to suit the times.

☞ Mr. Wm. Still, will accept our thanks for the favor of £2 10s. remitted us.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Philadelphia, Feb'y. 25th, 1856.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Sir,—As a reader and well-wisher of your paper, I take the liberty to send you the accompanying extract of a private letter, recently received from Mr. Henry J. Williamson, of Canada West, which I hope to see inserted in the columns of the *Freeman*, for the benefit of your readers generally.

I am sure that the liberality of Mr. W. will pardon the freedom I am taking with his private correspondence and good name, for the good of the cause, and that not only myself, but many others in this direction and elsewhere, will read with much pleasure and interest, his frank and impartial opinions relating to Miss S., and also to Canada, &c.

For several years Mr. Williamson resided in this City, following the occupation of cabinet-making; but though an intelligent man, good workman, and respected, such was the force of the prejudice and opposition he had to contend with, as a mechanic, he was unable to do as well as he desired; consequently, he moved out of this State to an adjoining one, where he hoped, by the labor of his hands, to make himself comfortable in this world's goods; but shortly after his removal, his adopted State began to increase her oppression towards her colored inhabitants; therefore, seeing but poor prospects of rest for the sole of his feet, he finally concluded to "pull up his stakes," altogether, and to "pitch his tent," for life, in Canada. Accordingly he did so, and is now able to speak as follows, of his new home.

Respectfully,

C. W.

* * * * * *

"The *Freeman*, whilst under the immediate direction of Miss Shadd, has done a great deal of good here, towards moulding a right public opinion, and hewing out, and guiding, in a correct channel, for their own benefit, those with whom she is particularly identified.

"No little credit is due this Lady, for the independent stand she has taken and maintained whilst conducting the *Freeman*, and the duties of the Office, notwithstanding the great odds she had to contend against; not only her outward foes, but those of her own household, also: such as bigotry, ignorance, and superstition, were among the most formidable of her opponents. These, you know, abound in innumerable numbers in the ranks of all classes of society, ours especially. Nevertheless, she has fought her way through, fulfilled the time allotted for the life-time of the *Freeman*, under her, as Editress; though the furnace was heated seven times hotter than ever, she is yet preserved; her flag is still at the mast top; and I hope there is sufficient unity of feeling in this Province, and elsewhere, to keep it unfurled to the breeze.

"I see, through the columns of the *Freeman*, that you, and many others of the faithful friends of the oppressed in your city, have paid marked attention to Miss Shadd, and the enterprise she has the honor to conduct, and so well represents. I am unquestionably proud of this notice of one so worthy. I have often regretted, that so little attention, heretofore, has been taken of this advocate of human rights; but am now consoled, on reflection, that every thing must occupy its proper place, just at the right time. The present appears to be a favourable one, as the cause at this moment demands sympathy and aid. I am aware that Miss Shadd is not indigent, so as to need praise from one so humble as myself, nor am I able in any respect to attempt to eulogize this Lady, but merely say what I do from personal observation. I have no formal acquaintance with Miss S., though, whenever an opportunity has presented itself, I have viewed her outward management with the greatest scrutiny, and am thoroughly satisfied, that she is worthy the position she fills.

"No longer than last Spring, when I lived in Chatham, she was on a collecting and canvasing tour to that town. In this country, late in the Fall and early in the Spring, the walking is very disagreeable, being very muddy and sloppy, with all this to contend with, to see with what earnestness she went about, transacting her business, first in one place and then in another, and to see the respect paid to her, alike from white as well as colored, was particularly gratifying to the observer, as it was creditable to Miss Shadd; and what is very remarkable, too, she, with an air as unassuming as though she was not the Editress, Publisher, and Agent of the *Provincial Freeman*.

"Although this routine of business for a female looks masculine, in the eyes of some, and is sneered at by the same class, according to the present organization of Society, yet it is creditable and praiseworthy, and never fails to produce a salutary effect. If Miss Shadd has gained any new planes to her wreath, she is fully deserving of them, for her merit is value is not half known, nor appreciated, by the people she has so faithfully served.

"Now, as regards my own prospects: in coming to Canada, I have not escaped altogether that low, mean prejudice against color, so common in the United States; but find that this distracting spirit reigns measurably in the bosom of a portion of the people of this country, owing principally to its proximity, business, and social intercourse with Yankeedom, without exception the meanest and most hypocritical nation upon the face of the globe.

"Although there is prejudice here, yet this ugly monster is unable to retard our onward march to the hill of science, nor shut us out from any of the avenues of business, or the road to preferment and wealth.

"The colored man is eligible to all privileges and annuities of his white fellow citizen. Prejudice effects him here no more than Native Americanism and Know-Nothingism effects foreigners in the United States; the moment his foot touches British American soil, 'the altar and the God sinks together in the dust; he stands disinthroled by the irresistable genius of universal emancipation.' I have situated myself in a village, where, as yet, there are only seven or eight houses; the inhabitants, old and young, are about thirty souls; the country around is more thickly settled; the land, for farming purposes, is as good and productive as any land in Canada West. My reason for locating in this lonely village is, because it is like myself, poor 'in this world's goods,' and when it advances in prosperity, I have a chance, if my life is spared, together with my health and strength, to advance with it. It is a lamentable fact, that our people, when they come to Canada, they do not choose to settle in new villages, or rural districts, instead of old cities and towns, or enter into occupations that their abilities are capable of prosecuting, the neglect of which is the cause of many a failure in life, in this and other countries.

"Any industrious, honest, enterprising persons, with the present field of advantages open to them, cannot fail to make a comfortable living in this country, and even acquire wealth, if economical. Those averse to these qualities of mind succeed honorably here or elsewhere. Barbers waiters, boot-blacks, and the like, to follow their callings, better stay at home; all other callings, (except wood sawing) is in more repute than those last mentioned.

"I must now close this epistle abruptly, in consequence of its length, for I have written more than I intended, or perhaps you will be pleased to spare time to read.

"Yours respectfully,

"H. J. Williamson.

"Shrewsbury, C. W., Feb. 1856."

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 25, 1856.

The *Atlantic* arrived to-day.

She experienced stormy weather for 10 days, and was for three days in large fields of ice.

She brings no news of the *Pacific*.

On Feb. 10, she passed the steamer *America* from Halifax.

Palmerston promises to lay part of Central American Correspondence before Parliament.

Peace apparantly progressing favorably.

Preliminary protocols were signed at Vienna on the 18th, by representatives of France, England and Turkey.

Prussia and Austria agree to open the Conference at Paris within 3 weeks.

Clarendon is appointed English Plenipotentiary. There is doubtful reports that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the Conference.

No news of interest from the Crimea or Asia.

The last of the docks of Sebastopol have been destroyed.

An Armistice by land only will doubtless be signed to last, only till the end of March.

The most important news is that which relates to the extraordinary statement in England, relative to war with the United States.

In the mean time the general tone of the English is thretening to the United States.

Purely commercial friends form an exception and protest earnestly against any interruption to the amicable relations of the two countries

It is probable the American and English ambassadors will cross each other on the Atlantic, both on their way home.

After deploring the existence of this domestic quarrel, it says England apologized enough to satisfy ten European Emperors.

We cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement.

The Americans must depend on our obstinate resistance if they drove us to it.

Let them count the costs before they take any fatal steps.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs much depressed, wheat about 4d per Bushel lower, and Flour is 1s per barrel, Indian Corn did not show so much decline. Beef, Pork and Lard dull. Money tight and great demand. There has been some arrivals of Austrian gold. Consols were weak.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Feb. 25th.

The Steamer *Asia* from Liverpool on the 9th has arrived.

She brings but little news of importance and add to the *Atlantic's* advices.

There was a severe storm on the English Coast on the night of the 7th, many American vessels were damaged.

It is said Sir E. Bulwer at Lord Palmerston's desire, has offered to act as mediator between the British Government and Buchanan.

The Peace Ambassy was beginning to assemble at Paris

A British frigate was lost off north east coast of Zetland.

In Parliament Palmerston in answer to an inquiry from Cobden said the correspondence of the American Government on the Central American affair would, when completed, be laid before the House.

Funds firmer, closing 1s. 3d higher than yesterday.

The *Times* censures the course taken by both English and American Cabinets, in reference to existing difficulties, and says:—we are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms.

The Steamer *Asia* brings presents consisting of plate, medals, &c., to the Kane Arctic oops.

Flour easier—Ohio offered at 37s. 6d. wheat 9s. 6d. @ 9s 9d. For red and white 10s @ 10s 10d. Indian Corn much depressed, money in England more depressed.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament the armies of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success; Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces.

The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace.

Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which, I hope, may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negociations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In conducting these negociations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpared.

I rely, with confidence, on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of my people.

War upon the Fejee Islands.

The U. S. ship John Adams, left Panama in July last, bound for the Fejee Islands, to inquire into, and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean Archipeligo. The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruisings of the John Adams in the Fejee group of Islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valour was always victorious. Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes. We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vito or Thokambau, the King of Feejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

From Cape Haytien.

The brig R. W. Packer arrived at this port, last night, with dates from Cape Haytien to January 12. The Emperor Souloque had actually marched on his second expedition against the Dominicans, but his army having been pressed into the service was not expected to act with much efficiency.

In some cases, merchants at the Cape had been pressed and placed in jail to await their march to the frontier, but were afterwards released. When the Packer sailed, the officers were still engaged in pressing men, and many had hidden themselves.

At one time it was rumoured that the Emperor would visit the Cape, and his officers made preparation to receive him, but for some reason he did not come.

The party opposed to the Emperor had greatly increased in consequence of his great defeat. The probability is, if he should be killed or assassinated, the people would restore a Republican Government.

The captain of the Packer states that the old General ordered to be shot by the Emperor was the one who gave up his horse to him after the Emperor's had been shot down in battle.—*Boston Traveller, 13th.*

A new beauty of the Fugitive Slave law was developed by Commissioner Pendery; one new at least to us, viz., that while the Government at Washington will pay the fees of witnesses who testify in favour of the kidnapper, under the law of 1850, it is its practice to refuse compensation to all witnesses who testify on behalf of the freedom of the alleged slave. Is it possible that in any tyranny on earth, an equal to this arrangement in meanness and atrocity can be found? The rich kidnapper can call his witnesses by hundreds if he pleases, and the Federal Government will foot the bill, while his victim, without money or friends, can be furnished with no facilities for proving his freedom. And a law which requires such practice, the *Gazette* would have obeyed. To obey it or to acquiesce in it, when resistance is possible, is treason against liberty and rebellion against the God of justice.—*A. S. Bugle.*

New Advertisements.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE, IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. Bell's Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON.)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2t

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.
Corner of Adelaide and Marry Street's

Chatham, 6th Sep., 1855 20-1

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855.] 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT

SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices,

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles*, and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagay pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by letters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to, toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand, perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

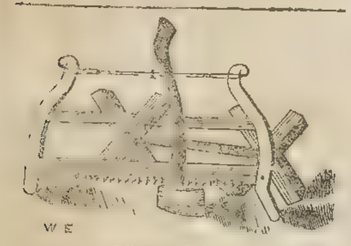
including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

H. MONTHEB,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 38.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.
LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M,	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid		10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA
BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL $200,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.
Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.
But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.
Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.
Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.
The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.
Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - -	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.
ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.
The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.
Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.
The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.
A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.
All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*
Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.
We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.
DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Sugars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.
Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.
Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—
BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literary & General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Brotherhood, not bound by complexional connections, and pledged to peaceably but perseveringly agitate to the utmost of our power, in opposition to the efforts of any class of Her Majesty's subjects to enslave another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.
ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.
ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.
ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.
ART V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also to devise other measures for promoting the specific object, namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.
ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.
ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.
ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.
ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856. { NUMBER 43.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
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PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, in the best and most tasteful style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Stre t East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert F. Allerton, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple.	

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 20

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 3)

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

"Liberty or Death."

Virginius, the Roman Father,
With beating heart, though brave,
Beheld his fair Virginia doomed,
To be a tyrant's slave.

Despair had gather'd on his brow,
Commingled with regret;
A gleam of hope ran through his soul,
I may rec'em her yet.

Come hither, beloved Virginia,
Ere we forever part;
He clasp'd her to his beating breast,
Then stab'd her to the heart.

Thus, did a Roman Father slay,
The idol of his soul,
To screen her from a tyrant's lust,
A tyrant's foul control.

Though this was done, in days of yore,
The act was truly brave;
What value, pray, is life to man,
If that man be a slave.

Go and ask of Margaret Garner,
Who's now in prison bound,
(No braver woman e'er hath trod,
Columbia's slave-cursed ground:)

Why did she with a mother's hand,
Deprive her child of breath!
She'll tell you, with a Roman's smile,
That slavery's worse than death.

O! that every bondman now,
Through all that slave-cursed land,
Had each a heart like Margaret's,
Their freedom to demand.

Then the Jubilee year would come;
On spire and dome you'd see,
Inscribed in blazing characters,
That all mankind are free.

Long live the name of Margaret,
In every freeman's breast;
And when her days are numbered here,
May she in Heaven be blest!

JAMES M. BELL.

Chatham, March 4th, 1856.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

A Voice from New England to the Settlers in Kansas.

Freemen! shall the blighting curse
Slavery flings upon our land,
Doom to endless toil, a race
Groaning 'neath the oppressor's hand?

Shall each sunny hill and vale,
In the fair and fertile west,
Echo with the piercing wail,
Wrung from many a sable breast?

Shall the birth-right of the free,
Now, in chains and fetters pine?
And from rolling sea to sea,
Tell Columbia's sad decline?

Hark! upon the Atlantic shore,
Rising, like the ocean roar
Cries for freedom and for God!

"Plymouth rock may wear away,
Washed by the unceasing wave,
Bunker's pile to dust decay
Slowly, o'er the martyr's grave;"

"Every mount and hill and stream,
Hallowed in a nation's eyes,
Lie forgotten like a dream,
When the morning beams arise;

"But the free-born spirit still
Breathes within our inmost veins,
Still asserts the untrammelled will,
Spite of slavery's whips and chains."

"From our rude and rocky shore,
From each snow crowned mountain height
In their strength shall freeman pour
To maintain a nation's right."

"Though the tyrant master bend
Down to earth, the hopeless slave,
And his boasted claims defend,
From the cradle to the grave;"

"Though the statesmen of our age,
Recreant prove to truth and fame,
Darkening our historic page,
With the record of their shame;"

"Let each true New England son,
Shout the watchword of the free—
Onward! till the race be won—
Onward! Light and Liberty!"

"When, by southren breezes fanned,
Words of high and angry tone
Claim a wide-spread virgin land
As a home for Slavery's own;"

"'Mid the treat'nings of the storm
Be it ours to ward the blow,
While from thousand patriots warm
Echoes wide the answer, NO!"

Miscellaneous.

A Nightly Scene in London.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

On the fifth of last November, I, the Conductor of this journal, accompanied by a friend well-known to the public, accidentally strayed into Whitechapel. It was a miserable evening; very dark, very muddy, and raining hard.

There are many woful sights in that part of London, and it has been well-known to me in most of its aspects for many years. We had forgotten the mud and rain in slowly walking along and looking about us, when we found ourselves, at eight o'clock, before the workhouse.

Crouched against the wall of the Workhouse, in the dark street, on the muddy pavement stones, with the rain raining upon them, were five bundles of rags. They were motionless, and had no resemblance to the human form. Five great beehives, covered with rags—five dead bodies taken out of graves, tied neck and heels, and covered with rags—would have looked like those five bundles upon which the rain rained down in the public street.

"What is this!" said my companion. "What *is* this!"

"Some miserable people shut out of the Casual Ward, I think," said I.

We had stopped before the five ragged mounds, and were quite rooted to the spot by their horrible appearance. Five awful Sphinxes by the wayside, crying to every passer-by, "Stop and guess! What is to be the end of a state of society that leaves us here!"

As we stood looking at them, a decent working-man, having the appearance of a stone-mason, touched me on the shoulder.

"This is an awful sight, sir," said he, "in a Christinn country!"

"God knows it is, my friend," said I.

"I have often seen it much worse than this, as I have been going home from my work. I have counted fifteen, twenty, five-and-twenty, many a time. It's a shocking thing to see."

"A shocking thing, indeed," said I and my companion together. The man lingered near us a little while, wished us good-night, and went on.

We should have felt it brutal in us who had a better chance of being heard than the working-man, to leave the thing as it was, so we knocked at the Workhouse Gate. I undertook to be spokesmen. The moment the gate was opened by an old pauper, I went in, followed close by my companion. I lost no time in passing the old porter, for I saw in his watery eye a disposition to shut us out.

"Be so good as to give that card to the master of the Workhouse, and say I shall be glad to speak to him for a moment."

We were in a kind of covered gateway, and the old porter went across it with the card. Before he had got to a door on our left, a man in a cloak and hat bounced out of it very sharply, as if he were in the nightly habit of being bullied and of returning the compliment.

"Now, gentlemen," said he in a loud voice, "what do you want here?"

"First," said I, "will yo do me the favour to look at that card in your hand. Perhaps you may know my name."

"Yes," says he, looking at it. "I know this name."

"Good. I only want to ask you a plain question in a civil manner, and there is not the least occasion for either of us to be angry. It would be very foolish in me to blame you, and I don't blame you. I may find fault with the system you administer, but pray understand that I know you are here to do a duty pointed out to you, and that I have no doubt you do it. Now, I hope you won't object to tell me what I want to know."

"No," said he, quite mollified, and very reasonable, "not at all. What is it?"

"Do you know that there are five wretched creatures outside?"

"I have n't seen them, but I dare say there are."

"Do you doubt that there are?"

"No, not at all. There might be many more."

"Are they men? Or women?"

"Women, I suppose. Very likely one or two of them were there last night, and the night before last."

"There all night, do you mean?"

"Very likely."

My companion and I looked at one another, and the master of the Workhouse added quickly, "Why, Lord bless my soul, what am I to do? What can I do? The place is full. The place is always full—every night. I must give the preference to women with children, must not I? You wouldn't have me not to do that?"

"Surely not, said I. "It is a very humane principle, and quite right; and I am glad to hear of it. Don't forget that I don't blame *you*."

"Well!" said he. And subdued himself again.

"What I want to ask you," I went on, "is whether you know anything against those five miserable beings outside?"

"Don't know anything about them," said he, with a wave of his arm.

"I ask, for this reason; that we mean to give them a trifle to get a lodging—if they are not shelterless because they are thieves for instance. You don't know them to be thieves?"

"I don't know anything about them," he repeated emphatically.

"That is to say, they are shut out, solely because the Ward is full?"

"No, not at all. There might be many more."

"Are they men? Or women?"

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"I don't know anything about them," he repeated emphatically.

"That is to say, they are shut out, solely because the Ward is full?"

"Because the Ward is full."

"And if the got in, they would only have a roof for the night and a bit of bread in the morning, I suppose?"

"That's all. You'll use your own discretion about what you give them. Only understand that I don't know anything about them beyond what I have told you."

"Just so. I wanted to know no more. You have answered my question civily and readily, and I am much obliged to you. I have nothing to say against you, but quite the contrary. Good night!"

"Good night, gentlemen!" And out we came again.

We went to the ragged bundle nearest to the Workhouse-door, and I touched it. No movement replying, I gently shook it. The rags began to be slowly stirred within, and by little and little, a head was unshrouded. The head of a young woman of three or four and twenty, as I should judge; gaunt with want, and foul with dirt; but not naturally ugly.

"Tell us," said I, stooping down. "Why are you lying here?"

"Because I can't get into the Workhouse."

She spoke in a faint, dull way, and had no curiosity or interest left. She looked dreamily at the black sky and the falling rain, but never looked at me or my companion.

"Were you here last night?"

"Yes. All last night. And the night afore too."

"Do you know any of these others?"

"I know her next but one. She was here last night, and she told me she come out of Essex. I don't know no more of her."

"You were here all last night, but you have not been here all day?"

"No. Not all day."

"Where have you been all day?"

"About the streets."

"What have you had to eat?"

"Nothing."

"Come!" said I. "Think a little. You are tired and have been asleep, and don't quite consider what you are saying to us. You have had something to eat to-day. Come! Think of it!"

"No I haven't. Nothing but such bits as I could pick up about the market. *Why, look at me!*"

She bared her neck, and I covered it up again.

"If you had a shilling to get some supper and a lodging, should you know where to get it?"

"Yes. I could do that."

For God's sake get it then!"

I put the money into her hand, and she feebly rose up and went away. She never thanked me, never looked at me—melted away into the miserable night, in the strangest manner I ever saw. I have seen many strange things, but not one that has left a deeper impression on my memory than the dull impassive way in which that wornout heap of misery took that piece of money, and was lost.

One by one, I spoke to all the five. In every one, interest and curiosity were as extinct as in the first. They were all dull and languid. No one made any sort of profession or complaint; no one cared to look at me; no one thanked me. When I came to the third, I suppose she saw that my companion and I glanced, with a new horror upon us, at the two last, who had dropped against each other in their sleep, and were lying like broken images. She said, she believed they were young sisters. These were the only words that were originated among the five.

And now let me close this terrible account with a redeeming and beautiful trait of the poorest of the poor. When we came out of the Workhouse, we had gone across the road to a public house, finding ourselves without silver, to get change for a sovereign. I held the money in my hand while I was speaking to the five apparitions. Our being so engaged, attracted the attention of many people of the very poor sort usual to that place; as we leaned over the mounds of rags, they eagerly leaned over us to see and hear; what I had in my hand, and what I said, and what I did, must have been plain to nearly all the concourse. When the last of the five had got up and faded away, the spectators opened to let us pass: and not one of them, by word, or look, or gesture, begged of us. Many of the observant faces were quick enough to know that it would have been a relief to us to have got rid of the rest of the money with any hope of doing good with it. But, there was a feeling among them all, that their necessities were not to be placed by the side of such a spectacle; and they opened a way for us in profound silence, and let us go.

My companion wrote to me, next day, that the five ragged bundles had been upon his bed all night. I debated how to add our testimony to that of many other persons who from time to time are impelled to write to the newspapers, by having come upon some shameful and shocking sight in this description. I resolved to write in these pages an exact account of what we had seen, but to wait until after Christmas, in order that there might be no heat or haste. I know that the unreasonable disciples of a reasonable school, demented disciples who push arithmetic and political economy beyond all bounds of sense (not to speak of such a weakness as humanity), and hold them to be all-sufficient for every case, can easily prove that such things ought to be, and that no man has any business to mind them. Without disparaging those indispensable sciences in their sanity, I utterly renounce and abominate them in their insanity; and I address people with a respect for the spirit of the New Testament, who do mind such things, and who think them infamous in our streets.—*Household Words.*

Facts about Milk.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees of Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be the best for drinking; hence it would be the best for calves; in summer it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer, the cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn which is the poorest.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Change of Feed for Horses.

The kind of food for animals should be changed frequently. A horse long kept on shorts, will be effected by a fever in his legs and feet, producing a result similar to founder. Shorts, corn meal, or cob meal, should never be given except in a mixed state, with cut hay or staaw; this will require them to eat slower, and the food is better prepared for digestion. If given alone, it ferments rapidly in the stomach, produces a general fever, injures the digestive powers, and finally produces a stiffness throughout the limbs. When these results are discovered, the remedy is a change of food. Continued feeding on oats alone will produce the same results as shorts, or meal, and many a founder is caused by it, as by feeding and drinking when the horse is warm. If necessity compels a person to feed a horse on shorts, corn meal, or cob meal, a supply of salt should be added to prevent fermentation in the stomach.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Milk from a Calf.

A heifer, two years old last April, the favourite of my two little boys, was milked by them, and noticing that she was "making bag," I commenced milking her the last of April, and continued it until August. She gave an average of seven quarts per day, for the last two months, and from six days' yield, we made three pounds of as nice butter as ever graced a table. On the 2nd of September, she had her first calf, since which time she has given milk like other heifers in like circumstances.—*Cor. of Rural New Yorker.*

Underdraining with Plank.

My plan for underdrains is to get black walnut boards 6 inches wide, 1½ inches thick—miter the edge and lay two or three feet under the surface; and those that wait to see how long it will last in clay soil, will have at least 20 years; but wood will not last as long in sandy land as it will in clay. Some will say that black walnut will not last for posts. This I admit. It will not at the surface of the ground, but 2 feet below, it will outlast the best of oak timber.—*Country Gentleman.*

FLEAS, BED-BUGS, &c.—A writer in the Gardener's Chronicle recommends the use of oil of wormwood to keep off the insects above named. Put a few drops on a handkerchief or a piece of folded muslin, and put in the bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these tribes can bear wormwood, and the hint is especially commended to travellers who are liable to fall among the topers of blood.

SCOURS IN CATTLE.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says that he had a cow which scoured badly, and thinking "she might as well die one way as another," he gave her a handfull of saltpetre, and she got better forthwith, and is now as well as ever.

GAS TAR is a cheap paint for farm gates and out buildings, and horses will not gnaw articles which are painted with it.

☞ Some chap down East throws an awful responsibility on the "wimmin folks," in the following choice morceau.

Whether a man leads a sober life or not depends altogether upon the temper of his wife. No man will listen all night to a scold, who knows where "good warm sling" can be had for a sixpence. At Cocktail's the other night, we found no less than thirteen married men who spent six evenings a week squirting tobacco juice on a coal stove. We thought we could find out who they were. On inquiring, we learned that eleven of them were blessed with wives who "jaw."

The Monster Steamship.

It is now said that the first trip of the "Great Eastern" steamship, 10,000 tons burthen which is now nearly finished building at Millwall, on the banks of the Thames, will be from Liverpool to New York. This being a route on which there are always a great number of passengers and plenty of freight, is probably the best for the present on which she could be placed.

Statistics.

Since 1853, twelve steamships, lost at sea, have cost 1,250 human lives, and $7,250,000 of property. The Independence sunk with 120 lives in the Pacific, and the Tennessee and St. Louis followed, total wrecks. The Humboldt and the San Francisco were wrecked in the Atlantic the same year. The Franklin, City of Philadelphia, and Yankee Blade, all in the catalogue of 1854. City of Glasgow, with 480 lives. The Arctic, with hundreds more precious lives, were the crowning catastrophes of that year. In 1855 we have the sinking of the North Carolina, and the stranding of the Golden Age, which last, however, was saved and repaired.

A Quaker Victory.

Levi Coffin, a Friend, in Cincinnati, who is Chief Director on the U. G. R. R. of that part of the country, appeared in the U. S. Court-room, last week, while the fugitives' trial was proceeding and stood with his hat on, when, says the *Gazette*,

"A very officious special Marshal, employed for this occasion to assist in proserving order and the Union, regarding this as an insult to the United States and to himself as her representative, approached Friend Coffin and demanded imperatively that he should uncover before him and the Commissioner Pendery.

"Friend C. explained that he meant no disrespect, but is was the custom of their people. It would not do. The brave special Marshal raised his cane and knocked the offending broad brim on the floor. Friend C. paid no attention to this, but remained motionless. In a little while the Marshal returned, picked up the hat and handed it to Levi, who took no notice of it whatever, and the Marshal deposited it on the table. But the brave Marshal was not at ease, and shortly after he returned, took the hat and placed it very gently on Levi's head: and the last we saw of Friend Coffin, he stood there with his hat on, looking as colly on the proceedings as though nothing had ever happened to disturb his equanimity."

TALL TALKING.

The Yankee Navy to be Sunk at a Single Broadside.

John Bull's Army in Canada.

The Seaboard Cities to be Used Up.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 14.

The *Daily Telegraph* has more than once, on the Central American question, thrown oil upon the troubled waters; *and our articles have been circulated and reprinted from Maine to Louisiana, from the East to the Far West,* (!!!) But we regret to perceive that the words of those who wished well to America have been grossly misunderstood and wilfully mis-interpreted, otherwise we should not read in American journals such trash as that, if a war broke out between Great Britian and the United States, the people of England would rise en masse, and hurl from power the Ministry who would declare hostilities. This is purely ridiculous, and it behooves our American friends, in time, to hesitate ere they give credence to so palpable an absurdity. The citizens of the United States are resting on a broken reed, if for one moment they imagine that the manly spirit of Englishmen has fled to the abode of recreant and enervated decrepitude. Has the conduct of our soldiers in the Crimea given cause to Americans to fancy that they can pluck our beards with impunity? Rather, should not the renewed brilliant evidence of the matchless courage of England's sons make nations quail ere they presume to cross steel with our stalwart valor? We have not degenerated. Effeminacy has not entered our blood. Our veins circulate the pure fire of unconquerable devotion to our country. Our army and our navy, crowned as they are with the green and fresh-plucked laurels of victory, are equal to any contest, and dread no enemy.

Let us now calmly point out to our American brethren what we *can* and they *cannot* do, if a war breaks out. We picture our resources in no spirit of idle braggadocio, for Bunkum is foreign to the necessities of a great nation, but rather are our words to be accepted as a manly and courteous warning. It is after this for America to decide whether she will cope with us or not.

It has been taken for granted by a large proportion of the American press that England in a land contest would be powerless upon the American continent. This is a grand mistake, and we hasten to correct so palpable an error. Say that war has broken out—take this for granted—then on the American continent would be the only scene of land operations. We do not, however, presume to talk of an invasion inland. That is absurd; we would have no chance. The fight would be upon the frontiers of our British North-American Provinces. Ours would be on shore, a defensive campaign. The Americans say declare war, and the Canadas are ours. We deny *in toto* this assertion. It is, doubtless, very encouraging for America to believe so, but it is far-fetched in reality. We have in the British Provinces a population of above 3,000,000; of these fully 345,981 are of an age to bear arms, and are mustered in the militia. The militia of the Canadas and maritime provinces number in fact, a grand total of above 400,000 men by the last census, and is thus subdivided: In *Lower Canada* into 36 regiments, forming 173 battalions and 137,769 men; in *Western Canada* there are 31 regiments, comprising 166 battalions and 122,620 men; to this force is attached a regiment of cavalry, 11 companies of artillery, and a regiment of rifles; the militia of *New Brunswick* consists of 1 regiment of cavalry, in 10 troops, 3 detached corps of irregular cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 18 regiments of militia, and some rifle corps, comprising a grand total of 1030 sergeants, and 27,360 rank and file; the militia of *Nova Scotia* number 50,000 men; the militia of Prince Edward's Island 7,302 men.

Our militia is one of the finest upon the North American Continent; whereas, the American militia, as far as discipline and organization is concerned chiefly exists upon paper. Throughout the British Provinces are large numbers of military pensioners, invaluable as a *point d'appui* for regimental organization. There are also hundreds of retired British officers from the regular army, whose professional experience is above price. Every regiment of Canadian militia would contain fully twenty per cent. of old disciplined officers. And, mark, discipline will decide a frontier war. Independently of these resources numerically, England has during the last few years not been behindhand in organizing her militia. Prior to the proposed withdrawal of a large portion of our regular regiments, a plan was drawn up by an officer of experience in the Provinces, Colonel Sleigh, and approved of by the Government, and by it transmitted to the Governor of the British North American Provinces, for the reorganization of the provincial army. This plan embraced the formation of garrison corps and fencible battalions, and has been acted upon in Canada, and, in fact, forms the groundwork of the present organization of the Canadian militia. The chief towns in the Canadas now possess these corps, and, in efficiency and discipline, they are second to none on the American continent.

We have shown that we possess an efficient, *well-officered* militia of 400,000 men. We can send to Canada from the United Kingdom, within six weeks, 50,000 bayonets—our embodied militia, equal to regulars, could furnish alone that quota—and 6000 from the West India Command. Our artillery is one of the finest in the world; and thus, with 456,000 men, militia and regulars, we can defy any attack from the American lines. The prospect of a European peace is so great, that we can almost count upon 80,000 men from the Crimea in addition to the above. In a campaign of invasion, the enemy must bring their commissariat of supply with them. We are on the defensive in our own country, with ample supplies. We have railways extending from Quebec to Western Canada, and in twenty four hours we could move a large army to any point. The Americans could not take us by a *coup de main*. Our telegraph wires place every point of the Provinces in immediate contact. In Canada an American army would be thrashed to its heart's content. It could not live twelve hours across the frontiers. Brag and Buncombe is one thing; but discipline is quite another element, and in that respect we are pre-eminently superior. Canada is safe. Let Americans ponder over this *fact*, and at once give over all their nonsensical rhodomontade about an invasion of our Provinces.

We have shown what the Americans *cannot* do, now we will point out what we *can* do. Our Navy is the most powerful that floats. *In ships, guns, calibre and men, we can sweep the Ocean from the Arctic to the Torrid Zone—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* Never before in England's history did Britannia more thoroughly rule the waves. *The American seaboard is ours.* We could annihilate their commerce. *As to their Navy, it is absurd to talk of it; the Americans themselves confess that we could blow it out of the water in one broadside. Then how are the Atlantic cities of the United States situated? There is not one city, from Passamaquoddy Bay in the North to Galveston Bay in the South, which has water enough to float a frigate, or gun-boat, that we cannot batter to the ground in twenty four hours.* The following cities in the United States are comparatively at our mercy after war is once declared: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hamshire; Boston, Massachuseus; Newport, Rhode Island; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, with all the towns on Long Island Sound; Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; St. Augustine and Apalachicola, Florida; Mobile, Alabama, and Galveston, Texas, while San Francisco is the certain prize of our Pacific squadron.

Independently of our vast military resources, in our thoroughly loyal provinces, we must not forget that we can command the Lakes. We could despatch a powerful fleet of steamers and gunboats up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and from thence, via Montreal and the Rideau Canal into Lake Ontario, through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie, and via Detroit and Lake St. Clair into Lake Huron. To lessen the draught of water, the heavy guns, our 32 and 68 pounders, and chief stores of shot and shell, could, if necessary, be sent per rail from Quebec to Canada West, there to be re-shipped at our Lake ports on board our men-of-war. Thus we could sweep the Lakes, and every American town and village, from Mackinaw, Michigan, to Oswego, Lake Ontario. If war was declared, our fleets would at once appear before the chief of the Atlantic cities—Boston, New York and Charleston—indicate that the first American soldier who crossed the Canadian frontiers, and these towns would be battered to the ground, and Canada will be safe for a generation to come. And, doubtless, such would be our policy.

In the above details of our military and naval operations, we have not referred to the condition of the Southern States. Can any reasonable man believe that, if a war broke out, and with the command we will have of all the southern ports, the slaves, who go through fire and water, when opportunities offers to escape from their horrid bondage, will see the St. George on the Main, and not rise *en masse* to liberate themselves, and join the free standard of England? Our splendid West India regiments would soon discipline the slaves, and we hesitate not to assert, that the war would result in the liberation of three millions of fellow creatures now held in the iron chains of slavery. Let us have a war, and the United will then become the dis-United States. The republic will be at an end.

If we are driven to war—for we are willing to avoid it by every honorable means in our power—we must go to work in right earnest; and we must say that, in a quarrel so unjustifiable as is now attempted to be fixed upon us by an obscure politician, such as General Pierce, for his own political advancement, severity will be mercy, for we will thereby place an effectual tourniquet upon the effusion of blood. Let our Ministry act with promptitude, for the time has nearly arrived for them to do so, and we will have no war. Let us hesitate much longer, and the two greatest nations on earth will be up to their arm-pits in human gore. Strike for peace through war, at once. No longer hesitate or argue; our cause is just, and demands that the United States shall at once give up all preposterous claims, or our fleets will appear in American waters. Let Lord Palmerston now act in this great emergency with courage and fearlessness, and England, to a man, will back him.

The *Times* blows a less war-like note. Here is the conclusion of a leader devoted to the American question:

There is too much reason to fear that the powerful empire just brought to reason in the Old World, put a false construction on the reluctance of the Western Powers to go to war. We have ever been accused of fostering her delusion. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against that mistake. We are perfectly aware, none more so, of the extreme loss, difficulty, and risk of such a war as a class of Republican zealots are endeavoring to force upon us. We are aware that we should at once interrupt the most valuable portion of our commerce and manufactures, and that our merchants would find a foe, as well as a rival, in every part of the world. We are aware that we should have to deal with an enemy inheriting all our enterprise and daring, but not burdened as we are, by a national debt and a host of incapables, or trammeled by a Court, an aristocracy, and the routine, of which the Report from the Crimea we publish elsewhere, discloses such sadly fantastic examples. We do not forget how quickly the United States raised the armies that reduced Mexico and wrested from her whole provinces. We know that 25,000,000 of men, of European, and chiefly British blood, are not to be despised.

We could hardly expect to suffer much loss damage than we could inflict. Nevertheless, we have not the least doubt in the world that the British people, even with all this put before them, would rather go to war at once than submit to national degradation. They would rather see their manufactories shut up, their machinery rust, and their ships rot in port, than require Government to render to any foreign power a more humbling apology than the occasion required. The Americans must therefore reckon on an obstinate resistance, if they drive us to it. Let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps, else, after two or three years, they will make the calculation in vain. The British people are very slow to go to war, but they are still slower to make peace, and will never make a dishonorable one.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED Immediately, at the *Freeman* Office, a practical Journeyman PRINTER. Highest wages, permanent employment, and prompt payment weekly.

Chatham, March 1st, 1856.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. PARKER, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Newspaper Blunders.

Few that read a newspaper have any idea of the difficulties attending Editors, Printers, and Publishers, and, consequently, but few can be found to excuse the errors of arrangement of matter, spelling, grammar, &c., to be found occasionally in the best conducted offices. We frankly admit that the *Freeman* is open to blame in these respects; but our readers will please to bear with us, until we shall be able, pecuniarily, to give more help to our efficient Foreman and Printers, and to command more office assistance in other departments ourselves, and so be able to give due attention to these matters. In No. 40, of our paper, were several gross blunders that we must share jointly with our assistant and correspondent, M. A. Shadd; we refer to the communication detailing doings at the Convention in Philadelphia in Nov. last, &c, and to other matter in that number, and the numbers lately, explanations about which, we have tried to give at the instance of a "poking" from "X. Y. Z.," that "sore-headed" friend of ours. In No. 40, the remarks preceding the *Editorial* on "The Canadian Refugees' Own Narrative, by Drew," should have been placed above the letter before mentioned, detailing "*Condition of the Colored People*," &c. "Passing by connection," on the part of Emigrationists, should read—"passing by *Conventions*."

The fact of M. A. Shadd being at Chicago, at the time of publication, led us into the blunder of dating it from that City, instead of following the date of the letter, Toronto, Nov. of last year, where it was written. We wish it to be distinctly understood by Philadelphians, and friends generally, that no offence was intended by the delay, but that in the press of business at the time, it was crowded out, and afterwards was lost to us for a time. We are just "creeping" in our enterprise, but we hope, ere long, should fortune favour us, to have our business in such order, that such annoyances will not occur to disturb the equanimity of readers, printers, or ourselves.

The Threatening Storm.

Every arrival from abroad, brings intelligence of the precarious relations between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the different interpretations given to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by the two governments. Her Majesty's government is firm, and the masses at "home" are with the government. The press, too, is out-spoken on the same side. American sympathy with Russia will not be of any use to her in this case either. The prospects of a collision between such two powers must and will set men to thinking. The case stands thus: England regards her Central American interests, as highly as the United States does hers; she will therefore be in this contest as she has always been, decided. The Southern statesmen of the United States, who are known to be indifferent on questions relating to freedom, but as unreasonable as their blood-hounds, where slavery is a consideration, say they must own not only the pass which should be free to all, but after the fashion of the jug-handle, must make the whole country their own. This is the true interest. The South will be obstinate for once then. A fillibustering Northern Senator here and there, like Senator Seward, with his eyes on Canada, will seek to make the affair a national quarrel, in which event Canadians must look about them. This is all the really free territory in North America that is not disputed ground, and it must be preserved as such. War, with all its horrors, is a horrible thought; but Slavery, American Slavery, is worse; and this, in a conflict, is the conviction that every colored American and British subject will act upon to preserve unimpaired his adopted nationality. Arms, in the hands of the Slaves, furnished by British munificence, and cheered on by British troops, will be the Key that must unlock the American Bastile; while every self-emancipated colored man, in this country, will be needed on the spot. The spectacle of carnage that the South must and will present, is terrible to think upon; but if tyrants invoke the retribution by their wicked deeds, and by cherishing such an institution, who would deny to them their desires?

But it is not towards the South that we look with the most apprehension for the results, but the North. In the North there are friends to the colored man that deserve a better fate than must overtake them if a war should be prosecuted as a national affair. A war among members of the household is always most bitter, and the relations subsisting between the friends of freedom, though they are few, and the colored people, have been and are of such a character, as to place them in the light of members of the same family. Hundreds and thousands there are, who turn away from the prospect, with feelings of extreme sadness. We say the friends of freedom are few, though pretenders to the name are legion. The truthfulness of this statement is written on every page of the colored man's history; nevertheless, the memory of the deeds of the faithful few in the United States, is dear to us all.

If we mistake not, those men, who, while they claim to belong to the host, can and do volunteer to wage slavery's wars in the halls of legislation, and on the field and while preaching liberty, covet territory to keep pace with Southern rapacity in that line, will, in the event of a crossing of blades, lament the arms-length benevolence they have meted out to the victim of oppression and prejudice. No bad results would follow from a more humane and less condescending recognition, and the event will justify the remark. But the men and women who have toiled and watched, whose hearts are stirred within them, and who make the colored man's cause their cause! are objects of serious thought; like Rahab, they, and those belonging to them, should be spared. There should be that understanding between those that must engage, should the time come, as that not a hair of their heads should fall.

Genuine friends are not annexationists—they do not everlastingly insult us by the "probabilities" of annexation,—they are not forever grasping after that which does not belong to them. They would not wrench from this nation, territory consecrated to freedom; neither are they prating to us, about the land of our forefathers(?) Africa, or about the necessity of "aggregating" ourselves in the warm countries of the world, because this must be but a temporary resting place. They are not hypocritical, but earnest and brave, and true, and may God in his providence, shield them from harm, when a war for slavery shall be forced upon the British people. To show that the rage for more territory than belongs to them is not confined to the South, we call the attention of our readers to the following, clipped from a Northern paper:—

War with England.

We are not among those who would advise dishonorable concessions or submission to insult, for the sake of peace. If Great Britian chooses to play out, at the expense of the United States, the arrogant game that she has ventured upon, heretofore, with this nation, a fight is the only remedy; and, so far as the American people are concerned, it is a matter of no small moment how soon it begins. If the ties of consanguinity, of commerce, of language, of religion, of the fear to be run by both down the two nations to enter upon a struggle, the duration of which no man can foresee, fail, further attempts for peace will only add to the difficulties that now exist. If Great Britain has sent in her ultimatum, and means to maintain the position she has assumed the war is decided upon, and preparations must be commenced.

War is always dreadful, and always to be avoided when the path that spurns it does not lead to a dishonorable goal. But dreadful as it is, it has its compensations. Whatever is good in the governments of the world, whatever is worth preserving in human institutions, has been forged out through its agency and under the heat of its vengeance. That a war with England would have only evil results we cannot see. What its effect would be in breaking up the [illegible] and exposing the corruptions of party; what its agency in calling up the patriotism of all sections of the Union, through sacrifices that all sections would be called upon to make; what its result in enlarging the area of the country over which our flag now floats; what the alterations it would bring about in the condition of the servile class in the South; and what the effect upon the industry of the North, we do not stop to inquire. When the decisive moment comes, no man will ask. But with a common purpose, an united and indivisible people from Maine to Texas, will, without consideration or fear of consequences, resolve that the country's honor must be maintained—be the cost what it may.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This Chicago *Tribune* is the leading anti-slavery paper of Illinois. Perhaps its Editor is better known to our readers as Mr. Vaughan, the former Editor and Manager of the *Cleaveland Free Democrat*, who was so thoroughly handled in a pamphlet published by George Bradburn, Esq., for certain moral delinquencies of the former. Should the war actually be forced upon this government, may men of such doubtful anti-slavery tendencies, be properly attended to by Canadians. The attempt at bullying, and the proclivity towards land-thieving, of this Northern filibuster, can only find a parallel in the bragadocia and negro-stealer of the South; and if it *should not* frighten John Bull, should be, and will be remembered here. It is such men as those of this *Tribune* who are anti-slavery men and colonizationists at the same time, and who reflect infinite disgrace upon the faithful few whose name and character they falsify and disgrace. They may count upon a warm reception from the defenders of these Provinces, should they covet the opportunity.

☞ A Grand Festival of the Britannia Lodge, 1006, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, will be given in the City Hall of Hamilton, C. W., on the evening of the 27th of March. An address will be delivered by P. N. F.* Phillip Lee, Jr., and other members of the Order. A choice Band of Music will be in attendance.

Buying Slaves.

The practice of buying slaves, so entirely at variance with every principle of justice, to either the slaveholder, who has no right to his chattel, so called, or to the slave, the unpaid laborer for the tyrannical master, as well as a direct imposition upon the benevolent of the country, is, we are pained to learn, more rife the present season than ever. We do not mean to say, that there may not arise cases where sympathy for a bondman, held under peculiar circumstances, may not excuse those who contribute funds to purchase slaves; such cases may and sometimes do arise. But many young men, too lazy to work, and too coward y to steal, and many old one, steeped to the crown of their heads in knavery, are perambulating the Western States, soliciting, pretending to buy a wife—to buy a sister—to buy children—some to re-build houses said to have been burned; some to get money to obtain an education; and others, to go to Africa,—when really, not one in ten is honestly engaged. We might mention names of parties of whom we had looked for better things, who have openly avowed an intention to get up "a humbug," in their own expressive phrase—in order to get money, instead of turning the spring time of life, that they now enjoy, to good purposes. We shall await patiently signs of reformation, ere we more fully expose them, as we do not wish to oppose obstacles to a thorough reform on their part. This is due to our readers, as one at least, has been favorably mentioned by one of our correspondents on several occasions, and we are sorry to add, that we may have been unintentionally assisting in deceiving the public. Just here, it may not be out of place to say, that the Mr. Fulton, spoken of, as trying to buy a mother, is not the one we speak of now.

To Our Western Friends.

Mr. H. Ford Douglass and Miss M. A. Shadd, both of this Office, are now in the Western United States, trying to increase the circulation of this paper, and we trust they may be assisted in their efforts by true friends of freedom, without distinction of sex or color.

☞ See new advertisements, in another column.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—A happy new year to you, if it be not too late. Other occupations and enterprises have intervened whenever I have attempted to pay my respects to you before, but having fairly the start of them, just now, I take pleasure in wishing you a "happy issue" out of all of your difficulties, by the addition to your corps, of Mr. H. Ford Douglass—since the decline of Messrs. Newman and Day.

The *Provincial Freeman* is beginning to look up again, since the change, though you will do some of your readers the favor by explaining what you mean in your article on Farming, in No. 36, when you say that "the true farmer is a tidy man in the external appearance of his farm;" and, also, explain if the term "heathens," used in your CANADIAN TOWNS, is correct? I might allude in this place to certain extraordinary words used by your associate, M. A. S., in her letters from the West, had I the letters at hand, and ask from what standard authority they eminate; but as I might mis-quote, I will pass them by for the present, and content myself with but one more enquiry, if I do not weary your patience. Whereat in the Sacred Scriptures is it written—"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Give chapter and verse, for nothing short of the same will satisfy—

Your own,

X. Y. Z.

Chatham, Feb. 23, 1856.

P. S.—I ask these questions, because I take an interest in the paper, and do not want the enemy to have an excuse for flings at our declared ignorance; neither do I wish you to believe me blind to what the most charitable call carelessness on the part of you Editors. My province is to *ferret*, so keep your eyes open.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MR. EDITOR,—We held our first meeting, under the new arrangement, last night, at Waukesha. Our success was good, considering the many unfavourable circumstances under which we labored; one in this region of the country not only feels the "arctic" temperature of the climate, in the chilling blasts of "old crimp," whose icy chains now encircle this breathing world, but is made sensible of other worse than "arctic" influences that has frozen up the genial current of anti-slavery feeling.

There really seems to be a stoic indifference on part of some of the hitherto avowed friends of the slave that is really disheartening, an indifference resulting no doubt from disappointed ambition, the gendering of bad feelings among successful and unsuccessful partisan leaders, who have hitherto made the anti-slavery movement a "*hobby*," in order to accomplish their own selfish purposes.

For I shall not attempt to conceal the fact, that so clearly demonstrates itself to every casual observer, who takes a passing retrospect of the anti-slavery field, that not a few who have been hitherto identified with this glorious movement of mercy, were influenced by considerations other than that of an ardent love of liberty. Other reasons, no doubt, have contributed to produce this state of things. Some, while endeavouring to prove the intellectual equality of the colored race, have proved more than they desired to prove in the premises,—a satisfactory solution of their theory has produced other than satisfactory results.

They fear, if colored men are encouraged in "*jawing*" for their rights, that ere long "*Othello's occupation will be gone.*" It might then be as logicians say, a clear case of proving too much. This manifest jealousy, created against us, promises no immediate good to the colored people, in their present condition, in the States, relying, as they do, mainly upon public sentiment for protection in their person and property, and not upon the strong arm of positive law. The colored people of the United States are emphatically creatures of circumstance, politically speaking; for they exist here by the suffrance and sympathy of the people, and not by that respect and esteem which manifest itself in a community of equals.

This relying upon the whims of a community for protection, is mean and beggardly, to say nothing of the many other evils resulting from this merging one's own individuality into the common stock. It destroys one's manhood, by subjecting him to the severe task of pleasing everybody, while his own fredom of conscience is disregarded. Persons thus circumstanced, are never led to inquire what is right, only—is it popular?—and, while ceasing to be slaves, personal, they become the slaves of the community, and are placed under a despotism more absolute, if possible, than that exercised by a slave driver south, over his victim.

But in this great contest, we may look for traitors; they are among the severe trials which reformers, in every age of the world, have had to encounter. It is the fiery furnace through which great principles are made to pass, in order to test their purity. I object not to the process, believing in the same prevalence of all-mighty truth and the final overthrow of American slavery, notwithstanding the coldness now manifest by some of its friends. For this end, let colored men labor, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but maintaining, without fear or favour, the true and the right.

We arrived at Palmyra, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and were kindly received by father Chapin, and found comfortable quarters under his hospitable roof. Mr. Chapin is one of those conscientious Abolitionists, who cannot reconcile the idea of Christianity and slave-holding together; and refuses, in toto, to fraternize with slavery in any form whatever; and rather than make shipwreck of his faith, he has withdrawn from all connection with the Baptist Church and the "*Bible Union*," because, he says, "*it smells of blood.*"

You may depend upon it, the slave has true friends here. We were glad to make the acquaintance of that indefatigable and untiring friend of human freedom, Elder B. F. Holmes.

On Sabbath morning, M. A. Shadd preached an excellent sermon on Slavery, taking for her text the 12th chap. Matthew. The congregation was large, and the discourse was well received. In the afternoon, Elder Wells, of the Baptist Church, preached his farewell sermon—full of many good things in regard to slavery, and other sins; and, in the evening, we held another meeting, at which the claims of the *Provincial Freeman* were presented, with success. We speak on Monday evening, the 25th inst., at Milton, among the Seven-Day Baptists.—Thus the work goes bravely on.

H. F. D.

Palmyra, Feb. 24th, 1856.

A short Letter Visit to Rockford—Return to Chicago—Tarry to this place via Milwaukee, Waukesha, &c.

This letter must be brief, for one reason, that Mr. Douglass will send one detailing most of interest. After having enjoyed the hospitality extended by Mr. and Mrs. Isbell, at Waukeegan, and also by good Mrs. Medlin and family, we went to Kenosha and Racine; but there had been so many colored beggars—so many begging money to buy wives, selves, sisters, &c, that do not intend to apply the money but to personal purposes that nothing could be done. Prior Foster had been there begging. One Clark or Clarkson begging; and, in fact, the only honest one I could learn of, or now know of, is Mr. Fulton, whose *mother* is about to be sold. The principle is bad, but if one could tolerate a case, it would be where a mother is to be sent to the fields of the South.

Returned to Chicago, and next day started for Rockford, and was kindly entertained by friend Armstrong. The advocates of Women's Rights should go there, as the citizens are so conservative on the question, as not to tolerate lectures from women. I was permitted, however, to present the claims of the paper to the young ladies of the Seminary, which resulted in a [illegible] from some of the young ladies, by which I was enabled to get subscribers at the school, at Hale and at Kishwaukee. At the latter place, I was hospitably entertained by Mr. Wm. Johnson and lady; it is needless to say that these are sterling anti-slavery people. There were meetings at this place and at Hale, large and earnest, and the results was most satisfactory.

On my return to Rockford Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong interested themselves earnestly, and the result was a good list. Mr. A. and wife are colored Americans of the right kind. From Rockford, I proceeded to Aurora, and sought out and tarried with the father and mother of our old friend Rev. Alexander McArthur, two whole-hearted venerable christians, with sons and daughters equally honest and pure-minded. I could but think that if among the Scotch people of Canada there could occasionally be found those that one could recognize as samples of piety, toleration and genuine anti-slavery spirit, as can be said of the McArthur family, it would be more to the credit of that class in Canada, and infinitely more agreeable to the feelings of colored people. Returned to Chicago, and in two days after started for this more Northern country, after having made a bitter cold journey, by sleigh, of many miles, and having "roosted" for one night on a very narrow platform at the Geneva station, in company with several belated snow-delayed mortals of both sexes.

At Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, two very respectable people, generously made me welcome to their pleasant home, and Mrs. C., who is a model colored female, certainly assisted in canvassing for supporters to the paper. A few thousands of such ladies, as Mrs. Clark, are badly wanted in Canada, and we hope at least to welcome her at no distant day. At Waukesha, Palmyra, and this place, kind friends take an interest in the paper, and among those whose kindness it is impossible to forget, are the friends Washington, at Waukesha; Dr. Holmes, and lady, father and mother and family; Chapin, & Colonel Porter and family. I would like to enlarge upon the quality of anti-slavery sentiments and practice of those friends of liberty, but Mr. Douglass will do them fully justice, I know in his letter. If many more were like the Chapin's and Holmes', slavery and prejudice would soon come flat down.

My short letter has grown wonderfully since I began.

M. A. SHADD.

Milton, Wisconsin.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, March 4th.

The *Baltic* arrived at her dock at 11 a. m.

The *Africa* arrived out on the 18th.

The *Baltic* brings news to the 20th.

The news is dull.

The *Times* announces that the 18th Regiment and a battalian of Rifles have been dispatched to Canada, and several other Regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that Country.

It is rumoured also, that every Regiment attached to the home service have received intimation that their services may be required in Canada. In anticipation of this it is rumoured that almost every Regiment has received private intimation that their services may be required in America,—such early notice is given in order that the clothing which is made expressly for them, may be in readiness, in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be sent to that country.

The London Market is announced with finding of exchange to the extent of $3,000,000 as the amount has to be paid in five installments in the course of two months, the demand will doubtless continue active.

Money stringent.

Consols improved on the announcement of a loan, to 91¼, but afterwards declined 90½ @ 90⅝, at which they closed.

The Rothchilds it is said propose taking the whole of the new Loan.

There is much gossip about the peace Conference.

Barron Brunnow is reported to have said, that Russia, is sincerely desirous of peace, but that if peace be not named in three or four weeks at farthest from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

A Mulatto girl was found secreted on board the Ship *Austrian*, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

France.

The news uninteresting. The article in the Assemble *Nationale*, touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth.

England has elicited some remarks, and is looked upon by the French with jealousy.

Russia.

The Emperor's Brother the Grand Duke Nicholas is married to the Princess of Odenbury Alexandria Petrowna.

Asia.

On the 5th of January, the 6th battalion of Russia, surprised a battalion of Turks near Zigdon, the latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burned the Pashas Palace and several villages.

Is Virginia a Civilized State.

The Petersburg *Express* has the following particulars of a bloody tragedy that occurred in Jerusalem, Southampton County, on the 15th ult:

"On the night previous to the perpetration of the deed, at a party or a ball given in Jerusalem, Capt. George Newsom, *a highly esteemed citizen, and late representative* of his County in the State Legislature, gave some offence to a young lady, which a relative of hers, a young medical student under the instruction of Dr. Parker of that place, named Calhoun Barrett, resented by telling him not to speak to her again, or, if he did, he (Barett) would shoot him. Newsom, *being somewhat intoxicated*, afterward asked the young lady to dance with him, upon which Barett shot at him, the ball passing through some part of his coat. Newsom then left, and *sent word to Barrett that he must prepare to die, for he intended to shoot him.*

"On the next day, Barett saw Newsom coming along the road in a buggy *with a double-barrelled gun*, a black man driving for him. When Newsom perceived him, he raised the gun as if to fire, but Barett, being also provided with a gun, fired first, the contents striking Newsom somewhere about the breast, causing him to fall forward over the spatter-board. Barett then advanced and discharged the second barrel into the head of Newsom, killing him almost instantly."

Advice Wanted.

What shall I do? I am in a quandary. Brethren and fathers, lend me your help. But let me state my case.

I have received a call to a large and influential church. The people are united, the salary sufficient, and the field for usefulness extensive and promising. But there is a large distillery in town, in which quite a number of the church and congregation are interested. And it has been expressly stipulated in the call, that if I become their pastor, I am not to say anything on the subject of temperance. Now, when I read this, I felt at once like returning a most emphatic NO. But then, as I have pondered the question, I have become somewhat undecided what to do. They say that "there is no necessity of my preaching on temperance; that the Saviour never did, but, on the contrary, encouraged wine-drinking by miraculously furnishing it at a wedding in Cana;" that if I will just "preach the simple Gospel," and rely upon its power gradually to overthrow the evils connected with the abuse of wine and strong drink, I may do a great deal of good in their community. But I can do none at all if I attempt to preach on temperance, for they will not listen to any man who speaks upon that subject; and if I attempt it, I shall only banish myself from the place, and thus prevent my doing the good I might by preaching the simple Gospel. Now what shall I do? Shall I accept the call on such terms, or shall I decline it? *Will the Secretaries of the Tract Society please give me their advice?—Congregationalist.*

GOV. MCDOWELL ON SLAVERY.—The following eloquent and truthful sentiments were uttered by the late Gov. MCDOWELL of Virginia:—

"You may place the slave where you please—you may dry up to your utmost the fountains of his feeling, the springs of his thoughts—you may close upon his mind every avenue to knowledge, and cloud it over with artificial nights—you may yoke him to labor as an ox which giveth only to work, and worketh only to live—you may put him under any process which, without destroying his value as a slave will debase and crush him as a rational being—you may do this, and the idea *that he was born free* will survive it all. It is allied to his hope of immortality; it is the eternal part of his nature which oppression can not reach. It is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of the Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man."

Woman Sentenced to be Hung.

Sarah Haycraft, convicted of murder in the first degree, was brought into court on Saturday to receive the sentence of death.

This woman killed a paramour of the name of Hudson on the 11th of December last, the particulars of which were published at the time. She had nothing to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon her, and her conduct was one of perfect indifference, exhibiting no emotion whatever. The judge then sentenced her to be hung on Friday, the 11th day of April next. She was then conveyed back to jail, and it was only when the blind door of her cell was about being closed on her that she exhibited any feeling, and then she wept bitterly.—*St. Louis Republic, 18th.*

☞ SIX slaves, three men, two women and a child, belonging to Mr. Wilborne, of Kenton co., Ky., made their escape from bondage night before last. They crossed the ice into this State a short distance below the Fifth street ferry.—*Cin. Commercial.*

There has been an immense stampede of the negroes in the upper part of the State. The Rev. Mr. Fee and the other Abolitionists in that region must be acting upon the opinions laid down by Prentice some years since, that "all men have a right to liberty, no matter what color"—and are carrying out the wish expressed by him in 1849, that he "hoped to see the day when there would not be a slave in Kentucky."

His Abolition brethren in Northern Kentucky and Ohio are doing a great deal to carry his sentiments into effect. Their underground railroad is in very active operation. We do not know that Prentice is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city, but we do know that negroes are very often missing.—*Louisville Times.*

If this be true, Prentice, Know Nothing as he is, is a much better Democrat than you are. We too, hope to see that day. But you must not accuse the "Abolitionist" of the Northern part of Kentucky either directly or indirectly of "stealing negroes," a matter which is clearly indicated by the allusion to the underground railroad. Negroes from an instinctive desire for liberty—the same which prompted our forefathers to sign the Declaration of Independence; the same which prosecuted to a successful termination the Revolution with Great Britain, and which has made us a Government to which all nations may look and learn to govern—would seek a release from their thraldom in this way, seeing that there was very little probability of getting it in any other. We also hope ere long to see them in the full enjoyment of this freedom, and that to in a place from which they will not have to fly in consequence of the wrongs of their oppressors.—*Kentucky News.*

Kansas.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of Feb. 25th, writes as follows:

"Intelligence was received here yesterday from Missouri, giving assurance that the frontier Counties were disposed to submit to the proclamation of the President, and to forego any purpose that may have been entertained of interfering with the people of Kansas. Gov. Shannon was instructed by the President to visit these Counties personally, and to state the President's determination to employ the military power at his disposal, in resisting any invasion or aggression. The same instructions were given in regard to insurrectionary movements inside the Territory. And the utmost caution has been enjoined upon the Governor and the commanding officers in regard to the use of this force under any condition of circumstances. It is understood here that the President has asked the Southern Senators and Representatives to stand by him in this determination to restrain incursions from Missouri, and that, so far as they have been consulted, no indisposition has been manifested.

"So far as the proposed Convention at Topeka is concerned, the present intention is to obtain a civil process of arrest against such State officers as may undertake to exercise authority, upon the ground that they are violating the law of the Territory in assuming functions to which they have not been properly elected, or which were not legally delegated to them. If resistance is made to the process, then and then only will the military be called in. But there is no good reason to apprehend any serious trouble if the precautions which have been taken on both sides are fairly carried out. The Free State men started a messenger on Wednesday, advising the Delegates to this Convention to meet, organize and adjourn without attempting any business whatever, but at the same time to put themselves in position to re-assemble for that purpose at any other summons."

The following despatch appeared in the daily journals of this city on Wednesday:

CHICHAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Saturday's *Missouri Democrat* has three letters from Kansas, dated 14th, 15th and 18th, indicating the probable renewal of hostilities on the 4th of March, which is the time fixed for the inauguration of the new State officers.

Judge Elmore has advised the officers elect not to take the oath of office, as to do so will be treason. Robinson declares that he will take the oath of office if he is hanged the same hour.

The merchants of Kansas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to prevent further incursions into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East through other States if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

Help for Kansas.

The appeal on our first page, from Mr. Beecher, deserves to be read. Our brethern in Kansas need help. They are again under arms, in entrenched camps. Even their wives and daughters are enrolled in companies, or busily engaged in making cartridges, preparatory to a defence against the ruthless assault of the ruffians. They have given all their money, their corn and hay, at the call of the quarter master, to sustain the common cause in the late invasion, and are now threatened with a more formidable invasion. They have taken up arms only in self-defence, to guard their hearth stones, their families, their property, their lives. Nothing but their bold determination to defend their rights saved their infant settlements from sack and pillage, and their wives and daughters, from insult and abuse. There has been, there will be, no interference from Washington, except such as is calculated to aid the purpose of the Missouri ruffians in forcing slavery upon Kansas. Under such a crisis, a tame acquiescence in the doings of the ruffians, and their backers at Washington, is basely criminal. The Saviour taught that there is a time to draw the sword, as well as a time to sheath it. When, for purposes of self defence, it was needed, he said, "Let him that hath no sword, sell his garment and buy one." It is needed now, for self defence of our brethren, our sons and daughters, in Kansas. In the words of Mr. Beecher, he that counsels peace, when ruffians and cut-throats are in arms, is the ally of the ruffians and cut-throats.—*Chr. Herald.*

☞ A New York judge has decided that negro minstrelsy is unlawful. One Sharp and his troupe were fined $25 for performing: In the language of the court, "They appeared dressed and disguised as negroes, and one of them as a wench in Bloomer costume. They sang negro songs, performed dances in a grotesque manner, gave mock psychological lectures, and mesmerized each other, and performed feats with chairs on their heads.' The court was of opinion that such performances came under the head of mountebankery, and thus rendered the perpetrators liable to the fine of $25, inflicted by the first section of the law for the "prevention and punishment of immorality and disorderly practices."

We learn that a party of Indians is about leaving this neighbourhood for the purpose of exhibiting in Europe the manners, customs and games of that very interesting, but fast fading race. Before the giant strides of civilization and settlement, they are fading as the snow before the rays of the sun. A few years more, and the Red Man will only live in tradition, or occupy some small remote tract of the broad lands, once all his own, and which will not have sufficient value to attract the grasping attention of the white. Well has it been said, "that the hands we offer in friendship contain the deadly fire water, and our efforts at concentration in villages, the germs of that deadly consumption which has already decimated their number.

An additional interest will attach to this exhibition, from the fact that its head man was foremost among the Indians in the time of trouble, to lead his warriors to the field, that his father, in the war of 1812, rendered faithful service to the crown, and that on a late occasion, he was ready to volunteer to the Crimea, with a chosen band, to be attached to the proposed Canadian battalion. Petwageeshick, the Chief to whom we refer, is noted as an orator, and has a further object in accompanying this expedition. The withdrawal of presents promised, say their records, in their emphatic words, "as long as the grass grows, and the water flow to the sea," a promise enjoined not only by the assumption of all the responsibilities of the French, at the conquest, but also in gratitude for many, and brilliant services performed in action, has caused them deep sorrow. He hopes by some means, to approach that "Great Mother," whom in their proverbial loyalty, they all revere, sue for a reversal of the decree which presses so heavily upon them.

We wish all success to the party. The well known character for integrity and kindness of the young men who conduct it, assures us that the Indians will be cared for, that their best interests will be warmly watched, and that we may cordially recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Public. In accordance with the wishes of the Indians, they intend visiting some of the principal cities of the United States.—*Kent Advertiser.*

☞ A Syracuse paper says that a gentleman of that city, who lately returned from the south, saw on Sunday a coachman at church, chained to the wheel of the carriage, the chain being around the poor fellow's neck, and then fastened to the carriage, so as to prevent his escape. His master was inside partaking of the sacrament.

STREET CLEARING IN BOSTON.—About twenty thousand dollars have been expended in Boston, for the purpose of making the street passable since the snow has been on the ground.

New Advertisements.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in CHATHAM, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,

Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 42-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

13 St. Catharines, C. W.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE, IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached; and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. Bell's Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1855. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 25, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility, the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,

Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-3t

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below North,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vi-3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

ALSO

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE in a pleasant part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Bed-rooms, having each an iron bottom *Bunks, Hooks and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murray Streets

Chatham, C. W., Nov. 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash*

Chatham Aug 22 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brocha Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards.

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Floce Bobbin, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Petticoats; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Pieanings, Denings Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the Convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver; Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pens, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles,* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery, that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He is also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but pinching to the feet; and I have lumps as big as each fist, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, I've often been a sufferer by fitters from the boot makers trade—but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

Ask of me no trust, when yesterday's gone,—
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $30; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53771; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches, one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quarters, numbers not known.

TWENTY SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines Sept. 25, 1855. 23

H. MONTIER,

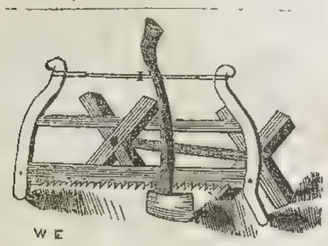
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and Witham Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for the faculties of the

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.23	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.33	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.13	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	....	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	....	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	....	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham	....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER Esq. *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *of established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or purchased from foreign and domestic periodicals and original articles of an instructive character, prepared with all possible

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one sided and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent. Strong fluid, do; Alum, do

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleach ng powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spokes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sacks, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo bristles, bur-stones unwrought coal and coke grease and soaps hemp flax, and tow, undressed hides, furs and caoutchouc, lard lead (pig or sheet) marble in the slab, unpolished, oil of cocoa nut, palm and palm nut, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns or animal parts, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Righteous Policy, not based on compromising considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to relax the bonds now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the comparative characteristics and origin of the other, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associate capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens.—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting hall be held for the time being.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

*No. 76, KING STRE

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.* "SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: {ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856. {NUMBER 44.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 20, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURE AND DIARRHŒA
Can be had [illegible] to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 23-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

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DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

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Sup't Tremont Temple.
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855.

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BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 3m

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Poetry.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

Tearing up the stubborn soil;
Trudging, drudging, toiling, moiling,
Hands and feet and garments soiling;
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?
Yet there's lustre in his eye,
Borrowed from yon glowing sky,
And there's meaning in his gestures
That bespeak no dreamers fancies;
For his mind has precious lore,
Gleaned from nature's precious store.

Toiling up yon weary hill,
He has worked since early morning,
Ease and rest and pleasure scorning,
And he's at his labor still;
Though the slanting western beam,
Quivering on the glassy stream,
And you old elm's lengthened shadow,
Flung athwart the verdant meadow,
Tell that shadowy twilight gray,
Cannot now be far away.

See! he stops and wipes his brow;
Marks the rapid sun's descending;
Marks his shadow far extending;
Deems it time to quit the plough,
Weary man and weary steed
Welcome food and respite need;
'Tis the hour when bird and bee
Seek repose; and why not he?
Nature loves the twilight best,
Let the toil-worn ploughman rest!

Ye, who nursed upon the breast
Of ease and pleasure enervating,
Ever new delight creating,
Which not long retain their zest;
Ere upon your taste they pall,
What avail your pleasure all?
In his hard but pleasant labor,
He, your useful, healthful neighbor,
Finds enjoyment, real true;
Vainly sought by such as you.

Nature's open volume lies
Richly tinted, brightly beaming,
With its various lessons teeming,
All outspread before his eyes;
Dewy glades and opening flowers,
Emerald meadows, vestal bowers,
Sun and shade and bird and bee,
Fount and forest hill and lea;
All things beautiful and fair,
His benignant teachers are.

Tearing up the stubborn soil;
Trudging, drudging, toiling, moiling;
Hands and feet and garments soiling;
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?
Yet 'tis health and wealth to him,
Strength of nerve, and strength of limb,
Life and beauty in his fancies;
Learned and happy, brave and free,
Who so proud and blessed as he?

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

'A daughter of the gods—divinely tall,
And most divinely fair.'

Methinks Dame Nature made you in some dream
Of old-world women—Criemhild—or bright
Aslauga, or Bodicea fiercely fair,
Or Berengaria as she rose, her lip
Yet ruddy with the poison that anoints
Her memory still—crowned queen of queenly wives.

I marvel, who will crown you wife, you grand
And goodly creature! who will mount sublime
The empty chariot of your maiden thoughts,
Curb the wild will that foams and chafes and bounds
All masterless, and guide you safely home,
Into the golden gates—where beauteous sits
Grave Matronhood, with gracious, gentle eyes.

What eyes you have, you wild gazelle o' the plain,
You fierce hind of the forest! Now they flash—
Now glow—now in their dark and dropt-down shade
Bury themselves an instant, as some thought
Too brief to be a feeling, sweeps across
The summer heaven of your careless heart,
There—that light laugh—and 'tis again noonday.

Would I could print you, line by line, ere Time
Blots out the gorgeous picture—your ripe mouth—
Your white arch'd throat—your statute—like to Saul's,
Among his bretheren, yet so fully framed
In such harmonious symmetry, we say
As a cedar among hedgerow trees
Never—'How tall!' but only 'Heavens! how fair.'

Who made you fair?—did mould you in the shape
That poets dream of—sent you forth to men
His caligraph inscribed on every line
Of your brave form?

Is't written on your soul?—
I know not.—
Woman, upon whom is laid
Heaven's own sign manital, Beauty, mock Heaven not.
Reverence the signet on thee. Wear it thou
With awful gladness, grave humility,
That nor desires, nor vaunts, nor is ashamed,
But lifts its face up to the face of God—
'Thou who has made me, make me worthy Thee.'

Literature.

☞ We copy the following report of decision of Commissioner Pendery in the Fugitive Slave Cases from the Cincinnati *Gazett* of February 27:

The Fugitive Slave Case.

Decision of Commissioner Pendery.

The Fugitives remanded back to Slavery.

At half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Pendery opened his Court in the U. S. Court Rooms, (Judge Leavitt giving way,) and gave his decision. He commenced by saying:

Previous to the disposition of the cases now before us, we shall pass upon the motion: "That we discharge Margaret Garner, Simon Garner, Senior, Simon Garner, Jr., and Mary Garner, from the custody of the U. S. Marshall and deliver them into the possession of said Sheriff." This motion is based upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Hamilton County, Ohio, charging them with the crime of Murder in the First Degree, and a capias issued upon said indictment for their arrest.

We find no law to warrant us in making such order, and therefore overrule the motion.

He then proceed to consider the claim of Marshall to Simon Garner, Senior, Simon Garner, Junior, and Mary Garner.

On the 28th of January, 1856, Archibald K. Gaines, a citizen of Boone county, and State of Kentucky, made an affidavit, etc., that one negro man named Simon Garner, Senior, about 45 years: one negro man named Simon Garner, Junior, about 23 years; and one negro woman named Mary Garner, aged 50 years; who owe labor and service to James Marshall, for life under the laws of Kentucky, escaped from the State of Kentucky.

The testimony for the claimant shows that these persons are held by the said James Marshall as slaves for life under the laws of Kentucky, that the above named persons are the identical ones described in the claimant's affidavit, and that they escaped on the night of the 28th day of January last, from said county and State into the Southern District of Ohio, where the United States Marshall made the arrest.

The testimony for the defense is, in substance, that Simon Garner, Junior, and Mary Garner, have both been in Ohio previous to their escape, with the claimant's consent; but no proof of that kind is offered as to Simon Garner senior.

These are the principal facts elicited in the investigation of this case.

The only question which we propose to discuss in this case is, "does the fact of the temporary visit to Ohio of Simon Garner, Junior, and Mary Garner, with the consent of their master, prior to thier escape, affect the rights of the claimant?" Or, in othe. words James Marshall having premitted these persons to come into Ohio, and t. having voluntarily, returned into his service. is thier relation as master and slave changed?

Upon what principle, then, are we to find young Simon and Mary Garner to be free, when in Ohio by the consent of their master. Is it in the clause of our State Constitution which declares there shall be no Slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime? Article 1st Section 5th.

The most recent case bearing upon this point is that of Strader et. al. vs. Graham, 5 B. Munroe, 173. The facts in this case were, Stradar & Gorman were the owners of the steamboat Pike, and had permitted three slaves of Graham to come on their boat from Louisville to Cincinnati, whence they escaped into Canada. The defense made by Strader & Gorman was that these negroes were musicians, and allowed to travel about by the complainant as free negroes; that the complainant gave them written consent to come to Ohio, and that they remained [illegible] for a long time, then returned into the State of Kentucky, into the service of their master, and, therefore, that they were free. Judge Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, held.

1st. That a master residing in Kentucky and taking his slave with him to Ohio, for a temporary purpose, is not to be understood as renouncing his right to his slave, and on the return of the slave to Kentucky he cannot, on that ground assert a right to freedom.

2d. The owner of a slave who resides in Kentucky, who permits his slave to go to Ohio in charge of an agent for a temporary purpose, does not forfeit his right of property in such slave."

This case was afterwards removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, and Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court as reported in 10 Howard's Supreme Court, Reports. 92. He says: "Much of the argument on the part of the plaintiffs in error has been offered for the purpose of showing that the judgment of the State Court was erroneous in deciding that these negroes were slaves, and it is insisted that their previous employment in Ohio had made them free when they returned into Kentucky."

Although the Chief Justice decided that this was not the question before him, he states: "That the condition of the negroes as to freedom or slavery after their return depended altogether upon the laws of Kentucky, and could not be influenced by the laws of Ohio; that it was exclusively in the power of Kentucky to determine for itself whether thier employment in another State should or should not make them free on thier return, and that the Court of Appeals having decided that, by the laws of that State, they continued to be slaves, that decision was, in his opinion, conclusive."

This same doctrine is also fully maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States vs. Antoine Carroune, 11 Peters, Reports, 73 [illegible] these were, that Mrs Smith, a widow lady of Louisiana, had visited France, and had taken with her the slave Priscilla. Afterwards she was brought to Louisiana by her son-in-law of Mrs [illegible] as his slave.

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court held: That even assuming by the French Laws, that Priscilla was entitled to her freedom, upon her introduction into that country, the Court was of opinion that there was nothing in the act of Congress to prevent her mistress from bringing her back to her place of residence, and continuing to hold her as before in her service, and that, although the girl had been staying a time in France, in the service of her mistress yet in contemplation of law, she still continued an inhabitant of Louisiana.

To return to the question: When brought within the State of Ohio for a temporary purpose by the consent of the master, did they become free in consequence of that clause of the Constitution of Ohio which declares "There shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude within her limits?" We think not; the true effect of that clause being to prevent slavery as an institution within her limits, rather than to execute the act of emancipation upon foreign slaves temporarily upon our [illegible] with the master's consent.

[illegible] has the right under [illegible] constitution to pass laws making the [illegible] the moment he stands upon Ohio [illegible] consent of the master, it is sufficient for the master, it is sufficient for the purpose of this case that, at the time Mary Garner and Simon Garner were in the State of Ohio as alleged, there was no law declaring that the relations they held to the master as slaves were dissolved and at an end.

Had they refused to return to Kentucky, it is quite possible that the owner would have invoked the aid of legal process to compel their return in vain. The Federal Courts could not have remanded them to the custody and control of their master; because they were present in Ohio by act of the master, and not as fugitives who had escaped [illegible] situation and laws of powerful as they are, [illegible] in national and inner State affairs, were inoperative when by the act of the parties, the whole case was brought within the jurisdiction and disposal of the State of Ohio.

The aid of legal process from Ohio Courts could not have been obtained, for Ohio has enacted no laws for the control and management of foreign slaves while, for the purpose of sojourn or transit, temporarily within her [illegible].

With this state of the law, slaves assert their freedom become practically free. [illegible] and, but the State of Ohio extends to [illegible] the protection of equal laws.

But this possible freedom, this freedom in *posse*, rather than in *esse*, is something which the law of Ohio rather protects than creates. That the slave brought by his master into Ohio, and refusing to return becomes free, is one of the inevitable results of the proposition that slavery is a creature of law, and cannot maintain itself where the laws do not regulate it, and provide for its continuance.

But the slave having been brought to Ohio by the master, returns with him voluntarily to the State of Kentucky, what, then, is the relation between them? While in Ohio, the Ohio courts could have determined that, for the whole matter was properly within her control. The act of the parties again changed the jurisdiction, and the whole matter rested again within the control of the State of Kentucky. [illegible] State of Ohio for [illegible] abduction was not made. The right to be free was waived. In [illegible] abandoned his legal power over his slave. In returning voluntarily the slave [illegible] abandoned his claim to free- [illegible] of slaves voluntarily to [illegible] their master, their relations [illegible] by the laws and jurisdiction [illegible], and with that settlement of the ques- [illegible] United States [illegible].

With reference to the particular [illegible] before us, we therefore are under [illegible] of holding that these defendants, Mary Garner, Simon Garner, jr., were legally held in [illegible] at the time of their escape on the [illegible] January, 1856.

We [illegible] en those cases which in our opinion are [illegible] ling ones upon [illegible] and which throw light upon the issues to be met in this case. They are the landmark by which we have been guided in our decision.

[illegible] tion of fugitives from labor, under [illegible] itive Slave Law, and the facts proved in the case render our duty a clear and unmistakeable one.

The question is not of humanity that I am called upon to decide. The laws of Kentucky and of the United States make it a question of property. It is not a question of feeling, to be decided by the chance current of my sympathies. There are to be adjudged the rights [illegible] to in the formation of our Government as to make it both municipal and federal in its character. It is the essence of the institution that the slave does not possess equal rights with the freeman. The abstract rights to life, liberty and property are in his case replaced by statues providing expressly [illegible]. It has been our duty, as a Court, to listen with attention, and, we trust, with courtesy to all of those arguments which have urged the decision of this question upon moral rather than legal grounds. We conceive that our highest moral obligation in this case is to administer impartially the plain provisions of the law.

However painful the result may be to the defendants in this case, it is my duty to deliver them. Simon Garner, Sr., Simon Garner, Jr., and Mary Garner, fugitives from service, into the custody of the claimant, James Marshall.

He then proceeded to consider.

The claim of Gaines, to Margaret alias Peggy Garner, a mulatto woman; Tom, a [illegible]; Sam, a mulatto boy, and Silla, an infant girl, claimed by Archibald K. Gaines, of Boone county, Kentucky, as fugitives from service and labor in the State of Kentucky.

[illegible] claimed by the defense, that Peggy, when about six years old, was permitted by her previous master to come to the State of Ohio; and upon that fact they claim that she is entitled to her freedom; and that being free at that time, and her children being born since, they are also entitled to freedom.

These facts present for our consideration the same question which was raised in the case of Marshall vs. Simon Garner et. al. and the decision which we have just announced applies equally in this case.

We [illegible] therefore make the order that parties named, to wit: Peggy, Tom, Sam, and Silla, be delivered into the custody and possession of the claimant, Archibald K. Gaines.

Miscellaneous.

Life in Africa.

Rev. Mr. Beachman, a member of the "London Wesleyan Mission," has recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in the sketch of the social condition of the negroes [illegible] the gold coast and its vicinity he furnishes a truly awful picture, thus:

Scarcely has one of their barbarous and [illegible] d of which anything is known [illegible]. They still even pave their courtyards, palaces, and even the streets or markets of their villages or towns with the [illegible] of those butchered in the wars, at festivals, or as sacrifices to Bossum.

Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with their deceased husbands, or masters. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it, only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways.—The remaining living wives were buried alive, amid dancing, singing, and bewailing, the noise of muskets, horns, drums, yells, groans and screeches, the women marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with mud and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were chopped off, and then their legs sawed off, and their heads sawed off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the graves were then hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of the king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the many victims.

At their Yam customs, Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every cabocer, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments in their possession.—Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in one vast brass pan, with various vegetables and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful Fetiche. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land. The king, during the bloody saturnalia, looked on eagerly and danced in his chair with delight.

The king of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence, and ornaments the battlements of his palace, with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetiche tree, at Bodagry, has its wide spread limbs laden with human carcases and limbs. The want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps.

"Murder, adultery and thievery," says Bosman, "are here no sin."

To Tell the Moon's Age.

First find out in the almanac the exact time of high water, and then calculate by the Dominical letters the precise period of the sun rising on Shrove Tuesday. Multiply this by the Golden Number and subtract the Right Ascension of the Evening Star from the Julian Period, when, if you have made yourself acquainted with the time that has elapsed since the last quarter, you will be able to tell the moon's age.

Private Life of Queen Victoria.

We copy the following description of the personal habits of the Queen from the recent London correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer: There is among the Spring westend residents of this capital, an excellent and amiable lady, who rejoices in a husband and seven children; a spacious and elegant mansion, skirting, like several other palatial residences, St. James' park; and is seen abroad almost every day, sunshine or cloudy, in a gentle but exceedingly *recherche* barouche and four, sometimes only a pair, with natty looking post-boys. Said lady makes calls of a morning on those of her own "set," when she chats for ten minutes on ordinary matters of gossip; the latest murder, poisonings, public improvements, new fashionable arrivals, newest novel, newest opera, newest bonnet, anything in short but

"Politics, and the Church rate."

Being, without peradventure, a lady, and no sham, our out-west ender assumes no airs, dresses in no very striking or ruinously costly robes, exacts no special homage, and rather shuns than courts the stare of the crowd among whom she modestly or noiselessly moves. She is much respected by all—for she is by all known to be a pattern English woman—a good original for Mrs. Ellis, i. e., a careful housekeeper, who can turn her hand to any kind of housework above the mere department of drudgery, notable at her needle; tasteful in domestic appointments; a good gardener, who can handle, if need be, a garden trowel, train a shrub or creeper, [illegible] arrange a parterre. She is clever with her pencil; she is fond of her children, and assists in their tuition; withal, a loving and considerate wife. Her parties are unexceptionable, and (as I have heard of a hospitable and fashionable hostess in west Chestnut street,) her guests thoroughly enjoy themselves under her gilded and fretted roof.

To come to what is more directly personal, our West-ender is "fat, fair and forty," Fat she was not, when I (almost daily) saw her some years ago; but English women in high life all grow full, if not naturally so, when they reach forty—and the lady in question, for an English woman, appears every day of her age. Yet "fair," she is as a lilly, and no sunbeam could look more clear, more free from care, or habitually wear an aspect of more entire *nonchalance*.

Yet retiring and simple as are the character and habits of this lady, (who is always glad to escape back again to the shade and rural scenes of the country,) she is relatively the most important person in this island, and in her name is every act of state or government performed.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A story related in the Paris correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis* shows how extremely cautious we should be in attributing guilt to another. The scene of the occurrence was a drawing-room in Paris. One of the company was showing a gold medal which had been awarded him, and which was worth five thousand francs. The medal passed from hand to hand, and when, half an hour afterward, the owner asked for it again, it could not be found. Every nook and corner was searched, but in vain. The sudden disappearance produced considerable agitation in the company, which was select, but numerous, and finally some one proposed that every one should be searched, the men by the men, and the women by the women. All the persons present eagerly signified their assent, with the exception of a single individual, who had been presented that very night for the first time in the house. This man declared very calmly, but very decidedly, that he could not consent to be searched. The effect these words produced may easily be imagined. It was no longer doubted that he was the robber, and the gentleman who introduced him was more dead than alive. The master of the house was about turning the supposed thief into the street, and the owner of the medal had already entreated the company to forget the circumstance, when a lady having risen from her seat, lo! the missing medal suddenly fell out of one of the flounces of her dress, into which it had accidentally slipped and buried itself. The sensation produced by this sudden *denouncement* was prodigious. A cry of joyful surprise resounded throughout the room. The individual suspected of the theft was declared innocent. Renouncing thereupon the stoical calmness, verging on indifference, which had hitherto characterized his demeanor: "This," said he, "gentlemen, is the explanation of my conduct, which doubtless seemed to you inexplicable. If I would not consent to be searched, it was because I was a stranger to every one present, with one exception, and because, by a strange coincidence—so strange that no one would have believed it possible—I had on my person a medal exactly similar to the one that was lost." He then produced the medal which, if it had been found on him, would have ruined him a quarter of an hour before, but which was now but an additional proof of his innocence.

☞ The New Orleans Sun tells of a machine which has been invented "out South," which enables a man to tell when he is getting to drunk. It is called a *fuddleometer*, and gives timely warning by hitting a fellow under the short ribs the moment he has got enough.

☞ A gentleman once said he should like to set a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean, to see what course they would steer; a lady in the company replied, "Ladies never told—they would steer to the Isle of Man, to be sure!"

The Trial Trip of the First L[illegible]

Major Horatio Allan, the engi[illegible] New York and Erie Railroad, [illegible] made during the recent festival occasion gave the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this conti[illegible]

"When was it? Who was it [illegible] who awakened its energies and [illegible] movements? It was in the year [illegible] the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of the railroad [illegible] canal of the Delaware [illegible] Company with the [illegible] addresses you was the [illegible] comotive. The circumstances were [illegible] my being alone on the engine we [illegible] The road had been built in the summer [illegible] structure was of hemlock timber, [illegible] large dimensions notched on [illegible] apart. The timber had cracked [illegible] from exposure to the sun, [illegible] feet of straight line, the road [illegible] Lackawaxen Creek on trestle [illegible] feet high, with a curve of [illegible] radius. The impression was [illegible] that this iron monster would [illegible] down the road or it would leave the track [illegible] the curve and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences; there was no other choice but to have a trial made of the strange machine, which had been brought here at great expense; but that it was not necessary [illegible] more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great interest. As I placed my hand [illegible] throttle-valve handle, I was [illegible] whether I would move slowly or [illegible] degree of speed; but believing that [illegible] would prove safe, and preferring, if [illegible] go down, to go down handsomely, [illegible] out any evidence of timidity, I started [illegible] considerable velocity, passed the [illegible] the creek safely, and was soon out [illegible] of the cheers of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles I [illegible] valve, and returned without [illegible] place of starting, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western hemisphere."

Development of the Lungs.

Much has been said and written upon eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing or the manner of breathing. Multitudes, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short quick breathing, not carrying half-way down the chest and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children must move about a good deal in the open air—in no way laced, breathe deep and fill the chest, and every part of it. [illegible] with most outdoor labourers and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action; and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be raised and raised up nearly to the armpits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find employment much easier, not one-half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest and symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed the fact that a vast many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit to work or study, being their medium height—far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short one. This should be carefully corrected and guarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her height, and thus prevent the possibility or the necessity of stooping.—*D. Free.*

Headi[illegible]

A minister [illegible] Brooklyn, some time since, stated the [illegible] man who commenced life [illegible], and who was appealed to to aid [illegible] ary cause. He gave $100 for the object. Reasoning with himself as to [illegible] after, the thought en[illegible] had given too much; but [illegible] conceiving it to be a suggestion [illegible] he gave another $100; still troubled [illegible] adversary, he turns upon the [illegible] "Now, Satan, if you don't be still, I'll give the whole." And he has kept [illegible] to this day, and has proposed [illegible] spiritually, without any [illegible] from the aforementioned tempter.

☞ A team drove up to a [illegible] prairie below St. Paul, Minnesota, [illegible] the landlord went out and found five men sitting upright in the sleigh, all frozen stiff and dead.

☞ The best cough mixture that has been made consists of a pair of [illegible] mixed with lots of air and plenty of exercise.

☞ "You look as though you were beside yourself," as the wag said to a fop who happened to be standing by a donkey.

☞ [illegible] potatoes in [illegible] the smart youths [illegible] and what [illegible]? "Why, potatoes, of course." "Why, [illegible]—I saw some up a drove of hogs and [illegible] them all."

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☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N. S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

IN A STRAIT.

Should a war ensue between the United States and Great Britain, what would be the predicament of the Colored People of that country? Let us see.

In that country, the colored man is both hated and feared, despised and respected, ridiculed and praised, just as it may chance to suit the purposes of the deep designing and low cunning Yankee, his inveterate hater and relentless oppressor.

How then will he stand in the event of the threatened contest? Why, he must either take the side of his oppressor and oppose his benefactor, or declare in favor of the latter, and bring down upon his own head, the dreadful ordeal of an exterminating massacre. The extermination of the whole colored race in the United States.

In proof of the suggestion in the premises, a circumstance which transpired some years ago, we shall relate, for the information of our readers, on both sides of the lakes.

In the year 1837, when the Rebel War —misnamed "Patriot War"—carried on among the "Thousand Islands," by big Bill Johnson and his fellows, every person was expected to have an opinion, and give the freest vent of expression to such. This was done by Americans generally, and the newspapers of the day, entered into the freest and fullest discussion, both favorable and condemnatory of the issue. But none dared to interfere with nor question the right of such opinions, only as an expression of their own.

In the midst of this free exercise of rights by the whites, fearing that the sympathy of the colored people—as it should have been —was with the cause of Canada, the brave and chivalric *gentlemen* of Buffalo, called a public meeting, and determined on their course. It was, that the colored people should be *compelled* to give an opinion either for or against the Bill Johnson Rebellion, and if for it, all should be well, but if against it, we may reasonably conclude, that a fiery ordeal awaited them. That opinion they did express; but it was a heart-sickening expression, in favor of the wretches who then invaded our territory. They were forced to take sides with their oppressors, contrary to their convictions of right and justice.

Can the colored people of 1856-7, expect less of the same power that oppressed them, than the colored people of 1836-7? We trow not.

What then may be their hopes—what their fate? They can hope for nothing beyond that which met them in the inquisition of '37, nor expect a better fate than that of the colored Buffalonians.

A people without a country that acknowledges their constituency, is lost beyond redemption amidst the confusion of national contests for supremacy. This is the position of the colored people of the United States—a people without a national maternity.

Found without a maternity or other national perentage or protection, they stand as political orphans before the world, and consequently should be ready, to cling with fidelity to the boson of any nation that may offer them the hand of paternal protection. Will our brethren—colored men we mean—on the other side of the waters be found wanting in a proper appreciation of the hints we have given them? We tell you brethren, that the declarations of our Clarendon and Palmerston's, are more to be relied upon than all of the miserable whining Yankee political vassalating twaddle of your recreant Sewards, and a thousand such like sycophants, who are secretly selling your destiny for a seat in the White House.

Upon the heads of the political leaders of the colored people in the United States, be the anathamas of a misled people, when their eyes shall have been opened to a sense of their true position in that country.

"Come to the waters come!"

Scene in a Public Meeting.

Very recently we were reprimanded in a rather severe manner, by persons for what they deemed neglect of duty, because we were not present to take notes at the various public meetings, that have been held in this place; which they supposed to be of vast importance to the public generally. We will admit that we have not been as attentive, as we should have been; but it has been in consequence of our time being so limited heretofore; but having had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the Building Committee, which assembled in the Government School House on Thursday evening, we give the following synopsis of the transaction of business, of which considerable might be said. All of the "Bon Tons" were present, and full of loquacity as usual. After the meeting was organised, a discussion arose, pertaining to some articles that were adopted at a previous meeting, which was fiercely participated in by a majority present. For some time the permanent formation of the society appeared gloomy, as angry feelings seemed to prevail and the main portion were on their feet at one time. Chairman demanding order, but in vain, one Rev. gentleman, put on his robe and neck cloth, as though intending to brave the cold wind in search of an nights resting place; another at the same time declaring he would not be chooked down in no such manner. Sharp shooter had his gun in action, but loaded with blank cartridge. Scrivener apologising. School Teacher dictating pertinently to a Rev. superior in age to himself, one gentleman, who is noted for participating in all topics among the "uppertins" requested the Secretary to erase his name, stating that he would have no more to do with the affair, when he was politely informed that his name was not down *Laughter.* When up rose the Secretary, and made a few explanatory remarks upon the contested point; when the wind abated, and the ruffled waters became smooth. Things then assumed a different aspect, and business was proceeded to in a calm and courteous manner, until time to adjourn, in short, it reminded us of a tale we have frequently heard narrated of an old gentleman living near the South pole, who it is said, shaved a Hog, at which time there was a deal more noise than wool. We hope when attending another meeting we may have a more pleasing account to present to our readers.

☞ The weather for the past few days has been very pleasant, which seem to have given a new life to our citizens.

☞ Several articles from correspondents have been set aside for this week, which will appear in our next number.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—We had a meeting here last night, notices having been previously sent on to the Hon. Joseph Gordich. A man universally respected for his integrity, goodness of heart, and large social qualities. He is an Anti-Slavery man of the right stamp, not only theoretical; but practical in every good work.

We were made welcome at his table, and felt for a while that we belonged at least to a portion of the Human family. This community is thoroughly imbued with the right kind of feeling in regard to Slavery—and it needs but little effort to remind them of the duty they owe the Free Colored People of the North. And those who have been forced from the land of their birth, by that hell black enactment the *Fugitive Slave Law.* We had a good meeting, the audience being large and attentive. The claims of the *Freeman* were specialy urged, and most encouragingly responded to by thismost liberal and kind hearted people. We have an invitation to speak before the Legislature of this State; not directly from that august body, but from their masters, the people who feel deeply interested in their present deliberations.

There is now pending before that body a Bill to extend the right, to vote to her colored citizens in common with others, also a series of resolutions denouncing the repeal of the famous *Missouri Compromise,* and the outrages committed upon the citizens of Kansas, by ruffians from Missouri, and other slaveholding States. In addition to these interesting topics, a bill has been introduced to mitigate the barbarities of the *Fugitive Law,* by giving to the person claimed as a slave a *jury trial.* The whole operation seems to be gratuitous, for the Supreme Court of the State has already decided in the *Glover case.* That the *Fugitive Law* was unconstitutional—the proper way would have been to adhered to that decision, and treated that infamous enactment as a nulity. You see that the Yankees are seriously talking about fighting their "old father John Bull," unless he condescends to be governed by their interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. But, alas, for their warlike thunder it's like their Republicanism, it means just nothing. America talking about fighting England.—Why the truth is?—It would take all the military strength of the country, to put down a well-directed negro insurrection; which would most assuredly be the result in case of a colision between the two countries. The Slaveholders fear this—hence its is. We see such papers as the *Washington Union,* and the *Charleston Mercury,* ridiculing the idea of a war with Great Britain. The landing of fifty thousand black troops on the coast of the Carolinas, would place their *peculiar institution* in a critical position. It can and will be done, in case of a rupture between the two Governments.

Those inhuman vultures, who have feasted upon the blood and bones of the poor bondmen—and are now seated in seeming security upon the ruins of human hope, will be startled by the midnight cry of—behold the bride of liberty cometh ,go ye out to meet her. The American people may argue security from superiority of number; but millions of men are—nothing when weighed in ballance against the strong arm of Almighty God. Who is pledged to fight the battles of the oppressed. "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Three million men armed in the holy cause of freedom—urged on to seek vengeance from their oppressors, by the keen remembrance of a thousand wrongs, would be invincible before a universe of despots marshalled to oppose them—America in order to ensure her own safety, must either imitate the noble and generous example of England, immancipate her bondmen—or else the heart-rending scenes of Ithoms bloody night, will cast its awful gloom over the bright pages of modern civilization. Yours untill the close of the contest.

H. F. D.

Milton, Wisconsin, Feb. 26th.

For the Provincial Freeman.

For the past few days, the weather has assumed a more moderate and spring like aspect, though not sufficiently warm, as to melt very rapidly the enormous quantities of snow and ice covering the surface. So great has been the obstruction to wagon travel, for upwards of two months, that many of the narrow streets and alleys have been utterly impassible, being filled with snow, &c., in many places to the dedth of five feet, thereby rendering it of course, exceedingly inconvenient and expensive to the poor, in not being able to get their fuel delivered at their doors.

Likewise, in the more fashionable, and business streets and thorough-fares, for the last few weeks, since the sleighing became worn out, it has only been by the utmost labor and difficulty, that wagons and the like have been kept running.

As February was drawing to a close, though the thaw had set in, the annoyance being so great, and the impatience of the citizens, so well nigh gone, that they resolved to wait no longer for the spring weather process, consequently by the consent of the *Mayor* of the city, a large number of men and carts, were set to work in good earnest to remove the nuisance by main force.

For the last three days, the operations have progressed finally. This morning, however, the workmen are prustrated by another heavy snow storm. For the best part of the day, it has been snowing very fast, and bids fair to add very largely to the old snow, which has been such an eye sore these many weeks. So it really seems, therefore, that the people in this instance, will be obliged to wait Providence's time, however much their business and pleasures may suffer thereby.

One thing is certain, the cold weather does not freeze the tone of tyrany out of these American people, except in a few instances, where a few have been frozed to death.

Was there ever a nation since the creation, more disposed to defy God, and oppress his creatures, than this American nation?

The Know-Nothing National Convention, which assembled in this city last week, for the purpose of nominating their candidate for the next President of the United States, selected Milliard Fillmore. This devotion to the slave power while President, his alacrity in signing the Fugitive Slave Law, and willingness to shoot Abolitionist, and all who would not obey it of course, placed him in an attitude after the Slaveholders own heart. He could be trusted even though coming from the Western part of the State of New York, from a free soil locality. True, he will be a more "bitter pill," for the North, just at this time, than he would have been four years ago; but the support and encouragement which will be given to him, considering how deeply he is imbued in wickedness and oppression, will in some measure go to strengthen the hands of the oppressor, as well as to heap up higher and higher the obstacles against the elevation of the oppressed. Though there may be no chance of his election, it will doubtless have the effect to embolden the present *Administration,* in their Pro-Slavery designs, as they will fear no opposition from any quarter whatever.

If therefore, the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to cases, at present before it, chooses to decide that Slaveholders have the right to take their slave property with them into Free States, in less than six months more, what has hereto been regarded as a hinderance may fully be removed. And in future, the man who may venture to say to "Jane Johnson," or one in her stead, that she is free, may do so at his peril.

That the Republican and Anti-Slavery sentiment, is increasing over the North cannot be disputed, and politically the numbers representing the Anti-Slavery sentiments will perhaps be far greater this year, than at any previous day, nevertheless, the number standing on genuine Anti-Slavery principles, will be too few, obviously, to weild an influence sufficiently potent to effect in the coming National Convention, of the Republican party, a true liberty platform. Many in it will fear such a course, hence will effect but little, in all probability.

This evening, the Rev. Antonette L. Brown Blackwell, lectured before the Penn sylvania Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of Slavery, of course. Having just come from Cincinnati, where she had seen and sympathised with the heroine *Slave Mother, Margaret and her ill fated children, and companions struggling for freedom,* having attended the trial. She made their cases the subject of her lecture.

The circumstances connected with their escape, their strong desires for liberty, the deep wrongs to which they had been subjected—the description of the Mother Margaret, who killed her child; with many other interesting and touching accounts, were ably and eloquently brought home to the hearts of the audience, in a manner not soon to be forgotten, I trust.

But they had to go back to Slavery.—Ohio has laws, but when Slavery demands that they shall not interfere with her atrocious claims, the citizens of that State meekly submits to the tyrants mandate. Indeed, not only submits, but actually aids in carrying back into bondage, the poor mother and her children who had escaped.

Two hundred extra United States Deputy Marshals were furnished last Thursday, by Ohio, to carry back these poor fugitives into hopeless bondage!

Yet but few manifest any extraordinary interest in the matter, except just around Cincinnati, and there perhaps, only Abolitionist and liberal minded people.

W. S.

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1856.

Arrival of the Africa.

Sandy Hook, March 8.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of 23rd ult.

The steamship *Pacific* has not been heard of.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton.—The Brokers' Circulars quote a decline of the week about 1-16th, chiefly on middle and lower qualities on account of large arrivals; sales of the week 51,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour reported a shade dearer and firmly held. Corn in good demand at 1s. advance. Lard firm, in good request at 54s. Beef more lively at last week's prices. Nothing in pork. Bacon in good demand. Produce markets; naval stores quiet. Ashes dull. London money market tight. Consols fluctuating considerably; closing at 91. American Stocks quiet.

The *Africa* has 37 passengers.

The new British loan had all been taken by the Rothschilds.

The Peace Conference it was supposed would meet on the day the *Africa* left.

The anxiety was daily increasicg as to the rumours.

Nothing further had transpired respecting difficulties with America, except that the London *Advertiser* professes to know that Mr. Dallas has very stringent instructions.

LATEST.

London, Saturday.—It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaieff.

Paris Editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conference lasts.

New York, March 8.

The brig "Samuel French" brings dates from Sierra Leone to January 24th. The fever prevailed with great severity at all the settlements along the coast and rivers except Liberia and Lagos. At Cape Coast and Fernando ti also prevailed.

An American brig of 200 tons, probably the "Chatsworth" of New York, previously reported completely equipped for the slave trade, had been destroyed by the British cruiser "Bonatista.

The disturbances still continued at Liberia, and a large force under Col. Lewis had proceeded against the insurgents.

The fortification bill reported in the Senate to-day, provides for expenditures in the State of New York to the amount of $792,000.

The steamer "Arago" sailed at noon for Havre, She takes out 80 passengers and some specie.

Washington March 7.

It is said in consideration of the fact that a large British squadroon is understood to be on the way to the coast of Central America, that the government of Great Britain sent word to Mr. Marcy several weeks since that British subjects in Central America had supplicated them for aid and that they should protect them. Secretary Marcy has been very busy for the last 48 hours preparing elaborated despatches, which go out in the steamer of Saturday, with reference to our present difficulties with England. Complete instructions to Mr Dallas will accompany the despatches.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, March, 12, 1856.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port last night, and will be due at Boston early on Thursday forenoon.

Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday 1st., one week later than those received by the *Africa* at New York.

The *Aribia* brings no tidings of the *Pacific.*

The *Edinburgh,* previously reported to have arrived at Glasgow from New York, passed on the 7th of Feb. a quantity of ice, and saw on it some broken cabin furniture with white handles, and a lady's work box.

It is suggested that this might have belonged to the *Pacific;* but as the *Pacific* had not cabin or other furniture with white handles, the agent in New York is confident that the portions of the wreck here alluded to, never belonged to that vessel.

Three meetings of the Peace Conferences had been held in Paris.

Nothing of the proceedings had been suffered to be published.

Rumors favorable, and otherwise, were circulated in abundance, and at the close of the week considerable alarm was created that Russia had started objections which would cause the conference to break up.

It is however, regarded as a mere stock jobbing ruse, and a general impression prevailed that matters were progressing favorably.

The opinion increases that if immediate peace is proclaimed, a general European Congress will meet to re-adjust the balance of power.

Active preparations for a continuance of war prevailed on all sides.

An armed armistice until the end of March had been officially announced, and had been made known to the Crimean Generals.

It is not to affect the existing blockade of Ruissian ports.

Omah Pasha had resigned his command of the Ottoman Contingent, and his resignation was accepted.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs were all rather lower and the market closed dull.

The decline in flour was equal to 1s. per barrel. The market for Provisions was rather steady.

Consols closed at 91 1-4.

Money was in active demand at former rates.

The excitement in regard to American difficulties was extinct.

Enterprise of the Canadians.

In a book styled "The Englishwoman in America" we find the following tribute paid to Canadians in general, and London in particular:

"In addition to the wealth gained in the cultivation of the soil the settlers are seizing upon the vast waterpower which the country affords, and are turning it to the most profitable purposes. Saw mills, grist mills, and woollen mills, start up in every direction, in addition to tool and machinery factories, iron foundries, asheries, and tanneries. Towns are everywhere springing up as if by magic along the new lines of railway and canal, and the very villages of Upper Canada are connected by the electric telegraph. The value of land is everywhere increasing as new lines of communication are formed. The town of London, in Upper Canada, presents a very remarkable instance of rapid growth. It is surrounded by a very rich agricultural district, and the Great Western Railway passes through it. Seven years ago this place was a miserable looking village of between two and three thousand inhabitants; now it is a flourishing town, alive with business, and has a population of 13,000 souls. The increase in the value of property will appear almost inc edibleto English readers, but it is stated on the best authority; a building site sold in September, 1855, for £150 per foot, which ten years ago could have been bought for that price per acre, and ten years earlier for as many pence. In Upper Canada there appears to be at the present time very little of that state of society which is marked by hard struggles and lawless excesses. In every part of my travels west of Toronto, I found a high degree of social comfort, security to life and property, the means for education and religious worship, and all the accessories of a high state of civilization, which are advantages brought into every locality almost simultaneously with the clearing of the land. Yet it is very apparent, even to the casual visitor, that the progress of Canada West has only just begun. No limits can be assigned to its future prosperity, and, as its capabilities become more known, increasing numbers of stout hearts and strong arms will be attrcted towards it. The immense resources of the soil under cultivation have not yet been developed; the settlers are prodigal of land, and a great portion of the occupied territory destined to bear the most luxuriant crops, is still in bush. The magnificent districts adjoining Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay, and Lake Simcoe, are only just being brought into notice; and of the fertile valley of the Ottawa, which it is estimated would support a population of nine millions, very little is known. Every circumstance that can be brought forward combines to show that Upper Canada is destined to become a great, a wealthy, and a prosperous country.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Bath, Feb. 18, 1856.

Mr. Editor.—Thinking it may be interesting to many of your readers to hear something of the very talented Miss Watkins, of Baltimore, who is now lecturing on anti-slavery in this State, I sit down to give you a short account of her lectures in this city. She lectured at the City Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, to crowded houses, and met with a most flattering reception. I venture to say, that the people of Bath never listened to two more interesting or eloquent lectures upon the subject of anti-slavery; and their profound attention and manifestations of deep sympathy in her efforts, gave complete evidence or their high appreciation of her merits. Miss W. is slightly tinged with African blood, but considering her humane mission in behalf of her oppressed race, together with a natural fitness of things which always commends itself to a cultivated taste, the color only serves to add a charm to the occasion which nothing else could give, while at the same time it disarms the fastidious of that so common prejudice which denies to white ladies the right to give public lectures.

One cannot but feel, while listening to the recital of the wrongs inflicted upon her race, and to her fervent and eloquent appeals in their behalf, that she is in her own legitimate sphere in pleading their cause, and that hers is a heavenly appointed mission. Unless his heart be harder than a stone, he cannot suppress the emotions of a generous sympathy from welling up within him and seeking utterance, whether he will or no, in a "*God speed you!*" in your kindly efforts for your race.

Although Miss W. is slender and graceful both in personal appearance and manners, and her voice soft and musical almost as that of a syren, yet the deep fervor of feeling and pathos that she manifests, together with the choice selection of language which she uses, arm her elocution with almost superhuman force and power over her spell bound audience.

The City Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds went away unable to gain admission. The vast audience listened with breathless attention to the close, and even then, seemed loth to leave the Hall until reminded so to do, by a motion to adjourn. Never have I seen a more deep sympathy for the cause she is engaged in advocating. Whether this was owing to the eloquence of the lecturer, or to the opportune fitness of the time and occasion, or to both, one could hardly tell; but I have no doubt the Hall would be filled every night for a week longer, if she could remain. It is true the money kings of Bath were not there, and probably would not be, if she were to repeat her lectures; but she takes a deep hold upon the popular heart; which, thank God, is not yet steeled even in Bath to the claims of humanity. After the announcement of the lectures given out, you might have heard an occasional *humph* from the cotton-ocracy or their devoted subjects, accompanied by a very long face and rolling up of the eyes, lest freights would immediately go down and the Union be dissolved. —But I believe the Union still stands, and I haven't heard of any Bath ships having been refused freights in the Southern ports on account of it. I learn that she intends revisiting the up-river towns this week, and after that she will visit Portland, when your people will have an opportunity of hearing her for themselves.

Yours truly.

Humanitarian.

State of Feeling in St. Petersburg.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st January, describe increasing confidence among the merchants, and a further improvement in the rate of exchange. According to the views of intelligent persons, there could be no doubt that the Austrian intervention to bring about peace was originally concerted at St. Petersburg, and its success is hailed as a triumph of skill, by which the exposure of the actual condition of Russia, and the degradation of suing for terms have been averted. Peace, it is said, is no longer a question for consideration, but an absolute necessity for the country; and this fact is so thoroughly recognized that every one believes it to be the firm intention of the Czar to meet the allies in a manner to make sure of the war being brought to a close. The pride of the fanatical party is, however, to be smoothed by the idea that the submission, although now inevitable, need not be permanent. No Russian, it is affirmed, gives up his views on Turkey; and they now say they must get the English to build public works and railways, and also to find the capital to enable it to be taken at a more auspicious time, when France may have troubles at home." Hence for the future the diplomatic tone will be altogether in favor of the arts of peace, the cultivation or commerce, and a limitation of the empire. Immediately, therefore, on a treaty being concluded, the government will grant cessions and give guarrantees of interest to English companies for the construction of railways all over the country. It is the appropriateness of these designs that is said to have converted the Grand Duke Constantine to the side of peace, and this conversion is accepted by every true Russian as a sign that nothing is really intended to be abandoned. He will not give up, they say, the duty that was imposed upon him when he was christened, and for the fulfilment of which the studies and habits of his life have constituted a continuous preparation.

The Missing Steamer "Pacific," List of Passengers, &c.

The *Baltic* brings no tidings of the *Pacific.* It is now forty-two days since she left Liverpool on her return to New York, and up to the present time nothing of a reliable character has been seen or heard of her. Although her painfully protracted absence is undoubtedly a serious cause for alarm in regard of her fate, still we entertain strong hopes of seeing her again. The *Atlantic,* it will be remembered, was not heard of till forty-nine days after leaving England, and it may be still longer before any news of the safety of the *Pacific* can reach us. For three weeks at least we shall not give her up.

Various rumours are afloat concerning her, the most probable of which is that her machinery is in a disabled condition, and that she is now slowly making her way under sail to the nearest port. Some are of opinion that while on the banks of Newfoundland she was damaged by the ice, and that she may still be surrounded by it and unable to extricate herself. In such an event no apprehensions need be felt in regard to want of provisions, as she is furnished with a supply for months. She had forty-five passengers, of whom about fifteen had taken passage in the first cabin. The following is a correct list of all:

J. Figueras,	Mr. O. Reilly,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Charlesworth,
H. C. Sheldon,	Mr. Charrinaud,
Mr. Lieden,	W. B. S. Symmons
A. W. Atwater,	and lady,
W. McDougal,	Wm. Topling,
Mr. Pauchet	S. B. Berridge, lady
and lady,	and child,
G. N. Cutler,	Miss Jordan,
R. K. Haight,	Wm. Peel Reilly,
H. Getz,	H Trimmer,
Mr. Steere,	Mrs. Heck,
I. Barbour, lady	Mr. Lapps,
and child,	G. Jordan,
H. Dutilh,	W. Whittaker,
James Glen,	Mr. Codosa,
A. Erving and	Mr. Dorizano,
lady,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Kershaw,	A. Moore,
Mr. Ridgway,	Le Grand Smith,
A. K. Carter,	Mr. Hope.

Augustus Erving Esq., is United States secretary of legislation at St. Petersburg, and belongs to Hartford, Conn. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. A. K. Cartier was in England as the agent of Woodworth's plaining and spoke making machines, Newark, N. J.

Le Grand Smith is well known as a theatrical and musical agent, and had gone to England to engage a company of actors for Mr. Marshall, the lessee of the Broadway theatre.

Mr. Wilson is the agent of the Persy Arms Company, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Ridgway is one of the firm of Howland & Irving, owners of one of our lines of Liverpool packets.

M. R. K. Haight, the proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, is also among the passengers.

Mr. H. Dutilh is a brother of the well known importer, of South William Street, and is a native of France.

The *Pacific's* officers and crew numbered one hundred and forty-one, all told.

The Nations.

Elihu Burritt has just published a "Year Book of the Nations for 1856." It is made up in good part of rare statistics, taken from official sources. Thus it gives the population of the Nations of Europe, and other figures relative to them, comparing them with the United States. Thus of the population, he gives the annexed aggregates with the year in which the census was taken:

Great Britain,	1851.	27,309,349
Eng. & Wales,	1851.	17,927,609
Scotland,	1851	2,888,742
Ireland,	1851.	6,515,794
France,	1851.	35,782,198
Austria,	1851,	36,511,156
U. States,	1850	23,191,875
Russia	1846	66,250,702
Prussia,	1852	16,975,620
Turkey,	1844.	35,350,000
Spain,	1849	14,216,219
Two Sicilies,	1851.	8,701,172
Bavaria,	1852	4,553,152
Sardinia,	1848.	4,916,084
Belgium,	1849.	4,350,092
Sweden,	1849.	2,138,805
Holland,	1850.	3,053,591
Portugal,	1851.	3,487,025
Church States,	1844	2,877,296
Switzerland,	1850	2,392,740
Denmark,	1850	1,407,747
Saxony,	1852	1,987,832
Wurtemburg,	1852	1,731,253
Hanover,	1852	18,1 1 253
Tuscany,	1852	1,778,021
Norway,	1845	1,328,171
Baden,	1852	1,356,913
Greece,	1852	1,002,102
H. Darmstadt,	1851.	853,315
Hesse Cassel,	1849.	759,751
Parma,	1852.	502,841
Nassau,	1852.	429,060

In 1854, the armies of the Nations enumerated, compared thus: Great Britain, 127,977; France, 570,000; Austria, 406,000; United States, 11,000; Russia, 699,000; Prussia, 129,117; Turkey, 178,680; Spain, 99,489; Switzerland, 72,000; Sweden, 48,000; Sardinia, 47,313. Their navies at the same time had the relation here indicated:

	Ships.	Guns.
Great Britain,	491	15,243.
France - -	290	11,773
Austria, - -	104	742
United States, -	74	2,026
Russia, - -	207	9,000
Prussia, - -	54	288
Turkey - -	70	2,636
Spain, - -	90	—
Sardinia, - -	40	900
Denmark, - -	120	833
Holland, - -	88	2,000
Sweden, - -	330	660

Mr. Burritt has also calculated the income and expenditures of several nations. He finds that in 1854, Great Britains income was $272,838,253 and her expenditure $287,741,721. The income of France was $291,895,300, and her expenditure $291,220,326. The United States showed an income of $73,549,705, with an expenditure of $75,354,630. Austria had an income of $113,825,755, while her expenditure was $141,101,097; and Prussia showed an income of $77,752,848, which, and no more, was expended.

The gross earnings of the New York Central Railroad Company during the six months ending January 31, 1856, amounted to $3,806,423 against $3,221,535, 96 for the corresponding period the previous year, showing an increase of $584,887 68.

Under Ground Railroad.

We understand that forty-seven fugitives have been dispatched to Canada by the Underground Railroad since the commencement of the fugitive case now pending before United States Commissiuner Pendery. A friend in Covington has told us of an extraordinary fugitive case, which may have made one of the above number. The fugitive was an old woman, nearly seventy years of age, who had been confined to her room with rheumatism for some months, during which she had been waited upon assiduously and tenderly by her mistress. She had been able to go about for two or three weeks, and chose the very coldest weather we have had for her flight. The enthusiasm among the slaves must be high if it reaches persons of her class.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

United States and England.

Another cry of war with England has been bruted but our people need be in no fear on that subject so long as slaveholders are at the helm of the American ship. That they may follow Johny Bull and indulge in the game of brag is most true; but when a real danger of war presents itself the slaveholders will become peacemakers. They were fierce for war, but when Gov. Seward advocated war and pointed to Canada as becoming annexed, the war spirit disappeared from the ranks of the chivalry.

Sen. Bell, of Tennessee, last week, made a labored speech on the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," the Central American difficulties, &c. He poured the sweetest of oils upon the troubled waters and advised a peeceable adjustment of our difficulties.

Sensible to the last.—*Olive Branch.*

From Hayti.

The *Evening Post* publishes the following extract of a private letter dated at Cape Haytien, says:

"The Haytians have again been beaten and driven back by the Dominicans, and the Emperor has returned here to-day with all his troops, some five or six thousand men; they have been coming into town since noon, and such a miserable looking set of objects I never beheld. Some hundreds or more of wounded were sent down in barges, and a vast number of dead are left behind in the bushes. This has been the most disastrous campaign the Haytians have ever made."

Destructive Freshet in the Ohio—Seven Steamers Sunk—Loss $200,000.

Cincinnat, Feb 21 A freshet commenced yesterday in the Licking river, and the ice breaking up, unusual quantities of it were thrown into the Ohio river, breaking up the ice opposite the city, and causing great destruction among the steamboats along the levee. The steamboats Albertine, Flag, Bridge City, Grape Shot, Madonna, Salem and Yorktown, were all sunk. They were all stern wheel boats, and will probably be totally lost. There is, in addition, a number of other boats injured, and considerable number of flat boats and barges sunk. The total loss so far is estimated at $200,000. The Ohio river has risen 8 feet in the last twelve hours, and as the waters are still increasing, further damage is anticipated.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot, speaking on the state of education in Maryland, says:

The head of every third family throughout the whole state can neither read nor write. More than ten thousand men exercise the right of suffrage in Maryland who are utterly unable even to read the name of the candidates for whom they vote.

New Advertisements.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in Chatham, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery

Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel,* King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

43 St. Catharines, C. W.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. BELL'S Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 32-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,

Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855 32 2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. viii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

3½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal suppor: which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 23. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18 tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Dennings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 30-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, K'y.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts,

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash slips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many,
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20 18-1y

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches, one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

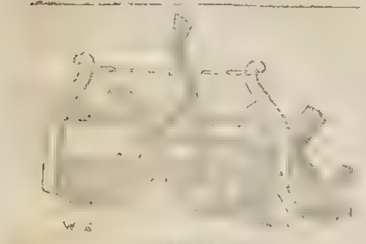
TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines Sept. 26, 1855. 23

[illegible]
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side.
[illegible] inform the Ladies [illegible] and Vicinity [illegible] all orders in the [illegible] also keeps [illegible] ply of BOOTS and SHOES [illegible] and finish.
[illegible] 51



NOTICE.

[illegible] undersigned begs to inform the public [illegible] is prepared to furnish the following [illegible] and Return [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.* "SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856. {NUMBER 45.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL;
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor & Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
GARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House,
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 29, 1855. 35-1y

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
31, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:
Wendell Phillips, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott, Francis Jackson, Esq., Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., Joseph K. Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple.
Dr. James W. Stone, Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq, Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855 30

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
N. C. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Poetry.

OUR BABY.

At our house, at home, we've a sweet little baby,
As fat as a 'coon in the fall;
And for mischief, fun, music, or whatever it may be,
Of brats, he's the general of all!
With cheeks like two roses,
The prettiest of noses,
Endeared is our Moses,
By every fond tie;
In fair and foul weather,
He serves as a tether,
To bind us together—
My Betsy and I.

From morning, full blossomed, till night draws her curtain,
His means for employment ne'er fail;
And though hushed be his gabble, of music we're certain,
When he drags the old cat by the tail,
Now calling, and bawling,
And falling, and sprawling,
And mauling, and squaling,
At work and at play!
In the dish-water paddling,
Or Jowler pack saddling,
Or about fiddle-faddling,
He passes the day.

Though his third year is ended this present September,
He's equal to any at five;
At two, he could "put on" as well, I remember,
As the best "shoulder striker" alive;
In consideration
Of his qualification,
I'm in contemplation
Of placing him where
All the Mrs. Duncans,
And all the Mrs. Flunkins
Will say he's "some punkins"—
And that is—"THE FAIR."

There's naught can escape his minutest inspection,
Displayed on the toy-seller's boards;
And he helps himself, too, without fear of detection,
To the nicest the pantry affords.
He's just in condition
To meet competition,
At the grand exhibition,
The rogue with *two eyes!*—
There's one thing—depend on't;
To make a quick end on't,
If he can lay hand on't—
He sure takes the prize.

TO MY BIG SWEETHEART.

BY JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

My love has long brown curls,
And blue forget-me not eyes;
She's the beauty of all the girls—
But I wish I was twice my size;
Then I could kiss her cheek,
Or venture her lips to taste;
But now I only reach to the ribbon
She ties around her waist.

Chocolate drop of my heart!
I dare not breathe thy name;
Like a peppermint stick I stand apart,
In a sweet but secret flame.
When you look down on me,
And the tassel a-top of my cap,
I feel as if something had got in my throat,
And was choking against the strap.

I passed your garden, and there,
On the clothes-line, hung a few
Pantalettes, and one tall pair
Reminded me, love, of you;
And I thought, as I swung on the gate
In the cold, by myself alone,
How soon the sweetness of hoarhound dies,
But the bitter keeps on and on.

TO MARY IN HEAVEN.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day,
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

That sacred hour can I forget,
Can I forget the hollowed grave,
Where by the winding Ayr we met,
To live one day of parting love?
Eternity will not efface
Those records dear to transport past;
Thy image at our last embrace;
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!

Ayr gurgling kissed his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wildwoods, thick'ning green;
The fragrant birch and hawthorn hoar
Twined am'rous round the raptured scene.
The flowers sprang wanton to the breast,
The birds sang love on every spray,
Till too, too soon, the glowing west
Proclaimed the speed of winged day.

Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care!
Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.
My Mary, dear departed shade!
Where is thy blissful place of rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

Miscellaneous.

A Stag Hunt in Ceylon.

I heard the bay, and I saw the buck far beneath standing upon a level grassy platform, within three hundred yards of the river. The whole pack was around him except the greyhounds, who were with me; but not a hound had a chance with him, and he repeatedly charged in among them, and regularly drove them before him, sending any single hound spinning whenever he came within his range. But the pack quickly re-united, and always returned with fresh vigour to the attack.

There was a narrow wooded ravine between me and them, and, with caution and speed combined, I made towards the spot down the precipitous mountain, followed by the greyhounds, "Bran" and "Lucifer." I soon arrived on a level with the bay, and plunging into the ravine, I swung myself down from tree to tree, and then climbed up the opposite side. I broke cover within a few yards of him. What a splendid fellow he looked!—he was about thirteen hands high, and carried the most beautiful head of horns that I had ever seen upon an elk. His mane was bristled up, his nostril was distended, and, turning from the pack, he surveyed me, as though taking the measure of his new antagonist. Not seeming satisfied, he deliberately turned, and, descending from the level space, he carefully picked his way. Down narrow elkruns along the steep precipices, and at a slow walk, with the whole pack in single file at his heels, he clambered down towards the river. I followed on his track over places which I would not pass in cold blood; and I shortly halted above a cataract of some eighty feet in depth, about a hundred paces from the great waterfall of three hundred feet. It was extremely grand; the roar of the falls so entirely hushsd all other sounds that the voices of the hounds were perfectly inaudible, although within a few yards of me, as I looked down upon them from a rock which overhung the river. The elk stood upon the brink of the swollen torrent; he could not retreat, as the wall of rock was behind him, with the small step-like path by which he had descended; this was now occupied by the yelling pack. The hounds knew the danger of the place; but the buck, accustomed to these haunts from his birth, suddenly lept across the boiling rapids, and springing from rock to rock along the verge of the catrract, he gained the opposite side. Here he had mistaken his landingplace, as a shelving rock upon which he had alighted was so steep, that he could not retain his footing, and he gradually slid down towards the river. At this moment, to my horror, both "Bran" and "Lucifer" dashed across the torrent, and bounding from rock to rock, they sprung at the already tottering elk, and in another moment both he and they rolled over in a confused mass into the boiling torrent. One more instant, and they re-appeared; the buck gallantly stemming the torrent, which his great length of limb and weight enabled him to do; the dogs, overwhelmed in the foam of the rapids, were swept down towards the fall, in spite of their frantic exertions to gain the bank. They were not fifteen feet from the edge of the fall, and I saw them spun round and round in the whirlpools, being hurried towards certain destruction. The poor dogs seemed aware of the danger, and made the most extraordinary efforts to avoid their fate. They were my two favourites of the pack, and I screamed out words of encouragement to them, although the voice of a cannon could not have been heard among the roar of waters. They had nearly gained the bank, on the very verge of the fall, when a few tufts of lemon-grass concealed them from my view. I thought they were over; and I could not restrain a cry of despair at their horrible fate. I felt sick with the idea. But the next moment I was shouting hurrah! they are all right; thank goodness, they are saved. I saw them struggling up the steep bank, through the same lemon-grass which had for a moment obscured their fate. They were thoroughly exhausted, and half drowned. In the meantime, the elk had manfully breasted the rapids, carefully chosing the shallow places; and the whole pack, being mad with excitement, had plunged into the water, regardless of the danger. I thought every hound would have been lost. For an instant they looked like a flock of ducks, but a few moments afterwards they were scattered in the boiling eddies, hurrying with fatal speed to the dreadful cataract. Poor "Phrenzy," round she spun in the dreadful vortex; nearer and nearer she approached the verge; her struggles were unavailing; over she went, and was, of course, never heard of afterwards. This was a terrible style of hunting; rather too much so to be pleasant. I clambered down to the edge of the river just in time to see the elk climbing as nimbly as a cat up the precipitous bank on the opposite side, threading his way at a slow walk under the overhanging rocks, and scrambling up the steep mountain, with a long string of hounds at his heels in single file. "Valiant," "Tiptoe," and Ploughboy," were close to him, and I counted the other hounds in the line, fully expecting to miss half of them. To my surprise and delight, only one was absent; this was poor "Phrenzy." The others had all managed to save themselves. I now crossed the river by leaping from rock to rock, with some difficulty, and with hands and knees I climbed the opposite bank. This was about sixty feet high, from the top of which the mountain commenced its ascent, which, though very precipitous, was so covered with long lemon-grass that it was easy enough to climb. I looked behind me and there was the Tamby, all right, within a few paces. The elk was no longer in sight, and the roar of the water was so great that it was impossible to hear the hounds.

The Death of the Buck.

In another moment I saw the elk standing on a platform of rock about 100 yards ahead, on a lower shelf of the mountain, and the whole pack at bay. This platform was the top of a cliff which overbung the deep gorge; the river flowing in the bottom after its great fall, and both the elk and hounds appeared to be in "a fix." The descent had been made to this point by leaping down places which he could not possibly re-ascend, and there was only one narrow outlet, which was covered by the hounds. Should he charge through the hounds to force this passage, half-a-dozen of them must be knocked over the precipice. However, I carefully descended, and soon reached the platform. This was not more than twenty feet square, and it looked down into the gorge of about 300 feet. The first seventy of this depth were perpendicular, as the top of the rock overhung, after which the side of the cliff was marked by great fissures and natural steps formed by the detachment, from time to time, of masses of rock which had fallen into the river below. Bushes and rank grass filled the interstices of the rocks, and an old deserted water-course lay exactly beneath the platform, being cut and built out of the side of the cliff. It was a magnificent sight in such grand scenery to see the buck at bay when we arrived upon the platform. He was a dare-devil fellow, and feared neither hounds nor man, every now and then charging through the pack, and coming almost within reach of the Tamby's spear. It was a difficult thing to know how to kill him. I was afraid to go in at him, lest in his struggles he should drag the hounds over the precipice, and I would not cheer the seizers on for the same reason. Indeed, they seemed well aware of the danger, and every now and then retreated to me, as though to induce the elk to make a move to some better ground. However, the buck soon decided the question. I made up my mind to halloo the hounds on, and to hamstring the elk, to prevent him from nearing the precipice; and, giving a shout, the pack rushed at him. Not a dog could touch him; he was too quick with his horns and fore feet. He made a dash into the pack, and then regained his position close to the verge of the precipice. He then turned his back to the hounds, looked down over the edge, and, to the astonishment of all, plunged into the abyss below! A dull crash sounded from beneath, and then nothing was heard but the roaring of the waters as before. The hounds looked over the edge, and relled with a mixture of fear and despair. Their game was gone! By making a circuit of about half-a-mile among these frightful precipices and gorges, we at length arrived at the foot of the cliff down which the buck had leapt. Here we of course found him lying dead, as he had broken most of his bones. He was in very fine condition; but it was impossible to move him from such a spot. I, therefore, cut off his head, as his antlers were the finest that I have ever killed before or since.

More Hints on Petticoats.—By Mrs. Adams.

In the autumn of 1854 I mentioned the great comfort to be derived from warm light wadded petticoats. Many, I trust, are wearing them, and feel the benefit of the change. Perhaps some ladies may not have seen the necessity or want of change, or do not like to part with their heavy, cumbersome petticoats, to these I would still point out the great evil arising from waering many heavy long petticoats; even to those that have good nips to support them, it must be a great trial; what those do who have little or no hips I scarce can tell. More than half the women I meet in the streets are wearing the moreen petticoats. The weight of one of these is intolerable, and more than enough to carry; but when, added to this, there are two or three others worn, and over all a heavy full dress, heavily lined, is it surprising that a woman can walk scarcely any distance. And it is an every-day saying "Oh, I never go out which is very wrong. For exercise ought to be taken every day. Those to whom I have been able personally to mention the great objection there is to heavy clothing on the score of health, have generally answered, "Oh, I cannot keep myself warm; and how meanly dressed I shall look with less petticoats on." There is a proverb, that common sense is the most difficult thing to meet with. I cannot find words to express how much it is to be regretted that women in general do not understand that, should they live to be at all old, years of misery are in store for them in consequence of their dressing improperly. Most persons are fully aware that present pleasure is often succeeded by future pain. When women marry they too frequently neglect their appearance, because they have not so much time to devote to dress as they had when single. No one, young or old, should wear more than two petticoats and a pair of drawers. In the winter, have a good wadded alpaca black petticoat; a flannel petticoat, and flannel drawers, if you like; but, for young persons, I should recommend thick calico, and leave the flannel for old or delicate persons. In summer, still wear only two petticoats, but much thinner; let your white one be that replaces the black be well starched. To those who can afford it, a small crinoline, or horsehair petticoat, is very light, and will keep the dress out: it should be worn under the white petticoat, and not made to come all round; make one like a large apron, to be worn behind. It should have a flounce of the same material, as care must be taken not to make it full near the waist. The crinoline is to be bought for one shilling a yard at a good linendraper's; and five yards is quite enough for flounce and petticoat. You can have white or gray The material must be bought at a good house. Take care your dress is not lined with a heavy lining; if it is your apron petticoat will be of no use.

There is one more crying evil that grieves me: ladies will persist in having their dresses five or five yards and a-half wide; this is perfectly absurd, and shows bad taste. I never in my life wore one more than four yards and a quarter wide, and seldom any thing at all in them; with flounces on, three yards and a half. I do not suggest this as an invariable rule; but there is a difference between five and a-half yards, and three and a-half; go between the two; four and a-half is fulness enough for a plain dress for any one, and more than I would wear.

Mrs. Adams, No. 19 Edward Street, Langham Place, Regent Street, continues to give lessons in millinery and dress-making, and to send patterns by post to all parts of England.—*Lady's Magizine.*

Petrifaction of Human Bodies.

In the old Cathedral church of Bremen is a vault, the atmosphere of which possesses the peculiar property of perserving from decay all bodies that may be placed therein.

Visitors are shown eight human bodies, besides a number of cats, dogs, monkies, hands, &c., all of which by mere exposure to the atmosphere, have become dried and free from offensive effluvia, resembling in appearance coarse parchment.

The body nearest the door is that of an English Major, said to have lain one hundred years.

The second, that of a German student, who lost his life in a duel. The hard dry flesh still shows the sabre wounds on his throat and arm. His body has been here one hundred and seventy years.

The third, that of a Swedish countess, whose body has remained free from the lot of common mortals for one hundred and forty years.

The fourth that of a Swedish General, who was killed in the famous "Thirty Year's War," and whose throat still exhibits the ghastly mark of the wound of which he died

The fifth, that of his aid-de-camp, who lost his life at the same time, by a cannon ball striking him in the side. The destruction of the parts is plainly visible.

The sixth body is that of a workman, who fell from the steeple of the church when near its completion—four hundred years ago—and broke his neck. Owing to this accident, the peculiar properties of the vault became known, for the body of the deceased workman was laid in this vault for a few days, and having evinced no signs of decomposition, the singularity of the fact, induced the authorities to permit it to remain, here it has remained during all that time.

The seventh is the body of an English lady who died one hundred and thirty years since, of a cancer on the lower jaw; the ravages of the disease are still perceptible in the ulcerated flesh.

The eighth is the body of a working man, which has lain here for sixty years.

In a marble sarcophagus, standing in the middle of the vault, are said to repose the remains of the Swedish Chancellor, Van Englebretchen; but they are not permitted to be exposed to public view, on account of some of the still surviving relatives of the family.

Each of the bodies retain to a great degree, the appearance peculiar to itself in life. Thus, the Swedish General was a short, round-faced man, inclined to carpulency;—his aide-de-camp was a slender, well-proportioned man in the prime of life. As in general appearance, also, in facial expression, do these bodies differ; the parchment-like skin, though tightly over the bones, still shows something of the manner in which the muscles and cords beneath once worked.

The only reasonable solution of the peculiarity of this result—for no other part of the church posses it, that I have heard—is, that here all the plumber's work of the building was done, in melting and otherwise preparing the materials for the roof. We can only suppose then, that the entire chamber became so surcharged with lead, that it has continued ever since to give forth vapors, which forming an antiseptic chemical compound of lead, have operated upon the cadavera exposed to its influence.

Dancing.

That beautiful, graceful accomplishment of dancing, so perverted by late hours and the indecency of fashionable attire, has outraged many sensible people, and led them to deprive the young of one of the most simple and healthful enjoyments, because it has been abused. For myself, I can't stify not only to its healthful, but to its recuperative power. The fortieth, nay, the fiftieth year of my age, found me enjoying this life-cheering exercise. It should be one of the earliest amusements of children, and care should be taken by parents that it is understood as an amusement. The frivolity and ruin of many a young man and woman are owing to the severe restrictions which imprisoned them in youth, released from which they rush wildly into excitement the moment they are in freedom, and sell their souls to vanity and dissipation.

While I am on this topic, I will mention a case that occurred in my practice. A thoughtful, anxious mother, who had lost three children, brought to me her only remaining child—a daughter. Her temperament nervous-bilious—the nervous fearfully predominant; with great irritability of the system; peevish, passionate, dyspeptic, sleepless; of course, exacting, arbitrary, and uncomfortable; the poor child looked sad, old, morbid, and miserable. She had been to school, because her parents thought it an amusement for her to be with other children. After critically examining her physiognomy, I said to her mother, "What is the temperament of your husband?" "The same as my own," she replied. "Then the child is doubly stamped," I continued, "and vigorous measures must be used, if you expect to restore her health. Divorce her immediately from any thing mental so far as memorizing is concerned—let her reflectives yield to her perceptives—then send her to dancing-school, that she may combine exercise with order and melody, and thus some of her rough edges may be rounded." The child—her large eyes wide open with wonder and delight—interrupted me with—"Dancing-school! O, how I've longed to go! but mother says it's wrong, and leads to wickedness." What a dilemma for a physician! what a dilemma for a child! "My little dear" said I to her, "what color are my eyes?" Why—they ain't exactly blue, and they ain't black." "Very well, my child, they are gray eyes. Now your mother sees with black eyes, and I with gray eyes! Did you ever intend your daughter to play the piano, guitar, or other musical instrument?" said I to the mother. "O, yes," was the answer. "why," I continued, "why show such partiality to the upper extremities." The hands are rendered happy as a medium of melody: the feet are rendered equal happy in the same way. Only be as careful in the selection of your dancing-teacher as of your music-teacher, and all will be well." A nice afternoon school recieved this little girl, who grew in health and harmony every month as as she followed the hygienic rules prescribed for her. Dancing is a healthful, beautiful, graceful, recreation, and it is not responsible for the abuses luxury has thrown around it. The vulgarisms and excitements of the ball-room have no more to do with the simple enjoyment of the dance than the rich wines and sumptous banquets of the gourmand, in whom they induce disease, have to do with the temperate repasts that satisfy the natural wants of the body.—*Dr. Harriot K. Hunt.*

Discovery in Peru.

The Hon. Thomas Ewbanks, in a letter to the National *Intelligencer* communicates some interesting information in relation to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian tumuli. It was received by Mr. Ewbanks from W. Evans, Esq., engineer of the Arica and Tacna railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states, that in making excavations for the railroad at Arica, hundreds of graves are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, and as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, kettles, arrow-heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an Indian was stirred out of his resting-place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding-sheet, and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and dispatched it to Mr. Ewbanks.

Mr. Evans notices as a very remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and, had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs of the departed, and the futility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbanks says, it is the form or features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and, whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests, or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal; and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents for their dissipations. So it is when materials of coffins have a high market value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco Capac were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasures besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerers sought for often found, and as often plundered rich Incan sepulchers."

Supporting the Gospel.

The Hard Shell Baptists seem to be furnishing a variety of amusing matters just now. A correspondent writes:

This sect (the Hard Shells) are in the habit of holding a yearly association in our vicinity, generally in a piece of woods near to a good spring. The brethern from abroad are quartered upon those in the neighbourhood of the meeting; and these are required, of course, to lay in a good supply of the creature comforts, and among them, as the most important, a plenty of whiskey. A short time ago, such a place having been selected, the brethern near by were busy putting up benches, and making the place ready, when brother Smith said:

"Wall, Brother Gobbin, what preparations have you made to home for the big association?"

"Why, I've laid in a barrel of flour or so, and a gallon of whiskey."

Brother Smith expressed great contempt at this preparation. "A gallon of whiskey for a big meetin." Why, I've laid in a whole bar'l; and you're just as well able, Brother Gobbin, as I am to *support the gospel.*"—*Harper's Mag.*

Scene in a Hotel.

Dining Room—Yankee at the table eating soup.

Yankee—I sa-ay, waiter! This ere soup ain't so clean as I have seen!

Waiter—Sir, I don't no wot you mean by that insinneration. I must speak to Mr. Carvinknife about that.

Waiter runs to the head waiter, and brings that officer to the Yankee's chair.

Head Waiter—beg pardon, sir. Did you have the honor to make a remark respecting the soup?

Yankee—Wall, I did. There aint no denyin' that.

Head Waiter (looking red in the face.)—Sir, shall I have the pleasure of saying to the Superintendent that you remarked that the soup is dirty?

Yankee (throwing himself back in the chair)—Look here—yew can report to the Sewperintendent, ef you've got such an officer over yer—I s'posed they hed Sewperintendents in Sunday Schools, but I never heard of one in a tavern before; yew can just say to hun what I said to that linen jacket fellow there, and mind, ef you pervert the truth, I'll teach you that the gods of the heathing are a vain thing, in jest no time at all. Tell the Sewperintendent what I said, and don't yer lie.

Superintendent (coming forward) Anything wrong Thomas—anything wrong, sir?

Waiter—He says the soup ain't clean, please sir.

Yankee—That's a teetotal lie. I didn't say it was dirty—I didn't say 'twarnt clean. I shouldn't have said anything about yer soup at all, ef the linen jacket feller hadn't poked a bill for the dinner in my face afore I began ter eat. I shan't pay in advance. He had more'n forty things charged in it—more'n I could eat in two fortnights. Hed a lot of wine charged when I belonged to the Sons. What I hev I'll pay for when the work is dun. This here was recommended to me as a fus-rate tavern.

Superintendent—my dear sir, that was only our bill of fare, designed simply to indicate what dishes may be called for.—Our prices for dinner are uniform.

Yankee—The deuce it is; well the fact is, I was agoin' ter say the soup wasn't so clean as I have seen; for yer see, when I was travellin' in Pensylvania, they had some soup at one tavern so clean, that ef yer should dip a white cambric handkercher into it, 'twould not greese it.

Exit Superintendent and "linen jacket fellers,"—amid great laughter from the company.

Capital Answers.

"A professor of universal knowledge" had put up his sign near the palace of an Oriental prince, who suddenly came in upon the pretender, and put his wisdom to the test.

"So thou knowest all things," said the king; "then tell me to-morrow morning these three things only, or thou shalt lose thy head. *First*, how many baskets of earth there are in yonder mountain? *Secondly*, how much is the king worth? And, *thirdly*, what is the king thinking of at the time.

The professor was distressed beyond measure, and in his apartments rolled upon the carpet in agony, for he knew that he must die on the morrow. His servant learned the trouble, and offered to appear before the king and take his chance of answering the questions. The next morning, the servant, clothed in his master's robes, presented himself to his majesty, who was deceived by his appearance, and the king proceeded:

"Tell me, now, how many baskets of earth are in yonder mountain?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If the baskets are as large as the mountain, one will hold it; if half as large, two; if a quarter, four; and so on."

The king had to be satisfied, and proceeded:

"Now, tell me how much the king is worth?"

"Well, your majesty, the King of Heaven and Earth was sold for *thirty* pieces of silver, and I conclude you are worth *one* piece."

This was so witty an escape, that the king laughed, and went on:

"Now, once more, tell me what am I thinking of?"

"You are now thinking that you are talking with the professor, whereas it is only his servant."

"Well done," said the king, "you shall have your reward, and your master shall not lose his head."

"I'm Gwine to keep it now."

Several colored citizens of the United States, all of them native Americans, have passed through this city during the past two weeks, *en route* for Canada. Three of these were armed to the teeth, and any one endeavoring to impede their locomotion, would have, possibly, *received a slight rebuke.* We talked with them playfully on the subject of their being more thoroughly equipped than the law directs. One of them remarked in reply, that "*he did 'spec to throw his involver away when he got to Canada, but he hearn dere was goine to be a war between dis country and de runaways;*" and, bringing his heavy fist against the wall, he added, "*I'm goine to keep it now.*"

Come on, brethern; the more the merrier.—There is room enough for you in the Queen's dominions. Come, resolved to reach "the other shore," though you die in the attempt.—*Fred. Douglass, Paper.*

☞ A fellow out West, being asked what made him bald, replied that "the girls had pulled his hair out, puling him into their windows."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE is *authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ REV. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and receipt for the same.*

MR. I. D. PARKER, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ REV. ELISHA WEAVER, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

VOLUNTEERS.

Our beautiful Provinces at present, appear to be alive to their interests and duty in the formation of Volunteer Companies, according to the Statues of the Crown, "For the purpose of quelling riot or domestic insurrection, and repelling foreign invasion."

Chatham, is about to do her duty in this respect, by the formation of a Rifle Company. On Saturday evening last, a large and spirited meeting was held in the Town Hall, for the above mentioned purpose, when above sixty "able bodied" young men readily responded to the "call for valient hearted men." The "Military Act" was read and explained by lawyer McCrea, and when the words "repelling foreign invasion" were mentioned, the house thundered with applause, when the words "Yankee," could be distinctly heard throughout the audience.

We at once thought of the Annexationist Seward, and his compatriot of the *Tribune*. Poor Horace Greeley, will have to mourn another "half century," set-back of Canadian Annexation. By simple addition, we make it out, that two set-backs at half a century each, make one whole set-back, which being reduced to years, *make one hundred.* By this time, doubtless, all of the traitors to liberty, and infidels to a contiguous national intercourse will have been dead long since, and gone where they ought to be!

But while on this subject, we desire to say, that however unfavorable we are to separate organisations by the colored people under Her Majesty's Government, we are quite in favor of the formation of colored Military *Volunteer* Companies, while the militia and regular service enrollments are as they should be, promiscuous and without reserve or respect to persons, except age, which is regulated by law. In this matter we think that colored men would be properly classed, because it would be doing what they should, showing their fidelity to the country in a manner more expressive than any other.

The Germans, Scotch, Irish, and others are known to have such Volunteer Companies, and we see no impropriety in colored men having them. For the accomplishment of this object, we suggest that a Public Meeting be at once called in the Town Hall. Colored people have more at stake, in the event of a struggle with the Yankees, than any other British subjects.

A Noble Fellow.

We had the pleasure on last Saturday, of taking by the hand, Mr. Wm. Parker, the hero of Christiana. The memory of that conflict of *five* noble bondmen, unarmed, in protection of their wives and children, against an armed gang of thirty wretches in the employment of the United States, with the hireling *Kline* of Philadelphia, and old Gorsuch or Gorsooch, and son slaveholders of Maryland at the head, will never be effaced.

Mr. Parker is a slender man, rather tall, mild and forgiving in expression and character, but as decisive as death, as determined as a hurricane, and as brave as a Dessoline. A hundred such villains as Kline of Pennsylvania, would be made to tremble and quake before the masterly eye of such a man as Mr. Parker. Grant, that his manly arm could have reached the cowardly breasts of the whole thirty who assailed him at the time, instead of only *two!* His ever faithful wife, suffered many privations till she reached him; but they are now happy in their *own* domestic abode, under protection of the British Lion.

Loss of the Steamef H. Lewis.

We call attention to the account of the loss of the steamboat Henry Lewis, copied into our columns of to-day. Here is exhibited another reckless loss of life by the sheerest neglect and carelessness, on the part of those who should have attended to their business, on that despicable stream of human misery, woe and destruction, the Ohio river. A doomed stream it seems to be, as if the avenging angel of the Almighty, its portentious waters.

Many other valuable lives were lost in this [illegible] yet none attract our attention nor excite our reflections so much as that of the child of *Margaret Garner* (called in the notice "Peggy") the noble moral heroine and slave mother, who like her ancient prototype, the Carthagenian mother; put her own darling infant to death, rather than it should live to be a slave.

We have but one sentiment of reflection on this subject, and that is, the hope and wish, that the just retribution of Heaven's displeasure may sooner or later be dealt to their discomfiture, upon the head of each and every scoundrel, including Kentucky slaveholders, Ohio slave-catchers, Marshall, Commissioner, U. S., Attorney, constables, guards, steamboat, steamboats-men and all, who in any way or manner have any sympathy against, or anything whatever to do with the re-enslavement of that more than model of modern women.

The name of *Margaret Garner* shall live in the minds, and be cherished in the hearts of every true man and woman, when those of the contemptible wretches, who sought to enslave her shall have gone down to the earth from whence they came.

"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung," Margaret Garner *shall not be a slave—she must* and *will yet be free!*

☞ Mr. Abram Reyno, has purchased the commodious building on the corner of King and William streets,—formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Bell,—which is now permanently named the Villa Mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Reyno, are persons of much taste in their arrangement of business affairs, and calm and courteous in their manners; therefore, we commend the visitors to Chatham to give them a call, as special pains will be taken to make their call a pleasant one. We might also state, that boarders wishing carriages to make pleasure trips in the country can be suppled, as a fine Livery Stable is a part of the *attache.*

☞ The communication from Q. in today's issue is brief but interesting, referring as it does particularly to some of the pretended friends of the fugitives, or distributers of old clothes. We hope to receive another ere long.

☞ The weather for the present week has been quite pleasant, the snow is gradually disappearing, rendering the prospects of our out door business favorable. Several buildings are being erected.

The ship carpenter's have also commenced the building of another "craft," the first of the season.

☞ Mr. Wm. Whipper of Columbia Pa., arrived here on Tuesday evening the 18th inst., and put up at the Villa Mansion.

☞ A lecture was delivered by Dr. M. R. Delany, in the Rev. H. J. Young's church, on Wednesday evening 19th inst.

☞ Some persons appear to suppose that anything they may scratch upon paper, whether original or otherwise, if sent to a printing office should be published, we do not think so. At this time, we have some communications *coppied* from religious and other works, which we must decline publishing.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers, to the advertisement of Dr. A. Aray, and others in this days issue. The Doctor, having selected this as his permanent home, is prepared to wait on all kinds of diseases that may present themselves. See advertisements.

DETROIT RIVER.—The river between Windsor and Detroit is at present open, and the Ferry Boats are making their regular trips.

☞ The first fresh fish of the season, were brought in market last week. This week a large supply has been on hand.

☞ The advertisement over the signature of J. J. E. Linton, and headed American Slavery, we will notice more particularly in our next.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

SIR:—As you seldom have any communications from this town, though matter of interest sometimes occur among us, it may be that a few lines at this juncture may not be deemed unworthy of your notice.

Knowing that the *Freeman*, has waged an uncompromising and successful—at least in some sections—war, against the "begging system" as it has been termed, I venture to make a few remarks in regard to the state of affairs here.

I apprehend that your readers generally, are aware that St. Catherines has for several years been the head quarters of one Hiram Wilson, ostensibly a Missionary to "fugitives;" at the same time, they have received some light as to the real character of this individual from the letters of your agent, M. A. Shadd, which, by the way, gave so much offence to the Missionary, that he preached a sermon one Sabbath, not long since in regard to the matter. However, he was careful to not deny one assertion of your agent, but told his hearers, that he did not wish them to believe all they saw in the papers, that men were prone to "go wandering after strange lies" and to sum up, warned them against too great credulity about matters relating to himself.

Passing by reasons for the apparent indifference manifested by our townspeople, regarding this great *curse* resting on them, and the many facts which can be presented in proof of the utter needlessness of having *any one* quartered on us as Missionary—even if they were active in discharging their duties as such, which Mr. Wilson has never been,—together with the bad effects produced, some of which are, a tendency to servility on the one hand, and hypocrisy, avarice, and impudent assumptions on the other. I shall close by giving your readers an incident showing that even here the "system" appears to be tottering. A man arrived here from slavery in the State of Virginia, a few weeks since, in a state of destitution, having started during the Christmas Holidays. The family who on his arrival gave him shelter beneath their roof, thinking that as Mr. Wilson, was in receipt of clothing and money for the benefit of the "poor fugitive," sent the man to him, for the purpose of procuring some clothing, sufficient to enable him to get to work, his own being litterally rags. He came back without any. Again he applied, and was told by the wife of the "Missionary" that such a disturbance had been caused by the reports which had been circulated about Mr. Wilson, that the distributing of clothing had been taken from him, and as a consequence they had none to give. Good news if true; but some of the "old ones" shake their heads ominously, being impressed with the conviction that it is, but one of the many shifts, and evasions of which that woman is capable. More in future should this prove acceptable.

Q.

St. Catherines, C. W., March 13th.

For the Provincial Freeman.

An Address to Young Persons

I intend in this address, to show you the importance of beginning early to give serious attention to your conduct, as soon as you are capable of reflection, you must perceive that there is a right and a wrong in human actions. You see that those who are born with the same advantages of fortune are not all equally prosperous in the course of life, while some of them by wise and steady conduct attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honor, others of the same rank by mean and vicious behaviour, forfeit the advantages of their birth, involve themselves in much misery and end in being a disgrace to their friends, and a burden on society, early then may you learn, that it is not on the external condition in which you find yourselves placed; but on the part which you are to act, that your welfare or unhappiness, your honor or infamy depends now when beginning to act that part, what can be of greater moment than to regulate your plan of conduct, with the most serious attention before you have yet committed any fatal or irretrivable errors, if instead of exerting reflection for this valuable purpose, you deliver yourself up at so critical a time to sloath and pleasures, if you refuse to listen to any counsellor; but humor or to attend to any pursuit except that of amusement, "if you allow yourselves to float loose and careless on the tide of life," ready to receive any direction which the current of fashion may chance to give you, what can you expect to follow from such beginnings, while so many around you are undergoing the sad consequences of a like indiscretion, for what reason shall not those consequences extend to you, shall you attain success without that precaution which are required of others, shall happiness grow up to you of its own accord and solicit your acceptance, when to the rest of mankind it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labor and care, deceive not yourselves with those arrogant hopes, whatever be your rank reserve its established order. "The author of your being hath enjoined you to take heed to your ways, to ponder the paths of your feet to remember your creator in the days of your youth," he has decreed that they only who seek after wisdom shall find it, that fools shall be afflicted because of their transgressions, and that whosoever refuseth instruction shall destroy his own soul by listening to these admonitions and tempering the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture of serious thoughts, you may ensure cheerfulness for the rest of life; but by delivering yourselves up at present to giddiness and lovity, you lay the foundation of lasting heaviness of heart, when you look forward to those which either your circumstances have suggested as your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage. Some previous discipline is requisite, be assured that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits, this is the universal preparation for every character and every station in life, bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue in the usual course of human affairs, it will be found that a plain understanding joined with acknowledged worth contributes more to prosperity than the brightest parts without probity or honor, whether science or business or public life be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share into all those great deportments of society, it is connected with eminence in every liberal art with reputation in every branch of fair and woeful business, with distinction in every public station, the vigour which it gives the mind and the weight which it adds to character, the generous sentiments which it breathes the undaunted spirit which it inspires, the odour of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonorable avocations are the foundation of all that is highly honorable or greatly successful among men, let not then the season of youth be barren of improvement so essential to your future felicity, and honor now is the seed time of life, and according to what you "sow you shall reap," your character is now under divine assistance of your own farming, your fate is in some measure put into your own hands, your nature is yet pliant and soft, habits have not established their doings; but when nature is turned out of its regular course disorder takes place in the moral, just as in the "vegetable world," if the spring put forth on blossom in summer, there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit; so if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will probably be contemptable and old age miserable. I shall finish this address with calling your attention to that dependence on the blessing of heaven, which amidst all your endeavours after improvement, you ought continually to persevere, it is too common with the young, even when they resolve to tread the path of virtue and honor, to set out with presumptious confidence in themselves, trusting to their own abilities for carrying them successfully through life, they are careless of applying to God, or of divising any assistance from what they are apt to reckon the gloomy discipline of religion; alas, how little do they know the danger which await them, neither human wisdom nor human virtue unsupported by religion, is equal to the trying situations which often occur in life, every good and perfect gift is from above. I conclude with the solemn words, in which a great prince delivered his dying charge to his son, words which every young person ought to consider as addressed to himself. "Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind, for the lord seacheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts, if thou seek him he will be fond of thee, but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off forever."

MISS S. A. SWEED.

Malden, C. W.

Sinking of the Henry Lewis.

Thirty to Sixty Lives Lost!

From passengers of the Henry Lewis we gather the following particulars of her destruction. Between 3 and 4 o'clock last Sunday morning, this steamer, bound to New Orleans, with a full cargo and a good many passengers, came in collision with the E. Howard, a short distance above Lewisport. The Howard struck her just abaft or in front of the boilers. The Lewis immediately commenced sinking rapidly, and at the same time, while the passengers were rushing out, the hurricane deck, thickly crowded with freight, fell in, thus preventing many from escaping.

The boat was run far as possible to the Kentucky shore. The Howard came to her rescue and saved a good many people. A number of deck hands and passengers were lost.—The passengers variously estimate the loss from twenty-five to sixty lives! Mr. Butts, Marshal of Covington, who was cut out of the cabin, informed us he had no doubt that sixty persons were lost. The Hungarian arrived here from the wreck Saturday evening, with all the freight which could be saved—not a very great deal. Capt. Coller says the Lewis is a perfect wreck—the water up to her skylight, cabin crushed in and chimneys gone.—The stern lies much higher than the bow. The Henry Lewis was owned by Capt. Eamerson, and the two clerks, Messrs. Patterson. Insured for $16,000. Freight list insured for 6,000.

This is the second boat destroyed by collision with the Howard. The first was the Swallow.

☞ The Louisville Journal gives the following additional particulars of

The Loss of the Henry Lewis.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer E. Howard, which arrived at Portland yesterday morning, brought intelligence that she had come into collision with the Henry Lewis, from Cincinnati bound to New Orleans heavily laden, by which the latter boat was sunk and several lives lost. The collision occurred a mile or two below Troy, Indianna, about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hawley of Cincinnati, who was a passenger on the Lewis, Mr. Burroughs, the steward, and Messrs Patterson, the pilots of the Lewis, came up, and from them we have obtained some particulars. The letter of Messrs. P., which we give below, gives the position of the two boats previous to the accident and how it occurred.

There were exaggerated reports circulated in the city in regard to the loss of life. Some had it that nearly everybody on board was lost. The highest number mentioned by any of our informants was twenty, and the pilots think that this is an exaggeration. The persons lost, so far as we can ascertain, were the following in the cabin:

A gentleman named Finney, who came on board the Lewis at this city with a lady.

Two gentlemen from Portsmouth, Ohio one of them a young man about 18 years of age.

Wm. Jacobs, second steward, of New Orleans.

David McCutcheon, a cabin boy, of Steubenville, Ohio.

Two or three others were supposed to be under the ruins of the cabin. Nearly all the above were crushed to death.

On deck a woman and two children were drowned, and also another child, the mother of which was Peggy, the fugitive slave who killed one of her children in Cincinnati when retaken, and caused so much excitement in that city.

An officer was here from Ohio on Saturday, with a requisition for her from the Governor of that State, to answer the charge of killing her child, but she had been taken away on the Lewis. She is said to have given vent to shouts of joy when she found that her child was lost.

It is believed that some of the crew were lost but it is not certain. Those on deck had a better chance of escape than those in the cabin, as the Howard came immediately alongside of the Lewis, on which those below took refuge.

Mr. Smith informs us that the wife of the Captain displayed great courage. He was standing alongside of her on the wreck, and she hailed her husband, who was within speaking distance of her—"Keep cool. Captain, don't become excited." Mr. S. lost nearly all his clothing and also a valuable watch. The passengers saved most of their baggage.

We now give the letter of the pilots:

LOUISVILLE, March 9.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN—We presume you have heard of the collision between the Henry Lewis and E. Howard. Below we give you a correct account of the occurrence. We left Hawesville about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, the 8th, after taking coal. When we reached Troy, we changed watches, and were conversing together in the pilot-house, when we discovered a boat coming up about two miles distant. She was running up the Indianna shore, and we thought she would keep it until we passed, at is customary with steamboats when the river is as high as it is now. We were running down the middle of the river as near as we could in the night, which is the channel. We continued our course until we were within the usual distance when boats are to give the signal for the side they want to take. Expecting the Howard to blow her whistle first, we waited to hear it, but not hearing it as soon as we liked, we were in the act of sounding our whistle, when we heard hers from the starboard side. It being impossible for us to get to that side, we sounded our whistle for the larboard, and stopped our engines and commenced backing as soon as we saw that she was headed across the river. She struck us on the starboard side, about the forward end of the boilers with her larboard bow. We immediately gave our boat the wheel to the larboard, trying to run her ashore, but had not proceeded more than two or three lengths of the boat, when she went down and her wheels became unmanageable. She sank in about fifteen feet water, about eighty yards from the Kentucky shore. When she sank, her hurricane deck, a considerable quantity of freight being on it, broke down to the cabin floor, catching some of the passengers between the two decks. We cut holes through the deck and took out four passengers, but whether there were more or not, we do not know. We know that seven lives were lost—one cabin boy, one cook, one cabin passenger named Finney, given name unknown, and one woman and three children, on deck, names unknown.

Yours,

JAS. PATTERSON,
A. C. PATTERTON.
Pilots of steamer H. Lewis.

The freight of the Lewis will mostly be saved. It consisted principally of pork, lard, whisky, oil, &c., which will not sustain much damage, and when the Baltimore passed up her crew were engaged in taking it out. The machinery of the boat, as well as her furniture, will also be saved.

The E. Howard does not belong to this trade. She is a Nashville and New Orleans packet, but her captain probably thought it profitable to make a trip to this port. We have not seen any of her officers. We understand her pilots are named Wood and Bell.

The Slaveholders in Dread to See a Glimpse of Intelligence nerving the Patriotism of the Slave.

The following is from the Louisville Courier of the 5th inst., and for the credit of the State, and Mr. Worthington, in particular, the Courier should have kept his plan for the remedy, an eternal secret. Slaveholders must be green indeed to think that these patrolls would keep the slaves from escaping. The white man is made a slave by keeping black men at work *without wages*; and the intelligent white man is not a going to be hired to cripple his fellow laborers by *forcing* slaves to do the work that white men would otherwise get good wages for doing. Ten slaves would get away by the following plan where one does now; and it is impossible to *make* the masses do acts that they, by nature despise, and that reduces their own income and place them upon a level with the slave and in the service of the same master.

The *viva voce* vote will never send up to the Capitol the best sense of the state. Read it:

"THE OHIO RIVER TO BE PATROLLED.—Much time has been occupied during the session of the present Legislature in devising ways and means for the protection of the slave property of the State. The fatal facility with which negroes now make their escape demands some measures for the prevention of this grievous evil. Several schemes have been proposed, but none adopted. That which is now in favor, and appears likely to be carried into effect, was introduced by Mr Worthington, of this city. It makes it the duty of the Counnty Judge and a majority of the Justices in the counties upon the Ohio river to appoint patrole for their respective counties, and makes such patrols removable at the pleasure of the Judge, or of the County Court and a majority of the Justices; requires that all water crafts at the Kentucky shore and not in the immediate charge of the owner, &c., shall be chained and locked and the oars removed, and for a violation of this provisions any free person may be fined not exceeding $15 by a Justice of the Peace or County Judge, or recognized to appear at the Circuit Court, where he may be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not exceeding six months in the county jail, or both, and the craft shall be dealt with as if attached for debt, &c., and proceeds applied to paying wages of patrols; if the offender be a slave he shall be whipped and his master may be fined. To pay wages of patrols, the following annual appropriations are made to the border counties, viz: to Greenup, Lewis, Oldham and Henderson, $1,200 each; to Mason and Boone, $2,700 each; to Bracken and Kenton, $900 each; to Pendleton and Hardin, $300 each; to Campbell $1,800 to Galatin, Carroll and Trimble $1,500; to Jefferson, $4,200; to every other county on the Ohio river, $600. To raise a revenue to carry out the object of the law, an annual tax of ¼ of one cent on the $100 is imposed upon the taxable property of the State. A negro or mulatto is made competent to testify against any person charged with stealing slaves, or enticing a slave to leave his master, or forging a pass, &c., or attempting to do so, or attempting to excite an insurrection, &c., or concealing a runaway slave &c, &c.,

We must confess that we have very little faith in the plan proposed. It may prove efficacious, but we doubt the virtue of any remedy that can be invented. We are a prey to the thieving scoundrels of the North, and legislation can effect but little so long as men are tolerated in high positions in the free State, who say "that they would much sooner steal our slaves than execute the laws of the United States." Such was the language used in the National Know-Nothing Council, by Liet. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, the leading Know-Nothing official of that State, President of the State Council, and the recognized embodyment of the views and feeling of Ohio Know-Nothingism. Before legislation avails anything, Know-Nothingism, which in Ohio is a synonym for Abolitionism must be rooted out.

"Root 'em out," will yau? O yes! Root out "the thieving scoundrels of the North," and let the thieving scoundrels of the South rob the black man of his labor, (when a brother Southern editor does not finish a sentence we like to help him out with it.) You should advise the Kentucky legislature to issue her edict to enslave the whole North, white and black, and tax the people thereof to support the slave masters in the South who have a right to live upon the labor of others. Do the thing up brown while you are at it, and learn the "thieving scoundrels" of the North a lesson they will not soon forget. Teach them to know they must obey when a Southern master speaks! For ALL must yield to the fiat of his power and tremble at his frown! Do all this Mr. Courier, and encourage by your insolence the Southern slaveholders to force the North to present themselves with Sharp's Rifles, after which, you may lay down your pen and help clean out the contents of boots and britches to your hearts content.—*Kentucky News.*

A Fatal College Row.

Chief of Police, Columbia, S. C., and Three Students Killed.

A tremendous excitement now prevails in Columbia. Last night, about 9 o'clock, some of the students of the South Carolina College were walking around the city with murdeous object in view, it is supposed. As three of them were strolling down Richardson street immediately in front of the market house, one of them yelled out the name of the Chief of Police, whom they intended murdering that night. This gentleman hearing considerable noise in the street, proceeded to the spot to arrest the parties disturbing the peace. One of them pretended to be almost beastly drunk The officer commanded the peace, and laid his hands in the meantime on the shoulders of the intoxicated person, and as he did this, one of the students punched him in the abdomen with his club; the policeman thinking he had been stabbed, immediately struck the student with his bludgeon, splitting his skull dreadfully.

This being done, he commanded his fellow-policemen ro assist in conveying him to the guard house. As soon as he was lodged there the cry of "College" was raised by the students, and in less than two minutes, 160 students were present, all armed with pistols, bowie knives, swords, hatchets, and clubs, and rushed to the guard house crying, "out! out!" After cutting all the doors and windows into fragments, they rushed upon the chief, each student giving him a wound with a knife, bludgeon or sword, and then threw him out of the seconed story window on the brick pavement. The alarm bell was rung to call the citizens together, but too late to be of any service to the police. This morning about 10 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung again. On arriving at the guardhouse, I found the students and several of the citizens "going to lemons" with pistols, swords, and bowie knives. Several of the students were carried to their various homes, dreadfully cut and bruised.

The students had sworn to kill the policeman, and they broke into the guard-house, where he had been put for safety, and pulled him out in front of it, where they were each giving him a blow with their clubs, and some of them with their bowie knives. The few citizens that were present rushed upon them and they had a dreadful mess. The alarm bell was again rung to summon the military companies, and in short time five military companies were present, including the artillery, clearing the sidewalk.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Febuary, 19.—The military are stationed around the guard house and jail, prepared to give the students a warm reception. The students have made several threats to-night and the military will be kept under arms, I think, several days. The mayor says they shall not disperse till peace is declared. The students say they will not submit to any peace proposals, till they have murdered Bedell, the chief of the police.

One of the students died this afternoon, and others are expected to die to-night. Bedell I understand, died to-night. Three of the police have been murdered by these ruffians since my arrival here.

It is so late that I cannot give you the full details of this exciting affair.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The students have dispatched one of their number to Charleston for the purpose of purchasing ammunition, finding the citizens of this place will not sell to them. They have also procured rifles from the neighbouring town, under false pretenees, and were moulding bullets last night and all to-day. The mayor having secured the key of their armory on Tuesday, they sent a messenger to him this morning, stating that if he did not give up the key they would break open the armory. He refused to do so and they broke it open and procured the weapons therein.

THURSDAY, 21.—The governor went to the cambus this evening and demanded the arms from the students, telling them if they did not surrender he would fire upon them. This being done, they gave up their arms.

There was a college meeting held to-day, and some of the students were expelled. I do not think the matter will end here. The newspapers have said nothing about this affair as they fear the students will be down upon them with "sharp sticks."

Murder.

The Kentucky news, of the 10th inst, says: On Tuesday the 19th inst., C. C. Lownsbury, editor and proprietor of the Kosciusko Chronicle was shot and killed in that place. A correspondent gives the circumstances and description of the murderer as follows: "Lownsbury was shot while ascending the steps to the tavern to get his supper, and without any previous warning whatever, by one Richard W. Payne; seventy-three small shot taking effect in his right side, ranging from the hip to the shoulder. He lived only about thirty minutes. This was cold blooded, permeditated a murder as I ever knew. Payne is still at large. He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 23 years of age, square built, weighs 130 to 135 pounds, his hair is of a dark yellow color, his eyes of a greyish blue, his front teeth rather wide and slightly seperated, his hands and feet small, his complexion is of a sallow white. He is quick spoken in conversation, but not loud; laughs very loud; is very genteel in dress and manners, stands very erect, has a very short, quick step and swinging gait; has a noted scar just below his left temple, about an inch and a quarter long, ranging from his left eyebrow to his ear.

Horrid Murder in Grant County.

On Thursday of last week Mr Elijah Ford, a wealthy and respected farmer of Grant county, Ky., was encountered on his plantation, at a point remote from his dwelling, by one of his negro men, who fell upon him and beat him with rocks untill he died. The murder was committed in the morning but the body was not found until the evening. In the meantime it has been so torn and mutilated by hogs that it was almost impossible to recognize it. The murderer has been arrested and committed to the Grant county jail. No cause assigned for the commission of the fiendish assault.

New Advertisements.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 15 tf

(Advertisement, No. 8)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

I add in relation to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is so [illegible] known, thereby justly [illegible] as used of silence hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are recited:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller,—12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, are omitted, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously trained into systematic chapters"—so says the Presbyterian of the West, is quoted and recommended by the United Presbyterian and the Ecclesiastical Record of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" and its aims, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in a special manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. [illegible] D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855,) and J. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "I [illegible]"

Every [illegible] Minister or religion in Canada were to put [illegible] the Book——"The Slavery Question," by Jay, Lawrence 3rd edition—Dec. Christ. Knowledge, pp. 224—THE GREAT SIN of the [illegible] the Canadian churches [illegible] to withhold testimony, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery [illegible] Tract No. 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati Ohio [illegible] pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street N. York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada.

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] consistent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE, IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 ⋈ 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. Bell's Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Cazaux, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq. M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 31 tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this meth od of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,

Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32 2t

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ ⋈ 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Dutton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN E. LOT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden,* and *Yard,* attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells,* with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Broche Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 29-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto.

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,

ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings; Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Gilt Pins Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East, any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, whereby I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, not with my pocket daily.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

BURGLARY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom, this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines Sept. 26, 1855. 23

H. MONTIER,

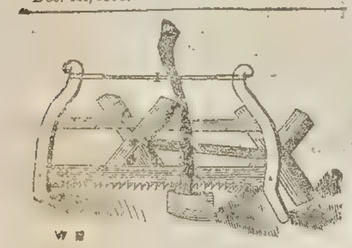
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



W H

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No. 66.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham Aug 20 1855 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, devoted to no party, sect, or theory, embracing the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY,

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum	$ 5
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
30 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleach ng powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do, Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per-pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do,

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do Shellac, do Slate, do; Straps for Walking Canes, do Sulphate, salts of

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual selling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing closer on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle therein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" and for the latter, as their highest ambition, or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*" as our organ, so long as they shall continue to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at what

Provincial AND WEEKLY Freeman ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.* "SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. NUMBER 46.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

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OF THE
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Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

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Business Directory.

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AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855 18-1y

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
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Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1856. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGIN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
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Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
R. C. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

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Copyist, Accountant, Collector,
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
31, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes.	Pub. Boston Directory.

Sup't Tremont Temple
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 3m

Poetry.

FIRMNESS.

BY FRREE CAREY.

DEFIANCE.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try.
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back.

He said that I had acted wrong,
An foolishly besides;
I won't forget him after that—
I would'nt if I died.
If I was wrong what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

TANTALIZING.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout!
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I don't care where.

JEALOUS.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back,
Again, now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight,
And now it's after nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to night.

PENITENCE.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't.
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to night!

THE NEW EXODUS.*

BY JOHN G. WHITTER.

By fire and cloud, across the desert sand,
And through the parted waves,
From their long bondage, with an out-stretched hand,
God led the Hebrew slaves!

Dead as the letter of the Pentateuch,
As Egypt's statutes cold,
In the adytum of the sacred book,
Now stands that marvel old.

"Lo, God is great!" the simple Moslem says.
We seek the ancient date,
Turn the dry scroll, and make that living phrase
A dead one: "God *was* great!"

And, like the Coptic monks by Mousa's wells,
We dream of wonders past,
Vague as the tales the wandering Arab tells,
Each drowsier than the last.

O fools and blind? Above the Pyramids
Stretches once more that hand,
And traced Egypt, from her stony lids,
Flings back her veil of sand.

And morning-smitten Memnon, singing, wakes,
And, listening by his Nile,
O'er Ammon's grave and awful visage breaks
A sweet and human smile.

Not, as before, with hail and fire, and call
Of death for midnight graves,
But in the stillness of the noonday, fall
The fetters of the slaves.

No longer through the Red Sea, as of old,
The bondmen walk dry shod;
Through human hearts, by love of Him controlled,
Runs now that path of God!

* One of the latest and most interesting items of Eastern news is the statement that slavery has been formally and totally abolished in Egypt.

WHOM SHALL I LOVE?

BY BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

I asked the earth, with all her verdant fields,
Whose fruitful blossom countless blessings yields
Ungrateful man.
Her voice replied from every mountain height,
Responding vales and rosy bowers bright,
Love God, love God!
'Tis he that strews my breast with fruits of gold,
And gave the beauties which your eyes behold.

The ocean next I asked, whose throbbing heart
Pours scaly dainties in the crowded mart
For thankless man.
His roaring lungs replied in notes so loud,
That his smooth bosom heaved in billows proud,
Love God, love God!
To bear your ships with foreign riches home,
From shore to shore he makes my waves to roam.

Next did I ask the ambient atmosphere,
Whose lab'ring womb gives healthy, vigorous air
To breathing man.
Forth from her lips the viewless zephyrs ran,
And softly whispered, O thou son of man!
Love God, love God!
Through me he makes the noxious vapours rise,
And then in dewdrops leave the weeping skies.

I asked the legions of the azure way,
Whose radient beams the power of God display
To gazing man.
Thus spake the regent of the starry sky,
Thus did the constellations all reply,
Love God, love God!

For He whose shadow is our robe of light,
Should be to you the source of pure delight.

To hell I turned me next, where all the lost
On flaming billows are forever toss'd.
I stood and heard,
From every burning tongue of damned ghost
And gnashing fiends who throng the fiery coast—
Love God, love God!
And wrath and black despair and vengeance cried,
And uttered woe and deep damnation sighed,
Love God, love God!

The heaven of heavens I asked, where harps resound
Jehovah's praise through all the regions round,
From all the tongues
And tuneful lyres of light-robed seraphim,
Of crowned saints and star-eyed cherubim,
The holy strains
Flowed sweetly, loudly through the realms of bliss,
In streams of perfect ecstasies,
Love God, love God!

Fearful Accident on the Delaware.

Burning of Camden Ferry Boat New Jersey.

LOSS OF LIFE!

List of the Dead, Injured and Missing.

Five Bodies Recovered—About Twenty Persons Burned, and Thirty-six Missing.

One of the most fearful disasters which has happened upon the Delaware since the burning of the Wm. Penn, some twenty years ago, occurred on Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The Camden ferry boat "New Jersey," belonging to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, with passengers to the number of nearly one hundred, mostly residents of New Jersey, started for Camden.

The boat was headed for the Canal, but on reaching that point, Captain Corson discovered that the ice was so jammed between the banks, that to go through would be almost an impossibility.

The boat was then turned northward, so as to cross the bar some distance above Smith's Island. When nearly opposite Arch street wharf, the boat was discovered to be on fire near the smoke stack. An effort was made to check the flames, but without avail A scene of wild excitement ensued, the passengers all pressing forward to escape the flames, and to be the first to jump a-shore, as soon as the boat should touch the wharf, the Captain having directed the pilot to steer direct for the Arch street wharf. The fire had broken out amidships, in the immediate neighborhood of the engine. It is believed that it originated in the fire-room. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in an instant almost, the fire, wafted in that direction, had enveloped the entire after part of the boat in flames. Before reaching the wharf the fire was raging around the pilot house and the engine, and both the engineer and the pilot were driven from their posts. The boat was steered by tiller chains but the pilot and the engineer being unable to maintain their stations, the steamer became unmanageable. When within about thirty feet of the wharf the pilot house fell. A flood tide was running, and setting up the river, which caused the boat to steer off from the wharf and float towards the island again. Before this time, however, most of the passengers had jumped over-board, some of whom managed to get upon cakes of ice, and others were taken from the water by persons in small boats. Many of the passengers, among whom were some females, remained on the boat until the burning of their clothes drove them to leap into the water.

The pilot and two or three other persons succeeded in leaping safely ashore when the boat neared the wharf, but others fell short, and were either drowned or were rescued by those who were on the wharves and upon the vessels lying along them. Boats were put out from the shore as promptly as possible; a number of fire companies were upon the wharf, and some of the members were instrumental in saving life. Hose was laid in readiness for putting the water on the flames, in case the boat was secured to the wharf.

The boat floated over towards the bar and finally lodged on the bar among the ice. She was towed afterwards by a ferry boat over to the Jersey shore, where she now lies sunk, her paddle boxes alone visible at low water.

The fact of the passengers coming on board in the night, renders it very uncertain how many persons were on board at the time of the accident, and most of their names would be unknown, except as the individuals would be recognized by acquaintances on board who have escaped. There are five dead bodies recovered, but some thirty persons are still missing. Probably some of these escaped and their safety is known by this time to their friends. We give the names of the missing as they were reported yesterday omiting some that, by inquiry, we learned were not on board, though so reported. The following is a list of the

DEAD.

Mr. John C. Little, a resident of Camden, was picked up by three persons in a small boat, dead. When the body was first seen it was floating beneath the surface of the water. His head and hands were burned and breast bruised. He was taken to Vine street wharf and given in charge of the 7th District police who removed him to the station house in Dillwyn street. The deceased was a harness maker, and worked in a shop in Market street, Philadelphia. He was 38 years of age, and has left a wife and three children. Before removing him to the station house, an ineffectual effort was made for his resuscitation.

Abraham Jannie, a wheelwright by trade, in the employ of Benjamin Franklin, of Dock street, was taken from the water, and removed to Newkirk's Hotel, Arch street wharf. He appeared to have been killed by a blow upon the forehead, from the wheel of the boat in striking a cake of ice. He leaves a wife [illegible] Bridge Avenue.

Frederick Thompson, 13 years of age, was drowned. He resided with his father, James Thompson, in Fourth street, near Mickle, in Camden, and at the time of the calamity was with his father on board the boat. While the crowd was rushing forward, Mr. T. had his son by the hand, waiting a favorable opportunity to jump overboard. Frederick was crying piteously, and called for aid. The father and son were pushed off, the boat, and while the father escaped with a slight injury to the shoulder, caused by being struck by the paddle wheel, the son was lost. Mr. James Thompson is a bookbinder, and worked in Lippincott's bindery, Fifth street, near Race

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of a man, about 22 years of age, was found floating in the river, above Arch street He was taken to the Cherry street station house, where he was recognized as Francis Fitzpatrick, a blacksmith, residing at No. 64 York avenue, in this city. He worked in Dunlap's coach factory, Fifth and Buttonwood streets.

The body of a little girl was found floating in the river near the island yesterday morning.

The body of a colored woman was found about 9 o'clock, last evening, about ten yards from Arch street wharf. She has not yet been identified.

THE INJURED.

Mrs Nixon, wife of Warwaser Nixon, residing in Camden, was on board with her husband and little daughter. Her bonnet was burned from her head and a black silk dress and under-clothing nearly all burned off her. Her face, breast, arms, hands and one side were so terribly burned that her life is despaired of. She jumped overboard and was saved after sinking twice. Mrs. N. was taken to Barr's Hotel, in Water st., above Race, where her injuries were attended to by Drs. Bournonville, Harper and Gregg. Her daughter was saved and was with [illegible] on was beside her when she jumped, but after reaching the water see her no more. Mr. W. N. has not been heard of since.

Levi Newton, of Cooper's Hill, N. J., was burned about the face, ears and legs, and bruised on the breast by being struck by the paddle wheel. He was with his brother John S. Newton, trucker, who is supposed to be drowned. Levi seized a bench, and, after falling overboard, went down twice before being struck by the wheel. After passing under the wheel, the bench sustained him until taken off in a small boat. The brothers returned in the 4 o'clock train from New York—having visited that city to attend the funeral of a sister's child. They went to the depot in New York at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of returning home, but found that that line had been discontinued.

Frederick Herring, a man about 50 years of age, had his head and hands badly burned and his body bruised. He was picked out of the water in a senseless condition, and taken to Barr's hotel. Mr. H. is a resident of Chew's Landing, N. J., and was going to Camden to visit a friend.

Thomas Dudley, Esq., of Camden, was an hour and a half in the water before taken out in a small boat. He was also slightly injured.

Mr. Edwards, of Camden, was struck by the paddle wheel, and cut on the cheek

Mr. Crispin, of Camden, cut on head by wheel, and burned about the head.

Mr. Walter Nangle, of Camden, had his hands badly burned. He remained on the steamboat until within a few feet of Arch street Wharf.

Godfrey Ostenhart, of Camden, was badly burned.

Mr. Stearn, of Camden, was burned in the back. Himself and wife were saved by jumping on the ice.

A young man, named Wm Young, held on to the railing of the boat until his hand was burnt so badly that he was compelled to jump overboard, and, after swimming for some time, was picked up by a small boat.

A German was taken off the paddle-box; his hair was singed and his coat burned. He had a bag of bread with him, which he held on to, and took it home none the worse for the accident

Miss Josephine Fidell, 18 years of age, was saved in a small boat sent out from a schooner. One of the men in the boat saw her floating under the surface of the water and diving down brought her up. She was taken to Cullin's Susquehanna Hotel, Water and Vine streets, injured about the face and arms. This young lady was with her father on the ferry boat. When the destruction of the steamer was found to be inevitable, her father, Mr. John Fidell, secured a rope and tied it to one of the stanchions, in the hope that should it fall into the river it would be the means of saving their lives. They stayed on board until the fire became too hot to remain longer and then jumped with the rope to which they clung, until the flames burned it off. Miss F. then lost her father and has not heard of him since. She resides in South Camden, where her friends took her yesterday morning.

Henry Wilson, living in Thirteenth street above Cherry was picked up by Capt. Robinson, Thos O'Donnell and another man, who had a boat, and did great service in rescuing the afflicted from watery graves. They brought eight men and two women ashore in their boat. His neck, hands and face are badly burned. His clothing was much burned. He was taken home by one of his rescuers. This young man informs us, that when he jumped into the river, a little boy and girl, and a colored man also jumped in, and supposes they were drowned. The horse that was on board the ferry-boat, he says, was burned to death, and the wagon destroyed.

F. B. Howard, a clerk in Bazin's perfumery establishment, was slightly injured. He jumped overboard with a bench, and kept himself up until taken out in a boat. He was on the steamboat Sanford all Saturday night. Yesterday morning, a coat and hat, belonging to this man, were found floating in the river The articles were taken to the Mayor's Office.

Godfrey Oerstadt was badly burned about the head and hands. He lives at Third and Market streets, Camden

The fireman was picked up and placed in the same boat with Wilson and two others. One of his hands was burned.

THE MISSING.

As far as ascertained, the following named persons were missing from their families on Sunday morning:

Samuel Briggs, residing in Penn street, above Fifth, Camden. Tailor in Fourth street above Arch, Philadelphia. Has a wife and four children.

Mr. James A. Shermer, of Camden. A picture frame maker, employed at Natt's in Chesnut st., Philadelphia

John Parsons, residing in Penn street, Camden. The proprietor of a restaurant, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Has a wife and one child. Is 38 years old.

Charles Wetherby, 18 years of age, resided in Second street, near Bridge avenue, Camden. Was employed in Carman's planing mill, in that city.

Miss Sally Carman, 35 years of age, daughter of William Carman, Broadway and Bridge Avenue Camden.

Mr. Chas. Beale, a clerk in Levy's store, Chesnut street, Philadelphia; resided in Stevens street, near Third. Has a wife and two children.

Mr John Prince, resided in Stevens street near Fourth, south side. His quarterly ferry ticket, pocket book and receipts were found yesterday morning, and are said to be in the possession of Mr. Master, at Kensington Screw Dock.

Edward Murshamp, 35 years of age, a book-keeper in the Camden and Amboy Rail road Company. Mr. M. resided in Fourth street, below Mickle in Camden. Has a wife and four children. At the time of the collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near South Bridge, seven miles from Amboy, in July, 1853, Mr. M. was conductor on one of the trains. The wife of the missing man went to New York on Saturday to visit a friend. She returned on the last evening by the pilot line, having telegraphed to return without being informed of the fate of her husband.

[illegible] Large, 38 years of age, resided in [illegible] street, near Taylor's Avenue. Had a wife and three children; was a cigar maker, and worked for Mr. Vetterlein, North [illegible] street, Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Fullerton, 20 years of age, resided in Broadway, Cooper's Hill, Camden. Her father is Francis Fullerton, hat finisher. Before this young lady reached the water she is said to have uttered the most piteous cries for help, and fell exhausted overboard

Myer Reinback, German, a barber by trade, and doing business in Camden.

Albert Robinson, residing in Camden, and a girl residing in his house

A colored man, from South Camden, named Emery P. Riley, is also missing.

Miss Mary E. Massey, aged 16 years, a resident of Camden. Her father was at the Market street ferry, yesterday much distressed

Mrs. Shade of Philada. residing in Fitzwater street, near Fifth. Mr Shade was on board the boat, but was saved. The horse and wagon spoken of elsewhere belonged to him.

Mr. Samuel Giberson and wife were on board with an infant child. The infant is missing.

Mrs. Diggs, colored, residing in Camden. Mr. Claxton, Cooper's Hill. Mr C. took tea at the house of his uncle William Alexander in Jefferson Row Lombard street, and left in time for the ill fated steamer. Yesterday morning his wife came over to inquire about her husband, and then, for the first time, learned of his probable demise. He was 27 years of age.

Mr. Lodge, Fourth street and Taylor's avenue, Camden.

Mr. Charles Keyser, Fourth below Federal st, Camden.

Miss——Jones, Fifth and Lawrence St., Camden

Mr. Sharpe, from Haddonfield, N. J. This man was the driver of a mill-wagon and well known to the ferrymen of Camden and this city.

Oliver Weeks, Federal, above Fifth St., Camden

A colored boy name unknown.

Mr. Rynberg of Camden. Resided in Federal street above Second.

R. Riddle, of Camden.

Thomas Allen, of Camden.

Mr. Crisp, of Haddonfield

A German boy, resided at Second and Plum streets, Camden, employed by Mr. Bachrach, tobacconist.

Matthew Miller reported missing, returned to Camden on Sunday morning, to the great joy of his family, who had suffered carfully throughout the night. Mr. Steeling arrived home a few hours later, having plunged from the burning boat into the water, from which he was rescued He saw ladies with their shawls and bonnets in a blaze as he jumped overboard, and thinks numbers was burnt on the boat. The engineer reported among the missing, has also arrived home.

James Williams, a colored boy, aged 12 years, in the employ of Wm. & F. Carpenter, tailors, on Chesnut street, left their store for South Camden, to visit his mother He was seen on the boat, and has not been heard from since.

Mr. Wm Agnew, a resident of Camden, gives a terific description of the melancholy disaster, as follows:—

MR. AGNEW'S STATEMENT.

I was standing conversing with Mr. Muschamp, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, when he discovered the flames bursting out around the "smoke stack." Making an exclamation that the boat was on fire, he sprung forward to the windward. He saw the captain in the pilot house with the pilot. Almost the moment the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the Arch street wharf. A wild, heartrending scene of terror ensued. There were as nearly as he could remember, over one hundred persons on board, including twenty or twenty-five ladies. By a common impulse they rushed to the windward to avoid the intense heat of the flames, which had now enveloped the whole after part of the doomed vessel. Mr. Agnew clung to the guards as long as he could. Around him frantically endeavoring to wrench loose the stanchions which were yet free from the devouring element, were the horror-stricken passengers who, but a few moments before, had been so full of hope and happiness. There was nothing that he could see save a bench or two that could in any way be made available as a float or life-preserver. The flames, as the wind drove them about, increasing in volume every moment, caught the dresses of the women, whose shrieks for assistance were appalling. One young girl, Miss Carman, was the only one he recognised, and the last he saw of her she was enveloped in fire and screaming piteously. The scene was now almost too awful and appalling for reality. One by one—sometimes five or six at the time—they made the fearful leap from the burning wreck into the scarcely less terrible chances of death amid the ice and water.

The boat had struggled up to within twenty or twenty-five feet of the wharf, when the pilot house fell, and all command of it being lost, it swung out head down There were at this time not more than six or eight persons remaining on board that he could see. He leaped into the stream, and says his only fear at the moment was of being struck by the wheels. He swam about one hundred yards, when he providentially reached the bow of a clipper ship and was rescued by the promptness of those on board. He is positive that not more than ten minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery of the flames around the smoke stack until the boat was completely wrapped in fire. The captain, as far as far as he could notice in the confusion, was doing his utmost to save the lives of those on board and the pilot remained at his post to the last.

He has originated in the fireman's room; does not think the least blame can be attached to the captain or pilot; nor, to his knowledge, to any of his employers. The fireman's room was not fireproof. Mr. Agnew was at Bloodgood's hotel, foot of Walnut St., from whence, after receiving through the kindness of Mr. B. a change of clothing, he proceeded to Camden, to allay by his presence the apprehensions of his family regarding his safety. Mr. Agnew's friend, Conductor Muschamp, was unable to swim, and it is feared that he is lost.

The Engineer of the boat did not quit his post until he was forced to fly by the heat from the burning of his clothes. The pilot, Mr. Springer, remained at his post until within a few moments of the falling of the wheel-house.

Thomas Lewis and William Gallagher, members of the Vigilant Engine Company, deserve great praise for their efforts to rescue the passengers from the river, both of whom jumped into the water and saved two or three who were nearly exhausted.

MR. WM. COPELAND'S STATEMENTS.

I think there were fifty passengers, part of them colored; twelve or fifteen were females. The boat left the wharf and got fast in the ice in the canal. They then backed out and undertook to go up the channel to go around the bar. When they got up about opposite to Arch street the fire was discovered blazing around the smoke-stack. The engine was stopped, and in one or two minutes was started again. The pilot steered her straight for the Philapelphia shore, and we came to alongside of the foot of Arch street, within about eight feet of the wharf. The passengers then crowded each other overboard to get ashore. I suppose that at least two or three were drownded. A few children were on board. The boat was all on fire then, and a panic ensued. The flames were insupportable, and some of the passengers' clothing was on fire. I was on the pilot deck, and the flames had not reached that spot, but the pilot house was surrounded with smoke and flames, so that no person could remain there. The pilot remained until the smoke and flames drove him out. The engine run, and could not be stopped, in consequence of the fire.

MR JAMES W. FERGUSON'S STATEMENT.

I was on the stern of the boat when it started, in company with Mr. Howard, a fellow clerk. There were I think, at least sixty persons on board. I recollect Mrs. Alex. Carman and Miss Sally Carman to have been among them. When the fire broke out I determined to stay where I was as long as I could, and fixed the collar of my overcoat around me. I stayed at the stern until the fire drove me away, when I slipped down and hung on the tiller chain's. Mr. Howard and another gentleman were with me in the water. I hung on until I could sustain myself no longer, when I committed myself to the water, with a prayer that God would permit me to see my wife and children once more.

I struck out towards the shore, but I did not know what shore, I was so bewildered. I swam until I was near the wharf, on which people were standing. I felt as if I was about to sink, when they cried out to me to not give up. This encouraged me, I made a fresh struggle, and succeeded in catching a rope. My strength was almost gone, but I hung on desparately, and was finally landed, some of my finger nails being torn off by my efforts to grasp the rope. I do not know what became of my companions who had hold of the rudder chains.

MR. W. H. YEATON'S STATEMENT.

Mr Yeaton was at Bloodgood's Hotel, and very much exhausted, having been in the water over half an hour. He states that when the fire was discovered the greater part of the passengers rushed towards the bow of the boat, which became very much crowded. He suppose there were a hundred at least, on board. Many jumped overboard at the first alarm, and he imagines that most of them were struck by the wheels of the boat. He remained on board until the flames became insupportable. He finally dived down as deep as he could urge himself, and succeeded in getting clear of the wheel, although as he was rising his hat was struck by one of the paddles. He then swam towards the shore, and succeeded in laying hold of the cutwater of a vessel. He called for help, and was thrown a rope, which he fastened in a loop around his shoulders, and was drawn on board. He thinks that at least one half of the passengers were killed by the paddle-wheels burnt or drowned. There were several ladies on board.

Horrible Dead.

The body of a woman, with the arms and legs cut off, was found, on Saturday afternoon, in a well in the rear of Mr. Nelson Mills' new block of buildings, at the west end of the city. No trace could be obtained either of the legs or arms. The body, which had evidently been in the well for some time, was discovered by James Small, while in the act of cleaning the well. From the position in which the body was found, there can be no doubt that a brutal murder has been committed, and as a means of screening their guilt, the murderer or murderers resorted to the revolting expedient of throwing the body into the well. An inquest was held on view of the body, by H. B. Ball, Esq., coroner, on Saturday evening. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Duggan, but no marks of violence, either internally or externally, could be discovered; but, horrible to relate, the body had been steeped in time before being cast into the well. Nothing was elicited on the inquest which could lead to the recognition of the body, or the perpetrators of the deed. An open verdict was accordingly returned.—*Spectator.*

Manufacture of Cotton.

It is estimated that 701,465, 764 pounds of yarn were spun from cotton in England during the year ending January, 1855, of which 440,168,131 were exported, and the balance retained for home consumption. The quantity of yarn produced in the United States is stated at 230,736,000, pounds. The average value of a pound of cotton manufactured is 28 cents, making a total of $540,403,080. The value of cotton manufactures exported was $3,857,181. The imports of cotton manufactures retained for consumption were valued at $18,385,327. The total supply of cotton goods for domestic consumption was $77,134,226.

Remarkable Watch.

At the French Exhibition there was exhibited a watch which created much interest and admiration. It tells the name and day of the month, the equation of time; is a repeater, striking the minute as well as the hour; is a thermometer of tolerable accuracy, and winds itself up by the action of its own movement. The price of this most ingenious piece of workmanship is thirty thousand francs.

BACKED OUT — The lower House of the Nebraska Legislature passed a bill granting the right of suffrage to women. This excited so much discussion and warmth, and threatened to be so unpopular, that the gallant legislators backed out of their position, and reconsidered the vote and killed the bill.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD —The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: 10 in Austria; 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain; 26 in Portugal; 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium; 85 in Denmark; 50 in Russia and Poland; 350 in the Germanic States; 500 in Great Britain and Ireland; and 2,000 in the United States, or nearly twice as many as all other nations.

SLAVES AND FREE COLORED PERSONS.—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature to prevent slaves and free colored persons from holding Bush Meetings for religious worship, and also to prevent free colored persons from allowing slaves to remain about their premises after 10 o'clock at night, unless by written permission of their owners, &c.

☞ The New York city council have voted $1'500 for breaking up the snow and ice in the principle streets of that city

The Legislature of Georgia passed a bill on the 7th inst., which declares that so much of any will or deed as directs the manumission of any slave, shall be void. The vote stood 49 to 80

From the Alta California.

The Earthquake.

The residents of this city were aroused this morning, at 5:23 o'clock, by a most violent shock of an earthquake which was felt in every portion of the town. The vibration appeared from N. E. to S. W, and as far as we can learn not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro heavily afterward, and finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidences of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city this morning, and it is surprising that there was not much more damage done. The fire wall on the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street was entirely thrown from the north side the building into Oregon St. The store is newly built, and the mortar appears to have been of an inferior quality, or greatly injured by the recent rains, so that there was but little adhesion quality left.

Two buildings at the corner Battery and Washington St., occupied by Sweetzer, Hutchins & Co., and the bank of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., were separated about three inches. The direction of the shock was very fortunate; as, had it been in a direction parallel with the streets either way, its effect would have been more disastrous.

The occupants of large brick hotels and boarding houses were terribly frightened, and in many cases rushed wildly into the St., for safety. The Rassette, which is a small town in itself, was the scene of great excitement. Men, women and children were seen rushing through the halls in their night-clothes, seeking safety from the supposed danger.

In nearly every portion of the city we hear of houses being injured more or less. The plastering was considerably cracked and torn off the walls of Wilson's Exchange, International Hotel, Tremont House, St. Nicholas Hotel, the Merchants' Exchange building and the City Hall.

The shock was more severely felt at Oakland than here, and various rumours are afloat of damage to the Government works at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island; and also the Farallones are said to be affected very materially.

The vibrations were attended with a heavy report resembling the discharge of distant artillery, but was continous and produced a deep, low rumbling sound.

This earthquake has been the only theme of interest on the street to-day, and we have yet to meet the first person who was not affected by the shock. It appeared to be more sensibly felt out toward Fort Point than any locality we have heard from. The small dwellings in that vicinity were rocked like a cradle, and persons were nearly thrown out of their beds. It is by all means the most violent earthquake that has been known in San Francisco since its settlement by the Americans.

There were several slight shocks felt during the night, but did not attract the particular attention. The first one occurred about 9 o'clock, and the second about 2 o'clock, and were followed by the grand convulsion mentioned above.

ITS EFFECTS IN THE CITY—PARTICULARS AND INCIDENTS.

The 15th of February, 1856, will be long remembered by the residents of San Francisco as the day when the most powerful earthquake was felt in its vicinity. On the first page of to-day's paper will be found some particulars which were given in our yesterday evening edition, and we lay before our readers such further incidents as we have gathered from different portions of the city, that the wonderful effect of this freak of nature may be placed upon record for furture reference.

The last ten days have been remarkably pleasant in this locality, and many persons familiar with these occurrences have frequently expressed the opinion that we were having "real earthquake weather." A gentleman of this city, who has spent considerable time in South America and other volcanic countries, remarked on Thursday evening that he would not be surprised to witness a convulsion at any moment, as there was every indication of one.

We have seen several gentlemen who experienced slight shock during the succeeding night at different times, and a very considerable shock was felt at 2 o'clock Friday morning, three hours and a half prior to the grand shock which has been the painful feature of interest and consternation since its occurrence. As elsewhere stated it occurred at about 5: 23 o'clock on Friday morning. The shock was preceded and attended at its commencement by a very heavy and distinct report, which somewhat resembling the roaring or rushing of a heavy sea, and also that of distant thunder, or artillery. In other words, it was a sort of combination of those sounds, and such as to impress the least imaginative, with profound awe if not terror. The vibrations, which were nearly from north to south, lasted about 20 seconds, and were so forcible as to awaken nearly every sleeper in the city. We have only heard of one person among all our inquiries, who was not sensible of the shock. Certain it is that every building in the city swayed to and fro by this wonderful motion of the earth. Persons sleeping in the most substantial brick buildings in the heart of the city—that are arranged in compact blocks, were suddenly awakened by the great violence of the convulsion.

ITS EFFECTS.

We have learned of no serious injury to property, or the loss of lives, but the effects of the earthquake are visible from one end of the city to the other. The principal damage done is to the walls of plastered buildings, which are more or less cracked in a large portion of buildings, and in many instances the plastering has fallen off. The fall of the fire-wall from the top of the store of Messrs. Goodwin & Co., at the corner of Front and Oregon streets, is perhaps the most striking evidence of its power. The wall about one hundred feet long, and four feet high and one foot thick, being all that extended above the roofing, and was thrown in a body upon the sidewalk about six or eight feet from the base of the building.

A row of nail kegs that were standing on the side walk in front of a store on Battery street were moved out from the building twelve inches.

A heavy salamander safe at Patterson's Exchange was moved from its usual position several inches.

A man sleeping in the Merchants' Exchange building was thrown upon the floor.

Several clocks in different buildings were stopped entirely, and others caused to vary from the correct time.

Bedsteads that were supplied with casters, were rolled from their positions in many instances from six inches to two feet.

In a multitude of instances, great disturbance was made with crockery and glassware, and in some cases it was thrown to the floor and broken. Several families had their night-bells rung.

On Sacramento street, the store next the Appraiser's Office was so wrenched that the iron doors had to be opened with a crowbar.

Goods were thrown from the shelves in the hardware store of Messrs. Treadwell & Co.

A crockery store on Sansome street was so shaken, that a large amount of crockery fell to the floor.

At a coffee saloon on Jackson street, bottles were thrown from the shelves upon the floor.

A gentleman up town, sprung upon the floor from his bed, after the first shock, and was violently thrown against the opposite side of the room from where he was standing.

The double-cylender steam-press of *The Alta California* office was in full motion, but the shock so disturbed the working of the engine and other machinery that, for a moment everything came to a complete stop. The engine, however, soon revived, struggled, and finally commenced operations in good earnest, and the press returned to its duty, throwing off sheets as usual at the rate of 6,000 per hour.

Instances of persons being thrown out of bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of windows, cracking of walls, and disarranging of household things generally, are entirely too numerous to mention. The whole city was in uproar, and the entire population a good deal alarmed, while many were nearly frantic. People rushed wildly into the streets in their night clothes, and stood amazed and astounded at what had happened.

The markets had just opened, and those within left their stalls untended to seek a refuge in the open streets.

Many amusing incdents are related of the occupants of the large public houses. The sudden alarm of fire could not produce half the consternation that prevailed in them. All ages and sexes rushed pell mell to the avenues of egress, in their eagerness to get out of the buildings, without ever stopping to gather up their clothing.

It seemed as though every dog in town set up a hideous yell after the convulsion.

The shock was felt by the vessels lying in the harbor, and the waters of the bay were much affected and agitated.

At San Antonio, and other places over the Bay, the shock is represented as having been very severe.

We have mentioned such incidents as have come under our notice, and shall be pleased to note here after any occurrences that are worthy of mentioning, if those who were cognizant of them will give us the particulars. They are matter of public interest, and we solicit information from those who are possessed of it.

It will be observed that the great feature of damage has been the cracking of plastered walls, and this has been very general. We have heard of some cases where brick walls have been seriously injured, so much so that the hand could be thrust into the cracks.

We learned last evening that many persons who are occupying rooms in large brick buildings have taken temporary quarters in wooden tenements, fearing that another shock may follow within a day or two, in accordance with the tradition of the old Californians.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

The Coming Political Contest.

Every one should be conversant with the principles at issue, which should actuate the voters in the approaching political contest Here are three great leading questions. which will form the basis of this issue. These are: Representation according to population; no Separate Schools; and Abolition of Clerical Incorporations. Upon these three great leading, and to us, *vital* questions, the cause of the people must triumph, or that of an illegitimate and heterodox Ministry at Toronto prevail.

The several political parties in the Canadas, consist of two, and a rather superannuated faction, making the fragment of a third-First Tories—an old Fogy, and answering precisely to the so-called Democratic party in the United States—secondly the Liberal—answering to the true Liberty party there—and thirdly the Conservatives—bearing a very good likenesses to the Hunker or old line Whigs of the Henry Clay order. Colored men should particularly know these facts, in order to know intelligently what they are doing, and how to act under the circumstances. They must know; if they desire freedom and equality of political rights, *how* to vote, and *who* they *should vote for*.

The first of these parties—the Tory—is opposed to an equality of rights by favoring an equal representation of the lower with that of the upper Province, while the population of Upper Canada, is a quarter of a million greater than that of Lower. The separate school system is also favored by them, as well as Clerical Incorporations, all for the ostensible purpose of giving the Catholics special privileges, while an advantage is immediately taken of it, to ask that the colored people be excluded from the public schools.

The Liberalists oppose all of these measures, and favor the true British policy—an equality of rights to all—while the old superannuated Conservatives, coalese with the first. But what have we to do with all this? Is it any business of ours? Certainly it is, and must be met by us at the thrus hold, as a part of the great "Sovereign of British people." We are a constituent element in the British Canadian body politic—a kind of *carbon* in the great national atmosphere, without which the three other elements would be inadequate.

Let the colored Canadian then be on the alert. Let him boldly and manfully, though respectfully, assert as a freeman, his right to control these three great questions at the ballot-box. And in order to make certain this our vaunting, let every voter see to it before the election, that he has taken the oath of Allegiance, in order that the opposers of equal rights may be deprived of an opportunity to interpose any obstructions.

One important remark as to the candidates from Kent for Parliament. It is possible that the Liberalists may permit their force tone divided, by placing two candidates in the field; and if so, ye men of Kent, *see to it*, that one is not a twaddler—a political tadpole, a mud-puddle eel, or a kind of Yankee crawfish, which "backs and fills," with such facility that it is difficult to determine whether creature was intended by creation, to go backwards or forwards in its journey of life. We say watch such a candidate as this, and see you to it, that no such man receives the suffrage of the free and independent voters of this district. Let no man receive your suffrage, but he who is worthy of it—he who will carry out all of the reformatory measures set forth in this article. Be not deceived by designing promises and entrust to him whom you do not know, but as you would "judge the tree by its fruits," so judge ye, in this important vital contest, the man by his principles and candidate by his measures.

Let not a mealy and mute-mouthed political hypocrit mislead you, but demand of him a *written pledge*, as the conditions of your suffrage at the ballot-box.

This being done—if you but come up boldly and manfully to your duty, you will compel the tadpoles to change their porwiggle form and show themselves to be real toadies, or change their locality and find an element more congenial to their nature, in the quagmires of some other part of the Province.

Let no man in the Province be derelect in duty, and we shall carry the election, and with it, a mighty triumph of principle.

Dr. A. Aray, who is now a resident of Chatham, delivered a lecture on Homœpathy, on Monday evening the 24th inst., in the Rev. H. J. Young's church, and considering the very disagreeable walking, from the absence of side-walks in the section of the town where the church is located, quite a large audience were in attendance. The Doctor addressed the hearers at considerable length, and was listened to with great interest. His lecture was unquestionably very oratoricaly presented, and possessed many rich and eloquent thoughts to be appreciated by all lovers of the sublime. After the conclusion of the Doctor's remarks; the school question was proposed, and several present were called upon to address the house, as there was time for considerable to be said, before the usual time of adjourning. Mr. Wm. Whipper, of Columbia Pa., by request, rose and made a short speech, producing quite a spirit of enthusiasm throughout the house. The acquisation of finances being one of the essential elements for forwarding and accomplishing the desired object; Mr. J. T. Harris, addressed the house 'thereupon' and was followed by Mr. W. who, soon proposed a plan which was responded to, by handing in of a considerable amount of *tin*, from quite a number present. Many pleasing occurrences took place during the time, the contributors were opening their little wallets, which contained the "precious coin." We almost imagined of seeing the hands trembling, and hearing the heart beating of one individual whilst putting his hand into "the deep researches of his pockets," but he was drummed up to the work, we judge very unexpectedly, the meeting adjourned about ten, all seemingly pleased with the remarks which were delivered.

Mr. Wm. H. Day, Esq., of Dresden, delivered an address to the citizens of Chatham, on Tuesday evening 25th inst., on the Separate School question, in the Rev. H. J. Young's church. The house was well filled at an early hour waiting the arrival of the speaker. At the appointed time, Mr. Day made his appearance and was received with loud applause. The house was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Nazary, after which, Mr. Day took the stand, and addressed the audience in a lengthy and eloquent manner, portraying in the most cogent manner, the original designs of the British constitution, the equity and justice extended to *all* of her subjects, when administered in accordance with the principles therein laid down. The separate school system at present existing, depriving the rights or access of any portion her Majesty's subjects was clearly demonstrated as strictly at variance with the present existing laws of the Province. Mr. Day has been solicited to deliver a speech in the Town Hall next week, at which time we hope there will be a large attendance of the citizens, and we doubt not, but all will feel amply paid for their time. Hand-bills will be put up, giving timely notice of said meeting.

Something like English.

Heaps of new music just received at the Chatham Music Hall, kept by our friend Alfred Moore. Amongst which the most popular is "*Pen and Ink and Paper Polka*" entirely new and very beautiful. It is destined to become a great favorite with all who have music in their souls,—it is a publication of the successors of Mr. Couse of Detroit. Messrs. Amsden and Cargill in whose Orchestra, at the National Hotel Assemblies, it has been performed during the past winter. It has been received this day in Chathan, and copies can be obtained for 25 cents each, by calling at the Chatham Music Hall.

Get a copy every body musical.

☞ The remarks pertaining to the advertisement of Mr. J.J Linton, will be deferred until next week.

☞ On our first page will be found, a full and heart-rending account of the burning of the ferry boat New Jersey, on the Delaware River, causing such a sacrifice of human life.

☞ The contribution proposed by Mr. Wm. C. Turner, will be thankfully received.

Arrival of the Emeau.

Boston, March 26th.

The steamer *Emeau*, arrived at this port last night, bringing dates to the 12th inst.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst

The *Washington* at Cowes on the same day.

Political news is of but little importance

Congress is in daily session; but nothing transpires.

Advices from the Crimea state that a neutral line had been traced between the Allied and Russian armies.

A review of 50,000 British troops at Balaclava, on the 5th of March.

The whole works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

Advices from Constantinople of the 28th state that an Austrian Courier had arrived there, with a proposition in reference to the Danubian Principalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. Exchange on London had risen to 137. At Vienna to 520

The English current sterling rated at 140.

The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants for them to devise a remedy.

The river Danube re-opened, and the allied steamers had commenced running.

In order to suspend hostilites, orders had been forwarded to Omar Pasha and Silam Pasha.

The Allies were constructing tents on both banks of the Bosphorus, and the English Engineers were marking out camps on the Asiatic coast.

Advices from Norway, announce a serious financial crisis, twenty commercial houses had suspended.

Manchester market firm, and business moderate.

The steamer Emeau passed the steamer America from Boston, on the 19th.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been dangerously ill; but was improving.

Halifax, March 27th,

No signs of the Canada, now 12 days out.

Further by the "Persia."

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon

On Monday, 3rd inst., the following speech was addressed to the Legislature of France, on the occasion of opening the session of the senate and the legistative body:

M. M. les Pairs, M. M. les Senateurs,

The last time that I summoned you to meet grave anxieties weighed upon us. The allied armies were exhausting themselves in a siege, in which the stubbornness of the defenders made success doubtful. Europe, uncertain, seemed to await the issue of the struggle before declaring herself.

To sustain the war, I asked a loan which, although it might appear excessive, you voted unanimously. The high price of provisions menaced the laboring classes with general discomfort, and a disturbance in the monetary system gave ground to fear the slackening of business and the diminution of employment. Well! thanks to your aid, and to the energy displayed it France and England—thanks above all, to the support of providence—these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, are for the most part dissipated.

A great deed of arms has since decided a desperate struggle, unparalelled in history, in favor of the allies. The opinion of Europe from that moment has been more openly exhibited. In every direction our alliances has been extended, or have become more firm. The third loan has been supplied without difficulty. The country has again proved to me its confidence by subscribing a sum five times larger than I required from it. It has undergone, with admirable resignation, the sufferings inseparable from dearness of provisions—sufferings which, nevertheless, have been mitigated by private charity, by the zeal of the corporations, and by the millions of francs distributed in the departments. An arrival of foreign corn has now produced a considerable fall in the price of food; the fears arising from the disappearance of gold have faded; and never has labor been more active, never have the revenues been so large. The chances of war have re-awakened the military spirit of the nation. Never were there so many voluntary enlistments, nor so great an ardor among the conscripts.

To this short statement of our situation I may add a fact of a high political consideration. The Queen of Great Britain, wishing to give a proof of her confidence in, and esteem for, our country, and to render our relations still more intimate, came to France. The enthusiastic reception which her majesty received must have proved to her how deep were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and how much of a character tending to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

The King of Piedmont, who had unhesitatingly embraced our cause with hat courageous ardor of which he had previously afforded on the field of battle, also came to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the valor of his soldiers. These sovereigns beheld a country, some time so disturbed and fallen from her rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable, and respected, making war, not with the hurried delirium of passion but with that calm which belongs to justice, and all the energy of duty. They have seen France, which had sent 200,000 men across the sea, at the same time convoke at Paris all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe—"The present war is but an episode for me, and my strength is always in a great measure directed towards peaceful occupations. Let us neglect no opportunity of coming to an understanding, and do not force me to throw into the battle-field the whole resources and power of a great nation."

This appeal seems to have been heard, and winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved upon a decisive step, which brought into the deliberations all the influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden bound herself more closely to England and France by a treaty, which guarranteed the integrity of her territy. Finally, from all the cabinets, advice, of petitions, were sent to St. Petersburgh. The Emperor of Russia, inheritor of a situation which he had not brought about, seemed animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the causes which had brought about this sanguinary conflict. He accepted determinedly (*avec determination*(the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honour of his arms once satisfied, to defer to the distinctly expressed wish of Europe, was to do himself honor.

At this moment the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied powers are met at Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity, which animates them all, must make us hope for a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us, with dignity, wait for the end of the conferences; and let us be equally ready, if it prove necessary, to unsheath the sword again, or to offer the hand of friendship to those whom we have honorably fought.

Whatever may happen, let us busy ourselves with all matters which tend to augment the power and wealth of France. Let us draw still closer, if that be possible, the alliance which has been formed by a common participation in glory and in sacrifices, and of which peace will make the mutual advantages appear even more conspicious. Let us, lastly, at this moment, so solemn for the destinies of the world, put our trust in God, so that he may guide our efforts in a way the most advantageous to the interests of humanity and of civilisation.

The Internal African Slave-Trade

The following statements of Mr. James Church, recently attached, in the capacity of assistant, to the supplementary African Exploring Expedition under Dr. Vogel will illustrate the nature of the internal African slave trade. They are taken from journals and papers of the late James Richardson, who, it may be remembered, died in Africa some three or more years ago. His narrative has been published in London in two volumes. Mr. Richardson had made two journeys into Africa, and speaking of the eight months and a half which, when penning the subjoined lines, he had passed in that part of the country where he was then writing he says:

"I have passed eighty days out of this on the camel's back, and made a tour in the Sahara of some 1600 miles. I reckon my distances and days from Tripoli to Ghadames, fifteen days; from Ghadames to Ghat, twenty days; thence to Mourzuk, fifteen days; thence back to Tripoli, thirty days, I walked every day, one with another, about two hours, which at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, makes the distance of 400 miles. I wore out two or three pairs of shoes, but not one suit of clothes. My whole expense, including servant, camel provisions, lodging, Moorish clothes, &c., for the nine months' tour, did not exceed fifty pounds sterling, and nearly half this was given away in presents to the people and the various chiefs who figure in the journal."

The writer proceeds to give the result of his observations on the traffic in slaves, as it is carried on in the Great Desert of Sahara

"1. The slave traffic is on the increase in the Great Desert, though temporally decreasing on the route of Bournou.

"2. Many slaves are flogged to death *en route* from Ghat to Tripoli, and others are over-driven or starved to death.

"3. The female slaves are subjected to the most obsence insults and torments by the Arabs and Moorish slave-drivers.

"4. Slave children of five years of age walk more than one hundred and thirty days over the Great Desert and other districts of Africa, before they can reach the slave-market of Tripoli, to be sold.

"5. Three-fourths of the traffic of the Great Desert and Central Africa are supported by the money and goods of European merchants resident in Tunis, Algeria, and Egypt.

"6. A considerable traffic in slaves is prosecuted in the southern provinces of Algeria, under French protection, by the Soufah and Shaubah Arabs.

"7. At present there are no wars carried on in Central Africa, except those for the capture of slaves, to supply the market of Constantinople; so far as my information goes.

"8. Slaves are the grand staple of commerce of the Soudan and Bournou caravans; and without slaves this commerce could hardly exist. Twenty years ago the Sheik of Bournou reiterated to our countrymen:

"'You say that we are all the sons of one Father. You also say that the sons of Adam should not sell one another; and you know every thing. God has given you great talents What are we to do? The Arabs who come here will have nothing else but slaves. Why do you not send us merchants?'"

The following passage shews how well the doings of the foreign slave-dealers are known by the Touaricks:

"They describe thousands of slaves being carried away by men with white cheeks and hands, like myself (putting their hands round their waist to shew how the slaves were ironed). These slaves are carried down the Niger to the salt water (Atlantic). I asked them how the slaves were obtained. One of them sprang up in an instant siezed an Arab's gun, He then preformed a squatting posture, skulking down and creeping on the floor of my room, and waiting or watching in silence. He then made a sudden spring, as a tiger on its prey, with a wild shout. These wily antics evidently denoted a private kidnapping expedition. Many of these slaves are captives of war, for the negro princes are fond of war."

These poor slaves endeavor to sooth each other by their songs, of which this is a specimen:

"Where are we going? Where are we going?
Where are we going Rubee?
Hear us! Save us! Make us free!
Send our Atka down from thee!
Here the Ghibilee wind is blowing,
Strange and large the world is growing!
Tell us, Rubee, where are we going?
Where are we going, Rubee?

"Bournou? Bournou? Where is Bournou?
Where are we going Rubee?
Bournou-land was rich and good,
Wells of water, fields of food;
Bournou-land we see no longer,
Here we thirst and here we hunger,
Here the Moor man smites in anger;
Where are we going, Rubee?"

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of this place were visited and addressed by Miss M. A. Shadd, a conductor of the *Freeman*, published at Chatham, Canada West, and Mr. H. F. Douglass who is engaged in furthering the cause of the paper.

A large audience was in attendance, which was highly pleased with the efforts of the speakers.

They are light mulatoes, comely in their appearance, and intelligent.

Mr. Douglass' delivery is extremely musical and eloquent, and his efforts gave universal satisfaction.

Miss Shadd's effort was nervous, hurried. and not so eloquent as Mr. Douglass, but it was replete with original ideas and soundest logic, and unmistakeably showed that she is a woman of superior intellect, of high literary cultivation, and of the most persevering energy of character. Her manner is modest, and in strict keeping with the popular notions of the "sphere of women." She is truly a superier woman.

They will speak hereafter at Burlington, Rochester, Mukwonago, Fast Troy, Spring Prairie, Troy, Sugar Creek, Walworth, Sharon, and Allen's Grove, and the people are assured of being well paid for their attendance.

Remember that they belong to a class denied all social and political rights, and after they have been listened to, will the people say they are inferior to *any* of the lecturers among their white fellow citizens?

O! why will the people not be just!—*Elkhorn Independent.*

It will be seen by the above notice, cut from a Western paper, that our co-workers in this office, H. F. Douglass and M. A. Shadd, are not idle. But that while working for the *Freeman*, they are doing good work for our oppressed brethren in the States We have had the best of evidence lately of their efficiency in the list of names and subscriptions they have forwarded to us. The prompt response and the ready testimony in favor of their labors in a field almost or quite uninhabited by colored people, should not be without significance to those among us who wish the paper well, and who "intend" to work for the overthrow of oppression; but who never do more than *talk*.

Earthquake—Destruction of Jeddo.

The schooner Page, Capt. John Morehouse, sailed from San Francisco Oct. 19 for Japan; touched at Honolulu Nov 3; arrived at Simoda Dec. 2; and sailed on the 10th for Hakodadi; entered the latter port on the 28th, and sailed from thence Jan. 6th for San Francisco.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock p. m., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed 100,000 dwellings, 54 temples, and 30,000 inhabitants.

A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Somoda

Isava, Prince of Idzu, Governor of Simoda, had been removed.

Tatsnooky, First Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and is on trial at Jeddo.

The supercargo of the (captured) brig Greta is at Simoda.

The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

There have been 78 arrivrls of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 2d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth in and around Hakodadi Jan. 6.

The Government at Hakodadi contemplate building a vessel after the modern style of architectnre.

Permission was solicited by the Governor of Hakodadi to examine and take the dimensions of the Page. She was visited by officials, carpenters and draftsmen for that purpose.

Canada Postage: New Arrangements

Post Office Department,
Washington, Feb. 19, 1856.

My attention has been called to the circumstance that letters enclosed in the United States stamped envelopes or prepaid with United States postage stamps, are received in this country from Canada charged by our frontier exchange offices as unpaid.

The practice on the part of the United States exchange offices is, strictly speaking, correct, as each country recognises its own postage stamps only in prepayment of letters, and hence it is irregular to use United States stamps in the prepayment of letters from Canada.

But, inasmuch as the parties addressed feel aggrieved if postage is demanded on the delivery of such letters, and urge that the practice of charging them as unpaid operates as a hardship upon them, the postage having been once received by this department, I am disposed to treat for the future such letters as prepaid, and deliver them as such.

You will, therefore, discontinue the present practice of charging letters of the character as unpaid, in United States stamps, and forward them to destination without additional charge.

James Campbell.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Virginia has discovered a new spigot in the United States Treasury, which she is bound to draw in order to relieve the dangerous plethora occasioned by the careful supervision of Secretary Guthrie. The House of Delegates of Virginia on Tuesday last having declared in a preamble that the Fugitive Slave Law is a nullity in the Northern States, as a fair deduction from the assumed case, they also declare that it is the duty of the Federal Government to make full compensation to the owner for the loss resulting from the escape of slaves into the free territory, and adopted the following:

"*Be it resolved by the General Assembly*, That our Representatives in Congress are requested, and our Senators be and are hereby instructed, to secure the passage of a law making full compensation to all owners whose slaves have or may hereafter escape into any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and there be withheld from those to whom such service or labor may be due.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Caution.

A man by the name of Gerrit Shavour came from Indiana, within the bounds of the Carthagenia Circuit, and settled, with his wife some eighteen months past, claiming to be a licentiate from the Free Will Baptist Church, and about six months after, made application to be received as a member of the Wesleyan Church at Carthagenia—was received and licensed to preach. Shortly after, he left for parts unknown, leaving his wife who appears to be an amiable woman, in a destitute condition. He also left some debts unsettled. Sometime after leaving, he was heard of at Bellfountain, O., engaged in preaching, and passing himself as a Wesleyan Minister, since which time, he has not been heard from. The object of this notice is to release the Church from any responsibility for his acts; and to put the public on their guard against such a base impostor.

Yours truly,
Elijah Coats.

—*True Wesleyan.*

Bridge Over the Ohio River.—The citizens of Covington, Ky., have decided on issuing bonds to the amount of $100,000 stock, for the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river.

☞ The Wisconsin Mirror is printed in the woods. There is not a dwelling except that of the editor, within half a mile. The wild foliage of the forest looks over the office, and wild game shy around it. Still, the editor is in fine spirits, and expects a large village to spring up.

Died,

At Toronto, on the 23rd inst., Miss Arabella, the only and beloved daughter of John and Elizabeth Harold, after a long and protracted illness.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

LOST between the 8th and 19th of March 1856. A PROMISORY NOTE, given by John Laird to Geo. W. Morgan. for THIRTY NINE DOLLARS, payable March 15th, 1856. Any person finding said note. will take notice that it has been cancelled

GEO. W MORGAN.

Rondeau, C. W. 1

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this Mansion, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Abram D. Shadd,
Mr. Absalom W. Shadd,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. Brodie & Sperritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany.

Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in Chatham, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,
Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835. and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
St Catharines, C W.
43

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine he may have emanated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Ammoniacæ, in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and an explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. BELL'S Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S
CHEAP CASH STORE!
No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price, Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 23, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervousness; Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2t

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

☞ Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855 93-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw-Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 25-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.
C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.
JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855 45-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, married Miss Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, Ky., and leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa., but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act [illegible] since which time I have not heard a word from his whereabouts.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS

Chatham, C. W., August 28th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 23 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th 1855 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.
MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids,	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	" "
Cobourgs,	"	16	" "
French Merinos,	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls,	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos,	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons,	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain an Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery an Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Dannbian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

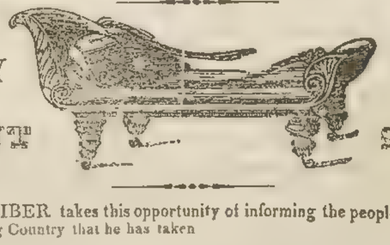
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET STAND & CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

(Advertisement, No. 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are cited:

1. Rev. W. Jay's Morning Exercises—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller,—12 mo. pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted,* and "the volumes is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters."—as says the *Presbyterian of the West,* as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims,* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelist," p. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro slavery churches and societies, are also warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose church leaders, members and even ministers, have and hold slaves)—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855,) and J. I. Brock of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855,) who [illegible] Union of Canada [illegible] bishop.—should and now say Let [illegible]

If every [illegible] Canada were to peruse the [illegible] Question, by John Lawrence" 3 d edition—Dayton (Ohio) 1851, pp. 224—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly seen, and a proper knowledge of the [illegible] obtained. Send [illegible] American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* cause pursued by the "American Missionary [illegible]," 48 Beekman street, New York, [illegible] to Canadian churches and R[illegible]

The A[illegible] Irish [illegible] and, to [illegible] are not instructed in anything of [illegible] quity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advanced—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious T[illegible] of London, England, can furnish [illegible] ce, every Sunday [illegible] Tract, which can be [illegible] general corporate operations in disseminating a pure knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty [illegible] religious Teachers and in their pro[illegible] much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1855

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publications, Nov'r 1855.

GREAT
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can, just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham next to Smith's Grocery, that's the place, he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker, many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure, for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best makers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and [illegible] on hand a superior quality [illegible] gentlemen's wear. He's also very [illegible] so I am confident he will [illegible] reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagny pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fitters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lamp to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—accondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash ready;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket [illegible]

T. W. WILSON

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1853. 31

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:—

AXLE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Ivory ready Handled. Assorted Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

H. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention required to render his Establishment agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANG.

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N B—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 3ti

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS & CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, constantly on hand, at the Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where, for Cash, a cheaper rate than can be had at any other Store in the Town. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage hereto fore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, front Street, East of Church Street, to which he has lately removed, where he will always be pleased in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE FLOUR TOBACCO &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug 20 '53. 19

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Education, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Husbandry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Paris	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
West	....	9.01	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Perkinsville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.30	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.50	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.30	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Hamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.41	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M	A.M	P.M.		P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.15	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.55	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.38*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.15	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.10
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
West	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Paris	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Causing the TEETH, arresting decay and imparting a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips.

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or other covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have used it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects on the Teeth and Gums, *even where there is even considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the enthusiastic testimonials bestowed upon it

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. Price Certain, ☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per doz.n, ☜ or Single Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, Oct 3, 1854. 23 3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dumfries,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1853. 6 1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on the lives of persons of all ages in the United Provinces, payable at the death of the party assured, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; or a sum at any given age or at death to occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children and other beneficiaries, and generally all transactions dependent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this recently Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small premiums, first seven years from the commencement of assurances; liberal terms, especially in reference to lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent

De CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Holloway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE [illegible] are cautioned against purchasing [illegible] Holloway's Ready Relief [illegible] circulating through the Canadas.—We [illegible] at Hamilton, C.W. [illegible] article of our Ready [illegible] Professor Holloway has a most wicked imitator [illegible] The wretch that will [illegible] and treacherous [illegible] is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all [illegible] of a law-suit, [illegible] to the health and to place before [illegible] genuine Ready Relief, not scruple to deceive his best [illegible]

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *from established credit*, and of irresponsible persons [illegible] and trading vessels.

Dealers and Retailers [illegible] who [illegible] the same [illegible] a counterfeit preparation. We never sell [illegible] in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase [illegible] it and offer the same for sale [illegible] are liable to prosecution.

Authorized Agents have [illegible] authorizing them in our name to [illegible] business.

The following are Agents in Hamilton:—C. W. FITZGERALD & SON, HAMILTON BROTHERS, HAWKE & CO. In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS & CO. are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

HOLLOWAY & CO

Toronto, April 21th, 1854

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856,

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the [illegible] that has grown up [illegible] LIBERTY [illegible] to by, to publish a weekly paper for the family [illegible] not only amuse, [illegible] improve those who may [illegible] articles are selected [illegible] instructive character [illegible]

Letters from Foreign Correspondents; Weekly News of the World; Reviews of New Publications; Commercial Reviews; Select Original Articles from Agricultural Department of the Province and State Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post

But [illegible] requires a wider range than [illegible] the human heart. [illegible] These faculties become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to [illegible] Hence only these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above [illegible] several of the most gifted writers in the land. We [illegible] upon the best periodicals in this country. Gems of [illegible] Weld, Agnes Strickland, [illegible] Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Mowatt, and [illegible] Dr. Doane, Willis, Morris, & others [illegible] for January next.

Engravings [illegible] and places [illegible] Agricultural and Mechanical Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents a year

TERMS.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Two Dollars, if not paid in advance; Two Dollars, *in advance* on copies sent to other offices. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office:

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out in the State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel disposed to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons, who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ NB—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

Tariff of Duties,

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books printed [illegible] reprints of British copyright works [illegible] half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent, Brushes do

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent

Blue, ultramarine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Weft, two and a half per cent

Dogs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware [illegible]

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Fancy goods, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fishing [illegible] the following articles for the use of, Seines and Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half

Glue, do, Hair, and Manufactures of, do;

Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;

Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, rolled and welded, do; Connecting Rods, Frames and Pedestals, rough, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do;

do; Railroad Bars, do Scrap, do;

and all an inch thick [illegible] square four inch and upwards, Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent;

Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do;

Manufactures, do; Lemon Syrup,

Linen and Manufactures of,

Liquors, four shillings per gallon

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent;

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nuts, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated [illegible] twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages [illegible] same as the *ad valorem* rate on

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free

Pickles, Sauces, &c., two and a half per cent

Pipes, Tobacco, Meerschaum and Clay, two and a half per cent.

Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rosin, two and a half per cent.

Salts, Epsom or Glauber, one shilling per cwt

Sago, two pence per gallon

Salt, Cod, two and a half per cent.

Saddles, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt free; Seeds, do.

Sugar, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, five shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do, Sulphur, roll do.

Sulphur flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Worsted, at proof, five pence per gallon

Wines, all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioner in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, wood and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet, marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, palm and other kinds of all kinds of metals pig and bar, resin and rosin, saw logs, ship's water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wood for shooks, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov, 1853

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad cross-ing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary of Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fides* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle, implements and tools of trade or handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported direct from the United Kingdom of the British North American Provinces [illegible] Prince Edward's Island, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom or the said Provinces respectively, viz —

Animals, fresh, [illegible] meat, butter, cheese, pickled pork, bacon, hams, fresh meat, poultry, pickled fish, salted fish, fish oil, fish of all kinds, [illegible] living in the sea, plants, trees, shrubs, seeds, roots, fruits, grain, pulse, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, skins of all kinds, furs of all kinds, feathers, hides, tallow, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, wood and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet, marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, palm and other kinds of all kinds of metals pig and bar, resin and rosin, saw logs, ship's water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wood for shooks, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov, 1853

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad cross-ing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

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Grain and Bread-stuffs of all kinds, vegetables fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Recognizing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, Principles Universal Freedom, and a Brotherhood based on comprehensive considerations, and in the approved unity now existing among those of Her Majesty's subjects maturing to array one class [illegible] against another, and [illegible] against the people in political warfare, [illegible] origin of the [illegible] perpetuation [illegible] and [illegible] all [illegible] ARTICLE II.—To promote a healthy harmony [illegible] among those of Her Majesty's subjects [illegible] and [illegible] Passes [illegible] the United States [illegible] savings [illegible] the unjust imposition [illegible] by bond, and [illegible] the emigrants [illegible] and

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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856. {NUMBER 74.

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December 18, 1855. 32-1y

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BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 20

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 26

Poetry.

FASHION'S RIGHTS.

A Parody on a Parody.

BY TOPSY.

The water drops were falling fast,
As through the muddy streets there passed,
"A maid who bore 'mid snow and ice"
No "banner with a strange device,"
But heavy skirts!

Her brow was sad, her footsteps slow,
As she waded on through slush and snow;
And her voice like an engine-puff was gone,
As she exclaimed in a peevish tone,
What draggled skirts!

"In happy homes she saw the light
Of house hold fires gleam warm and bright;"
And on! she wished herself was there,
Her wet skirts off—she in a chair,
Then, what would she for fashion care?
Such monstrous skirts!

"Just cut them short" an old man said,
"Then stand erect, hold up your head,"
"Don't sacrafice your life to pride;"
Again the panting voice replied
"'Tis fashion's skirts."

"Be wise," a voice exclaimed, and rest,
"What's most convenient is the best;"
The maiden paused and heaved a sigh,
Then onward dragged, with the self-same cry
Her muddy skirts!

Beware your sad and cruel fate,
Repentence—it may come too late;
For num'rous ill will those betide,
Who on their backs let fashion ride.
Yet still the fainting voice replied,
My dirty skirts!

And on she went in her trailing rig,
For common sense; she cared not a fig,
But firmer held her skirts up higher
That passers by might all admire
Such fine wrought skirts!

And thus 'till twilight cold and grey,
She swept the streets in this array;
And her voice was heard till out of sight
Bemoaning sad her muddy plight,
Yet still demanding
Fashion's right!

I'M GROWING OLD.

BY JOHN J. SAXE.

My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep:
I feel no symptoms of decay,
I have no cause to moan or weep;
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither shy nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh;
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news
My growing apathy rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold,
All tell me, in the plainest voice;
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes,
I'm growing fainter in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sighs,
I'm growing careless of my dress,
I'm growing frugal of my gold,
I'm growing wise, I'm growing: yes;
I'm growing old!

I feel it in my changing taste,
I see it in my changing hair.
I see it in my growing waist,
A thousand hints proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was told,
That even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah me, my very laurels breathe
The tale of my reluctant cares;
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years;
E'en flattery's honied words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in 'How young you are!'
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings;
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold:
Where all are blest, and none may sigh,
'I'm growing old!'

Miscellaneous.

An Incident of the Mississippi.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,

For six mortal days had our boat been ploughing through the turbid waters of the great river on the down passage, since I came on board. It was early in morning when we stopping at Natches, where we took on board some twenty passengers, who came dropping along, two, three, and four at a time, during the hour of our stop. Once more we were off with the current, and shortly after the breakfast bell rang.

The day passed away pretty much as days generally do on board the Mississippi steamers, and when evening came, the cabins were full of fun and sentiment. Towards nine o'clock, my attention was called to a table, at which four men were playing twenty-deck poker. The principal player was a young man not over six or eight and twenty, who handled the cards with a professional air, and whose face betrayed the libertine and sensualist. He was in some physical respects, handsome, but the reckless villain was so plainly stamped upon his countenance that no gentleman could look upon him but with pity and disgust. He was a slightly built man, and dressed gaudily. I had not stood by the table ten minutes before the other three players rose and the youth was left alone.

"Who'll take a hand?" he asked, casting his eyes round upon the crowd.

"Come, gentleman, I've a few thousand to lose. Who wants it?"

"Look here, stranger, I've got a little money that's no use to me. What say ye?"

The new speaker formed a striking contrast to the player already at the table. He was a powerfully built man, dark and gloomy in expression, and standing over six feet high. His darkness was from exposure, and his gloom was from some recent cause, for it was plain to be seen that his bold open features had not yet become used to it. His hair hung in light colored ringlets about his neck, and his sharp grey eyes were full of strange fire. His dress was mostly composed of panther skins and his cap was of the same, with a tail hanging behind. When he sat down at the table, I saw he did it with a recklessness that was not natural to him; and from that moment, I became deeply interested in him, for I felt that he was at heart, a noble and generous man.

"Make your game," said the young man, shuffling the cards adroitly.

"Go ahead," responded the other. "A man don't hunt wild varmints for a lifetime to be afraid of a quarter deck of cards. Go ahead, and let's have 'em."

"Ante up ten."

The hunter put up a ten dollar bill, and the youth did the same, the cards were dealt and the betting commenced. The latter gazed sharply into his antagonist's face as the bets were made, but he read nothing there. He seemed disappointed at this, and "called" the hunter's hand at the fourth bet, and won five hundred dollars.

The hunter smiled, and the youth dealt again. This time the betting commenced in earnest by the dealer, but the other was not moved by it. The young man put up a thousand dollar note, but its appearance seemed to have no effect upon his antagonist. Those open features did not change in expression, nor did the keen grey eye grow more bright or dim. He covered the note and called—he had won.

After this the game ran evenly for some time. I watched the young man, I call him the young man, because he was surely younger than the hunter, though not much, for that individual was yet in the prime of manhood—but as I was remarking, I saw the more experienced gamester, and I saw him several times, make the attempt to perform some of his tricks, but those grey eyes were fixed too keenly upon him. At length the hunter began to win rapidly; but not a single ray of satisfaction could be seen upon his face. I was puzzled, for it really seemed to me that he would rather loose than win.

But my tho'ts were soon called from the players to the play. I saw the young man shuffle the cards, and I knew he had "stocked them." I slipped around behind him, and saw that he had four kings and a jack. He had meant to have four kings and an ace, but a double cut by his opponent had hurt him. I knew that trick, and I saw what the gambler did not see. He was sure that one of the aces was at the bottom of the pack, and that his opponent held the other three, with a pair of queens, while I saw that in cutting, the fourth ace was left upon the top of the pack instead of the bottom.

"Here's a thousand," said the younger of the players, promptly.

"I see that, and go a thousand better," said the hunter.

The blackleg looked at his "pile" very anxiously. He counted it and found just a thousand dollars. His antagonist had won twelve thousand dollars from him. He looked at his cards once more and a look of assurance dwelt upon his face. He looked upon the pack, and he *knew* that the fourth ace was there.

"Look ye," he said, "I have but a thousand dollars in money, but I've another piece of property I'll put up for the extra thousand. I've got one of the handsomest gals ye ever saw—young pretty and sound—only nineteen or twenty years old.

"That's poor property for me stranger.

"Poor property, why bless your soul man, I paid nineteen hundred dollars for her this very morning."

"This morning!" repeated the hunter, with a slight start.

"Yes, just above here in Natches; here is the bill of sale.

"One girl, Ianthe, nineteen hundred.

"Let me see."

The hunter took the bill, and for a single instant I could detect a strange sparkle in his eye, and a quivering of the nether lip, but it was gone in a moment.

"Make out your bill of sale for your gal," he said, "and put it up with your thousand dollars, and I'll put up nine hundred more. That's a fair thing. I can't afford to lose it."

A blank was produced and the bill filled out and duly signed, and, at the hunter,s suggestion, was witnessed. The young man then placed it with his money, and pushed the whole towards the center of the table.

"There's your twenty-nine hundred, now what have you got?"

"You dealt yourself," remarked the hunter, as he sprinkled his cards upon the table and showed four aces! I think the gal is mine."

"Broke—dead!" gasped the gambler.

"All gone?" asked the other.

"Every pick."

"Then take a thousand dollars back."

"Give me back the gal."

"No, *sir!*" thundered the stout man. As he spoke he drew the bill of sale towards him, and clutched it nervously, and then pushed the thousand dollars towards his antagonist.

"Now show me the gal,"

The young man led the way towards the forward part of the next deck, and having unlocked the door of a low, narrow stateroom, he called for its inmate to come out. I had followed them up and watched with more than ordinary interest to see the final of this curious transaction. A large lamp hung directly opposite to the door of the dinning room, and when the girl came out I saw her face plainly. I was started, for I think I never saw a more beautiful female. She was a quadroon, and not over twenty years of age—of medium size, with dark, waving hair, and face as fair as human face can be.

"Well, Ianthe," said the young gamester; "You are gone. I've sold ye."

The girl started and looked up. There was a frightened expression upon her face, and as she saw how many men were gazing upon her, the rich blood mounted to her face which had before been as pale as death.

"You're my gal now," said the hunter.

She started again and looked into the face of the speaker, and on the next moment both her hands were pressed hard upon her brow.

"*Yours?*" she faintly gasped.

"Yes you're mine, and there are'nt a power this side of heaven that can tear you from me. Keep still now and don't ye say a word. Go back, now, and I'll keep your key myself."

As he spoke he pushed the girl into the room again, and relocked the door. Then he turned away, and I was sure I saw a big tear in his eye.

Half an hour after the young gambler was at the table with a party of new players, and before I turned in he had won ten thousand dollars.

On the following morning the young man was after the hunter the first thing; and when he found him he proposed to buy the girl back, but the present owner refused.

"I'll give you two thousand for her."

"No, sir."

"Twenty-five hundred."

"Mark!" thundered the hunter, with a look of fire; "all the money that ever floated over this river would not buy that gal."

The blackleg cursed and swore, but it availed him nothing. An hour afterwards the boat was along side the pier at St. Francisville, and I took my luggage and went ashore, for here I was to remain on business a few days. I went up to one of the hotels, and after seeing to my luggage, I went into one of the parlors and sat down. There was no one there, and for a while I busied myself in examining the pictures about the room. I was looking at one which hung in a small recess where the chimney stood when I heard some one else enter, I turned and saw the stout hunter and quadroon; but they did not see me.

"Now, Ianthe," spoke the man in a tremulous voice, we are alone. Fear no more for you are mine now.

As he thus spoke the beautiful maiden fell upon his bosom and wept aloud, while he, with murmurs of thankfulness and joy, wound his big arms around her and strained her to his breast.

"Pardon me," said I stepping forward," but I am not to blame for this.

"For what uttered the hunter while the girl started back like a frightened lamb.

"But you're a man, sir."

"I hope so."

"Ah, you were aboard last night?"

"Yes sir; and saw everything."

"Then you shall know all. Come, Ianthe, sit down here, for you aren't in danger any more."

So the girl sat down close by her protector, and then the hunter turned towards me.

"Stranger," he said, "three years ago, I had business in Natches; I went to break horses for John Gampsbell. He owned this gal, I s'aid there over a year. Perhaps you wonder that I loved her. By my soul, I did love her. I asked her if ever I could raise money enough to buy her, if she would be my wife. Didn't she say yes quick though! Then I went to Mr. Gampsbell and asked him if he would sell the gal. He said no; he'd as quick sell one of his children. But when I told him I wanted her for a lawful wedded wife, and that she already loved me, he said that I might have her, and that he would keep her for me till I could raise the money.

So I told Ianthe all, and started for the woods once more. A month ago I had two thousand dollars over and above all I should need for expense, and I started. I landed in Natches yesterday morning. Mr. Gampsbell was dead and all of his folks sold off. I tracked Ianthe to a trader, and got there about an hour after she had been sold. When he told me who had got her, I made up my mind that she was lost. I went aboard the first down boat, determined to throw my money away and then go back into the woods; for I didn't want to keep a penny that I'd meant for that work. You know the rest. When I saw the bill of sale I knew who had fallen in my way. She aren't hurt, sir—not a bit. She's as pure and good as ever, and I recon you will hunt some time before you'll find a better or handsomer wife."

I agreed with this fully. Shortly afterwards the hunter put confidence enough in me to leave his prize in my keeping while he went and got a license. I found her a sensible, intelligent girl, and she made no effort to conceal her love for the noble hunter, nor her joy in view of the events which had so strangely transpired. By-and-by the stout man returned and with him came a justice. I saw the happy pair married, and before night they took an upward bound boat.

Up in Warren county, Illinois, upon the first bend of the Henderson river, lives one of the most flourishing farmers of the West. His name is Levi Dolworth. People who accept his generous hospitality are struck with the strange beauty of his children; and their stay may not be long to assure them that the wife and mother is not only one of the most beautiful, but the best matrons in the great west. He and his wife are the ones of whom I have just told you.

Beware of Impostors.

The increasing anti-slavery feeling in the free States, together with the sympathy extended to those who have escaped from oppression, has induced many unprincipled persons to go through the country soliciting money for the professed purpose of purchasing relatives or friends, or to educate the person asking the donation. Several of these impostors have, from time to time, been exposed through the columns of *The Liberator*. While at North Bridgewater, last week, we met one of these persons, passing under the name of Mary Adams. This woman was advertised, more than two years ago, by Mrs. Abby K. Foster, who met her in the State of New York. She has passed under various names since the commencement of her career. She is tall, slender, and inclines to stoop; has a bright, penetrating eye, yellow complexion, evidently a mixture of African, Indian and Anglo-Saxon; prominent nose, high cheek bones, and her hair somewhat curly. She has several scars on her neck, and her left cheek is now swollen over which she wears a cloth. This woman has any amount of impudence, and sustains a very bad character, aside from that of an impostor.

But by far the most successful impostor of whom we have lately heard is a man who worked as journeyman barber in Brattle St., some two years ago, under the name of Baker, and who is now travelling through the country under the assumed name of Leo L. Lloyd. While following the calling of a barber, Baker one day found his employer reading "Moffat,s Travels in South Africa," and became very much interested in the subject, upon which the book treated. He subsequently obtained the work, studied it attentively, and soon began to relate his experience in "South Africa." He left Boston, and, after remaining away but a few months, returned under the name of Leo L. Lloyd, the only son of the late King of Nubia." "The Prince" gave a lecture in Tremont Temple, some weeks since, in which he related the story of the "Wedding Ring," just as it is told in Moffat's Travels." Lloyd is from somewhere near the Ohio river, and was doubtless a slave in the adjoining State of Kentucky. During the past Winter he has made Boston his home, when not out on a begging tour. He spent some days, in the month of January, in New Bedford, where he went from house to house soliciting money to enable him to carry civilization and Christianity into Africa! When in New Bedford, he was accompanied by a colored man named Bell, better known as "Shoe Bell," who assisted the *Prince* in his operations. The Odd Fellows' Levee called Lloyd from New Bedford for a day or two; but when that was over, he returned to finish up the houses not before visited. We understand that he obtained the sum of fifteen dollars from one person alone. During the Winter the *Prince* has often been seen with girls, and gliding over the snow with railroad speed, the performance concluding with an oyster supper, and His Royal Highness footing the bill.

Strange to say, this brazen-faced impostor has obtained the names of such men as Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Rufus Choate, and Hon. R. C. Winthrop, as endorsing him.

Sturt, alias Baker, alias Leo L. Lloyd, is a small black man, of neat figure, short hair, bright eyes, and has somewhat wirey walk, and has done much in the way of committing other persons' speeches and poetry, all of which he gets with much ease. He relates adventures which he experienced with lions and other wild beasts in South Africa. Of course, he knows nothing of that land, except what he learned from "Moffat's Travels." His Royal Highness the Prince of Nubia talks of visiting the Western country. Our friends should recieve him in a becoming manner.—B.—*Liberator.*

The Tobacco Nuisance.

A lady correspondent of *The Tribune*, giving an account of her experiences on the way from New England to Washington, thus describes her sufferings from the tobacco nuisance.

"We scarcely got under way before a furious snow storm attacked our train. The locomotive battled bravely with the angry elements, and for a while we seemed to be flying all the more rapidly through the whirling snow—but alas! the iron music fell from a quick step to a hymn tune, and then to a dead march, and at last ceased altogether. The driving-wheels whirled uselessly on the icy track, and the locomotive seemed seized with a palpitation that expressed itself in quick snorts, as if far gone for want of breath. We saw men leaping from the platform armed with shovels, and we waited in various stages of impatience for the result. Have you ever noticed the talent for silence exhibited by a car when it stops? From a stunning din you drop into a quiet where snow falling on wool might be heard. But a falling noise of another kind nearly set one frantic. I was in the ladie's car, of course, yet about me sat a brigade of tobacco chewers. I opened a book and attempted to read, but in vain. I tried to look over the heads of the crowd—be abstracted—but my eyes would get into a mirror at the further end of the car, that only distorted my own fair face into a horrid caricature, but gave me an extended vista of the busy tobacco worms.

"I am not a strong-minded woman—am indifferent to reforms in general—but oh! my country, cannot something be done to check this frightful practice? Cannot our garments at least be protected from the pollution—our lung from the foul air? The stove was heated to fever heat, and at least ten human machines were at work poisoning the atmosphere—three of them, not content with an ordinary process, expectorate directly upon the stove, and there arose a vapour from which the great adversary of the human family might secure a lively hint for the improvement of that locality devoted to the punishment of sinners.

"Why not have a chewing car as well as a smoking one; a vile, filthy place with the floor full of holes, and any quantity of red-hot stoves?

"I write with the memory of an ill-temper dropping from my pen. But the ruin of a new travelling dress is the provocation. I remember the wretch and will pin him to my page as a warning to gods and men. I want all ladies to beware of him. This animated tobacco-plant is a tall, thin, ungainly specimen of a, first family.' His extremities are in an unhappy state of disorganized diplomacy, being by no means in a harmonious state. His face is just such a face as you may expect to find pertaining to a man who chews tobacco in a railroad car. It is thin, sallow and dirty—every line indicates selfishness and every movement ill-breading. There, now, recognise him; and do not make the mistake I did and let your garments touch any place he once occupied. I did, and in a minute two breadths of my charming robe were of the color of the wretch's face."

A CAVE WITH A MAN IN IT.—On the 20th ult., a band of labourers on the Centeral railroad, in Alleghany County, Va., on Cady's section, penetrated into a cave, the mouth of which was about 305 feet from Jackson's river. Some of the workmen entered it, and continuing on their course, passed under the river and came out the other side of it. In the cave was found the dead body of a hunter, with all the equipments lying near him. About $6,000 in bonds, payable to Mrs. A. Cross, and dated in 1823, were found on the body, which was in a wonderful state of preservation. The bonds are signed by many of the oldest citizens of Alleghany and Bath Counties.

A Love Letter.

The following is a true copy of a *billet* received by a truant lover in Califoruia from his Atlantic flame: "My dear sweet Ichabod, how horror-stricken I am at your long absence! I want to see you and hear your heart thump. Oh sweet Ichabod, now do come home and let us get married if you love me. God bless you if you are not sufficently blessd in being sweat! Oh you marygold you hollyhock you tulip you cabbage! Oh you sweet owl do come and comfort your dying smitten Caroline! Oh but how I do love your big red lips! Oh you trim tall fellow full of the manna of the sweet love how I do want to see you model of perfection! You have been gone two years, and to me it does seem like a hundred years. Your dear presenc would be more to me than the cooling springs to the parched traveler of the desert—more than the pebbled brook to the wanton duck—yes, more than a lump of sugar to a spoiled child. Why, then, will you not come? yes fly as swift as lighting to kiss tears from the dimpled cheeks of your mad love! Oh, bleak and wild is the house, the woods, and the world without thee! Oh, yes, bless thee, my dumplin, my jewsharp, my rooster, my gentleman!"

TRANSIENT YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Girls, beware of transent young gents; never suffer the addresses of a stranger recollect that one good steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world; the allurements of dandy jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's house, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while that of such a young man is lost at the wane of the honeymoon. 'Tis true.—*Evensville Journal.*

Agricultural, &c.

GROUND AND UNGROUND FEED.—Those experienced and skilful farmers, the Lebanon (N. H.) Shakers, state that more than thirty years' practice lead them to estimate ground corn at one third higher than unground, as food for cattle and especially for fatting pork. The same experience also induces them to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, they consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal. Until within the last three or four years they have fattened annually, for thirty years, 40,000 to 50, 000 pounds of pork exclusive of lard and offal fat; and their constant habit has been to cook the meal.

TO DRY COWS.—In answer to the inquiry in the October number, I would give the following method of drying cows, and which I have practiced with success in weaning colts. Milk only for two or thee times, and each time take hog lard, as hot as you can bear it, and rub it on the bag. If this is well done a few times, the cow or mare will go perfectly dry, without leaving any hard lumps in the bag, or injuring the animal in any way.—H. R., *Mercer, Co. Pa.*

[The lard acts only as an emollient. It is imperfect milking, or drawing out only a portion of the milk, and at long intervals, which checks the se-cretion, and soon causes the milk to cease altogether.]—ED. *Genesee Farmer.*

SWEET POTATOES.—Messrs. Mabee & McGowan, of Alton, Illinois, ingaged in the cultivation of sweet potatoes, published an account of their profits during the past season. They planted twelve acres of potatoes, the expenses of which deliverd in market, were $187 50. The total amount of sales was $2,200, leaving $2,012 50 for net profit. This gives an average profit of $167 70 per acre.—*New Jersey Farmer.*

MANGE IN CATTLE.—The Boston Cultivator says: "The disorder termed the mange arises from the excitement of the skin, porbably brought on by disarrangement of the organs of digestion in consequence of poverty engendered by hunger and want of shelter. After these are supplied, a wash made of gun powder and water—charcoal, niter, and sulpher—Will be found a valuble application. Mange is an infectious disorder; remove therfore the sick beast from the rest of the herd."

Going Through the Motions.

We were amused with an affair, (says a New York paper,) which happened a few weeks since in this city.

A young gentleman called upon the leader of a cotillion band, and ordered five musicians for a certain evening. There were four in the band, including the leader, who informed the applicant that he could not comply with his request.

"You must have five," said the young gentleman.

"But there are only four of us, sir," replied the leader.

"Not one less than five," persisted the other.

The gentleman was about leaving, when a barber, well known to our citizens, volunteered his services, making the number complete.

"What are you going to play?" asked Joe when the gentleman left.

"The flute," replied the barber.

"The flute! why you don't know one note from another."

"Yes, but I can put a cork in the mouthhole and go through the motions."

The plan succeeded, and the barber was praised for his *remarkable softness in blowing.*

A DEAD MAN'S SPEECH.—"Here is a book containing a dead man's speech!" exclaimed a witty auctioneer to a gaping crowd. "What will you offer me for the dead man's speech? Who bids?" "Ten cents!"—"twenty!"—"thirty!"—thirty-five!"—and it was finally knocked off to a literary youth from the Emerald Isle, for half-a dollar. He handed over the cash and recieved the book After turning over the leaves, he loudly exclaimed, "Hallo, Mr. Auctioneer, I believe there is fust a little bit of a mistake here. Sorrw a bit of spache do I see at all!" "My good fellow," said the auctioneer, "I assure you that the book contains the whole of his speech, every word of it. So just put it in your pocket, and say no more about it." *It was a blank book.*

A CHEAP BAROMETER.—A countryman in the neighbourhood of York has discovered a natural barometer, being no other than the spider's web, When it is about to rain and be windy, the spider shortens considerably the last threads to which his web is suspended, and leaves it in this state while the weather remains variable. If the insect lengthens its threads, it will be fine, and the fineness may be guessed by the length they attain to. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain; if on the contrary, it begins to work while it rains, it betokens a speedy change for the better. The spider alters his web every twenty-four hours; and if these alterations are made a little before sunset the night will be fine.

CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.—This case, though settled by the delivery of the fugitives to their claimant, has left behind it some serious legal complication. It will be recollected that the local court issued a writ of habeas corpus for the fugitives, but the Narshal returned to it the answer that, as the production of the persons before the Court would served no practical purpose, he took the responsibilty of disobeying the writ, and delivering them over to thee claimant. The Court has since taken this answer into consideration and believing that the writ of habeas corpus cannot be constitutionally suspended, has directed the prosecuting Attorney to file specification upon which a rule should issue against the Marsdall, to show cause why he should not be attached as for a contempt.

IMPORTANT IF CORRECT.—We learn, on what we believe—and have good reasons for believing—to be excellent authority that it is in the contemplation of the British Government, so soon as the navigation opens, to station thirty regiments of the line in Canada.—*Montreal Her.*

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL.—When the custom searchers were overhauling the ship Asterian, which arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult., from New Orleans, they found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board, excepting the boatswain. A reward of $500 was offerd at New Orleans for the girl's apprehension.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S, is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Our next number 48 will be the last one of this years issue, at which time the *Freeman* will have been in existance two years, six months over the time alloted for its extinction by some prognosticators or "Roebacks," at the time the first number was issued) then to commence another wearisome journey; unless our proposed new arrangements, at that time be carried into effect; which for the success of our paper, must certainly be done. In the commencement of our enterprise, the price of the *Freeman* was set at one dollar and fifty cents per year, to encourage parties to take hold and become subscribers, but when balanceing accompts at the end of the year, there was nothing left to supply the most trivial comforts to the proprietors. Such has been the state of affairs ever since its commencement; but in the future we shall act more wisely or not at all. After our next issue our price will be two dollars in advance by the year, or five cents per copy, and on no other conditions, for without means it is impossible to meet our expenses, which are daily accruing. Those who are in arrears for this year we hope will remit to us at the earliest possible moment that which is due, and the advance on the next if they desire the paper sent them. Trying and vexatious have been our efforts to keep alive the organ of near 50,000 people, in this day of progress; were there more papers in this Province devoted to the interests of the same people, and as vencles of information, there would be some allowance; but as it is there is none, why is it that men can be so blind to their interests, when surrounded by intelligence on every side. No, there is a great work to be done, and the most effective instruments must be taken in hand by obligatory parties for its accomplishment, namely, more general information is what is required, and cannot be obtained without it being payed for—and without it we must ever be the dupes of the more intelligent; to be used at their convenience, irrespective of our desires. How many thousands are there scattered promiscuously over these vast Provinces, without more than a comfortable sustainance, who have been the means of hundreds in the States reposing this day at their ease, in their stately mansions with large cultivated farms, all derived from our labors, for the want of more cultivated and practical minds? Many, and the time has come for a speedy reformation in this respect, and the sooner to the work the better. The system which has been so generally adopted by many, of receiving second handed information retailed by other men, whoare uninterested in our welfare, *and they* to do our thinking also, must be abandoned or our success must be despaired of. This seems to be a ruinous and delapidated state of affairs; but by removing the "veil" a star will be visible, if in the distance, first the platform of education is to be mounted. —Newspapers, and Book Establishments are to be supported, in short, ourselves and children are to be informed regardless of the expense, and if a all, support an intelligent ministry and the important part will be accomplished, any other course would be considered despicable in the sight of the intelligent or the more thinking classes. We feel justified in making these remarks, having a knowledge of the existing state of affairs, among the 50,000 before spoken of. Is it not reasonable for us to say, that we should issue at least 5000 papers weekly to such a population? We think so, but far from it; had it not have been for the untiring and zealous efforts of Miss M. A. Shadd, in the Western States for months past, the *Freeman* would have been among the things that "have been." After presenting things as they really exist, we hope the large amount of monies that are out will be immediately remitted, and thereby enable us to press forward more effectually one of the great instruments of our redemption.

The Slave Margaret.

The following circumstances took place on board the Henry Lewis, at the time of the collision with the E. H. Howard, whilst on her downward trip to Gain's Landing, with the fugitive slaves, Margaret and her children.

When the accident occurred to the Henry Lewis, the negroes were in the nursery (as a place between the cabin and steerege in the stern of the boat is called), ironed by couples. After the disaster, they were heard calling for help and to be relieved of their handcuffs. Some one happened to be on hand to save them. Margaret had her child —the infant that she hit on the head with the shovel when arrested here—in her arms, but by the shock of the boat that came to the assistance of the Lewis (as one story goes) she was thrown into the river with her child and a white woman who was one of the steerage passengers, and was standing by her at the moment. This woman and the child were drownded, but a black man, the cook on the Lewis, sprang into the river and saved Margaret, who, it is said, displayed frantic joy when told that her child was drowned, and said she would never reach alive Gaines's Landing, in Arkansas, the point for which she was shipped, thus intimating a desire to drown herself.

Another report is that as soon as she had an opportunity, she threw her child into the river and jumped after it. Still another story has it that she tried to jump upon the boat alonside, but fell short. It is only certain that she was in the river with her child, and that it was drowned, while she was saved by the prompt energy of the cook. We are told by one of the officers of the boat that Peggy was the only female among the slaves. It is probable, therefore, that the story about the good-looking mulatto girl, who was being sent South, and attracted attention and sympathy, is a romance. The last that was seen of Peggy, she was on the Hungarian, crouching like a wild animal, near the stove, with a blanket wrapped around her. Our readers will, we presume, be struck with the dramatic features of the Fugitive Slave Case, and that it progresses like a plot wrought by some master of tragedy.

First, there was the flight and the crossing of the frozen river in the twilight of morning, the place of fancied security, the surprise by the officers, the fight with them, the murder of the child, the arrest, the scenes about the Court-room and in the jail, the long suspense, the return to Kentucky, the removal to Frankfort, the separation there, the approach of the messenger with the requisition for Peggy, her removal to Louisville, the pursuit of the messenger, the boat on which she was to have been taken South leaving two hours ahead of Cooper with the writ from Governor Morehead; then the speedy catastrophe to the steamer, the drowning of the babe of the heroine, and her own rescue, as if yet saved for some more fearful and startling act of the tragedy; and lastly the curtain falls, leaving her wet and dismal, on a boat bound South, perfectly careless as to her own fate, only determined never to set her foot on the soil of Arkansas. There is something fearfully tragic about this, which must occur to every mind, and we shall look with much interest for information of the catastrophe which will complete the dramatic unity of the affair.

And here an incident, related to us as occurring during the awful moments when the Henry Lewis was sinking and breaking, suggests itself to us. It is not wholly authentic, but is worth telling. Marshal Butts, of Covington, who had charge of the negroes, is said to have been inflated somewhat with the importance of his position, and talked of his charge as his niggers, and displayed an immense amount of cutlery and fire-arms, with which he expressed himself resolved to slaughter whole armies of Abolitionist. And it happened that he exchanged some sharp words with a gentleman on the steamer about the Fugitive Slave case, &c. When the accident occurred, he was in his room, and, one of the tables rolling against his door, he could not get out, and yelled tremendously for assistance. Some persons heard him and went to work cutting a hole through the roof to let him out. The most active of those so engaged was the man with whom he had the quarrel.

When a hole was made large enough to let the rescuer and the prisoner communicate with each other, but not sufficient to crawl through, the man with the axe learned for the first time whom he was labouring to save, and called out, "Halloo, Butts, is this you? D—n you, if I'd known that, you might have drowned. And (after a moment's reflection) you shall anyhow, if you won't give your word to let those niggers go." There was no time to be lost, and Butts, fearing that he might be left to perish, said—"To tell the truth, now, I don't own the niggers. If I did, I'd let 'em go. I'm only the agent." "Well" said the man holding the axe of deliverance or death, "take the irons off them anyhow." That Butts agreed to do, and, the opening being enlarged, he crawled out, and began to inquire with some anxiety: "Where's them d—n niggers?" and was much gratified when he found that only the baby was lost.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Sir:—Not wishing to set aught down in malice, or to make any statement not strictly correct, I wish to withdraw one made in my letter of the 13th Mrs. Wilson, is there made to say, that they have ceased to receive and distribute clothing, which I have since learned she did not do. I was led unhesitatingly to make the statement on the authority of a person of sterling honesty; but who, in the present case, had confounded two somewhat similar circumstances. The real state of the case then leaves matters remain precisely as before, as I am now informed by the person with whom the man resides, that on applying he was told that they could give him nothing as Mr. W. was not at home. For the sake of true progress, and as a step towards the more speedy accomplishment of what is most needed here—a better acquaintance between colored and white—I could wish that my first statement had been the correct one, but truth demanded the last.

Now Mr. Editor, I shall endeavor to show some of the causes which have conspired to render the position of a "Missionary to the Fugitives" here, one of ease—so far as opposition from our people is concerned—and at the same time a perfect sinecure. In order to this, I shall have to analyze and show you the component parts of our population, which all told, white and colored, amounts to about 6,000, of whom about one-seventh are colored. Of the colored position the greater number are members of or hearers at their two churches, one Methodist the other Baptist, a small minority attend some of the other churches, and as in most other places many go to none. Years ago, say the older residents, the colored people were repeatedly invited to join in church fellowship with the white congregations here; but no doubt part as a natural consequence of coming among a people in respect to language, customs, &c., very little, if at all, dissimilar to those who had so long and grievously oppressed them, they were induced to meet together and recount their sorrows and joys until a nucleus was formed around which their separate churches have gathered; but the effect is but a host of evils for being generally very ignorant, we have done little if anything to dispell it, and our prejudices, which are doubly strong in the breast of an ignorant man, have by association gained fresh intensity until as directed against the white people, they have by causing us to withdraw ourselves from them, at the same time detered them from coming towards us, until now the breach is as plainly visible as in most towns in the States. You have now Mr. Editor, the corner stone on which rests the whole *colored* fabric here, and also the ground on which the "Missionaries" stand, which is the *servile* attitude assumed towards them by the majority of the colored people themselves, who for years have been content to have a Missionary to think for them instead of thinking for themselves, and to provide clothing for them instead of providing it for themselves; for it is a notorious fact that the bulk and best of the clothing given out by these Missionaries is given to those who have long lived here, while cases innumerable can be cited of those recently arrived, being turned away with nothing. In this happy country where all that will may work such things should not be. This appears to be but a part of the system planned out by our judicious patrons, another is the giving of a large party occasionally to "the fugitives to keep them from getting jealous of each other should the gifts be equally distributed." This I am informed was the reason assigned by Mrs. Wilson to one of her white friends, who happened to call while one of these "feeds" was in course of preparation. But there can be no room for doubt, that the real reason is to keep them all in such a position that should any investigation of the true state of affairs be attempted they will be fully committed to them, and unable or unwilling to give the facts, this was shown by the extraordinary efforts made to induce parties who have steadily refused to be partakers of their *bounty* to go to the last grand demonstration, which took place in mid-winter, the majority of those assembled at which, also, were the older residents and some to their shame, be it said, native Canadians. This servile class form the bulk of the colored community here, they will tell you when talking privately that they have no confidence in the moral honesty of the Wilson's, that they want no one to beg for them, and yet when called upon to give some public demonstration to that effect, or at least some thing to signify their feelings, in regard to the matter as they have been often urged to do by Mr Logan, of Syracuse, and others, they invarinbly refuse. No longer ago than during the past winter, two ladies came here from the States, as I understood, in part to see how matters were progressing among the "fugitives;" but they went away about as much enlightened as they came. In several instances, on being invited to dine with persons who *intended* to tell them the facts, Mr. Wilson made it convenient to call during the visits when instead of charging home upon him, our hosts were afraid to, or at least did not say anything, so the ladies went away with nothing more than a few hints. Now as a relief to these servile and degrading things, which are sickening to think of, it is refreshing to know that there are a few here, who never have bowed nor will bow the knee to Baal, who have neither visited, received alms from, nor in any way countenanced these Missionaries, and as a consequence are the most energetic, respectable and outspoken of the people. Just here it may be asked, why then if such be the case, have they not then before this let the facts be known? In answer, I will say that there are among them of course, differences of opinion. Some say, the thing will of itself die out in time, others that the Missionaries have so amply provided for themselves out of "Fugitive" funds, that we can never uproot them, and still others that if any one should attempt it, they would not be sustained by the people generally, and that they have feared to undertake such an unequal contest by writing or otherwise, as would most probably result. All of these reasons, I for one, have at last determined to eschew, and to let the truth be known, regardless of consequences, and let "God defend the right." In conclusion I again repeat, the office of Missionary to the colored people here needs to be vacated, what stronger proof is wanted than the fact that Hiram Wilson has been absent from St. Catheines the greater part of this long and severely cold winter gathering in a rich harvest, during which time needy and recently arrived applicants have in almost every case been turned away from his door with nothing, or such articles as an old pair of nearly worn-out shoes, a thread-bare coat or cotton pants, with which to brave the inclemencies of the season. Now I would ask the benevolent on the other side of the Lakes, if such are the articles which they send here for newly arrived pilgrims, from the "sunny South," who come here during and through the cold storms of winter, and if they are willing to give their charities where they will not be received by those who need them?

Q.

St. Catherines, March 26th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—My last account of stewardship was dated at Milton, since that time, we have held several meetings in different sections of the mighty West. At Delevan, we had out a very good attendance, and much interest was manifested in our behalf, by the Anti-slavery friends. We feel ourselves under many obligations to Deacon Bartlett, for his assistance in aiding us to get up a meeting, and also to the Rev. A. Shelton, and other gentlemen, for their kindness and liberality in the shape of "material aid."

We might have better success, were it not for the fact, that in every place we have to overcome a vast deal of prejudice, created against colored men, by a set of professional colored beggars; who, for the last two years, have literally flooded this part of the country—representing themselves as preachers, teachers, philanthropist, etc. etc. Some begging money to educate themselves, for Missionaries among their "*benighted bretheren*" in the Canadas—and especially about Chatham.—Others with more modesty, but less brains to build literary institutions, heaven only knows where. While some by way of variety, are soliciting donations from the benevolent to purchase mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, children—and as if to render this whole scheme of purchasing the slaves of the South, by the establishment of a more profitable market at the North ridiculous, some have had the brass to solicit aid from well known Anti-slavery men, to purchase themselves, appropriating the means thus generously donated to the purchasing of lands in Canada and the States. These impositions have been carried on to such an extent, that our friends have become perfectly disgusted and unwilling to subscribe to a paper conducted by colored people, for fear of being imposed upon.

And certainly they are not to be blamed, for their incredulity and little faith in the honesty of colored men. When their humiliating facts are taken into consideration; these genteel thieves have made forbearance with them cease to be a virtue.

We have the names of these various unmitigated scamps, who are prowling over the country, imposing upon the generosity and sympathy of the colored man's best friends; and we only refrain from mentioning their names in the hope that they will profit by a little judicious advice, and that is, to cease their dishonest calling and resort to some more honorable way of getting a living, and that speedily. If not we intend to post them up in every public place in the North Western States. So that their rascality may be seen and known by all men, for they are injuring the cause of the poor slave by their dishonesty, and it is our duty as the conductors of a public Journal devoted to the interest of truth and humanity to expose them, and we intend to do it unless they repent and that soon. It may be proper for me in this connection to say, that I have no reference to Mr. E. A. Fulton of Chicago, who is collecting money to buy his mother and two brothers, held as slaves in Missouri. His case I know to be genuine, for I have read the correspondence between himself and the owner of these above mentioned individuals. Mr. F. is a very clever young gentleman, and has the confidence of some of the very best men in Chicago, colored and *white*, and I have no hesitation in recommending him to the public, as a fit object of their sympathy and *regard*.

Elkhorn, Wednesday 5th.

Our meeting here last night was well attended, considering the unpleasant state of the weather, and although our success was not so good as it had been at other places, still we hope that some good was done by our efforts in furtherance of the great object we are laboring to accomplish: namely, the overthrow and distruction of one of the vilest systems of wrongs, that ever lifted its brazen front across the pathway *of humanity*.

Geneva, Thursday 6th.

We spoke last night to a large congregation in the Presbyterian Church in this place. I am sorry to say, that we first endeavored to get the Baptist Church, but without success, in consequence of the trustees having previously passed a resolution refusing to let the church either for Anti-slavery or Temperance meetings for fear of desecrating the house of God, seeming to forget the important fact that the church is the very place for the discussion of these great evils.

The true mission of the church of Christ is to reform the world, to redeem mankind from the degradation of intemperance, slavery, and kindred crimes, and, whenever the pulpit is silent on these subjects, it is unfaithful to its mission.

Men must certainly have a very vague idea of religion, to suppose that it consists merely in a fine church, the gilded drapery, the pride and *pomp* of religious ceremony, or even the spiling of hairs on doctrinal points. If this was the "Sum Bonum" of religion, the world could very well afford to do without it. But we recognized in its claims upon the world, higher and holier aims than that of sanctifing stately piles of brick and mortar for the worship of a being whom they have never seen, while the wants and woes of a present humanity are entirely disregarded. Strange as it may seem, one of the bretheren "beloved" very piously informed me that the reason why he thought Anti-slavery meetings should not be held in the church, is that it is not a moral question; but entirely of a political character. I had always supposed that it was the moral right and duty of the church of God, to persuade men to cease their sinful practices, and that the exercise of this right of necessity made it a moral question. If drunkeness and slavery are sins, then it is morally right for men to use every effort consistent with truth to destroy them. This is the true basis of all reformatory efforts, upon this broad platform temperance men are fighting the battles of "*Truth, purity and Fidelity,*" against the scourge of intemperance that is sweeping over the land, crushing the fondest and dearest hopes of the world in its desolating march, converting this beautiful universe of God into a *vase Hell.* Upon this broad platform Anti-slavery men are rallying in defence of everything that is high and holy in the sublime mechinism of the Diety against one of the darkest crimes that ever stained the annals of the world.

This then is the single issue and we would ask this devoted brother of the cross (?) if he does not really think these are moral questions?

But in spite of these resolutions through the exertions of Messrs. Alexander, Parkes and Curtis, we were enabled to get the Presbyterian House. To plead in our humble way the cause of the oppressed.

Genoa, Wis. Sunday, 9th.

We are now spending a very pleasant and agreeable time in the family of friend Noyes, an old line Anti-slavery man, whose great broad forehead is the very citadel of intelligence, benevolence, and all the other noble qualities which combine to make the perfect man. Quite a sad accident occurred on our return from the meeting last night, which was held in a school house a mile from this village.

The waggon in which was deposited fifteen persons of both sexes, "the horses ran away" making sad havoc among the passengers. Mr. Noyes was pretty severely injured, Mrs. Noyes slightly, Mr. Pettit the owner was horribly mutilated, the wheels of the waggon passing over his head, breaking his jawbone and inflicting other severe wounds upon his person, for a long time he was not expected to live.

The horses in running over a bridge tore the waggon to pieces, literally spilling its unfortunate victims out on the "*cold* ground." When the horses started I threw myself overboard and escaped unhurt. You may depend upon it, the thought "*Metallic Coffins*" Telegraph wires, Chatham and Raleigh rushed across my affrighted imagination in quick succession, as the awful crash of an old lumber waggon performing unheard of evolutions, over saw-logs, stumps and bridges mingled its hollow rumbling with the unearthly yell of women, frantic with excitement, &c. It will take me I fear a week or so, to recover my wanted equilibriam.

H. F. D.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr Editor:—It is not often that I trouble you with my scribling, but beg of you and your dear readers to bear with me this once. I have just returned home from one of those red hot lectures, delivered by one of our tried friends Rev. J. W. Logan of Syracuse, U. S., the so-called (Haven) of the colored man, it was delivered at the Rev. H. J Young's church on Prince Street. At an early hour the house was pretty well filled with smiling faces, all seemed very anxious to bear our Rev. friend. At length the meeting was opened by prayer, the speaker, who by the way has a very commanding appearance, "arose, and in introducing himself to a Canadian audience, remarked; that he was not prepared to give them what they might expect to hear," an address prepared for the occasion, "but he desired," as he had been unexpectedly solicited" to have what might be termed a friendly conversation with them "on matters pertaining to their interest, and his interest alike" the interest of the slave, of this we do not feel to take issue, for we believe it to be the duty of every advocate of *freedom*, especially those *identified* with the slave, and nominally free of the U. S., to visit us occasionally and encourage us in our march to elevation, and I believe that a disposition has been manifested by our people of the Province to welcome all such, feeling truly grateful on account of their visit, and in view of this fact, we hope to command respect from all. Now what we shall say in this article, we hope will be received in all kindness, for if we did not think the nature of the case demanded some such remarks, we would remain silent. We have listened during the cold season, to the logical and tallented Dr. M. R. Delany, to the eloquent Wm. H. Day and others, in their happy efforts to do good, and if we were to consult our feelings, we might be found lauding their efforts; but we refrain, knowing that these gentlemen did it not for praise, but gave their services for the love of the cause of bleeding humanity, and while we speak thus of these gentlemen, we ignore the idea of being compelled to say that others have greatly erroed in trying to do us good, by saying that we are doing nothing, and have done nothing to elevate our race in this country, or aided in abolishing the nefarious system of slavery in the United States, to all of which we would most respectfully beg to dissent, and in doing so permit us to remark, "that in the Canadas the colored people are doing more to enhance the abolition of slavery in the United States than to retard its movement, it is true that here we do not resort to the same means for the accomplishment of the same object," that the colored people do in the States, (to wit) wordy resolutions, gassy effusions and stooping to conquer; but we will let our friends know, in what way our efforts tell in the scale of human liberty for the freedom of the slave.

Notice if you please, the cause "that compelled us," to seek this "the home of the brave, the land of the free." I now speak of the mass of our people, who have emigrated to this country, the circumstances how unfavorable in the land of our birth, many if not all of us have been slaves, our intelects blunted, our education or training rendered miserable on account of the withering, wilting, blighting, crushing influence of slavery, indeed it is a miracle to see how the colored people have courage to do anything, much less what they do, and have done towards planting their feet.

The telling acts of our people are not confined to the villages and towns of Her Majesty's Province, by no means, if our friends would know what our people are doing, let them go out into the country, see neighbourhoods of colored farmers not only veing in every respect with the early settlers of the country; but in point of fact outstriping them in good farm cultivation, see them flocking to the markets with their produce, also sending the same to foreign markets, thereby distilling such a healthy influence, that all observers are made to exclaim, marvelous are the efforts of this once down trodden and oppressed people, again our people in the cities, towns and villages are industrious, enterprising, frugal, moral and intelligent; and to some considerable extent economising and wealthy, claiming to be in the possession of the greatest boon to man, "Liberty," not to abuse as some would think, but to love, cherish and appreciate, and in the enjoyment of this, they can preach, pray and shout, and fight in its defence if necessary, in this we claim to have in possession every principal belonging to a civilized and prosperous nation, furthermore we are delighted in saying that we have here guaranteed to us every right to the development of every principal of our manhood, "thank God" in the language of Lord Mansfield. "No slave can breathe on British soil," but we must close by saying, that our Rev. friend Logan's remarks were witty, good natured and filled with humor. Indeed one would of thought the folks would have laughed themselves away, the order was as good as it well could be, under the happy though sometimes cutting remarks of the speaker. After the close, the people were left to comment as they were want to do.

Hannibal.

Chatham, April 1st, 1856.

The following is the synopsis, of a speech delivered before the Britannia Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, at their second Anniversary in the City Hall, Hamilton C. W., on the evening of the 27th of March, 1856, by Philip Lee, Jr.

For the Provincial Freeman.

This Order originated in England, with authority to open Lodges, and grant dispensations. The principles set forth in this institution, are benevolent ones, in case of sickness or distress to relieve the distressed, protect the widow and orphan, to administer comfort and consolation to the afflicted and bury the dead, bound by the ties of brotherly love, and cemented together by the moral precepts of our Order. We pursue the paths of secrecy and morality, and live in friendship. By secrecy we wish not to cloak our sins, but make more durable that unity, which we cherish as a blessing, and gift from heaven, hope looking forward to the time when love and not fear, shall rule the human breast, when all who exist shall hail their fellowmen as bretheren, however widely they may be seperated, in country, manners, or opinions.

Of what use is Oddfellowship to mankind? We may evidently trace from reason and the nature of things, the wise ends and designs of the secret Institution of Oddfellowship, which not only cultivates and improves a real undisguised friendship among men, but teaches them the important duties of society. Vain then is each idle surmise; this secret at which our enemies may either meanly cherish in their own bosoms, or ignorantly promulgate to the uninterested world. This science is confined to no particular country, but diffused over the Terrestrial Globe, where arts flourish it flourishes too. Hence Oddfellowship becomes an universal language. By this means men of all religions, and all nations are united; the distant Chinese; the wild Arab, or the American Savage, will embrace a brother Oddfellow.

Thus Oddfellowship teaches us to obtain an honest livelihood to be faithful to our Queen and country, to avoid turbulent measures, and to submit with reverence to the decisions of Legislative authority, if this be the case, then it is no mean advantage no trifling acquisition to any community or state to have under its power and jurisdiction, a body of men who are good citizens &c., &c.

And now as Loyal Subjects of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, for the good she has done to mankind universal, let the aspiration of our hearts, and our ejaculatory prayer be God save the Queen.

Philip Lee, Jr., P. N. F.

Mr. Wm. H. Howard very briefly and beautifully, responded to the utility of the Order, showing what it has done, and what it is destined to do in the future.

Arrival of the 'Atlantic.'

New York April 2nd 1856.

The steamer Atlantic from Liverpool on the morning of the 19th, arrived at 10 A. M. this morning.

Peace is considered as virtually concluded, and the arrival of the Russian Plenipotarian is alone wanting to sign the proposal.

The Empress Euginia gave birth to a son on Tuesday the 18th of March, and by latest telegraph despatches to London, Wednesday, the Empress and the young King of Algiers were doing well.

Addresses of congratulation were pouring into the Tuilleries from all quarters. Paris was illuminated; and Pius the IX is to be the young King's godfather and the Queen of Sweden is to be his godmother. Flags were hung out, and salutes fired in honor of the event.

Parliament was not in session. It had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Nothing had transpired respecting American affairs.

No tidings of the *Pacific* had reached England.

LATEST.

London, Wednesday.

The Empress and child are doing well.

Advices from Africa up to the 15th, the coast stated to be healthy; but business dull. There had been some disturbance which was quelled with the loss of thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

The steamers Lavaeen and Northern of Liverpool, were bound at Bona on the 11th.

Baron Mouhepeiar had arrived at Paris and the Protocol was expected to be signed immediately

The greatest anxiety continues with reference of the proceedings of the Conference.

Telegraphic despatches are from Constantinople to the 16th. The Divan owning to the remonstrances of the merchants, had removed the project of one million of paper money.

Arrival of the Fulton.

New York, March 29,1856.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived this a. m., from Havre, March 12th, and Cowes, March 13th. She brings 72 passengers and 86,000 dollars in specie.

Among her passengers is Camden C. Dyke, bearer of despatches from the United States Legation at Paris.

The *Fulton* brings the second edition of the London *Times* of Wednesday.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states, that the mystery of the resent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared up.

An Austro-American Commercial Company is about to be formed in order to open the direct trade between the United States and Austria, and to import corn and produce direct from America instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

Col. Hodges, British representative of Hamburg, has made representations to the Senate of the quantity of ammunition that left that port for Russia. It was proved on examination that in most instances the supplies were forwarded through the account of two houses of high standing in England, in one of which a member of Parliament was interested.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that, on two points, Russia makes ample concession, viz: the neutralization of the Black Sea, the dismantling of the fortresses, and the reconstruction of Bomarsund.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax 28th, 8 p, m.

The *Canada* left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant, and arrived at Halifax this evening.

The *Atlantic* arrived out on the 12th.

Mr. Dallas immediately proceeded to the Adalphi where a deputation (among them the Chamber of Commerce) presented him with a congratalatory address.

No excitement regarding American affairs.

Nothing definite transpired respecting peace conference. All accounts agree in the almost certainty of peace, and advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It is generally supposed that the treaty would be signed on Saturday. All differences are not yet adjusted.

Several important despatches respecting the Danubian principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when Conference first met.

It is rumored that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to Commissioners on the spot.

Sardinia will not be represented in this Commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference, and that she accepts, and Baron Manteuell would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as Plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war is to begin forthwith.

Palmerston, however, refused to answer D'Israeli's question as to whether Prussia is wanted. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupied the attention of the Conference.

The Crimea.

The Russian and allied Generals had met on the Traktir bridge and exchanged proposals of an armistice, and a line of neutral ground, limited by the Tchernaya has been based between the two armies.

Asia.

Selim Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army.

Salem Pasha is to be court-martialled for the fall of Kars.

The Ottoman ministry are occupied with measures for relieveing the money crisis.

The free export of breadstuffs is permitted from the southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanells.

The Baltic.

Advices state that the British flying squadron are pushing toward the gulf of Finland.

Great Britian.

Admiral Napier had brought forward in Parliament his threatened motion for enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to Sir James Graham's incapacity. Graham retorted by saying the Admiral was physically unfit, also, that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Berkly also attacked Napier, who retorted. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

France.

Paris correspondents continne to speak with confidence of peace, and also mention that the speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring about a commercial catastrophe.

Spain.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially denies that Napoleon has addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting international state of affairs.

Russia.

Prince Gortschicoff (diplomatist) is going from Vienna to St. Petersburgh to take part in the deliberation relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace; Mr. Titoff returns from Stattsgort for the same purpose.

Murder Extraordinary.

Syracuse, March 24.

A woman named Ward, residing near Bridgport, Madison Co., yesterday murdered her four children, by cutting their throats with an axe She made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause assigned, is neglect and brutality of her husband.

New Advertisements.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno,

Mr. and Mrs. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this Mansion, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Abram D. Shadd,
Mr. Absalom W. Shadd,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. Brodie & Starritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in Chatham, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,

Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

Would respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

John A. Murry takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835. and came to Canada, where he is yet living, and came to Canada, where he is yet living, Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A MURRY.

43 St., Catharines, C. W.

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL BE IN HIS FURTHER ROOMS,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. Bell's Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 2nd, 1856. 41-1

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,

CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price, Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $30.

HOWE,

From $2 to $40.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 2-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham Nov 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham Dec 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

LIQUORS,

Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vi13m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. ROTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg. Pa. [illegible] after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. He came to Canada since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. Lott

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OF THE

Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,

ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Delaines,	from	8	cts.	upwards.
Cashmeres,	"	10	"	"
Gala Plaids,	"	16	"	"
All Wool Plaids,	"	75	"	"
Cobourgs,	"	16	"	"
French Merinos,	"	75	"	"
Woollen Shawls,	"	$2,00	"	"
Brocha Shawls,	"	$6,00	"	"
Printed Calicos,	"	8	"	"
Shirting Cotton,	"	7	"	"
Shirting Stripes,	"	10	"	"
Factory Cottons,	"	4	"	"
Flannels, all colors,	"	20	"	"

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:

AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, made on the Premises.

☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜

JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,

Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls; Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney; and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior-Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

CABINET & CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 32

(Advertisement, No 8)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto C. W., number for January, 1855. As to "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation." pp 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence." 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly seen, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge of man's unity, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their professions, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publications, Nov'r 1855.

CHEAP DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32 1o:

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, now is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonab satisfaction to those who favor him with the patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagey pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fellers from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

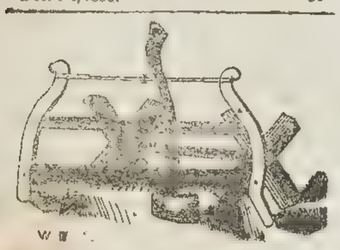
Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy,
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally
Ask of me no trust, nor with my people cavil!

T. W. WILSON

Chatham, August 29.

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 36

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he is confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old [illegible] generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH
WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug 20 1855 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged; and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find in each number a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester, ...	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek.....	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell.....	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid.....	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges.....	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh.....	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll.....	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock.....	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton.....	8.42	....	....	4.23	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.03	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek.....	9.30	12.33	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'.....	9.59	....	2.53	....	....	....
Dundas.....	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive....	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart ...	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario.....	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive ..	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart..	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby.....	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario.....	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive ...	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart ...	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek.....	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart.....	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood.....	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock.....	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville.....	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll.....	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg.....	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive.....	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges.....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid.....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa.....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell.....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham.....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive.....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 20, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA
BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., in Toronto LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856,
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible
Letters from Foreign Lands, the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World, Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.
But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.
Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land, We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.
Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.
The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.
Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
9 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.
INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.
The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.
Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.
The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.
A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.
All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*
Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.
We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.
DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent, Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent, Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimento Pepper and Spice one penny per lb.
Plum pudding twelve and a half per cent
Provisions, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; State, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked 'free' in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.
Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted' bran in sheets, and hops.
Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.
The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov, 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.
Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz.:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds flour, fish fresh or salted dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, hams, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds Seeds of all kinds pelts skins, furs or skins undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves timber and firewood
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—
BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Bible which not base, on compromising considerations, and at the present moment resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, an increasing class on the grounds of their complexion and character, and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which shall evince in the widest degree by the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States of this country, who would carry out a policy for emigrants, formerly both kind and free, adverse from what emigrants who may add to settle here, will consist during the forced probationary for the early, as the great ambition of the aggressive democracy is to exclude certain minds or to look upon the West Indies as the welcome for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that Gods selected, of the most complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means, and also To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts 6th. As a nucleus of operations to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.
ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.
ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.
ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.
ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*
ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.
ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME II. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856. { NUMBER 48.

GENERAL

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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CHATHAM, C. W.

December 18, 1855 32-1y

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BOSTON.

REFERENCES

Wendell Phillips, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott, Francis Jackson, Esq., Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., Joseph K. Hayes. Sup't Tremont Temple

Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William J. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq. Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 20

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November, 1855. 20

Poetry.

I MUST HASTEN HOME.

I must hasten home said a rosy child,
Who had gaily roamed for hours;
I must hasten home to my mother dear—
She will seek me amid the bower
If she chides I will seal her lips with a kiss
And offer her all my flowers.

I must hasten home, said a beggar girl,
As she carried the pitiful store
Of crumbs and scraps of crusted bread,
She had gathered from door to door;
I must hasten home to my mother dear,
She is feeble, and old and poor.

I must hasten home said the ball-room belle,
As day began to dawn;
And the glittering jewels her dark hair decked
Shone bright as the dews of morn,
I'll forsake the joys of this changing world
Which leaves in the heart but a thorn.

I must hasten home, said a dying youth,
Who had vainly sought for fame—
Who had vowed to win a laurel wreath,
And immortalize his name;
But a stranger, he died on a foreign shore,
All the hopes he had cherished were vain.

I am hastening home, said an aged man,
As he gazed on the grassy sod,
Where oft, ere age had shivered his hairs,
His feet had wildly trod;
Farewell! farewell this lovely earth—
I am hastening home to God!

The Missing Ship.

BY W. B. ROSNER.

No news from the missing ship,
With her precious freight of lives,
Though on the watch for tidings
Are husbands, lovers, wives
The nation's mind is troubled
To learn the vessel's fate;
Safe haven may she find at last
With her thrice precious freight!

The sea is a merciless mistress,
In this dread world of ours;
Roaring in Polar Regions,
Or building coral towers
Within her grand, old chambers!
What treasures he conceals—
The conquering fleets of Carthage,
And hosts with spear and shield.

No news from the missing ship!
Has she struck on the frozen shores?
Or by an iceberg shattered,
Sought port in the far Azores?
Or anchorage, forever,
In ocean has she found—
Vast tomb, where Hope lies buried,
And Royalty discrown'd!

The winds we have questioned often
That landward widely blow;
They only moan and whistle,
But say not yes nor no!
When will the missing steamer
Approach our shore again?
Give answer, blast of midnight—
Give answer, roaring main!

Prayers for her safety, nightly,
Rise from a million lips;
A glimmering of hope remains
That should not know eclipse,
May the signal gun give token
That she is under way,
With her precious freight of human lives,
And moving up the Bay!

Miscellaneous.

From the Northern Christian Advocate.

The Slave Auction.

NEW ORLEANS.

Have just returned from a visit to the slave auction. Here is where I wish all Northern pro-slavery men, Northern doughfaces, and Northern apologists for the *dark institution* were obliged to take their stand and witness these scenes for one half day only; in which case, you would have some hundreds of thousands filing off into the anti-slavery ranks in less than no time.

The auction was held on St. Louis st., in the French part of the city. There were some two hundred men, women and children, in all, ranged in front of the different auctioneer's stand to be sold. The crowd is collecting fast. Operations to commence soon. Fresh lot of negroes are also pouring in, and various dealers are making unceremonious examinations of the different articles on exhibition. The immense hall—an elegant and most tastefully finished affair—was thronged with brokers, jobbers, dealers and speculators in human flesh—carelessly, nay, rudely looking on the sight sufficiently grave to make an angel weep and a devil blush, but it was invested with no sanctity, gravity, or even humanity to them. They saw nothing but dollars and cents in that crowd of redeemed men. Alas for the inhumanity of our race!

"Man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As makes the angels weep!"

Some were smoking, some drinking, some swearing, some were reading the morning news, while others were talking politics, close money times, and Anglo-Russian wars. The auctioneers, these faithful successors of St. Judas, mount the rostrum, and swell out with importance, leaving no doubt in the mind of any that they fully appreciate the dignified position they occupy in the centre of this great *metropolis* of the world's *slave market*. The loud laugh, the merry joke, the piercing repartee, the sunny smile, the cordial greeting of friends, the dignified auctioneers, the splendid hall, the display of fashion, and the living, blazing, gentility pervading the whole gay throng, contrasted most painfully with what soon followed. Smash, smash, go the auctioneer's hammers upon the solid marble, a signal for commencing the sales; pleasing sounds to the gaping crowd of men-buyers, but how they fall like the blows of destiny upon the ear of the poor slave

The first piece of property offered was a man of some five feet, a little above size, with one eye [illegible] him in the proper position for the inspection of the block very shrewdly, and with no little amount of candor informed the crowd that he was just the boy they wanted. Said he, "gentlemen, here is a boy worth a thousand dollars to any of you for his good qualities; though minus one eye, yet he is as smart as steel, and can see out of one eye as much as common niggers can out of two How much for him? How much? Do I hear a thousand dollars? Nine hundred? Eight hundred? Seven hundred? He goes for seven hundred. Next comes a tall, black eyed mulatto woman. He informs the crowd that this girl is named Eliza, and that she is aged eighteen, and perfectly free from the diseases and vices designated by law; [illegible] proceeds, alternately in French and English to elicit bids upon her. "How much do I hear for this splendid piece of property? Good nurse, good seamstress, and good———something else, only look, gentlemen, what a rich development," at the same time placing his hand upon her round full, bare bosom! "Do I hear a thousand dollars? Eleven hundred? Twelve hundred? Thirteen hundred? Fourteen hundred? Gone at fourteen hundred dollars." A man, his wife, and two children came next on the stand. "Now, gentlemen," sang out one of the auctioneers, "we offer you a fine likely stock here, an entire family. We offer you the whole lump at once. We don't want to separate them. Our friends of the abolition school up North, say it is wicked to separate families on the block, and you know it is, gentlemen," he replied ironically. "How much for the family? How much do I hear? Do I hear nothing? Well gentlemen, the man is a good blacksmith and can save a little fortune for you every year." A thousand is bid for the man alone; twelve hundred, fourteen hundred, fifteen hundred; gone at fifteen hundred to Mr. P. of this city. His wife and the youngest child, a little girl, went for fourteen hundred and fifty dollars to a man from Texas. [illegible] the oldest, a lad of some twelve years, for eight hundred dollars, to a sugar planter of the upper part of this State. But the scene of their separation! how shall I describe it? I cannot—indeed I have no heart to, were I to make the attempt.

As I have more than once, on former occasions, in these numbers, informed yourself and readers, so I here reiterate the fact, that these Southern slave auctions are the most trying, most outrageous, most abominable, most heart-rending, and most anti-human scenes that a civilized man can look upon. Suffice it to say that tears, groans, sighs, wailings, prayers, and sometimes death-[illegible] up with the smash of the hammer, and the loud yelling of dollars and cents from these agents of old Lucifer the first.

A young mulatto, or quadroon woman, is now brought on the stand. She is one of the most beautiful, I think, I ever saw, [illegible] from sixteen to twenty. Though the [illegible] cheaply dressed, none could be [illegible] her beauty. She was much whiter than many, nay, than most of the Anglo-Saxon ladies, of medium size, well developed, beautiful black hair, black and sparkling eyes that pierced wherever they darted. "How much for this fancy article," cried out three auctioneers at once in English, French, and Spanish at the same time. "How much for this charming creature? How much," "Now, gentlemen, said one of them in English is fair enough to become [illegible] a governor;" then rudely [illegible] ing from her neck and [illegible] ed a bust as plump and as pure as the snow-tinged image of Venus. "Now, gentlemen," said this more than devil at that; now is your time; such a [illegible] will soon be lost. How much [illegible] hundred is bid, fourteen hundred, fifteen, eighteen hundred, two thousand [illegible] at two thousand dollars to an old sea [illegible]

Next on the stand is a mother and a daughter aged forty and seventeen. The mother a rather darkish mulatto woman, and the daughter nearly white, having a white father without any doubt. These also were tried to be sold together, but the offer failed. The mother was sold for seven hundred dollars, for a nurse to a minister of a Protestant Church, who resides in this city, the daughter to a cotton grower up on Red River, for twelve hundred dollars. Said the poor girl to the Rev. gentleman who bought her mother, with eyes swimming in tears, and with loud, dolorous, heart-rending cries, such only as despair can give utterance to, —said she "pray massa, please do, massa, buy me too." The man was evidently touched by her cries and tears, but replied, "I can't buy you. I am not able to keep you both;" so they took a last and final embrace of each other, and parted, never more to meet in this life, both weeping aloud.—The minister took his piece of property and started away with it, and the planter likewise did the same. Think of that cruel, cruel separation, oh ye Northern mothers

and d[illegible] tempted to [illegible] in the least, for this bloody iniquitous institution.

Now comes a la[illegible] looking man on the ble[illegible] pearly white teeth.

[illegible] His age, name, and profession, was thus announced from the slave stand. "This boy," said the auctioneer, "is only thirty years old, his name is Judas, and he is a preacher; yes, gentlemen, he is a famous preacher, I am told, and no way connected to Judas of old who sold his master, (as the good old book informs us,) but of the true blue, who will do his master good, both soul and body. Will [illegible] him a sensation of sickness, of heart-[illegible] involuntarily creeping [illegible] hidden tear to moisten [illegible] a man, said I to myself, that has at his time served his master and his [illegible] children doubtless [illegible] erations. [illegible] torn away from wife, children, [illegible] and all the hallowed as[illegible] the rough man of the [illegible] up, and show yourself—there, gentlemen," continued he, "I offer you a valuable relic of antiquity How much do I hear for it? How much for this fine old boy? Ninety dollars is bid, only ninety dollars I am offered; why, gentlemen, he will be worth two hundred dollars a year to feed chickens. A hundred is bid, going, going, gone for one hundred." Here the scene closed, with me at least, for I turned upon my heel and left the spot with a heavy heart and sad reflections, the poor old man's grey locks and sorrowful countenance, parting families, weeping mothers and daughters, &c., haunting my imagination, and a [illegible] indignation to almost an untearable [illegible]

ARGUS.

Protection of Slave Property.

A Bill providing additional protection for the slave property of citizens of this Commonwealth.

1. Be it enacted by the general Assembly, that it shall not be lawful for any vessel of any size or description whatever, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or resident of another State, and about to sail or steam from any port or place in this State, for any port or place North of, and beyond the [illegible] of Virginia, to depart from the waters [illegible] Commonwealth until said vessel has [illegible] the inspection hereinafter provided [illegible] this act, and received a certificate to that effect. If any such vessel shall depart from the State with [illegible] tion, the captain or owner [illegible] it and pay the sum of five hundred [illegible] covered by any person who [illegible] in any court of record [illegible] of the Governor [illegible] Pending the said [illegible] penalty of one thousand dollars, for the payment of the forfeit or [illegible] together with the [illegible] enforcing the [illegible] bond, the [illegible] provided, that nothing contained [illegible] shall apply to [illegible], belonging to the United States Government, or vessels, American or foreign, bound direct to any foreign country other than the British American provinces.

2. The pilots licensed under the laws of Virginia, and while attached to a vessel regularly employed as a pilot boat are hereby constituted and appointed inspectors to execute this act, so far as the same may be applicable to the Chesapeake bay and the waters tributary thereto, within the jurisdiction of this State, together with such other inspectors as may be appointed by virtue of this act.

3. The branch or license issued to a pilot, according to the provisions of the 92d chapter of the Code, shall be sufficient evidence [illegible] ized and empowered to act as inspector as aforesaid.

4. It shall be the duty of the inspector, or other person authorised to act under this law, to examine and search all vessels hereinbefore [illegible] person held to service or labor in this State, or person charged with the commission of any crime within the State, shall be concealed on board said vessel. Such inspection shall be made within twelve hours of the time of departure of such vessel from the waters of Virginia, and may be made in any bay, river creek, or other water course of the State: provided, however, that steamers plying as regular packets between ports [illegible] and the ports of and outside [illegible] capes of Virginia shall be inspected at port of departure nearest to Old Point [illegible]

[illegible] sel so inspected and getting under [illegible], with intent to leave the waters of [illegible] state, if she [illegible] to an anchorage [illegible] Buck[illegible] or within Old Point Comfort, shall be [illegible] ected and charged as if an original [illegible] such vessel be driven back by stress of weather to seek a harbor, she shall be exempt from payment of a second fee, unless [illegible] unlawful intercourse with the shore.

5. If, on searching the vessel the inspector see no just cause to detain her, [illegible] give to the captain a certificate to that effect. If, however, upon such inspection, or in any other manner, any slave or person held to service or labor, or any person charged with [illegible] crime, be found on board of any vessel whatever for the purpose aforesaid, or said vessel be detected in the act of leaving this Commonwealth with any such slave or person on board, or otherwise violating the provisions of this act, he shall attach said vessel, and arrest all persons on board, to be delivered up to the sergeant or sheriff of the nearest port in this Commonwealth, to be dealt with according to law.

7. If any inspector or other officer be opposed, or shall have reason to suspect that he will be opposed or obstructed in the discharge of any required of him under this act, he shall have power to summon and command the force of any county or corporation to aid him in the discharge of such duty; and every person who shall refuse, obstruct or refuse to aid any inspector or other officer in the discharge of such duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned as in other cases of misdemeanor.

8. For every inspection of a vessel under this law, the inspector or other officer shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five dollars; for the payment of which such vessel shall be liable, and the inspector or other officer may retain and hold her till the same is paid, together with all [illegible] incurred in taking care of the vessel, as well as to enforce the payment of the same. Provided, that steam packets trading regularly between the waters of Virginia and ports north of and beyond the capes of Virginia shall pay not more than five dollars for each [illegible] under the provisions of this act; provided, however, that for every inspection of a vessel engaged in the coal trade the inspector shall not receive a greater sum than two dollars.

9. Any inspector or other person apprehending a slave in the act of escaping from [illegible] vessel trading to or between a non-slaveholding State, or who [illegible] to the recovery of any slave as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a reward of one hundred dollars, to be paid by the owner of such slave, or by the [illegible] having charge of the estate to which such slave belongs; and if the [illegible] be forfeited under the provisions of this act, he shall be entitled to one-half of the proceeds arising from the sale of the vessel; [illegible] same amounts to $100, [illegible] ceive from the owner the above [illegible] of $100.

10. An inspector permitting a slave to escape for the want of proper exertion, or by neglect in the discharge of his duty, shall [illegible] one hundred dollars; or if for like [illegible] he permit a vessel, which the law requires him to inspect, to leave the State without inspection, he shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by warrant [illegible] any person who will proceed against [illegible]

11. No pilot acting under the authority of the laws of this State shall pilot out of the jurisdiction of this State any such vessel [illegible] as described in this act, which has not [illegible] exhibited to him the certificate of inspection hereby required; and if any pilot shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered in the mode prescribed in the next preceding section of this act.

12. The Courts of the several counties or corporations situated on the Chesapeake [illegible] or its tributaries, by an order entered [illegible] may appoint one or more inspectors at such place or places within their respective districts as they may deem necessary [illegible] ape or for the recapture of slaves attempting to escape beyond the limits of the State, and to search or otherwise examine all vessels trading to such counties or corporations. The expense incurred [illegible] to be provided for by a levy on negroes now taxed by law; but no inspection by county or corporation officers thus appointed shall supercede the inspection of such vessel by pilots and other inspectors, as [illegible] provided for in this act.

13. It shall be lawful for the county court of any county, upon the application of five or more slaveholders, residents of the counties where the application is made, by an order entered of record, to designate one or more police stations in their respective counties, and a captain and three or more other persons as a police patrol on each station, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, which patrol shall be in service at such times and such stations as the court shall direct by their order aforesaid; and the said [illegible] to be paid to the members of such patrol; and for that purpose the said court may from time to time direct a levy on negroes taxed by law, at such rate as the court may think sufficient, to be collected and accounted for by the sheriff as other county levies, and to be called "the fugitive slave tax" The owner of each fugitive slave in the act of escaping beyond the limits of the Commonwealth to a non-slaveholding State, and captured by the patrol aforesaid, shall pay for each slave over fifteen and under forty five years old, a reward of one hundred dollars; for each slave over five and under fifteen years old, the sum of sixty dollars, and for all others, the sum of forty dollars, which reward shall be divided equally among the members of the patrol retaking the slave, and actually on duty, at the time; and, to secure the payment of said reward, the said patrol may retain the possession and use of said slave until the reward is paid or secured to them.

14. The executive of this State may appoint one or more inspectors for the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, if he shall deem it expedient for the due execution of this act The inspectors so appointed, to preform the same duties and to be invested with the same powers in their respective districts, and receive the same fees as pilots acting as inspectors in other parts of the State. A vessel subject to inspection under the above named counties or rivers on her voyage to sea, shall be exempted from the payment of a fee for a second inspection by another officer, if provided with a certificate from the proper inspecting officer of that district; but if after proceeding on her voyage she returns to the port or place of departure, or enter any other port, river or roadstead in the State the said vessel shall be again inspected and pay a fee of five dollars, as if she had undergone no previous examination and and received no previous certificate If driven by stress of weather to seek a harbour, and she has no intercourse with the shore, then, and in that case, no second fee shall be paid by said vessel.

15. For the better execution of the provisions of this act in regard to the inspection of vessels, the executive is hereby authorised [illegible] ed to appoint a chief inspector, to [illegible] Norfolk, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the police agents or inspectors above referred to. He shall keep [illegible] all the vessels engaged in the piloting business, together with a list of such persons as may be employed as pilots and inspectors under this law. The owner or owners of each boat shall make a monthly report so him of all vessels, inspected by persons attached to said pilot boats, the names of such vessels, the owners or names thereof, and the places where owned or licensed, and where trading to or from, and the business in which they are engaged, together with a list of their crews. Any inspector failing to make his report to the chief inspector, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for every such failure—which fine shall be recovered by a warrant before a justice of county or corporation. The chief inspector may direct the time and station for the cruise of each pilot boat, and preform such other duty as the Governor may designate, not inconsistent with the other provisions of this act. He shall make a quarterly return to the Executive of all the transactions of his department, reporting to him any failure or refusal on the part of inspectors to discharge the duty assigned to them; and the Governor, for sufficient cause, may suspend or removed from office any delinquent inspector. The chief inspector shall receive as his compensation ten per cent on all the fees and fines recived by the inspectors acting under authority, and may be removed at the pleasure of the Executive.

16 all fines and forfeitures imposed by this act, and not otherwise specially provided for, shall go one half to the informer, and the other be paid into the treasury of the State, to constitute a fund to be called "the fugitive slave fund," and to be used for the payments of rewards awarded by the Governor for the apprehension of runaway slaves, and to pay other expenses incident to the execution of this law, together with such other purposes as may hereafter be determined on by the General Assembly.

17. This act shall be in force from its passage.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The last chapter in the history of the tragedy involving the death of Stevens, clerk of the Omo Belle and the disappearance of the murderer, has not yet been made public in this locality.—The *Memphis Whig* says that after the murder was committed, the man Jones, the prepetrator, was beaten and tortured in a inhuman ly by the crew and passengers, and that he was then thrown overboard with two heavy iron weights tied around his neck, and drowned like a dog:

A story was then gotten up and published far and wide, accounting for the disappearance of Jones by saying that he managed to elude the guard that was appointed to watch him jumped overboard, and swam ashore. The Whig severely denounces the officers of the boat, in which we join, by permitting the barbarous act to be perpetrated. We hope all concerned in the outrage, may be severely punished.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

A bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky to raise a some of money by special tax for the purpose of keeping a patrol along the [illegible] or, to prevent [illegible] escape [illegible] ssion [illegible] only [illegible] 2,0881 [illegible] slave [illegible] f [illegible] the property [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] except [illegible] the negroes are [illegible] attention.

The Slave Trade from New York.

The seizure of the schooner Talmon, of Baltimore, while clandestinely leaving this port, on suspicion of being fitted out for a slaver, has naturally enough to renewed inquiries as to the extent to which vessels are fitted out for that purpose at this port, and it is said that the practice is most alarmingly and disgracefully prevalent. It is well understood that the United States authorities have long been aware that such vessels were fitted up and despatched from New York, but the difficulty has been to convict the parties on legal evidence, however strong the moral proof of their nefarious designs. The Talmon [illegible] got to the sea, first at [illegible] to [illegible] fitted out her well known [illegible] upon the Virginia [illegible] Atlantic. To the honor of our citizens [illegible] it be it said that in this illegal and inhuman [illegible] are generally Spanish and Portuguese.

[illegible] are men who have been accustomed to the trade, and their experience and cunning too often enable them to escape the punishment they justly merit. If they get safely out of port, the swiftness of their vessels almost ensures their successful evasion of pursuit and capture. If they secure and land a cargo of slaves, the profit is so great that they can well afford to destroy the vessel, and thus put out of the way that kind of evidence against them.—*N. Y Com. Advertiser.*

Destruction of the Steamboat Alabama.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, while the aforesaid boat was on her upward trip from this city to Minden, her larboard boiler blew up while she was under way some five miles above Grand Encore. So tremendous was the explosion, that all the cabin, texas, upper works, &c., back to the barber shop, were torn violently away, and to add to the frightful scene, the boat immediately took fire and was burned to the water's edge with her cargo, consisting of 700 barrels flour. No less than nine lives were lost outright by this disastrous accident. The greater number of the wounded came down upon the Swamp Fox, which arrived here this morning. The bodies of three of these killed by the unfortunate accident, T. S. Bell, Mr. Protho and the watchman Parker, were not recovered and are supposed to have been burnt upon the boat Ogden, the assistant engineer, and the deck hand, Butler died on board the Swamp Fox, and were buried at Natchitoches.—*New Orleans Picayune*

RECIPES, &c.

VINEGAR.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator proposes the following method, by which he thinks the best vinegar can be procured at a trifling expense:—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider wine. First wash and grate the beets, and press the juice in a cheese press, or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel over the bung with gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best of vinegar can be obtained without any great trouble; and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOAP.—The wife of an American agriculturist has been experimenting in soaps, and finds that the addition of three quarters of a pound of borax to a pound of soap melted without boiling, makes a saving of one half in the cost of soap, and of three-fourths the labour of washing, [illegible] leaves the [illegible] as the usual [illegible] [illegible] and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling leaving nothing more to be desired by the most fastidious washerwoman

TO KEEP MILK AND MEAT IN SUMMER.—Put the meat into a stone jar, and cover it with sour milk. By changing the milk once or twice, it will keep a week or more. Before cooking, wash the milk from the meat, and lay it in a little soda water a few minutes. It will make it very tender.

TO PRESERVE LARD SWEET.—Instead of putting it into large vessels, put it in stone crocks, or jars, of from one to four gallons each; when cooling or thickening, put in your salt, which will mix through the lard, instead of settling on the bottom of the crock. The next day take clean bits of cotton cloth, rather larger than the top of the vessel, and after putting it smoothly down, and pressing the edge snugly around so as to exclude all air, pack in a close layer of salt, then lay over another piece of cotton cloth and turn over it a plate or a cover which will fit tightly, then tie over two thicknesses of paper, and set it in a cool dry place. In this way I have kept lard perfectly sweet eighteen months. Crocks of butter should be kept in the same way.—*Ohio of Michigan Farmer.*

Our Indian Revenue.

There is hardly a richer country in the world than Turkey, unless it be Hindoostan. It is most beautifully endowed with harbours necessary for commerce, the food adapted for sustanence, and the product fitted to exchange for the manufactures of other lands. At the same time there is no country in the world, except perhaps India, in which so little advantage is taken of what Nature has done. The harbors are neglected—roads to them are left unmade. In the midst of a corn and fruit growing country there is frequent famine, and the trade is but a miserable fraction of which might be carried on The Government is poor, the revenue is scarcely a tittle of what it ought to be, and everything is left to go to rack and ruin. Ask people in England how this is, and they will tell you that it is the Musselman religion that causes it all. Go to the spot, and you will find that it rises simply from this, that the whole revenue management of the country is in the hands of the Amenian Seraffis. The Sultan may wear the insignia of royalty on his tarbousch, receive ambassadors at audiences, and go in state to the mosque on Fridays; but he is not the ruler of Turkey for all that. He is dependent as a child upon the body who have the entire management of the [illegible] However largely his Pachas may talk in public they are in private as completely the puppets of the Seraffs, who pull the strings, as the chairs at the India house are the puppets of their secretary, or as Sir. Charles Wood used, when President of the India Board to be the puppet of Sir James Hood. The higher Turks are not insensible to the evils that arise from this state of things; they do not fail to see how grossly their country is managed; they know that the public revenues are plundered to enrich an interest that has no sympathy with them. But whenever any attempt at reform is made the latter speedily quash it partly by secret influence, and partly by spreading the most exaggerated stories of the difficulty of collecting the revenue, the intricacy of accounts and the impossibility of any one undertaking the business who has not a large capital of his own to draw upon to replace the deficts which according to their showing annually take place. In the end such arguments always prevail The Turks, one of Nature's gentlemen, is more given to spending than to saving, to fighting than to account work and sinks daily deeper and deeper in the slough from which he wants but energy and moral courage to extricate himself.

We, too, have our Turkey, in the shape of India, neglected, plundered, and fast going to ruin. We, too, have our Seraffs in Leadenhall street, to whose mercies, notwithstanding all we have seen of them, we still commit it. MACAULY, in his late volumes, tells the history of their early corruption, and of the sums which, after the Armenian practice, were so largely lavished on the Ministers of that day. The enormous Indian fortunes brought home towards the end of the last and in the beginning of the present century shows the use that was habjtuelly made of the power which was thus obtained; and even now, though the opportunities be fewer, and the scandal therefore less, it is not uncommon to meet cases in which the money amassed in the service in India, or while sitting in the Direction, or by Indian Government contracts, could only have been made in the illegitimate of ways. Whenever the country, however talks of inquiry, and thinks of change, the old Armenian arguments spring forth from the tip of every Director's tongue; and we are told of difficulties so enormous that they alone can overcome them and of defects so vast that they alone meet them. It is true that the Directors as a body do not appear in the ordinary intercourse of society to be men of more than the average amount of human talent; if anything, they most of them rather fall below it. Nor have they, for the chief part, any particular Indian experience to boast of, while some of them have never even visited that country. Then, again when they enter the Direction they are not usually men of such large fortune as possess any influence whatever upon the Money Market, and it is not easy to see, therefore, why the public should have less confidence in any other Smiths, Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons, than in those who at present grace the directorial roll. In point of facts, with the exception of some three or four, there are not any of them who have any influence, except in the way of patronage and contracting, even over the affairs which they are specially appointed to administer. Engaged in banking business, as directors of insurance companies, and in other speculations of various kinds, to which their position as East India Directors opens an easy path, they mostly devote but a few hours weekly to the affairs of India, and are chiefly given to signing papers, without even previously reading them, which the clerks have drawn up and put before them. Meantime, the statesmen, the aristocracy, the gentry the people of England, stand aloof, alarmed at the difficulties of an undertaking which really possess no difficulties beyond the imaginary ones which the Leaden-hall street Armenians have the art to throw around it. While they thus look on with arms folded, the Indian defict is daily increasing, and that at a rate which almost justifies the belief that there is something of real import in the chuckle with which one sometimes hears an India house advocate tell his circle that there is little fear after all of interference, as the accounts will soon be in such a state of hopeless debt, entanglement, and confusion, as to make it impossible for any British states-man in his senses to venture to take up the load.

Under these circumstances we cannot but think that it would be difficult for the Crown and Parliament to do better than to adopt at once the suggestion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH to appoint an auditor of Indian accounts, who should be totally independent of the Company, as the auditor of the Exchequer in England is independent of the Treasury; and that the same control over the moneys of the Company in India should be vested in the Indian Minister of Crown. The latter arrangement would prevent the possibility of misapplying the moneys in England; the former would enable the public to have some *reliable* account of the Indian revenue collected and expended yearly. As it is, we have nothing but what the Directors themselves chose to put before us; and if their accounts laid before Parliament are not more truthful than the statements they must be obviously valueless for every purpose but to mislead. Be this, however, as it may, the principle of an independent audit of accounts is one so fully admitted in respect of every other department of the State, that is ananomaly to leave the audit of Indian accounts in the Director's own hands. Companies with an equally, or even more, respectable array of names on their Direction, are subjected to the inspection of auditors appointed by the Board of Trade, and, as regards the accounts of the Exchequer the check of an independent auditor has not been deemed degrading to our very highes nobility and gentry, from whom are always selected the first Ministers of the Crown We cannot, therefore, think that a proposition so reasonable and and necessary could meet with opposition from any party in the country, except that of the Directors who profit by the abuses of the present plan. The Armenians of Leadenhall-street and their friends would doubtless muster as strongly on the occasion as they could, but we begin strongly to suspect that the reign of our English Armenians, like that of the Armenians of Turkey, will, before any very long time elapses, be a thing of the past.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

☞ DR JESSE DUNKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

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MR. I. D. PARKER, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening before the Mechanic's Institute, in the Town Hall by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the Baptist Church. Quite an interesting audience of young and old were in attendance, who seemed highly gratified at the very instructive doctrine advanced by the speaker. The utility of industry and mental cultivation, were portions of the discourse which seemed to be much appreciated, and applauded by the hearers. After the close of the lecturer's remarks, a gentleman of the audience made some brief, but congratulary remarks, expressive of his high appreciation of the discourse, and moved a vote of thanks to the speaker which was seconded and carried, after which the meeting adjourned. Another lecture will be delivered on the 16th inst., the subject will be interesting and should be well attended.

Dumas Literary Society.

After attending the lecture before the Mechanic's Institute on Wednesday evening, we went to the above named Association with the expectation of hearing something more of interest; but to our surprise found all "love" and not any litterary matters before the house, however in a half-handed manner the business commenced. The Rev.—— or Real Estate Agent took the chair, order was observed for a time, (until the Roll was called,) when the various conversations commenced among male and female, the chair demanded order in a smiling manner, doubtless thinking but little of the objects of the meeting. The secretary rose & addressed the house in a brief manner, impressing upon them the benefits to be derived from the proper appreciation and support of the Institution, still tha statements seemed unavailable. The Rev. Mr.——started for home, (expressing his dissatisfaction, as he remarked at such humbuging;) but stopped at the door. It appears that there had been contemplated gunning frolic on foot between the Rev. in the chair and the one about to depart, the chair supposing that the other was tired of "humbuging" as he termed it, and was going home hallowed across the house H. come and get the gun in the morning, however he did not leave; but remained to hear more of the gossip. Another gentleman instructor of the young in the capacity of Scholl Teacher, was caught far from his seat putting a stick in a young man's mouth, whom he supposed to be asleep, we would suppose this rather bad example for a teacher. The ladies in order to keep up the sport obtained a cat which was passed around, and to conclude put it on the man's face (whose mouth the stick was put in,) then pulled by the tail the cat as it naturally would, when pulled put its claws in his mouth also, making some sore places in the upper lip. The Pastor of the Princess St., Methodist Church, was swelling around among the ladies as usual with that unceasing smile of his. This is rather unfavourable account of our ladies, and, worse of the Revs. and Teachers.

The Buxton Settlement.

This settlement is yet but in its infancy, it having been but a few years since its first settlers commenced operations in the way of agriculture. From the correctest information we have been able to obtain, it contains some 9000 acres of land, which when bought was a dense forest, of the heaviest class of timber, without the mark of the axe having been but upon it. These lands were purchased by the Rev. Wm. King, for the soul purpose of establishing a colored settlement, offering an opportunity for the development of the energies of those who should make good their escapes from oppression, not excluding others wishing to fell the Forest, and build up comfortable homes on these lands, so unequalled in fertility. After the purchase of the land, it was divided into farms of ordinary dimen- to suit settelers, and at the present time is all under a state of cultivation, and owned by some 140 families, all of whom have their "rustic" tenements and are living in a similar manner to all civilised people, when entering upon new and uncultivated lands in States, Territories, or elsewhere, with the prospect of manufactring comfortable homes for themselves in old age and as lasting remineuces of their industry to bequeath to their successors. Of this settlement to much cannot be said, when viewing the unfavorable circumstances, by which its setellers have been surrounded; the lack of means, education and proper impliments, for the accomplishment of such a great and laborous a task. Many on their arrival in this country, and at the time of entering upon the lands were penniless, with scarce a sufficiency of clothing to render them comfortable or shield them from the inclemency of the weather, so liable to import disease, and eventually bring premature death. Still in every direction is to be seen the marks of those assidous, enterprising and praisworthy people, for in the absence of those qualites privation and suffering would have unquestionably been the result. Having passed through and visited a large portion of this settlement, and visited many of the families, whom we found to be very hospitable in their manners, enabling us to elicit many facts and amusing circumstances in relation to their sojourn, we feel to be warranted in our assertions. At this time roads are opened in different directions, and are being ditched in order to facilitate the means of travel to markets and elsewhere, with such comodities as may be required to be moved in their desired directions. The bush is fast being cleared from which the sound of the axe, may be heard late and early, (in every direction) mingled with the voice of the merry chopper, the dull sound of the cow bell, and the crash of falling timber, all pleasing to the traveller; at the same time exhibiting glowing prospect for the future. Again the great lever of progress, educational opportunities present themselves and seem to be duely appreciated by fathers, mothers and children in this section, which will be instrumental in time of lessing the difficulties and forwarding this once oppressed people to a high state of cultivation, rendering every fireside a place of happiness, when surrounded by intelligent countenances, and disseminate good feeling to all within their sphere. Buxton from present appearances is doomed to be ahead in agriculture, and should the contemplated Southern Railroad pass near by, the facilities for the transportation of marketing and the ready sale of wood will be such, that wealth must follow all above mentioned.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last I have held forth to the good people of Richmond, McHenry, Wilmot, Liberty, Rochester, Waterford, Caldwell's Prairie, and Batania.

In all these places I found a goodly number of faithful friends, ever ready by word and deed to help on the cause

Among those who particularly interested themselves, in order to render my short sojourn among them, both profitable and pleasant, and to whom I shall ever feel myself deeply indebted. I may mention the names of Messrs. Marsh, Covey, and Dr. Mellendy, of McHenry; W. J. Wagoner of Wilmot, one of the few surviving members of that earlier band of Abolitionist, whose sympathies were enlisted on the side of the oppressed, from motives other than that of popularity or office. Berry and Morgan of Rochester, Barnes and Hovey of Waterford. I spent a short interval very pleasantly at Chicago, among "our" colored fellow countrymen, who contribute in no small degree to the growth and prosperity of the *Garden City* of the West. They have recently had a fearful advent of slaveholders among them in pursuit, it is said of their human chattels, and in the free States of America, such intelligence usually creates a panic similar to that produced by the advent of a hawk among a drove of *dung-hills*. To meet the threatened emergency, they were called together *en mass* on the evening of the 1st inst., to make such arrangements as might be deemed advisable to meet any contingency that might arise. Mr. H. Knight was called to the chair, and I. F. Platt was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and certainly a model of its kind, none of that crimination and re crimination which are but too characteristic of such gatherings among our people. The greatest diffidence was manifest on all sides, by the various individuals who were called upon to speak, each manifesting a disposition to hear rather than be heard, each feeling nevertheless, the importance of the occasion, and the necessity of immediate action. Brother John Jones being present, adding *weight* to the meeting in more ways than one, being called upon responded in his usual cheerful and humorous manner; making an able and effective speech. The next speaker was, R. H. Rollins, who made one of his characteristic speeches, like all of his efforts it was practical and to the point, he never fails to make an impression upon his audience by his earnestness and good sense.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, also made a brief but very eloquent speech. He "believed thateven in free Chicago, if a slaveholder could but once succeed in capturing a fugitive, and get him on trial he would be sent back to slavery in spite of every effort that we could make to prevent it." "This being" said he, a Republican form of Government, whose existence depends upon the obedience and cooperation of its citizens. He nevertheless believed, that it was the duty of even colored man to defend his liberty, he that slays his oppressor does God's service.

These words were said with an emphasis that would not have imparted a great deal of consolation or sympathy, to those slave-hunting monsters, or their abettors had any of them been present. In my estimation Mr. Johnson is one of the very best speakers among the colored people West, his language is well selected, and he is chaste and elegant in his delivery.

At this juncture I was called upon in connection, 'some one or two other *smart young gentlemen*, who backed the meeting with a little "high-faluting" mixed up with poetry and other incomprehensible materials bashed up for the occasion. After having split the cases of the groundlings for a few moments we sat down completely exhausted, to the great satisfaction of the meeting, whose patience we thought had been sufficiently tested, the general desire on all hands to proceed to other more important business could not be mistaken. Therefore, said one of the *poetic* young *orators*, at the very top of his lungs—"*We yield the floor.*"

Rev. Mr. Lett being present was called upon, and responded in a few telling remarks, and was frequently applauded.

I cannot but wish that every hireling vagabond of the slave power could have been present at that meeting, and heard the remarks made by fugitives, whose broken yet eloquent words in favor of freedom, would put to very shame, the soulless haranges of such men as Douglass and Richardson of Illinois, whose sympathies are so deeply enlisted in favor of the slave power. I would say to my despoiled and deeply afflicted countrymen, who have sought refuge in the Northern States from the despotism of the South, and are struggling against all the bloody instrumentalities of the American Government, to persevere inviolate their liberty not to despair, but remember if hard pressed, that they have still a refuge on this continent. A modern "*Thesus*" as sacred to freedom as was the Athenian Temple, and once within its walls they may defy American despotism to do its worse. Remember bretheren the moment you tread the sacred soil of Britain, the alter and the God of slavery sink together in the dust, and you stand up under the genius of the British constitution, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal immancipation."

H. F. D.

Arrival of the "Asia."

NEW YORK, April 4th.

The Asia arrived at her dock shortly after 2 o'clock.

Her dates from Liverpool are to the 22nd.

No news of the Pacific.

It was generally believed the treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday the 22nd and Monday the 24th.

In the event of delay the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April.

No news of importance.

The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday the 18th, and the Prussian representatives took their seats.—The 11th meeting was to take place on Thursday 20th and the actual business of the Conference is understood to be over; and a Committee of one representative from each of the powers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace: the Committee consists of Mr. Dubourque, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Brunow, Count Cavour, and Ali Pacha. The papers are full of congratulator Addresses respecting the infant Bonaparte; and we have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs. The export of breadstuffs from the Kingdom of Naples has been determined. The Austrian correspondence has the following dated 10th and 13th ult. Omer Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. There was great mortality among the French in the Crimea, but the health of the French at Constantinople is improving. The fortification at Nicolaieff were all being strengthened. Genl. Luders has ordered all officers on furlough to return.

A letter from Kertch says the news of the armistice produced profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, busiuess became active.

The Imperial foundery on the left bank of the Don has been closed and this would seem to confirm the news of the intention manifested by the Court of Russia for peace.

On the 17th all the ships and allied batteries at Constantinople fired salutes in honor of the birth of the Emperor's son.

Letters from the Crimea are of date Jan. 3rd to 7th of March and are chiefly occupied with accounts of the matter.

Genl. Codrington had issued general orders dated March 2nd forbiding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct on the left bank of the Tchernaya is the limits of separation between the English and Russian armies.

Great Britian.

Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor Mr. Dallas to the diplomatic Corps, and on Monday the 17th transferred to him the charge of the embassy.

Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris where he will remain for a few days, and will likely return home by the steamer of 19th April.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army; the Highlanders, and the 3rd or 4th division under Sir Colin Campbell will immediately proceed to Canada.

France.

The Emperor had been the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses.

An amnesty to all political offenders, who will return and take the oath of allegiance has been proclaimed.

Genl's Rantoul, Canrobert, and Bosquet, have been created Marshal of France.

Several generals of brigade have been promoted to general of division, and five Colonels are made generals of brigades.

Mr. Fould and Admiral Hamelin have received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is calculated that the number of children born on the 16th March is 2500, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress will become sponsers. Each child is to receive 3000f, all the boys must be named Eugene and the girls must be named Eugeni Louise.

Prince Jerome is recovering.

Spain.

A despatch from Paris, dated Wednesdsy evening 19th. is as follows. The state of Spain excites great alarm here.

New carlist attempts are preparing.

The Spanish Government has been warned, and the frontiers on this side are well watched.

A despatch from Madrid of the same date says all is tranquil.

Panorama of New York City.

By referring to an article in another portion of this paper, it will be seen that this fine work of art exhibits in Chatham in the Town Hall, next Saturday and Monday, April 19th and 21st, in the afternoon and evenings of each day, at 3 and 8 o'clock. A Detroit paper says:—

"We have seen the Panorama of New York City, and can cordially and concientiously recomend it to the patronage of our readers.—It is a continuous beautiful view of the great Metropolis, and is well worth the price of admission.

"If parents would encourage their children to discriminate in their choice of amusements, by permitting them to attend the exhibitions of fine paintings, and listen to the harmony of sweet sounds, such as the best Concerts of the times afford; Circuses, Theaters, and the thousand other demoralizing 'catch peonies' of the day would soon cease to exist. With public amusements, as with Intemperance, 'moral suasion will not cure the evil;' 'dollar suasion' is to public amusements, what the Maine Law is to Intemperance, and it is every good citizen's duty to labor assiduously, to cultivate a correct public sentiment on both these important subjects.

"The refining and elevating influences of good paintings never leads one to seek the exhilaration of the wine-cup.

"The Panorama of New York opens a world of wonders to the children of the West; every parent should afford his family this cheap and profitable enjoyment, and, if he have an appreciation of the beautiful, perhaps he'll find himself the most delighted of the group."

Further particulars of the seizure of the Schooner Falmouth.

On Sunday last, information being given that the Falmouth, was about leaving New York, for the Slave Trade, District Attorney M. Keon and his Deputy, Mr. Joachim sen. captured a vessel for the purpose of inspecting her and the crew, twelve in number, all of whom were placed in arrest.

They found the Falmouth to be a craft of 250 tons burthen, with raking masts, and altogether a very practical looking concern in appearance whatever she may be in reality.

On her stern is painted the words "Falmouth, Baltimore," and the American eagle adorns her prow. The vessel was open under deck from cabin to stem, and boards were found to erect, it is supposed, a slave deck, that would hold, as one of the officers remarked, "about six hundred niggers." The search of the vessels reveals many curious circumstances. On deck was found a large medicine chest, with castor oil, lint and drugs, evidently intended for a large company on board ship, in which there were only thirteen persons. Between decks were over fifty hhds. of water, large stores of rice, beans, farina and preserved meats, such as are used by slavers. Large copper pots and pans for boiling large masses of food at a time, with ladles and spoons to match, and many other questionable appurtenances. About the deck was a number of extra spars, In the cabin were found charts of the west coast of Africa, and a large quantity of bunting to make American flags.

But is these circumstances spoke for themselves the crew on board were not so communicative, but were silent and non-committal. None of them knew how they had got aboard, who had shipped them—where they were going to—what the captain or owners, names were. All on board the vessel were Portuguese, and either did not or pretended not to understand a word of English. The captain was a myth. No one on board acknowledged the title, or could tell who that functionary was. Three of the men said they were passengers, but could not tell who they paid their money to, or where the ship was going, though one of them, who was suspected of being captain, betrayed an accurate knowledge of St. Paul de Loando and Angola, both noted resorts for slavers.

"Well gentlemen,' said Mr. McKeon, addressing Marshals De Angelos and Nevins, "you have a fine prize here." According to the law those who seize a slaver or a vessel without any owner, are entitled to half the vessel and cargo This schooner appears to have no owner."

"Let us try if that is so," responded one of the officers.

Accordingly, every man on board the vessel was called up, but all in turn denied owning the suspected property, and the most riged cross-examination failed to elicit any light on the subject.

A number of circumstances, throw considerable suspicion on the Portuguese Consul, Senor C. H. S. De la Figaniere. It seems he was in communication with several persons on board, and knew of their whereabouts. The affair, however, is to be further investigated. The vessel now lies at the Navy Yard, under the charge of the Deputy Marshal.

Miss Murray and Slavery.

The papers have been filled with extracts from Miss Murray's book upon America. Her views upon the subject of slavery have been cited, and it seems to be thought that she came to America with strong anti-slavery sentiments, which, upon a closer inspection of slavery as it really exists in the South, she changed, and became by the force of conviction, in favor of the institution.

This is a mistake. Miss Murray was just as much an apologists for slavery when she landed in America as when she left it. She would still have been an apologists for it, had its workings been ten times more cruel than they are. Her peculiar theory is such as to compel her to the conclusions which she has adopted.

It is a little difficult to express the exact notions which Miss Murray holds. It should be borne in mind that she is an enthusiast in natural science, that she has picked up some knowledge upon several branches of science, and that she has adopted a grand theory, for which she is searching in all observations, and the confirmation of which she fancies she sees in all the facts and phenomena of nature. Although her theory is that of *progressive development*, in the animal kingdom, it is not the theory of the "Vestiges," nor of the books. As nearly as we could understand it from her lips, her theory asserts that all matter proceeded from a primary state, the very lowest, by consecutive developments, *the identity of the matter* being preserved to the last. Thus a particle of rock becomes soil, then goes on into a vegetable state, then becomes a low animal, thence, in gradual progression, passes through grades of merely animal existence, at last reaches the lower line of humanity, and becomes a man; and, then, still rising, it passes through the gradations of species from the lowest to the highest, and thence, upward, to whatever is next highest above man. Thus all the animal creation are traveling on, and will by and by become the human population of the globe, in remote ages. And each creation and each being must take the inconveniences and limitations of each stage of being, in the best manner that it can.

The moss of this age will be the flower of the next, the vine of the next yet, the animal by by and by, then the man, and finally the civilized man. The most eminent men of our day were all once mere vegetables. We have all in the mysterious ages of our past existence been dogs, monkeys, savages. The presidents and judges, the statesmen and artists, need not hold their heads too lofty—they were all grass once, and moss, and mushroom. They have all crawled as worms, flown as insects, raced as quadrupeds, fought as savages.

Looking upon society in the light of this theory, Miss Murray would say of any section of men. Your case may seem hard to you, but you are journeying on, and in due time will get out of this development into the one next higher; do not fret; you will be better off by and by.

It may well be conceived that with such a theory of man, his origin and destiny, her notions upon questions of right and wrong of practical humanity, would be somewhat peculiar. And no one should read Miss Murray's opionions in respect to the conditions of society and life, without bearing in mind the stand-point from which she observes and reasons.—*N. Y. Independent.*

American (Secret) Correspodence.

Documents Which Will Probably not be Found in the Blue-Book When the Correspondence Connected with the American Question is Laid Before Parliament.

96—*Lord Clarendon to Lord Palmerston.*

Tuesday—My dear Palmerston, Crampton's last I enclose. All seems going on as you desire, and Pierce is playing into your hands. Excuse a hint, and don't overrun your game. What shall I say to C.? I mean, of course, privately.—Yours, always.

CLARENDON.

Foreign office.

67.—*Lord Palmerston to Lord Clarendon.*

Wednesday.—My dear Clarendon,—Right as a trivet. Always hint anything you like, or rather don't hint,—speak out, bang. Do you think we are going a littlet to fast? Well, perhaps we are. But remember that the peace negotiations will go on fast, also, and we must accumulate our war capital, or we shall be on our backs, The Yankee sensation must be got up immediately after Parliament meets. Shape the letter your own way, but recollect—from the moment peace is signed we are frose out gardeners.—Ever Yours.

PALMERSTON.

Piccabilly.

98. *Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.*

(EXTRACT.)

You will not fail to make it distinctly understood by the American Government that propositions made on our part while a certain state of things exists in Europe are liable to modification should that state of things be altered. An apology, which we might have no difficulty in making, while our fleets and armies are engaged in the northern and southern seas, would be ridiculous and inadmissible were those forces liberated. Should you be met by the argument that what is right should be done irrespective of circumstances, you will show that the special circumstances of the present case remove it from the ordinary category and exact an exceptional solution. It will be matter of regret with her Majesty's Government should this view tend to irritation instead of conviction, but we see no alternative.

99.—*The Same to the Same.*

(PRIVATE EXTRACT.)

I can't make you understand these people. They are neither Spaniards nor Russians. If you would tell me exactly what you and Palm want—supposing you know yourselves—and would leave me to work it out, I should know my way. But we shall all get into a mess if you will insist in chalking out my course for me. As it is, or rather as it was, we are in the right; but we are now doing our d—dest to turn a good cause into a bad one. In a word, do you want a row.

118,—*Lord Clarendon to Lord Palmerston.*

(INCLOSE THE ABOVE.)

My Dear Pam.—*Lege, domine, lege.* He wants to know whether we want a row. Ha! ha!—Yours, ever, C.

Foreign office.

119, *Lord Palmerston to Lord Clarendon.*

(EXTRACT. PRIVATE.)

How good. *Un veritable Archadien.* Make it clear to his weak mind, but, I say, take care what you write. He is a man to explode. Send him an article from THE PRESS, or somewhere, in which the game is shown, and hint to him that true words are often spoke in joke. He can hardly misunderstand that. By the way what is the force of America? I've forgotten all about it. Once more, be cautious what you say to C.

120.—*Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.*

(EXTRACT. PRIVATE.)

I regret that you should misunderstand the views of H. M. Government, or suppose that we should deliberately direct you in a cause calculated, or at least intended, to bring on hostilities. At the same time, actuated by a higher consideration than that of the mere preservation of peace, we do not hesitate to look in the face the contingency at which you hint. H. M. Government aware of the feeling of this country in regard to itself, has one great duty before it, namely, the taking care that while Europe recovers herself from the agitation of war, while the ruptured relations of States are granulating after their wounding severance, the process shall be presided over by no Govern ent less skilful than that which has brought the war to an issue. This—the retaining the present Ministry in office—is due to Europe, and from that solemn and sacred duty we will not flinch. Follow my argument, my dear Crampton, and now comprehend that, in the present state of the House of Commons and the country, a war sensation is necessary to the endurance of Lord Palmerton's Government. To your able hands is confided the task of providing the sensation, and I trust that I need scarcely add that we must have it—harmlessly, if possibly—but we must have it.

139.—*Mr. Crampton to Lord Clarendon.*

(EXTRACT. PRIVATE.)

The President hinted—in fact, said—in the course of dinner, that the policy of H. M. Government curiosly resembled that which his enemies had the cruelty to attribute to himself, namely, a desire to appear quarrelsome, for the sake of popularity, even though such pretunce should lead to serious consequences.

145.—*Lord Clarendon to Lord Palmerston.*

(INCLOSING THE ABOVE.)

Pierce is no food. But it was devilish uncivil to say such a thing to poor Crampton. I think I put the matter neatly in my last—I thought it would be better than sending a newspaper article, which would have frightened him.

146.—*Lord Palmerston to Lord Clarendon.*

(EXTRACT. PRIVATE.)

Confound Pierce. I hope the story will not get wind. Don't you go telling it to any of your smoky associates, mind that, there's a good fellow. Well, things must go on. I'm affraid there is no chance of escaping this infernal peace, but we will hope for the best; and in the meantime let Crampton nurse Pierce's wrath, and keep it warm. It may turn out awkwardly, for he sees our game, and of course is the less afraid to push his own. But *the sara sara*, after me the Deluge, so sing whack-fol-de-rol, and the devel take the hindmost. Put that into decorousness for our viotuous Crampton

The grand jury did not find a bill against Mr. Rust for his assault on Mr. Greeley. The *Washington Star* says it is not customary for the Courts to notice these "little affairs" but leave people to settle them in their own way. Mr. Greeley took no part in the complant against his assailant.

Pennsylvania.

The Union Convention of the opponents of the National Administration, held at Harrisburg on the 26th ult, was largely attended by representatives of the Whig, Americans and Republican parties. Judges Jessup and Wilmot were present. The regular resolutions were unanimously adopted. They recommend a union of all the elements of opposition to the National Administration, condemn the course of the Administration with reference to the Missouri Compromise and affairs in Nebraska and Kansas; oppose the extension of slavery into territory once consecrated to freedom or to territory now free, and, charging the Administration with pandering to foreign influence, repudiate it therefor. They oppose the interference of the Government in the affairs of foreign nations; oppose the division of the school fund for any purpose which impairs or endangers its integrity, and highly compliment the state Administration.

An amendment condemning the appointment of foreigners to office was carried by 82 to 33. An amendment taking more decided anti-slavery ground was indefinitely postponed.

Thomas E. Cochran (old line Whig), of York, was nominated for Canal Commissioner; Bartholomew Laporte, of Bradford, Republican for Surveyor Generall and Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong, American for Auditor General.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, March 23d, arrived to-day.

Col. Schlessinger was marched out of Costa Rica on the 9th of March.

Gen. Walker had been reinforced by the arrival of 300 Americans.

The goverment of Costa Rica had made a formal declaration of war against Nicaragua, which reached Grenada on the 10th inst.

Gen. Walker immediately returned the compliment, and on the same evneing accompanied by 300 men crossed the Lake to Virgina Bay. The next day, 300 men under Colonel Schlessinger marched upon Costa Rica. At the latest advices they had not met the enemy, but had provided themselves with horses, intending to proceed against Guamo Castle.

On the 21st, Major Heiss out with despatches to Mr. Wheeler the American Minister.

Gen. Walker, in his proclamation, dated the 10th says he was invited by the Democratic party of Nicaragua to come thither, and he had struggled to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1854, but the Legitimist party refusing all efforts at conciliation, nothing is left but war.

The Government of Costa Rica had issued an address to the people of Central America, calling on them to rise and destroy the American invaders.

An Ambassador from San Salvador had arrived at Grenada with despatches of a peaceful character.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The following is the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the proper interpretation of which a difference exists between our Government and the United States: Art. 1.—That neither part will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the contemplated canal. Neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or vicinity thereof Neither will occupy, or fortify or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. Neither will use any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa, Rica, the Musquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same. Neither will take any advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance or connexion, or influence that either may possess with any State or people through whose territory the canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for its own citizens or subjects, any unequal rights or advantages of commerce or navigation." The British Government holds that the meaning of this article is prospective; that it refers to any future attempts at colonization or dominion and that had it met the renunciation of the British Protectorate in Mosquito and the British settlements in Central America, this renunciation would have been expressly stipulated The American Government contend that the article implies the entire abandonment of the British settlements which existed at the time of the treaty, beyond those fixed for the settlement at and around Belize, on the mainland of Honduras.

CONTRADICTION OF THE RUMOR OF BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.—The Uunited Service Gazette—a well infomed military authority published in London, has the following in its last issue: We are enabled to state, from authority, that no orders have been issued for the return to England of regiments from service in the Crimea, that no directions have been given for the embarkation of regiments to Canada, and also that no orders have been giving to the brigade of Guards to send any more drafts to the East.

New Advertisements.

Giving up Business Immediately.

JAMES SMITH, & Co., are now selling without reserve, their whole Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, at a Tremendous Sacrifice, for CASH only.

The whole must be cleared by the 15th of May.

P. S.—Immediate payment of all Accounts and Notes, due J. S. & Co., is respectfully requested—as all unsettled Accounts and Notes, at the 1st day of May next, will be then given to the Clerk of the Division Court, for collection.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

Chatham, April 11th, 1856. 48-tf.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, on the 4th of April;

A Black Newfoundland Slut Pup,

about six months old, with white chest, and white on end of tail, answers to the name of PET.

Any person returning the said pup to Thomas Mason or Arthur L. Hill, Officer of Customs, will receive the above reward.

Take Notice, any person detaining the said Slut, after this time will be prosecuted according to Law.

THOMAS MASON,

Commercial Hotel.

Chatham, April 11th, 1856. 1

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in May, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W JONES,

Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Excursion to New York.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.

WILL be exhibited at CHATHAM, in the TOWN HALL, on Saturday and Monday, April 19th and 21st, in the afternoon and evenings of each day, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

The Panorama continues to move before the spectators for nearly two hours, and takes him over 6 miles thro' the streets of New York city, in the midst of the business—in places and thro' streets, which, to a stranger would be of most interest, and he would be most likely to visit; and while he is apparantly passing along, he has extended prospective views of the buildings on both sides of 50 streets, which, collectively—being about 40 miles of buildings, giving him a view of the "city and its people" as it would appear to him if he were to go there, and walk through the streets, among the people, the bustle and confusion of our empire city. He will have a faithful and exact view of the magnificent Churches, public and private Buildings, the Shipping and Steamboats, Horses and Carraiges, Omnibuses, Railroad Cars, and the thousands of people who daily throng the streets of New York. Distinguished men and acquaintances are rapidly recognized among the crowd of persons in the Sts. The signs can be read the same as if you were in the city, as all are faithfully represented upon this painting—public and private processions, Military Companies, Firemen and their Engines, Bands of Music, &c. While the Panorama moves before the spectator, over 700 horses and carriges pass in view, and more than 10,000 people of the city, at their daily business.

It is impossible to state all that is to be seen on this moving painting. Persons in viewing it can hardly persuade themselves that they are not actually in the city among its business and bustle—viewing the citizens and strangers as they really are in every day life, at their avocations; and persons acquainted in New York City, will get a better view, and gain more information of the city, and its people, by once seeing this Panorama, than they would to actually visit the city, and walk its streets and thoroughfares for ten days, and thousands of persons have testified.

At each exhibition of the Panorama as it passes before the spectator, an explanatory lecture is given by Mr. Geo. Doel, one of the proprietors, or Mr. Albert Norton, illustrative of New York City, its statistics, business and resources, its people, their go-a-headativeness; much valuable knowledge of geeat importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.

☞ Admission 25 cents.
Children 15 "
Parties of 5 persons, $1.00

☞ This Panorama has been exhibited at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va., Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and most of the principal Cities in the Union.

ALBERT NORTON, Agent.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD, Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in CHATHAM, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,
Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
43 St. Catharines, C. W.

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 ✕ 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. BELL'S Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business.

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford stober 26, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums.
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS.
From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.
From $3 to $20.

BOWS.
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 28-f

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.
December 8, 1855. 32-3i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel, where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-3y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28 1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.
Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vil3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.
34½ ✕ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh.
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 9, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 30-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 36

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.
Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 26, 1855.] 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 20th, 1855. 19

Advertisement, No. 8.)

American Slavery.]

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 79.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery Methodist church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence." 3rd edition—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Church referred to, would be to clearly see the knowledge of the question of American Slavery claimed. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *rightful* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

"GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fellers from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.
Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

L. MONTLER,

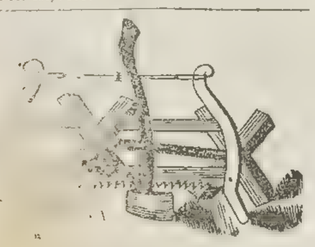
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 3t



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale or Retail, viz:—

CROSS CUT SAWS, HANDLES,
PIT SAW HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
MORTICE AXES, SAW-HORSES, &c.,

All of which will be made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL,

HAND SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order, Ready Handled. Also,

A full assortment of Tools

SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. [illegible]

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1851. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Path[illegible], which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old Customers for the patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal support, would respectfully invite them to call and see him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

[illegible] STONE,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

[illegible] Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, and choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

to which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We trust will make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.49
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart		....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold		....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines		....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan		....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville		....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby		....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario		....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	12.0
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.35	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.10
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid		10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 21 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door South of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Vice President.

ASSURANCES may be effected on the Lives of Companies or individuals, or on the survivorship of parties, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or of annual payments only; ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected by this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in [illegible]

[illegible] prosperous condition of the Company.

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Secretary.

D. C. [illegible] Agent for Samuel and Wm. [illegible]

Toronto, April 21st, 1851.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE [illegible] now circulating [illegible] We are informed that [illegible] article of our Readers. [illegible]

[illegible] Rings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
[illegible] and a half per cent.
[illegible] penny per pound
[illegible] Furniture do;
[illegible] use of.
[illegible] in the manufacture, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

[illegible] of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of persons [illegible] when imported from the United Kingdom, the Island of Prince Edward, or of [illegible]

Animals [illegible] or grain of all kinds, flour, [illegible] dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or [illegible] of fish or creatures living in [illegible] horns, meat, poultry, plants, [illegible] and vegetables of all kinds undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves and firewood.

And the following articles when imported [illegible] from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and [illegible] or manufactures [illegible]

Horns, wood, bones, hides, skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, [illegible] stones and bloom of all kinds, earth, [illegible] shores, gypsum ground [illegible] lit, wood, bark, timber and [illegible] ashes, fish, fish [illegible] and matter and [illegible] the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

[illegible] associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

[illegible] sity of measures to further promote Moral Intelligence, Active Benevolence [illegible] Freeman, and a Brotherly Union on [illegible] based on combined consideration, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now [illegible]

[illegible] Provincial Freeman, will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Reform. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution as it exists in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Tariff of Duties.

PARAGRAPHS IN THE [illegible] OF CANADA UNDER THE ACTS 12 VICT. CAP. 15, AND THE ACTS AMENDING AND EXTENDING THE SAME, 1853 AND 1854, AND [illegible]

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations [illegible] Pearl and Soda, do.

[illegible] and oxalic, two and a half per cent.

[illegible], dog Alum, do.

[illegible] and a half per cent.

[illegible], pictures, &c.

Books, reprints of British copyright works [illegible] and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, &c.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster [illegible]

Cabinet Paintings, [illegible]

Calcining powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do [illegible], fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

[illegible] twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-[illegible]

[illegible] per cent.

[illegible] per cent.

Chicory, do.

Coal, green, one half penny per pound.

Coal, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Coal oils four shillings per gallon.

[illegible]

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware, do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Fancy goods, [illegible] and a half per cent.

Feathers, [illegible] penny per pound

Furniture, [illegible] Furniture do;

Gloves, [illegible] use of.

Gold, [illegible] and tackle, so long as the same are in use for that purpose.

Grain, [illegible] and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Gunpowder, [illegible] in the manufacture of military cloth-[illegible] of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of persons [illegible] when imported from the United Kingdom, the Island of Prince Edward, or of [illegible]

Animals [illegible] or grain of all kinds, flour, [illegible] dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or [illegible] of fish or creatures living in [illegible] horns, meat, poultry, plants, [illegible] and vegetables of all kinds undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves and firewood.

And the following articles when imported [illegible] from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and [illegible] or manufactures [illegible]

Horns, wood, bones, hides, skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, [illegible] stones and bloom of all kinds, earth, [illegible] shores, gypsum ground [illegible] lit, wood, bark, timber and [illegible] ashes, fish, fish [illegible] and matter and [illegible] the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

Hemp, [illegible]

Hides, [illegible]

Horns, [illegible]

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and [illegible] and other vehicles when entering merchandise, together with [illegible] and tackle, so long as the same are in use for that purpose.

Household [illegible]

Implements [illegible]

Ink, printers', [illegible]

Iron, [illegible]

Ivory, [illegible]

Jewellery, [illegible]

Lard, two and a half per cent.

Lead, [illegible]

Leather, [illegible]

Lime, [illegible]

Linseed Oil, [illegible]

Liquers, four shillings per gallon.

Machinery, [illegible]

Mahogany, &c.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, [illegible]

Models, [illegible]

Nitre, two and a half per cent

Oil, [illegible] seven pence, half penny per pound

Oil Cake, [illegible]

Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces [illegible] and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Plaster, [illegible] king, twelve and a half per cent;

Pork, [illegible]

Preserved Fruits, [illegible] 10 per cent.

Provisions [illegible] and a half per cent; Potash,

Quills, twelve and a [illegible]

Quicksilver, [illegible]

Rice, twelve and a half per

Rope, old, two and a half per

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, [illegible] shilling and eight pence per

Sail Cloth, two and a

Specimens, twelve and a half per cent.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Shot, four pence per pound.

Silk, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and [illegible]

Spices [illegible] pence per pound.

Spirits [illegible] Whiskey at proof, two shillings and [illegible]

Spirits [illegible] at proof cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy [illegible] equal thereto by any [illegible] shillings per cwt

Sugar, Muscovado, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other [illegible] process equal in quality [illegible] eight shillings and six pence

Sugar, [illegible] and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tea Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Soaps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tar, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Trees [illegible] and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Vanish, twelve and a half per cent

Vegetables, one penny per pound

Whale [illegible] gal on

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Wheels [illegible]

Whiskey [illegible]

Whiskey, proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe [illegible] gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding [illegible] the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Boules per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Province shall at any time during the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while said suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops,

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, [illegible] junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, palm and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in turning carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1855.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or will [illegible] may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and [illegible] and other vehicles when entering merchandise, together with [illegible] and tackle, so long as the same are in use for that purpose, [illegible] and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

[illegible] of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of persons [illegible] when imported from the United Kingdom, the Island of Prince Edward, or of [illegible]

Animals [illegible] or grain of all kinds, flour, [illegible] dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or [illegible] of fish or creatures living in [illegible] horns, meat, poultry, plants, [illegible] and vegetables of all kinds undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves and firewood.

And the following articles when imported [illegible] from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and [illegible] or manufactures [illegible]

Horns, wood, bones, hides, skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, [illegible] stones and bloom of all kinds, earth, [illegible] shores, gypsum ground [illegible] lit, wood, bark, timber and [illegible] ashes, fish, fish [illegible] and matter and [illegible] the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

[illegible] associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

[illegible] sity of measures to further promote Moral Intelligence, Active Benevolence [illegible] Freeman, and a Brotherly Union on [illegible] based on combined consideration, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now [illegible]

ART. II.—A report of "The Committee of New York and New Jersey, on the [illegible] stations of banks by the American Bible Society," was published; [illegible] misrepresentations and omissions [illegible] by that Society, of [illegible] of the Great Reformation, [illegible] ces, there are the omissions, [illegible] other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," relative to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Reform. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution as it exists in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

And Stationary Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
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N.B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 3d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New

Provincial AND WEEKLY Freeman ADVERTISER.

I. D. SHADD, *Publishing Agent.* "SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: { TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. {NUMBER 1.

CENTRAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DRAFTS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18 1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 22, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
S. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:
Wendell Phillips, Esq., Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Lewis Hayden.
Joseph Southwick, Esq., William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B Alcott, James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq., Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., George Adams,
Joseph K Hayes, Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple.
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 30

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

To Miss A. F.

The sound of welcome, welcome!
Where e'er I turn I hear,
This cheering sound of welcome,
Falls softly on my ear.

Succes attend thee ever,
Where e'er thou mayest roam,
May smiles deceive the never,
Bright wanderer from home!

Thou's made thyself acquainted,
With arts both rich and rare—
The landscape thou hast painted,
Likewise the lilly fair.

In worsted work and laces,
We see thy matchless skill;
Thy learned threads leave traces,
Of rose and lily still.

And thou hast touched the lyre,
Like one in days of old,—
Emitting strains like fire,
Enrapturing quite the soul.

Last not least the writing art,
The language of the pen,
Means through which the wise impart,
Their thoughts to other men.

Those arts thou hast acquired,
With power to teach the same,
And left thy home inspired
By this bright plume of fame.

Success attend thy labors,
Where e'er thou mayest go,—
God grant thee friends and neighbours,
While passing to and fro!

J. M. B.

The Nameless People.

Smitten and branded and menacled,
A homeless and nameless nation,
Unstoried, despised by the centuries,
Crouched in dull adoration
Beside our temples and palaces,
And stoopeth its neck to our tread.
Stolid, untutored and languageless,
It utters no love, no anger,
But grindeth in hopeless apathy,
Or drowseth in brutish tangor,
'Mid harvest, and treasures, whose lordliness
It claimeth less than the dead.

Aliens and foemen by heritage.
We bar them afar from our slumber;
We clog them with statutes of jealousy,
We muse if they gather in number:
Beside us, yet stricken with banishment!
Among us, yet foreign in soul!
The patriot seeketh no sympathy
In them for his country's glory;
The statesman hopes in their brutishness,
When he ponders our coming story;
We smother the anthems of liberty
Which over their cabins might roll.

A shadow behind our prosperity,
Amenacing spector, though humble;
A mute, mysterious prophecy,
Their multitudes murmur and mumble
A spell o'er our nation's futurity,
Which dies ere it reaches our ken.
What shall the ending be?—Bitterness?
Shall these helot millions ever
Stand humbly aside from humanity?—
No shattering exodus sever
Their bonds?—No fatal necessity
Destroy them, or blazon them men?

Shall this Samsons, sightless with ignorance,
And dungeoned in servile terror,
Ne'er bow in our temple of selfishness
Against its columns of error.
And makes it a hideous sepulchre,
Entombing his shame and our might?
What wind shall quicken the skeletons,
And flesh them for lust and slaughters?
Guard well, O lordly posterity!
Thy tresasures, thy delicate daughters!
Keep arms within grasping! set sentinels!
The spoiler may come in the night.

No! we will wander, like Isreal,
Through waters yawning, but holden;
No wheels shall fall from our chariots;
We will bribe Jehovah with golden
Fanes. No MENES shall desecret
The beautiful walls of our pride.
O! sooth us with flattering oracles;
Cast horoscopes starry with splendor;
Muffle the footsteps of Destiny;
Brand the prophet of God an offender;
Let us hasten to die: Futurity
Half secret of horror to hide.

Sit Down, sad Soul.

Sit down, sad soul and count
The moments flying;
Come—tell the sweet amount
That's lost by sighing.
How many smiles? a score?
Then laugh and count no more,
For day is dying.

Lie down sad soul, and sleep,
And no more measure
The flight of time, nor weep
The loss of leisure;
But here, by this lone stream,
Lie down with us and dream
Of starry treasure!

We dream; do thou the same,
We love forever;
We laugh, yet few we shame,
The gentle, never;
Stay, them, till sorrow dies—
Then hope and happy skies
Are thine forever!

Literature.

Execution in the Crimea.

It will not have been forgotten that some short time since a general court martial was held in the camp before Sebastopol to try Private George Day, a young soldier belonging to the 77th Regiment, for the murder of an artilleryman while in the hospital, the object being to plunder the murdered man of some money he had concealed under the bed on which he was stretched from the effects of wounds received in action. The charge was fully proved, the accused was found guilty, sentenced to death. That sentence was carried into effect on the 23rd ult., and the scene is thus described by an eye witness:—

The execution of the young soldier belonging to the 77th Regiment has taken place. I cannot well get time to pen a lengthened report of the circumstances attending this painful event. Let me however, say, that before seven in the morning I found myself on the plain or drill ground of the Light Division, close to Cathcart's Hill. Here the whole division was drawn up in an open square. In the centre two upright posts and a cross beam, from which a rope depended, marked the spot selected for the execution. Close to the gallows yawned a grave. At the moment of my arrival, the prisoner had not made his appearance. I looked at the soldiers, and never have I seen the troops wearing so serious an air as they did this morning. They stood like statutes, with pale and anxious faces, and eyes all directed to one spot. From the heavy rain of the morning they all wore their dark waterproof overcoats, which costume certainly increased the dismal appearance of the scene. Outside the square the ground was kept by the 77th Regiment—that to which the criminal belonged, and spectators were not allowed to pass beyond, or rather inside, this line. Behind it were many officers on horseback; and on the high ground at the upper angle was gathered a large number of pedestrians. The officers of the division were chiefly mounted and within the square. The rain passed away but the strong wind continued. Soon the notes of the "Dead March in Saul" were heard, and then the prisoner, attended by a small guard on foot, a clergyman in white robes, and twelve provost serjeants, mounted and armed, marched firmly, and in an erect attitude, into the square and on towards the gallows, whence he could plainly see the grave prepared for him, and which his corpse was soon to fill. What thoughts must then have filled his mind. The music ceased. The hangman placed his victim under the fatal beam. He took off his red jacket, adjusted the noose around his neck, placed a white night cap over his face, and sunddenly, before any one seemed to expect it, the drop fell, with instantsneous effect, for plenty of rope had mercifully been given. The neck was evidently broken. The head of the deceased fell on his sholder, and the body swayed to and fro in the wind. The provost serjeants remained drawn up in line on one side of the gallows. The chaplains and several military officers formed a group on the other side. All was over. Half of the troops were marched off the ground before the body was cut down. It remained suspended about an hour, and then a party of soldiers approached, and the corpse was placed in the grave. The chaplain still remained on the spot, but whether he said or read prayers I cannot state. I was too distant to hear. While the grave was being filled in the gallows was rapidly taken to pieces, and I turned homewards sickned by the sight which the law declares necessary, but which must ever shock the mind of those who have unfortunately to witness it. I have only to add that the executed soldier is said to have been a Londoner. The office of Calcraft was performed by one of the Land Transport Corps, whose services as executioner will be paid for by a donation of ten or fifteen guineas, and a discharge from the army, as well as a free passage to England.

Transference of Vitality.

Parents and aged persons—although these latter exhibit a remarkable fondness for sleeping with children—should be careful not to permit young persons to repose in the same bed nor in the same apartment with the emaciated or the aged, for the transference of vitality from the young to the old is not a nursery tale, but a serious and to often a fatel fact. Children who are habitually placed in contact with the aged, however vigorous before such a disposition was made of them, become wan, sickly, contract diseases which properly belong to persons in advanced life, and if the contact is continued, die from pure vital exhaustion. Their fresh and positive magnetism is thus absorbed by negative or non-magnetic persons, to the benefit of the latter and the injury of the former. The life of the aged may be prolonged by this means—at the expence of the existence of the young. Many of the children who in this city are thus permaturely cut off. Parents should know this important fact, and at once correct the evil if unhappily it exists in their families. Says Dr. James Copeland: A not uncommon cause of depressed vital power is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained has been long remarked and is well known to every unprejudiced observer. I have on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case: I was, a few years ago, consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy of about four or five years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of the functions—what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiry into the history of the case, it come out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child, up to the third year, when his grandmother, very aged person, took him to sleep with her: that he soon afterward lost his good looks: and that he continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from the aged parent, and prescribed gentle tonics, change of air etc. The recovery was rapid; but it is not in children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Young females married to very old men suffer in similar manner, although seldom to so great an extent; and instances have come to my knowledge where they have suspected the cause of this debilitated state. These facts are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favorable to longevity, and thereby illustrate the selfishness which in some persons increases with their years. Every medical practitioner is well aware of the fact, and parents are generally advised not to allow their infants to sleep with aged persons.

The New License Bill of Pennsylvania.

The Report of the Conference Committee has been adopted by the Senate unanimously, 6 absent; and in the House by 64 to 32. This bill is a stringent one, and requires that the applicant for a license in cities and county towns must have four rooms and eight beds for the use of travellers. None but tavern-keepers can sell less than a gallon of spiritous liquors. Not more than one hotel to every one hundred taxables may be licensed in the cities, not more than one to every hundred and fifty taxables in the counties, to apportioned among the wards of the cities, and boroughs and townships of the counties, as the convenience and necessities of the public may requrie. All hotels, inns and taverns are to be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly rents of the house and property. The first class, when the valuation is $10,000; shall pay $1,000; where the valuation is $8,000. the rate shall be $800, and so on down, in the same proportion, to $25, except in Philadelphia, where the lowest rate of hotel license is fixed at $75; in county towns and boroughs of over two hundred taxables, $50; in the country, $25.

One eating-house to every four hotels may be licensed in the city and county, with the privilege to sell domestic wines and malt liquors only—the license fee not to be less than $50 in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and $20 in other parts of the State. Brewers and distillers are to pay double the the rates of license now fixed by law, which shall, in no case be less than $50, and must not sell in less quantitian than five gallons, except in the case of brewers who also bottle their liquors, who may sell by the dozen bottles. Retailors of liquors, with or without merchandize, are to pay double the rates now required of them, but not less than $50 in any case, and will not be allowed to sell in less quantities than one gallon. Bottled porter, ale, cider, and other brewed liquors, and manufacturers of domestic wine, may sell in quantities of not less than one dozen pottles without license. Importers of wines and liquors may sell in the original bale, cask or package, on paying double the former rates.

Public notice is to be given, three times, in two newspapers, of the names of the applicants for licenses, and petitions must be signed by twelve reputable citizens. The Board of Licensers is appointed by the Court, and consists of three reputable citizens, in no manner interested in the liquor business. Any person found intoxicated in a street, public house, or public place, will be liable to a fine of five dollars; and persons who sell enough liquor to make any one drunk, are also to be fined five dollars, in addition to all the penalties prescribed by any existing law.

The penalties for a violation of the act are a fine of not less that ten or more than one hundred dollars, for the first offence; and for a second, or subsequent conviction, the same penalty and also imprisonment not less than one nor more than three months, forfeiture of license, and incapacity to receive another license for five years thereafter.

The effect of this law will be to reduce greatly the number of places at which liquor may be bought legally. Whether it will tend to increase the number of unlicensed tippling-houses, will depend in a great measure upon the vigilance of those who administer the laws. Under the new act there will still be something like a thousand licensed houses in Philadelphia, which number is certainly enough for all the proper wants of the community.

The Irish Social Revolution.

The trade report in the *Banner of Ulster* points out some of the advantages, hiterto overlooked, which have resulted from the operations of the Encumbered Estates Court, and the effects produced on the agricultural population:—"Throwing aside the immense additions made to the stock of food, the stimulus, given to the labour market, and the rewards offered for self-exertion, the monetary results of this land revolution have been most extraordinary, Starvation wages, even in the most backward districts of the country, have gradually died off; the Irish peasant no longer exists on roots, as he was want to do in the days of potato-eating, but is able to consume a portion of exciseable articles, in the shape of tea, sugar, and coffee and he can also purchase breadstuffs, to an extent which, though under the average of his fellow-labourers of the sister isle, is still such as to show a remarkable advance in his social position. These evidencies of progress are satisfactory, as tending to prove how much good the unlocking of Ireland's lands has done for those outside the pale of agriculture. The terrible effects of the famine pressed with great severity on the currency of the upper districts of Ireland. Immediately before the opening of the State mart for the sale of lands—viz., in 1849, the circulation of notes in this country had fallen to £3,811,445. Gradually the life blood of commerce was extended, and, as agriculture became more successful and its products took a high range of value, every phase of exchange was more or less stimulated. Seven years after the date at which the circulation of bank paper in Ireland had receded to the figures above noted, the same account showed a total of £6,846,000."

Praiseworthy Example.

The colored daugheas of the Church in New Haven it will be seen, have set a praiseworhy example to their fairer sisters. in an oaganization which they have not inappropriately entitled the "Sisterhood of the Good Angels" Its prospectus tells us that its design is "that woman may be the helpmate of man in the noblest of enterprises, the advancement of the Redeemer,s Kingdom on earth;" and. no doubt there are many ways in which pious and devoted woman may lagitimately exert themselves for such an object. The Apostolic age witnessed similar organization. The Order of Deaconeses was one of those—an Order of woman who served in the Church in those offices which the Deacons could not so properly or so convenient perfom. Phœbe our sister which is a servant of the church is at Cenchrea, whom St. Paul commended unto the Romans, desiring them to receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you, for she hath been a succourer of many, and of myself also,—this Phœbe, we say, was one of that Order; and they are considered to be the same whom Pliny in his celebrated letter to Trajan denominates "*ancillæ quæ ministræ dicebantur*" —that is, attendant woman, called assistants, ministers or servant, whose services however, were in no wise ministerial as engaging in the performence of any of the offices of Public Worship. There are many ways in which earnest-minded woman may thus become the handmaids as it were, of the clergy and colored woman appear to be peculiarly adapted for it. It is believed," say the prospectus," that the Holy Spirit of God will be poured upon this twofold movement, in order to help in bringing about the fulfilment of the prophecy, when, Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God,' because it is an effort on the part of the descendents of the ancient land of captivity and spiritual desolation to 'stand fast' in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel.'" We wish it, let them be assured, with all our heart, God speed,

A Log-Cabin Bishop.

The *National Manazine* relates the following interesting anecdote of Bishop Roberts:

On returning to the West, after a General Conference, he once applied at the house of a Methodist family to which he had been recommended for entertainment. He was, as usual, humble in dress, and dusty and weary. The family taking him to be a rustic traveller, permitted him to put up and feed his horse, and take his seat in the sitting-room. Supper was over, and no one took the trouble to inquire if he had taken any on the way. The preacher of the circuit was stopping at the same house—he was young, frivolous and foppish—and spent the evening in gay conversation with the daughters of the family, alluding occasionally and contemptuously to the "old man" who sat silently in the corner. The good Bishop, after sitting a long time, with no other attention than these same allusions, respectfully requested to be shown to bed. The chamber was over the sitting-room, and, while upon his knees praying with paternal feeling for the faithless young preacher, he still heard the gay jest and rude laugh. At last the family retired without domestic worship The young man slept in the same room with the Bishop. He lay down without prayer.

"Well, old man," said he, as he got into bed, "are you asleep yet?"

"I am not, sir," replied the Bishop.

"Where have you come from?"

"From east of the mountains."

"From east of the mountains, eh—what place?"

"Baltimore, sir."

"Baltimore, eh?—the seat of our General Conference—did you hear anything about it?—We expect Bishop Roberts to stop on his way home."

"Yes, sir," replied the Bishop, humbly; "it ended before I left."

"Did you ever see Bishop Roberts?"

"Yes, sir, often; we left Baltimore together?"

"*You* left Baltimore together?"

"Yes, sir.',

"What's your name, my old friend?"

"Roberts, sir."

"Roberts! Roberts! Excuse me, sir; are you related to the Bishop?"

"They usually call me Bishop Roberts, sir."

"Bishop Roberts! Bishop Roberts! are you Bishop Roberts, sir?" said the young man, leaping out of bed, and trembling with agitation.

Embarrassed and confounded, he implored the good man's pardon, insisted upon calling up the family, and seemed willing to do anything to redeem himself. The Bishop gave him an affectionate admonition, which he promised with tears never to forget; acknowledging, at the same time, that he had backslidden in heart, and deeply lamenting his folly and his spiritual declension. The venerable and compassionate man knew the frivolity of youth; he gave him paternal advice, and prayed with him. He would not allow the family to be called, though he had not eaten nothing since breakfast. The next morning, after praying again with the spirit-broken young preacher he left before the family had risen, that he might save them a mortifying explanation.

The circumstances was a salutary lesson to the young itenerant; at the next session of the Conference he called upon the Bishop a renewed man; he wept again as he acknowledged his error, and has since become a useful and eminent minister. Bishop Roberts often alluded to the incident, but thro' a commendable kindness, would never tell the name of the young preacher. Other and similarly ludicrous encounters might be mentioned. Peace to the memory of the good kind-hearted old man!

Preparations for War.

The vastness of the preparations which are making by the Government, to enable this country to meet all contingencies that may arise, in a manner worthy of our position and resources, is equally apparent in the army estimates for the service of the ensuing year, as it was in the navy estimates, to which we referred last week. The country has pressed its resources upon the Government, and the latter have used the means thus placed at their disposal with no sparing hand. Whatever unwise economy may have been exercised at the beginning of this war, no party can accuse the present ministry of starving any department of the public service. They have dipped into the national chest, and have drawn upon the national credit with a fearless lavishness that will be regarded as their greatest claim to the continued confidence of the nation itself, the object of their vast expenditure being to maintain the dignity of the Empire by displaying a material power commensurate with our foremost position, such as will enable our diplomatists to baffle any attempts that may be made to shuffle out of the terms laid down in the bond, in the most effectual way that any such attempts could be met. In this they are taking the most direct, and, doubtless, the most efficient course to secure a satisfactory and pacific solution of the pending negociations at Paris. At the outset of the conferences, both friends and foe, as well as "our ally to a certain extent"—Austria —will be impressed with the wholesome knowledge that it will be unwise to trifle with this country. We are willing to put an end to strife on the conditions that our antagonist has professed his willingness to accede to, but our straightforward frankness must be met in a similar spirit. No evasion will be tolerated, nor will it be wise to attempt any with a power so thoroughly in earnest and so well prepared for a continuance of the struggle by sea and land as England is at this time.

In various quarters, for some years past we have been denied the credit of being a military power; and, whilst satisfied of our ability at least to hold our own in the high position amongst the nations of the earth which Providence has assigned us, we have accustomed ourselves tacitly to concur in the *dictum*. It is, however, a shallow one. Starting from a peace of forty years' continuance with minimised military establishments, we have not only repaired all the losses from war and sickness of two campaigns, and raised every branch of the service to a state of the very highest discipline and efficiency, but have, at the same time, doubled the numerical strength of the regular army, and now the estimates before us are for a regular force of a quarter of million of men. The increase now provided for is 30,378 men divided amongst the Land Transport Corps and the different aims of the service. There is, besides, the militia, and also the auxiliary foreign legions and contingents, and the regiments of the line in India, the charges for which are defrayed by the East India Company. A considesable proportion of the increase is divided between the cavalry of the line and the artillery, the former being raised from 11,125 to 15,569: the horse artillery from 1,337 to 1,678; and the artillery from 17,345 to 21,813.

The cost of this great force is, of course immense. Probably each soldier of our now great army costs the country in money much more than double the expense to Rursia per man of her troops. On the other hand considering the great deductions that have to be made from the nominal strength of her armies (which souuds so formidable in the gross total,) for noneffectives, and that a large proportion consists of local troops, imperfectly armed and badly armed raised in the far outlying, semi-barbarous dependencies of that huge, but hetergeneous empire, we may be justified in believing that we have, in return for our money, an army, at least equal to that of what was but the greatest military power of Europe. To have arrived at such a result after two years of actual warfare only, will be considered an equivalent for the outlay, great as that certainly is. For the year coming, and to defray all charges for what used to be classed under different heads and controlled by different departments, the minister of war asks Parliament to grant him £34,998,504, an increase of £6,328,007 over the total voted foa last year. Much of this large addition to the cost of our military establishments is due to the improvements that have been and still are being effected in their organization, as well as to the positive augmentation of the forces. And it will fully reconcile the country to the large draught that is made on the patriotism of the people to remember that whilst the actual shock of war has greatly impaired the efficiency of the armies of the enemy, and its necessary expenditure has improved if not exhausted his resources, our own are as elastic as ever, and our army has improved, and continues improving in every respect that can render an army formidable.—*Observer.*

Remarkable Incident at Sea.

Among the startling incidents with which the papers are filled, of the sufferings and losses that have recently occured on the ocean, the following account of the escape of the ship Wisconsin, Captain Scott, from Havre to this port, from destruction, by lightnig, and the usual phenomena attending it, will be read with interest.

The ship's position was last 37 30 N, long 70 40 W. Temperature of water 69°, air 28° Fahrenheit. The weather dark and lowering, with sharp lighting, and barometer falling fast; ship under double reefed topsails, foresail and jib. At 2 A. M. commenced blowing hard, with heavy rain and sleet. At 2 30 A. M. while shortening sail, an immense ball of fire struck the main royal mast mast head, and then fell on the main hatch, where it exploded with tremendous force, filling the deck with fire and sparks, with continued explosions of the particles like detonating powder or torpadoes. Owing to the ice, sleet and snow, with which the decks, bulwarks, rigging and sails were covered, the fire was soon extinguished. About ten minutes afterwards a second ball struck near the same place. but was driven by the force of the wind just clear of the ship's side to leeward, when it exploded with a loud report, and great commotion.

There were several men furling the jib at the time, and the concussion was so great that it lifted them nearly clear of the boom. The tornado lasted all next day and night, from N. W. by N. The air very cold and water 69 deg, causing an immense exhalation from the Gulf, which congealed as soon as it arose, and was driven furiously over the ship, excluding the very light of day. One of the crew was knocked down and stunned, for a time, but was not seriously injured. The mate was blinded by it, and probably will not recover the sight of both eyes. Had it not been for the ice, sleet and rain which deluged the ship, there can be no doubt but that she would have been on fire from the truck to the water. The foretop sail was blown out of the bolt rope, and the royal mast head seared as it were with a red hot iron, being all the damage the ship received, which, to say the least, was very providential.

NEW WAY OF APPLYING LEECHES.—"Well my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to-day? Better, no doubt."

"Oh, yes, surely," said the woman. "He is as well as ever, and gone to the field."

"I thought so," continued the docter. "The leeches have cured him, Wonderful effect they have. You got the leeches, of course."

"Oh yes, they did him a great deal of good, though he could not take them all."

"Take them all! Why, my good woman, how did you apply them?"

"Oh, I managed nicely," said the wife loking quite contented with herself, "For, variety sake, I boiled one half, and made a fry of the other. The first he got down very well, but the second made him very sick. But what he took was quite enough," continued she, seeing some horror in the doctor's countenance, for he was better the next morning, and to-day he is quite well."

"Umph," said the doctor, with a sapient shane of the head, "if they have cured him that is sufficient, but they would have been better applied externally."

The woman replied that she would do so the next time: and I doubt not that if ever fate throws a score of unfortunate leeches into her power again, she will make a poultice of them.

THE DRUNKARDS' WILL.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepid state, can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification, and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, a shame to weep over me, premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the rememberance that their father was a monster.

PAT AT A QUAKER MEETING.—Paddy, attending a "broad brim" convention for the first time, was much astonished and puzzled withal at the manner of worship. Having been told that the "bretheren spake even as they were moved by the Spirit," he watched the proceedings with increasing disgust for their "hathen way of worship" till one young Quaker rose and commenced solemnly:

"Bretheren, I have married—"

"The divil ye have!" interrupted Pat.

The Quaker sat down in confusion, but the Spirit moving Pat no further, the young man mustered courage and broke ground again:—

"Bretheren, I have married a daughter of the Lord."

"The divil ye have that!" said Pat, "but it'll be a long time before iver you'll see your father-in law!"

☞ T. H. Benton proposes to abridge the debates of Congress from 1789 to 1850. He is now engaged upon his "Thirty Years in the Senate," two hundred pages of the second volume of which have been printed. He declines being a candidate for the next presidency—thinks a new man should be taken up. We suppose he is looking towards his son-in-law John C. Fremont, who is talked of for the Republican candidate.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S. is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

Miss Amelia Freeman, a Professoress of the Avery College Pitsburgh, Pa., arrived in Chatham on the morning of the 12th inst., accompanied by Mr. Joseph Smallwood of Pennsylvania, late of San Francisco California, and took boarding at the Villia Mansion, corner of King and William streets, formerly known as the Rail Road Hotel, and kept by Mr. Thos. Bell, but at present under the proprietorship of Mr. Abram & Elizabeth Reyno. Miss Freeman is a lady of fine literary and artistic attainments, courteous and prepossesing in her manners and appearance, with all the energy and go-aheadativeness of the age, and should meet a hearty welcome in this vicinity. She proposes giving instructions in painting, drawing, music, writing, &c., during her sojourn, to those who may apply, which are useful and necessary accomplishments for both ladies and gentlemen. We have had the pleasure of examining some of her drawings and paintings, which in our humble opinion were very neat and tastefully executed, manifesting great perfectness and skill on the part of the executress. We feel gratified to have occasion to notice the appearance of persons in our midst, who are noted for their superior qualifications, and characters as instructors; for both young and old, when comparing the present with past, things assume quite a different appearance, the light is disernable in the horizon and must ere long overshadow the prospects whichhave been long desired but inaccessible from the incalculable amount of ignorance by which the interests of all have beenstigmatized. We would that numbers, more with similar acquirements of those we have spoken of, of both sexes may shortly make accessions to our numbers, and be the means of disseminating usefulness & knowledge around every fireside. As the spring has again commenced making her provisions for mankind, bringing forth pleasant weather with large supplies of vegetable sustanance, and bedecking the earth with green and the trees with beautiful foliage, let man also add his might in the assistance of nature. In connection with his labors in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, by embracing the opportunity, of improving and cultivating their mental faculties, and not suffer such opportunities to pass. Whilst making statements of the qualifications of Miss Freeman, we will mention the following pleasing circumstances which took place on Monday evening, at the Villa Mansion, in the apartment of Dr. M. R. Delany Miss F. was greeted with some welcome tunes from the Union Brass Band, leader Mr. Robert Francis, a celebrated musician, a pupil of the well-known Frank Johnson, the Band played several beautiful pieces and were responded to by some choice pieces from Miss F. on the Melodian. The Band were then invited in and introduced, when another piece was played, and reciprocated by Miss F. who is doubtless a superior performer.—Let all lovers of music, painting, drawing, embroidery, raised flower work or other educational branches, which they desire to become acquainted with, not fail to give her a call, when all her charges will be made known. Persons calling will be comfortably entertained in her private parlor for the reception of visitors when they will be favored with the opportunity of examining a quantity of choice paintings.

Justice to a Brave Man.

The Standard of the 12th mentioned an account of the brutal murder of a slave at Independence, Missouri. The slave was described as a "desperate character." The story, as told by a Kansas paper, has quite another face:

A black man, belonging to the estate of Jabez Smith, of Independence, Mo., was brutally *murdered*, a few days ago. The black man had a wife and thirteen children. He had been sold several times to go South, but had refused to be arrested; on that account he still remained in Independence. On the day of his slaughter he was invited into a store, and while there an attempt was made to handcuff him, but he broke away from his pursuers, and fled into the street. He was followed and fired upon, several shots hitting him in the leg, shoulder, &c. and one passed through his body, in the region of the heart. He fell, and was overtaken and kicked by his pursuers. They inquired if he would give up. "No!" till life was extinct. During the affray, he drew a pistol on a person, who attempted to stop him in the street, and this was the reason given for shooting him down. Our informant, who was in Independence at the time, states that, on the following day, an animated discussion was carried on in the streets, and in social circles, to know who should have the distinction of slaying the "insurgent," several persons claiming the honour.

When will such stern injustice and brutal treatment cease to be enacted upon man in the socalled land of freedom. Had a white man of the same manly feeling desireing nothing more than what is natural, for all men to have their liberties and protect their families as was exhibited in the above article, being dealt by in like manner, the indignation of the State would have been down on those inhuman wretches, the shedding of blood would have been the theme of conversation in street and family circle. Still when the rights and feelings of a noble hearted black man, is injured by those inHuman demons, all is well. The idea of a man being followed as though he had been a mad dog, is a blot upon the character of any intelligent poeple. Still such fiendish acts are tolerated, Legislatures acknowledge the Institution of Slavery as a lawful, and in conformity with the United States constitution. Ministers of the gospel and church congregations, seem to give impetious to the accursed system, all under the name of godliness, such hypocrisy in christian communities is despicable beyond conception, where is there a man of true American blood, who would for a moment, submit to such treatment from the hands of others, when the liberty of himself and family were in jeopardy. He is not to be found within the limits of the American Government. To be "pursued, shot and kicked until life was extinct" by who? by those who profess to love liberty, God and all that is holy, shame to such a people, such laws, and such religion, and may the day yet come, when every man tinctured with African blood who is subjected to the will of the slave master, raise his arm with manly courage, with the resolution to spill his last blood in defence of his liberty, and no longer remain under the torturing system of wrongs.

Still They Come.

Dr. J. J. G. Bias, of Philadelphia, arrived in this place on the evening of the 15th, in company with Rev. Mr. Gibson.

☞ The lengthy and interesting article eminating from Mr J. J. E. Linton, in this days issue in reproof of the American Book and Tract societies and other ecclesiastical bodies in the states and canades, should be thorougly read and pondered upon, as it elucidates many important facts upon which the public should be generally informed.

Sevaral articles from correspondents, will be defered until our next.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the advertisement of Bullards Panorama of New York city in this days issue, also to an extract from an exchange paper, headed Instructions with Amusements. We doubt not but this Panorma will be a superior work of art, and instructive to all who have not had an opportunity of visiting the Empire City of the American Continent. Let no one fail to see it. For further particulars see advertisement.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Religious Societies and Slavery—Fellowship with Pro-Slavery, Churches and Societies.

What was the cause—the chief cause—for the organization of the "American Reform Tract and Book Society" at Cincinnati, Ohio. The plain and obvious reason given, was that the cause of the freedom of man,—of the African and his descendants,—was kept in obeyance and hid by the christian churches and religious Societies in the United States. Christian men as they advertised themselves to be, either by their appearance in the pulpit or becoming members and managers of religious Tract and other Societies, they refused directly or by silence, to acknowledge the rights of the African and his people, whether they were in a state of freedom or in a state of bondage. The rights, the human or "mankind," rights of that class of people, they refused to acknowledge!

There was much reason then, for christian men who were ready and purely such, to come forward and state to the world, that christianity was "hypocrisized," was made a delusion and a stumbling block. There were abundant other reasons given, more than the briefness of our present remarks will permit us to refer to. Sufficient was shown however, to give the very best of reasons for the establishment of Societies which endeavoured to approach the grand basis of the Saviour's divine teachings, when he declared, "*Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets.*" (Matt. 7, v. 12. see Prov. ch. 24, v. 29.)

In the United States where there are what is called the "Slave States" and the "Free States,"—and this latter term properly can only be applied to the time, previous to the notorious Fugitive Law being passed,—it was above all things to be desired by *christian men*, that a knowledge of pure christianity should be given, irrespective of class, creed, or color. The word of God when freely circulated, and when freely preached, was expected from the Divine promise to have its effect. Foreseeing this, and also how contrary the benignity and humility—humbleness we should say—of the gospel, was to the intention and spirit of the "human laws" enacted in the various Slave States, the Pro Slavists of the South, and their sinful supporters in the North and East, proclaimed vociferously "there shall be no freedom to the captive." Had the *same spirit continued* to be developed, which was shewn in 1783—and shewn when the constitution of the United States was formed up to 1789,—had the same spirit of the rights of mankind generally, been continued to be homologated, and truthfully acted upon, we might have history recording in its pages, as in those of our own, (and the freest nation in the universe,) namely: Great Britain,—that "Slavery is abolished, and the universal freedom of mankind acknowledged." But it has been otherwise: A bondage has been recognised by hypocritical *christian* men in the United States, which we predict will be the cause of a disunion, unless speedily provided for, by a proclamation of *entire freedom to the slave*, under whatever rules and laws therefore may be adopted. How nobly has the working philanthropist of freedom, the Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, declared. "Thirteen years ago, I felt called to preach a gospel of impartial love, in my native state of Kentucky—I made a solemn covenant with God so to do,—I felt that God could not be glorified in the slaveholder only as he should be constrained to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free" "love his neighbor as himself." I felt that God could not be truly glorified in the poor slave, only as his body was freed from the lash, his mind enlightened, and his soul purified. I gave my life, my all to this work, under most discouraging and adverse circumstances. So write this good man, January 1856, from Berea, Kentucky,—he who ransomed and emancipated his nurse,—established churches, &c., (see his letter in Radical *Abolitionist* New York, and in Christian *Press*, April 1856.)

Too truly has the Rev. John Harris, in his celebrated book, "Mammon, or Coveteousness the sin of the Christian church," depicted the departure of the church, of religious brotherhoods;—of man—from true and pure christianity. He says: "Gold is the only power which receives universal homage. It is worshipped in all lands without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite; and often has it been able to boast of having armies for its priesthood, and hecatombs of human victims for itssacrifices. Where war has slain its thousands, gain has slaughtered its millions; for while the farmer operates only with the local and fitful terrors of an earthquake, the destructive influence of the latter is universal and unceasing." "Its history, is the history of (*slavery and*) oppression in all ages. For centuries, Africa—one quarter of the globe—has been set apart to supply the monster with victims—thousands at a meal.—And at this moment, what a populous and gigantic empire can it boast! the mine, with its unnatural drudgery, the manufactory with its (*forms*) of squalid misery; the plantation (*with its imbruted gangs, and*) the market, and the exchange, with their furrowed and careworn countenances, these are only specimens of its more menial offices and subjects" "scorning the childish dream of the philosopher's stone, it aspires to turn the globe itself into gold." (Note.—The words italicised and within parentheses, in this extract from Harris' celebrated book, are *omitted* by the American Tract Society in *its* edition, besides some other changes made in the substance of the Author's meaning. *Proh pudor!* but that is not now to create a surprise, as the same kind of omissions are found in other books published by that Society, and omissions also in other books, on other subjects than slavery!)

But what have *our* religious Societies been doing,—*our* churches—our ministers of religion,—our religious publications,—our christian laymen,—in Canada? The extent and numbers of these as they existed in Canada, from an early date up to late years, can be authentically seen by a reference to the "Jubilee Sermon" by the late justly lamented Rev. William Case, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, preached 6th June, 1853, (published at the "Book-room" Toronto, price 1s. 3d.) That "Sermon" for its historical details, should be consulted by all ministers of the Gospel in Canada. The worthy author died from an accident, not many months after, and the Wesleyan Church through its organ in Toronto, the "Christian Guardian," never did proper justice or respect to the memory of that good and honest minister of Christ,—bound though he was, in the despotic getters of "Methodism" as exhibited in the *Wesleyan* Church in Canada. Peace be to his memory, and hoping that christian justice will yet be given to it. What have these bodies,—these churches, societies, &c., been doing (with some noble exceptions)? Why this—They have been acting as colporteurs and circulators of Tracts, books and periodicals,—from the *Child's Paper* upwards,—of the pro-slavery churches and societies of the United States. More than that, *they have kept the people of Canada in ignorance of the matter till* 1854—and hardly yet, is the guilt acknowledged,—with some, such is defended, and we refer to the Wesleyan Church in Canada, in particular by its despotic organ, the "Christian Guardian." The people of the Methodist Wesleyan persuasion, are kept in ignorance. Not so those of the Episcopal Methodists,—the Methodist New Connection,—or the Primitive Methodists—or the General or Free Baptists,—as the "Gospel Tribune" published by Rev. Mr. Dick at Toronto, has shewn this,—though not in a sufficient manner, as it rather keeps too much "aloof" from the subject—like so many other religious papers. But the *Regular* Baptists (their organ the "Christian Messenger" at Brantford C. W.,) are the abettors of Slavery, and the *direct* "fellowship" of the pro-slavery Baptist Conferences, churches and societies in the United States. The "Grand Ligne Mission" in Canada East, is tied "neck and heels" to the pro-slavery organizations in the United States. Read the "transactions" of the "American and Foreign Bible Society of 117 Nassau Street New York." Canadian subscriptions are every day solicited for the support of that Society, which is as pro-slavery, as any Southern Slavist in a Northern atmosphere would desire! No wonder that Canadians are imposed upon, when the religious organizations in Canada,—and our religious periodicals,—even the "*Montreal Witness*" of Montreal, John Dougall's paper, (till of late) are silent! No wonder, that thousands of dollars in cash are given away by Canadians, to the travelling missionaries and colporteurs, of these foreign pro-slavery societies and churches, for books, tracts and as collections! No wonder, when we even find the educated and gifted Free Presbyterian Church of Canada, (to which church we profess to belong, and which *has* known something of us from an *early date* in the place where we write,) homologating the pro-slavery General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) of the United States, by its taking "under its wing" in Canada, the "Board of Publication" of Philadelphia, and encouraging by every way and mean, the publications of that Board. This dare not be denied. The "Ecclesiastical *Record*" of the Free Presbyterian Church in Canada, published in Toronto, (Rev. W. Reid, its Editor) proves our assertion, apart from the action of the Presbytery of London, (Rev. J Scott, Clerk) and other Presbyteries of that Church.

To any one conversant with the subject of these general remarks, and the pro-slavery societies, and churches of the U. S. they will find on enquiry, a general lamentable ignorance regarding the same among the *people* of Canada; and all such must be attributed to the positive negligence and silence of the ministers of religion,—of the religious societies with their pro-slavery and *silent* literature,—and the religious periodicals. With the latter, published so frequently, the *omission* shews the most daring silences, the committing of a gross wrong.

The slave's freedom,—justice to the fugitive slave,—the christian freedom of man, white or black,—has never yet been done persevering justice too, by any religious body in Canada; but only to the smallest extent possible, to preserve a kind of christian appearance. Our countrys *civil* laws have made the *body* of the slave free, have for *religious* benevolent maxims and laws have been enforced, what do we witness?

If there is a religious body which from antecedents in Britain, of our *early* date,—we would cling to, as expected to show boldly and sternly, the *christian freedom* of man—bond or free,—that body is centered in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Let us not be misunderstood. From *antecedents* we infer as above stated, for there are other bodies thanks be to God, who espouse and will continue to espouse, the cause of the oppressed, and proclaim "liberty to the captive." Yet the Canadian *Independent*, the organ of the Congregationalists in Canada, good as it is (and ably conducted by the Rev. W. F. Clarke,) has not given in its columns the desired information on the subject we write of. Nearly all religious publications in Canada, *appear to avoid it.* Why? There is therefore, much cause in Canada, for our evangelical laymen and ministers of Christ, to reform and bestir themselves, and besides proclaiming and preaching the "liberty" we refer to, *to repudiate all fellowship* with the pro-slavery societies and churches of the United States.

Where that Fellowship,—in any degree of homologation—exists, THERE IS NO CHRISTIANITY. And as it is truly said, "where there is no Saviour, no Jesus Christ, no Lord and Master acknowledged, there is no christianity." We say, and we hope we say justly, "and there is no christianity in pro slavery *fellowship*, and where we *do not* acknowledge the Golden Rule."—(Matt. 7, v. 12.)

How can the ministers of religion in Canada to obtain the needful and truthful information, as to the question of American Slavery, and its support by, on the workings against it, of the churches and societies in the United States? Very simply. How have we, *laymen*, and apart from the ordinary duties and official business of life, obtained all the information we possess? Just by *first* having the desire of the righteousness of the cause of freedom, and thus obtaining publications and entering into correspondence. Ministers of religion, and laymen in Canada, have had advantages of obtaining information, which we had not. In this way they have had: We have not D. V. ceased since the fall of 1854, in advertising and circulating such information in Canada as we obtained, with names of books, tracts, &c. and of the agencies from which were, and are to be trusted in this much abused question. We have willingly expended some money: God gave it to us, and we hope also, a willing heart.

We again repeat, information of a *reliable* kind, can be obtained as follows (besides books, tracts, &c.,) 1. At the Abolition Depository, 48, Beekman Street, New York. Mr. Goodell.) 2. American Reform Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, Ohio. 3. United Brethren in Christ's Depository, Dayton, Ohio 4. Wesleyan Bookroom, Syracuse, New York, 5. American Missionary Association, 48, Beekman Street N. Y. (Mr. Tappan's.) Also the following publications should be obtained: 1. The *Independent*, N. Y., two dollars yearly. A capital weekly paper. 2. American *Missionary*. (gratis) 48 Beekman Street, N. Y. A worthy monthly paper. 3. The Christian *Press*, (gratis) published monthly by the American Reform Tract Society, Cincinnati, Ohio. A gratifying paper to read. 4. The Religious *Telescope*, published at Dayton, Ohio, by the United Bretheren,—weekly, one dollar and half; also, the *Unity Magazine*, monthly, one dollar, at same office, (Grammer editions of books also, and a German weekly paper at one dollar, also published.) 5. The Morning *Star*, weekly, price one dollar and half, published at the Free will Baptist publishing establishment, Dover, New Hampshire. The exertions of *this* branch of the Baptist Church, in the cause of freedom are well known. There is also the *Congregationalist* at Boston, and the Oberlin *Evangelist*, Oberlin, Ohio.

Now, that so many truthful publications in the United States in the cause of religous and civil freedom, can be pointed out, let us apply this question. What *religious* paper or papers are published in Canada, whereby the freedom of man from slavery is directly enjoined, and continously put before the public eye seeing that we border on a slave country, and our loyal Province is the home of the Fugitive, and a large portion of our population composed of such, with expected prospective additions? Shall we rely in truth, None Whatever. No such paper. Be it so, it is a pity. But there is the *secular* press. It has done much good in the cause of man's freedom, and continues to do so, and long may it so be.

Let this remark be pondered upon. Unless ministers of religion, will condecend to promote *Union*, in the cause of the Cross and of a Crucified Saviour, and disburden themselves of their pride of class and sectarian sectionalism, and obtain THE TRUTH whenever it is to be found, and proclaim it, and unless they consider the cause of the Gospel as one firm and united principle, *they* will strive in vain. It will be man's wisdom fighting for a party or sectarian existenec, sinfully against Jehovah and the Cross. A review of the past, even of the period of our brief lives, will reveal the truth of our remark. Christian charity cannot conceal the thought, that if the population of the place of God's punishment of the bad, were known, how large a share of it might comprise "*Faithless ministers of the Cross*"! Who has said, and is to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant"?

"Obtain the *truth* where'er its found,
On christian or on heathen ground,
In Northern or in Southern clime,
In East or West.—"

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. 19 April, 1856.

Arrival of the "Washington."

New York, April 13th.

The steamer Washington arrived at 7 a. m. with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

The Peace treaty was not singed. Matters at Paris Conference were not so harmonious, owing to the difficulties interposed by Prussia. Peace however, was considered substantially certain. The British admiralty have sent out the steam frigates Tartarus and Desperate, in search of the Pacific.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* states that the Danish Commissr. had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference a proposal of Capitulation of the Sound Dues, fixing 35 million rex Dollars as the medium indemnity which Denmark claims. The writer states that the U. S. have declined taking a post in the Conference. The question in all probability will be resolved without her co-operation.

Mr. Buchanan leaves Southampton, on the 9th April, in the Arago for home. He had gone to Paris, accompanied by Mr. Campbell the American Consul at London and ditto for Southhampton, and would visit the Hague.

According to the London *Times*, the difficulty at the Paris Conference, was the demand put forward by the Prussian Plenipotentiary, to be admitted to sign the treaty of Peace on the same footing, and in the same character, as Prussia was a party to the alliance throughout.

It is supposed that Russia supports Prussia in these pretensions. This took place at the meeting on the 22nd. Another meeting took place on the 26th, but nothing of its deliberations transpired.

The opinion was that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into a European congress, is strongly believed.

The *Times* correspondent says that the war party still cherish hope that the negotiations would break down. It may suit the French to make consessions, but it ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider they have done enough for honor and glory, and to revenge the reverses of 1812. They cannot afford war and England can, and their army however numerous in paper, is dwindling sadly, scurvy and fever is playing havoc among its ranks, and the mortality is said to be 120 per day.

The allies commenced the demolition of the enclosures around Sebastopol. Ashmel Pasha is increasing the army of Atolia.

General Monraieff had reforcements by the way of the Caspain Sea and Tifflis.

Italy.

The City of Parmo had again been laid under seige, in consequence of frequent disturbances and assinations. The Government had become greatly alarmed owing to the Murn among the cattle which is said to be spreading all over the continent.

Sir Hyde Parker, in the English naval forces in the East Indies, had died at Devenport, on March 21st. Sir Henry Pottenger died at Malta on the 28th.

Advices from Hamburg, state that Commodore Watson held Livan and all the Russian ports in the Baltic, and placed them in a state of blockade.

Advices state that Dost Mahomet had taken possession of Candas, and persian troops were marching against him. A Telegraph from Jassay states that a Courier who was the bearer of a formal demand for a Union of the principalities, addressed to Count Waleski had been arrested at Czo, unaware.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Halifax April 14.

The royal mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool 29th, en route for Boston, arrived at this port to-day

No decided news in regard to peace. The difficulties alleged to have presented themselves in the Paris conference prior to the departure of the Washington, are understood to have been removed, and it was confidently expected that the treay of peace would be signed in a few days.

Liverpool cotton markets are about the same quotations as advised by the Asia. In Breadstuffs, there had been a general decline from prices of the provisions on Friday, more particularly on lower descriptions.

The fall in Flour is equal to about 1s. per barl., and Wheat about 3d per bushel. For fine Wheat a slight advance had been established.

Corn was dull, at decline advised by the Washington.

The provision market was essentially unchanged.

For Lard there was an improved demand on former rates.

The London money market was more stringent.

Instruction with Amusement.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Bullard's Panorama of New York City, advertised in another part of our paper. In these days of Negro concerts, every innocent amusement must be hailed with joy by parents and teachers who wish to stay the tide of evil and degrading influences that are now vitiating the tastes and undermining the morals of the rising generation in all of our large cities. Every teacher knows that singing foolish and vulgar songs is one of the most dreaded obstacles to improvement. Yet hundreds and thousands of youth are thoughtlessly permitted to visit amusements which neither make the head wiser nor the heart better. We have seen for weeks together in New York; and speak advisedly when we say Ballard's Panorama is truly life-like. It is alike interesting to the old and the young. The Lecturer, as the panorama passes, briefly and lucidly explains the items of interest connected with persons, places, &c., and often adduces anecdotes that are intensely interesting, and yet not generally known. The attractions are so great, and yet so instructive, that every school boy and school girl should be allowed to visit the Panorama and see the geography of the empire city elucidated.

This speaks as Exchange of Bullard's Panorama which exhibits here, in the Town Hall, this Saturday Evening and Monday Afternoon and evening, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

The following letter will be found interesting, in confutation of the existing proximity of feeling, in point of annexation between these provinces, and the United States. While we agree with the writer in the main portion of his remarks, we must differ when he says:—"But if we should ever by some unforseen circumstance seek to cast off the connection with Great Britian, I trust that the annexation to the United States be accomplished "as the *Times* says" without international rancor, and without cost of money or "expenditure of blood." Should we ever feel disposed to "cast off the connection with Great Britain," we would treat with abhorance the idea of forming an alliance with any Government, so despicable in its tendencies, as the United States. Rather would we see Canada stand alone depending upon her own resources, than see her succumb to the corrupted and "tottering" Republic.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon.

Toronto, C. W., March 29, 1856.

Sir,—Knowing you to be fearless in declaring the truth, offend whom it may, and to be ever ready to defend our mother-country, Great Britain, and her colonies from the unjust prejudiced, and false remarks made by many of the American newspapers—I beg to direct your attention to an article that appeared in the New York *Times* of Wednesday last, which contains statements in respect to Canada that are altogether false; any one who has resided here for six months could have no hesitation in saying so. This article commences by saying that the editor of the *Times* had had his information from a gentleman, I suppose, (but he does not say so) who has been in Canada, and the valuable information derived is that "the bonds between Canada and the mother-country have become loosened to such a degree, that the result of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain would inevitably be the annexation to our republic of the British North American Provinces." Again it is said that "identity of feeling and purposes exists between the great mass of the Canadian people and those of the United States, *while but a small minority acknowledge deep attachment towards Great Britain.*

In answer to these false statements I have to state that I have resided in Canada for more than three years, have visited various parts of it, and am in the habit of meeting with, daily a large number of people belonging to this city and other places—from the richest merchant to the poorest mechanic—Canadians, Irishmen, Scotchmen, &c., but never have I heard, with the exception of three instances, any one say that they were not satisfied with being under the British monarchy, or that they desired any change, from the present state. As to annexation to the States, no one dreams of it. Every day glance over the newspapers of Upper and Lower Canadas, but not one complains of British rule or recommends annexation. This speaks much. On the contrary, I feel no hesitation in saying *that never were the Canadian colonist more loyal, and more content with monarchical rule than at present.* Why not? Have they not the most perfect liberty? Do they not get anything they ask tor from the Home Government? Do they not possess all the rights and privileges which the inhabitants of the brightest lands of liberty enjoy? It is true, that we are becoming every year less dependant on Great Britain—that we are almost self-governing, yet we love to cling to the dearly loved land of our fathers as an affectionate son would to a parent, who allows his son all liberty, he having come to the age, and being possessed of sufficient means and judgement to pass through the world without parental control and support, yet the son ever seeks to be allied with his revered father, and resorts to him for advice, and it may be aid in the day of danger. So Canada is to England. "Irish settlers," we are told, "have little love for Great Britain." Irishmen in Canada, is this not a base libel on you? Do you not seek to cherish our intercourse with that glorious country, where the Rose, the Shamrock and Thistle are gently entwined in one? Do you not forget and forgive those injuries which your country once received from individuals (not the people) who unfortunately were entrusted by the English nation with the reins of power? Do you wish that your fathers, brothers, and perhaps sons had never lifted their arms to fight for England's glory and honour? Do you regret that they were so brave, in the dread battles of Waterloo, Alma and Inkermann, as to aid greatly to win the most glorious of victories for England, and imperishable renown for themselves and their "gem of the sea?" When shouts of triumph and gladness resounded from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Huron, on the arrival of the joyful tidings that Sebastopol is fallen. Were you to a man, not the most enthusiastic of all rejoicers? Thousands of voices answer—yes! England, with all thy faults we love thee still."

Again the *Times* tells us that "the influx of Americans (into Canada has established a tone of popular feeling not only in Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, but also in a hundred of towns of lesser note, *in favour of a formal dissevermenut of the colonial connection.*" I happen to reside and have done so for two years in the first named place, but as "to the tone of popular feeling" said to be established here, I am perfectly in ignorance of such. I have the pleasure of knowing nearly all the principle men of the place, but none has ever remarked about any such change of popular feeling. Where the *Times* informant has picked up this extraordinary information in regard to Canada, it is most difficult to imagine. Perhaps he took a run over to Toronto or Hamilton, put up at one of the Hotels which Americans frequent, and there heard some blustering fool talk about Canada being ready for annexation, and being in very bad humor with mother England—or perhaps he only dreamt of being in Canada. The 24th of May—a day looked forward to with joy by all British subjects, as that on which our excellent Queen, than whom a better never reigned, was ushered into the world, is not far distant. To be present in Canada on such a glorious occasion I would invite the "distinguished citizen" of the *Times* and the editor to satisfy themselves about the true state of Canadian feeling. In every city, town or village, business will be suspended—the streets will be decorated with flags, festoons, and every conceivable ornament—bands of music and crowds of well dressed people will pass up and down—cannons will thunder every minute—muskets join in endless crackling—joyful shouts will rend the air. On every countenance delight may be seen depicted. Tens of thousands, may be heard singing that night God Save the Queen "while the old men exclaim with joy, "the Queen, God bless her." If these gentlemen are then present, how much will they regret that such misrepresentations had been made as to Canada. they will find that her colonists can love England as a parent, and at the same time, caress the American Republic as a brother, without being desirous of severing from the parent to be annexed to the brother; they will find all in Canada happy, content and prosperous, and above all, they will learn that Irishmen are amongst the loyalist of the loyal. This is a true picture of what Canada is, long may it be the same—but if we should ever by some unforeseen circumstance seek to cast off the connection with Great Britain, I trust the annexation to the United States be accomplished "as the *Times* says" without international rancor, and without cost of money, or "expenditure of blood."

Meantime let us remain undisturbed, without making false accusations against us, by doing which our friendship will become more and more strong, which is the earnest wish of

Your obedient servant,
A Scotchman in Canada.

Speech of Lucy Stone Blackwell.

Mrs. L. S. Blackwell said, when God spanned the river with a great free bridge, but a little while ago, thousands of slaves had travelled over this highway. She had been at the stations of the U. G. R. R., up and down the river, and had heard of parties—one, two, five, ten, and even twenty in a party—moving northward. And, with heart full of gratitude for this, she came to night to speak a word that she hoped might enable us to look the grim monster of Slavery in the face, and lead us to see how wrong it was that there should be any over whose escape we were to rejoice. She held in her hand a paper where pots and kettles, and traces and carts, and oxen and horses, men and women, all mingled in one advertisement, were announced to be sold on New Year's; and one of these chattels, a girl of 14, brought $1,245! The South was all one den of infamy. No woman was safe there, if her skin were dark, from the brutal violence of any libertine. How had her heart sunk within her as she had seen in this city the force of the United States applied to carry back into slavery a woman who had escaped. If, by some horrible sorcery, a woman with golden hair and blue eyes, like Mr Headington, had been lured into a den of infamy, and kept there for years, and were at length to break away from that den and run for safety, and men were to follow her, and, as she, shrieking, ran, block up every street but the way to the jail—and if she were to cut the throats of the children who had grown up beside her, rather than have them go back to that den she had left, and then these same men were to go through a legal farce, and at last send her back to her prison of shame, would decent men speak to those who did this! And yet, Judge Leavitt, and Commissioner Pendery, and Marshals Robinson, Bennett and Brown, and their posse, and lawyers Finnell, Wall and Chambers, and Headington had done this.

Oh, it pained her to see a young man and a man of ability like Mr. Headington, taking the rich offering of his youthful talent and laying it on the shrine of slavery.

She could think of no sorrow so deep as must be his mother's to know she bore such a son. She could but think how his sister could have no greater disgrace than to be known as his sister; and if he had a wife, by her wifehood she felt how deep must be the pain of her who bore his name.

It is our duty to create a public sentiment that shall make it so disgraceful to engage in slave-catching that no man will do it. When freedom and human rights are endangered, there is no time to count the cost of property. Mrs. B. read an extract from the *Gazette*, during the slave-trial, and commented upon it severely, as an instance of the slavery toadyism so common at the North. The mothers of the Revolution gave their sons for cat'rlges and armed their sons for war. If we are the daughters of such women, let us show it by our deeds and devotion to the anti-slavery cause.—*Standard.*

Ice in the Atlantic.

The present winter will be long remembered not only by landsman, but by sailors also, and without a parallel in its severity. Such an amount of ice has never been encountered so early in the season within the recollection of navigators.

The years 1787, 1834 and 1842 are those only in which ice has been reported as early as January and February in the track of vessels making trips to and from European ports. This year the ice has extended over five degrees of latitude, and more than seven degrees of longitude. A passenger by the Atlantic on her last voyage to this port, said that "it was discovered that the ship was in the vicinity of ice in season to avoid all danger of collision' and that the weather being thick, the engines moved very slowly; finally the fog became dense, and the ship was stopped. The following morning, after breakfast, the fog suddenly lifted, and in all the glory of brilliant sunlight. I beheld a scene so grogeous and so imposing, that it more than compensated for all apprehension and peril. On every side was a vast plain of ice, with here and there a village or a city looming up. The village presented the steeple of its church pointing heavenward from among the clusters of houses; while the city, with domes and cupolas, and magnificent cathedral spires, reminded one of the Apocalyptic city, of which the wall was jasper and the city like unto glass." A survey from the mast head of the Atlantic determined the fact that there was but one track out of the ice field, and that was the narrow channel by which she had cautiously entered. The ship was put about, and steering an easterly course, was in a few hours released.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, from which the above facts are taken, says that more than forty thousand tons of shipping are now overdue, at this port alone, from Europe.

New Use of an Old Word.—"Julius you say, you have left Mr. Allen and gone to live with Mr. Green. How did you come to do that?" "He urged me." "Who urged you?" Mr. Allen." "How so?" "With a big boot. I gave his wife sass, and he kicked me off der stroop."

Married,

On the 16th inst., by Eld. W. P. Newman Mr. W. P. Francis of Chatham, to Miss Caroline P. Shadd of Camden.

New Advertisements.

Giving up Business Immediately.

JAMES SMITH, & Co., are now selling without reserve, their whole Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, at a Tremendous Sacrifice, for CASH only.

The whole must be cleared by the 15th of May.

P. S.—Immediate payment of all Accounts and Notes, due J. S. & Co., is respectfully requested—as all unsettled Accounts and Notes, at the 1st day of May next, will be then given to the Clerk of the Division Court, for collection.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

Chatham, April 11th, 1856. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amhersburg, on the first Saturday in May, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856.

Excursion to New York.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.

WILL be exhibited at CHATHAM, in the TOWN HALL, on Saturday and Monday, April 19th and 21st, in the afternoon and evenings of each day, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

The Panorama continues to move before the spectators for nearly two hours, and takes him over 6 miles thro' the streets of New York city, in the midst of the business—in places and thro' streets, which, to a stranger would be of most interest, and he would be most likely to visit; and while he is apparantly passing along, he has extended prospective views of the buillings on both sides of 50 streets, which, collectively—being about 40 miles of buildings, giving him a view of the "city and its people" as it would appear to him if he were to go there, and walk through the streets, among the people, the hustle and confusion of our empire city. He will have a faithful and exact view of the magnificent Caurches, public and private Buildings, the Shipping and Steamboats, Horses and Carraiges, Omnibuses, Railroad Cars, and the thousands of people who daily throng the streets of New York. Distinguished men and acquaintances are rapidly recognized among the crowd of persons in the Sts. The signs can be read the same as if you were in the city as all are faithfully represented upon this painting—public and private processions, Military Companies, Firemen and their Engines, Bands of Music, &c. While the Panorama moves before the spectator, over 700 horses and carriges pass in view, and more than 10,000 people of the city, at their daily business.

It is impossible to state all that is to be seen on this moving painting. Persons in viewing it can hardly persuade themselves that they are not actually in the city among its business and bustle—viewing the citizens and strangers as they really are in every day life, at their avocations; and persons acquainted in New York City, will get a better view, and gain more information of the city, and its people, by once seeing this Panorama, than they would to actually visit the city, and walk its streets and thoroughfares for ten days, and thousands of persons have testified.

At each exhibition of the Panorama as it passes before the spectator, an explanatory lecture is given by Mr. Geo. Duel, one of the proprietors, or Mr. Albert Norton, illustrative of New York City, its statistics, business and resources, its people, their go-a-headativeness; much valuable knowledge of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.

☞ Admission 25 cents,
Children 15 "
Parties of 5 persons, $1 00

☞ This Panorama has been exhibited at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va., Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and most of the principal Cities in the Union.

ALBERT NORTON, Agent.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Abram D. Shadd,
Mr. Absalom W. Shadd,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. Broddie & Sterritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany.

Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in CHATHAM, by calling at

BECKWITH'S

Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,
Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835 and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY,
43 St. Catharines, C. W.

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guests comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c, in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of Mr. T. BELL'S Hotel.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M D,
Late Prof of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price, Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford ctober 26, 1855, 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 3-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 392, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham C. W.

December 3, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel, where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 30-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.
Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE AT

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1856. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 3f

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beauiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham. March 9th. 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, K'y.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

W...
Chatham, C. W...

(Advertisement, No. 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted,* and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—as says the *Presbyterian of the West,* as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims,* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves)—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship,—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence," 3rd edition,—Dayton (Onio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly seen, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility,* in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

CHEAP

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods,* which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's he place, he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fellers from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy,

3-tf

H. MONTIER,

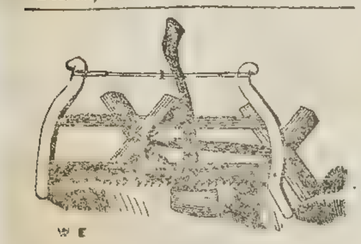
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale at Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, to complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

[T. SMALLWOOD'S New Factory, York Street, No. 58

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR CASH. KENT.

CORNELIUS B. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 18-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Pictorial and Literary Paper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement, and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Tales, Historical Biographies, and Descriptive Sketches of Brave and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from a pen already known and with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information the interest of our readers demand.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
Preston, depart		8.30		P.M. 1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Dlamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
St. Catharines		P.M. 12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.53
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Dlamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	....	A.M. 1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	....	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	4.50
Komoka	....	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....
Ekfrid	....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....
Mosa	....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....
Wardsville	....	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	6.30
Bothwell	....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....
Thamesville	....	P.M. 12.20	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	....	2.10	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	2.55	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to call, and by strict attention to business confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President*

JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice Prestaent.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are [illegible] agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 21th, 1851

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856,

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post [illegible] that the public are already thoroughly well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been to furnish to the people a weekly paper of the family class, which should contain the best articles that could be condensed from foreign and home periodicals, and original articles of an entertaining character, when possible.

Letters from Europe, the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World, Sketches of Life, Anecdotes, Varieties, Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Produce and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are included among the information to be constantly found in the Post

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which demand [illegible] and lively the imaginative and [illegible] These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as consequence the intellect becomes narrow and [illegible] to take an enlarged view of human nature and its [illegible] Heaven has wanted children of [illegible] we devote a fair proportion of the [illegible] to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH entitled "The Deserted Wife." Mrs. [illegible] in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. Five Dollars to [illegible] one copy is sent to [illegible] We consider the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP. 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock Free; Anatomical Preparations &c; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do

Bona Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brass, fire, do Brimstone do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent

Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

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Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

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Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Furs all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fishing Nets and Seines, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hausers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Iron, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Iron Rail Road Sheet, do; Hoop, not over [illegible] broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, Piston, Piston Rods and Pedestals, rough [illegible] Boiler Copper Tubes, Rail Road Bars or Strap Rail, Rail Road Spikes, not to exceed half an inch thick, do Rail Road Chairs, not to exceed and upwards of [illegible] weight each, and upwards, do

Iron Manufactures, two and a half per cent; Jewellery and Plated Goods, and Manufactures, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Lard, Manufactures of, do

Leaden Manufactures of, do

Lozenges, sugar plums, &c, free

Maps, Charts, and Books, free

Manufactures, not enumerated, one penny per pound.

Machinery, Looms, twelve and a half per cent; Models of Machinery, and Models of Inventions, free

Mahogany, one penny per pound.

Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Marble in the Block, free

Marble, Manufactures of, do

Medicines, Patent, twelve and a half per cent

Models of Machinery and Models of Inventions, free

Molasses, one penny per gallon

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, one half penny per pound

Nankeens, free

Oil, Whale and Seal, per gallon, Oysters, do

Packages containing goods, or goods imported in packages, a [illegible] Paintings, free

Patterns, do

Paper, Printing, Writing, Wrapping, Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Perfumery, Essences & Apparatus for, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Spice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, two shillings and a half per cent

Porcelain, do

Provisions, 12½ per cent.

Plumbago, two and a half per cent; Potash

Quicksilver, two and a half per cent.

Quinine, free

Rags, two and a half per cent

Rice, two and a half per cent

Rosin, one penny per cwt

Rum, three shillings per gallon.

Saddlery, twelve and a half per cent.

Salts of Wormwood, two and a half per cent.

Saltpetre, 5s

Sausages, one shillings per pound.

Sand, free

Sarsaparilla, two and a half per cent

Seeds, of all kinds, free

Shot, one penny per pound.

Silk Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Soap, two and a half per cent

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free

Spices, one penny per pound

Spirits, except Cordials, and Wines at [illegible] two shillings and sixpence per gallon

Spirits or Cordials, such as [illegible] shall be found by the Hydrometer to [illegible] proof

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent

Starch, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do. Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts vegetables, wood and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke grease and scraps, hemp flax, and tow unwrossed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, palm and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds; old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov, 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing; Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward, or Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or hides undressed, Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves and rough firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, furs, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz. train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and liver fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We the undersigned, associate for the purpose [illegible] the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, on a basis of complete political freedom, and harmony [illegible] by law resting upon the consent of the governed, [illegible] Her Majesty's subjects [illegible] on the grounds of their religious or political opinions, and our private [illegible] to the formation of associations [illegible] for the purpose of securing the above objects [illegible] to encourage [illegible] Press, to [illegible] Canada, [illegible] the establishment in the Province of the causes of this country against [illegible] effects on all degrees of many [illegible] this country, who would [illegible] formerly bound, and free, different from white emigrants who may [illegible] by [illegible] and to encourage [illegible] in preference to the use of Cane; thereby [illegible] the dangerous doctrine that [illegible] cent complexion, cannot live together under the British [illegible] in British America, unless those of darker [illegible] become Hewers of wood and drawers of water to those [illegible] complexion, and [illegible] our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the [illegible] and [illegible] to stir up the British people [illegible] press America by all [illegible] means; and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and moral [illegible] efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s 6d. curry.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

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VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856. {NUMBER 2.

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BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 33-1y

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BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 38

Poetry.

Last Words of Napoleon.*

Inscribed to B. H. Pierce.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Ye must not lay this body where
My star of majesty arose
And glittered in the troubled air
Until it sunk beneath my foes.
I would not that my form should lie
Where every reckless passerby
Will shout, exulting o'er my shroud,
"Is this the one—is this the one
Who said I'll tread as clay the sun,
And set my throne above the cloud?"

But ye my sepulcher must pile
Where seas eternally are hurled
Around this melancholly Isle,
Above a battled withered world;
For it unshaken and sublime
Shall war with every raging tide,
Standing the comrade here of time,
In stern and uncommuning pride—
A symbol of the soul of him
Who made its majesty his urn,
To which until the stars are dim,
Shall poet-monarchs mournful turn.

Upon the Bourbon's throne I trod,
Wearing the Gaul's imperial crown,
And saw beneath the frown of God
His Orb of Glory settle down.
I felt the mountains shake in dread
Beneath my young, victorious tread,
And on the Alpine summit met
The Carthagenian's awful ghost,
Who cried—"My wrath is burning yet
Against the Roman host:
Go! bid the crimson Eagle wave
His wing above the Cæsar's grave!"

Above the Nile's mysterious flood
I bade God's battle-angels fly,
Until in clouds of storm and blood
I wrapt the burning sky.
I saw the Centuries rise and bow
To me from Egypt's coffin-lid
Then set my standard on the brow
Of her eternal Pyramid.
But over Moscows hundred spires
My king-subduing sabre reared,
Drew down a Nation's lighting fires
Upon the vessel that I steered—
When at their torch my banner spread
Shreak into cinders o'er my head,
And men beheld the wreck go down
With scepter, robe and royal crown.

Then for a time the Nations slept,
While Ruin gazed upon the slain,
And king who by my chariot wept,
Now gathered up their crowns again:
But with a thunder sound of fear
Once more I burst upon each ear;
Once more upon the wondering World
Went flashing Jena's battle-fold,
And where her tattered flags unfurled
My banner like a storm unrolled.
But He who in his awful ire
Ha l lit the dread volcano, came,
And sealed its lips of lurid fire
In pity for a world on flame:
The mock, the Grave, the gloomy Sea,
Are all that now remain to me.

My race is run!—but oh, that I
That race could now recall!
Not such as these should whisper by;
The Free, the Great should see me die
And Nations spread my pall.
O, that the vulgar wish to shine
A king—to found a royal line
To see assembled monarchs hold
Above me the imperial gold—
O, that the wish had perished when
It lightened first to dazzle men.
But thunder-strike the hope of Earth
In me expecting Freedom's birth!

For oh! if all the grief and blight
That crowns have scttered down on man
Since first their pestilential night
In Error's sunless vault began,
Upon one canvass broad and high,
Could be by painter's pencil hurld,
That canvas hung unto the sky
Would with its margin sweep the world.

* Written before the remains of Napoleon were conveyed to France.

Miscellaneous.

The Fatal Concealment

A Thrilling Sketch.

FROM THE DIARY OF AN ENGLISH BARRISTER.

Watson disappeared. I turned the key of the outer door and sprang toward the closet. As I unlocked it, I remembered the look she gave me when I shut it. I wondered, with a beating heart, whether the same expression would meet my enraptured gaze when I opened it. There she stood with her eyes calmly on fixed mine.

"You are safe, dearest," I murmured.

She did not rebuke me for calling her so, and emboldened by her silence, I took her hand to lead her from her narrow prison. She moved forward and fell into my arms—a corpse!

I cannot recall what followed. I only know that every means was tried for her restoration to life; but, alas! without success Of one thing I was firmly convinced—she had not died from suffocation. I recollected her purple and swollen face, and her warm limbs; she was pale, rigid and cold. The tumult of her own emotions must have killed her, as the door was closed upon her. By some means I kept my secret from the knowledge of Watson and every one else. All that night I was trying to recover her. Then I formed the project of shutting her up in the closet, locking up the chambers and going abroad for twenty years. But the idea was rejected as soon as formed: for it would be hardly possible that the presence of a dead body in the house should not be discovered before that time. Next I thought of setting fire to the place, burning all my books and papers, making a funeral pile of them, and thus ruining myself to preserve the secret. But that thought, too, was dismissed. It might cause loss of life and property to many innocent people, and would be a bungling proceeding after all; and if this fire was discovered early, policemen, firemen, mob, all would break in, and finding the body there, all would be lost; for it was more to save her reputation than my life, that I was thus striving and plotting

In the meantime I was the prey to the most fearful anxiety. I was sure she must have been missed and sought for, and perhaps she had been seen to enter my chamber. Every step that I heard I feared might be that of a policeman. In the morning a stranger called on business. This of course was nothing unusual, but when he was gone I felt that he was a detective officer and had came as a spy. I thrust a few clothes into a carpet bag, intending to escape to France. I caught up a box of matches to set the place on fire. I grasped a razor, and looked closely at its edge as the surest and swiftest way of ending my misery. But then all those would leave her to the jests of the world, and my own sufferings were nothing in comparison. At this distance of time I can look back impartially and coolly upon that dreadful day, and I can solemnly declare that I would rather be hanged for murdering her than to have allowed a breath to sully her fair name.

I had just laid down the razor when a hurried step crossed the ante-room. It was her husband's. Now, I thought, all is lost. She was seen to enter here and he has come to claim her.

"My dear——," he began in a nervous, unsettled way, "you remember the business that I came about yesterday?"

"Perfectly."

"And do you remember the words I used as I was going? I mean in answer to what you said about my not being able to touch this money until after the death of my wife?"

"Yes, I remember them distinctly."

"My wife has disappeared since yesterday morning," he continued, turning more pale than before; "and if anything serious should have happened, you know, and should you repeat those expressions, they might be laid hold of, and I don't know what might be the consequences. I might be suspected of having murdered her."

Poor fellow! if I had not known the truth I should have suspected it myself from his excessive terror and anxiety. He wiped the perspiration from his face and sunk into a chair. The sight of a person frightened more than myself reassured me. I was calmer than I had been since the preceding morning.

"Where did she go?—how was she dressed?" I inquired, anxious to hear all that I could on the subject.

"I don't know. She told me she was going shopping and visiting, but no one saw her leave the house, and none of the servants know how she was dressed. When I went home to dinner the first thing that I heard was that she had not returned."

"What have you done?—have you sent to the police and to the hospital?"

"Yes, and to every friend and tradesman where she would be likely to call."

"You may depend upon it." I replied, very impressively, "that I will not repeat what you said yesterday, You are right in supposing that it might tell against you very much if she should be found dead under suspicious circumstances."

He talked a little longer, and then went to renew the search for his wife. How I preserved my self-possession during this interview, I do not know; so far from being really calm, I could have gnawed the flesh off my bones in agony.

That night when the doors were fastened, and I was alone, I shut myself up in the closet for two hours, to ascertain whether she died from want of air; for I distrusted my own knowledge of the appearance of suffocated persons The place was well supplied with air from a couple of crevices.

My first idea was correct. She had died from some other cause.

When I emerged from the closet, I found that the night was intensely dark. It was raining in torrents, and the thunder and wind roared a terrific chorus, passed by the sullen booming of the river, then at high tide and already swollen by the rain. I sat there in the dark upon the floor, holding the cold, still hand of death within my own. I thought dreamingly how often it had welcomed me with its soft pressure, while the sweet eyes beamed brightly into mine, and the full pouting lips had wreathed into dimples of delight. Now, that hand that used to be so plump, so full of warmth of life, was cold! Those lips were clammy and hard. Tears came to my relief. I wept as grown men seldom weep, and with that heart easing gush came a new idea for her and me. I was to believe at that moment that her spirit rested on mine and inspired the thought, for it burst upon me suddenly—with a conviction that, if executed at the instant, it would be crowned with success. How could I otherwise have the temerity to snatch her up in my arms carry her down stairs, at a risk of being encountered by some of the other inhabitants of the house, bear her through the court, and by a way I knew into the garden?"

The river was running strong and deep against the wall. I pressed one kiss upon her cold forehead, and threw her into the stream. Gladly would I have gone with her and held her to my breast till death; but the impulse was still on me, and the beating rain effaced my footsteps

A few days after I saw by the papers that her body had been found far down the river. The medical evidence, after a post mortem examination, was that she had died from rupture of the heart, and that her death took place before her immersion in the water. So they conjectured that she had been standing by the river when the fatal attack seized her, and she had fallen in unperceived; and they returned a verdict of accidental death, and buried her in a pretty churchyard near where they found her.

I shall die a bachelor. I am lean and pale, and bowed down and gray haired, and the sound of my laugh is strange to me.

Two of Monk Lewis's Stories.

In Monk Lewis's writings there is a deal of bad taste; but still he was a man of genius. I'll tell you two stories which he was very fond of repeating and which Windham used to like. The first is:

THE SKELETON IN THE CHURCH PORCH.—Some travellers were supping at an inn in Germany, and sent for the landlord to give him a glass of wine. In the course of conversation the landlord remarked that a certain person whom they happened to speak of, was as obstinate as the Skeleton in the Church porch. "What is that?" they inquired. The landlord said that he alluded to a skeleton which it was impossible to keep under ground; that he had twice or thrice assisted in laying it in the charnel, but that always, the day after it had been buried, it was found lying in the church-porch. The travellers were greatly struck by this account; and they expressed an eager desire to see the refractory skeleton. At last, a young serving-woman coming into the room, they asked her if she, for a reward, would go to the church-porch and bring the skeleton to them. She at first refused to do so; but eventually one traveller offered a sum of money which she could not resist. Be it particular observed that the young woman was then *big with child.* Well, off she set to the church; and having found the skeleton in its usual place, she brought it to the inn on her back, and laid it upon the table before the travellers They had no sooner looked at it than they wished it gone; and they prevailed on the young woman, for another sum of money, to carry it again to the church-porch. When she arrived here, she set it down; and turning away, she was proceeding quickly along the path which led from the church, and which was seen stretching out before her in the clear moonlight, when suddenly she felt the skeleton leap upon her back. She tried to shake it off; but in vain. She fell on her knees, and said her prayers. The skeleton relaxed its hold, and she again rushed down the path, when as before, the skeleton leapt upon her back. "I will never quit you," it said, "until you descend into the charnel, and obtain forgiveness for the skeleton that lies in the church-porch." She paused a moment; then summoning up her courage, she replied that she would do so. The skeleton dropped off Down she went into the charnel; and, after groping about for some time, she perceived the pale figure of a lady, sitting by a lamp and reading. She advanced towards the figue, and kneeling, said, "I ask forgiveness for the skeleton that lies in the church-porch." The lady read on without looking at her. Again she repeated her supplication, but still the lady read on, regardless of it. The young woman then ascended from the charnel, and was running down the path when the skeleton once more arrested her progress. "I will never quit you," it said, "till you obtain forgiveness for the skeleton that lies in the church-porch: go again into the charnel, and ask it." Again the young woman descended, and, advancing to the lady, sunk upon her knees, and cried, "I come a second time to ask forgiveness for the skeleton that lies in the church-porch. Oh, grant that forgiveness! the skeleton implores it, I implore it! *the babe that I bear in my womb implores it!*" The lady turned her head towards the speaker, gave a faint smile, and disappeared. On coming up from the charnel, the young woman found the skeleton standing erect in the porch. "I am now here," it said, "not to trouble you, but to thank you; you have at length procured me rest in the grave. I was betrothed to the lady you saw in the charnel: and I basely deserted her for another. I stood at the altar, about to be married to my second love, when suddenly the lady rushed into the church, and having stabbed herself with a dagger, said to me, as she was expiring, "you shall never have rest in the grave—no, never. *till the babe unborn shall ask forgiveness for you*" The skeleton rewarded the good offices of the young woman by discovering to her the place where a heap of treasure was concealed.

The second story is:

LORD HOWTH' RAT.—Tom Sheridan was shooting on the moors in Ireland, and lost his dog. A day or two after, it made its appearance, following an Irish, labourer. It was restored to Sheridan, who remarked to the labourer that "the dog seemed very familiar with him." The answer was, "Yes, it follows me, as the rat did Lord Howth." An inquiry about the rat drew forth what is now to be told. Lord Howth, having dissivated his property, retired in very low spirits to a lonely chateau on the sea-coast. One stormy night a vessel was seen to go down; and next morning a raft was beheld floating towards the shore. As it approached, the bystanders were surprised to find that it was guided by a lady, who presently stepped upon the beach. She was exquisitely beautiful; but they were unable to discover who or what she was, for she spoke in an unknown tongue. Lord Howth was struck with pity for this fair stranger, and conducted her to his chateau. There she remained for a considerable time, when he became violently enamoured of her, and at last asked her to become his wife. She (having now learned the English language) thanked him for the honour he had proposed to her, but declared in the most positive terms that she could never be his. She then earnestly advised him to marry a certain lady of a neighbouring county. He followed her advice; paid his addresses to the lady and was accepted. Before the marraige the beautiful stranger took a ribbon from her hair, and binding it round the wrist of Lord Howth, said, "Your happiness depends on your never parting with this ribbon." He assured her that it should remain constantly on his wrist. She then disappeared, and was never seen again. The marriage took place. The ribbon was a matter of much wonder and curiosity to the bride; and one night, when Lord Howth was asleep, she removed it from his wrist, and carried it to the fire, that she might read the characters inscribed upon it. Accidentally she let the flame reach it, and was consumed. Some time after, Lord Howth was giving a grand banquet in his hall, when the company were suddenly disturbed by the barking of dogs. This, the servants said, was occasioned by a rat which the dogs were pursuing. Presently the rat, followed by the dogs, entered the hall. It mounted on the table, and running up to Lord Howth, stared at him earnestly with his bright black eyes. He saved its life, and from that moment it never quitted him; wherever he was, alone or with his friends, there was the rat. At last the society of the rat became very disagreeable to Lord Howth; and his brother urged him to leave Ireland for a time, that he might get rid of it. He did so, and proceeded to Marseilles, accompanied by his brother. They had just arrived at that place, and were sitting in the room of an hotel when the door opened, and in came the rat. It was dripping wet, and went straight to the fire to dry itself. Lord Howth's brother, greatly enraged at the intrusion, seized the poker, and dashed out its brains. "You have murdered me," cried Lord Howth, and instantly expired.—*Roger's Table-Table.*

Remarkable Escape of a Slave.

Extract of a letter from Parker, Pillsbury dated at Liverpool (Eng.) March 13, 1856.

A most interesting case of escapement has just turned up here in Liverpool The boatswain of the ship Asterion, of New Orleans, when two days out from that port, discovered, stowed away among the cotton, a slave girl of about one or two and twenty years. He is a coloured man himself, and he contrived to conceal her so well as that she was not found until the ship reached Liverpool; nor then only as custom-house officer found her when searching the sailors quarters for contraband tobacco. When she turned up it was a somewhat larger plug than they were accustomed to find The poor boatswain gave the officer a peice of gold, and he promised to keep silent But he immediately reported him to the officers of the ship. The boatswain however knew his rights there, and dared to demand them; so he hurried the girl into a boat, and sent her on shore. She was taken into good hands and supplied with clothing and other comforts, of which she stood in great need. She had suffered fearfully on the voyage, and when taken from her hide no place was not able to walk a step. At one time on the passage she was near dying, and the boatswain was greatly alarmed. He gave her sea-water and restored her somewhat, but she was more than a week quite ill, after she got on shore. The boatswain lost his wages by the transactions, but that loss he pockets quite heroically, I told him the story of Thomas Garrett, with which he was much pleased The captain says he has sent the owner of the slave girl, *eleven hundred dollars*, to cover his loss: He will doubtless, lose that amount, if not more, and be looked upon very suspiciously in New Orleans as long as he sails from that port Had the custom-house officer kept the secret the poor victim would have been got on shore and no one would have been the wiser, the boatswain would have saved, his wages, and the captain his cash and his character. Now the losses are all on the right side, but the thirty dollars due the boatswain, and the gains are all as we would wish them. They are trying all sorts of plans to abduct the girl but she is safe in the hands and the house of our friends the Powells, where she will remain for the present. She is a lively little body, has lived in a French family always, and speaks the language better than ours I am to give a lecture here this evening, and both she and her deliverer are to be on the platform. I hope to make the occasion one of interest and importance to the cause of humanity. * * * *

March 14.

My lecture last evening went off well. The fugitive and her deliverer were both on the platform, and produced quite a thrilling sensation I described the circumstances, pretty thoroughly of the escape and told the meeting £100 $500 are offered for the safe delivery of either of them on board of the ship again, and deep-laid plots are tried to secure them Yesterday the man entered to go a voyage to the Mediteranean. He signed the initiary document, and then went away to arrange his chest. Accidentaly, while buying some clothes, he was asked in what ship he was about to sail. He named her, and said she was bound to the Mediteranean. Some one knew and told him that ship was loaded for New Orleans? That accident saved him. He made immediately inquiry, and found it was so, and that the whole was a plot to entrap him, to be carried back to New Orleans.

In my remarks last evening I took a survey of the character and course of the Republican party, as developed at the Pittsburg Convention. Mr Channing, in his lecture some time ago, lauded that party to the skies and proclaimed it the star of hope to the slave.

He put us very low indeed; and many, thought and still think us unfaithful to the slave because we do not join the new banner. With all his hatred of slavery and reputation as "*an abolitionist of the abolitionists,*" I think his course in this country has done the anti-slavery cause but very little real, good if any at all

The American Tract Society Denouncing Anti-Slavery Agitation.

This Society when ask edto rebuke American slavery, solemnly avers that it is restrained by its Constitution from publishing any thing not "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." It seems, however utterly unconscious of any constitutional restraint when rebuking such Christians for dancing smoking, &c. It has lately taken the liberty notwithstanding the Constitution, making an indirect, but very malignant charge against the vast multitude of evangelical Christians engaged in exposing the exceeding wickedness and injurious consequences of American slavery. Dr. Adams the pro-slavery censor of the Tract press had already rebuked these Christians, and called on them to repent of their evil ways but he did not accuse them of infidelity Our democrats and dough-faces are perpetually denouncing the anti-slavery agitation as treasonable, and as tending to the destruction of the Union, for it is by this craft that they get their offices, yet even they have not the effrontery to call it infidel; on the contrary with them it is *fanaticism.* But what says the American Tract Society on the subject? In the leading editorial of the *American Messenger* for Febuary last, the editor gives an account of some of the feats of infidelity. He tells us, "Infidelity begat red republicanism," and redder socialism,' on the continent. Infidelity imported the principles which strike at the root of social order domestic purity and national security. Infidelity fans the flame of sectional jealousy and hate."

Here we have the doings of infidelity in Europe and America. The reader is at liberty to understand the principles *imported* by infidelity, and which are dangerous to social order and national security, to be anti-slavery or not as he pleases; but as to the last occupation ascribed to infidelity there can be no doubt. The only question which, at the present day can possibly be said to excite *sectional* jealousy and hate is the slavery question, and this is the flame which the American Tract Society decleres is fanned by infidelity! If it be true that infidelity is raising its voice against the iniquities and abominations of American bondage, it has in fact become more Christian than cotton divinity which insults the Almighty, revokes his precepts, and degrades his Holy Word by making it the warrant for the foulest injustice, the vilest cruelty.

The Tract Society well knows, and will yet have bitter experience, that the anti-slavery agitation is the fruit of deep Christian feeling and that men of pure faith and holy lives are engaged in it. Yet, in language too plain to be mistaken, the *American Messenger* intimates that this agitation is the work of infidelity!! Yes thousand and thousands of evangelical Christians are thusviley slandered by a Society, or rather its Publishing Commitee, who, with solem face assure the world that they cannot, with a good couscience puplish anything not calculated to meet the approbation of ALL evangelical Christians!! How long will evangelical Christians support a religious press under the censorship of NEHEMIAH ADAMS?

Ancient Peru.*

Of modern travellers who have published accounts of Peru, few have attended to the antiquities of the country, and, except in some recent American volumes, no descriptions are found at Cuzco, the once splendid city of the Incas. Until within the last few years it was almost forgotten that in South America there had been a mighty empire, lasting for five centuries in a state of civilization, at least as high as any in the old world at the time, and even at its close superior in all but military art and power to the fierce invaders before whom it fell:—"Manco Capac, who founded Cuzco, about the year A. D., 1050, was the progenitor of an illustrious line of potentates, unconquered warriors, the patrons of architecture and of poetry. Among them, we have Inca Rocca, the founder of schools, whose Cyclopean palace still remains—a monument of bygone greatness; Viracocha, the Inca with horrid complexion and flaxen locks, whose massive citadel still frowns from the Sacsahuaman hill: Pachacutec, the Solomon of the New World, whose sayings are recorded by the pious care of Garcilasso; Yupanqui, who performed a march across the Chilian Andes, which throws the achievements of Hannibal, Napoleon, and Macdonald into the shade; Huayna Capac, the most chivalrous and powerful of the Incas, whose dominion extended from the equator to the southern confines of Chile, from the Pacific to the banks of the Paraguay; and lastly, the brave young Manco—worthy namesake of his great ancestor, who held out in a long and unequal struggle against the Spanish invaders, and whose talent and valor astonished even the soldiers of Gonsalvo de Cordova. But he was defeated; the sun of Peruvian fortune, which for a few years had lingered on the horizon, sank in a sea of blood, and the ill-fated Indians fell under the grinding yoke of the pitiless Goths." Tupac Amaru, "the last of the Incas," was slain in 1751, and with him ended the glorious dynasty that had ruled over Peru for five hundred years.

WHAT NEXT?—A new article of ladies' dress has just made its appearance in Broadway and as a description of it may prove interesting to our lady readers, we give one we find in the Home Journal. That paper says

"A promenade over drees being a close fitting overcoat, like the New York surtout, worn by gentlemen, only not so long. It is all the rage at present in Paris, and pearl cloth, cassimere or poliss cloth are the goods prefered. The cut is double-breasted, with four pearl or passementerie buttons on each side of the lapels and two buttons at the waist behind at the junction of the box plaits and side seams. The collar is quite small. The sleeves are cut in the pagoda style that is with a very little fullness at the arm-hole, and formed to fit the arm nearly to the elbow from whence they widen so as to become very loose and flowing at the wrist where they are turned over to form a round cuff of three inches in depth. For a waist 16 inches in length and the skirt should be about 18 inches long and cut in a regular circle to sew without fullness to the bodies and still fall gracefully over a hooped skirt of moderate amplitude The lining are of silk serge to match and the edges are bound with fine galloon—There are two diagonal pockets in the skirts This garment should be cut and made by a tailor who possesses some knowledge of the ornamental art when it becomes the most attractive and comfortable garment for promenade that was ever adopted by the ladies."

PHILOSOPHY.—First class in Oriental Philosophy stand up,

"Tibbles, what is life?"

"Life consists of money, a 2, 40 horse and a fashionable wife."

"Good. Next what is death?

"A paymaster that settles every body's debts and gives them tombstones as receipts in full of all demands."

What is poverty?

"The reward of merit which genius generally receives from a descriminating public."

"What is fame?

"A six line puff in a newspaper, while living and the enimies when dead."

Next and last Which is the quickest and earliest method to reach the other world."

"Ask the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company."

A singular episode in the business of Montreal occurred this Winter. The two extensive India Rubber factories, located in this city, entered into a competition so warm, that men's India Rubber shoes of good quality, were retailed in immense quantities at 50 cents a pair, and other sizes in proportion. It is said, that one house retailed about 10,000 pairs. The companies have, however, it is understood, made arrangements, by which this competition has ceased, and the price, are henceforth to be kept just below the price at which importations could be made from the States.—*Montreal Witness.*

SNOW IN THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.—There is a tolerable prospect that in the mountains of Virginia there will remain snow enough to afford good sleighing during the entire Summer. A correspondent of the Hardy Whig, writing from Pendleton county, says the snow in the Alleghany Mountains, at this time avarages about 2½ feet in depth; and the writer is informed that it is drifted in some places to the depth of from 100 to 150 feet—so that the topmost branches of the tallest trees barely project above the surface.

THE THUNDERER.—The London *Times* was established in 1785 by John Walter, and on his death in 1837, inherited by his son John, at present a member of Parliament. The establishment is valued at £750,000 sterling, or $3,750,000. Its editor-in-chief receives an annual salary of £5,000; and its Paris correspondent 50,000 francs per annum.

The Quebec *Gazette* says "the St. Sylvester murderers were brought to town and committed to jail through the instrumentality of a friend, who has ascertained that no punishment would be inflicted." We would like to know who the friend was, and if he is to have the rewards? Was he lay or clerical?

Facts of Interest.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING GUN.—Mr. William Mount Storms of New-York, a gentleman of some note as the projector of several improvements in chemico-mechanical science, has recently patented a method of extinguishing fires, slightly analagus to Phillips "fire-annihilator," but to a great extent free from the objections so palpable even in a theoretical examination of that contrivance. Fire exists in two very distinct forms—solid and gaseous. Flame is nothing but burning gas; and it is extinguished and loses its heat entirely when the supply of air is stopped, even for a moment.

Mr. Mt. Storm's invention consists in preparing a "cartridge" of the proper material, and discharging it bodily through a window by the aid of a short gun loaded with powder. The cartridge is about the size of a man's fist, and burns rapidly, but without any explosive action discharging large volumes of sulphurous and other gases very destructive to flame.

ARRIVALS AT CHICAGO.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that on Friday There arrived at Chicago by the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads nine thousand persons!

Negro Burning.

Burning at the stake for heresies and crimes no longer exists in Europe, not even in Turkey. Roasting martyrs and evil-doers alive is a system which belongs there to the past. And yet Europe is almost entirely monarchical. Saving Switzerland, the hereditary system of privelege is practically acknowledged in every European State. But notwithstandind that such is the mitigation of the old severities there, here in Democratic America, the flames roar around the criminal; for if a slave, he may be burnt alive. True, there is nothing on the satute-book for such a mode of punishment; but neither is there an original line warranting slavery at all, the act of kidnapping and enslaving human beings not having originally been regarded other than as a thing too vile to be sanctified by parchment, and hence, like the work of the robber and murderer, never legally recorded by the actor himself. Our readers will bear witness how *The Tribune* has been assailed for its assertion that burning negroes alive is a necessary part of the system; that such barbarism, borrowed from the time of Huss, must flourish in this age of steam-presses and railroads, of democracy and common schools, so long as slavery exists; and that we cannot, accordingly, in our capacity as united people—the North responsible for the South—hold up our heads as members of a civilized community. It is false to call us civilised; we are not so. Some four millions of human beings are held in abject submission and ignorance, and hence habitually tending to commit violent crimes in the same proportion, and accordingly the necessities of the barbarous society which so debases them cause the kind of punishment of which we are treating. We admire, therefore, the consistency of the local Southern press in despatching the matchless horrors of burning a man to death in three lines, which we copy from *The Montgomery Journal*, published at the capital of Alabama, one of the sovereign States of the Union. That paper, on the 3d inst, made the following statement:

"BURNING OF A NEGRO.—We learn that the negro who murdered Mr. Capeheart was burned to death, yesterday, at Mount Meigs He acknowledged himself guilty."

This is at least consistent. A state of society essentially barbarous causes the "burning of a negro"; and such inflammatory procedures must multiply with the mental improvement of the slave, and his increased restlessness under the old-fasioned Guinea treatment. So, burn away, brothers and Democrats, but no sentiment, if you please, thereupon! And, above all, let us know when you get your system established on the free soil of Kansas and Nebraska.—*Tribune.*

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 12th inst., has the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that Margaret Garner, after having been brought back to Kentucky for the ostensible purpose of being sent to Ohio to be tried for murdering her child, was taken out of the Covington jail by a trick of Gaines or some of his supporters and placed beyond the reach of Gov. Chase's requisition:

"It will be recollected that Mr. Gaines announced some time ago, in a statement which was republished in *The Gazette*, that he had sent Marshal Butts after Margaret, and would surrender her to the requisition of Gov. Chase, as soon as she could be brought back. Butts returned with her a week ago yesterday, having travelled the last part of the route with Gov. Morehead, who said he would telegraph her arrival to Gov. Chase as soon as he reached Frankfort. Margaret was placed by Gaines in Covington jail to await a requisition. On Wednesday, Mr. Cox, the Prosecuting-Attorney, recieved the necessary papers from Gov. Chase, and the next day Thursday, two of the Sheriff's deputies went over to Covington for Margaret but did not find her, as she had been taken away from the jail the night before. The Jailor said he had given her up on Wednesday night, to a man who came there with a written order from her master, Gaines, but could not tell where she had been taken. The officers came back and made a return 'not found.'"

A letter in *The Tribune*, dated at Cincinnati April 11th, says:

"Mr. H. H. Robinson has not yet returned from Washington, where he went to get his pay for 'doing more than his duty.' As he went for money and has not returned, I suppose the object of his mission is not accomplished.

"From some things I have heard lately I am convinced that not one half of the atrocity of the late slave case in this city has been made public; but murder will out, and the story cannot be kept secret much longer, and when the history of the whole case is completed, the public, if it has any sense of honour or justice left, will demand a different slave law, if we must have any, and a different set of men to execute it."—*Standard.*

THE ILL-FATED FERRY-BOAT.—The boiler of the ill-fated ferry-boat New-Jersey was raised at Philadelphia on Thursday April 3rd. One of the furnace doors was found open. The United States Boiler Inspector examined the interior of the boiler and found it to be very defective. Several patches where it had been mentioned were actually burnt away. Numerous leaks were also found about the back legs of the boiler, and sufficient, when acting upon the furnace to fill the flues with steam and force out a flame in front. The Inspector says it is a matter of astonishment that the boiler could have stood so long without accident. The plates in many places were reduced to one third of their original thickness. The boiler was totally unfit in every respect for service. Although the above was evidently the cause of the destruction of the boat, it was also found that the plates and brick-work under the boiler were open, through which fire could rapidly communicate to the wood-work at the bottom of the boat. The Coroner's Jury were to meet on Friday to form a verdict.

WORTH KNOWING.—The great difficulty of getting horses from a stable where surrounding buildings are in a state of conflagration, is well known, and that in consequence of such difficulty, arising from the animal's dread of surring from the scene of destruction, many horses have perished in the flames. A gentleman whose horses had been in great peril from such a cause, having in vain tried to save them, hit upon the experiment of having them harnessed as though they were going to their usual work, when, to his astonishment, they were led from the stable without difficulty.—*Sporting Times.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

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☞ N. P. BERNARD, *of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman*

"Jordan is a Hard Road to Travel."

Colored men in the States to all appearances are daily travelling the above named road or we are sadly mistaken, and to us the day appears distant, when there will be a sufficient alteration to alleviate their grievances, caused by the innumerable barriers which are daily being constructed by evil designed men, to impede their march in every concieveable form, which would in any way be the means of opening the avenues for the transmission of education, and wealth which unquestionably are the only true elements, upon which the success and prosperity of a people can be based. In any other position their aspirations must be so confined, that obscurity must evidently enshroud every determination, and locate the victim in an unmoveable and withering station where he is equalto none who are in the leastmore favored Is not this the correct but gloomy position of every colored man of the United States, and the standing he occupies when viewing that of his paler brother. Do we not see the hateful disposition of tyranny exhibited in almost every portion of the Republic imaginable, weilding its distructive influence and subverting every dignified position assumed by men of the colored race? These encroachments seem to stand out in glaring forms by the decisive graspers of gold, at the sacrafice and demolition of the rights [of a large number of people] which shouldbe guaranteed to all men of the same government. It is an absurdity to call the supporters of such a goverament and laws a civilised people when near foar millions are held in abject submission, to the intolerant usage and mitigating circumstances by which they are sonly surrounded, the whole nation seems to require a general renovation, Church and State are both tarnished with, and act as perpetuators of a system so unchristian, degrading and obnoxious to any portion of mankind. These unnatural and proscribing practices are not only injurious and degrading to the slave, but, every freeman of color is placed in the most menial and subserviant position, and whites also feel the sting, proportionately with the colored. Ignorance prevades [with few exceptions] whole counties in the Southern States, and is succeeded by profligacy and prostitution of numerous kinds, which are running with velocity over the land not confining itself to Southern, but has spread its baneful influences over the north. We have viewed calm and considerately the social civil and political position of the man color in the states, and look upon it as an unpromising one, one that must be materially changed before any greaf goodness can result from their labors. where infamous laws is to be combatted, by the weak which are backed up by the adverse sentiments of the strong, wearisome and vexatious, becomes the hopes of the combattants when so little seemes to be acquired. After deliberating compassionately upon the existing state of affairs we can but fall back upon our previous opinions, that is to change our location, rise up with the determination of obtaining another more favorable and profitable location, or at least more congenial to our feelings. Still the love of home, acquaintances, and the disposition to submit to all that would be contempible in the the sight or to the fellings of the oppressor or dispiser, seems to be so deeply rooted on the part of the colored man that in many cases it would be; but the consumption of time to select or point out a place where his energies are to be turned to value in the future. This system of sitting in one place must be abandoned. To progress there must be a general changing of sentiments locations, business, &c.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers, to the Advertisement of Mr. Beckwith Daguereotype in another column in Mrs Smith's Buildings, King St. Ladies and Gentlemen fail not in giving him a call, when on will have an opportunity of examining and if you wish having your Chrystalatypes Ambrotypes or Daguereotypes taken, which cannot be excelled. Parents can have their children taken in the most perfect and lifelike manner.

Correspondence.

Editorial Cor. For the Provincial Freeman.

Wheaton College and the friend in danger—Meetings on the Dixon Road—Depp & Co.— Womans Rights—Friends at Sycamore, and Brush Point Anti-Slavery.

Since I last wrote you, meetings have been held in a number of places, account of which Mr. Douglass has already sent to your readers. The weather, too, has assumed altogether a better character, so that traveling is comparatively pleasant. As my field of operations is not the same at present, as friend Douglass, your readers will be made acquainted with the state of the cause, &c., in two different sections almost at the same time.

At Wheaton, I found staunch friends of freedom. and the claims of the colored American were not presented in vain. Wheaton is the seat of a flourishing institution for ladies and gentlemen, in which no distinction of color exist, and yet, there have been but three colored persons among the students as yet I learn. In many respects, Wheaton should be preferred before Oberlin where prejudice of color is known to be so strong, although the latter is known only as an anti-slavery school. The educational privileges of these Western States, are in many respects superior to the East for colored persons at present, how the case would be were colored people more numerous I am unable to say. You will get an idea of their numbers from the fact, that except when at Chicago and Milwaukie, I have not seen one dozen all told, in the last month, although incessantly changing place.

After attending meetings held at Batavia and Aurora, in company with, H. F. Douglass, I journeyed towards the Dixon Road, and held meetings at St. Charles and Geneva, two pro slavery hamlets. Deacon Ward and a few noble men and women keep the first named place from tumbling in; but the number of the faithful are yet fewer in the last named place. Held a very lean meeting at St. Charles indeed, the Congregationalists do not let their church for anti-slavery lectures—one at least, of the hotels is afraid to take colored female travellers, and altogether the moral pulse throbs but feebly. The Unitarians at Geneva, are a deal more truly religious than the Evangelicals thereabouts, but the Episcopal Methodist pastor is a genuine anti-slavery man, whatever the flock may be. However there are numerous christians, who dragging their dull lengths lazily behind the times, think and say by the aid of rum and slavery, that they have nothing to do with the peculiar institution.

As those shabby representatives of their "race," Castus S. Depp and T. Clarkson have been the last on this route, and as they are noted for furnishing amusement as well as "humbug," the young people usually expect a "good time." Cannot a good lock up be found for the graceless bores? they are ruining the cause of the oppressed by their trade. Their deception is the theme when colored lectures are referred to, so far as I have gone yet. The cause of "Women's Rights" does not flourish as it should do, and strange enough, the monkey tricks of such colored men are said to injure it. An honest and venerable abolitionist of Geneva, was free to express his fears for me and for women generally, because of the many 'failures' of colored *men* in that region. What absurdity next?

Left Geneva as soon as possible, and come by cars and stage to Sycamore. Thence to Brush Point through the kindness of Mr. Charles Townsend, with whose interesting family I spent a day, and talked in the school house on the 13th to a good audience. Abolitionism flourishes at Brush Point, the *Freeman* was well cared for and its claims were further advanced by the kindness of the friends, at Vanderburg's school house four miles beyond. The last named point is not so noted for anti-slavery sentiment as Brush Point; but the attendance was creditable, and except slight interruptions by the friends of slavery the meeting passed off nicely.

While thereabouts, I found a pleasant home in the family of Mr. Latin Nichols, and through the efforts of himself and lady, I was enabled to reach this place in time for an appointment on Tuesday night. You can judge of the character of Brush Point anti-slavery, from the standing remarks of the *Black Democrats* of Sycamore, that they can smell a Brush Point Abolitionist as far as they can see him. So powerful was this odor at the last election, that Anti-Nebraska had an overwhelming majority at the polls. The pastor of the Congregational church at this place, the Rev. Mr. Gore, a christian gentleman had interested himself in circulating the notice of a meeting, and as a result, quite a large audience assembled in his church.

After the meeting, a list of names which I herewith send, was through the exertions of friends [and particularly Mr. Brown, a merchant of this place,] added to your subscribers. Though rather indisposed from such incessant "going" when I came to this point, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs Gore, I hope to proceed on my journey today, and so keep your readers apprised from time to time my labors in these Western States.

M. A. SHADD.

Sycamore Illinois, April 16th, 1856.

Emigration.

The followrng is the synopsis of an address which was delivered before the Dumas Literary Association in this Town on the evening of the 15th inst, by Miss L. Gilcrease This was the first effort of the young lady in the way of public speaking, but remarkable was the manner of her delivery, firm and out spoken never exhibiting the slightest degree of timidity although in presence of some three hundred hearers. In the commencement she said:—

When I look upon the past and take a retrospective view of the condition that the world was in, in the days of the Patriach, as it regards their modes of living &c., I view them in their tents, thatched huts, with their clothing of skins, ect., and then watch the progress of mankind, through all ages up to the present, surely, it showeth forth the wisdom and goodness of God in protecting man and it also showeth a spirit of progression in man much higher than the animal creation. Truely of all created beings man approximates nearest to his God. We find man moving from place to place, as an migrant endeavoring to better his condition, and rising higher in the scale of knowledge and the improvements of the arts and sciences and as one portion of the globe becomes densely populated, the spirit of emigration engrosses his mind and Columbus-like, he sallies forth upon the Ocean or across the plains and deserts hastening to distant climes, deserting the home of his father-land for those of the forests. Let us notice some of the causes of this great Exodus. Why not remain in the lands of their fathers? Is there not enough and to spare? Yes in many cases there is, but there are many other cases that impel men to leave their native homes, though the lands may yield rich fruits, corn, and wine plentifully supplied and apparantly all the comforts necessary to make him and his happy. But alas! Man! He is impelled by another instinct, Freedom, Liberty, Equal right, and those noble qualities that God intended for him to enjoy is his only aim, and indeed what will it profit him to have money, a homestead, provision, and other comforts but denied the rights of a man, a mere machine waiting to be impelled by some motive power. But my friends this cannot be so much longer, for you will agree with me, that man is possessed with all the faculties and endowments necessary for him to fulhll any law or commandments this logic would not suit a Despot; but it is the voice of a free and independent people. Nations are now groaning and praying to be delivered from the galling yoke of despots. Poland, Hungary, the serfs of Russia and the African slave of America are these very people; but we pray that their redemption may draw near. Millions are impatient to wait this redemption. Therefore they emigrate to those lands where more liberal laws exist, but we feel to sympathize in the cause of humanity, but this last class we are part and parcel of, we claim to be blood relation, therefore, it is reasonable to be supposed that our feelings are inlisted in their behalf. This class have been emigrating and I do not think that they will ever regret it, and the cry is still they come. We bid them welcome the land of Queen Victoria is large enough to contain them; but I think that two principles particularly should actuate the emigrant, first, his freedom and secondly, wealth, the first is properly considered will make him far above the mere animal, he will by proper care and deliberate action be enabled to rise in the scale of intellectual improvements, the Ballot box will secure his rights, his family will be treated as human, society will place him in whatever attitude his sterling worth demands the freedom of the press and the voice of the the people will be his mighty guarantee, the second wealth, which should be desired by all men and why all men have it not, I have often thought was caused by improper management. Those who wish to acquire wealth by Emigration should not settle in large cities, for on the American continent where cities are springing up as almost by magic the prices for living are high often far beyond the abilities of many industrious laboring men, it is said that in cities better wages are demanded than elsewhere. True, but the price of living over-reach your wages, now where is the gain, I contend that if me have $50 or a few $100 properly invested in the country it will benefit us more than double the amount in cities, therefore it is necessery for us not to settle in the city full; but in the forest waste, where we can have sufficient land to raise our produce enough to sustain our families, and also to supply market if necessary, but it is undoubtedly the best occupation that we can find to be engaged in for the good support or our families, unless in possession of good trades which yet is rare with us, but I hope that the day is not far distant when every son and daughter of this soil will be instructed in those trades which will add to our prosperity as a people, for the hardy mechanic is one of the links which bind the chain of prosperity to any city and fathers. I hope that you will look to this part of your duties, for it is imperative. Mothers, your daughters should be thoroughly acquainted with those trades that are necessary to our sex, also I have endeavoured to notice some of the leading causes of emigration and their good results to a free people; but there are many others that could be mentioned, but we will conclude for the present for we think that we have said enough. we desire to be a people and any thing that we can say in a feeble manner by the way of encouragement we do it willingly, trusting the God of the oppressed in every land will aid in his infinite wisdom, as we believe that he will do for we have been oppressed, but thank God we have found a place of refuge where the avenger of Blood will no more harass us.

Then let us look to our laurels, let us show to the natives of this country that we intend to honor the "Queen's country," and as we are made welcome recipients we have sworn allegiance to Her, and we will seal our destinies with our own blood if required.

MISS L. GILCREASE.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Toronto, April 14th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—The weather is fine and beautiful, considering what a long and tedious winter that we have had, and then a brief fertilizing shower which has caused everything in general to look felicitous, at the appearance of Spring and seems to say

Spring has come Spring has come
Oh, the joyful days of spring.

Business in general presents a fair and pleasing aspect, all over the "City" and everything seems to be moving on supereminently, but when the great water which lies before us shall have burst forth from its incarcerated tomb, and have our gigantic Steamers and Vessels sailing upon its surface, it then will afford us the commodiousness of Commerce. The underground railroad is and has been doing a most excellent business, in this part of "Her Majesty's" Province, passengers are and have been arriving almost daily sometimes eleven, nine, seven, and two, at the time. I need not tell you how they are recieved on their arrival, for I presume that you are aware how one should be received after fleeing from the paws of ferocious and bloodthirsty tyrants. Some eight or nine weeks ago, an association was formed under the name of the Liberating Assoiation, whose object is to assist the weary and worn out Fugitive, that may reach our shores. Mr. Editor, your unworthy writer not being a member of it, I am not able to give you a correct idea how it is getting on; but I think it has become nearly torpid, I was at some of its meetings shortly after it was organized, to observe how it was getting on, but I saw no inducement to join it. Each of the meetings that I went to was occupied by long and unnessary discussion up to a very late hour, and then broke up in a confusion which I am sorry to have it to relate. This day, a week ago the "City" was filled with intense excitement, originating from some placards being posted about the streets "announcing" Protestants to arouse that the Roman Catholics, intend publicly to carry the "Hoste" (a custome which is carried on in all papal countries,) crowds of people came in from all quaters of the country in compliance with the announcement, and from the spirt that appeared to exist with the Protestants, I think, had the other party walked as was announced, there would have been a most serious and lamentable affray, for the Orangemen had prepared to repulse them and blood surely would have been spilt.

Our Ladies are not so much behind hand in Literature and enterprise as might be supposed, from an assertion made by one of our noble men before a large and intelligent audience, in this "City" some time ago. A Ladies Seminary is about being open, for the instruction of a thorough English education, and all of the finer branches of the ladies art such as Crochett. Embroidery, Wax, and a number of other kinds of work, I mention these because they are very essential amongst the class with which they are particularly identified. And they who have assumed so illustrous a calling, have commenced a noble work in the philosophical sphere. Being somewhat acquainted with them, I can assure you that they are fine intelligent young ladies, and as such their characters are irreproachable.

That infamous and ignorable impostor, who has been going the rounds of the Eastern States, has entered our city, and has been here about five or six days; but not carrying on his nefarious practice as elsewhere, I suppose it is because that he is very well known here as a (dandy Barber) under the assumed title of Emperor, of all the barbers in Canada West. I understand that "His Majesty" intends returning to the United States to complete his education before returning to the land of his noble birth (Africa) the place which I suppose neither him or his father ever saw.

Mr. Editor, after assuming so much space in your valuable paper, I must come to a close, but cannot without expressing my appreciation of the able and efficient manner that you have edited the *Freeman* since you have assumed the editorial chair. It had been doing very well up to the time your predesessors took the charge of it, but now it seems to me that is is regaining the ground that it has lost. For fear of being too presumptous in my remarks, I must conclude by saying, push onward, push onward, and onward for you are at the head of a great and mighty work.

EXCELSOIR.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, April 17th.

The Baltic is at anchor outside the bar.

Papers arrived at half-past eleven, without previous announcement.

The Treaty of peace was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries.

SUNDAY, March 30.

Great demonstrations in Paris. Firing cannon illuminations &c.

The English demonstrations were much more quiet. Ratifications cannot be exchanged within four weeks.

The Africa arrived on the 31st

Cotton stronger than at previous advices—advanced ⅛@¼; sales for two days 24,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull, but not lower. Consols advanced to 93¾

The mails are coming up in a steam tug.

France.

The *Moniteur* of April 1st announced by a special decree, that the award of the Grand Cross of Legion of Honour was conferred on Walewski and Baron Bourqueny, and that Baron Brenier is raised to the dignity of a senator. Official journals also announce the Emperor's decision, that the soldiers of the Crimea, who have been retained until this time under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes. Orders for the immediate execution of the will of the Emperor have already been issued by the Minister of war.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and the corps Legislatif on Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the *Moniteur*. To this proclamation, the Minister, of state added—"The Emperor has charged me to bring to the knowledge of the army that he thanks you for this support you have always afforded, which, with the admirable devotedness of the allied forces, have contributed to the happy issue of the war."

THE PEACE

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of things to be established in the East

La Patrie says the organization of the Principalities is one of the reserved subject, and the *Debats* points out as another special regulation necessary, the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

Hassan Bay embarked last night from this port bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan.

A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of the French

Admiral Symonds died on his passage from Marseilles

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The announcement of peace, in the Prussian Chamber yesterday, was received with cheers.

Accounts have been received of the death of Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria

The British German Legion, which has been raised by Baron Stutterheim, to meet the exigencies of war will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope now that peace is concluded, and the officers and men will receive grants of land for their military services. The strength of the force will muster about April the 10th when the route will be delivered to the troops.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from Pelissier dated Sebastopol, 23rd.—

"This morning, the French, English, and Sardinian armies and fleets fired salutes of 102 guns each in honour of the birth of the Prince Imperiale. During the day the commanders-in-chief of the English and Sardinian armies came officially to offer me their congratulations. There have been illuminations in the camps and the Russians illuminated their line on the Inkerman.

MONTPELIER, VT., 18th.

The extensive flouring mills of W. R. Hyde were burnt this morning together with machinery—fully insured.

NEW YORK, 18th.

The *Courier and Enquirer* contains the following letter to a mercantile house in this city from a reliable correspondent in Costa Rica. "Last evening a notice arrived of the first victory gained over Walker's people. They say 400 filibusters had taken possession of the Hacienda of Santa Rosa a very advantageous possition situated on the top of a hill surrounded by stone yards.

"The force of the Costa Ricans numbering 500, rushed once only and then rushed on with bayonets, cleared them out in fourteen minutes and took possession of the Ranche. Several letters have arrived besides the army despatches all agreeing with the circumstances so that beyond a probable exagerration of the number of the Yankees, there is no doubt of the victory. It took place at 4 o'clock in the evening and they were to be pursued early next morning by mounted troops; and it is said they are between the Costa Rica army and a country where there is not a drop of water, so that they are in a bad way unless they can re-form and cut their way through. One of the prisoners says a party who came overland from San Juan Del Sur, fell in with a party whom they murdered and then came on to Santa Rosa. The prisoners were condemned on account of the aforsaid murder.

An English man-of-war ought to arrive to day at Punta Areas, as she was seen outside by the steamer *Oregon*, and a French one has sailed from Panama for the same destination.

Arrival of the Arago.

New York, April, 23rd.

Steamer Arago arrived A M and brings 130 passengers and among them is the Hon, Mr. Buchanan, and the Hon Mr. Dubois U. S Minister from Holland,

Austria's pretext is the necessity for protecting the country against disorder until regular administration is established though she is bound to quit the Ottoman Territory on the conclusion of Peace.

Russia strongly advises the Austrian proposition.

The Arago had moderate weather on the banks and seen no ice.

The two steamers that went in search of the *Pacific* returned to Galway after nine days fruitless cruise

The proceedings in the peace Congress continued

It is said that Austria gives trouble in refusing to fix a time for the evacution of the principalities.

The French Army is to be reduced from six to four hundred thousand men.

It is believed that Russia will send an ambassador to Turkey as soon as Ratifications are exchanged.

Advices from St Petersburg state that prohibition of Russian produce have been repealed.

The Czar had issued a message that the two fleets hitherto stationed in the Black sea & sea of Azoff are not to be reinstalled.

The Russian Minister of France issued a notice on the 5th, of April that in consequence of the treaty having been signed. Merchant Vessels from the western ports would be admitted to Russian Ports.

Many grain laden vessells lying at Odessa have received orders to proceed to Marseilles.

A considerable fall had taken place in the markets.

It is reported that the English Cabinet have decided to fill the proposition of capitalizing the sound dues on the terms afforded by Denmark, but will impose opositions herself.

Despatches from Paris shows that the allies have sent orders to raise all blockades which have kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

The French government sending an expedition Madagascar but advices from London show to the contrary.

W. O Young ship owner and insurance broker at Liverpool has failed to a large amount.

Le Nord states that the exchange of ratification had been exchanged on the 26th.

The ship Red Gauntlet from Melbourne reports that the steamer Schomberg had gone to prices.

Foreign securities dull but unimproving. Consols 93.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, April 23,

The Royal Mail Steamer *Arabia* Capt Stone arrived here en route for Boston.

She left Liverpool on the 2 P. M. of the 12th inst.

Her advices are consequently three days later the *Arago* that arrived at New York this morning.

The Steamship *Persia* Cap. Judson, from New York the 2nd, had arrived at Liverpool making the trip in less than 10 days.

Nothing of the least importance had transpired since the departure of the *Arago*.

The Peace Conference continued its sessions and the affairs of Italy were understood to have occupied its sittings.

The principle Plenipotentiaries are expected to leave Paris in a few days.

Provisions. Pork lower, Sales 400 barrels at 79 to 80 for mess 76 for prime. Lard firm at 93 1-4 to 9¾.

Sugar is dull and prices easier,

Stocks are dull and prices lower, Sales of Cotton [illegible] the Liverpool quotations were decline for cotton, Sales of the week amount to 70,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market quite dull and business was very small prices had generally receded from those of the preceeding week.

Provisions were firm and in some cases a shade higher.

The London Money Market had undergone no material change. Consols were quoted on Friday evening at 93 1-8 for money.

Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK April 16.

The George Law arrived this afternoon. She brings about 500 passengers and about $1,458,000 in treasure. She left Aspinwall on the 4th inst., and called at Havre. She saw the American Home Squadron off the coast of Cuba.

The California Senate rejected the resolution condemnatory of the election of Speaker Banks, previously adopted by the House.

The steamer Cortes, which left San Francisco, on the 20th for San Juan, took 100 recruits for Walker's army.

Advices from Washington territory state that a body of Indians, 1500 strong, were about to make another attack on Seattle. A conflict had taken place on the White River, between a portion of the 4th Infantry, under Lieut. Kantz, and a large body of Indians The latter were routed. One white killed, and Lieut. Kantz and eight privates wounded.

The Indians were building a fort on White River, and a large body of them were encamped near Lake Squow.

Gen, Wool had arrived at Vancouvre and was preparing to take the field early in April.

The news of the defeat of Walker's troops under Col. Schlessinger is confirmed. It was brought to Panama by the Dutch steamer Emilie, from San Jose. Col. S, with 400 men was well fortified at Ahuciemda, when he was attacked on the 20th of March, by a party of 500 Costa Ricans under Gen. Mora, and was totally defeated.

The nineteen prisoners were Court Martialed and shot by the Costa Ricans. The victims were mostly Irish and Germans.

Accounts say that Walker's party was surprised. The Costa Ricans, after firing one volley and leaping the walls, with knife and bayonet cut down all they encountered and dispersing or taking prisoners the remainder. The Costa Ricans had 16 killed and 25 wounded.

An express, arrived at Punta Arenas, states that 90 of Walker's men were found dead, and it is supposed that others perished in the woods.

The official details from Gen. Mora are published in the San Jose papers.

Private letters state that at last accounts Gen. Mora had embarked for Punta Arenas. Before his departure the foreign residents at Liberia, his then head-quarters, gave him a public entertainment. His troops were in high spirits and well armed.

The cholera and fever were making great ravages in Nicaragua among the natives and Walker's army. Some of Walker's people had taken the English mail from Greytown to Costa Rica.

Anti-Slavery South.

We give to our readers below, extracts taken from the *Virginia Standard*, and the *London Mirror*, also from the Old Dominion, that they may see the progress of freedom on slave soil. A few years ago, Southern and Northern men also, were in the habit of asking why Anti-Slavery men did not go South and declare opposition to the Peculiar Institution, it will be seen from Southern testimony through the papers named, that they have gone "South" and the extreme terror which has siezed upon the Southern mind, from a knowledge of the fact is too evident. The Anti-Nebraska *rascals* with their rollicking fun seem to realize that the long lane "has a turn."

From the Virginia Standard, March 27th.

Anarchy Walks Abroad.

The article which we copy to-day from the Loudoun *Mirror*, contains intelligence of the most astounding, surprising character. In the name of all that is dear to our peace, and the safety of our firesides, what are we coming to, when citizens of Virginia, in large numbers, proclaim or applaud the most dangerous and incendiary doctrines—in the light of day, and in a violent and over-bearing spirit! When a Virginia gentleman cannot express himself in favor of protecting those interests of our State, which are inseparably fastened upon us for weal or woe—without being hissed by a public assembly on his native soil, what have we already come to?

The people of Virginia have a right to expect prompt and decisive action.

From the Loudoun Mirror.

BLACK REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LOUDOUN.—It is with a blush of shame for the tarnished reputation of our county, that we undertake to record a scene, more disgraceful perhaps in its character than anything of a similar nature that has everbeen enacted upon Southern territory. We feel an abiding pride in the county of our nativity and with heavy heart, chronicle anything calculated to sully her fair fame abroad, but between inclination and duty we have no choice left us, and are constrained to form a task we would most willinly forego.—Saturday, the 15th of the present month, was the day appointed for a meeting at Goose Creek Church, speciously for the purpose of ratifying the Philadelphia platform and nominations, but really, as the sequel proved, for the treasonable object of proclaiming boldly and impudently the vilest Black republican doctrines.

It was previously arranged that the matter should assume the form of a debate, with two regularly appointed potentates on each side, Mr. Henry Brown and Mr. Thomas Taylor, for the nominations, and Mr. Francis Rae, of New York, and Mr. Jesse Brown against them.

The meeting was first addressed by Mr. Thomas Taylor, who argued at length in favor of the American platform and nominees, Mr. Rae (of New York originally, but at present a resident of this county) next took the floor. We can only give the substance of his remarks, as we write entirely from memory. He declared himself in favor of the Black Republican party, denounced the fugitive slave law, and Fillmore for signing it; declared it to be unconstitutional, and that it should be repealed. It would not touch slavery where it existed—he would leave it to die out upon the land that bred it—but he would have the balance of the territory of the United States consecrated to freedom, in accordance with the principles of our Revolutionary forefathers. What was ours but a land of liberty? And was the fugitive slave law and Missouri ruffianism in accordance with this liberty? He wished it repealed, and there was a mighty party arising in the north, whose purpose and aim it was to blot out this law and to restrain slavery within its present limits. [Applause.]

Mr. Henry Brown next arose in advocacy of Mr. Fillmore's claims to the Presidency. He could not be a member of the Black Republican party if he would, as it required a man's face to have hair on his lip, and he could not raise it. But he thought Mr. Fillmore was unjustly censured for signing the fugitive slave law. He was but the representative of the people, and was bound to obey the will of a majority of the people. That will had been expressed through the people's representatives in Congress and he could not see that Mr. Fillmore was to blame for obeying that will.

Mr Jesse Brown followed next. He indulged in the same strain with his colleague, Mr. Rae, and wound up with the eloquent language of some senator, "that the gentle green slopes of Nebraska should not be made rotten with the institution of slavery." [Great applause.]

The matter being now open for general debate numerous gentlemen were called upon, [among them another gentleman with hair upon his lip from New York,] but none immediately responding, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rae took another tilt.

Mr. John Simpson was next brought to his feet. He was utterly astonished that such sentiments should be uttered upon southern soil, that Black Republicans should dare attack our institutions upon our own territory. He thought the gentleman from New York had never read the Constitution, or if he had, he knew nothing about it. Did it not declare that fugitive slaves should be delivered up? And yet he had the hardihood to pronounce the fugitive slave law unconstitutional.

Mr. Rae responded. He cared not for the name of Black Republican that had been used by his opponent, Mr. Simpson. To say the least he thought it ungentlemanly. Here Mr. Simpson required an explanation which was given.

Mr. Rae continued his remarks at some length, and was frequently interrupted by immense applause. After he had finished, Mr. F. Trayhorn was called from his seat.

HAVRE.—Correspondents from St. Domingo estimate the losses of the Haitien army in the battles of Santome, Cachimbal, and Sabana Largo, when on its march to invade the Dominicans. The intrepidity of the Dominican troops, their rapid movements and excellent use of the musket and small sword enabled them to completely route Soulouque's force, when he had General LaFleur and many thousands of his men killed.—General Santana had entered the capital at the head of his triumphant army amidst popular rejoicing and a *Te Deum*. The Dominican Senate was about to ratify a treaty of commerce and extradition with the United States, identical with that of General Gozneau notwithstanding the opposition of the representatives of France Spain and England.

Married,

By Rev. H. J. Young on the 24th inst., Mr. Bazzel T. Scott, to Miss Frances Cummings, both of Chatham.

New Advertisements.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 3m.

(Advertisement, No. 9.)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—"What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

Giving up Business Immediately.

JAMES SMITH, & Co., are now selling without reserve, their whole Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, at a Tremendous Sacrifice, for CASH only.

The whole must be cleared by the 15th of May.

P. S.—Immediate payment of all Accounts and Notes, due J S. & Co., is respectfully requested—as all unsettled Accounts and Notes, at the last day of May next, will be then given to the Clerk of the Division Court, for collection.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

Chatham, April 11th, 1856. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD, Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES

Can now be obtained in CHATHAM, by calling at

BECKWITH'S
Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery,
Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

☞ *Particular attention paid to getting Likenesses of Children.*

Pictures taken, in all kinds of weather, in the latest and most approved style, and at very moderate prices.

Satisfaction given or no charge will be made.

Call and see BECKWITH'S GALLERY.

☞ Remember the place, Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street Chatham.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf.

Kontreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz. —

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835. and came to Canada, where he is yet living, Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
43 St. Catharines, C. W.

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43 tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE, IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS &c., &c, can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40 1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns —a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET, STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDIANS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $30.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune. Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES VELVETEENS,
SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 26-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catharine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood. Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother JOHN WHINES of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 3, 1855 32-2i

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast Blister and Spring Steel.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade. which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Eastern part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, Nov. 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH FRONT, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of

CROW & BEATTY,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

COMPRISING,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared, the situation, pleasant and healthy, surrounding settlers, Orchard Grounds and School Lots handy and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend W. King, who's name alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses. Also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER McCREA, Esquire, *Barrister at Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 24-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all it Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham Sept 20, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment o

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for Cash.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpaccas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps. Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerskins, Doeskins, Reversealle, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquar, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Cassa and Striped Does for *PANTS*: French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 8tf

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES of a superior class, also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET near the DEPOT, CHATHAM C. W*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the traveling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J B LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON.

HANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS.
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855 19

(Advertisement, No. 8)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered :—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—as says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," Pg. 171

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, who can hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "Turn Home." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its unity and fellowship with the pro-slavery Conference church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose church leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence to its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Burns of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship,—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence." 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of an unholy, or its opposite and pro-slavery character. Besides the objections otherwise previously advanced—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Provinces of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been Imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plagues pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go"

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place; for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON

Chatham, August 20 18-1y

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

W B

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Axes repaired into Axes and other Tools.

Shingles manufactured by SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTANT.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19 1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 19 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all sign of progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P M					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart		....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold		....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines		....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan		....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville		....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby		....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario		....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid		10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizen of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible price for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C W T BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON KNEESHAW & CO In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856,

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Province and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We'd significommencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance,* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty five cents* in addition to the subscription price as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent, Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound. Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent Grind do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness do, Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rolled Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps do, Lead, Manufactures do, Leather, and Manufactures of do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents; Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent,

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent, Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops,

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, orisslee, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cheese paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or hides undressed. — Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz. rain oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not base on compromises and concessions, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another and increasing classes on the grounds of the complex original characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves that we will in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacities as citizens—1st To promote a healthy unanimous and loyal response to the call of Her Majesty's said subjects in whatever way they may see fit to come under and be represented in the Provincial Parliament of Canada, which shall stand in the same relation to the Provinces as the Parliament of Great Britain does to the United States of America, reflecting as it does the wishes of many in the United States and the colonies who would receive only a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by considering the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as the great ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion 3rd To obtain our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly as it exists in Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanics efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman,*" as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in the direction

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curly.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual me

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. FORD DOUGLASS, ISAAC D. SHADD, MARY A. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. {NUMBER 4.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
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PROGRAMMES,
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&c., &c., &c.,
And every descr ption of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the most and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 30, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
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TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 33-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
P. MILLER. WM. ORTON. E. MULLIGAN

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent.
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES
Wendell Phillips, Esq. — Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. — Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq. — William C. Nell,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott, — James Scott, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq. — Joshua B. Smith,
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq., — George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes, — Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

Poetry.

A Call to Spring.

Come ! Oh, come ! thou hast tarried long
Come with the glory of light and song!
Earth pines for thee on a thousand shores
Where the billow breaks and the wild wind roars
There's a voice of wail on the ancient trees ;
Torn and lost by the wintry breeze
Gloom hath shrouded our pleasant bowers
Death hath blighted our vines and flowers,
And every hour on its fleeting wing
Bears away a prayer for the, O spring.

Come ! oh Come! we pine for thee
As pines the wanderer from home, at sea!
As the captive pines in his lonely cell
For the dashing waters and the breezy dell
We sigh for the influence that life renews,
For the spell of soft sunshine and balmy dews,
To waken our blossoms and streames again.

"I come, I come; I am comming back!"
Thus answered a voice from the sun's bright track,
"I will clothe the heavens fair face with smiles
I will call the birds from a thousand isles,
The streams shall laugh, the violet blow.
The trees exalt and the laureis glow,
There's not a beauty, nor bloom, nor hue,
That the charm of my presence shall not renew.

Not so, O spring! no power thou hast
O'er much of beauty that's from us past;
Eyes that looked love into ours are dim,
Voices are hushed from our vesper hymn
Bright young faces have passed away,
Places are vacent at fall of day;
Thou can'st hang the leaves on a thousand trees
Thou can'st bring the flowers, the birds and bees
Thou can'st loosen the streams and the silvery founts,
And breathe a glory o'er vales and mounts,
But thou canst not restore to our yearning arms
The vanquished past with its lovely forms.

Yet I speak to the heart in my radiant bloom
Of a spring that springs beyond the tomb
Where the lost and loved of earth are found,
Where the several wreaths are for ever bound,
Where comes no dimness o'er eyes of light
And the cheek of beauty ne'er knows a blight,
There's not a beauty, nor bloom nor hue,
That the charm of my presence shall not renew."

What I Live For.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirt too—
For the human ties that bind me—
For the task my God assigned me—
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who suffered for my sake—
To emulate their glory
And follow in their wake.
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And times great volume make.

I love to hold communion
With all that is divine—
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine—
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds fortold;
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by *gold*—
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true—
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too—
For the cause that lack resistance,
For the wrong that needs assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

From the Cayuga Sachem.

American Slavery—Canadian Churches and Societies—Fellowship.

The churches in Canada which apparently have betrayed the righteous interests they profess to teach, as regards the question of American Slavery and the Fellowship, connection or fraternisation with American religious Societies, may be classed as follows:

1. The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada. This church,—and it is a pity to be obliged to write of it so,—has a connection with the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal church (north) whose chief establishment is at 200 Mulberry Street, New York. For in the latter church, slaveholders are admitted as communion members. Their class leaders, and even ministers, (or preachers) hold slaves, buy and sell and, of course, traffic in them. Worse still, the "Canada Sunday School Advocate" which is issued by the Wesleyan church at Toronto, is printed at 200 Mulberry Street New York, *and is a copy* of the "Sunday School Advocate" of the pro-slavery M. E. church (north which is printed on Mulberry St., only there is this *change*, that there is a column or a page for *Canadian* news, and the word "Canada" is prefixed. Methodists of Canada are beguiled, the christian religion is hypocritically made a *name* of, for a purpose, and the purity of christianity is defiled. The other week, at the dedication of a large, and as appears a handsome church at Newark, New Jersey, (within a few miles of N. York city) belonging to the M. E. church (north) there were three Bishops of that church present. *One* of them was *a slaveholding Bishop*, (Bishop Pierce,) from the South, and whose services were purposely obtained for the occasion. In fact "Slavery is no bar to communion in the M. E. church (north)" so write the historians of that church in the States, and yet the Methodists of Canada are beguiled by the "Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Canada. There is not *honestly* enough in that conference to *declare* against the sins of the M. E. church (north), or to *separate* the fellowship with that church, which has so long existed. The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are, apparantly, more tyrannically and despotically ruled by their ministers in the Conference, and out of it, than the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, or of the Duke of Tuscany. And ow will they better it? "The *Guardian*" published at Toronto, will never make its people a whu wiser, as regards the slavery question and will continue to deceive its readers. Not so "The Wesleyan" published at Syracuse, N. Y., which the Methodists of Canada should take a peep at. It is conducted by that portion of the Methodists in the U. S. who have seceeded from the M. E. church in the U. S., and is known as the "Wesleyan church."

2. The [Free] Presbyterian church of Canada, estimates itself as strictly free from all contaminations of Slavery—and it is admitted, that that church has set the first and best example as regards the regular recognition of the rights of the African, the escaped fugitive from American Slavery it may be, in the establishment of the Buxton Mission at Raleigh in Co., Kent, C. W., where the temporal wants as well as the spiritual, of that class, have been provided for. The Rev W. King has charge of that mission, and his exertions with the exhibited talent of the Africans themselves have done much to show the truth of the philanthrophists expectations, namely: give education, religion, and a *status* to the slave, and he will show himself every bit a free man, and a good subject. As a contrast, let us revert to the varied squalid objects of humanity, among white and freed men and women, which are found in our cities and towns, and alas! surrounded by the thoughtless and the gay, the ministers and the missionary, surrounded too with every advantage as to education and civilization, *and what condition do we find the white man and woman in?* Let us first give some opportunities to acquire the best of our social advantages, to the poor despis d slave—or the escaped fugitive—let every advantage which *we* are entitled to, be held up as an inducement, let them be tried, and they will show themselves to be worthier of the condition than our spurious christian men, would falsely assert they are not. Our christianity teaches us a far different lesson, than what is shown by minister and people toogenerally, to the poor, despised and degraded African.

Apart from this digression, the Presbyterian church (Free) in Canada, is not clean in this matter either. That church recognises the publications of the pro-slavery Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia, of the O. S. Presbyterian church of the U. S.—Besides, an inspection of the "*Record*," published at Toronto by the Free Presbyterian church Rev. W. Reid, Editor for many years back previous to 1854, and but very sparingly and coldly since, will show, that the Free Presbyterians of Canada were never informed of the pro-slavery tendencies of the American Tract Society, the A. S. S. Union, or of other religious Societies, whose books and publications have been permitted, nay helped, to be circulated far and wide in Canada, without rebuke. Also, these publications are on a republican basis. The Free Presbyterian church, with its superior strictness, and educational advantages and acquirements, is more to blame in keeping its people in ignorance, and above all, is decidedly acting unchristianly, intercourse with the Philadelphia Board. The agents of the latter are in Canada. There is one in London, C. W., whose advertisement urging the claims of that pro-slavery establishment, stares in the face of every free and loyal Canadian.

3. The *Regular* Baptist church of Canada, represented by the *Christian Messenger*, published at Brantford C. W., is more deeply implicated in pro-slavery tendencies, than any church in Canada. It has a direct and constant intercourse and fellowship with the noted pro-slavery Baptist churches in New York and the United States. There is not a more marked religious organization, for the fettering of the slave and his rights, in the United States, than the Baptist church. We except the body, or bodies, which have separated from the general Baptist churches. They are the Free or Free Will Baptists, and whose exertions *to strike off* the fetters from the slave, socially, morally and in reality, should be hailed with joy by all free men in Canada. The Baptist church in Canada which fellowships with the *Free* Baptists of the United States, is represented by the Rev. Robert Dick of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Gilmour of Peterborough, and that excellent monthly publication, *The Gospel Tribune*, published at Toronto is edited by Mr. Dick.—The Regular Baptists of Canada intend to found a "College" in Toronto, to be called MacLay College, but its foundation, and the tendencies of its clerical supporters, are connected *with blood.*—"The agonised cry of the slave, will echo in its walls," if that church does not repent. The Baptist publications from the United States should all be watched and repudiated excepting those of the *Free* Baptists.

4. The Congregational Denominations, in Canada, chiefly represented by the "Congregational Union," should be the freest from all connection and fellowship with pro-slavery tendencies, as their brother ministers in the States, show, generally, a very determined opposition to Slavery and to the malpractices of the A. Tract Society. The Canadian Branch in June 1855, passed a noble resolution against Slavery and the Tract Society. But what of that, they favored that A. Tract Society by a resolution in 1854, and some of the Congregational Ministers of the Union, fraternize with the pro-slavery organizations of the United States. Each church in this body, has a separate and exclusive jurisdiction, and not subject to control by other churches of its own body, and therefore, separate action is taken by some ministers and churches, which involves an accusation against the body *generally*. It is a pity it is so. The Rev. H. Wilkes D. D., of Montreal, a Congregational, and the most eminent, perhaps not in scholarship, in the Body, supported the A. Tract Society in January 1856, at a meeting of the Montreal Tract Society, and the Rev. J. T. Byrne of Whitby in January 1855, threw discredit on the whole body, by his letters then written in favor of the A. Tract Society; and some communications have appeared in the *Canadian Independent* (which is published in London, C. W., and its editor Rev. W. F. Clarke, a determined opponent to Slavery) one signed S. S. not long since, which show an aberrated taste of feeling in the Congregational Union of Canada, on the subject of Slavery and the pro-slavery societies and bodies in the United States. We hope to see this church throughout to be more christian in its deportment, in this question. We have a feeling of respect for the congregationist church, (called "Independent" in the old country) and historically, many of our best and valued institutions have been kept by them and the Presbyterians, pure and intact. But we raise our voice against both of these churches or their proceedings as to the Slave question, and fellowshipping with pro-slavery organizations in the U. S.

5. The Methodist church, New Connection, in Canada is a pattern and an example to the Wesleyan church in Canada, for the former, as recorded in their minutes p. p 16 and 17, in June 1855, has borne a valuable testimony against slavery, and the American Tract Society and the A. Sunday School Union. The Wesleyan church on the other hand, has recorded in its minutes the most positive statements of fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E church (north) which any slavery church could well desire. The *Evangelical Witness* is the organ of the New Connection, and is published in London C. W., and conducted with a humble evangelical caste and with ability, and is a contrast to the *Guardian* of Toronto which is of more pretentions and prideful bearing.

6. The Methodist Episcopal church in Canada, by its organ the *Canada Christian Advocate*, published at Hamilton, C. W., exerts its influence against slavery, and long may it continue so.—There is in this able paper, another reflective example to the despotic and overbearing *Guardian* of Toronto.

7. There is the United Presbyterian church in Canada, represented by the U. P. *Magazine* published at Mr. C. Fletcher's Bookstore, Yonge Street, Toronto, and the Presbyterian church of Canada, (in connection with the church of Scotland) whose organ the *Presbyterian* is published at Montreal; and the United church of England and Ireland, in Canada (commonly called the "Episcopal church" in Canada) whose organ *The Church* is published at Hamilton, C. W., these three churches have not very prominently—if almost anything at all—initiated their respective people and readers of their papers, on the pro-slavery tendencies of the Religious Societies and churches of the United States.—We want all Canadian churches and Religious Societies, and Religious Publications, as belonging to a country which has proclaimed "liberty to the captive," and that "Britons shall never be Slaves," to proclaim and declare that freedom from slavery which as Canada churches it is *their duty* to do, and that there should not be any FELLOWSHIP with the pro-slavery religious organizations of the United States.

8. There are also the Religious Tract Societies, and the Bible Societies in Canada East and West. At Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Dundas, Hamilton, Niagara and London prominently, Tract Societies will be found and shame be it written, *they all connive at and with the American, Tract Society and American Sunday School Union* and grasped by the hand all officers of societies which come over from the U. States, without an enquiry of "Have you "any fellowship with Slavery do you receive its gains into your treasury and do publish against that vile evil and cause?" No such enquiries appear to be made, at least our Canadian Societies seem satisfied! Our Bible auxiliries are in danger also. See meeting in January of the Hamilton Bible Society where so many *ministers* were present including Rev. R. Irvine Presbyterian church Hamilton and where a recognition was made of the pro-slavery "American Bible Society" Astor Place New York Rev. J. C. Brigdom D. D., Secretary The fact is *the ministers of religion* in Canana [with some exceptions] *have deceiveid the people*, and induced Canadians under a British monarchy (which has made slavery and its connexions *felony*) to homologate in their ignorance but in the knowledge of the ministers of Christ a fellowship and a connection with pro-slavery religious organizations in the United States.

9 Lastly there are our *religious* periodicals—Reference has been so far made to them as above but they have been delinquent in duty in warning the people of Canada and only in 1854 and since have some appearance been made to proclaim the connection we have had with pro-slavery organizations, and a warning given to the people to take heed. But to what extent has this been done Discussion on discussion, you will find in religious papers frittering away the gospel of our Saviour in vanity and leaving a vaporish sentimentality indicative more infidility frigidity, than of warm benign and loving christianity. Jarring with each other to such an extent that were the shades of *early* christians appearing amongst us, they might exclaim in irony. "Behold *these* christians how they love one another!!' But the *secular* press has done a noble duty.

10. And what a contrast is presented to the thinking Canadian, when we find that in Canada, at Montreal, in Oct. 1854, a body of christians which is not warmly received by other denominations, (for reasons we leave without further reference) namely, "*The Unetarian Church*" declaring to the world their thanks to Canadian for receiving to a home the oppressed fugitive slave and that they "earnestly entreat all in Canada upon "whom our words can make any impression "to use all the influence they may in keeping alive that public sentiment that will re"solutely withstand any attempt to open this "fair land to the hunters of men or to throw "even the least impediment in the way of "those who are fleeing for liberty,dearer than "life." The Hon. John Young presided at one of the meetings and there were nearly 300 ministers and delegates present, and from Maine. N. Y., Massachusetts, New Hampshire. &c.

Canadian! laymen of Canada judge and examine for yourselves for the time has come when we cannot trust our clerical teachers for that information we are entitled to receive in the pulpit and in religious periodicals on the subject of American Slavery and the support given to that evil system by religious churches and societies in the U. States with which we have been asked to fellowship to give our money to and to support by our expression of opinion. Let our voices proclaim, "No FELLOW-SHIP with pro-slavery churches and Societies and such as receive the price of blood into their treasuries"!

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C W. April 8th, 1856.

☞ READER.—Consult, 1. "The American Slave Code," by Rev. William Goodell of N. Y., p. p. 431, 3rd Edition.

2. "Slavery and Anti-Slavery' by Do, p. p., 606, 3rd edition,

3. "Inside views of slavery," by Dr. Parsons, of Boston p. p. 318.

4. "Slavery Question" by Rev. John Lawrence of Dayton. Ohio, p p. 224, 3d edition (almost the best view of the whole question which can be read and written as a "christian" should write.) For a further List of Books, &c., apply at the Abolition Depository 48 Beekman Street New York and Jewett & Co. Book-sellers, Boston where catalogues can be got.

Miscellaneous.

A Dime a Day.

HOW A FAMILY LIVED ON IT.

The city editor of the New York Tribune tells the following story of a poor widow of that city:

"I had," she said, one day last week, only one dime in the world, and that was to feed me and my children all day; for I would not ask for credit and I could not borrow, and I never did beg. I did live through the day, and did not go hungry. I fed myself and family with one dime."

"How?"

"Oh, that was not all. I bought fuel too."

"What with one dime?"

"Yes, with one dime. I bought two cents worth of coke because that is cheaper than coal, and besides I could kindle it with a piece of paper and my little bits of charcoal that some careless boy had dropped in the street just in my path. With three cents I bought a shaggy piece of salt pork—half fat and half lean. There might have been half a pound of it—the man did not weigh it. Now half my money was gone, and the show for breakfast, dinner and supper was certainly a very poor one. With the rest of my dime I bought four cents' worth of white beans. By-the-bye, I got these at night, and soaked them in tepid water on a neighbor's stove till morning. I had one cent left. I bought one cent's worth of corn meal, and the grocery man gave me a red pepper pod."

"What was that for?"

"Wait a little—you shall know. Of all things peppers and onions are appreciated by the poor in winter, because they help to keep them warm. With my meal I made three dumplings, and these with the pork and pepper pod I put into the pot with the beans and plenty of water, for the pork was salt, and boiled the whole two hours, and then we had breakfast, for it was time for the children to go to school. We ate one of the dumplings, and each a plate of the soup for breakfast, and a very good breakfast it was.

"I kept my pot boiling as long as my coke lasted, and at dinner we ate the meat, half the soup, and one of the dumplings. We had the same allowance for supper; and the children were better satisfied than I have sometimes seen them when our food has cost five times as much. The next day we had another dime—it was all I could earn, for all I could get to do—two pairs of men's drawers each day, at five cents a pair—and on that we lived well. We had a change, too, for instead of corn meal and beans, I got four cents worth of potatoes—small potatoes, because I could get more of them, I washed them clean so as not to waste anything by paring, and cut them up and boiled them all to pieces with the meat and meal."

"Which went furthest?"

"I can't say. We ate it all each day, and didn't feel the want of more, though the children said 'ma, don't you wish you had a piece of bread and butter to finish off with?' It would have been good to be sure, but bless me, what would a dime's worth of bread and butter be for a family?

"And I had another change the next day."

"What, for another dime?"

"Yes, that was all we had, day after day. We had to live on it. It was very hard, to be sure, but it has taught me something."

"What is that?"

"That poor people could live a great deal cheaper and better than they do, if they knew how to economise their food."

"What was your next change?"

"Oh, yes, I was about to tell you that. Well, I went to the butcher's the night before and bought five cents' worth of little scrap pieces of lean beef, and I declare I think I got as much as a pound; and this I cut into bits, and soaked over night—an all important process for a soup or a stew—cooking it in the same water. Then I bought two cents' worth of potatoes and one cents' worth of meal—that made the eight cents; two had to go for fuel every day, and the paper I got my purchases in, served for kindling. The meal I wet up into stiff dough, and worked it into little round balls as big as grapes, and the potatoes I cut up into slices, and all together made a stew or chowder, seasoned with small onions and part of a pepper pod that I got with the potatoes. It was very good, but it did not go quite as far as the soup, either day, or else the fresh meat tasted so good that we wanted to eat more. But I can tell you, small as it may seem to you, there is a great deal of good eating in one dime."

So there is—what a pity everbody don't know it. What a world of good might be done with a dime

What Shall a Young Lady Read?

Now fair reader, don't shake those glossy curls, nor frown because we ask this question You have listened to 'somebody' in the Organ on divers *little* matters, pray stay a moment on a far more serious. 'But,' say our blue-eyed-friend, 'I'm reading now, O, *such a love* of a book. He had such scrapes and so much trouble: I beg you won't disturb me.' Ah, lady, our cause is just and sacred too, we cannot stand aside and see these precious moments glide along all spent and wasted on the trash of grovelling minds. The rich treasures of thy heart are wasting on the sentiment and feeling, the loves and hates, of mere ideals, while the great *true world* is passed unheeding by.

Read not for sickly sentiment The fresh free gushing of that heart of thine; the beautious eye alive with soul rays; 'the crystal tear or silken eyelash trembling,' all these tell that thy heart is shrined in true and lofty sentiment, as a jewel in its pearly casket.

Read not for feeling. Woman's soul is *made* of it. Her fairest attributes is that 'she has a heart for others' woe.' Remember that the fancy touches of a story writer are too often tinged with the sunshine of his heart, and oft he paints the poor and desolate in tints so fair and lovely in their wretchedness, that the cry of anguish goes unheeded by, and real woes are lost amid fancied ones! No! maiden, thou needest not the love of books to show the path of sentiment and feeling. Look into thy heart There shalt thou find a spring perennial in its gushings forth, and boundless as thine infinite capacitees.

Read not for pleasure alone. Tis just and right to call fair flowers in the path of life, but like the busy bee, do thou, 'midst all thy varying tints and lovely hue that meet thy sight, select those only that conceal with in their beauteous leaves the sweet accompaniment of honey. So shall the dreary winter of the time to come be cheered by that which has been gathered in the day of youth. The *flowers* of literature may droop and fade, and die, but its holy lessons live forever They lift the veil of death, and lead us nearer to the throne of God But books of pleasure, beautiful and fair to look on, crumble at a touch, and as the deceitful apples of Sodom, waste and fade away.

Read for the present. Let the most needful of all earthy wisdom, every day knowledge, be imprinted in thy memory. Know every note in the grand opera of "Pots and Kettles." If thou can'st say by heart the Art and Manner of Housekeeping thou art perfect. Let thy parlor witness thy state as the government of thy kitchen shall thy skill. All this and more can be achieved by well selected books. They are the true labor-saving machine to woman.

Respectable People a Satire.

It is a dreadful thing to acknoweledge but as it is the truth, I avow it with all can four I detest respectable people. To me to be respectable is worse than being genteel sporting enthusiastic, practical, statistical, or any other dreadful condition. All my life I have had the same horror of them—all my life have I had a rock-a-head in the shape of a respectable relative who from time immemorial has been held up as a pattern and an example and has been duly disliked by me accordingly. To pay your rent and taxes, and your tradesmen's bills, to wear sober looking garments to go to church once weekly to be very clean shaved to be punctual at your office to subscribe to the district charities these are among the principal qualification of respectable people. No matter how dull, how brainless, how prejudiced, how envious, how narrow minded; no matter how priggish, self-sufficient headlike in bisown importance the respectable man passes through life serenely and comfortably as 'a most respectable man sir, who has brought up his family in a most creditable manner,' and when he dies his funeral proceeds to his mansion of respectable length, and it is said that as he lived so respected so in death he is regretted." I hold it as a distinct axiom that most people who go in for respectability are humbugs, having this one so called virtue for their entire stock-in-trade and working it accordingly. I know many respectable men rate-payers, church wardens, district visitors and all sorts of proper things who ignore their poor relations, are merciless creditors grinding down the widow and the orphan; are hard masters, tyrannical parents, ay, and occasionaly bad sons. It must be understood that throughout this paper I am speaking of respectability in its Thurtell and Weare gig-keeping sense and am but alluding to those persons who make it a cloak for much ignorance hatred, malice, and uncharitableness.—Edmund H. Yates, "in The Train,"

Anecdote of Judge Bates.—The Judge recently called at the village store, designing to make the purchase of a mackerel. Several friends were in who knew that the Judge had become a good temperance man, and were willing to run him a little. The storekeeper joined in the sport and begged the Judge to take a little something.

"What will you have, Judge? Take anything you like."

The Judge looked around, as if in doubt what to choose, and replied;

"*I believe I will take a mackere*'!"

Helping himself he gravely walked out of the store, and was not invited to take anything there again.

Generous.—A writer in the Burlington Sentinel says that in one of the back towns of a neighboring State, where it is the custom for the district school teacher to 'board round' the following incident occurred, and is vouched for by high authority:

A year or to ago, an allotment being made in the usual manner for the benefit of the school-mistress, it happened that the proportion of one man was just to days and a half.

The teacher sat down to dinner on the third day and was beginning to eat, when the man of the house addressed her as follows:

"Madam, I suppose your boarding time is out when your have eaten half a dinner, but as I don't want to be mean, you may eat, if you choose, about as much as usual."

Gibraltar Not Impregnable.

I had passed three summers happily at Gibraltar and was curious to observe the alterations which during an absence of three years had been made as I was formely sceptical of the reputation of great strength which it enjoys. I sought with additional anxiety for the new works which were to cover deficencies or weaknesses acknowledge even by those who thought most highly of its defences Every English man is so proud of our possession of Gibraltar, a pride increased by serving in its garrison even in time of peace that to question its impregnabity is almost an insult; yet I believe that in two if not three essentials of defence it is still deficient; and that however concealed from or unknown to Englishmen the Spanish and French bureaux of war have a perfect knowledge of these weaknesses. As long as we are so supereminently mistress of the sea that on all points and at the same time we can trust to naval superiority the defensive power of Gibraltar may be limited to security against an attack from a fleet in temporary command of the Straits. Is it quite secure against the artillery of a large fleet? The repulse of an attack may be trusted to the heroic courage of the British soldier, but as a question of artillery *behind* stone walls against artillery covered by wooden walls, has military science placed Gibraltar in the position of superiority against naval batteries enjoyed by Constadt or Sebastopol? Why not? Who have resisted the introduction of new arrangements of batteries? Similar queries might be put endlessly and can be as flippantly answered as heretofore, for in the day of disaster England magnanimously forgets to punish the parliamentary mystifyer or the professional obstructive who have repelled innovation and cleverly quieted its promoters.—Captain Whittingham's Notes on the Expedition against the Russian Settlements in Siberia.

A SOUTHERN COLLEGE.—In a South Carolina paper, called the "Southern Enterprise" appears a letter from Hon. J. B. O'Neall, in which, speaking of South Carolina Colleges and the young men who are educated there, he says I graduated in the college forty-three years ago last December. I have been a trustee for thirty seven years. I know that I have watched over its interests with all the care of a deep and abiding love: and yet I know from all the students graduating from 1806 to 1855, forty-nine years, one-fourth of the whole number have died drunkards—a shame to themselves and a burden to their families.

HEAR!—We have received a communication from Mr. J. W. Jones, of Elmira, requesting us to state through the *Free Press*, that owing to the increased business of the Underground Railroad, he will be unable to attend the meetings he had intended holding in this county the latter part of present month He mentions Sixteen arrivals within the last month. Not very bad that!—R.

The California Farmer expresses the opinion that hereafter coffee will be grown in that State, for their own consumption and also for exportation.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S, is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. P. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorised to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward. *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S March, *McHenry Illinois.*

LECTURES!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on American Slavery; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

The "Prospectus" our Chart.

Of our readers we must again beg indulgence, for the personal character of some items this week. It is the beginning of the year, however, and it is best to put our affairs in order for the season. As will be seen elsewhere, we have each placed a name at the head of the paper, for the reasons given; we design also for each one to use a signature as the plan most likely to give satisfaction to all parties.

The reason dear readers for all this particularity, is that each one may be made responsible for his own sentiments, and sins; and also, as no two or three can be supposed to see precisely alike, upon all points, we wish to concede the largest amount of independence of thought to all In adopting this course, it must be clearly understood, that such license does not extend to violating the provisions of our "Prospectus," and to which we shall adhere, which chart was dictated in substance by those interested—the people themselves. As in the beginning, the *Freeman* is devoted to the promotion of anti-slavery,—radical British anti slavery; Emigration of all well-disposed persons to this country, and especially the oppressed slave and free colored man, and is an advocate of the temperance cause as well as an independent Journal in politics. We cannot all accept the same political creed as individuals, but we deal with all sides as our right, and depend upon the intelligence of the people to select for themselves. Heretofore *casual* observers might have been led into the error that our paper was a Chameleon, changing its politics at will, this is a great mistake. As a journal it is above any party tactics or trammels, as we trust the people it attempts to represent are. But friends and foes may have a reasonable share of our space for their theories, subject to ordinary courtesy and custom of course, with the full exercise of the right of objection if we see fit, and the full latitude of expression within the limits of our constitution, namely our "Prospectus."

Those Names, &c.

Our readers will pardon the caption we have felt necessary to use just here, and also, that we have seen fit to parade our names so boldly at the head of the paper. It is not from any sense of individual self-importance or collective wisdom, that we have departed so widely from the custom of Canadian publishers, nor do we design to affect indifference as to their taste in this matter. We want the *Freeman* to live and so do our friends, here, generally, and we have confidence to believe that they will agree with us, that it is better to depart from an old custom, when as in our case, we retard the interests of the paper by withholding the names.

The truth is, that, in addition to our Canadian patronage heretofore among colored people with few exceptions, we have had an increasing share of support among the anti-slavery men of the States, colored and white. These latter ask for their own security, against imposition, that the names of Editors and conductors be put upon our pages, at least for a time. In their request we find our excuse! The class s who sustain a paper of this sort, are liable to imposition—are continually being imposed upon by parties purporting to be from Canada,—for aid to publish papers, works on agriculture, "for e fugitives," for money to help the needy, &c. To facilitate our work, as the managers of this paper are also itinerant canvassers for subscribers to the same at times, we must satisfy them that we are occupying a reliable and honest position, and are not to be placed in the catalogue of deceivers, but really labor to promote sound principles, and honorably apply the proceeds of our labor for that object.

☞In additon to our usual force of efficient contributors, numbering as we do some of the best of head and heart, among the colored people of both sexes and in both countries, we take pleasure in announcing, that communications from Dr. M. R. Delany may be looked for, over his widely known signature. We take more than ordinary satisfaction in making this announcement, because of Mr. Delany's well-known and varied accomplishments and extensive information. S.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the public and our friends generally, that the Rev. R. J. Robertson, has consented to act as travelling agent for the *Provincial Freeman*. We are confident that his ability as a speaker will ensure him success. Mr. Robertson, is also authorized to collect back subscription for the *Freeman*, and give receipts for the same, in places we shall designate through our columns from time to time. D.

We call attention to the new advertisements inserted in this issue, particularly to that by Mr. W. H. Nelson, his stock is always of the best description, and this springs importation promises to excel previous importations. Mr. Joseph Beaty, in another column, has now for disposal, a large stock of spring goods of every description, likewise, groceries, china and earthenware all at moderate prices. Give him a call. S.

The article by Mr. J. J. E. Linton, on our first page, is one of sterling interest, and should be extensively read.

On Sunday afternoon 4th inst., 9 persons converts of the 1st Baptist church were emerced in McGregor's Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell. The day was pleasant and afforded an opportunity for a large turn out of the citizens. Some six hundred or more persons were in attendance, crowding the banks on either side of the stream, all seemingly anxious to witness the performance, and hear the sermon, (which last was concise, but appropriate,) rendering the scene both interesting and solemn.

The Underground Train arrived on Wednesday afternoon with more valuable boys from Tenesee, we hopeto see the train arrive again soon with a few more such specimens.

Mr. Wm. Cuff and wife of Westchester, Pa., arrived on the 7th inst., and stopped at the Provincial House, kept by H. Day.

The Weather for the present week has been quite cool, with showers of rain.

We have been informed by a gentleman from the Alleghany mountains, that snow has not yet disappeared in that section. Worse than Canada.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Sir:—Since my last, matters generally in our town have been going on in the same dull round as usual. Spring has fairly set in and the times which have been doubly dull have undergone somewhat of a change. Among the colored people in particular there has been more of interest, publicly than often occurs in the same space of time, regarding themselves, as Canadians, and those emigrants from the south who are constantly arriving.

Our friend Mr. Logan, gave us a lecture on his return from visiting your town. His remarks were attentively listened to and seemed to give general satisfaction. Mr. L's chief effort was directed towards arousing us from the lethargy which generally prevails, touching matters of *real* interest. During the course of the gentleman's remarks, we were told that on us as Canadians the colored people of the United States rested their hopes, and that such a consideration should be inspiriting. We were also advised of the perambulations of an individual from this place, who is collecting money ostensibly for the benefit of parties here, one man with frozen feet was instanced, for whom funds have been, or are now being collected; the speaker on this subject expressed himself some what guardedly, but persons appeared to know to whom he alluded.

On Monday last we had a discourse by Dr. Bias, of Philadelphia, in the new Methodist church to a large audience of colored and whites. The Dr's subject being the condition of the colored people of this continent, he compared at some length the relative position of those of the United States and Canada, showing how much more favorable was ours for a healthy progress in every conceivable phrase. In pointing out some of our delinquencies and the means of cure or the proper course to pursue in order to their avoidance, some prominent and commendable traits in the Irish character, were given in a manner which occasioned much merriment. In conclusion he mentioned the unfavorable and false reports of our condition which are circulated in the States, and urged some organized effort for aiding the fugitive on his arrival. Mr. Countee of this town then arose, and remarked that fugitives were constantly arriving destitute, who were often wandering about the streets without food or shelter; that different families —colored—had recieved and sustained several this winter, that they could not see them suffer, yet at the same time they were unable to do so in justice to themselves, he therefore proposed the organization of a society for aiding newly arrived fugitives; the sense of the meeting was given in its favor by a show of hands, after which names of those desiring to become members were taken. J. W. Linsey appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Madden, Secretary; the drafting of a constitution, etc., postponed to a future time.

Now Mr. Editor, while witnessing the unanimity of feeling which prevailed during the formation of this society.—which is not needed if our "Missionaries" are doing what they profess—I hoped it would not be necessary to again "or so soon at least" recur to the "beggars;" but it has been otherwise ordered. Two prominent members of the church, whose acquisitiveness seemed for the time to have overbalanced their sense of selfrespect, strict regard for the truth, and duty to their suffering fellow-creatures, referred before the meeting closed, to the articles which have been furnished you by your humble servant, deplored their appearance as having alluded to their—the church's—Agent Mr. Wilson, said it was doubtful when the building would be paid for, if such reports were circulated; though no member of the church had done it, and clearly intimated that when the edifice was paid for would be soon enough to work against the begging. This, too, by one who during the meeting became a member and officer of the society above mentioned. As may be readily supposed this was recieved by expressions of much dissatisfaction. Again, a friend informs me that on application to Mr. Wilson, by one of the members above referred to, for the purpose ofascertaining whether any funds had been sent for the church by her husband, he was told that information had been given her to the effect, that certain parties had conspired to injure them by writing the "Q" articles, that they would apply to your office for the writers name, and if not forthcoming proceedings against the Proprietors of your journal would be instituted. From subsequent indications I do not doubt the correctness of this statement and therefore would desire you to furnish the name if applied for. I said that I intended giving facts and shall do it regardless of threats or intimidations. The signature Q, was adopted not as a shield to cover groundless assertions; but that I have no craving after the butterfly fame, consequent on flaming one's name at the end of a newspaper article. Where I beg to know, are we living that we dare not speak out when subjected to such impositions as these which I now shall lay before you; a course of which has been pursued for years.

Last spring Mr. Wilson took a sick young man to the house of a poor widow, telling her that he wished to obtain board and lodging for him during his illness, and agreeing to pay her a certain amount for the time. She recieved the person into her house on the conditions named. On his illness increasing so as to render attendance constant both night and day, she applied to Mr. W., for money; but was put off under different pretexts, until the death of the person which occurred about eight weeks after coming to her door. I am told by this lady that she has never recieved any remuneration from Mr. W. though she has made different applications. A neighbor of hers also informs me that during the close of this man's life the *Rev.* H. Wilson, would come in o her house and make inquires concerning him instead of visiting him and administering at least spiritual consolation. On one of his visits concerning the sick man, he stated to her that he had written to Toronto for money, and that on recieving it he would be able to supply the wants of those who came, but that he was out of money. whether the funds came or not is best known to himself. at all events the debt has not yet been paid. —This case occurred shortly after his lengthy annual trip to the States, where he had been, as he stated in a sermon delivered shortly after his return—"skimming of some of the cream." Query. What had become of the cream? in what capacious maw had it been deposited in so short a time? "Nothing is secret that shall not be made manifest, neither anything hid that shall not be known and come abroad" Luke, 8, 17. One morning during the past summer, three fugitives on their arrival were taken to the "Mission House" and were turned away "empty" and sent to a poor woman who could give them nothing, thence they went to another person who though laboring daily to assist in supporting her family gave them a comfortable dinner and retained two of them with her until they obtained work, which was a short time. These men had had nothing to eat for nearly two days.

In the early part of the past winter a man and his wife, who had been sent to Mr. W. from the States, arrived late at night in an Omnibus from the cars; one of the ladies from an upper window told them that Mr. Wilson was not at home, and that she could not let them in. The man—whose wife was in a situation which almost precludes the thought that any one would have rejected them,—said that she would be thankful to lay on the floor; but no, they were told to put their large bundles over the fence and directed to a boarding house. Taking their luggage they at length arrived at the place designated only to learn they could there get no shelter, and turned away with fearful forebodings of passing the night in the street, when they had anticipated meeting friendly faces. Fortunately they were by some one directed to the dwelling of the widow beforementioned, who arose and ministered to their wants, although day was approaching. The man stated to his hostess that after leaving Mr Wilson's door, his wife was so much fatgued that she several times begged him to stop, that she might recruit her strength by resting on the cold ground. I would forbear, but I feel that it is due to those who thus do the work while others get the pay, to proceed especially as I do not intend taxing your patience again soon.

A poor but worthy woman who keeps a boarding house tells me, that for the last three years Mr. W. has been quartering fugitives in her house, bringing them himself and sending them by others; sometimes *promising* to pay, at others, giving them a shilling for lodging; but in most cases giving them nothing. "He never" I use her own words "gives them food before sending them." She told me that she was confident in saying that five hundred dollars would not pay her for losses incurred in sustaining fugitives, and at the lowest estimate the food alone furnished in such cases had cost her two fifths of that sum. "I have had four and five at my house at a time for three weeks in succession in the last winter, in addition to others at a time for three intervals" she said, and "a woman who with her husband came on the 8th of January and staid here—the woman—until the last part of March." This woman, who was taken sick about two weeks after her arrival, penniless and with but little clothing, was sent to the "Missionaries's" but recieved no aid. On being attacked with illnes the "Missionaries" were notified of the fact and again after 5 weeks had elapsed, this time, a few old articles of clothing and a quilt were sent and Mrs. W. promised to call and see her, this she never did although the woman was entirely dependent on her hostess up to the time of her departure in the last part of March. I have just learned of an arrival —a woman— about two weeks ago, who has several times applied but fruitlessly, the answer being at one time Mr. W. is not at not at home, call again, there are things up at the depot which have not come down etc. The young lady who told me of this instance saw the woman about a week since, she was stopping with a family, had not got employment and despaired of getting more clothing until she should.

"Ho unto ye scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye destroy widows houses and for a pretence make long prayers, therefore shall ye recieve the greater damnation." It is, I am told, much more difficult for fugitives to receive aid from our towns-people generally since, than before the advent of the "Missionaries" on applying they are sent to Hiram Wilson, who in turn sends them to some colored person; so that the people are at last the real Missionaries, Home Missionaries, for it is to them at last that the fugitive must look. In conclusion, I may be permited to inquire as to the whereabouts of H. Wilson, about three months he has been absent? during which time the almost invariable reply has been to applicants. "Mr. Wilson is not at home." Will the cream be absorbed as soon this year as last while a fine dwelling is hastening towards completion, other property real estate of much value on had, and a family living luxirously? Verily the field of Missionary labor in St. Catharines, should be a tempting one to gentlemen of Indian Rubber conciences. I wonder it does not tempt some other enterprising Yankee, one or two more might make a comfortable living. Q.

Affray between the Americans and Natives of Panama

30 Americans Killed and 20 Wounded.

ROBBERY BY THE NATIVES.

We take the following account of the massacre from the *Aspinwal Courier* (extra) of April 17:

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the Isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a devastation of property of both the railroad company and individual residents near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. The story is, that the native being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife on seeing which the passenger fired at the native, and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passengers, and then the combatant increased considerably on both sides for some time —a number were shot and more badly cut with machetes.

Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the natives. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company and plunder were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been, and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 p. m., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting-room, including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was entirely ransacked, and every thing of value carried off; the books and papers were cut to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the inner linings, but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or uninjured. The freight house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters to go off to the steamer was rifled. The officers all left the station except Mr. Center and Mr. Johnson; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr Center had several narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters of the buildings.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded—among the latter several women and children; among the former were R. W. Marks of Pennsylvania, a four years resident; M. Dubois of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the Cortes, was also among the killed. Of the wounded, we have the names of—

Mitchell Bettern, Orleans County, Vt. from Gold Hill, Placer County, Cal., was found murdered in the works, near the Railroad Station. He had $2,000 on him when murdered; so we are informed by one of his fellow-passenger.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach and stripped men, women and children as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and years, and their pins from their cuffs and bosoms.

Of residents of the Isthmus, were:

W. H. Hunter, shot in the wrist; bone fractured.

Theo. de Sabla Secretary of the United States Consul at Panama.

—— Palmer, an employee of the Railroad at Co., Panama.

Of passengers per steamers Illinois:

George O. Field of New-York, brother, or otherwise nearly related to Mrs. Graves, Wayne St. Jersey City: shot in the hip with a musket ball—bad fracture.

Jos. M Parker, Bangor, Me., cut with a machete on the head—skull fractured and a stab in the lions.

A. W. Selover, Providence Rhode Island shot through the lungs, with a musket ball.

A. Lente Swane Strong, Me., shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the kidneys.

Of passengers per steamer Cortes:

Patrick J. O'Neil, San Francisco, gunshot through the body, and a gash on the head with a machete—relatives at No. 131 Christie St., New-York.

Nathan Preble, Hancock County, Ohio, Pleasantville, near Finley, cut in the face very badly with a machete.

The Rev. John Selwood, late Rector of Trinity Church Grahamville, S. C., shot in in the reigon of the stomach, and also in the head with musket balls; likewise had a cut in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the Police Station there were some dozen of the Illinois passengers all of whom were wounded but none of them seriously except one whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attend seduously and as promptly as possible by Drs. Otis of the Illinois, Warrenton of the Philadelphia, and Riley of the John L. Stevens. Drs. Kratochill and Le Breton of Panama were engaged with the wonnded that were taken to them during the evening and they were at the railroad station dressing wounds when we left Panama yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and lucrative pillage of the night. A large number of passengers passed this ordeal and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars and some as much as five six and seven hundred dollars. Most yielded to the demand of the robbers without much resistance and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediateiy cut down

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have stated we feel confident that more were killed than have been found or of whom we have any tidings.

Of fourteen dead who lay in the Railroad Freight House on the following morning of the 16th we could obtain the name of only one Luiet Stokes.

The management of the ostensible attempts to subdue the savages after they had commenced the second attack were very bad and indeed the police did very much harm rather than any good.

Among those who were active in endeavoring to quell the rioters were the United States Consul, the British Consul, Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States Consul Van Runnels and some others.

Shall the Slaveholders Give up Kansas.

Those friends of freedom, if there are any such who are flattering themselves that the struggle is about over, would do well to consider more deeply the actual position of Kansas in reference to the slavery interest, and the consequences which the slave-breeders see is to be involved in the abandonment of Kansas to the reign of freedom. The *Richmond Enquirer* of April 15, the dominant organ of the administration party has two articles on the subject. It maintains that not only the reign but the continued existence of slavery is involved in the struggle for Kansas:

"If Kansas is perverted into a free negro State Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by abolitionists it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentucky in turn will become border States to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The contagion will spread by contact and as sentinel is driven in the South will find itself more and more exposed to assault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire may compel the South to to inflict upon slavery the self-destruction of the tortured reptile."

It proposes that each State should act separately, Virginia worthily taking the lead in organizing a State Southern Rights' Association with affiliated clubs in every town and county to raise money and send emigrants to Kansas, and in six months furnish 1,000 true Virginians, "with the constitution of their country in their hearts;" but it adds, "they should not want arms or for courage in their use." In the second article the editor exults in the glorious prospects of good to slavery from the rising and spreading zeal of the Southerners to send settlers to Kansas; it rises up to the height of the great argument and fairly glorifies the border ruffian as "the noblest type of mankind.

"The 'border ruffian' the farmer of the far South and West is the noblest type of mankind. In his person is revived all chivalry and generosity of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally noble but far more useful. He is the pioneer of a high and honarable civilization. He is planting a master race—men like the Greeks and Romans—on a new soil not buying up white men at shambles to remove them from slavery to capital in Boston, to make them in a few generations slaves to capital in Kansas. In a few generations the process of subsidence and stratification of society takes place and then like the European peasants one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen of capital or property A thousand men are killed by lightning where one English agricultural peasant rises above the condition of his ancestry. So, without slaves will it be in Kansas. White men must clean the streets work the roads stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table brush their clothes black their boots and hold their horses. To this condition all free society soon comes."

With this knowledge of the fixed purpose of the ruling oligarchy of this country and of the deep-seated reasons therefore what are we to say of a professedly religious paper which last week put forth the following state ment as its most reliable information from Kansas?

'Beleive me when I tell you there is no need of rifles, muskets, revolvers. bowieknives or any other deadly weapons. These articles are as useless here as in any of the States."—*Independent.*

Kansas.—The *Herald of Freedom* of March 29, has the following interesting items:—

"Fifty-six boxes of an improved United States rifle with twenty in a box were received at the warehouse of Walker & Chick, in Kansas Mo., a few days ago directed to Gov. Shannon; also two field pieces. The same number of boxes were landed at Fort Leavenworth. They were no doubt the two thousand stand of arms due Kansas from the Government mentioned in Gov. Reeder's message last July: but while Shannon is Govenor they will be at the service of the Border Ruffians.

"One hundred and fifty Southerners came up the Missouri in one party a few days ago. They had two cannon with them. Five hundred additional persons from the South were reported in St. Louis *en route* for Kansas. They are bringing with them all the munitions of war."

The *Herald* says that travellers arriving at Lawerence from the East, continue to report outrages and piracies on the Missouri river. Nearly every steamer going up the river is overhauled and examined to see whether there are not articles on board which have been pronounced contraband. Boxes sufficiently large to contain a gun are broken open and inspected and persons who are not armed or other wise well protected are insulted and bullied unless they declare themselves in favor of making Kansas a slave State.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West Indin islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

William C. Munroe,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

James Theodore Holly,
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

Religious Periodicals in Canada.

1. The *Church*,—Church of England—Hamilton, C. W.
2. The *Echo*, do., Toronto.
3. The Churchman's *Friend*,—do,—Sandwich, C. W., lately begun.
4. *Presbyterian*,—Church of Scotland—Montreal, C. E.
5. Ecclesiastical *Record*,—Free Presbyterian, Toronto.
6. *United Presbyterian*,—U. P. Church, Toronto.
7. Christian *Guardian*,—Wesleyan Methodist, Toronto.
8. Evangelical *Witness*,—Methodist new Connection, London, C. W.
9. Canada Christian *Advocate*,—Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, Hamilton.
10. Canadian *Independent*,—Congregational Church, London.
11. Christian *Messenger*,—Regular Baptists, Brantford, C. W.
12. Gospel *Tribune*,—Baptist Union,—(Free?) Toronto.
13. Montreal *Witness*,—General Religious Paper, Montreal, C. E.
14. Le *Semeur* Canadian,—(Protestant.) Montreal.

Religious Societies, Canada East and West.

1. French Canadian Missionary Society Montreal
2. Grand Ligne Mission, Canada East. (It fellowships with pro-slavery Baptist organizations in the United States.) There are Tract Societies in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Dundas, Hamilton, Niagara and London. They have circulated and sold—and continue—the books, tracts, &c., of the American Tract Society. A Sunday School Union, and appear to favor unduly the publications of these Societies, which have been denounced as yielding to the Slave Power. The *Bible* Society at Hamilton, and as likely other Bible Societies in the frontier Towns and Cities of Canada, also appear to *fellowship* with pro-slavery organizations of the United States. This should not be, in a British Province, apart from the question of *the wrong* committed.

It is hoped that the time has arrived in Canada, when all manner of *fellowship* with pro-slavery and quasi-slavery Societies and Churches in the United States, will be discountenanced by the ministers of religion and any others in official religious positions in Canada. It is not so difficult for such in Canada, to obtain information of these Societies in this-wise, by the question: "what books or tracts do you publish, circulate or sell by name and mark, against American Slavery?" and also, "do you receive the monies and gains of pro-slavists, into your treasury?"

Hens in Winter.—S. W. Cole says that hens will never lay well in winter, unless they are made to "scratch for a living." This is done by burying their grain several inches in gravel. He states that eight hens which did not lay an egg in a month in winter, by adopting this course laid three times as many eggs the following winter as their whole food cost.

Married,

In Detroit United States, on Friday May 9th, by the Rev. H. Lett, Mr. Moses Blue to Miss Highgate all of this place.

New Advertisements.

WANTED !!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons**, a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishmeut buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to 9s
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of *Marrow Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

Good News! Good News!

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving its
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
And expects a full assortment per Schooner St. George, to be here on the last of this week, and would just remind his old customers that his stock this Spring will be the largest ever imported by any one house at one time in this part of the Western country,
COMPRISING
A Full Assortment of Hardware.
In which may be found
ship carpenters', joiners', and blacksmiths' tools in great variety;
cultivator plows, cultivator teeth,
grub hoes, brush hooks,
corn hoes, spades, shovels,
forks, rakes, snaths, cradles,
scythes, and all other kinds of farming implements;
refrigerators, bar-room filters, rain water filters,
thermometer churns of all sizes; a complete assortment of saddle and harness trimmings, American cut and wrought nails, &c., &c.
In Groceries will be found
A complete assortment of
Teas, Sugars, Rice, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spice, &c.
IN LIQUORS
You may choose from 8 kinds of Brandy, 3 kinds of Gin, 7 kinds of Wine, 3 kinds of Rum, 12 of Whiskey, Champaigne, Ale, Porter, &c.
In Glass, Crockery and Stone-ware
Anything you may want,
which will be sold *Wholesale and Retail* below competition, at the Old Stand, corner of King and Fifth streets, and adjoining the Royal Exchange Hotel.
W. H. NELSON.
Chatham, 9th May, 1855. 4-tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that the Rev. Francis Lacy, is authorised to collect subscriptions for the purpose of building a house for the Baptist Congregation on the Middle Road, Township of Raleigh, Kent County, C. W., for the worsetp of God.
By Order of the church,
WM. A. JACKSON,
Church Clerk.
May 9th, 1856. 1i

BARBERS SHOP FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with all its furniture, and a large run of custom in Port Huron, Michigan, said shop is situated on the principal street, and is one of the best locations in the State. Any person wishing to avail of this opportunity, will get all particulars by applying to
CHARLES HARRISON.
Port Huron.
Michigan.
May 9th, 1856. 4-3i

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Our Stock is now in first rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!
We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

EBEYSTALATYPES

AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

LOST.

ON MONDAY the 28th inst., on King Street, a small POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money and other papers. Any person returning the same to the *Provincial Freeman Office*, will be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left Loudon County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements thereon made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856 :—What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the Societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 18 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell.)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856

Giving up Business Immediately.

JAMES SMITH, & Co., are now selling without reserve, their whole Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, at a Tremendous Sacrifice, for CASH only.

The whole must be cleared by the 15th of May.

P. S.—Immediate payment of all Accounts and Notes, due J. S. & Co., is respectfully requested—as all unsettled Accounts and Notes, at the 1st day of May next, will be then given to the Clerk of the Division Court, for collection.

JAMES SMITH & Co.,

Chatham, April 11th, 1856. 48-tf.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this Mansion, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

in his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE, IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c. &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

J. WETHERALD'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

J. WETHERALD

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALL the above GOODS were purchased for Cash, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price. Small Profits, and Quick Returns—a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Relph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 28, 1855. 27-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $30

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence 383, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood Scrofula Scurvy &c., and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles Old Sores, Sprains Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 3, 1855. 32 2

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24 situated on McGregor's Creek being sixty by thirty nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the

Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,

In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 33-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835. and came to Canada, where he is yet living, Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
48 St. Catharines, C. W.

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh.

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,

Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for GOODS, or for Cash.

Chatham Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WARE HOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855.

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accomodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,

THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 20th, 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No. 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered :—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetouness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connexion and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence." 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

CHEAP

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 5, 1855. 20-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

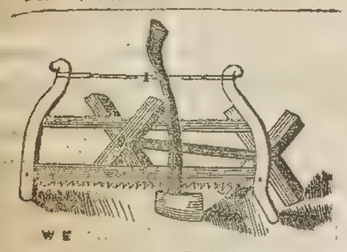
T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20.

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.
Also, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
MANUFACTURING.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug 20, 1855 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improvement of importance will escape our notice

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE,

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips.
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Feb. 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House. No. 80, *Yonge Street*
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86 *, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us but is a most wicked imposition on the public The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name to transact our business

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON, HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO. In Toronto LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or compiled from the English and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Week's News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character, Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance, Three Dollars, if not paid in advance For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

CLUBS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.

Castings twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do; Felts, all kinds two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do. Hardware, do; Hats do, Honey, do, Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge do, Brass or Copper Tubes do, Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do, Round and Square four inch and upwards, do, Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent. Oysters, do. Packages containing free goods or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent. do, Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus free

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ per cent.

Phosphorus, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt free. Seeds, do

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices unenumerated three pence per pound

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined in Loaves, Crushed or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Crayed or, Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Crayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed. Mustard, do, Shellac, do Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulpnur, roll do

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches twelve and a half per cent, Wax, do, Whalebone, do

Wheat free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Annuals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sherts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize, horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handycraftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds earth coals, lime, oatmeal, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE 1.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union based upon the impartial consideration and, in the general welfare of any non-existing causes, without the least making it array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and uniting the class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to exert all our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens, for The Promotion of Loyalty and to diffuse a love of Literature among the sons of Her Majesty's subjects without any invidious distinction of colour, and to effect the 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or Presses *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and misrepresentations in the United States and this country, which we deem calculated to produce a formerly kind and friendly different from what emigrants who may wish to settle here, by exposing the former to be a *rigid peasantry* for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the lamentable error that God's children of different complexions cannot live together on the British Union or British America unless to use the darker hue one of lowers of wood and drawers of water; to those of white complexion 3rd To speak in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and prevent its existence as a disgrace to Great Britain, to check its progress in America, by all legitimate means, and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific and mechanical efforts 6th As a means of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote it's circulation with a view to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d curr'y.

ART IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer, and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X. This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, M. A. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856. {NUMBER 5.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER, *Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,* CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,* CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING, INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS, INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS, HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES, DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES, MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL, CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL AND DRY GOODS, AND Grocery Establishment, *KING STREET,* CHATHAM, C. W. September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL. BOTANIC MEDICINES. RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES! *Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,* CHATHAM, C. W. August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR, HARDWARE MERCHANT, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL* DEALER IN *Heavy and Shelf Hardware, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,* Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W. November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT, BAKER, IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY J. B. LOTT, *King Street East, Chatham.* August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, *Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,* WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,* No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER, *BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,* No. 54, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH, *House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.* No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices. Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!! J. R. BROWN, (LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,) *Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,* No. 63, KING STREET WEST. All work warranted to be done in a superior style *Repairing done with neatness and despatch.* ☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜ Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN *Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,* No. 15, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, *Barristers-at-Law, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,* WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES, DEALER IN *Groceries and Crockery Ware,* No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, *Barristers, &c., &c.,* *Office*—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO. WILLIAM CAYLEY, MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER, *Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,* *Office*—CHURCH STREET, Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church, TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS, BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN, CHATHAM, C. W. December 18, 1855. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders, PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, No. 5, PARK ROW, *Opposite Astor House, New York,* And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y C. R. MILLER—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL, Copyist, Accountant, Collector AND Business Agent, REGISTRY FOR HELP, 21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,) BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott, Francis Jackson, Esq., Robert F. Ap horp, Esq., Joseph K. Hawes. Supt Tremont Temple

Dr. James W. Stone. Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Redpath, Esq. Joshua B. Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS, BOARDING HOUSE, No. 168, PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. November 1855. 30

Poetry.

The Sentrys last Night on Duty.

The sentry is left on the lonely height,
On the glittering, frozen snow,
Through the long cold hours of a winter night
To keep watch for the stealthy foe.

His bayonet gleams in the frosty air,
As he paces that lonly ground,
Now halting, and turning a listening ear
As he sullenly looks around.

He's heart-sick with cold, and for solace turns
All his thoughts to his wife afar,
In whose sorrowful heart love ever burns
For the one who went forth to the war.

Ah! cruelly cold is the night—he knows
It is stopping life's ruddy tide,
And he thinks of the man who on those snows
In the silence of night have died.

He who fearlessly faced war's fiery breath,
And the battery's iron storm,
Now pales as he feels an inglorious death
Will be his e'er the coming morn.

And with face upturned to the starlit sky,
And in accents gloomy and wild'
He exclaims as he falls:—"O God! I die—
Be Thou kind to my wife and child!"

By cold and fatigue he is vanquished quite,
And his efforts to rise are vain;
He closes his eye on that lonely height,
And he never bears arms again.

J. E. TUCKER.

Gloucester England.

Beranger To The Students

(Some of whom were lately imprisoned at Mazas for refusing to listen to the lecture of Nisard, the imperial Academician, at the College de France.)

Poor fellows! so you think you 're free
To still cry" Liberty forever"?
That 'neath the flag of colours three
You still are free to feast the giver?
My luckless songs you still reclaim.
Forget them!—I'll renounce with you
(Else should I curse my ancient fame)—
And pardon the poor songster too.

Say, days I dreamed if these new tunes
Are like ye, in what single thing?
I scored, with stigma of my rhymes.
Slaves, toadies' Emperor, Pope and King,
If I did sing a Captain's reign,
All crownless was his humbled brow.
Brumaire was scourged by *St Helene*!
Ah, pardon the poor songster now!

For me can Nisard speak aught?
Leverrier match Arago's grace?
Am I the friend of speechless night,
To yield Belmontet Hugo's place?
And even my loving God so free—
My kindly God doth Rome allow?
The God of spy and jailor he!
An, pardon the poor songster now.

Yes—I did chant the coats of blue
Worn threadbare it the fight with kings;
For, twenty years of victory through;
'Tis the Republic's voice that rings!
But the trim Guard that spies to-day,
To shoot us down, has grade to show,
Is he my friendly comrade gay?
pardon!—your songster thinks not so.

Poland and noble Italy!
France owes ye both a debt of blood!
Forward!—the cannon speaks!—let be!
There's here no foothold where we stood.
Take farther off the gift ye bear
Bid the slow Turk, to take it, bow;
Is this the holy league ye sware?
Ah! pardon the poor songster now!

Literature.

Witty Sayings of Great Men.

An amusing article on Table-Talk opens the new number of the London *Quarterly*, the pages of which are thickly strewn with the "good things" of famous talkers. We select the best for our readers' entertainment.

What do we moderns *not* owe to the ancient? Even our jokes date back the best of them twenty centuries or more; and who shall say that the Greeks and Romans did not borrow them from nations the very names of which are unknown to us? A good joke is one of the most durable of the productions of the human mind. The review before us gives two striking examples.

"There are few better sayings attributed to Foote than his reply to Lord Stormot who was boasting the great age of the wine which in his parsimony he had caused to be served in extremely small glasses—'It is very little of its age.' Yet this identical witticism is in Athenæus where it is assigned to one Gnathæna, whose jokes were better than her character. Cicero relates that Nasica called upon Ennius and was told by the servant that he was out. Shortly afterwards Ennius returned the visit, when Nasica exclaimed from within that he was not at home. 'What replied Ennius,' do not I know your own voice? 'You impudent fellow,' retorted Nasica; 'when your servant told me that you were not at home I believed her but you will not believe me though I tell you so myself.' This in modern jest books is said to have passed between Quin and Foote. Wit like gold is circulated some times with one head on it and sometimes with another according to the potentates who rule its realm."

Sir Walter Scott it seems was a borrower of other men's wit. In his edition of Swift occurs the essay in which the colloquy is given:

'*Colonel*—Is it certain that Sir John Blunderbus is dead at last?

"*Lord Sparkish.*—Yes or else he's sadly wronged for they have burried him."

But we find in Washington Irving's "Abbotsford" the following example of Scott's breakfast-table conversation:

"One morning at breakfast when Dominie Thompson the tutor, was present Scott was going on with great glee to relate an anecdote of the Laird of Macnab, 'who poor fellow! premised he, 'is dead and gone.' 'Why Mr Scott,' exclaimed his good lady, 'Macnab's not dead, is he?' 'Faith my dear,' replied Scott with humorous gravity, 'if he is not dead they have done him a great injustice for they've burried him.' The joke pas harmless and unnoticed by Mr. Scott but hit the poor Dominie just as he had raised a cup of tea to his lips causing a burst of laughter which sent half of the contents about the table."

Cicero was a famous wit in his day. His jokes were collected after his death; but the book is among the lost treasures of antiquity. The reviewer says:

'Cicero's humour was very various; nor did he abstain from coarse facticousness and down right puns. When he at last after infinite irresolution joined Pompey they told him sneeringly: 'You come late.' How late since I find nothing ready was his answer. This was *urbanitas*. When Pompey, who had married Cæsar's daughter asked on the same occasion, refering to Dolabella, who had joined Cæsar's party. 'Where is your son-in-law!' Cicero retorted, 'with his father-in-law.' This, too, was *urbanitas*. But he stooped to arrant clench' when in allusion to the Oriental custom of boring the ears of slaves he replied to the man of Eastern and servile decent who complained he could not hear him, 'Yet you have holes in your ears.' This was NOT *urbanitas*. Such personalities however were addressed *ad populum*; and when political excitement harassed him; even Canning was coarse."

The "Table Talk of Luther" is one of the most refreshing of books. A healthy, hearty, jolly, earnest, talker, was the great reformer.

"Thou art a great sinner,' said the devil. I replied:' Canst thou not tell me something new Satan?' The devil oft cast this into my breast; 'How if thy doctrine be false and erroneous?' I gave him this answer. Avoid Satan; address thyself to my God, and talk with him about it, for the doctrine is not mine but his."

Here are a few more of Luther's words:

"Dr. Luther said he had heard from the elector of Saxony, John Frederick, that a powerful family in Germany was decended from the devil, the founder having been born of a sucubus.

"The hair is the finest ornament women have. I like women to let their hair fall down their backs; 'tis a most agreable sight What defects women have we must check them for, in private, by wore or mouth for woman is a frail vessel. The Doctor then turned round and said. Let us talk of something else?'

"'I have myself found that I never fell into more sin than when I was alone.'

"Luther was one day being shaved and having his hair cut in the presence of Dr. Jonas, he said to the latter: 'Original sin is in us like the beard. We are shaved today, and look clean, and have a smooth chin; to morrow our beard has grown again, nor does it cease growing while we remain on earth: In like manner, original sin cannot be extirpated from us; it springs up in us as long as we exist. Nevertheless, we are bound to resist it to the utmost of our strength, and to cut it down unceasingly'

"'When I an assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pgs, rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a milstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on; but then 'tis itself it grinds and wears away.'

"'When I lay sucking at my mother's breasts, I had no notion how I should ever eat, drink, or live. Even so we on earth have no idea what the life to come will be

The French are notorious sayers of smart things. To talk epigrams is the delight of a French conversationist. The reviewer crowds into a parigraph several of the elegant witticisms of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, when the "air of the salons was prickly with epigrams":

"When the king gave an appointment, he communicated it to the object of his condescension in an elegant saying. 'If I had known,' he would remark, 'a more deserving person, I would have selected him.' When the old Duplessis was mourning his misfortune in being prevented by age from taking part in a campaign, the king answered, 'We do but toil to earn the reputation which you have acquired.'—Louis advanced to the top of the staircase to meet the great Condé, after the battle of Senef. The prince who ascended slowly from the effects of his gout, apologized to his majesty for making him wait. 'My cousin,' was the reply, 'do not hurry; no one could move quickly who was loaded with laurels as you are.' 'I have heard several great preachers,' said the monarch to Massillon, 'and have been thoroughly satisfied with them. Every time I have heard you, I have been dissatisfied with myself.' He would bear uncourtly truths to be spoken when they came recommended by the lustre of wit. A disputed point arose in a game. 'I refer it to you,' exclaimed Louis to the Count de Grammont, who was approaching at the time. 'Your majesty,' replied the Count, 'is wrong.' 'How can you say I am wrong when you do not yet know the question?' Do you not see,' answered Grammont, 'that if the point had been ever so little doubtful, all these gentlemen (pointing to the bystanders) would have decided it in your favour?' They would not believe that silence concealed meditation, and M. de Benserade said of a man who did not talk, 'He thinks just as little.' Here comes M. de la Riviere, who went to Rome hoping vainly to be made a cardinal. We remark that he has a bad cold. 'It is because he has returned without a hat!' whispers M. de Bautru. Here is a literary man, M. Partru, who has spent four years in translating the 'Pro Archia,' and has not yet satisfied himself with rendering of the first period. M Menage himself is not exactly a *diseur* like the Prince de Guemene or M. de Bautru. He is colloquial after the fashion of men of letters. When Christina of Sweden came to Paris, he had the task of presenting distinguished persons to her majesty. 'This man Menage knows a vast many people of merit!' said the Polar Star, satirically finding eminent people so numerous. She had sarcasms for everybody; and when the great ladies rushed to kis her on her arrival, she exclaimed, 'Why, they seem to take me for a gentleman!'"

The reviewer inimitably describes the conversation of Dr. Johnson: "It was at once gay and potent; its playfulness resembling the ricochetting of sixty-eight pounders, which bound like Indian-rubber balls, and yet batter down fortresses." No good thing quoted by the reviewer is happier than that.

The reviewer thinks that conversational excellence is exceedingly rare at present. "But," says he, "we have no wish to let loose a troop of 'Conversation Browns' on the dining-rooms and drawing-rooms of England. On the contrary, we feel intensely the social misery which a single bore, with a powerful memory and a fluent tongue, can inflict on a large and respectable private circle. Compared with such a pest the worst book is a trifle, since it can be laid on the shelf; but he—how can he be ejected? You cannot, like Sir Philip Francis, take him by the throat; you can only have recourse to the mingled resignation and pleasantry which Horace exhibited in a similarly terrible position in the Sacred Way; for the bore was 'known to the ancients'—as when was he not known? —and in all ages has honestly believed himself a very entertaining fellow."—*Life Illustrated.*

Southern Emigration

We are glad to see that Southern politicans are beginning to be sensible of the folly of abusing the Kansas Emigration Societies which have been formed in several of the Northern States, and are taking the much more rational course of imitating their example. The Montgomery Ala. Journal, in noticing the departure of 300 from that city, for Kansas takes occasion to state from personal knowledge, gathered on a recent trip to the sea-board that measures are already effected to place in Kansas before the October election at least 6 000 Southern voters,—and that Kentucky, Louisana, Arkansas, and other States "backed by Missouri," stand ready at any moment to supply any balance of voters which may be necessary. This is a practical mode of endeavoring to meet the emergency. It shows that the South is thoroughly ashamed of its denunciations of the societies formed in Massachusetts for the purpose of settling Kansas, and that instead of opposing them longer, it is prepared to enter into rivalry with them. This struggle for Kansas is an unavoidable result of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine. The Kansas bill left the inhabitants of Kansas to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within its borders. It followed necessarily that the friends and the enimies of Slavery would have a sharp contest for the Territory:—and that emmigrants would pour into it by thousands from all sections of the Union. The Northern States were the first to enter the field: but the South is resolved to make up for loss time by an excess of zeal.

The South however must know that the contest is unequal. Where there is one man in the Southern States prepared to emigrate to Kansas there are ten in the North. It will not do for the South to send whites who are not slave holders:—for they would become Anti-Slavery men the moment they reached Kansas. And of the slave-holders themselves there are very few who can afford such a transplantation of their interest as emigration to Kansas would involve. But every Northern and Western State, is full of active hardy men whose circumstances and disposition alike settlement in a new country. Tens of thousands of such men will become inhabitants of Kansas long before the October election arrives.—*N. Y. Times.*

Freedom for Kentucky.

The sentiment of freedom is spreading fast in Kentucky and presents encouraging prospect of electing an anti-Sirvery Legislature in August 1857.

When we shall have succeeded in establishing sentiments favorable to freedom and education in Kentucky, and brought peace, plenty and prosperity to all the families thereof, then will slaveholder and non-slaveholder, mechanic and laborer exclaim, "well done thou good and faithful servant!" Then will men and women "rejoice with joy and full of glory." And that we shall succeed in making Kentucky a free state, is as certain as it is that we have written these words The very sound of the word freedom is sweet and pleasant to every one, but the sound of the word "slavery" is dark and dismal to all, and to the slave, appalling—dreadful.

Liberty swells in the bosom of every patriot throughout Kentucky to see the day brighten for glorious freedom upon the fertile soil of this our sorry State. The day has arrived for the masses of Kentucky to act for themselves, and already have our numbers, in the cause of freedom, increased to a mighty army. Soon shall the vallies, hills and wide spreading fields re echo the joyous sound of a free and cheerful yeomanry, industrious, thriving and intelligent.

Onward goes the cheerful news, wafted by a free and independent sheet to the ears of our fellow laborers, who toil produce, and yet know not why they are poor.

Let none despair in this great and glorious work. Let every nerve be drawn to move the wheel that rolls for freedom's cause.—*K Y. News.*

THE FUGITIVES OF CANADA.—It is now estimated that 30,000 fugitives are already in Canada, chiefly of the class of able-bodied men and women. These, at home, would average in value $1,000, or at least $800. summing up $24,000,000—the absolute loss to the capital of four States But added to this, there are still remaining in the Northern States, as servants, &c., about six thousand negroes, who, not fearing pursuit, have not crossed into Canada. These, at $1,000 each—a low figure for first class slaves, as the runaways almost uniformly are—would add $6,000,000 more—making the aggregate at this time at the lowest calculation $30,000,000 which the slave owners have to lose, and from which they have no resort. Now, the rate of escape to Canada averages twenty persons per day, taking the figures of 1855 as a basis. This would give to 1856, 7,3000 persons—which at $800 each, would add $5,840,000 per year which four States are to suffer in direct loss.

How the Treaty was Signed.

The following are some particulars relative to the important act of signing the treaty of peace:

The draft of the general treaty of peace drawn up by the Commitee de Redaction having in the sitting of Saturday obtained the sanction of the congress the plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers met the next day as already stated to proceed to the formal act of affixing their signatures ot the document. M. Feuillet de Conches cheif of the protocol department in the ministry of foreign affairs had caused seven copies of the treaty written on parchment to be prepared and placed on the table of the conference in such a manner that each copy was put before the plenipotentiaries of the government by which it is to be ratified. After the text of the seven copies had been carefully prepared the plenipotentiaries proceeded to affix their signatures to the end of the treaty. Count Walewski as president of the congress signed first and the other plenipoientiaries in the alphabetical order of their respective countries It was at this moment that the emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and his Majesty sent back word to congress that he would be ready to receive them after they had concluded their trak. But although the mere act of affixing their signatures occupied the plenipotentiaries such a very brief portion of time yet the whole of the formality of signing lasted nearly two hours as the plenipotentiaries in adition to their signature at the bottom of each protocol had to affix their initials to the different paragraphs the whole number of such minor signatures being it is said thirty eight. The plenipotentiaries of each contracting power signed first the copy reserved for their government and then the other plenipotentiaries signed in alphabetical order. In this manner each contracting power figuring at the head of the signatures of the copy which is to ratify all difficulties as to etiquette or precedency were set aside. To each signature was immediately attached the private seal of each plenipotentiary. Immediately after the close of the sitting all the plenipotentiaries went together to the Tuileries where they had the honor of being received by the emperor. Cabinet couriers were sent off in the evening to London, Vienna, Berlin St. Petersburgh, Turin and Constantinople in order to submit the treaty to the ratification of their respective courts.

The plenipotentiaries at the congress of Paris in signing the treaty of peace made use of a silver gilt inkstand specially ordered for the occasion. The inkstand is decorated in the style of the first empire and cost not less than 11,000f.

Old Proverbs.

Better be the head of the yeomanry than tail of the gentry.

Beware of a silent dog and still water.

It is not easy to straiten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

There is many a good wife who cannot dance or sing well.

You will never have a friend if you must have one without a failing.

There is one good wife in the country and every man thinks he hath her.

Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.

That's but a empty purse that is full of other folks' money.

One might as well be out of the world as beloved by no body in it.

He that knows useful things not he that knows many things is the wise man.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence.

He is a worthless fellow who lives only for himself.

Depend not upon fortune but conduct.

Begin life with but little show you may increase it afterwards

Advise not what is the most pleasant but the most useful.

Be contented and thankful; a cheerful spirit makes labor light, sleep sweet and all around cheerful.

If youth is a blunder, manhood is a struggle, old age a regret.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

RECIPES, &c.

TO MAKE CORN BREAD.—Two quarts of corn meal, one quart of rye, one quart of sweet milk, one quart of buttermilk one teacup of molasses, one spoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of soda. Beat with a spoon until well mixed. The crust, if not burned, will make excellent coffee.

TO PRESERVE APPLE TREES.—Apple trees are often covered with lice and moss. Will anything destroy both without hurting the bark? Yes; a wash of ley made from potash or from wood ashes, will soon clear any tree of both these evils. Ley, made no stronger than we use it to make soap, that is strong enough to bear up an egg, will kill all the lice, and clear off all the moss that may have gathered on a young tree. One pound of potash will make half a pailful of liquor strong enough for young trees.

Such a wash will turn the leaves yellow in case it touches them; and this has often alarmed young people to such a degree that they feared to apply it to the bark. Soap suds are used by some farmers, but suds are not half so powerful as ley. We would, therefore, recommend to timid people to use ley only half as strong, as we have long used it in preference to using suds for apple trees.

TO DARKEN MAHOGANY.—Drop a nodule of lime in a basin of water, and wash the mahogany with it

TO MAKE HARD WATER SOFT.—Water is frequently hard from holding in solution a quantity of corbonate of lime. It may be rendered soft by the addition of a little quick lime.

PEA SOUP WITHOUT MEAT OR BONES.—Put two pounds or pints of peas in five quarts of water. Boil for four hours; then add three or four large onions, two heads of celery, a carrot and a turnip, all cut up; and season with salt to taste. Boil for two hours longer; if the soup become too thick, add a little water. The peas may be boiled the evening before being used, and the longer they boil, the smoother and more mellow the soup will be; but do not put in the vegetables until the day the soup is to be used. By this plan the soup does not require straining.

A PREPARATION FOR DAMP WALLS.—Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot. Add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass which have passed through a flour-sieve and been completely dried over the fire in an iron pot in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass till the mixture becomes of the consistency of thin plaster. The cement must be used immediately after being mixed and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will cont one square foot of wall since it quickly becomes too hard for use; and care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement. For a wall merely damp a coating one eighth of an inch thick is sufficent but if the wall is wet there must be a second coat. Plaster made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above described will unite the parts of Portland stone or marble so as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture,

BREWING BEER.—The following receipts for brewing beer very economically will probably seve your purposes:—1. West India molasses is the best for the purpose; but the best article of all is the coarsest brown sugar you can get; it is better than the highest priced for the purpose; and you may use one pound in six less of it than the West India molasses. It is however dearer upon the whole though still much cheaper than malt. In making beer from unmalted barley it is neccessary to take good care and not to use the water too hot as if it be the barley will not set, that is, becomes pasty and not allow the water to drain off. Be very particular about this a little oat chaff well mixed with the barley will go a great way to prevent the accident. 2. The use of raw grain with molasses for making beer is a most valuable discovery. Put a peck of barley or oats into an oven after the bread is drawn or into a frying pan and steam the moisture from them. The grind or bruise the roughly (not fine,) and pour on it two and a half gallons of water, so hot as to pain the finger smartly. Mash it well and let it stand three hours. Then draw it off, and pour on every two gallons nine of water rather hotter than the last; but not boiling (say not above one hundred and eighty degrees.) Mash the liquor well and let it stand two hours before you draw it off. Pour on afterwards two gallons of cold water mash well and draw off. You will have about five gallons. Mix seven pounds of West India molasses in five gallons of water; mix it with the wort from the barley; then add four ounces of hops, and boil one hour and a half. When cooled to blood heat add a teacupful of yeast cover it with a sack, and let it ferment eighteen hours. In fourteen days it will be good sound beer quite equal in strength to London porter or good ale.—*English Periodical.*

POTATO SOUP.—Almost every farmer's house-hold is fond of soup for supper. I will now write a few "home-spun" lines on makeing a cheap and palatable soup from the potato. I take good sound potatoes, peel and cut them in pieces small enough to be eaten with a spoon. After having them well rinsed I boil them with enough water to leave them in a state of soup adding salt to my taste. When they are cooked I take about two table-spoonfuls of flour with half as much lard and fry it in a pan, stirring it with a spoon until changed to a brown [not black] color. I then stir it in with the potatoes after which it is ready for the table.—*Elizabeth Diehl.*

CEMENT FOR CAST IRON JOINTS.—Take two ounces of salaminonia, one of sulphur, sixteen of cast iron borings or filing sand bray them well in a mortar and keep dry. When required for use take one part of this powder and mix it with twenty parts of clean iron filings or borings and mix them in a mortar into a stiff paste, with a little water, and it is then ready for use. A little of the fine sand obtained in the box of a grind-stone trough covers this cement. This cement is pressed into the joint cold, with a chisel, like putty, and allowed to stand three days at least before the vessel or article is used.

TRACING PAPER.—In order to prepare a beautiful transparent, colorless tracing paper, it is best to employ the varnish formed with Demarara resin in the following way: The sheets intended for this purpose are laid flat on each other and the varnish spread over the uppermost sheet by means of a brush, until the paper appears perfectly colorless, without however the liquid therein being visible. The first sheet is then removed, hung up for drying and the second treated in the same manner. After being dried this paper is capable of being written on, either with chalk or pencil, or steel pens. It preserves its colorless transparency without becoming yellow as is frequently the case with that prepared in any other way. Another method is the following: Rub the paper with a mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine and nut oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour. Then hang it on a line for twenty four hours. If washed over with ox-gall, and dried it will admit of being written on with ink, or water colors may be used.

STONE CEMENT.—A cement of three parts fine coal ashes, one of red lead, three of sand and two of chalk (by weight) made into a putty with oil, is excelent for filling up the exposed joints of stones, bricks, &c. It becomes as hard as marble.

FOR COOKING ASPARAGUS.—Cut into bits half an inch long; boil in water enough to to cover it; salt, put in a bit of soda the size of a pea to a quart, and season with butter and cream. New tin is the best to cook it in.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N. S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

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☞ Rev. P. H. Ward. *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S Mabie, *McHenry, Illinois.*

Lectures!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on American Slavery; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

The Colored People and Slavery.

There is no one department of the anti-slavery enterprise, so well calculated to dis-spirit and dishearten the young, ardent, and impulsive genius in its first efforts to impress upon the world the practical necessity of anti-slavery principles, as that of public lecturing.

Nor is any one pursuit so well calculated to fill the mind with gloomy forebodings of the future, in view of the amount of labor required, and the absolute demand for that labor in order to ensure success, as that of attempting to awaken the blunted moral sense of the American people, to the injustice and sinfulness of Slavery. The insult and impudence of negro hating white men; the besotted ignorance and deplorable indifference of the colored people themselves in the free States, all combine in presenting a sad picture of that anti-slavery progress, so often vaunted by certain political leaders, who endeavor to make the colored people contented with their present wretched condition.

In our recent efforts to do good, among no class have we been so poorly received or treated with so much indifference as among them. No words of good cheer, or "God speed you" greeted our ear; but all *Delphi* has been rife with rumor, croaking prophicies have been belched forth from malignant and perverted natures, in regard to our success

We say this in no complaining spirit, for anything that has been done us as an individual; but regret it sadly for the sake of the cause, which we all as colored men and women profess to hold so dear. Although, we must confess we expected better things of our colored friends, with whom we are identified, and for whom we are laboring We were foolish enough to think that when weary and well nigh broken down in our conflict, with the cruel spirit of prejudice and caste, that the approving smiles of the colored people would afford a solace for every wound thus received. Not so; and whoever are encouraged by ideas of this kind, will be doomed to disappointment. The anti-slavery reformer must be prepared to contend with foes without, and pretended friends within, colored as well as white; for it is not our purpose to flatter any, neither white nor colored; but endeavour in our humble way to expose the errors of both We find the colored people in the States not only ungrateful and envious, but in addition to this, they have all the meanness of the whites, with scarcely any of their virtues. We have often wondered why it was, that the colored people of the United States were looked upon with such contempt by the colored people from other parts of the world.

We have sometimes condemned such treatment, as in bad taste as ungenerous in the extreme; but indeed, we must confess that although being "*American negroes*" ourselves, as the foreign gentry sometimes very sarcastically termed us, still we can discover palliating circumstances in their conduct. We think that the subjects of his imperial highness Faustin the first, or even, if we should come nearer home, and take the sable and saddled colored subjects, in Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions, that they have some very good reasons for declaring non-intercourse, socially with the colored people from the United States, for that government has stamped its peculiarities upon their individual character producing an anomaly impossible to describe They are certainly ignorant, supremely selfish and mean, and present a combination of incongruities resulting from the local influences which surround them; for there is nothing more apparent among the colored people in the States, than want of an individuality, without which, it is morally impossible for them ever to rise politically and socially, in the scale of being. We have used some hard terms; but we feel justified in doing so, conscious as we are that every thing we have said is true.

One would naturally suppose from the condition of the colored people in the States, and the wrongs to which they are subject, that they were opposed to this condition of things, that is, that they are anti-slavery. Not so! our experience has been that they are pro-slavery in their actions, whatevermay be their theories on the subject; continually playing into the hands of their oppressors. You will not find colored men patronizing one another as white men do; whenever they have money to spend, they always prefer to give to those that don't thank them for their custom. In the cities we find them walking a dozen squares to patronize a negro hating white man, when they can be accommodated just as well, by one of their own color on the next corner, they will not help each other; this is the reason why, almost every enterprise gotten up by colored men have failed. White men will not encourage them in any honorable occupation higher than that of boot-blacking or waiting, of course we dont pretend to say that these occupations are not honorable in themselves, for we believe that "*whatever is necessary to do, is honorable to do.*" But we object to them being set apart exclusively for colored men, as if they were not capable of any other calling. We object especially, to colored men being made the instruments of their own degradation, by thus assisting in fostering and keeping alive these unjust distinctions. Let us learn brethren to help each other, instead of assisting those that don't thank us for our aid; encourag eevery manly effort put forth by colored men to do good, and above all, let us realize the truth. "That those who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

H. F. D.

Trouble among the "Missionaries."

Ere this the "Q." letter in the last number, will have been read and pondered by many of the numerous readers of this paper. Should the threatened prosecution come off, a good array of facts should be brought forth as we believe there will be!!!

In that letter, we have a chapter of begging uses and abuses, the country over—the same complaints in every locality where false missionaries are squatted. This class practice their notions of "squatter sovereignty" to the eating out of the moral and religious vitality of the colored people; and to the entire destruction of their good name among men. The most amusing feature of the whole, is the character they affect. Expose their mischef, and they threaten, bully, bluster and bristle at those upon whom the duty devolves, and in manner that should not be submitted to, by a free people injured by such conduct. The cry of character is "too funny."

What are the dimensions of a man's character, who scruples not to subsist and grow fat upon the capital made by misrepresenting the colored people of this country, and by probing afresh the scars of the fugitive with a story of his needy condition, only to withhold the lion's share of the aid he may get in their name? such persons should think of their character before they begin to beg.

*

Those "Quarters!!"

A writer in the *Frederick Douglass Paper*, says, in an article under the caption, GIVE ME A QUARTER TO AID THE SLAVE.

A short time since one of the most respectable merchants in Chicago told us that on hearing of runaway slaves being in the city, on their way to Canada, he has often taken his stand at a corner of the street, and held out his hand to those coming along, saying "*Give me a quarter,*" until he had thus raised enough to send on the Railroad five or six slaves in one parcel; and so universal was the feeling in favor of aiding the slaves to escape, that every one appeared disposed to give something, and without asking a question. If all the Western Towns would follow the example of Chicago, a general emancipation would ensue. Make the slaves to understand that they can be, by the aid and force of public opinion, protected as soon as they reach the free States, and they will soon find ways to emancipate themselves. Turn the moral power of the North in favor of the slave, and there will soon be an end of slavery. Bring home to the Northern mind Slavery as it is, and their sympathies will be with the slave. No heart unless it has been infernalized by Slavery, can contemplate its unheard of injustice and cruelties, without taking part with its victims. The greatest protection Slavery now has, is its enormity—as so awful is the practical description of it, that but few (who have not been brutalized) have nerves sufficiently strong to enable them even to read of it. We know of many persons who would read Anti-Slavery books, were they not prevented by their nerves being unable to endure a description of the sufferings of the slaves. Hereafter a slave will be as safe on reaching Chicago, as in Canada. Any man in that city who should undertake to return a slave to his master, would be probably punished with instant death. There would be no limit to the vengeance of the people against the *wretch* who should dare insult the community by returning a slave. Such a wretch would be hissed out of the place, either dead or alive.—Not even an officer dare exert himself against a slave. This is a corrected state of public opinion, and when it becomes more general, then will the Northern people realize what their duty is.

The merchant in Chicago, who made the statement above, certainly did so at the expense of his reputation for veracity, for no man we venture to say, who is interested in Underground operations in Chicago, would believe him. Neither do they decide Chicago to be as safe as Canada. Scarcely a month has elapsed, since the fugitives of Chicago were so alarmed, as to call a meeting under the direction of these same Underground men, to concert measures for their safety. No one thinks of calling such meetings here. The writer was evidently "sold" by that *quarter* story. Underground railroad operations in Chicago, are no longer in the hands of the great merchants of that city, if they ever were, but when fugitives arrive, a society of *colored* men meet, put their hands into their pockets and provide for the passage of their bretheren to Canada. Not one month since, we attended a meeting of the directors of their noble rail-road, and there learned—not at second hand, that the response to the call of the fleeing slave, came from them, not from men who say they beg "*quarters*" at the street corners; and where provision for necessities were needed, a dollar a piece came out of the pockets of many colored men, young and old; not quarters from a street crowd that it is well known they have recently learned to distrust. Messrs. Rollins, Johnson and other anti-slavery men of Chicago, who proclaim aloud their self-imposed labor to the fugitive, are scandalized by such pretenders to the duty.

*

The Twenty-fourth of May.

The approaching anniversary of the birth-day of her Majesty the Queen, will no doubt be celebrated with spirit by her subjects in this section; already we hear of preparations worthy of the occasion. To our mind the observance of said day is infinitely more obligatory upon us, than all of the 1st of August's put together, and the celebration of the latter should be left, especially to those of the West Indies, who were benefitted by emancipation personally on that day, and to those in the States, who look forward to a similar event to them in future, should such an event be possible. There is a mistaken notion that we are more interested in, and have been more benefitted by West India emancipation than others, and therefore, that the observance of the day is especially to our people.

We can have but a general sympathy in the event; but we have a particular interest in this other celebration. The celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day, embodies the idea of the broad and generous measure of freedom, guaranteed to every class of persons, who desire to take up residence on British ground, colored Americans included, who were made to bend to the force of superior numbers, only in the land of their birth. Let there be a rally on that day of all the people! It has been suggested to apply the proceeds of the evening to the band, which we trust will be done as it is deserving.

*

The Radical Abolitionist.

We have on our table several copies of "the Radical Abolitionist" edited by Wm Goodell, Esq. It is the organ of the party known formerly as the Liberty Party, and is certainly the chief in point of ability of that school of Abolitionists. We hope to be favored with its visits, and wish it the greatest success.

☞ There will be an important sale of 100 town lots, owned by Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., at Windsor on the 20th of May, at 11 o'clock. Title indisputable and terms easy.

☞ On Saturday the 24th of May, Sheriff's sales of property in this town and county, will take place at the Court House in Chathan at noon.

☞ Mr. Wm Still, will accept our thanks for the renittance of £2 on subscriptions.

☞ The public meeting concerning the Select School for children, by Miss Freeman and Mrs. Armstrong, will be held in Rev H. J. Young's church, on Monday evening.

"We remember, some years since seeing, the rosy and rubicund Senator Hale of New Hampshire, with H. G. of *The Tribune*, Wendell Phillips, Mrs Rose, and a host of other Whitey-Black philosophers and philosopheresses, sitting down to what was called an Anti-Slavery Breakfast, at the Colseum, in Broadway."—*Express.*

—No, you don't remember anything of the sort, at least as in so far as "H. G. of *The Tribune*" is concerned; and you must either stop this daily flow of scandalous little-tattle, or we shall be obliged to make you repent it. Now, just decide whether you will put forth a more decent sheet henceforth, or be made to smart for printing a gossiping, slandering, backbiting, lying concern, which even that primitive apostle of the Know-Nothing church, Ned Buntline, would be ashamed of. We have borne your calumnies quite long enough.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is rather late in the day to "take on" H. G., because of a little "tittle tattle." One would think that Anti-Slavery was getting more unpopular than formerly with the *Tribune*. If it should be discovered that the Republicanism of the present day has but little of the salt of Anti-Slavery in it the leaders of the party should be wiser than to show it. Why be so sensitive. *

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Messrs. Editors:—It having been sometime since I penned a line for your valuable paper, and being at leisure I thought I would do so now. We are pleased to see that Canada is everywhere rapidly advancing, and indeed, has made great improvement since our last visit; though there is no place which strikes my fancy so forcible as Dresden. Nor is there any place that has made more improvement in point of building, fencing, gardening and white-washing. Each trying to excel the other, in variety of style and taste, even from the glove clad fingers of the gentleman and professional man down to the uncovered fingers of the lady and matron, are busy making preparations for the coming summer. Indeed another month and the village surrounding scenery must present a beautiful aspect for the gaze of visitors and passersby. When we consider the advantages it has over and above other towns and villages by which it is surrounded, there being a fine Hotel and several boarding houses in the place, and we were informed that Messrs Wm. H. Wilson, and J. B. Hollensworth are each fitting up their houses for the accommodation of their friends, and those who may favor them with their patronage.

We were informed that there are quite a number of building lots for sale at low prices. One of them having as fine a spring as any in this section of the Province. Business and business men begin to look very bright here, and a salute was fired on the arrival of the Industry of Detroit, a boat owned by Mr. J. H. Charity. From the prospect of things as they are, ere long this will be the garden spot of Canada West.

Observer.

Detroit, May 13th, 1856.

Arrival of the "America"

Halifax, Thursday, May 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* Capt. Wickman, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th April, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

On the 27th of April at 8½ p. m., the *America* passed steamship *Asia* off Mizen Head bound into Liverpool.

On the 3rd of May at 10½ a. m., passed the brig *Sally* of *Harrington*, 21 days from Liverpool.

The *America* sailed at 1½ p. m., with a light southerly wind, for Boston where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1 45 on the p. m., of Wednesday, 23d of Appil.

The Central American Question.

The London *Morning Star*, an organ of the Manchester party, says:

"We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22nd, at which Lord Clarendon was present for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some points connected with the Central American question, the British Government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton, and they are also prepared to communicate to the United States government that they are unanimous in their determination to continue him in his present position as British Minister at Washington."

The Treaty of Peace.

The London *Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the Peace document which is considered authentic. It contains thirty four articles.

The First restores perpetual friendship between Great Britian, Sardinia Turkey, France and Russia.

Second.—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third.—Russia restore to Turkey Kars and all other parts of the Ottoman Territory.

Fourth.—The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertch.

Articles fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth are wanting.

Ninth.—The Sultan communicated to the powers his firman, granting equality to Christians, which the contracting powers much approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth.—The Convention of 13th July, 1814, closing the Bosphorous and Dardanells is re-affirmed.

Eleventh.—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power, adjoining or distant, with the exception specified in articles 14th and 19th.

Twelfth.—Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters, and ports subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteenth.—The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless; consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military martatime arsenals on the coast.

Fourteenth.—The Convention regulating the force of ships for const service is concluded individually between Turkey, and Russia, but is appended to this treaty and cannot be altered without general assent.

Fifteenth.—The act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths and its freedom becomes a part of the law of Empire.

Sixteenth.—To carry article fifteen into effect France, Austria, Great Britian, Prussia Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navagable state from Isatcha to Tza.

Seventeenth.—Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemburg, add each a delegate to the principalities commission to form a permanent commission to keep the river navigable and superintend its police.

Eighteenth.—The named general commission will be dissolved in two years and the permanent commission takes its place.

Nineteenth.—Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

Twentieth.—Russia assents to the ratification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Dake Bonona Sola, to the Ackerman Road, along which it extends to the Valley of Trajan, passing south of Belgrade, and reascends to the river Yalapack to Savatsika, and terminates at Kamari on the river Pruth. Elsewhere is unchanged.

Twenty-first.—This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

Twenty-second.—Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignity of Turkey, with the guaranty of all the contracting Powers that no Powers shall claim the individual right of interference.

Twenty-third.—The Porte guarantees to the Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharst to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

Twenty-fourth.—The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan to each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

Twenty-fifth.—Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

Twenty-sixth.—The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

Twenty-seventh.—If the internal tranquility of the Principalities be disturbed the Porte must consult the contracting Powers and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

Twenty-eighth.—Servia continnes a dependency of the Porte, under the guaranty of the Powers, and retains its national administration, and freedom of retigion and trade.

Twenty-ninth,—The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

Thirtieth.—Russia and Turkey retain their possission in Asia, precisely as before the war; but their frontiers are to be marked out by survey.

Thirty-first.—The evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

Thirty-second.—Until new arrangements shall be, trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty-third.—A convention (contents secret), concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.

Thirty-fourth.—The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

Great Britian.

The event exciting the most attention was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday the 23rd ult. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 spectators were present on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 248 ships of war, big and little, all steamers with the exception of two; comprised 34,000 horse power; carried 3000 guns and 33,000 men, including 16 gun boats and 3 floating batteries, and extended twelve miles along the water, east and west across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a number of naval manœuvers for the edification of the Queen,—Afterwards the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle; and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the ships with coloured lights.

The London *Sun* publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial respecting the fleet "Our glory and our shame," exciting thereby much indignation among our contemporaries.

Lord Clarendon laid on the table of the Lords, and Palmerston on the Commons, the correspondence relating to Central America, and stated the enlistment papers would be ready in a few days.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a motion to enquire into the condition of Italy, and Lord Malmesbury for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars.

The ship Orion at Liverpool, saw ice April 6, in lat. 42, lon. 38, and a large number of spars drifting about which had been some time in the water.

France.

An Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the army. It is rumoured that Lord Cowley will be British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that Lord Stanhope will succeed him at Paris.

Count Morny goes as Ambassador to Russia to attend the Czar's coronation.

Turkey.

The French have evacuated Kinburn. The French and Sardinians are already embarking from the Crimea.

Russia.

Prince Gortchakoff, from Vienna, succeed Count Nesselrode as Minister.

The army is being reduced.

Cornstadt is expected to be free from ice by the 13th or 20th of May, and Riga by the 25th of April at the latest.

Persia.

All difficulty with England is in the way of settlement. Accounts from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to procure a treaty of commerce with the United States.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, May 12.

The United States Mail Steamer *Atlantic* Capt. West, from Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th ult., with passengers, arrived on Monday morning about 9 o'clock at New York.

The *Atlantic* arrived at her dock at 12 o'clock.

She left Liverpool on the 30th, at 5 p. m., with 30 passengers.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 10 p. m, on Monday 28th.

The Peace Treaty.

The Peace Treaty has been officially published. It is the same as already published, but the missing articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, are now added. Articles 5 and 6 provide a general amnesty and exchanging prisoners, while articles 7 and 8 admit Turkey to the public law and politicial systems of Europe,—secure her independence and territorial integrity, and engage each contracting power, in the event of any serious misunderstanding with the Porte, not to proceed to force till they have given the other powers opportunity of mediating.

Great Britian.

In the House of Lords, the Treaty of Peace was to be taken into consideration on Monday, 5th May.

Sunday, 4th May was appointed as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

Col. French asked the Government whether the islands at the mouth of the Danube, which were not ceded with Bessarabia by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812, but seized by Russia in 1829, after the Treaty of Adrainople, were now to be restored to Turkey?

Lord Palmerston said he would inquire into the snbject and give an early answer.

Lord Clarendon addressed Lord Lyndhurst with respect to the Austrian occupation of Italy, and asked him to postpone it for the present. The request was made on public grounds alone.

Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone the motion.

Crimea.

One half of the Sardinian soldiers had already left.

Marshall Pelisser was to return home at the end of the month.

Gen. Luders and Pelisser had exchanged visits of courtesy.

The weather was cool, and the health of the troops was improving.

Syria.

Serious disturbances had occured at Naples.

As Rev. Mr Hyde, missionary, was leaving Naples, a half witted Arab, who was considered holy, demanded alms, and on being refused seized his gun, which unfortunately exploded, and killed the man.

The Arab population immediately rose, and plundered the house of the English Consul.

The English, school and the Greek, church were torn down, and the disturbance ended by killing the father of the Russian Consul, was trying to defend the property of the English. Mr. Hyde took refuge in the Governer's house, and was brought to Jerusalem, by an escort of cavalry sent for him by the Pasha.

The North of Syria, is in a very disturbed state.

India and China.

Despatches have been received. The Santhal rebellion is quite subdued and all is quiet. The King of Oude, has left on his way to England.

Persia is quiet. Trade in India had improved.

The Chinese imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Shanghai.

Peace was formally proclaimed at London on Tuesday the 29th, with the medievol pagentry of heralds and so forth.

There is considerable activity in English politics just at present; Lord Palmersten has called a meeting of his supporters, and the Earl of Derby, as the leader of the Conservatives, had in like manner summoned a meeting of the heads of that party to deliberate on their respective tactics. Both meetings were held on Monday, the 28th. It had been previously understood by outsiders' that Mr. Whiteside's motion of censure respecting the fall of Kars, was to be made the test of strength and that if the Ministry were beaten they would resign. Subsequently to the meetings however, it was whispered that the opposition were not so unanimous as to insure them a strong majority and they would not therefore press the matter to a division. The debate is yet further ajourned.

The London *Morning Star* (Mr. Cobden's organ) gives a report of what took place at the meeting at Lord Palmerston's. Two hundred members of the House of Commons, attended. The members present were the usual supporters of Government, with a sprinkling of independents. The Peel party were absent altogether and the independent Roman Catholic Irish members were invited. Lord John Russell did not attend. Lord Palmerston made a speech an hour long, reviewing his policy inviting support, especially in the pending debate on Kars, otherwise he must resign office. No mention appears to have been made of American, affairs. Several members spoke and Mr. Phillimore consented, at the urgent request of Lord Palmerston to withdraw his motion for a committee of inquiry into the Kars catastrophe.

The Earl of Derby's meeting is not reported, but it has just transpired that it was not desirable just at present, to press a division, and he would prefer the question of Kars to be argued on its own merits.

The Prusian fleet is to take, a cruise in the Black Sea ere it be closed.

Lord Palmerston and Earl Fortescue, are to have the two vacant orders of the "garter"

The Danaubian Principalities Commission is being appointed. Mr. Alison dragoman at Constantinople, is the Commissioners for England, M. Baudin for France and M. Kleest for Austria.

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Below we call attention to the interesting Resolutions passed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its recent Anniversary in New York City.

The American Anti-Slavery Society.

Held its Twenty-second Anniversary yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms Broadway, which were crowded at an early hour and the audience still continuing to increase the partition which divided off a portion of this large hall had to be removed. There were four thousand pesons present cheifly ladies and a great proportion from the country. Among those on the platform, were Wm. Loyd Garrison, the Rev Theodore Parker Mrs. Lucretia Mott. Lucy Stone and others.

The President Wm. Loyd Garrison, called the meeting to order at 10½ o'clock, and read a portion of the six and seventh chapters of the Prophet Jeremiah.

The Rev. Theodore Parker offered prayer returning thanks for the blessings of prosperity and liberality which this country enjoyed but mourned that a people so favored themselves should become the oppressors of others. He trusted that this Society would be made the means of bringing about great good in the land.

The President announced the sicknes of the Treasurer and stated that his accounts together with the annual report would be read at a future meeting.

The receipts for the year of the Society and its auxiliaries so far as returns have been made.

Amount to.....	$33,646 53
Expenditure.....	29,158 60
Balance on hand.....	$4,507 63

A series of the resolution were read by the president as follows.

1 *Resolved* That organized as it was to effect the entire abolition of chattel Slavery in our country the American Anti-Slavery Society will not have fulfilled its mission until the last slave shall have been set free and "liberty proclaimed through out the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

2 *Resolved* That in cause so humane and rigtheous we can know nothing of weariness or despondency—nothing of concession or compromise—nothing of effecting a truce or beating a retreat but recognizing in every slave "a man and a brother," assertaining his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation and proclaiming the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances we shall continue to call men and things by their right names—to "agitate, agitate, agitate" giving the oppressor no response to his iniquity and the land no rest as long as a single fetter remains to be broken.

3. *Resolver* That Slavery has not only cloven down the rights of its victims but impaired the reason and paralized the concience of the slave holder—turning the South into one vast Bedlam without any restraint upon its madness; fulfilling the ancient declaration that "whom the gods intend to destroy" they first render insane."

4. *Resolved* That the Anti-Slavery sentiment which is "bounded by 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude," is unbounded foolishness and measureless infatuation.

5. *Resolved* That we are strugling for the non-extension but for the non-existence of Slavery—not to make it sectional but to drive it out of the land—not to restore the Missouri Compromise but to terminate all compromises—not to repel the aggressions of the slave power upon northern rights but to secure Freedom and Equality to all who dwell upon the American soil—making the imbruted slave the test of all statesmanship all patriotism all philanthropy and all true religion.

6. *Resolved*, That the right to enslave a human being on any pretence whatever is not a debatable question any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy; and to every defense or apology for its excercise ours is the good old Revolutionary reply: "We hold these "truths to be self-evident—that all men are "created equal that they are endowed by "their Creator with certain inalienable "rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

7. *Resolved* That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country that none but "the traffickers in slaves and souls of men" are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press wherever they plant their feet; that we are living under the sway of "Border Ruffianism," incarcerated in the person of Franklin Pierce—no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power; and therefore that we are in the midst of a revolution to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligharchy a thousand times more intolerable to be borne than any ever imposed upon our Revolutionary fathers by the mother country.

8. *Resolved*, That we shall neither give nor ask for any quarter but our motto is "Victory or Death."

Samuel J. May of Syracuse was then introduced and spoke of the resolutions—protesting against the inconsistency of the institution of Slavery on this Republic and free soil. The cause of the poor slave which this Society had pleaded so long was based upon simple truth, justice and common humanity; yet their progress had been slow. Little did they imagine in the commencement that so many difficulties would arise; for they had thought that they would have only to make known to the humane and tender hearted people of the land the terrible fact that millions were enslaved, to bring before them the injustice and evils of this system and they would as one man join in abolishing it.

Mr. Charles L. Remond a colored man of Salem, Mass., followed: He admired he said the spirit of the resolutions not so much bucause he was a man of color himself but as an American citizen for he believed the white man had as deep an interest in this question as the black man himself. Next to the name of God, he considered that no "Man" as the most important and no crime so atrocious as that of the enslavement of man by his fellow. Slavery was she opposite of Christianity as defined; the opposite of Democracy; the opposite of all the most cherished principles which American people professed to cherish. How did it happen that this people, who, in their universal love of Freedom, went to Greece, Poland, Ireland, and spent blood and treasure in the cause of the downtrodden in other lands, could over look, nay, even support the enslavement of man in their own country? If there was one thing more important then another in respect to the working of slavery next to its effect upon the slave, it was its influence upon the white man, whom it debased. He honestly conceived that the actual slave-holders were not to be found alone in the Southern States, but in Boston in New York, in every Northern city where men are deeply interested through their purse, in the slaveholders The speaker was proceeding to say that he believed nothing but a dissolution of the Union, would cure the evil of slavery, when he was interupted by a torrent of hisses, but was supported by the applause of his friends on the platform. He concluded by saying that it would do well for people in New-York to hiss the sentiment but if they dared to speak sentiments of freedom in a Southern State, they would find how little value was the Union, and how little union of sentiment there was between the spirit of Freedom and of Slavery. This "Union," so vaunted, rested upon the palpitating hearts of four millions of people and there were some who regarded the union of Slavery and Liberty more than the rights of these poor inoffensive men and women, but he viewed this "Union" as the cheif instrument in penetrating the great wrong of Slavery and therefore he prayed that it might be broken in a thousand pieces.

Nicaragua as it is.—A correspondent of the New York Courier gives a word of warning upon the manner in which Americans are pressed into Nicaraguan service by Walker and his coadjutors. He went out in the Northern Light with some other passengeas.

On getting to virgin Bay' all who had tickets themselves or not. The writer, who had no through ticket to California, was dressed in this manner by Walker's officials, who put a guard over him. On threatennig to complain to the United States Government, he was released. But others who were forced ashore were not so fortunate, but were compelled, against their will and remonstraces to go to Grenada, where, if they were not enticed into the army, they were made commissary clerks, so that they should be ready when wanted. He says the inhabitants hate the very name of American, regarding the all as fillibusters. Efforts are continually being made by the adherents of Walker, to prevent communication between passengers returning from Nicargua and those going there, and exorbitant charges for conveyance are made to those who are dissatisfied and wish to return to the United State, $35 being charged for passage down the San Juan river to such persons, when the fare to others is but $10

The Penitentiary Report.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary for 1855. There are at present in the Institution 577 prisoners. Of these 190 are the natives of Ireland; 182 of Canada; 80 of the United States: 63 of England; 23 of Scotland, and the remainder of various countries. The religious persuasions of the convicts are thus given:—Roman Catholic, 230; Church of England, 189; Methodist, 59; Presbyterian, 41; Baptists, 10; and the remainder devided among the Congregationalists, Lutherans, Quaker, Dutch Reform, and of no religion. Fifty-six of the prisoners are incarcerated for life. The races of the convicts are thus given: Whites 496; negroes, 20; mulattoes, 14; native Indians, 8. The statistics relating to the habits of the Prisoners are very important, showing as they do, in the language of the Report, that "Intemperance is the road to ruin," and that "Intemperance from spirituous liquors, viciousness of mind and idleness, are the main sources from which this institution is furnished with so many subjects." Of the 577 convicts 497 drank spirituous liquors, 307 of whom to excess, 82 were habitual drunkards, and 108 were moderate drinkers. Of these there had been drinking at the time of committing the offence for which they are now in prison 141. There statistics as do all the statistics of Institution of a similar kind, clearly establish the fact that intemperance is the source of nearly all the crimes committed, and the liquor traffic is the great promoter and fruitful source of vice and crime.

As such is it not clearly within the province of the government of the country, whose duty it is to protect the lives of its subjects, to remove an evil of such vast magnitude, to protect its subjects from the ravages of this fearful monster, by banishing it at once and forever from the land? Until this is done our jails and penitentiaries, our poor houses and lunatic asylums, will swarm with wretched victims of the accursed liquor traffic, and the stream of death will continue to flow on more impetuously, bearing on its rapid current our suffering fellow creatures to the dreadful vortex of utter and eternal ruin.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.

Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.

Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

Good News! Good News!

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his
SPRING STOCK
OF
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

And expects a full assortment per Schooner St. George, to be here on the last of this week, and would just remind his old customers that his stock this Spring will be the largest ever imported by any one house at one time in this part of the Western country,
COMPRISING
A Full Assortment of Hardware.
In which may be found
ship carpenters', joiners', and blacksmiths' tools in great variety;
cultivator plows, cultivator teeth,
grub hoes, brush hooks,
corn hoes, spades, shovels,
forks, rakes, snaths, cradles, scythes, and all other kinds of farming implements;
refrigerators, bar-room filters, rain-water filters,
thermometer churns of all sizes; a complete assortment of saddle and harness trimmings, American cut and wrought nails, &c., &c.
In Groceries will be found
A complete assortment of
Teas, Sugars, Rice, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spices, &c
IN LIQUORS
You may choose from 8 kinds of Brandy, 3 kinds of Gin, 7 kinds of Wine, 3 kinds of Rum, 12 of Whiskey, Champaigne, Ale, Porter, &c.
In Glass, Crockery and Stone-ware
Anything you may want,
which will be sold *Wholesale and Retail* below competition, at the Old Stand, corner of King and Fifth streets, and adjoining the Royal Exchange Hotel.

W. H. NELSON.
Chatham, 9th May, 1856. 4-tf

BARBERS SHOP FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with all its furniture, and a large run of custom in Port Huron, Michigan, said shop is situated on the principal street, and is one of the best locations in the State. Any person wishing to avail of this opportunity, will get all particulars by applying to
CHARLES HARRISON.
Port Huron,
Michigan.
May 9th, 1856. 4-3i

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23th, 1855, 27-1y.

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends
THAT THE FIRST, LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saking it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at BECKWITH'S Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.
Cha ham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left Loudon County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams (Congregationalist) one of its managers of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—"What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amhersburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.
Chatham, March 11th, 1856.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.
MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD, Kent County, C. W
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.
Detroit, November 9, 1855. 23-1y

Kontreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, VIZ. —
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.
C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43 tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

43 St. Catharines, C. W.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
in Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.
Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 32-tf

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!
☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
Groceries,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.
☞ Call and see our Stock.
R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts
ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 2-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—
JOHN A. MURRY.
St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasso, Lionskin; Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Goods furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.
Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.
JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.
WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.
Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms
Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.
LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.
☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.
CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*
August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c, &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.
☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.
We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.
WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 23d, 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No. 8.)
American Slavery.
American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.
Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, *see* its publication "Home Evangelization," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,———the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence," 3rd edition,—Davton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly seen, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Provinces of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humanity*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.
Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22 tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

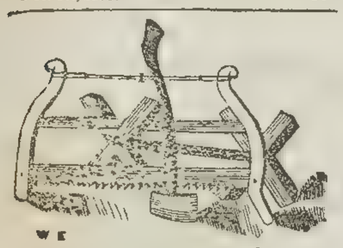
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,
CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

H. MCNTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICA AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street No 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE.
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 18-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	....	A.M.	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	....	8.30	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	....	9.07	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	....	9.30	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	....	10.05	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	....	10.50	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	....	11.20	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....
Thamesville	....	12.20	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	....	2.10	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	2.55	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*
ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, lo.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent, Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nuts, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Aispice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.
Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sacks, and hops.
Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet); marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:
Grain and Bread-stuffs of all kinds vegetables, fruits seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not based on considerations, and in the improvement daily now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and more especially class on the grounds of the complexional character or national origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to avail, to our power in our associate capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens.—1st To promote steadily harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carry out a policy for emigrants, formerly loyal, and free, different from what we emigrants who may and do settle here, in numbers daily, form, to be a "good peasantry" for the future, as their predecessors, or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion and 3rd. To call on our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all estimable means; and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curly.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Consitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, prov

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, M. A. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. {NUMBER 6.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion or the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line -	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, -	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
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Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

Poetry.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor; but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."—DEUT. XXXIV. 6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain.
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
But no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noiselessly as the springtime
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves:
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountains's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On grey Bethpeor's height,
Out of his rocky eirie
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hallow'd spot:
For best and birds have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth.
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum.
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honour'd place
With costly marble drest
In the great minster transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the sweet choir sings, and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted Poet
That ever breath'd a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honour?
The hill-side for his pall,
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock pines like tossing plumes
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffin'd clay
Shall break again, most wondrous thought
Before the Judgment Day;
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With th' Incarnate Son of God.

O lonely tomb in Moab's land,
O dark Beth-peor hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell,
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.

Literature.

The First English Account of China.

"The History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China, and the situation thereof, compiled by Padre Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza" is a reprint of the early translation R. Parke, who under took it at the express of wish of Hakluyt. This work is the first detailed account of China, that has appeared in our language. In Mr. Major's interesting introduction to this republication we are told that the first intelligence concerning the Chinese, which reached Europe, was derived from a twelfth century manuscript, containing the observations of two Arabian merchants who appear to have visited China, in the middle of the ninth century. They describe China as being smaller than the Indies, but far more populous, and speak much of its fertility. Tea seems to have been as popular then as now and is described, not only as the common Chinese drink, but as specific for the cure of all diseases—a notion which prevailed as we know, on its comparitively recent introduction into Europe. There appears to have been little in the accounts of these Arabs, of a thousand years ago which would not exactly apply to the Chinese of the present day. Among the facts and characteristics related by travellers before Mendoza, and repeated in this introduction by Mr. Major, are a few which may be novel and amusing to some of our readers. It is related by one that ladies of royal blood were interred in a particular spot—a grassy mountain, on the sides of which all their horses were turned out to wander at liberty for the remainder of their lives. The maids of honour were allowed the same privilege with the difference that they were provisioned for five years only, after which they were allowed to starve on the grave of their mistress. It is mentioned by Marco Polo, and even by travellers before him, that the Chinese had a paper currency. A mode of punishing pirates was to make them stand in a leech pond. As an example of the highly populated condition of China, one writer remarks that "out of a tree you shall see many tymes swarme a number of children, where a man would not have thought to have found anyone at all." The same writer notes the practice of town drainage, a modern innovation with Europeans, and states that "frogges are sold at the same price that is made of hennes, and are good meat amongst them, as also dogges, cattes, rattes, snakes, and all other nucleane meates" and asserts that "if you aske them what they do thynke of the soules of departed, they will answere that they be immortals, and that as soone as any one departeth out of this life, he becometh a devyle if he have lived well in this worlde; if otherwyse, that the devyle changeth him into a bufle, ox, or dogge: wherefore to this devyle do they much honour, praying hym that he wyll make them lyke unto hymself, and not like other beastes." Matteo Ricci who had access to Pekin early in the seventeenth century speaks thus of their inaptitude for war:

"They have no more spirit then women, an are ready to kiss the feet af any one who shows his teeth at them. They spend two hours every morning in combing and plaiting their hair. Running away is no dishonour to them; they do not know what an insult is; if they quarrel, they abuse one another like women, seize each other by the hair and when they are weary of scuffling become friends as before, without wounds or bloodshed. In short they are only formidable from their numbers. The walls of the towns are, at most, but fit to protect them from robbers..... The soldiers are a disgraceful set. The other day they had a quarrel with some Chinese, who were carrying provisions to market and beat them; the latter went to complain to the Governor of Macao, who caused forty soldiers to be arrested and beaten with bamboos. They came out afterwards crying like children..... What can the soldiers be in a country where there position is looked upon as dishonourable and occupied by slaves?"

Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza, was one of a party of priests who towards the close of the sixteenth century, conceived the wish to carry on the work already commenced by others of evangelizing China. Through various misadventures they were entirely baulked in their object; and Mendoza, who had devoted much thought and study to the people in whose service he had hoped to spend his life turned his labours to good account by collecting into one volume all the interesting matter to be found in the writings of those who had preceded him as missionaries. His book, written in Spanish, was published at Rome in 1585; and Parke,s translation now reprinted, bears the date of 1588. Mendoza's work concerning the unchangeable empire has, of course, the advantage of containing little that is not equally true of the present time—if it was true then which may sometimes be questionable. Among the manners and customs" noted by Mendoza our readers will not fail to admire the poetical equity of the following matrimonial arrangements. "All men and women" who wished to form the tender alliance are descroed as meeting annually at an appointed place before "twelve ancient and principal men" nominated by the sovereign. Notes were made of the names, rank, wealth and appearance of the applicants; and when the number of one sex exceeded that of the other, the superflous persons were cast out by lot, to stand over to the next year, their names being retained in a register, that they might then be first served. Then certain of the ancient men divided the male candidates into three classes—the wealthy, the tolerably well-to-do, and the poor. The ladies were similary divided into the "most fairest," the "not so faire," and the "fowlest" The 'most fairest," were then allotted to the rich men, who had to pay a good round sum for their advantage, the price being fixed according to the discretion of the ancient men. The "not so faire were given grattis to the men of middling means: and the poor men were compensated for their allotment of the "fowlest" damsels by receiving for dowries with them, the sums paid by the rich bridegrooms for their beauties. Mendoza, tell us that this ecellent custom was not practiced by the higher class, "the lords and gentlemen marrying every one as he liked."—*National Review.*

Charles Lamb.

"I was sitting one morning beside our editor, busily correcting proofs, when a visitor was announced, whose name, grumbled by a low ventriloquial voice like Tom Pipes, calling from the hold through the hatchway, did not resound distinctly on my tympanum. However, the door opened and in came a stranger, a figure remarkable at a glance, with a fine head on a small, spare body, supported by two a most immaterial legs. He was clothed in sables of a bygone fashion but there was something wanting, or something present about him that certified he was neither a divine, nor a physician, nor a schoolmaster; from a certain neatness and sobiety in his dress coupled with his sedate bearing he might have been taken but that such a costume would be anomalous, for a *Quaker*, in black. He looked still more like (what he really was) a literary modern antique, a new old author a living anachronism, contempory at once with Burton, the elder and Colman the younger. Meanwhile he advanced with rather a peculiar gait, his walk was plantigrade, and with a cheerful 'How d'ye,' and one of the blandest, sweetest smiles that ever brightened a manly countenance held out two fingers to the editor. The two gentlemen in black soon fell into discourse; and while they conferred the Lavater principle within me set to work upon the interesting specimen thus presented to its speculation. It was a striking intellectual face, full of wiry lines physiognomical quips and cranks that gave it great character. There was much earnestness about the brows and a deal of speculation in the eyes, which were brown and bright, and 'quick in turning'; the nose, a decided one, though of no established order; and there was a handsome smartness about the mouth. Altogether it was no common face—none of those *willow pattern* ones which nature turns out by thousand at her potteries—but more like a chance specimen of the Chinese ware one to the set—unique, antique, quaint. No one who had once seen it could pretend not to know it again. It was no face to lend its countenance to any confusion of persons in a Comedy of Errors. You might have sworn to it piece-meal—a seperate affidavit for every feature. In short his face was as original as his figure; his figure as his character, his character as his writings: his writings the most original of the age. After the literary business had been settled, the editor invited his contributor to dinner adding, 'We shall have a hare'—

'And—and—and—and many friends!'

"The hesitation in the speech and the readiness of the allusion were alike characteristic of the individual, whom his familiars will perchance have recognised already as the delightful essayist, the capital critic, the pleasant wit and humourist the delicate-minded and large-hearted Charles Lamb! Ae was shy like myself with strangers; so that despite my yearnings, our first meetings scarcely amounted to an introduction. We were both at dinner among the hare's many friends; but our acquaintance got no further, in spite of a desperate attempt on my part to attract his notice, his complaint of the Decay of Beggars presented another chance; I wrote on coarse paper, and in ragged English a letter of thanks to him, as if from one of his mendicant clients, but it produced no effect. I had given up all hope when, one night, sitting sick and sad in my bed-room, racked with the rheumatism, the door was suddenly oppened the well-known quaint figure in black walked in without any formality, and with a cheerful 'Well, boy, how are you?' and the bland, sweet smile extended the two fingers. They were eagerly clutched, of course, and from that hour we were firm friends."—*Hood.*

Female Character.

Daughters should thoroughly acquaint themselves with the business and cares of a family. These are among the first object of a woman's creation; they ought to be among the first branches of her education. They should learn neatness, economy industry and sobriety.—These will constitute their ornaments Nature will appear in all her loveliness of proportion of beauty; and modesty unaffected gentleness of manner, will render them amiable in the kitchen and dining room and ornaments in the kitchen and parlor. Everything domestic or social, depends on female character. As daughters and sisters they decide the character of the family. As wives they emphatically decide the character of their husbands, and their condition also. It has been, not unmeaningly, said that the husband may ask the wife whether he may be respected. He certainly must enquire at the altar whether he may be prosperous and happy As mothers, they decide the character of their children. Nature has constructed them the early guardians'an dinstructors, of their children, and clothed them with all the sympathies suited to this end—*Selected.*

What is Slavery.

Dr. R. J. Breckenridge answers this question; It is that condition enforced by the laws of one half of the States of this Confederacy in which one portion of the community, called masters is allowed such power over another portion called slaves; as 1 To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own labor except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, thus committing clear robbery.

2. To reduce them to the necessities of universal concubinage, by denying to them the civil rights of marriage; thus breaking up the dearest relations of life and encouraging universal prostitution.

3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture n many States making it a high penal offence to teach them toread; thus perpetuating whatever of evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.

4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his own offspring and at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child thus abrogating the clearest law of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands of beings created in the image of the most high God? This is slavery as it is daily exhibited in every slave State.

Look out Boys.

Young men! keep your eyes peeled when you are after the women! Is the pretty dress or form attractive? Or a pretty face even? Flounces, boys, are of no consequence. A pretty face will grow old. The sweet smile of the first will give away to the scowl of the termagant. The neat form will be pinched into calico. Another and far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess, who smiles sweet and eats sour candy. Keep your eyes peeled, boys, when you are after the women. If the little dear is cross and scolds at her mother in the back room you may be sure you will get particular fits all around the house. If she apoligizes for washing dishes, you will need a girl to fan her. If she blushes when found in the wash tub with her sleeves rolled up be sure that she is of the cod-fish aristocracy little breeding and little sense. If you marry a girl who knows nothing but to commit women slaughter upon the 'piano, you have got the poorest piece of music ever got up. Find one whose mind is right then pitch in. Dont be hanging around like a sheep-thief, as though you were ashamed to be seen in the day time, but walk up like a chicken to the dough, and ask for the article like a man.'

HER MAJESTY'S BENEVOLENCE.—Among the numerous act of kindness displayed by her Majesty toward the wounded soldiers from the Crimea, the public will be gratified to learn that, at her own private expense, the Queen has commanded Mr. Heather Bigg of 29 Lecester Square, the well-known anatomical mechanician, to construct artificial legs for the following men, whose severe mutilation attracted her Majesty's notice during her recent visits to the hospitals of Portsmouth and Chatham. Corporal Burland, John Connery, Francis Ready, Samuel Huson, Corporal Mark, and Patrick Kenny. With the exception of Kenny and Huson, all these poor fellows had lost both legs; they are now, however, by her Majesty's bounty, enabled to walk as well as heretofore. In addition to these, the Queen requested Mr. Bigg to supply———Greenway, William Boyce, and Henry Ashforth with artificial arms. The first man had his arm shot away just below the shoulder; the second lost both arms by the explosion of a shell while he was in the act of lifting a pickaxe above his head; and the third lost his arm below the elbow. A man named Edward Sharp has also been presented with a spinal apparatus; his vertebræ having been injured so severely by a spent ball as to prevent the poor fellow standing erect. By the aid of the spinal instrument employed he now walks perfectly upright with the utmost ease.—*London Paper.*

The American Tract Society's Anniversary Meeting yesterday must have disappointed those who had been persuaded by the Cotton Press of our city, that a dark conspiracy existed to "Abolitionize" it, by the expulsion of its old managers and functionaries. No opposition was made to the reelection of those officers—not even to that of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.,—and the extraordinary drumming up of supporters of the management proved entirely superfluous. But a Committee of fifteen was raised to investigate the management of the Society's affairs generally, and clothed with ample powers, having also the pledge of the Executive Committee's cordial cooperation.

We trust the investigation thus ordered has been placed in able, faithful hands, and that the duty and true policy of the Society will be set fourth beyond cavil in its Report.

We care not for by-gones; but let the whole public know exactly what is the Tract Society's position and policy with regard to Slavery and other forms of chronic and legalized wrong. If a good Christian may justifiably hold his brother Christian in perpetual bondage wherever the law of the land permits, let us konw whether he may also keep a gambling-house or rum-hole where gambling-houses and rum-holes are legalized. In many cities of Continental Europe, woman are licensed to lead a life of shame; let us clearly understand whether such licenses may be pleaded at the bar of the Tract Society in vindication of the moral and religious character of their possessors. Let us know precisely what power of dispensation to override the eternal distinction of Right from Wrong is possessed by the State in the view of the Tract Society. If an "evangelical" Christian may plead at the bar of his Church: "It is true "that I am the legal master of human beings "whom I have consigned to life-long ignorance, debasement, concubinage, unrequited "toil and absolute, utter dependence on my "will; but such is the law of the land, and I "must obey it;" let us know why the Church might not and should not say to him. "Sir, "the law does not forbid you taking those poor "dependents to some other State or community in which no such atrocious enactments "usurp the name of laws; and his is what "you must do if you would remain in Christian fellowship." Let the Committee of Investigation consider the whole subject candidly, searchingly, in the full light of that Gospel which they mean to honor and diffuse, and we are sure that great good will result, though the Society's immediate conclusion may be timid and mistaken.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pensive Admirers Prefered by the Ladies

I have remarked that the generality of my sex prefer those of the other sex who are of a grave and sentimental turn, provided always that the gravity does not proceed from dullness, but from a reflecting cast of mind which increases their respect while it adds in the interest they experience. I have known a paleface and pensive manner make impressions on female hearts that had successfully resisted the attacks of ruddy countenances and exhilarating gaiety: these possessors of these *agraemens* being more calculated to amuse than interest are rarely remembered when absent. Women seldom forget the man who makes them sigh; but rarely recur to him who has excited their mirth even though a brilliant wit may have been displayed in his *bon mots* and good stories. He therefore, who would captivate the fastidious taste of *la beau sex*, must eschew too frequent smiles though he may have fine teeth, and must likewise avoid occasioning or promoting the the exhibition of those pearly ornaments if he wishes permanentaly to please. —*Lady Blessington's Confession.*

RECIPES, &c.

Seed Corn.

MIDWAY, Alabama.

Messrs. Editors of Sat. Eve. Post:—I see going the rounds in the newspapers, various plans for improving seed corn. I have one of my own that I use invariably, and find it the best method for improving the stock of corn that I have ever seen. I have tried it, and have seen it tried, and it has never yet; and I take the pleasure to send the receipt to you. My plan is as follows:—Go over your crop of corn in the fall, before you gather your corn, and where there are two ears of corn on one stalk, pull off the top one, and save it for seed; and where you plant that corn there will be two to three ears on every stalk, invariably. By so doing, in a few years you can have all of your corn bearing from two to three ears on each stalk, which will be as good as two crops.

Yours, most respectfully,
A FARMER.

ART OF MILKING.—The art of milking is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all the young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labor should be done. It is quite important that this branch of the dairy should be particularly attended to, for a good milker obtains at least a quart more from the same cow than a poor milker. The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to the cows. They never need be treated harshly, in case the business in properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated, are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time at milking, for it gives them relief from the distention of the milk ducts. Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be soon dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious; the hand should extend to the extremity of the teats, for the milk is then drawn easier. They should be taught to milk as fast as possible. More milk is always obtained by a rapid milker than a slow one. They should therefore be taught to think of nothing else while milking, and no conversation must be permitted in the milk-yard. They should sit up close to the cow, and rest the left arm gently against her shank. Then if she raises her foot on account of pain occasioned by soreness of the teats, the nearer the milker sits to her, and the harder he presses his arm against her leg, the less risk will be run of being injured. Cows may be taught to give down their milk at once—and they may be taught to hold it a long time. The best way is to milk quick and not use the cow to a long stripping or an after stripping.

VALUE OF LIQUID MANURE ON MEADOWS.—I wish to say a word about top-dressing meadows with liquid manure. I built a vat which holds about twenty-five hogsheads; so placed that I could drain into it all the liquid from the stables, yard and privy. All dead carcases may also be put in if not too large, by putting some lime in with them which will prevent their being offensive. The liquid is distributed in the same way as streets are sprinkled with water in the cities. A chain pump is the best and cheapest way of getting the liquid from the cistern.

I went over a lot, that three years ago was not worth cutting, three times, and now it produces about three tons of hay per acre. I think every farmer ought to have such a vat, as he thus saves a great amount of valuable manure which now in most cases is wasted.—JOHN MARSH, *Beech Woods. N. Y, in Country Gentleman.*

GYPSUM AS A MANURE.—Experience seems to have established, in reference to the use of plaster, the following conclusions It has little or no effect in a marine atmosphere, or upon low and moist lands; it is peculiarly adapted to light warm soils; when used upon tilled ground, it should be plowed in, or mingled with the earth by a harrow or hoe; it may, however, be strewed upon corn, potatoes or beans, immediately after hoeing; its effects are much more decided tilled land, when the turf or dressing of manure has been ploughed in; when a clover crop has been turned under, the fertilizing influence of that crop is much enhanced by an application of plaster immediately preceding the ploughing.

PURPLE CHILI POTATO.—I procured through a friend in Boston, a potato of the above variety, and planted in deep, rich soil two eyes in a hill. It produced at the rate of 537 bushels per acre. It is a purple or peach blow skin and white inside; I consider it equal if not superior to our celebrated Carter, on account of its good table qualities, healthiness and great productiveness... I never saw a diseased potato among them. I harvested over a quarter of an acre last fall. —A. WILLARD, JR, *Hartford N. Y., in Country Gentleman.*

ENEMIES OF THE WHEAT PLANT.—No less, we are told, than twenty-four different insects attack the wheat plant in its different stages of growth, ten of which commit their ravages in the spring of the year, if the weather is open. All these in the larval state insinuate themselves into the plant just below the ground, and eat away the crown of the plant, containing the embryo ear—in many cases, perhaps the majority, destroying the plant altogether.

SALTS FOR STABLES.—If a compound of gypsum and sulphate of magnesia be used on the floors of stables, it will absorb the moisture and ammonia, and keep the stable dry and free from offensive smell. The compound salt, after it has absorbed all the moisture possible, is removed to be used for manure, and fresh salts applied in the same way. This is an excellent plan for keeping stables dry and healthy.

HARROWING AND DRESSING WHEAT IN SPRING.—As soon as the ground is dry enough to admit a team to pass over it and not treading it up, sow to each acre four quarts of clean clover seed; then with a pair of horses and a thirty-tooth harrow, go over it twice in a place; after which prepare the following composition for each acre: three bushels of good wood ashes, one of plaster or gypsum, and one of fine salt, and apply it as fast as you go over it with the harrow. The five bushels to the acre, all sown, will not cost over one dollar, and, on the average of seasons, will give five bushels of wheat to the acre more than land not so dressed; and the clover will take much better, so that the following year the clover will yield a third more on the same ground. Let this be the course for ten years, and whoever tries it will not complain of the lands failing in wheat.—*New York Chronicle.*

ATTEND TO YOUR POULTRY.—The New England Farmer says; "When poultry is properly sheltered and fed, disease will only be the exception to the rule of general health. Want of proper food, irregular feeding, too many occupying a small space, exposure to cold, and more than all these combined, *exposure to wet*, are the prolific sources of disease in the poultry-yard. We believe that exposure to *wet* and *cold* is the *principle cause* of loss the young of all kinds of domestic fowls, including even ducklings. Nearly the whole dismal catalogue of diseases—the or gapes, diarrhœa, indigestion, asthma, fever consumption, moping, rheumatism, roup and vermin may be traced to this. We have lost 50 chickens in a single storm where wind and rain found their way to broods which we supposed were safe."

CLEANIN FLOOR BOARDS.—A correspondent of the *Bui de* says: "Scrubbing them with a mixture made by dissolving unslacked lime in boiling water will have the desired effect. The proportions are two table spoonfuls to a quart of water. No soap need to be used."

LEMON BUTTER.—Twelve eggs, 6 lemons 2 pounds white sugar 2 oz. butter. Rub the butter and sugar to a crem, beat the whites and yolks seperate grate rinds of the lemons mix the yolks with the butter and sugar over a slow fire then stir in the whites and it is ready for use. Set away until cold. It makes a very nice sauce.—*Rural New Yorker.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

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Lectures!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on AMERICAN SLAVERY; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

Mr. Loguen.

The letter by Mr. Loguen, a colored preacher, who recently visited the Province should be carefully perused. The Rev. gentleman has been led into an error in supposing that *all* the "loaferism," exhibited by colored men around railroad stations, and elsewhere, is confined to the class, who judging from his tone, have had the misfortune (?) to be born free.

But the gentleman has been misled! Such displays of degradation are true of colored men from the free states only, as they are true of fugitives or of white men of the same class. Our experience in the United States and Canada has been, that neither all fugitives, free-born colored men nor white men, behave as they should do. and we protest against this special reference to men of free birth only; it savors of the view so assiduously promulgated by slaveholders, and so greedily seized upon by apologists for the slave system, that slavery makes a better man of the colored man, than freedom can possibly do.

The system of slavery does not produce angels, and we cannot help believing that if there were fewer attempts to hide offences, perpetrated by some fugitives, by this wholesale puffing of the entire body, at the expense of another class, who should be considered as their bretheren, fewer discreditable acts would come to the public knowledge from them, as well as other classes.

According to "bro," Loguen, it would be well for every colored man to have the benefit of a southern master, in order thereby to know how to behave, after having escaped to a land of freedom. But respectable fugitives differ widely from Mr. Loguen; they are not willing to shield others at the expense of any part of the colored people of this province; we have good and bad of both sorts, and fugitives do not deny it. The proportion of degradation as exhibited by colored men on such occasions, is not greater than that shown by white men, who have had *all* of the opportunities; neither do free colored men monopolize all of the loaferism at our railroad stations, where colored men make such displays.

But the great mistake in the letter consists not in a probable misapprehension respecting the birth or place of birth of a few "shuffiers;" but (no doubt innocently) misleading the public as to one of the sources from which any considerable number of fugitives get support in time of need, after having told us, that "they find friends, shelter and comfort, among our people get healed, find work and thrive."

What are we to understand by, "such help as the colored people cannot furnish, is furnished by the society of friends at Toronto?" If Mr. Loguen's purpose is, to show that the Toronto anti-slavery society furnishes aid to all of those whom the colored people cannot help or any "very considerable" number be they at Toronto or elsewhere, he says that which widely at variance with the facts of the case. While we believe there are *a few* in that society, actuated by a true spirit, the controlling faction and majority are not so Province wide in their philanthrophy, as to reach here and there in haste to aid any considerable number, that the bretheren of fugitives do not interest themselves about; the ingress of fugitives at their own point, Toronto, during the past winter, and the known indifference of "friends" their wants, made an organization for their benefit, and which is now in process of formation, absolutely necessary on the part of the few colored people moved from sympathy for their condition. Mr. Loguen is quite astray in supposing that the "anti-slavery" (?) people of Canada, furnish a large sum to aid "negroes," their published document credit but little of the funds in the societies coffers for "negroes" *to be grateful for.* Our observation of the workings of anti-slavery in Canada, irresistibly lead to conclusions, that to the credit of the United States be it spoken, the honest of adopting and practising the same creed there, have mercifully spared us; and are free to say that could we be persuaded that British anti slavery is fairly represented in Canada, the entire company might have our free consent to "walk the plank."

No phase that caste assumes in India can be, to swarthy Hindoo more debasing than is this disgusting, repulsive, surveillance, this despotic dictorial, snobbish, air of superiority of white people over the fugitives, by Canadi *anti-slavery people* only, we believe, of all this population towards their colored fellow subjects. We say most decidedly that were visitors to the country to examine more thoroughly, they would be slow to fawn upon any who assume the anti-slavery character, whether entitled to it or not, of societies or individuals. No! To use the language of one of the few active and earnest members of that society, before a thorough conviction of its heartlessness induced a withdrawal of several members during the past year, "the colored people are to low in their estimation to approach" such now—a-day philanthropic institutions. Mr. Loguen alludes to wealthy friends abroad, hope there may be—believe there are, and of those whose generosity does not impose a burden upon the recipients of the same, but the allusion to their wealth, suggests oddly enough, the buccanier sentiment among colored American *leaders*, that every colored man has the right to the funds in the world's pockets, provided, he will but exercise *his* inalienable right to beg for them. While there is a sort of magic about the words philanthrophy, charity, friends, &c., to you in pro-slavery United States, where there are many anti slavery people worth the name, reside in Canada for a time, and observe, compare, reflect, then write, and *as we do*, you will publish your convictions and the bare facts concerning societies at your peril. You will see societies and individuals assuming *all* the philanthrophy; anti-slavery under their lock and Key, and all the "negroes" into the bargain, holding, to possessions for the "poor" fugitives, as well as to professions of anti-slavery, with a grasp equalled only by the miser "who will cause the eagle upon a dime to scream," and who actually pain the colored man by their oppressive meddling consideration.

Policy, we have been told, and we admit, should oblige silence upon us, or at least caution, or it may be a word in confirmation of the may points raised by friend Loguen, for it may be, that the *Freeman* will have to go by the board—have "to stop;" or better "the friends in England will turn their backs upon" the thousands of us who believe as we do, for so much as is unpalatable herein. Cannot help it!! We do not let policy only, but principle guide us; favoriteism, but truth and right—not a foolish veneration, for owners and keepers of gold, for perpetrators of oppression or of caste, though draped in the mantle of anti-slavery but let the truth be told though the *Freeman* fall and though frinds be displeased.

*

Negroes Voting in the South.

A New Orleans correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

"A circumstance has just come to light which is likely to prove an awful disgrace to the State of Louisiana, and will undoubtedly lead to the contesting of a seat in the Legislature. Away up Red River, in the neighbourhood of a place called the 'Ten-Mile Precinct,' it seems a number of free citizens, peaceable, industrious planters, but well known to be tinctured with negro blood (O shame!), were allowed to vote at the State election. It seems from the account in the papers, that in 1838 three of them, to all appearance, white men, were allowed to vote! This was the commencement of the coloured franchise.' At the late election not counting these, "to all apearance white' colored men, the parties were about equally divided; but on the day of election the democrats, always up to the snuff, brought them all out, 'with a flag flying,' marched them up to the polls and made them vote! And 'the only justification given for the act was that these kinky-headed vagabonds had as good a right to vote as their straight-haired relatives.' The paper adds, that 'every man who knows these men feels and knows it to be a burning shame that they should be allowed to vote!' But why shoul'nt they vote? They are native-born citizens, educated, intelligent, I am told, many of them owners of plantations and slaves. And the same paper says, 'they were and are quiet, orderly, and well-behaved—interfering with no one, and generally well treated by their neighbouring planters.' By their votes, it is said, Mr. Andrews was elected to the Legislature over Mr. Boyce, and Mr. Boyce is going to test the legality of the matter. It will then be decided whether these kinky-headed cousins have or have not as good a right to vote as their straight-haired cousins. An important question, and one that must be settled before the South can grumble any more at Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio; for allowing certain of their colored population to vote.

The above article which we clip from the A. S. Reporter, will be found interesting showing up the effects of Slavery in the South. The plans sought to elect candidates for their Legislative Halls, &c. The black slave so thoroughly detested by the master (so inferior to the whites, as men and women, and useful only as the beast of the field) seem in innumerable cases to have been and still continue to be, as near to masters in many respects, as their flaxen haired and fair faced wives; if we are allowed to judge by the Electors of the State Election spoken of. The white and Negro planters begin to approximate so closely in complection, and features that it is almost an impossibility to distinguish between the two, and with the master and slave female servant, in many instances *she* appears to be taken in mistake for the wife, and from these intentional mistakes of the owner, the chastity of many noble females are sullied, and reduced to unwilling prostitution and degradation, to gratify the lustful desires of those who cry out "*negroes.*" And from this increasing system of lewdness, is growing up electors, to be used whenever their elections are close, but contemned trampled upon in all other cases, and will continue to be so as long as the institution of slavery exists. "What a shame that those kinky-headed vagabonds should be allowed to vote just as their straight haired cousins" was the cry; but when we view the character of southerners thoroughly, what can be found too low for them to do, where, or when interest is at stake? Cousins and sisters, are in fearful positions; yet says the multitude it is right, our learned Divines, followers of Christ, and examples of the world say so, and assist in its perpetuation, it is a Godly institution, and our Government supports it, and we are law abiding citizens, and these are our guides, and we will support them But who believes them? does not the feelings of every one revolt at it? and should not the vengence of Almighty God descend upon them, when He is made the shield for their villiany? we feel so, and had we the controll of affairs a few moments, we would cause such a rupture as to eject the venom from within them, when the welkin would ring with the sound of Freedom. In the United States, whites have the rights of locomotion, but, let them be in possession of the feelings of right and justice to all men, regardless of complexion, and immediately they are made slaves to their sentiments, while colored are only nominally free, both in body and sentiment. The curse of slavery has caused this state of affairs, and is at present the all absorbing question, with white and black, some devising plans for its destruction, while others are working for its extension and perpetuation. The Anti-Slavery Society, has done its might towards its suppression and lifting from bondage many who have been oppressed, but to us the Key to unlock the prison yard has not been turned the right way. In our opinion a more effective work can be done yet than ever has been, if the proper means were resorted to. Still with few exceptions the universal disposition of the whites (northern people) seem to be to with hold the means, satisfied that they should and must be free, but not more. Give what men and children that are free, the opportunity of educations, allow to them all the priviidge in common with others, instead of closing the doors where correct and general information is to be gained, and the most effectual method for the Black man's redemption will be arrived at, no help will be demanded then they can help themselves and will; but when we look at the past the disposition seems to be, have all free, as slavery is not only blighting the interest and interfering with the rights of the blacks, but, making tools of the northern whites, at the will of the masters. Such is the present position of the north, while ignorance and poverty are very prevalent among the poor whites of the south. The blacks of Canada the least restricted of either. S.

Mr. Larwill in the Assembly,

The member for Kent, is, judging from the *Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly*, dated May 2nd, "turning over a new leaf" in his parliamentary career. He seems to have taken the "colored population" under his particular protection and to the exclusion of other people.

Mr. *Larwill*—On Monday next ADDRESS to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number of all Negro or Colored Male or Female, Quadroon, Mulatto, Samboes, Half-breeds or Mules, Mongrels or Conglomerates, in the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, or other Public Institutions, as also the proportion of those curious classes or varieties of the Provincial population as compared with the Celt and Saxon Races.

Mr. *Larwill*—On Monday next—ADRESS His Excellency the Governor General praying him to cause to be laid before this House a List of all appointments which may have been made by Her Majesty's Government, of Her Majesty's Negro or Colored population in this Province, to situations of Military or Civil employment either ornamental or profitable.

Mr. *Larwill*—On Monday next—ADDRESS to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between Her Majesty's Negro or Colored subjects and the Provincial Government, as to their continued absence from the Jury Lists; and why, and wherefore, with equal property and intelligence, they are debarred from the exercise of those Civil Rights which their pale bretheren possess.

Who will be permitted to say henceforth, that Mr Larwill has not a peculiar affection for the sable race? His friskyness appears to be tinkering at their business with breathless alacrity. We do not pretend to know the motive for these "addresses," any more than does the Honorable member himself; but it is very certain, that it is not from any new-born zeal for their welfare, that his ferreting peculiarities are thus brought into practice. This continued playing one tune, indicates to us, lack of capacity for our department of legislative duties; but as the gentleman has shown such qualifications for this, why not vote him member of the Congress of Liberia at once? there he would find all of the varieties among his colored relations he seeks and a few not dreamed of by him. We have heretofore regarded the Canadian Parliament as the most dignified and honorable, legislative body on this continent; but this worse than King's fool in parliamentary quackery, will bring the place into contempt. It would be well for the considerative party, were it represented in this section by a different sort of person.

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Ladies Attention.

Misses A. M. Sterritt & Adams have opened their Fancy Store, few doors west of the Town Hall on the north side of King St., where ladies by calling can be accomodated with all the requisites for summer fashions, and have their dresses cut and made in the newest and most fashionable style, at short notice. Ladies wishing to be in the "tip" had better call at which time they will be accomodated. See Advertisement. S.

FIRE.

The house of Mr. Wm. J. Moore, on York St. took fire on Sunday evening 18th inst., between 6 and 7 o'clock whilst the family were absent, on the alarm being giving many hastened to the spot and were active in moving the goods and extinguishing the devouring element. Our regular firemen were as usual soon upon the ground; but those who were not incumbered with engines being in the advance were enabled by the use of buckets to suppress the flames, preventing any very serious amount of damage being done to the building Although a considerable amount of bed clothing and wearing apparel was destroyed. The family tender their thanks to all those who aided in extinguishing the fire and saving their goods. S.

☞ An entertainment will be given this 24th inst., in the Town Hall, when a large turnout of the Citizens generally will be expected, to participate in the evenings performance, the closing scene of celebrating the Queen's birth-day. Some choice pieces will be performed on the Melodeon and Guitar, accompanied with vocal music. Mr. R. Francis's Band will be in attendance A supply of Ice cream and other refreshments will be on hand to supply the audience. S.

In our paper of May 10th, we gave an account of the baptising of the 4th, in which we were incorrectly informed in regard to the number of persons and name of church. We therein inserted nine converts of 1st Baptist Church, when it should have been 7 of Union Baptist Church, in order that the public may not be in error, we make the correction.

Mr. Herbert, a member of Congress from California, who shot a waiter named Keating, at Willard's Hotel, 8th inst., Washington, D. C. has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

CINCINNATI, May 10th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—I promised to drop you a line or tow, how matters and things were in these diggings. So without much preliminary we will tell all we can. On arriving in this city "my old home" I found the friends all well and on tiptoe to receive the Reverend white cravets as they arrive, all seems to be alive at this time, though they tell me they (the citizens) have experienced one of the hardest, and coldest winters ever known in this section of the country for 25 years. They say the ice and snow stood in the streets and alleys, to the thickness of 3 and 4 feet; in fact the streets were almost impassable. The council was forced to employ hundreds of men with their horses and carts, "with pick and shovel in hand" to remove the ice and snow out of the streets. to make the way passable, so that the ordinary business might be transacted. And even at this time we are compelled to wear overcoats, though this has been the case ever since we left our home.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, met on the 5th in this city, we did not get here until the Conference had commenced its session. Bishops Payne and Quinn present, Bishop Quinn was in the chair. It was a grand sight to see so many Reverend gentlemen, many of whom we met in the last General Conference "4 years past" in the city of New York, it was a happy meeting. Bishops Quinn and Payne cheerfully greeted the Canada delegation on entering the house with Bishop Nazery at the head. Of course, the harmony of the August assembly was somewhat disturbed when the (Britishers) entered. But as we were quoted to our several quarters by the hospitable steward, it is presumed that the conference resumed its usual quietness. As we of course, did not get to hear much that was done the first day, we can only speak of the second day and so on.

On the second day in the morning, the officers and committees were appointed, the following gentlemen were elected Secretarys A. W. Wayman, James A. Shorter of Baltimore, and G. W. Brodie of Canada. Then come the committees, "of course we shall omit the names of persons to serve on said committees" There was one on Episcopacy, Educatiion, Book-concern, Petitions and Memorials, Presiding Elders, etc., etc. After the appointments "which were submitted to the Bench of Bishops to do" with the following instructions, to select one from each District, the question arose as to what constitutes a member of the General Conference. Here a spirited debate ensued, between Revd. Green, Bias, Campbell, Morgan and others, the argument grew out of a complexed article in Book of Discipline, referring to the reception into full membership by Annual Conference, requiring four years as member (entitling) to General Conference membership, the gentlemen came from another Denomination (though an Elder, "had not lived his probation out" and this was the bone of contention; "but as there was nothing definite relating to his case," after the afternoon was nearly spent in discussion by motion he was received. The number of members belonging to General Conference are 121, though all have not yet come, they are coming in every day. The city is pretty well filled with (colored) strangers. The ladys in most exquisite style are the smiling spectators of the conference, indeed, it is a rich treat to them, full of amusement to witness the proceedings. To see this one, the other one, poping up and at the top of his sonorous voice, claiming the attention of the chair, rap, rap goes the hammer of the President, sit down, sit down every man of you, take your seats, then such peals breaks forth from another quarter, making the welkin ring (moving the previous question) and after much struggle the exhausted combatatants are seen sinking into their seats, (and harmony is again restored) and on looking around, "Behold no one is harmed" and we are compelled to remark, "*Humane nature is but humane nature.*" Though the crater is often heated and the lava is seen pouring forth in fiery streams, all ends in smoke, "for there is something peculiar about these hot contests and characters of the pulpit," that amid all their warmth in debate at the close, the best of humor prevails. Many of the clergy of the white churches attend, together with the several reporters of our newspapers. We have two sessions a day, and preaching at night. the house is then crowded to overflowing, the Corporation's are exhibiting great hospitality, the table groan under the weight of good things, and to say the least all are doing fine to the gratification of the clergy.

HANNIBAL

Arrival of the "Canada."

The Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax last night. The Washington arrived at Southampton on the morning of Sunday the 4th. The *Fulton* landed on Wednesday the 7th, with about 150 passengers. The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday the 8th. The clipper *Racer* had gone ashore on a bank, and would probably be a total wreck; and passengers and crew over 500 in number, were saved.

In the House of Parliament, the votes of thanks to the army and navy had been carried unanimously. Lord Panmure moved the resolution, which was seconded by Earl Derby, in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moved the address, seconded by D'Israeli. Lord Granville announced in the House of Lords that a pension of £1000 a year for life had been settled on Gen. Williams, who is also to be baronet, by the title of Sir Wm. Williams of Kars. Lord Elgin postponed his motion of inquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America till after the holidays.

The Queen has granted an amnesty to all political offenders; consequently Smith O'Brien, Frost, Jones, and others may return home; but special exception is made against those who escaped to the United States.

Lord Mayor given banquet to the Marquis Conti Persigny, the French Ambassador, [illegible] the good [illegible] existing between [illegible] land.

A bill was introduced to the Legislative Chamber, granting 4,000,000 francs for the baptism of the infant Prince.

Mourney is the new Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Arrests of suspected persons to place at Boulogne.

The Belgian Senate is convened for Wednesday the 4th. The position of Belgium has created intense excitement. In the Chamber, on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering [illegible] speech of Walewski, [illegible] replied that the speech had not been officially communicated to the Government, when it came officially they would answer, and satisfy all claims.

London, Friday evening.

The minimum bank rate of interest is six per cent. The arrival of specie during the week, £450,000; exports, £200,000.

Rev. J. W. Loguen's Visit to Canada

DEAR FRIEND:—I have just returned from a visit to the fugitive slaves in Canada. (Alas, how preferable is the limited monarchy of Britain to the unlimited monarchy of white freedom in America, our poor people being judges.) We had reports of late of the wretchedness of these fugitives, and I resolved to go to Canada and see them. I did not believe their case as bad as reported still I thought they should be looked to. Therefore I took the cars. and crossed the magnificent and almost superhuman Bridge, which connects the soil of African freedom and slavery, the 26th of March last.

The thought which comes unbidden into a colored man's mind when he crosses the line into Canada, is "here, the black man is free—here, he may be a man." How sadly was my joy of that thought cooled down when we came upon a drunken company of colored men in the Canada Depot of the Great Western R. R. Their mouths flowed with the effluvia of rum and vulgar blasphemy, such as we witness in a like row of low niggardly, drunken, white men. Standing among them were two or three stripped of their coats, prepared to fight surrouned by that portion of our travellers of a like character who were amused by the same while they were seen by all our company some of whom were on their way to secure freedom in Kansas. It saddened and shamed me, that this miserable exhibition was to be credited to my poor scattered brethren, from the South—because I knew some of these men and that they had never seen the South—though they were fugitives and had worn chains and been shut in dungeons, they were not the chains and dungeons of slavery but of the justice and laws of New York, to rogues and villians. They were fugitives from justice. Judge then how it mortified me to hear from the crowd that followed remarks—

"There are your fugitives."

"See how they act when they are free."

"Just so I have heard of them set them free and that's the way that they will act"

Others said—"They are better off in slavery."

The free States have black rascals as well as white ones and they often escape to Canada, pretending to flee from Slavery, when the flight is from justices for crimes committed in their lawless freedom. Thus are the dirty acts of the fugitive loafers of New York Albany, Buffalo &c., set to the account of the most law abiding and law outraged people under heaven—the slaves of America. White loafers and vilians also escape from the United States to Canada. I saw them there too, and they were the same low mean, negro hating vilians as they were this side of the line. It is the same spirit which thousands have among us (though I thank God, their numbers grow beautifully less.) who hate the colored man if he tries to be a man and pat him if he will be a nigger, and dance *Jim Crow*, and get drunk like themselves, and do their dirty work for little or nothing This class of whites and blacks have poisoned and ruined the border towns and cities on the lines and Railroads of Canada. They are the meanest of the mean white men as the above named black scoundrels are the meanest of the mean colored one. But mean white men of this sort are more intensely mean on that side of the lines, for they are mean without pay, whereas the same class are paid for their meanness on this side of the line. Cruelty and meanness to black men have a market price in our statutes and parties The Canadian Borderers are as ruffianly as the Border Ruffians of Missouri. The hotels were of a piece with the rest. We could have nothing to eat that we did not fight for as a dog fights for a bone:

Our next stopping place was St. Catharines. It is a large and buisy place. Some eight or nine hundred *bona fide* fugitive slaves are in its neighborhood They have two meeting houses. One of them well finished, and a large congregation. They have a small school too which they sustain themselves. The Government school house for colored children, built by American caste and placed in the outskirts of the town by American prejudice they disdain to occupy. Denied equal school rights by the Government, they scorn the favor which proscribes their equality and dignity. They have braved too much for freedom to consent to the degradation which such a boon implies, A few of them are trying to sustain a select school like independent and public spirited citizens. Like brave men they resolve not to be colonist under equal laws, and to maintain their rights against every prejudice and at all hazards.

It is plain that some of our Missionaries have done the fugitives great harm with the best intents no doubt. They have succumbed to caste, and opened schools seperate from the whites to be supported by contributions from England and the States. When it suited the convenience of the teachers they have left them sometimes worse than they have found them. Very few such teachers treat them as if they had equal rights, and in fact encourage the opposite opinion. Some such teachers have shown themselves ashamed of their charge in the presence of Canadians,—The Canadians were quite willing to be relieved from their obligations to the colored citizens and gladly left all care of them to the Missionaries—while the good people on this side had there been no one on which to roll the responsibility, would have been more interested than they have been. I am told that where they had no seperate school there has been no trouble on this score.

We have some high-minded and enterprising colored men in St. Cathrines. One fugitive from Tennessee, who left since I did is said to be worth seven or eight thousand dollars. He worked as a black smith in the shop where I got the noble animal shot on which I fled from bondage. Others are rapidly making property. What is rarely seen here there are several excellent mechanics; one silversmith with shop well filled. Still the place is cursed with too many both black and white of the bad class from the States, which I have spoken of.—The suffering ones among this large black population are mainly limited to this class. Among them are a few idle loafers who are too vicious and lazy to work for their bread and seek to obtain it under a false pretense of being fugitive slaves. It would be well for the character and comfort of the genuine fugitives if that vilianous class were actually caged at home for their crimes, as they deserve But itudes however do daily arrive from the hell of slavery. Many of those in the dead of winter, have frozen limbs and suffer sadly; but they find friends, shelter, and comfort among our people, get healed, find work and thrive. Some who arrive at other seasons and in health find work at once. Very few need help but for a short time. Such help as the colored people cannot furnish is furnished by the society of friends at Toronto. The friends in England and Scotland too are rich able and willing to help all who need assistance. Thus all are cared for

In this letter I have given the dark side of the picture. I intend shortly to give the bright side also.

Your's truly.

J. W. LOGUEN.

Syracuse, April 17 '56.

France Depreciating England.

If the numerous revelations which have been made regarding the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, are in truth revelations, and not the mere imaginings of many diseased minds, we might well paraphase the proverb "Put not your trust in princes," into "Put not your trust in emperors." The evidenced anger of the leading English press towards France,—the constrained politeness of the Feench press towards England,—each in its own way characteristin of the nation it represents,—are significant warnings of the hollowness of the friendship which has lasted for a couple of years between the two states. Indeed fortuitous friendships are seldom anything but hollow,—and the friendship existing between those two hereditary national enemies, has been fortuitous to a degree. Previous to the disagreement with Russia, which ended in war, England and France were but on very cold terms of intimacy. Perfidious Albion was a favorite theme with the French journals of all creeds' and on the other hand in England, we heard of every sort of improved weapon of offence and defence, suggested as a practical set off against and in anticipation of a French invasion. The war with Russia quenched all this. An alliance was got up *impromptu*, which was to be an alliance for ever; but those who looked back to alliance of 1815 must have had their doubts. Thinking minds could not help reflecting that the Grand Duke Nicholas had been *feted* in England just as Napoleon was, and they naturaly ask themselves would the *fetes* in the latter instance create any more lasting bond of friendship than the former. If all the hints and revelations concerning the Emperor of France, which had been lately published have a real significance, there is but too much to fear that the unhappy apprehensions of those who looked to the past are out too well founded.

The war with Russia was, with England a war of principle; with France it has turned out to be no more than a war of glory. England's hostilities were designed towards a certain end; France is satisfied that she has secured to her soldiery a certain amount of military fame. Thanks to the determination of Lord Clarendon comparitively good terms have been secured in the ratification of peace; but it really would appear as if our ally but cared to secure a fine exit from the war. Up to the taking of Karabelnaia, England had emphatically borne the brunt of the conquest. At Alma, at Inkerman and at every bombardment England had the most to do and *did it*. France had the luck to be most briliant in late achievements and then she showed no desire for any thing but peace. It is not her fault that Russia did not get better terms than she has obtained and certainly we do not see that there is any difficulty in believing that but for her sucession the war would have been carried on to a more definite result.

We do not place much stress on every fleeting rumour that passes. But the *Edinburgh Review* is a good authority and the *Edinburgh Review* states that after Alma, Lord Raglan was anxious to press on the pursuit of the flying enemy and that he was prevented by the ill-health of Marshall St. Arnaud. The same authority declares that the English general was for once attempted, Sebastopol by a *coup de main* but that the French commander refused to co-operate. Again is is stated that Lord Raglan was only deterred from an asault after the first bombardment by the failure of the French batteries. We are also told that at Inkerman, General Canrobert decisively refused to pursue the Russians and the same story is repeated of the Tchernaya. It is said too, that the French government set its face with effect against the bombardment of Odessa and with best effect again t the expedition into the sea of Azoff, and against Kertch, and that it only assented to an attack on Kinburn when she found that England was determined to essay such an exploit whether she liked it not. If these tales be true they would go to show that in the war France was constantly bent on deprecating the reputation of England, and whether they be or not when advanced by high authority, if it were only for the sake of our "calumniated" general the charges made ought to be definitely cleared up.—*Leinster Express.*

The Grand Trunk.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, May 6th, 1856

SIR:—I have now the honor, in reply to your request, to furnish you with a memorandum of the terms on which, after much anxious consideration, the government conceive they would be justified in recommending to parliament the granting of aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad.

You, sir, cannot be sensible to the many difficulties which beset this question or the differences of opinion which exist as to the best mode of disposing of them; and, as the further course of the government may materially be influenced by the opinion which you, as the accredited agent of the English proprietary, and may entertain of the practical results to be expected from the outline of the scheme which I have sketched, I shall be obliged by your favouring me with your views thereon, which I may submit to the governor general, and my colleagues in the government.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CALEY.

To the Hon. Wm. Napier, Toronto.

PROPOSAL FOR RELIEF TO GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.

1st The company to be empowered to issue preferential bonds to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling

2nd. The bonds not to be issued until the railway is finished, and in operation from St. Thomas to Stratford.

3rd. The proceeds of the £2,000,000 to be paid over to the Provincial agents in London, and released on certificate of receiver general, on proof of progress of work.

4th. The proceeds to be appropriated as follows:

London to St. Mary's, Stratford and Sarnia Branch - -	£450,000
Subsidiary lines at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Prescott, -	100,000
Victoria Bridge - - -	800,000
St. Thomas and Riviere du Loup	525,000
Three Rivers Branch - -	125,000
	£2,000,000

5. The St. Mary's and London branch, and subsidiary lines, to be completed by 1st Sept. 1857; the Stratford and Sarnia by 1st Sept. 1858; the Three Rivers and Arthabaska by 1st January, 1859; the Victoria Bridge by 1st January, 1860; the St. Thomas and River du Loup by 1st January, 1860.

If any portion of the roads above specified, originally entitled to the guarantee, be not completed at the date provided, the company will return to the government £3,000 sterling for every mile remaining unfinished, credit being given to the company for so much in payment of the provincial guarantee.

SLAVES FOR KANSAS.—The Highflyer, in this morning from Louisville, brought between fifty and sixty slaves, belonging to families who are on their way from Kentucky to Kansas. The slaves who came in the Highflyer consisted of persons of all ages, sexes and shades of color, and were a good looking, well dressed and apparently well fed party, and came as cabin passengers. Since the opening of the river, full five hundred slaves have arrived from the Ohio river, on their way to Kansas. The J. H. Lucas took up nearly 100, the Star of the West 100, the Chambers 50 to 75, and almost every boat that has started up the Missouri river since the opening of the river, has taken up a larger or smaller number. The slaves are in almost every case taken in the cabin, while poor white families, going to the same place, take passage below or on deck. One gentleman from South Carolina, who, with his family, went up in the Star of the West, last week, had fifty slaves in the cabin, and another thirty, and still another thirty, and still another bad twenty.—*St. Louis News, March 21.*

Sudeden Illness of Mr. Giddings.

In the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., the Hon JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, while speaking on the Deficiency Bill suddenly reeled and fell on the floor insensible. At the very moment preceding his fall he was vehemently denouncing the appropriation for the payment of the expenses incurred in the rendition of Margaret Garner and her family. He asserted that the Marshall had given certificates to some hundreds of citizens in Cincinnatti entitling them to pay for having helped in seizing the slaves and having since bought up these certificates for 25 per cent of their nominal value, it was now proposed without examination to pass an appropiation into his pocket of $27,000 Mr. G. had been interrupted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, but he declined answering any interogatories saying that it was a subject which so roused his feelings and filled his soul that he would not yield the floor for any explanation, even to a friend. He proceeded to say (his enthusiasm rising as he proceeded) that he would refresh the memory of the House by a history of that transaction. He had just reached out his arm in intense gesticulation when suddenly grew purple in the face and fell to the floor, as above stated. Several members immediately rushed to his assistance, among them Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who carried water bathed his temples and loosened his cravat when the veteran quickly revived and was led to an open window in the lobby where he soon recovered sufficently to go to his lodgings. The House at once postponed the business under consideration but Mr. Giddings returned before the adjournment and finished his speech

New Advertisements.

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Chatham and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Suits, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED !!

1000
NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND
Straw & Lunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas,* for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 1y.

Good News! Good News!

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his
SPRING STOCK
OF
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
And expects a full assortment per Schooner St. George, to be here on the last of this week, and would just remind his old customers that his stock this Spring will be the largest ever imported by any one house at one time in this part of the Western country,
COMPRISING
A Full Assortment of Hardware.
In which may be found
ship carpenters' planers, and
blacksmiths' tools in great variety;
cultivator plows, cultivator teeth,
grub hoes, brush hooks,
corn hoes, spades, shovels,
forks, rakes, snaths, cradles,
scythes, and all other kinds
of farming implements;
refrigerators, bar-room
filters, rain-water filters,
hot water churns of all
sizes; a complete assortment of saddle and harness
trimmings, American cut
and wrought
nails, &c., &c.
In Groceries will be found
A complete assortment of
Teas, Sugars, Rice, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spice, &c
IN LIQUORS
You may choose from 8 kinds of Brandy, 3 kinds of Gin, 7 kinds of Wine, 3 kinds of Rum, 12 of Whiskey, Champaigne, Ale, Porter, &c.
In Glass, Crockery and Stone-ware
Anything you may want,
which will be sold *Wholesale and Retail* below competition, at the Old stand, corner of King and Fifth streets, and adjoining the Royal Exchange Hotel.
W. H. NELSON.
Chatham, 9th May, 1856. 4-tf

BARBERS SHOP FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with all its furniture, and a large run of custom in Port Huron, Michigan, said shop is situated on the principal street, and is one of the best locations in the State. Any person wishing to avail of this opportunity, will get all particulars by applying to
CHARLES HARRISON.
Port Huron,
Michigan
May 9th, 1856 4 3t

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends
THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"more money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!
We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856 1y

CRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
AND
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at BECKWITH'S Gallery. For delicacy of shading and Softness of Tone they are unequalled by any Pictures ever executed in this City. Those wishing to obtain Likenesses that will last for years, are invited to call at Mrs Smith's Block, King Street.
Likenesses can be taken in a few minutes, to produce a Daguerreotype, with equal facility in getting the likeness, and equally as durable.
Pictures taken, Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.
None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.
☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.
Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-1

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis left London County Virginia, some years ago in search of [illegible] while the other two Moses and Lewis remained in [illegible]
Also [illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible] Jefferson Davis

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
IMPORTANT.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug. 20. 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Weekly Newspaper
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries and behests our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	4.50
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, June 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas
We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, and recommend them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO. In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 21th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this end, the best articles are selected and condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.
Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.
But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.
Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.
Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.
The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.
Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.
ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.
The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount
Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.
The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.
A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.
All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*
Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.
We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.
DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, &c. Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent. Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent, Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do. Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough or in the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do Steel Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do, Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, and Lime Juice, Manufactures of do.
Lozenges, or Sweetmeats, per gallon.
Machinery, steam engines and parts of.
Machinery, three pence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Maps, do
Maps, all kinds, free. Maps do
Models, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent. Nails do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nuts, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on the goods therein.
Packages, do
Paper, and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, Prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free. Seeds, do
Shot, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free
Spices, one penny and three pence per pound.
Spices, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
Sugar, Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent, Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.
Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat net bolted bran in sheets, and hops.
Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and all other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —
Wearing Apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandize; Household furniture and implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones, coal, ores of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, stone, whether burnt or unground, roe cask wood, staves and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—
BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Liberal and Christian Progress, Active Benevolence the Principles of Peace, Love and Unity among all men, and especially among the friends and followers in Christ, of every name, whether they may belong to any one Class of Her Majesty's subjects or another, and as it is the right of all to express their complexional characteristics and religious character, we, for ourselves to do all in our power to promote, in our respective capacity, the harmless of the Union, and in our private capacity, as Christian Brethren, to promote a healthy harmony and feeling between all among those Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, and to promote
1st. To encourage the support of Press or those Presses in Canada, which will shew on the whole, were to be the means of diffusing among the United States and Europe, who would, on the whole, be found honest, formerly bond, and free, differ in their views and opinions who may and do settle herein, by encouraging to prefer to be a "good peasantry" for the future, and to encourage the mass of the people to aggregate themselves into such communities or to look upon the West, generally, as the land of promise in preference to the less genial fields, thereby promoting the best interests of Canada, and of the several component parts, of which we belong, and the Union of British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means, and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.
ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.
ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curr'y.
ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.
ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*
ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.
ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.
ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.
ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.
ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, M. A. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856. NUMBER 7.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, first door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 13, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. M. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES.

Wendell Phillips Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Clayton,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William B. Weeden, Esq.,
Mrs. Chas. A. B. Ayscough,	James Eldridge,
Lydia Bosson Esq.,	Isaac H. Smith,
Richard Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams
Joseph Hays	P. I. Boston Directory
Supt. Boston Temple	

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 8y

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

FORGET ME NOT.

Two maidens launched a little bark,
Upon a summer day,
And as they slowly sailed from shore
One waved a silken scarf she bore,
As she sang this roundelay.

"How blest are we,
On the bright blue sea,
Like birds that cleave the air;
With the wind that rings
In the sails—our wings
That waft us, we reck not where.

'Tis folly to grieve
For the friends we leave;
New lands—new friends we'll find,
Then away, away,
Is our burthen gay;
Let us leave all care behind."

But the other maiden pensive sat,
As they slowly sailed away;
And her head was drooped, and a tear fell o'er
The pale blue flower in her hand she bore,
As she sang a sadder lay.

"Our bark is on the azure main,
Are all my dreams of hope then vain;
And shall we never meet again,
Mine own forget me not.

When musing in some well-known scene,
Where we together oft have been,
By fountain side—in alley green;
Mine own forget me not.

Think how I planted every flower
That climbs around our garden bower,
Think of my song at twilight hour—
Mine own forget me not.

I'll see thy form in every cloud
That o'er the bright sky casts its shroud,
I'll dream of thee, though storms are loud,
Mine own forget me not.

Ah! now the land sinks fast from view;
Into the world of waters blue,
Bear him, soft winds, my last adieu,
Mine own forget me not."

M. I

Miscellaneous.

A Startling Adventure

In the summer of 1815 I was traveling on business in the western part of Tenesee. That portion of the State which lies between the Tenesee and the Mississippi was at that time a dreary forest. No roads—nothing but horse paths—through the woods: and the only marks to guide the traveller upon his journey were the "blazes" and "notches" upon the trees. I was dressed in true backwoods fashion and I rode a fiery mustang, with a mane and tail as whiteas snow, a beautifularched neck, and an eye like an eagle. He was a perfect beauty, and as fleet as the wind.—Across his back I had thrown a pair of saddle bags, containing on one side a dozen "pones" of corn bread and a piece of bacon, and to balance them there was a pile of rocks" in the other end in good which I had collected and was transporting to a bank in Kentucky, to be disposed of for eastern exchange. Two large wooden stirrups hung dangling from my saddle, and the bolsters in front contained two beauties in the shape of enormus pistols. Over these to keep them dry were the squirrel-skin covers.

I had been riding for several hours, swimming the rivers that crossed my path, snuffing in the rich perfume of the forest flowers watching the squirrels playing about in the tree tops, and listening to the music which issued from the throats of a thousand bright winged songsters with which the woods abounded. I had not seen a solitary human being since morning, and night was rapidly approaching; indeed it had already begun to grow dark, and I made up my mind that I would have to camp out," for the night. I was looking round to select some good place, when I was startled by the neighing of a horse ahead of me, and I saw two men approaching me on horse back. They were rough looking fellows dressed in hunting shirts, and with squirrel skin caps on their heads, I did not like their looks, and un-seen by them I drew up my pistols and cocking them re; laced them in the holsters and casting my eye forward, I saw one of them make a motion I did not like. I resolved that if they proved what I suspected, I would give a hard fight, and die bravely.

"Pshaw! what a fool I was!" thought I, as they rode up and bade me good evening We conversed a few minutes, when one of them said:

"My youngster, what have you got in your saddle-bags that rattles so?"

"Nails!" I replied.

"Nails!" said he. "Eh Bill, lets examine the article and see" and he came to hold my horse by the bit

Quick as lightening, I drew my pistols and pointing a muzzle to each of their hearts said:

"Gentlemen make a motion to draw a weapon, and that motion seals your fate"

They were completely taken by surprise and wheeling their horses around, struck off into the forest. After getting a few rods off one of them raised his fist in a threatening attitude. I drew the trigger of my right hand pistol and the villian's arm fell on the saddle and uttering a yell of agony, they darted off into the woods. I reloaded my pistol struck my horse's sides, and after a few miles of the fastest riding I ever experienced I reached a log house, where I put up for the night.

Two years after the incident just related took place, I was travelling down the Mississippi on an old fashioned boat, when my attention was attracted to an individual on board whom I thought I had met before but where I could not tell. I was determined to follow him up, and see if I could call to mind where we met, and under what circumstances At last I found an opportunity to get a look at him as he was sitting on an old barrel-head, earnestly engaged in a game of "seven up." I stepped up and looking over his shoulder, perceived that two fingers of his right hand were missing. The game progressed, until in an exciting moment, he arose, and shaking his fist in the face of his opponent, in answer to some remark of the latter concerning the game exclaimed.

"I swear you lie!"

I placed my hand upon his shoulder and turned him around.

"Ah! ah!" exclaimed I, we've met before!"

Lifting his right hand, his face turned as white as a sheet and hoarse with passion, he vociferated.

'Yes we have met before, in the woods of Tennessee and I have sworn that you shall die Take that!,'

And the wretch attempted to draw a pistol from his coat, but the trigger caught in the ragged lining of his pocket—it went off and he rolled over in the muddy waters of the Mississippi—a corpse?—*Life in the West.*

Literature.

On the Chemistry of Food.

After Liebig had given his reasons drawn from natural philosophy, against materialism and in favor of a vital power and soul' he spoke three Saturdays on the articles used by man as food, giving a clear abstract of the theory discussed in his letters on chemistry, and illustrating it by experiments. You remember that two groups of organic matter are distinguished in human food. The first contains carbonic acid and the elements of water, and appears as starch gum, sugar, and fat. the other axes to these sulphur and nitrogen and appears under various forms and caseine, albumen and fibrine These substances are found in vegetable as well as animal food. Now men need food for purposes strength and warmth. The temperature of the body is maintained by the burning process of respiration in which food containing certain carbon combines with the oxygen of the air, and is thrown off as carbonic and water. The growth and repairs of the muscles take place through the medium of blood; the mechanical force and the substance of muscles are continually supplied by nitrogenous food transmitted into blood In our common articles of food material for respiration and for the formation of the blood are present in different proportions; in potatoes. for example there is eleven per cent of nitrogeneous matter in barley, seventeen; wheat twenty one: woman's milk, twenty five; cow's milk forty-three; peas, forty three; and in beef, fifty-nine: while the food which supplies warmth is in inverse proportion; in potatoes for example, it being eighty-six per cent. In this connexion Liebig gave an explanation of his views in regard to beer which have been misunderstood and much contested in Munich.—Beer is worthless for the formation of blood it is of value only to support respiration and to supply wa[illegible] perfect digestion the body becomes sensible and passes all into sweet beer. and is seperated partly by boiling and partly by fermentation less. A little of the dregs of the brewers makes it as little as beer sours easily A chemist of Munich eleven years ago asserted that our brown beer contained gum two grains to the quart. Throwing out the [illegible] which appears in the beer the [illegible] nical salts and estimating only that which it presents as gum a man who drinks eleven pints of beer per day would get no more gum in a whole year than a five-pound loaf of bread furnishes. Beer serves to make people fat who are thin in flesh. it has the same effect as starch or in bread It has its value in supplying warmth but not in the formation of blood. It has its use also as a means of enjoyment and as a stimulant to the nerves but that does not come into the account of nutritive chemistry; chemically, the [illegible] one dozen bread [illegible] intimate [illegible] proportions of food for use were one of nitrogen to three of carbon—the proportions in woman's milk.

Struck by a Water Spout.

The following interesting narative is contained in a letter from Mr. Hea[illegible] on board of her Majesty's ship Electra dated "At sea, Nov. 22d, 1855:—We left Melbourne on the 12th of last month and with our usual fortune, encountering very heavy weather during the whole of the passage to New Zealand the sea running very high and washing over us continually. One day an enormous sea broke over us and the first thing it carried away was the second gig, completely crumbling her up and smashing her all to bits. It then stove in the gunroom [illegible] skylights, and washed everything off the tables in both places including a bookshelf and a swinging lamp. They were at breakfast in the [illegible] room at the time and in a moment officers teacups, lumps of butter, servants, and red herrings were all floundering together on the deck in three feet of water and it was some minutes before the ship recovered herself from the shock. [illegible] Gradually was the gymnastic exercise and as to writing a description of the question a few days of this work brought us up to the north point of New Zealand, and it took three more to beat down the east coast of Auckland where we arrived on the 25th, after the [illegible] sea voyage we have made since our first arrival in the second. We remained at Auckland, for 19 days. We sailed from Auckland on the 12th of the present month and have been struggling with head winds ever since, with the exception of two days when the wind favoured us for a few hours and therefore though we are nine days out we have only advanced 100 miles, and are still 700 from Sydney.

The day before yesterday we encountered a most extraordinary danger—one that few ships have ever witnessed; that is we were caught in a water spout The day had been very squally and we had been compelled to take in sail several times and there [illegible] were not surprised [illegible] gradually over; but [illegible] the, and the deck became perpendicular we could see that something had happened beyond the common order of squalls and I felt a sort of faint sick feeling of anticipation and vague dread that almost stilled the prayer that rose to my lips. The sequence was horrid and the dread of being [illegible] a rush of water gave [illegible] over the others and managed to [illegible] There was everything was in confusion and no one was giving any intelligible orders and the ship was [illegible] over on her broadside, with all of one side buried in the water ropes and sail flapping about and men standing aghast with [illegible] I noticed one man in particular was sitting on the deck seemingly in a state of utter idiotcy with his hands clenched and his face livid, deaf to all that was passing around him. The sight of so much anarchy restored my self possession and I began to drive the men to the, ropes to haul down the after, sails and after a couple of minutes of work the ship slowly righted. The captain's gig was stove in by the water and the davits (strong carved pillars of iron as thick as my leg) had been bent double by the pressure. It seems that a whirling mass of water had been suddenly seen near the ship and before any thing could be done it was upon her, bearing her down and whisking her around and under water while the whirl wind by which it was of course, accompanied and caused, pressed her over by the sails and increased the danger. It was indeed a fearful minute and nothing but God's hand could have saved us. This was really a very uncommon adventure; for, though ships frequently see water spouts, it does not happen once in 500 times that it strikes a vessel—*Bury Post.*

The Battle After the Redan Attack.

The bodies were lying about between our works and the abattis and were all English at this part. They were frightful objects, having been lying two days under a broiling sun It is the fourth battle-field I have seen and by far the most disgusting. They were swollen to an enormous size—almost bursting their clothes, black in the face and blistered—and the features almost indistinguishable; their wounds were full of maggots. There was one man in particular whose skull had been smashed; his brain was exposed to view and was alive with them. The ground where they lay was very uneven full of holes and covered with long dried grass and weeds which made it difficult to discover them They were found lying in shell holes and other cavities, in which they had crawled for shelter, and being shot while crouching down had so stiffened. There was one ditch probably an old water course which had been enfiladed by the enemy's fire and was full of dead who had run in to take refuge. Many were found close up to the abattis—among them was Colonel Yea, who was frightfully disfigured and swollen so much as hardly to be distinguishable. He had been struck in the neck and hand by grape shot. He had been stripped of his sword revolver, boots, and epaulettes; and of course he, as well as the others had been deprived of every thing valuable they had with them. Captain Shiffner of the 34 was also found near the abattis. I knew him well and as he was being carried off I asked to have the cloth removed which concealed his face. He was the only one I saw who was not disfigured and his features remained much the same as when he was alive. He had been killed by a rape-shot through the body and was also shot in the leg. The bodies of the officers were taken up to camp and the men were buried in graves dug in rear of the Quarries. Some half dozen of our scaling ladders were going out. The Russians endeavored to keep them; but orders were given that we should secure them if possible According to four out of the six were used as stretchers and brought back into the trenches. I went once up to the line of Russian sentries. On my looking attentively at the sword of one of the Russian officers he politely drew it and handed it to me. I had some conversation with several of them and said to one that they would all go to England; upon which he laughed and replied that rather we should go to Moscow—meaning as prisoners They talked and laughed with great good humour. The parrapets of their works were crowded with spectators and they had working parties busy repairing their embrasures—

A Lesson for Mothers.

The Birmingham (Eng.) *Journal* prints the following account of a flogging to Prince of Wales received from a poor boy:

"During Her Majesty's residence, some years ago, at Osborne in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea-shells. The boy had got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So, without any notice, he upset the basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignant and observed: 'You do that again, and I'll lick you.' 'Put the shells into the basket,' said the Prince, 'and see if I don't.' The shells were gathered up and put into the basket. 'Now,' said the lad, 'touch 'em once if you dare,' whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells. And the lad 'pitched into him,' and gave him such a caning as few Princes ever had. His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes of a colour which might have well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause of his disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story He did so in a straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said: 'You have been rightly served, sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already I should have punished you severely When you commit a like offence. I trust you will always receive a similar punishment.' Turning to the poor boy, she commanded his parents to her presence the following morning. They came; and the result of the interview was, that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which should be placed within his reach.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATE OF CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY.—It would be easy to let the imagination run wild in describing such ideal charms of face and limb as prespective fancy bestows on the Circassian girl; but unless the remoter interior possess nymphs of another and more celestial mould than those who meet the traveller's eye along the coast, such hyperbole of praise may be awarded with greater justice to claimants nearer home. There is, indeed, a natural gracefulness about these Circassian maids which a western education might develope into an elegance that would contrast favorably with the artificial gloss of mere conventional refinement; but for the wilder ing beauty that dazzles the eye and decanies the heart by *accomplete grace*, you may see more of it on a fine spring afternoon in Rotten-row and the Drive than I have been able to catch sight of here during three industrious weeks. Lest it should be inferred from this admission of non-success in this respect that the result mentioned has arisen in any degree from the retiring bashfulness of the sex, I may add that it is the married women—and of them the ugliest are, as in Turkey, ever the readiest to hide their charms from the stranger's eye—who wear the veil; the single and unsold may be looked at till the gazer is content.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

Desperate Position of Col Walker.

A corespondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from San Juan del Norte on the 19th ult. says; the general impression there was that Walker would never be able to hold the country or make his escape out of it. At that time he was at Granada sick with fever, and sickness was prevalent in the city. The graves of over four hundred Americans could be counted in the graveyard there. Walker's troops were concentrated at that point, and desperate fighting was anticipated soon.

A correspondent of the N. O *Delta*, writes: I am very desirous that you should employ all your influence to prevent more Americans form joining Walker. All these poor wretches, instead of receiving 250 acres of land, are forced to take arms.

The situation of Walker is critical. Costa Rica has sent 3.000 men against him, and I am a good witness that these soldiers fight like tigers. From Honduras there are now 1 000 men near the frontier of Nicaragua. From San Salvador, on the 14th of this month, there marched 2.000 men, and at the same time three or four thousand men are comming from Guatemala. The natural result of this will doubtless be the complete overthrow of Walker in a very short time. A *Pronunciamento* of the inhabitants of Nicaragua against Walker is very probable. They only wait the arrival of the allied troops to join their ranks.

TO MEASURE HAY IN MOWS.

The editor of the *New Jersey Farmer* says that he has proved the following rule for finding the number of tons of hay in a given bulk:

"Take a mow of 12 or 15 feet in depth, and which has been filled with hay, as it was drawn from the field, and has been lying till spring, and measure the length, breadth and height. then multiply them to get the cubical contents. For instance—the length is 20 feet, breadth 40 feet, and height 16 feet—20 times 40 make 800; multiplied by 16, equal to 12.800 cubic feet, which, being divided by 70, the number of feet that make a ton of 2,000 lbs., will give 18 tons 200 lbs. The top of a mow, say two thirds full we rate at 800 feet to the ton, the middle 700 feet, and the bottom of the mow at 600—so the whole bulk would average 700 feet, if the mow is 12 or 15 feet deep, but if only 5 or 6 feet deep, count 800 feet for a ton, and so according whether they settle."

Fatal Affray at Washington.

On the 8th inst. P. T. Herbert member of Congress, from California, went into Willard's hotel at about 11½ o'clock, A. M. and called for breakfast. Thomas Keating, the head waiter informed him that he could not have a meal at that hour without an order from the office. Mr. H. directed several servants, who spoke to him, to retire, calling them harsh names. Keating made a reply when Herbert struck him with his fist or a muskin: Keating picked up a plate as if to throw it when Herbert threw a chair at him. Several servants came in and the fight became general, the combatants breaking dishes, &c. Finally the servants got the better of Herbert and his friend, and were hitting him with chairs, &c. when Herbert drew a revolver and shot Keating dead. Herbert was arrested and examined before Justices Smith and Birch.

☞ The provincial Normal School at Toronto, Canada West, is one of the most liberally endowed and successful on this continent. It was established by an act of parliament in 1846 and was opened in the old government house in 1847. In 1852 buildings were erected for the school and for the offices of the Departments of Public Instruction, at a cost including grounds, furniture and apparatus, of one hundred thousand dollars.—*Journal of Education.*

MILITARY.—The garrisons are to be hereafter two regiments at Quebec, one at Montreal, one at Kingston, and the Canadian, Rifles at Toronto. Lieut General Eyre to be commander of the British forces in British North America and there will be two major-generals or brigadier-generals under him, one quatered in Canada and another in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. General Eyre's head-quarters will be either at Quebec or Montreal, the selection being left to the gallant officer himself.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE "CITY OF GLASGOW"—PERHAPS.—The *Tribune* has a letter from a correspondent dated Fire Island, May the 2, which states that on that day a piece of the quarter-board of a vessel painted black, with CITY, in gilts letter, shaped as above came on shore of that beach. It was the first part of a name as it commenced on the end of a board which was gilt; and at the rest it was broken off I know says the writer, of no other vessel begining with City but the City of Glasgow. The letters were cut into the board

A Yankee Speculation.

The other day, being in the vicinity of the Old Cradle of Liberty, we paused to witness the operations of a cute Yankee at a refreshment stall. The object of our attention was a stalwart, red-cheeked youth, with fox-skin cap, blanket-coat, and woolen mittens, and might have come down from Vermont with a load of venison and poultry. It was evident from his manner that he had got through with his business, whatever it was, and was now a man of leisure. The chapman displayed his most tempting edibles, for he saw before him a customer amply able to extend a liberal patronage. The Yankee looked over his whole stock in trade, and priced nearly every article he had.

"How much is that 'ere candy a stick?" he would say.

"Two cents."

"Wal, but by hulsale?"

"Ten cents a dozen."

"Wal—but seein' it's me?"

"Seein' it's you, you may have a dozen sticks for a sixpence."

"Now do you think I'm made of gold you shaver?" said the Yankee. Never mind—drive on—how is doughnuts?"

He fixed upon a plate of these delicious Yankeeisms his avid and devouring eyes. Here he stood on safe ground; some of the other "fixins" were beyond his comprehension, but he knew doughnuts as well as beans.

"How's doughnuts?"

"Doughnuts has riz," replied the vender, with an air of importance and intelligence.

"The continuance of the Mexican war," he continued raising his arm oratically and transforming himself into a human teapot "the proposed loan, and the drain of specie, has caused quite a rise of breadstuffs—flour has riz, sir, and doughnuts has gone up."

"What's all that nonsense about the Mexican war, you old stupid?" said the Yankee; "how's doughnuts?"

"One cent per nut," replied the vender lowering his arm and tone.

"Mought a feller take his pick?" inquired the customer, hesitating with his cent in his mitten.

"Oh, certing—certing, sir!" responded the dealer.

The Yankee deposited the specie, and then seized on a doughnut which he had before selected with his eyes; it was a stock-dagger as big as a Baldwin apple.

"Anything else?" inquired the vendor, as he swept the coin in the drawer and noted the sale on his slate.

"Not to-day, replied the Yankee with a gleam of satisfaction, and he withdrew with his prize. We were curious enough to follow him.

We watched him as he set his teeth into the luscious mass. Alas for the vanity of human hopes! That doughnut was an imposition, a sham, a mere batter bubble, blown into the resemblance of solidity. Loud were the imprecations of the Yankee.

"Taken in, by thunder!" he exclaimed. "Consume the fellow's impudence? Those Boston coaps do beats the Dutch. He done me out of that cent as slick as grease upon a cart wheel. I might have bought two sizes—might have bought a world of notions and carried some presents to the family—and now I am bust and bubbled, and bamboozled It's tew bad!"

And we left him 'fit to weep' and 'not to be consoled.'

Poor fellow.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—First never use a desk or a table with your face towards a window. In such case the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eye, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injure the sight.

Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards, the window while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand, while reading or writing, with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine acruptly upon the eyeball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, camfine, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough, and does not flicker. —*Scientific American.*

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that General Gadsden is negotiating a treaty for the purchase, by the United States, of another slice of Mexico. The desperate state of the financial condition of the latter country, is said to have driven her to this extremity. An emigration from California to the Gadsden Territory has commenced, the valuable copperminies proving a great attraction.

THE HOUSE of Representatives has passed a bill granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of Railroads in the State of Iowa. The first of the lines named for which the donation is proposed, lies between Burlington on the Mississippi, and a point near the mouth of the Platte River, on the Missouri. This road, when completed, will furnish a direct railrord connection between New England and the Middle States and the Territory of Kansas.

In digging a well at Mintz, a short time ago, the workmen discovered a large fragment of a printing press, said to bear the name of Guttenburg, and the date of 1441, in Roman characters.

On Saturday last the Montreal Police had paid a visit to the city bakers, and carried away from one bakery, seventy seven loaves, which were sent to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. P. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorised to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward. *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S Marsh, *McHenry, Illinois.*

Lectures!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on American Slavery; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

The Protestantism and Civilization of the United States.

We have been taught to look upon the Mexicans, Turks, Italians, and other nations, not under the immediate eye of the American people, as presenting to the world, a phase of civilization little removed from barbarism. The brigands of Italy, the robbers of Mexico, and the cold blooded practices of the followers of Mahomet, are industriously paraded, by way of contrast to that higher type of civilization, said to be fostered by Protestant nations, and especially by the denizens of the United States, the land pre-eminently styled by its own citizens, as the land of Bibles, Missionaries, and protestant christian privileges; but if we mistake not, more than mere assertion, with the usual amount of national self-gratulation, accompanying the same, will be needed to convince unbiassed minds, that there is anything in the Protestantism of the United States, or in the political institutions of the county, or in the practices of the people therein, to give them pre eminence among the barbarians named. What of outrages anywhere, equal to the Greytown attack! the unsuccessful attack upon the people of Central America lately; the brutality by official sanction, shown to their own citizens in Kansas? The practices South, armed as is every man with knife and revolver, the slaughtering and mobbing, for opinions sake at the South, the duelling, shooting, burning of colored men, blackguardism and ruffianism the country over, with but little exception, well attested by their own published accounts, and the manifest advantages sought to be taken by the government in its intercourse with other nations, and of individuals in their encounters with citizens of other governments, or in their pride of numbers and power over the colored people, show plainly, that while among them as among other nations, individuals and communities may be found superior to the general depravity, the people of no nation of the present time, are so evidently cold blooded, none are there whose character for atrocity can be at all compared with them, none so industriously bringing the protestant name into derision among men, and so evidently satisfying the religious world and the impartial, that the name of Protestant not more than Catholic, Musselman or Pagan, is indicative of honor, honesty, justice or progressive polity, among individuals or nations; and that the boasted superiority of such a people over the heathen is a farce.

*

The Queen's Birth-Day.

Saturday last 24th inst. was a day of many amusing incidents. The morning was clear and calm, the sun shone bright, presenting a favorable prospect for the many contemplated enjoyments generally participated in on that day. It being a general holiday, all was still untill about two o'clock, when the Citizens turned out in great numbers, while from the Bush many were flocking in in profused masses, doubtless anticipating much pleasure, when soon the sound of soft music from the Brass Band, Leader Mr. Johnson, accompanied with the dull sound of the drum, was to be heard through our avenues producing a spirit of liveliness throughout. The Agricultural Fair Ground was the spot appointed as the place of muster, and was immediately proceeded to by large numbers when many names were enrolled upon the Militia list. A large concourse of colored men were upon the ground, who were among the first and last to have their names enrolled, manifesting their loyalty to their Queen, and a willingness to comply with any order of the Government in common with others. The Col. and officers made quite a fine appearance, with their firm and determined looks, and suited in splendid uniform. After the enrollment, a number fell into rank, led by the Band marched to Col. Thomas's, where after three cheers were given they were dismissed. In the afternoon the Fire Companies turned out with their apparatus and made quite a display. Their Engines and Hose-Carraiges were in fine order, exhibiting much taste. The companies were preceeded by music and paraded some portions of the Town. In the afternoon the excursion Boat Islander left her wharf with a large crowd on board. R. Francis' U. Brass Band supplied the music, we have been informed that the Excursion was a pleasant one, all seeming delighted with the trip. The evening was not suffered to pass without merriement, as the Bazarr in the Town Hall opened at an early hour, with music from the Union Brass Band, the first piece was "God save the Queen." The house was well filled with a fine audience of colored and white, addresses were delivered by Mr. George de Baptist and Dr. M. R. Delany, and listened to with great interest, some choice pieces were sung by the Glee Club, Misses Jackson, Armstrong, Mercier, and Mr. R. C. Francis, Miss A. Freeman presiding at the Melodeon The pieces were well performed and entitle the Club to much credit. The Band played at intervals, Ice Cream fruits and other delicacies were among many other of the "good things."

A vote of thanks was returned to the Committee, Misses Sterritt, Adams, Brodie, Alexander, Francis, M. & T. Bell for getting up the entertainment, the proceeds of which were given to the Band. The evenings performance concluded with cheers for the Queen, Town Council, Speakers, Committee, Band, &c.

S.

Land Sales.

Emigrants designing to settle in the country, and to purchase lands will do well to notice the various sales of public lands, to take place during the coming month, at various eligible positions in different localities. We notice that there will be a valuable sale of six 100 acre lots, at the Exchange in this town, on Wednesday, June 4th, at 2 o'clock. Said lands are said to be of fine quality, within five miles of town, and the terms of payment one-fifth down, the balance in 8 annual instalments. On Tuesday June 3rd, a large sale of town lots will take place at the thriving town of Collingwood, on the Northern Railroad. We call attention to the sales named, because they appear to offer special advantage just now, and in order to supply the information so necessary to parties who desire to purchase; but who fail frequently in their selections, because of a limited knowledge of localities, and of the inducements held out to old residents

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U. G. R. Road.

The amount of business done on the U. G. R. R., from May 6, 1855 to January '56, was very extensive. The President of the road at Detroit, Mr. George de Baptist, informs us that the number of fugitives passed through the hands of the Vigilance Committee during that time was 1043. This account is a cheering one, and reflects much credit upon the operators of the Road, for their assiduity, as it is well known, that after the "Train" arrives in Detroit, it soon deposits its load safe in the Queen's Dominion.

S.

In to-days issue will be found a letter from Dr. M. R. Delany, addressed to Wm C Monroe, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

Correspondence.

Great Continental and West Indian Convention.

To William C. Munroe, Esq., Michigan, U. S.

Sir:—Ever since the adjournment of that ever memorable gathering—the Cleveland Convention of 1854—I have held in mature contemplation, the suggestion of holding a great Continental Convention of colored men, to meet at some great convenient central point, *out* of the United States. That point I would suggest, as Kingston on the Isle of Jamaica, West Indies.

I have said of colored men, because I deem it high time, that the colored races had begun to *love* and *pride* in their origin or classification, as much as the white races. And endeavor to shun it as we may, we cannot ignor the fact, that the world is at present more or less, enquiring into the condition of the colored races, as a distinct people from the white races.

It is neither my desire nor purpose here, to discuss the propriety or truthfulness of the allegation, as it is enough to know, that according to our present position on this Continent and the Islands, that we should have some *settled* and *fixed policy*, as a *rule of action* in any great political event or movement throughout the Continent. We *must understand each other*, in all parts of the Continent and on the Islands. We will not be politically bought and sold, at the whims and caprices of our enemies and oppressors, as we have for years suffered to be done.

I shall hold in reserve the plan of calling the proposed Convention, and promise you a Report to that effect at our great—and I hope—last Emigration Convention, to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th of August next.

Be pleased to accept my regard for yourself, and untiring interest in the cause of the elevation and destiny of the colored race on the American Continent.

With the most distinguished consideration,

M. R. Delany.

W. C. Munroe, Esq.

Chatham, May 29th, 1856.

LETTER No. 1.

Slavery as it is—Our Canadian Churches, &c.

"Shall tongues be mute when deeds are wrought
Which well might shame extremest Hell?
Shall freemen lack the indignant thought?
Shall Mercy's bosom cease to swell?
Shall Honor bleed?—shall Truth succumb?
Shall Pen, and Press, *and Soul* be dumb?—"

Whittier.

To the Editor of the Sachem.

Stratford, C. W., May 12, 1856.

Dear Sir:—I feel obliged to you for the ready willingness you have afforded me, in laying before my fellow Canadians, the aspects and standing of our Canadian churches and societies, as to what *they* have done, in past years, in informing the people of Canada on the question of Slavery. That *they*, such religious Bodies, have been highly culpable, and have been the means of defacing the character of the great cause entrusted to them, and to the care of which ministers of religion are under solemn vows to Almighty God, no one who investigates the subject can arise from such investigation without the heart feeling, that *they are not innocent*. They have been,—they are, guilty.

Availing myself of your kindness, I will, D. V., now and then put before Canadians, some of the features of that system of Slavery in the United States, which our Canadian ministers of religion, and religious societies, have remained *silent* upon.—which *they* have endeavored to uphold, to a certain extent, by their acting as calporteurs in circulating and recommending the circulation of, the Books tracts and hymns, of Pro-slavery religious organizations, and assisting foreign and native book carriers (calporteurs) in their distribution of them, though these publications emanated from societies founded on a *republican basis*, and contained expressions showing deshes to have all *their readers*, to be "Americanised," and "republicanised;" and that their operations were especially directed to a foreign population, and to Canadians and Mexicans in particular! In all these books, tracts and hymns (besides the want of genuineness of the editions, by expurgings from the originals,) *not one word of information* was given relative to the iniquitous and devilish system of Slavery! Not one word to inform the young or the old, of that crying sin and curse! Such have been the kind of books, tracts, &c., from the *Childs Paper* upwards, which our Canadian ministers of religion, and our Canadian societies, with some exceptions, have been in the habit for over 25 years, of forwarding the distribution of, amongst us Canadians! Not content with that, but the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, (its organ the *Christian Guardian*) has actually *shammed* Canadians, with a spurious periodical the "Canada Sunday School Advocate." which is a *reprint*, printed at New York, of the same publication (with the word "Canada" prefixed,) which is published at 200 Mulberry Street, New York, the head quarters of the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal church (north)—Canadian Wesleyan Methodists, you are a simple and easily imposed on, set of people, ruled by the most despotic rulers, which bid defiance to the laws and maxims of Heaven itself.

Besides the above, certain of our ministers and churches, have held *a fellowship* and connection with the pro-slavery Bodies in the United States, disgraceful to their character as upholders of our christian faith, and disloyal as subjects of Great Britain, the laws of which have declared Slavery and its adjuncts—felony.

Slavery as it is,—few know of. They read in our Canadian papers of Slavery, fugitive slaves, buying and selling of slaves, of their being held *chattels*, that is, *of the same kind of property* as my household furniture, books, cows, &c. In a word, some of your readers may know it best, as "moveable property." I will lay, with your kind permission, some 'pictures' of the system, before a Canada people. In the book titled "Sketches of Places and People abroad," by William Wells Brown, (1855, Jewett & Co., Boston,) I find as follows:—"Willam Wells Brown, the subject of this narrative, was born a slave in Lexington, Kentucky, not far from the residence of the late Hon. Henry Clay. His mother was the Slave of Dr. John Young. His father was a slaveholder, and besides being a near relation of his master, he was connected with the Wickliffe family, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most aristocratic of the Kentucky planters. Dr. Young was the owner of forty or fifty Slaves, whose chief employment was in cultivating tobacco, hemp, corn, and flax. The doctor removed from Lexington, when William was five or six year old, to the State of Missouri, and commenced farming in a beautiful and fertile valley, within a mile of the Missouri river.

Here the slaves were put to work under a harsh and cruel overseeer, named Cook. A finer situation for a farm could not have been selected in the State. With climate favorable to agriculture and soil rich, the products came in abundance. At an early age William was separated from his mother, she being worked in the field, and he as a servant in his master's medical department. When about ten years of age, the young Slave's feelings were much hurt at hearing the *cries of his mother* while being flogged by the negro-driver for being a few minutes behind the other hands in reaching the field. He heard her cry "O, pray! O, pray! O pray! These are the words which Slaves generally utter when imploring mercy at the hands of their oppressors. The son heard it though he was some way off He heard the crack of the whip, and the groans of his poor mother. The cold chill ran over him, and he wept aloud; but he was a slave like his mother, and could render her no assistance He was taught by the most bitter experience, that nothing could be more heart-rending than to see a dear and beloved *mother* or sister tortured by unfeeling men and to hear her cries, and not to be able to render the least aid. When William was twelve years of age, his master left his farm and took up his residence near St. Louis. The doctor having more hands than he wanted for his own use, William was let out to a Mr. Freeland, an innkeeper. Here the young slave found himself in the hands of a most cruel and heartless master. Freeland was one of the real chivarly of the South; besides being himself a slaveholder, he was a horse-racer, cockfighter, gambler, and, to crown the whole, an inveterate drunkard. Whatelse but bad treatment could be expected from such a character? After enduring the tyrannical and inhuman usage of this man for five or six months, William resoved to stand it no longer and therefore ran away, like other slaves who leave their masters, owing to severe treatment; and not knowing where to flee, the young fugitive went into the forest, a few miles from St. Louis. He had been in the woods but a short time, when he heard the barking and howling of dogs, and was soon satisfied that he was persued by the negro-dogs; and aware of their ferocious nature, the fugitive climbed a tree, to save himself from being torn to pieces. The hounds were soon at the trunk of the tree, and remained there, howling and barking, until those in whose charge they were came up. The slave was ordered down, tied and taken home. Immediately on his arrival there, he was, as he expected tied up in the smoke-house, and whipped till Freeland was satisfied, and then smoked with tobacco-stems. This the slaveholder called "*Virginia Play.*"— After being well whipped and smoked, he was again set to work. William remained with this monster a few months longer, and was then let out to Elijah P. Lovejoy, who years after became the editor of an abolition newspaper, and was murdered at Alton, Illinois, by a mob of slaveholders from the adjoining State of Missouri.—See an account of the latter in part 4, section 3, of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Slaves are not allowed to be educated. They cannot read nor write.—How can they state their wrongs, except when they flee to a land of freedom, or when (as in Wells Brown's case) they self-educate themselves. They are not, in the south allowed to bear witness. They are used in these and other ways, as brute beasts! The same as my pig, horse, cow or ox! And they are mainly helped to be kept so, by ministers of religion and men allowed to be communicants of churches, &c., they are bought and sold by ministers of religion! They are *spoken to*, merely by "word of mouth," (orally) *and are taught* in anything which is required of them. Educate them as we freemen, are educated, might as soon be expected to be done, to the poor slaves, by one of the devils from hell, as by the slaveholders, or their heart supporters, the said ministers of religion, &c!

And such is the system which is homologated by the fellowship, connection, and fraternisation of the Wesleyan Meteodists of Canada, the regular Baptists of Canada, by their churches, &c., in the States, by the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, (O. S.) acknowledged by the Free Presbyterians of Canada, and by the Rev's. Henry Wilkes, D. D., of Montreal, J. T. Byrne, of Whitby, and Solomon Snider (so far) of Stratford, of the Congregational church. I will resume in my next, this neglected eschewed subject.

Yours truly,

J. J. E. LINTON.

Chatham, May 26th, 1856.

At a meeting of the members of the Union Brass Band, held in their Hall Monday evening 26th, the following Resolution were adopted:

Resolved,—That we return our sincere thanks to the ladies composing the Committee of arrangement, of entertainment of the 24th inst., for tendering us a benefit.

Resolved,—That as a body we feel ever grateful, and under many obligations for their kind and deliberate exertions for our prosperity, which we shall earnestly endeavor to repay.

Resolved,—That we return our thanks to the Glee Club, and Mr. R. C. Francis, our Teacher, and as brothers will assist at their request in all their undertakings.

Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*.

On motion the House adjourned.

F. G. Jones, Pres.
S. Short, Sec'y.

Gross Personal Outrage in the U. S. Senate Assault upon Senator Sumner.

Washington, May 22.—Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate Chamber Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, entered and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of libelling South Carolina, and his gray-headed relative Mr. Butler. Mr. Brooks, then immediately struck Mr. Sumner with his cane and Mr. S. fell. Mr. Brooks repeated his blows until Mr. Sumner, was deprived of the power of speech when he desisted. Mr. Sumner was taken up and carried up to his room. It has not been ascertained whether his injuries are serious or not. When the attack was made, Mr. Sumner, called for help but no one interfered until Mr. Brooks ceased the assault.

Some, who were eye witnesses of the occurrence, says that Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Sumner as many as fifteen or twenty times over the head. Mr Sumner was sitting in an arm-chair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend him self. Opinions on the subject are contradictory, many applauding the act, and others denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. It will undoubtedly, give rise to an exciting debate in the Senate to morrow. Mr. Brooks has been arrested

The complaint against Mr. Brooks was made on the oath of William Y. Leader. Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingsworth and was held to bail in $500 for his appearance to morrow afternoon.

Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dangerous wounds on the head. Mr. Brooks cane was shattered into a number of pieces.

[second dispatch.]

Washington, May 22.—When the attack was made upon Mr. Sumner, there were probably from fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, Governor Gorman, and several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opgportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow stunned him, and the stick which was gutta-percha was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated.

Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray, and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further injury. Great excitment was caused by the occureuce. Mr. Sumner sank to the floor where he lay till he was raised by his friends.

Mr. Sumner's wounds bled profusely. His physicians say they are most serious flesh wounds they ever saw on any man's head and deny his friends admission to him.

The assailant, Preston S. Brooks is a Representative in the House from the fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, embracing Orangeburg, Barnwell, Beaufort, and Colleton Districts

Assault Upon Senator Sumner.

The telegraph announces this morning, that on yesterday, after the session of the Senate closed, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, a relative of Judge Butler, and a member of Congress from the Fourth District of that State, committed a most aggravated assault upon Senator Sumner, whilst that gentleman was still in his seat. The assault and the severe beating were inflicted with a cane. The Senator was carried speechless to his lodgings. And all this was done upon the pretence that Mr. Sumner had libelled Judge Butler. The following are the only allusions we have been able to find in Mr. Sumner's speech to the Senator from South Carolina. The latter gentleman, in a speech upon the 5th of March last, used this language in reference to the Emigrant Aid Society:

"Sir, I am not going to put on an equality, or anything like an equality, the movements and conduct of those who have gone to Kansas with Sharpe's rifles in their hands, and the Missouri 'border ruffians,' as they have been termed. They are not in *pari delictiu*. The difference between the population of a portion of the two sections, has never been so well illustrated as in that very demonstration. The western people, of daring gallantry, of open hospitality, trust to the occasion, and when they draw the sword, it is rather under the influence of heat and passion than malice, but with a fertility of expedients that is equal to craft; and if they commit homicide under such circumstances, it is reduced at least to the grade of manslaughter. When, however, I see an organization at a distance of a thousand miles from the Territory, sending out men who go, not with fowling-pieces, or the ordinary rifles, or common weapons of defence, which they might use, but all going with one uniform gun—Sharpe's rifle—let me not be told that they were going there for merely the innocent purpose of settling the Territory themselves. It is evident they were going there to drive off others, if it became a contest, which the Missouri 'border ruffians,' as they are called, never anticipated. The crime of those who are designated by that name, if homicide should be committed, would be much nearer the character of manslaughter, whilst the blood shed by their opponents would much nearer approach a mercenary homicide."

It will be seen from the phraseology, that the denunciation of that Society, which is located in Massachusetts, is very severe, and also that a most unfavorable comparison is drawn between the emigrants who go out under their advice, and the "Border Ruffians." To this Mr. Sumner repled as follows:

"It is not true that men have been hired by the Company to go to Kansas; for every emigrant, who has gone under its auspices, has himself provided the means for his journey. Of course, Sir, it is not true as has been complained by the Senator from South Carolina, with that proclivity to error which marks all his utterances, that men have been sent by the Company 'with one uniform gun Sharpe's rifle;' for it has supplied no arms of any kind to anybody."

In the conclusion of his March speech, Senator Butler proposed this as a remedy to dissipate the troubles in Kansas. He said:

"The President of the United States is under the highest and most solemn obligations to interpose; and, if I were to indicate the manner in which he should interpose in Kansas, I would point out the old common law process. I would serve a warrant on Sharpe's rifles, and if Shape's rifles did not answer the summons, and come into Court on a day certain, or if they resisted the Sheriff, I would summon the *posse comitatus*, and I would have Colonel Sumner's regiment to be part of that *posse comitatus*."

To this the Senator from Massachusetts replied as follows:

Next comes the *Remedy of Folly*, which, indeed, is also a Remedy of Tyranny; but its Folly is so surpassing as to eclipse even its Tyranny. It does not proceed from the President. With this proposition he is not in any way chargeable. It comes from the Senator from South Carolina, who, at the close of a long speech offered it as his single contribution to the adjustment of this question, and who thus far stands alone in its support. It might, therefore, fitly bear his name; but that which I now give to it is a more suggestive synonym. This proposition, nakedly expressed, is that the people of Kansas should be deprived of their arms.

Really, Sir, has it come to this? The rifle has ever been the companion of the pioneer, and, under God, his tutelary protector against red man and the beast of the forest. Never was this efficient weapon more needed in just self-defence, than now in Kansas, and at least one article in our National Constitution must be blotted out before the complete right to it can in any way be impeached. And yet such is the madness of the hour, that, in defiance of the solemn guaranty embodied in the amendments to the Constitution, that, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," the people of Kansas have been arraigned for keeping and bearing them, and the Senator from South Carolina has had the face to say openly, on this floor, that they should be disarmed—of course that the fanatics of Slavery, his allies and constituents, may meet no impediment. Sir, the Senator is venerable with years; he is reputed also to have worn at home, in the State which he represents, judicial honors; and he is placed here at the head of an important Committe occupied particular with questions of law; but neither his old age, nor his position, past or present, can give respectability to the demand he has made, or save him from indignant condemnation. when, to compass the wretched purposes of a wretched cause, he thus proposes to trample on one of the plainest provisions of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Butler had also taken part in the discussion which ensued upon the presentation of the Kansas memorial by Gen. Cass. Upon that occasion he used this language in regard to the conduct of the people of the Territory:

"Sir, whatever may be my peculiarities, I have no affinity for tyranny; I have less for wild liberty which finds its vent, its escape, and its abominable orgies in anarchy. That which I dread most is the unrestrained discretion of man—fanatical, wild, ungovernable man—that approaches its object through the process of anarchy. These men, who have thrown aside a legitimate constitution, now, under the mask of the right of petition, attempt to approach this body, and we are to break down all our rules to print their petition. There is no process so horrible to me as that which claims to be above the Constitution, the laws, and the rules of my country."

He had also, upon this last occasion, spoken of their agent in very severe and caustic terms. And to these assaults Mr. Sumner replied in this wise:

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) who omnipresent in this debate over flowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his speech now upon her Representatives and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from the truth which he did not make, with so much passion I am glad to add as to save him from the suspicion of intentional abberation. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure—with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows incapacity of accurrcy whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law; whether in the details of statistics or the diversion of scholarship. He cannot open his mouth but out there flies a blunder. Surely he ought to be familliar with the life of Franklin; and yet he refered to this household character, while acting as agent of our fathers in England as above suspicion and this was done that he might give point to a false contrast with the agent of Kansas—not knowing that however they may differ in genious and fame in this respect they are alike; that Franklin, when intrusted with the petition of Massachusatts, Bay, was assaulted by the foul-mouth speaker, where he could not be heard in defence, and denounced as a "thief," even as the agent of Kansas has been assaulted on this floor, and deounced as a "forger." And let not the vanity of the Senator be inspired by the parallel with the British statesman of that day; for it is only in hostilitiy to Freedom, that any parallel can be recognized. But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he anounces, "from a State"—aye, sir, from South Carolina— he turns with lordly disgust from his newly-found community, which he will not recognize even as "a politic" Pray, sir, by what tittle does he indulge in this egotism? Had he read the history of the State, which he repesents? He cannot surely have forgotten its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumption for Slavery, since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade as the very apple of its eye, and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name, confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of voters on "a settled freeholder State and ten negroes," And yet the Senator to whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes foward in the very ecstacy of madness to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas. South Carolina is old; Kansas is young. South Carolina counts by centuries where Kansas counts by years.

These extracts and references contain a full history of all the important matters which have passed between these gentlemen, upon the subject of Kansas, upon the floor of the Senate during this session.

But is there anything in the reply of Mr. Sumner, which can justify or offer the slightest extenuation for this assault?

The passage at arms with Judge Douglas was much more acrimonious, and yet he resorted only to his Senatorial privilege to defend himself. Senator Mason, did the same. The cut-and thrust of debate was his bloodiest weapon. His sense of honor and respect for his personal character is, doubtless, just as high as that Judge Butler, or his bellicose relative.

We had understood, heretofore, that there was provision of the Constitution designed to protect members of both Houses of Congress from any responsibility for words spoken in debate, except to the House of which they are members. But it seems this illustrious Mr. Brooks, has made the grand discovery that Senaters are to be amenable to him, if they refer to Mr. Butler in any way whatever. Is Judge Butler unable to cope with Mr. Sumner in debate? Was his argumentation and logic too powerful for those of the successor of Calhoun?

But, aside from all this, stripped of the mere finsery of circumstances, affairs at Washington seem to have reached that condition when it is impossible for a Northern member of Congress to utter anything in either branch, which is unpalatable to Southern sensibilities, without subjecting themselves to assaults of the most violent character. The rule is to be, for the future, that if Northern men cannot be met and overcome in argument, they must be subdued by bludgeons. If they will not comply peaceably, they must be made to comply by force, with the imperious requisitions of Southern hauteur and caprice.—These Southerners are trying to play the same high handed game in Washington upon our Northern Representatives, which they have been playing upon a poor, weak territory struggling into existence in the West.

If the issue must come, we say let it come. If Southern insolence and bullyism is so rampant as to invade the sacred precints of our legislative halls, to find victims among American Senators to appease its fury, it is time that they should learn that there is a North that will be mighty, powerful and united, if it is not now. For years the South has reigned in Washington, with absolute sway. It has controlled society, public amusements, governmental patronage in all its departments, and influenced legislation. It is time that its sceptre was broken and its domination destroyed. This single instance of utter disregard of all the proprieties of life, as well as of constitutional privelege, will do more to shake its tyranical rule than any other occurence since the murder of Cilley. It is time its pride, its offensive rampancy, its insolence, hoary from unrestrained excercise, should be subdued.

The outraged sentiment of the people the true sovereigns of the country, will not fail to manifest itself and administer a most powerful rebuke to this high-handed and dastardly attempt made in so cowardly and ruffianly a manner, to overawe public discussion in our National Council Chambers.

Separating the Sexes in Schools.

On this point, a Mr. Stow, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language, which is worthy of the consideration of parents and teachers. The plan recommended savors something of a desire on the part of the writer to inculcate first principles:

"The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry," says Mr. Stow, "have been educated together, and as a whole, the Scots are the most moral people on the face of the globe. Education in England is given separately, and we have not heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the popular prejudice on this point.

"In Dublin a large number of girls turn out badly, who have been educated alone until they attain the age of maturity, and those who have been otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes in youth have been found to be positively injurious. In France the separation of the sexes is productive of fearful evils. It is stated on the best authority that of those educated in schools and convents, apart from boys, the great majority go wrong within a month after being let loose in society, and meeting the the other sex. They cannot, it is said resist the slightest compliment or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principle desired to be avoided."

Fatal Accident—Two Lives Lost.—We regret to state that Mr. Robert Dyke, late salesman with Mr. Polley, King street, and Mr. Peoples, junior, grocer, of Yonge street, were both drowned on the evening of Saturday. A few friends had gone over to the island, during the day, on a "Pic Nic" party, among whom were Mr. Peoples and Mr. Dyke. Mr. Peoples ventured out on the lake, in a small skiff; but the wind, blowing a gale at the time, he drifted out a considerable distance on the lake. Mr. Dyke, noticing his perilous position, put after him in another skiff; but a squall struck them and capsized both boats, and the parties sunk to rise no more. Up to the time of our going to press, neither bodies have been recovered. Mr. Peoples was an unmaried man; but Mr. Dyke leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.—*Leader.*

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, May 27th, 1856.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool shortly after 3 P. M., on Wednesday the 14th inst, and brings London, papers of that day, as well as Commercial reports to the close of business. She reached her dock at half past 6 o'clock this morning.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

There is considerable of interest by this arrival. It is stated at Constantinople, that a defensive alliance had been concluded at Teheran, between the Persia and the United States, and the text of it had arrived at Constantinople, which is kept very secret.

A report from Hamburg, states that an American Squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic.

On Friday, the 16th inst., Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg signed a protocol at Copenbagen agreeing to adopt the last proposition of Denmark, for the Sound Dues, providing all other states interested into the same.

Russia is reported to have demanded explanations repesecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, and England and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey, As the rumor has not effected the stock exchange it cannot be considered dangerous.

Russia is about to commence another campaign under General Mouravieff against the Circassians.

Considerable excitement yet reigns at Belgium on the subject of the attempt of France offered by Belgium Editors to Count Valair for his express determination to uphold the liberty of the press.

A paris correspondent says that the French and Belgium Governments have come to an understanding in the matter—that Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals assassination, and France will take an early opportunity expressing satisfaction there with.

The affairs of Italy continued to excite a large share of attention.

Count Cavour has presented two important notes to the Sardinian Chambers.

The news of General Walker's battle at Rivas, attracted some attention in England.

The French Governmeut is stated to have its vigilance particularly awakened towards the movement of Secret Societies which are becoming dangerous.

At a meeting of capitalist, at the British Treasury Office on the 12th instant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposed loan of £5,000,000 was calculated to cover the whole service of the year except £2,000,000 for which he should propose to issue Exchequer Bonds, but the £2,000,000 would not be required until the end of the present year, or perhaps not until the first quarter of 1857.

Liverpool, Wednesday, May 14th 2 p. m.

The London Mail of this p. m., has come to hand but does not seem to contain much of interest, except an editorial of the *Times* descanting upon the forbearance displayed by England in the Enlistment dispute, and the unreasonableness of Mr. Marcy, in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton.

Commercial circulars issued on the evening of Tuesday report the Cotton Market as dull and not effected by the American advices per *Africa*. Cotton was freely offered, but holders were firm as to price, and demand was not great. Sales on Monday, the 13th, of 80,000 bales; Tuesday 5,000 bales; about one-fourth of both days being on speculation and export.

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Chatham, May 9t

Good News

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LIQUORS
Glass and Crockery-
And expects a full assortment per
George, to be here on the last of thi
would just remind his old customer
stock this Spring will be the largest
ported by any one house at one time in
of the Western country,
COMPRISING
A Full Assortment of Hardwa
In which may be found
ship carpenters', joiners', an l
blacksmiths' tools in great variety;
cultivator plows, cultivator teeth,
grub hoes, brush hooks,
corn hoes, spades, shovels,
forks, rakes, snaths, cradles,
scythes, and all other kinds
of farming implements;
refringerators, bar-room
filters, rain-water filters,
the nometer churns of all
sizes; a complete assort-
ment of saddle and harness
trimmings, American cut
and wrought
nails, &c., &c.
In Groceries will be found
A complete assortment of
Teas, Sugars, Rice, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spice, &c
IN LIQUORS
You may choose from 8 kinds of Brandy, 3 kinds of Gin, 7 kinds of Wine, 3 kinds of Rum, 12 of Whiskey, Champaigne, Ale, Porter, &c.
In Glass, Crockery and Stone-ware
Anyth. ng yo i may want,
which will be sold *wholesale and Retail* below competition, at the Old Stand, corner of King and Fifth streets, and adjoining the Royal Exchange Hotel.
W. H. NELSON.
Chatham, 9th May, 1856. 4-tf

BARBERS SHOP FOR SALE,

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with all its furniture, and a large run of custom in Port Huron, Michigan, said shop is situated on the principal street, and is one of the best locations in the State. Any person wishing to avail of this opportunity, will get all particulars by applying to
CHARLES HARRISON.
Port Huron.
Michigan.
May 9th, 1856. 4 3i

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Citizens. Boarders, and S
be accommodated on the
good Horses and fine Vehicl
REFERENCE
Mr. Abram D Shadd
Mr. Absalom W. Shad
Kent County,
Messrs. Brodie & Sterritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany.
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.
Detroit, November 9, 1855. 26-1y

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Chatham, August 20,

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ouncing to the ent County gen- CLOCK AND s, and is prepared r him with a call, business to share nage He has just KS & WATCHES, a beautiful stock of attention of the Ladies ally collected.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
ed and Repaired, on the cash

18-1y

IKE LEATHER.
WOULD BE RICH,
nd save your Penny.

a friend—I'm a stranger in your an you inform me where I can ood boots made?'

I can; just go to T. W. WIL- ng St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's that's the place; he'll accommodate you ot only'

ll, how is your judgment in regard to the of boots and shoes?'

ost excellent:—I'm an old boot and shoe r; many are the days that I've drawn the

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's grocery corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot makers hands; but he's not one of them He endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe closely observing the most minute protuberance, before he puts upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain First—you'll buy cheaper second—your boots will wear you longer."

"Come let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON

Chatham, August 20. 18 1y

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of the Society may require.

VIII The Ladies' Committee shall, every Monday evening for the purpose of
ing specimens useful and elegant; and to
e shall best suited the objects of their plans

ART. IX—A mutual meeting of members both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading decades, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be selected to address the Society.

ART. X This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting by a vote of a majority of the members present, all the votes from each auxiliary society through delegates from the same provided, that at whatever place the Annual Meeting may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be regarded for the time being.

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Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, M. A. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856. { NUMBER 8.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CANADIAN
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. K. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K Hayes, Sup't Tremont Temple	Pub. Boston Directory.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 34

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

THE MAY PARTY.

BY MISS A. J. B.

A merry welcome for thee sweet May,
Welcome; welcome, thy beauty so rare,
In pleasure we'll chant thee, a joyous lay,
From hearts untainted, and free from care.

As with happy steps, and spirit light,
We swiftly bound o'er the fresh green blade
With little dewdrops, still all bright,
And sparkling like diamond of richest grade

Which the sun's rays, shining from a clear blue sky,
E'er long from their cheeks shall wipe away;
While the scented zyphers, will fan them dry,
All hail! all hail! thou lovely May.

A bright fairy messenger, sent to bring
Back the sweet wild bird, and fragrant flower,
Yes, thou art the choicest monster of spring,
And thy praise we'll hymn, in each leafy bower.

A wreath of buds, and fair blossoms we'll twine
To deck the brow of our smiling green May;
Her path with green boughs and roses, we,ll fine,
As through the forest, we wend our way.

We'll neatly weave, of small saplings a throne,
'Neath the cooling shade of the old oak tree;
For her majesty's seat, and we every one,
Her willing, obedient subjects will be.

A sceptre, emblematic of love so pure,
She o'er us, gently shall wield;
By kindness and patience, her love we'll secure
To her wild dominion, quite pleasantly yield

With dancing and song, so free, happy and gay,
Our joyous laugh echoing far through the dell,
We'll cheerfully spend, this dear festal day,
And each thought of trouble, or sorrow dispel.

When the glorious sun is going to rest,
(Like a sleeping babe, so peaceful and tranquil)
On its couch of bright golden clouds in the west;
Our emptied baskets, with flowers we'll fill.

And with singing trudge merrily, cheerily home,
With tales of adventures, far to fine to keep;
As in slumbers of night, through dreamland we roam,
We'll still twine wreaths, in the forest so deep.

Or climb the tops of the highest trees,
Now angling for fish, on the streams mossy brink,
Then a moment resting, in the balmy breeze,
While from old acorn cups, supping a drink.

When change hath printed, his touch on each brow,
And to us childhoods sportings, seem idle play;
Memory we'll oft return from the past, whispering how
Joyfully, pleasantly we spent this May day.

Newark, Kendal Co., Illinois, May 19th, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

A Bull Beat.

"Blast that critter!" roared Uncle Jess, as he espied old Babcock's big red bull lumbering over gates and fences making a "bee line" for our cow-yard.

"Blast him I do say! There goes two panels of that new fence, smash and cuss him, there he goes right over the cabbage patch into the cow-yard."

"Why don't you set the dogs on him, Uncle Jess?" I ventured to observe, as the whole co-fluke of the boys and girls thronged the door to see Babcock's bull perform his customary destruction to get into Uncle Jess's cow-yard.

"Dogs be hanged! They won't tech him, feared of him as death?"

"Shoot the ugly cuss, then, Uncle Jess?"

"Shoot him?" Hain't I tried that? Peppered him one morning with my double barrelled gun—pint of shot: no use, the cussed critter minded it no more than he does the flies; but hanged ef I stand it much longer. I've complained of him to Babcock, nigh forty times; so have the neighbors; Babcock swears he can't keep the bull in—knocks down every thing, and clear's out jest when he's a min' to."

"Uncle Jess," says I "I'll floor him or put him to his trumps if you'll stand the damages."

"Damages! Lord bless me, hain't I stood 'em these twelve months? Damages! Ef you'll drive him off, Dick, I'll give you the sorrel colt and a par o' boots, Christmas, hanged ef I don't!"

"I'll try" says I, taking up my gun, and loading it with a double handful of buckshot and powder, and calling the dogs, I started for the cow-yard, met the two gals with empty pails, cursing like troopers, old Babcock's will bull.

Looking over the fence I espied the bull amusing himself with feat's of jugglery, tossing up Uncle Jess's hay ricks, unhinging barn doors, and tossing them up on his broad horns as easy and delighted as a boy with a shuttle-cock.

"Now old bull, I'll give you a merry pandemonium in the rear, and then set the dogs on you, while cousin Jake and the Dutch boy will charge with pitchforks and give you fits at once."

To make a sure thing of it I climbed over the bars to get nearer the bull, who suspicioned something was going on, turned his ugly face around and came at me. I let her rip, give him the pop bang I had intended for his rear, into his shaggy face. I expected to see him fall down; but no, sir, he merely shook his head, the shot rolled off like drops of sweat; he turned up his wall eyes, cocked up his tail, giving one roar and snort, he charged bayonets at the bars with his horns, carried them easy; myself, cousin Jake, and the Dutch boy, with the two dogs were standing behind the fence, and before you could say "smear case," he had us! One dog was knocked into the middle of last summer, the other scooted. Jake fell—very suddenly over the fence!

Babcock's bull was master of the field and looking about him, with the ludicrous bravado of a drunken prize fighter in a Quaker meeting, he seemed to say:

"Well this is a duced fine fight!"

And then to assauge his irritated bump of destructiveness, he pitched into the fence, and threw it pretty much all over the cow-yard and road.

Uncle Jess viewed all these proceedings and in spite of the expense roared out:

"Come in—come in! He'll kill the whole cussedteam of you! Ha, ha, ha! Come in before the rain drowns you, too, you tarnal fools, you!"

A thunder storm had been coming up for the previous hour, and now it burst over us, the rain falling in scattered drops, big as hickory nuts, and the thunder began to roll long and loud. One sudden crack and roar of Heaven's artillery seemed to impress the bull with the notion that it was popping away at him again; but seeing nobody about he gave a valorous roar of defiance pawed up the litter and strode off towards some of the "sooks" and "brindles," under a huge old white oak tree, near the road.

And his bullship must needs have the tree to himself; so he intimated to his female friends, in the most pointed manner—with his horns—that they must slide and they did leaving old Babcock's bull rubbing his stalwart side against the body of the tree. Again the thunders rolled and roared, and again the bull looked around to see if any popguns, dogs, Dutchmen or fences were sneaking about to be knocked into cocked hats; satisfied that all was gas, he resumed his amusement, and gave a low, sullen roar to each mumble rumble of thunder. But now a cloud as black as ink lowered over the head of Babcock's bull, and bursting with one of those awful deafening peals of double distilled thunder, the top of the gigantic tree cracked—was rent asunder, while a ball of fire seemed to run down the tree, ripping its massive trunk, and dashing the splinters about like the chaff before the wind.

"Thar, thar, boys, by Jim and Neddy the old bull's got it!" roared Uncle Jess.

For my part the lightning had blinded me as I stood on the piazza, two hundred yards from the tree; but looking over to the spot, there lay Babcock's bull stretched out as flat as a hoe-cake; knocked clear as a whistle through the heavy and high worm stake and ridered fence, into the road. The rain was now descending in glorious style—it revived the bull, he got up after considerable formality, stretched himself very leisurely, bumped up his back until he looked like a camel; then up went his tail perpendicular, he wheeled around to see what he could see—looked at the fence, and then at the tree, smelt the earth, and looking around very valiantly, he seemed to say, after much deliberation:

"Well, I'll be darn'd if you hadn' me that time!"

And then putting in his best licks, he cut for home over fences, hedges and ditches, and never from that day to this—two years ago—has Babcock's old bull ever come within a mile and a half of Uncle Jess's plantation. The last *fire* knocked him.

Literature.

A Masonic Burial at Sea.

During the recent trip of the steamer *Empire City* from Havana to this port, accident occured which left a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of all on board. Death is at all times a fearful thing; but when the king of terrors claims his own upon the sea, and rudely severs the association which invariably connect those who journey together upon the great deep, a peculiar feeling is experienced that lingers upon the mind, and causes one to remember vividly for years, what would under other circumstances, pass away like the summer breeze, leaving little or no trace upon their memory.

The same day the steamer left Havana, April 11th, it was reported to Captain Windle that one of the cabin passengers, Mr. Joseph Waterman, formerly of Galveston, Texas, had died at three o'clock, of consumption, and in accordance with the customary usuages observed at sea, the remains were placed in a hammock and laid upon the quater-deck, in order to be buried at sunset. The deceased was a Royal Arch Mason, formerly attached to a lodge and chapter of the fraternity in the city of Galveston; and as there were several of the mystic tie on board the steamer, it was resolved that the deceased should be interred with the Masonic honors peculiar to the order.

A formal demand was made upon Captain Windle for the remains, who promptly acceeded to the request, with that urbanity which is so marked a trait in his character as a gentleman; and as the sun was about sinking beneath the wave they were placed in charge of such of the fraternity as were on board to be burried by them with the last sad rites peculiar to the institution.

The remains which had been covered by the United States flag, were laid upon a plank at the stern of the steamer, and as the ship's bell began to toll the intervals, the brethren formed a circle around the corpse, when the Masonic burial service was beautifully delivered by Past Master J. E. Elliot, of New York, who presided as Master upon this occasion. The ceremony, beautifully impressive at all times, was remarkably so upon this occasion; and when the worshipful brother pronounced; "We therefore, commit the body of our departed brother the great deep; his memory shall remain engraven upon the tablets of our hearts, while his spirit shall return unto God who gave it," a single plunge was heard, and the deceased had gone to his last long home, accompanied by the last fond words of "alas my brother!" from those of the fraternity who formed the broken chain upon the quarter-deck of the steamer.

It is of very rare occurrence that any member of the craft is burried with the honors of the fraternity while at sea; but the character of the deceased was so well known as "a just and upright Mason," that it was considered but a just contribute to his memory. It was a scene marked with more than ordinary degree of solemnity, and will not readily be forgotten by those who participated in the obsequies of the deceased.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Why Business Men die Suddenly.

In nine cases out of ten, where men in active life are cut down, we might trace their disease to the eager pursuit of business, to the restless anxiety of mind that gave no chance for repose, as essential to health as food or air. A stirring city like this, is a battle field, and the struggles of every passing day are as intense and exciting to those most deeply interested as the field of blood. And if the conflict ceases at sunset, and the combatants sleep till morning, the struggle might go on with less loss on the day that follows. But a day of too anxious care destroys therest of the succeeding night. Men carry their business into the night watches and body and soul are worn down with harrassing thoughts, when they ought to be enjoying "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." And so they die before their time.—*N. Y. Observer.*

We think most observing and reflecting persons have had their attention called to the extraordinary number of sudden deaths within the last few years, of persons engaged in active and pressing business, and overwhelmed with multifarious, constant and harrassing labors. In numerous instances of this description, paralysis or apoplexy has, in an instant arrested and prostrated the man in the midst of his cares, and left the world in which he moved, and of which he seemed an indespensible part, to continue its revolutions as though he had never existed. The above extract reveals the true cause of most of these melancholy visitations. The human system is over taxed. Suddenly its machinery yields to the over pressure and is crushed, like a piece of mechanism, subjected to a strain ten-fold greater than its capacity. The kind of labor which kills men is worth nothing. They can endure not only severe, but long continued physical labor, and with regular alterations of sleep, bear up under constant and vigorous intellectual application. The lawyer, for instance with a large practice, will, year in and year out, give his business the best efforts of his intelect, without endangering his life and without serious detriment to his health. The same is true of persons engaged in other professional and in literary and scientific labors. Mere intellectual labor though intense and protracted, does not, neccessarily and in fact does not usually destroy a man.

He may work six days in the week and fourteen hours in a day, and still live to a good old age, provided he can dismiss his business from his thoughts during the seventh day and the remaining ten hours, and devote these to rest and relaxion, and above all, to quiet sleep. When a man falls a victim to his business it is because of its oppressive cares, harrassing vexations, its desperate entanglements, its threatening disasters, which drive peace from his bosom and sleep from hiseye lids during the hours which should be sacred to both. Indeed, *so long as a man sleeps well*, it is pretty safe for underwriters to insure his life against any sudden termination, in consequence of the cares, perplexities, or labors of his business. His physical and mental nature will daily recuperate by rest, and continue equal to the diurnal demands upon them.

The true philosophy of life should, doubtless, induce men who wish to live long or happy, or have regard for the interests of families dependent upon them, to so limit and control their business as not to be borne away by the current of its cares, or swallowed up in the whirlpool of its complications and involutions. They should control it, instead of allowing it to control them.—Thus many years of toil prove nevertheless, years of pleasure, and lend a golden sunset and a soft and mellow twilight to the evening of life.—*Albany Argus.*

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 3.—The following is translation of the speech which the King delivered this afternoon on closing the Chambers:—

Illustrious, noble, and dear sirs of both Houses of the Diet,—When, five months back, I bid you welcome from this place, European relations were still involved in the gravest complications. Their issue was still shrouded in the obscurity of the future; and it was not impossible that dangers and sacrifices, which the gracious providence of God had till then averted from our country, might have been in store for us. Since then, in consequence of the wise moderation of the belligerent Powers, the long-desired work of peace has been happily brought to a conclusion, with the common consent and co-operation of my Government. The high prices of the main necessaries of life that in the commencement of the winter filled my heart with care and anxiety, have been felt to a painful extent in every provmce of the monarchy. There have, however, been to my great satisfaction, many openings for remunerative labour. Everywhere that dearth or scarcity was to be apprehended my Government has been unremitting in its endeavours to anticipate and prevent the evil, and has met with powerful assistance—one that must be recognised with every feeling of gratitude, in the ready and willing liberality of my people. Since then, in consequence of the realisation of our aspirations for peace, the prices of the necessaries of life have considerably sunk, and we may venture to indulge in the expectation of a satisfactory harvest, which, should God bless the land with, will put an end to the scarcity. Your labours, gentlemen, in the session which we are now closing, have shown themselves fruitful and successful in many important branches of legislation. With your co-operation, it has been possible to improve our charter in various essential points. The legislation for the communes, in all provinces of the monarchy, has also been materially advanced. The law regulating the local authorities in rural districts in my Eastern Provinces will, I trust, contribute to the settlement of the organisation of the rural police in a manner which, while it carefully respects old institutions, will develope itself in a manner in unison with the requirements of the present time. In the law for the revaluation of landed estates, on the occasion of the customary partition of inheritances, in Westphalia, a method has been found by which the injurious breaking up of landed property into small plots may, without violation of the primitive customs still prevalent in that portion of the population, be counteracted. In the framing of the laws on occasion of some changes in the penal and correctional legislation, as well as in the course of proceeding observed by the highest court of law in the country, the varied and manifold experience that has been obtained in the course of many years' practice have met with due consideration The proposals for the construction of important lines of railway in various portions of the Monarchy have met at your hands with ready votes of the necessary funds for their construction or for the guarantee of dividends. These enterprises give rise to well founded expectations of the future prosperity of those tracts of country. In the same way the law for introducing one standard weight for the whole country will be of most advantageous results, not only to internal traffic, but also our commercial relations with the rest of the Zollverein. By means of the arrangement that has with your consent been come to the Bank of Prussia, this grand national monetary institution will be enabled to meet the requirements of traffic and commerce, while at the same time the credit of the State is protected against the dangers which, in unusual conjunctures, might be the result of a large unfunded debt. For the Hohenzollern territory, the prosperity of which, as our most recent acquisition, is the favourite object of my special care, you have discussed and passed various special laws, which will contribute to the improvement of the state of things there, and serve, at the same, as a fresh proof of the unremitting solicitude of my Government. You have subjected the budget that was laid before you to a careful and thorough investigation. In giving your constitutional consent as you have to the various estimates without alteration you have recognised that the expenditure has been apportioned with conscientious economy to the wants of the State The same consideration has led you to vote the extraordinary addition to various taxes for this year also. In the interest of the tax-payers, my Government will willingly relinquish the continuance of this additional tax, if the preservation of the balance between income and expenditure can be maintained in the budget without increase to the National Debt. A further portion of the 30,000,000 raised to meet the extraordinary requirements of the army has been spent this year for the purpose for which it was raised. When you next meet again the necessary accounts of the expenditure shall be laid before you. And, at the same time, your consent will be asked for the definite application of the balance that may remain available after the army has been restored to the peace footing.

Gentlemen,—You will now return to your homes, and on the approaching celebration of the peace you will with my whole people offer up to the King of Peace thanks and praise, that he has put an end to a baneful war, and has in mercy preserved our country from its miseries. Do you all of you, each in his own peculiar circle, strive that with peace and unity a conciliatory and a brotherly spirit may obtain more and more, so that our fatherland may in rich and ample measure enjoy the blessings of peace, and in enlightened competition with nations with whom we are connected by the ties of affinity and amity impart to it a life-giving development. Let this, illustrious, noble, and dear Sirs, let this be our prayer, let these be our resolutions on the festival of peace! For your faithful and unremitting labours receive, in conclusion my thanks and my grateful acknowledgement.

Female Education.

Our young women want a more vigorous, practical, and useful Education, one that shall develop strength, character, and resolution; one that shall give growth to the mind, power to the will, and efficiency to the life; one that shall enable any women to be independent, true to herself, to entertain and maintain her own opinions, to get her own living, to mark out her own course in life, to count one in any position she may choose to occupy, to be all that may belong to a free, independent, accountable, intelligent creature. They want to be educated so they will know their own powers, understand their own duties, and comprehend the value of life too well to waste it on trifles. They want to be able to *know* the world in which they move, to take an active part in all life's duties, to converse intelligently upon all ordinary subjects, and make a useful figure in the circles in which they move.

Woman's powers are eminently practical. She has a strong judgment, a rich store of practicle good sense, an ample fund of tact, skill shrewdness, inventiveness, and management. Women are the best managers in the world so far as they have had experience and a field of action. Not one whit behind are they in every department of life to which they have had access.

Now if our girls were reared to the practical duties of life, trained to some great and good end, taught to live for something, have some grand and noble purpose in life, and live to that purpose, how much richer in all that embellishes life and magnifies humanity would be our world!

Our boys have something to live for. Each one says, "I'll be this or that; I'll do so and so when I'm a man. The world must know that I live. I must hew out my way, make me a mark, tell a story that my fellows shall hear." And so each one educates himself into his purpose. But how is it with our girls? What do they live for? What do they expect to be and do when they are women? They have powers equal to the boys—can play as well, run as fast, learn as readily, manage as skillfully, perceive as quickly, are as dutiful, useful, and efficient. Why should the boys grow up with a great and good purpose before them, while the girls grow up for nothing? See what a woman has to do, and what mighty springs of action and influence she holds in her hands. She sits on a throne of power at the very fountain of life. She is goddess of all the springs and little rivulets of humanity.

She makes men and trains them. As mother, wife, and friend she wields a triune sceptre of vast power. She rears the twigs that grow into old oaks of the world. She may bend them at her will. If women were rightly educated, who could tell what a race of men would grow up to people the coming ages? How can the woman-mind, undeveloped, untrained, uninspired with great aims, grand and brave resolutions and actions, impress the minds of the generation to come with strength, power, activity intellectual and moral vigor? It cannot. Oh, it is a burning shame that our women are not educated to a greater vigor of body and mind! They should be strong in will, thought, action, love, resolution; they should be stout-hearted, high-souled, brave-purposed, yet always womanly. If the world were mine, and I could educate but one sex, it should be the girls. I could make a greater and better world of the next generation by educating the girls of this. It is not half so important that our legislators be wise as that our mothers be so. It is not half so important that our men be brave, as that our women be so. Strengthen the woman-heart, and you strengthen the world. Give me a nation of noble women, and I will give you a noble nation. Cultivate the woman-mind if you would cultivate the race.

☞ How cheering it is to the soul of him who loves freedom to see the people of Kentucky moving for their own redemption from Slavery. On Saturday May (24th) there was a Republican meeting held at Alexandria Ky. (which we report this morning) and on the same evening we received the report of another meeting in Lewis County, Kentucky, which we also publish in our Daily and Weekly papers of this morning's issue; which with Madison, Rockcastle, and other Counties, show the elements of freedom upon our soil worthy of the highest commendation.

These facts now go forth to cheer the hearts of thousands who sympathize with the unhappy condition of our people and to give courage to the laboring men, mechanics and others who suffer by the unpaid labor of slaves—an institution the perpetuation of which tends as much to crush the energy of the whites as to accumulate wealth from the slave.

Let the patriots of freedom, those who love the true American Democracy, and those who have fled from foreign lands of despotism to embrace it, continue to move in Kentucky in this glorious Republican cause and our State will soon be FREE.—*N. Y. News.*

SCARCITY OF VESSELS IN NORFOLK.—The Norfolk merchants complain greatly of the scarcity of vessels. Forwarders are offering and in readiness, but there are not vessels enough to take the grain, naval stores &c., held for northern orders.—*Richmond Despatch.*

This is what the moon struck fanatics of Virginia say, who have enacted the infamous law to "seize and search" for fugitive slaves every vessel that enters any of the waters of that bed-ridden State, and to compel the owner to pay all the expenses thus incurred whether found innocent or guilty. Northern merchants will not send their vessels to a State where they are subject to search, detentions, and expenses, and indignities, even when found free from all ground for suspicion, and the officers of which render themselves liable to imprisonment, or death by lynch law, should a slave be found concealed in their vessels, whether they know it or not. Northern ship owners can find safer and more profitable employment for their vessels than a trade with such wild and unreasonable ruffians as the people of Virginia are proving themselves to be. Let every Northern vessel avoid their harbors as they would a den of Barbary or Chinese pirates, and they will soon be brought to their senses.

Streets of Jerusalem

Speaking of the deserted streets of Jerusalem, I would here remark that with the exception of one or two through-fares, which are partially enlivened by the voice of business, all the rest of its streets are silent; and so little sign of life is there in them, that the traveller, to judge of them, would almost imagine the place untenanted. The two streets to which I have referred as being the only ones which possess symptoms of life—hardly to be called activity—are Christian-street, a street running north and south, (about the middle of which, on the east, is the church of the Holy Sepulchre.) Here the tourist will see sundry articles, manufactured by the natives, as relics of the Holy City, such as beads, crosses, folders and rulers made of olive wood, vases made of the bitumen which is found on the shores of the Dead Sea, &c., exposed for sale in the shops, or spread out on a mat in the open streets. At the season of Easter, when Jerusalem is full of pilgrims and travellers, this street reached its climax of glory and outshines all other parts of Jerusalem for life; the throng in it then is so great that it is with difficulty the traveller, can pick his way, amid Armenians, Greeks, Latins, Copts, Chaldeans, Jews, Mahomedans, and a tolerable sprinkling of representatives from Europe and America. I would here say that it is at this season only when this street assumes this unwonted activity, owing to the continual influx of strangers, who are constantly squeezing their way into the church of the Holy Sepulchre, or stopping to purchase Jerusalem relics. Nor only a scene of activity does this street then present but also a scene of unbounded interest, men speaking different languages, and dressed in different garbs, Europe in ladies, and Eastern females; a constant din is going on; [illegible] are being made; and the chinking of GOOD, and gold, as it exchanges hand, [illegible] little to the interest of the scene.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. Johnson. *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.*

Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. P. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincal Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward. *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S Mayhew. *McHenry, Illinois*

☞ Osburn Anderson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receips for the same.*

Lectures!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on American Slavery; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. s.

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office, will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's Visit to Canada.

A contemplated visit of Mrs. Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is talked of in little circulars just now, whether voluntary on her part, or at the instance of certain beggars, who hope to make capital out of the same, we are not certain, as it is almost impossible to believe the "old-breeches" gentry. Notwithstanding Mrs. Stowe is an African Colonizationist, the author of the Cabin would be welcome to Canada, were she likely to be unencumbered by our Canadian "locusts," if for no other cause, than that she would have such abundant evidence of the falacy of her expatriation theory; but should she submit, as is likely to the "Missionaries" we foresee evil to the colored people, and only evil from the visit. Already at St. Catherines, "feeds" and other arrangements, to enhance the dignity of the occasion are anticipated, while the "bush" hereabouts are on tip-toe in consequence of the rumor. What part Dawn and the Refugee's Home will play in the farce, remains to be seen; but we tell fugitives, before hand, the most they may expect from the circumstances that it will be impossible for her to avoid, should she accept the invitation made by begging agents this winter. Will be the farther degradation of seeing themselves in print, with hat in hand, asking, while the men who pretend to have "sacrificed" all for them, even to exchanging the poverty of an early day, for the purple, fine linen, sumptuous houses, and immense advantages of the begging—"doing", for the poor fugitives, will be put momentarily upon their feet; as a consequence, we anticipate a renewal of agencies—an increase of manufactured sympathy, puffings innumerable—in short, a general rise in old-fogy stock for another six months. Preparatory steps have already been taken, that enquire so potent among politicians, the knife has been already applied to opponents of the cheat in anticipation, but like all other machinations for evil, its operations will fail. "This is a great Canada!! great in loyal subjects, great in territory, great in industrious people; of the latter, the colored population not being one whit behind the highly favored, though drawn down to the dust almost, by dirty politicians, who while handing blackmen into their back kitchens when on their own business, and when giving pro-slavery white men assurances of a fellow feeling, though ranting about *their* anti-slavery, &c., are not alone fishing for the votes of these said despised black men. We say this is a great country! Now that Diplomatic relations are about suspended with America, though we do not desire war particularly, mostly on account of the few friends colored men have in the middle and Western States,—next to praying that Mrs. Stowe may be delivered from the beggars here, should she come. We want this suspension of relations to operate like yeast, and work out of the country and from among the colored people these false "Missionaries." If there is any virtue in condemning Colonists, expatriationists, slaveholders and country in the States, where is the evil in calling attention to their representatives here though they do "steal the livery" of anti-slavery to answer their purposes? It is our bounden duty to expose them! What understanding these wolves in sheeps clothing have with slaveholders we know not; but from fact in our possession we would not put kid-napping past them. They are of those in Canada, who figure in the colored exclusive school, who keep a door for the admission of "negroes" and one for the paler "nobility," who continually bore the "colored" churches with their preaching, who are on hand to beg for "negro" churches; but who return what they think proper only, without giving names and amount, and then require percentage; who are everlastingly talking about what "I" do, and "I" do not do, and who hasten to threaten and "bully" when called to public account, for the wrongs they inflict upon an entire people. They too can be made available for lazy *old* settlers among the colored population, and for suspected parties from the South, as well as to strengthen in their iniquity, those enquires of the evil one, the American Bible, and book and Tract Societies. Pro-slavery American in feeling, they work with pro-slavery agencies indirectly for that end. Grasping in their habits, they cling to these mischiefs because of the means thus afforded to live and thrive, and grow fat in purse, though leanness in mind and body ensue, a state notorious with the class; Canadians and the world being insulted, meanwhile with talk about "sacrifices" made, which means nothing more nor less, than the danger to them and families, of living among a class of heathen so *attractive*, that there is risk of their daughters making choice of their companions for life from among them; but upon pretensions and sacrifices from a class not suitable for any "clever" business among their own nations and who are not ashamed to beg, by raising stories about the degradation and poverty of the "negroes," and at the same time that they *trade* in land, given for these said "negroes," dispute the possession of lands given for the benefit of these "negroes." "Eat with, vilify and despise "negroes" and make free use of old and new garments designed for the "negroes," and end by characterising them as brutes and as only "negroes." Should Mrs. Stowe come into their hands she will only be used by them, as Drew and others have been, and for such potent reasons, why not "beg" Mrs. Stowe to stay away, until they can be persuaded to leave, for the good of both benevolent whites, and industrious colored people.

*

The Sumner Outrage &c.

A piece with other evidences of pre-eminence in crime, the slaveocrats of the American government, must take credit for the more than barbaric attack upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, on the 28th. That matters have been reaching this crisis a long time has been too apparant; but now that the mischief is done, what steps will the North take? It cannot be concealed that the "forbearance" policy so urged by Northern journals, at the head of which is the *Tribune*, has indirectly provoked this assault, as well as fresh outrages in Kansas. There has been so much of unnecessary caution urged—so much pains taken to reconciliate the ruffianly slaveholding rabble—so much consideration shown, because of a supposed lingering sentiment of honor and gentlemanly propriety; and the South are so deficient in these essentials of civilization, that the very courtesy of the North has been taken for cowardice. While the South is encouraging slaughter, Kansas and pot-house brutality in the Senate,—Northen statesmen and journalists repress the spirit of their adherents—discountenance the bravery necessary to successfully repel such opponents, by counselling non-resistance to a government authority that takes sides with their enemies, and by feeding a hope of aid from without, without giving aid or counselling preparation and prompt action. The North is making speeches and promises, and the South sending men and arms. This last sad affair has brought out the startling intelligence, (?) that freedom of speech is stricken down; the oppressed have known that long ago; but the Senate must be the theatre and Senators the victims before the world realize the fact,

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Who will Weep?

On the morning of the 3rd inst., E. Larwill, M. P. P., for this county, was found suspended by the neck (in effigy) from a tree opposite Mr. W. Eberts, with a large placard on his back. "THE TRAITOR," as the token of respect and desired continuation of his presence in his own section of the country. It is not a frequent occurrence that men of *small statue*, although large feeling are enabled to take such *lofty* positions, with feet occupying the position the head generally do. The body stood perfectly quiet, feet resting on the "wind" and head with an air as though resting from great mental labor; perhaps studying the classes of colored people to present the Parliament. At first looking at the FELLOW as he hung it was difficult to tell what he was, whether "Negro, Quadroon, Mulatto, Samboe, Half-bred, Mule, Mongrel or Conglomerate;" but had we have seen his ears, we might have supposed him to have been a Donkey. Let the tree be cut and preserved in remembrance of so lucky and eventful occur-

The Cleveland Convention.

To the National Board of Commissioners.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to the Proclamation issued by Wm. C. Munroe, Esq., ex-President of the Cleveland Convention held in August 1854, you are hereby notified and requested, to assemble in Council, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th day of August ensuing, as business of importance is to be transacted, previous to the assembling of the Convention

The Central Board at Pittsburg, Pa., will fail not to an individual, to be in their places on that occasion.

M. R. Delany,
President of N. B. of Com.

Chatham, C. W., June 3d, 1856.

Humurous.

Lost last night, a small boy about the size of a man; barefooted with his fathers shoes on; had an empty bag of meal on his back, marked S. S T., with the letters rubbed out. Had a wooden leg on, supposed to be a carpenters. Any person or persons failing to find him will please call at this office pay $5 and ask no questions.—*Exchange Paper.*

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

No. 1 Sabbath Dessecration.

When I look abroad over the land and observe the light regard in which the Sabbath is held, the constant proneness of men to desecrate it, and consider its high importance to be observed, both positively and morally as a command of God, and its social benefits secured by those who observe it. "If thou turn away thy feet from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable and shall honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasures nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Isa. 58, 13, 14." I am led to make a few remarks hoping to arouse the consciences of some at least, to a more strict observance of this first command of *God to man*. Now, I hold that there is no effect without a cause and there are many causes to my mind, why the Sabbath is no better observed, a few of which I purpose in the few articles I may write to notice, and I intend to advance nothing but what I substantiate by the word of God, and if I come in conflict in opinion with any under whose observation this may fall. I shall be happy to consider theirs in review, the first reason I shall notice, is that the Sabbath law is not waged upon the people, by *Gods* ministers with that zeal its importance demands, it being the first law ever given to man, and when placed with the other nine and reiterated. I think no one would dare say, it was less important than either of them, consider for a moment the dealings of *God* with the Jewish nation for Sabbath breaking, and learn a lesson there from, no crime could be punished more severe, and yet how is it held at the present day. It is true our ministers sometimes tell us we should keep holy the Sabbath; but never to my knowledge attempt to raise it up with the commands "thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not kill." Yet I challenge anyone to prove that it is less important, or less binding, I am aware I am taking broad ground; but I believe it to be bible ground and that I shall be able to hold it. The same God that said "thou shalt not kill," said "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," now if thou kill not yet if thou break the Sabbath thou art condemned I am aware that as a dernier resort it will be urged that the effect of Sabbath breaking is not so bad upon community as murder, and in reply I would say, the command of God ought to be sufficient to settle, that it is his to command and for us to obey. That the results of Sabbath breaking to be seen are bad enough, tell me how any community observe their Sabbath, and I will tell you their morals generally, whoever know a man that kept holy the Sabbath to murder, I doubt if one case can be found upon the pages of history, then if Sabbath breaking comes before murder its suppression is quite as important. The truth is men have become so abominable selfish, it is difficult to make them see truth unless its furtherance promotes their interest; eyes have they but they see not, ears have they but they hear not, neither do they understand what God says in his word. Could I but arouse the consciences of men upon this subject, once get them investigating this matter in the light the bible presents, then might we hope for reformation in this, and as a natural consequence in all morals, and then shall I have gained the object for which I have taken up my pen at this time

Having shown as we think that there is no excuse so far as bible evidence is concerned, for more lightly, regarding the Sabbath law than any other of the ten commands, and that due importance is not attached to the teaching of compliance with this law. I now purpose briefly, to notice some of the ill effects arising from this false teaching, as error in percept will always lead to error in practice, is as sure as that waters will run down hill or man die

Parents by their looseness of principle in observance of the Sabbath themselves. they leave their children to amuse themselves as their fancy may indicate. not generally requiring of them any regular work on that day, they of course will not be inclined to go to meeting or any place where they might gain good instruction. "Satan will find some mischief still for idle hands to do." And thus we find them roaming about the neighborhood, disturbing those who try to keep the Sabbath, playing at marbles, pitching quates, taking God's name in vain, and finally learning the alphabet of all iniquity, and what can we expect from children left to grow up in this way, if then we find Sabbath breaking to be such a school of vice, will not men be admonished to make an effect to remove it, and endeavor to obtain a more strict observance of the Sabbath, and thus fulfil the law of God in this respect.

Wm. C. Tanner.

Mt. Clements, Mich. April 12, 1856.

The following letter of stirring interest, written by a gentleman in the eastern part of the United States, to a friend in this Town, we are permitted to publish. The gentleman to whom it was written, Dr. M. R. Delany, is President of the National Board of Commissioners, a highly effective organization existing in the U. S. Though a resident of Canada, he has not as yet resigned his office.

May, 1856.

Most Excellent President:

As the time fast approaches that we shall assemble in our biennial session of adjournment at Cleveland, it seems important that we who hold such a responsible position before the world in the emigration movement, should now commence concerting measures, in order that we may again be able to present a bold and unbroken front at that momentous crisis.

If there ever was a time, when the destiny of our race for weal or woe, appeared indissolubly blended with the regenerative policy of National emigration, this is emphatically the moment. Nations like individuals need regeneration before they can enter upon a higher spiritual life and development. The migration of a people is the only process of a National new-birth. The ancient people of God after being ground down to the dust under the despotism of Egypt, received their new birth by removal. In their journeyings the red sea was their baptismal font of regeneration. And in the delivery of their National law amidst the thunders of Sanai, they received their spiritual regeneration. As our blessed Lord told Nicademus, that a man must be born again of water, and the spirit so as to enter heaven (John III,) so the Israelitish people was born again, through the waters of the red sea, and of the spirit at Sinai, before they entered the land of Canaan.

Thus the universal law of analogy or the science of correspondence holds good both in regard to nations and individuals. It is high time that this eternal and indestructable law should be understood by our people, and reduced to practice. It is our only hope of escape from the intolerable degradation we endure. And as the degraded and sinful man may be cut off and die in his state of deplorable sinfulness if he does not become regenerate, by turning and doing works-meet for repentance; so may we as a nation of people, be obliterated from the earth in the midst of our slavery, and degradation if we do not seek a national regeneration by such a meet work and undertaking as emigration. Thus this momentous work can never lose its importance so long as our present degraded state exists. The passing away of time rather increases the importance of the work before us every moment. Every delay to seek our National salvation, becomes more and more dangerous. And if we do not use the means that God has pointed out to us, in the case of his people Israel, then are we culpable in his sight, and he will let us perish in our own iniquity. On this point we ought not to deceive ourselves, and suppose that we have no responsibility, because wicked men tempt and oppress us. So does the individual sinner have influences brought to bear upon him, to keep in a state of sinfulness; but if he does not rise superior to them all, he is damned.

We cannot escape the responsibility of this work, by going off on our own hook. We are to work at this movement, until we put on foot such a systematic emigration flowing into *one channel*, so that it shall be truly a national result. And who are the men pledged before God and the world to see this thing through? Why the men who assembled in Convention in Cleveland, August, 1854; more particularly the originators and officers of that Convention. Twist and turn as we may, we are fixed in that position, and God will surely require the blood of our people at our hands, if they perish in their national bondage. We who have discovered the necessity of this movement have seen a great light. Much has been given to us, *much therefore much* will be required of us.

Confirmation of the Destruction of Lawrence.

Murder of Free State M

Mr. J. Grover arrived in this city last evening from Kansas, having left Lawrence on Wednesday evening last, after the Free State Hotel had been cannonaded and burnt down. The Hotel had just been supplied with furniture which cost four thousand dollars. Time was asked to remove this but it was refused.

The U. S. Marshal had previously arrested without resistance, two Free State men, Deitzler and Smith. Jones then came out with his ruffians, and the sacking of the town was begun.

Mr. Grover was followed for a short distance by a posse of 30 men but he succeeded in making his escape. He came down the Missouri river by the steamer Martha Jewett. He thinks there is no doubt of the complete destruction of the city.

Two men were shot on the 19th A. M. Jones, late of Illinois, was going homeward on horse-back, from mill, when seven pro-slavery ruffians met him, took his revolver away and then told him to start. When he had proceeded a few rods they again ordered him to halt, and one said, "let us shoot the d—d abolitionist." They fired with fatal effect. This was in the afternoon, and Jones died at 11 P. M.

Another case was that of Mr. Stewart, formerly from Allegany county. He was going to the place where Jones was killed in company with three others, when they were met by a ruffian party. After a short talk in which the ruffians led off, they shot Stewart, and he died instantly. Mr. Grover saw his body. He was shot through the head. It is this case in which the pro-slavery party represent Mr. Stewart as the aggressor. The truth is just the other way.

The Free State men were paralized by the appearance of a U. S. officer with a process from a U. S. Court, whose authority they have at no time proposed to resist. And this is the way they take to gain an advantage and then turn the people over to the tender mercies of the ruffian horde of Atchinson and Stringfellow.

The Reign of Terror is supreme and yet it is hoped the Free State men will maintain themselves, even against fearful odds.

There is no large number leaving the Territory, but their dispersion from Lawrence may well tend to unhearten them.

Mr. Grover formerly resided in Springwater, Livingston county, and to our surprise we found him to be an old acquaintance. He has more recently resided in Richmond, Ontario Co. He designs returning to Kansas in a few days.

As an illustration of the dangers of passing over the Territory, Mr. G. exhibited a pass, of which we give a copy:

"The bearer, C. Bartly, has leave to pass to Kansas City without being searched I vouching for him, he being an acquaintance of mine.

Capt. E. B. Bell.

Also, Jacob Swilgle.

Franklin, May 20th."

And this is under the government of the United States, and not of Russia!—*Rochester Democrat.*

Freemen! Do You Read!

Read the exultations of the Chivalry at the late Outrage.

From the Richmond Examiner

Peace hath her Victories no less renowned than War.—Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dullness by venting a filthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insults from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardice, a most glorious exemplar of the *man of peace.*

From the Richmond Whig.

A Good Deed.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foulmouthered Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. *We are rejoiced at this.* The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horse-whip or a cow-hide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. *We trust the ball will be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.*

Latest From Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, May 27th.—The personal discussion in the Senate to-day created great excitement in both branches. Too many men are armed, however, for another speedy assault.

Col. Webb's article is looked for with great curiosity by this evening's mail. The cause for this curiosity is simply detestable and disgraceful. One wonders whether he is really living under a despotic regime.

Mr. Toomb's declaration in the Senate this morning about the assault on Sumner was simply bold but not extraordinary. It signifies that the Slave Power is in earnest, which is well understood here.

The opinion prevails here that the Nebraska men in the north will be overwhelmed by a perfect tornado in the coming elections. The private intelligence from all quarters confirms this opinion.

Col. Fenton left here for Missouri on Sunday, via Cincinati Convention.

Both Mr. Wade and Mr. Wilson denounced the outrage on Mr. Sumner to-day in unmistakable language. They had to do it under a cloud of indignations, both before and afterwards, of personal outrage and violence. The threats were so distinct that Gen. Wilson was escorted to the cars this afternoon by a body of armed friends. He has gone to Boston to speak.

The President has a dispatch to night stating that Walker has badly trumpled over the Costa Ricans.

Washington, May 28th.—Mr. Crampton was this evening officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as Minister from Great Britain near this Government, and was furnished with his passports.

The Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinatti were likewise informed by letter of their dismissal.

The notice of the revocation of their exequators will be announced to Congress to-morrow, when the President will communicate a message accompanied by documents setting forth the grounds for the action of, the government on the recruiting question, and the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls.

The President will also to morrow, transmit to Congress a message, with accompanying documents relative to the Central American affairs and particularly with regard to the proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography, which may by any possibility be raised under the Central American treaty but declines any general arbitration to the construction of the treaty.

From Costa Rica.

The following summary from the Panama *Star and Herald* is of value, as it gives the Costa Rican version of the contest with Walker's forces:

The *Buletin Official* of May 3rd, the latest date received, contains an adress from President Mora to the officers of his army, thanking them for their efficient services, and for their valor in Santa Rosa, Rivas and Sarapiqui. It says, that having beaten the filibusters wherever they were met, after having taken San Juan, Rivas and the transit route and encountered a thousand unlooked for obstacles, sufficient had been done for the national honor, and that no discredit follows from being obliged to yield to the influence of a malignant climate, leaving an enemy behind exhausted and without resources, better prepared to fly than to fight and whose extermination will be complete if Gautemala, Salvador and Honduras perform their duty.

In the same journal a letter from head quarters is puplished, which says that Walker, is unable to cope with the forces brought against him, has adopted an unworthy means of warfare, and being master of the press influences public opinion by circulation of false rumours and false accounts of the engagments he has had with the Costa Ricans. That on the 11 of April, after the battle of Rivas (of which we have received news before—Eds S. & H.) in which Walker lost nearly all his officers, he returned to Granada on foot, with 200 men out of 1,200 with which he attacked the city, and deceived the people by bell-ringing, illuminations, &c. in to the belief that he had gained a victory.

That is contributed to keeping up Walker's influence, and that the Costa Ricans were unable in the hurry and excitement of war to avail themselves of the printing press that accompanied the army.

Another letter (dated April 26) states that owing to the cholera the President and the army were about returning to Liberia.

A letter addressed to the Bishop of San Jose states that on the 11th, at 8 A. M., Walker with 1,200 men attacked Rivas, that the battle lasted twenty hours after which he retired with only 300 of his troops that Walker's force occupied the church, plundered it of all its valuables, and used the images to secure the doors and windows. The cross inlaid with diamonds was stolen together with other valuables.

In the non-official part of the *Buletin* it is stated that of the last reinforcement sent to Walker not more than 150 would reach him owing to the others having deserted.

Arms for the Volunteer Companies.

Toronto, May 16, 1856.

Militia General Order.

A portion of the arms and accoutrements for the armament and equipment of the active militia force of the Province have arrived.

His excellency the governor general and commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the adjutant general shall cause such troops and companies to be armed in the first instance as are already uniformed, and whose organisation is sufficiently advanced.

The captains in command of the several troops and companies, &c., in the Province, are directed to take the utmost care of these arms, &c., which are of the very best description, and when not in use by the men to keep them in store, for which purpose, at places where there are no public armories, an annual allowance is granted by the 29th clause of the militia act.

In Lower Canada the issue will be under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Ermatinger, inspecting field officer of volunteer militia; and in Upper Canada under that of Lieutenant Colonel Macdougall, inspecting field officer of volunteer militia for that portion of the Province.

Each volunteer in a rifle company will receive a rifle musket with a rammer, bayonet and bayonet scabbard complete; a set of rifle accoutrements, consisting of a forty round pouch, pouch belt, waist belt and gun sling, one muzzle stopper, and one nipple wrench.

Each cavalry volunteer will receive one cavalry sword with scabbard complete, one six shooting Colt's pistol, one sword belt, one sword knot, one cartouche box and belt nipple, one holster one cleaning rod, one wrench.

Each volunteer in a foot company of artillery will receive one rifled artillery carbine with rammer, sword, bayonet and steell scabbard complete, one twenty round pouch with waist belt.

The arms for the several companies will be marked before issue under the superintendence of the inspecting field officer, on the butts of the rifles, carbines and pistols.

Those in Lower Canada with the letters L. C.; those in Upper Canada with the letters U. C. over the letter of the company, and the company first authorised in general orders, in each section of the Province, to be marked with the letter A, the next with the letter B, and so on; the arms to be numbered from 1 consecutively, according to the number of volunteers in each company.

The following directions for loading and cleaning Colt's pistols are published for the information of officers and men in the volunteer militia troops of cavalry.

DIRECTIONS FOR LOADING.

First explode a cap on each nipple to clear them from oil and dust, then draw back the hammer to the half notch which allows the cylinder to be rotated; a charge of powder is then placed in each chamber, and the balls without wadding or patch, are put one at a time upon the mouths of the chambers, turned under the rammer, and forced down with a lever below the mouth of the chamber. This is repeated until all the chambers are loaded. Percussion caps are then placed on the nipples, when, by drawing back the hammer to the full catch, the arm is in condition for a discharge by pulling the trigger; a repetition of the same motion produces the like results.

To carry the arms safely, when loaded the hammer should be let down, on one of the pins between each nipple, on the end of the cylinder.

The arms should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled after firing, particularly the base pin on which the cylinder turns. Soft lead must be used for the balls; they should be forced below the surface of the cylinder so that they cannot hinder its rotation.

N. B.—It will be safe to use all the powder the chambers will hold, leaving room for the ball whether the powder is strong or weak.

DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING.

You must set the lock at half cock; then drive out the key that holds the barrel and cylinder to the lock frame—they can be removed; should the barrel stick on the pin, the lever may be used to aid in removing it by forcing the rammer on the partition between the chambers.

Wash the cylinder and barrel in warm water, dry and oil them thoroughly: oil freely the base pin on which the cylinder revolves.

TO TAKE THE LOCK TO PIECES, CLEAN AND OIL.

1. Remove the stock, by turning out the bottom and two rear screws that fasten it to the guard and lockframe.

2. Loosen the screw that fastens the main spring to the trigger guard and turn the spring from under the tumbler of the hammer.

3. Remove the trigger guard, by turning out the three screws that fasten it to the lock frame.

4. Turn out the screw, and remove the double spring that bears upon the trigger and bolt.

5. Turn out the screw pins that hold the trigger and bolt in their places.

6. Turn out the remaining side screw pin and remove the hammer with hand attached, by drawing it downwards out of the lock frame. Clean all the parts and oil them thoroughly.

TO PUT THEM TOGETHER.

Replace the hammer with hand attached, then the bolt, the trigger, the trigger guard, the main-string, and finally the handle; returning each of the screws in their proper places, the arm is again fit for use.

By command of his excellency the governor general and commander-in chief.

DE ROTTENBURG Colonel.
Adjt Genl. Militia.

Arrival of the "Indian."

Quebec, June 2.

The steamship "Indian" passed Rivere du Loup yesterday afternoon, and arrived at Quebec in the course of the night.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

Cotton demand limited; sugar steady, demand at full prices; corn market, more general inquiry for wheat though the aggregate business is far from large. Holders refuse to accept low prices, and sales are therefore unimportant.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given the whole of his fleet a new arrangement, in consequence of the events of the war. At present, the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of forty three vessels of war, and three transports. Of the former nine are steamers.

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, said, in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, that the letter signed by Hammond was a genuine document. It arose from the following circumstances. The agent of the Costa Ricans, in this country and some of the agents in the South American States, had, ever since the attack of Walker on Nicaragua, appealed to this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before her majesty's government for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country. To all those requests her majesty's government have invariably replied in the negative declaring that, with those they would have nothing to do; but, at the same time, the government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and the deplorable events which followed, and they especially regretted it because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but had actually been sacrificed by Walker. Therefore, her majesty's government would be very glad if Walker's interferences were not carried further, but they again and again said that, with the affairs at Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British interest and British property.

Mr. Wallenstein, who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which he said, ought to be defended by a naval force. That the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance against the invasion of their country by Walker, but they had no means of repelling the threatening aggression; that the Costa Ricans are a peaceful people and unarmed.

Mr. Wallenstein stated that he had no credit in this country, and was unable to buy arms here, and he asked of our government if they would not give a few arms, in order to enable those unoffending people to repel the aggression.

The matter was referred to the war department, and the answer returned by Mr. Hammond, to which the noble earl alluded

Mr. Wallenstein did not consider himself entitled to accept that offer. The rifles had never been taken.

Since Walker had taken possession of Nicaragua, he had disposed of a great deal of British property.

The noble earl read an extract from Mr. Crampton's dispatch. There had been no disguise on the part of the British government Avowedly and openly the object of the British government had been to protect British interest. On the 5th March, Mr. Marcy said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it likely to cast a shade upon the reputation of the government of the country, and that he knew no better plan of providing for the two governments to combine together for the preservation of the United States and British subjects.

Dispatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from constantinople, stating that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the western powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish Territory will be completed in six months.

Spalding & Rogers Circus.

"Amongst the prominent men in various departments of business it has been reserved for our Townsmen, Dr. Spalding, and his associate Mr. Rogers, to take the lead in equestrian exhibitions. We have never heard of anything approaching it in the numbers of its people or horses, or in the rare genius of the performers."—*Albany Atlas.*

To be exhibited in Chatham, June 10th 1856.

Representation by Population—A Case in Point.

Post Master Spence has become developed as an incontinent admirer of the French Canadians. He thus fanfaronaded them in a recent debate, where the question of representation by population was upon the anvil.

"They are the descendants of one of the first nations in the world, and by their commerce, their manufactures, their industry, and their love of order, they are equal to us."

"Argal," continued Mercurius Magnus, "Jack Frog ought to have as many representatives as the denizens of Canada West, even though his population should be scores of miles astern of theirs."

The Post Master will permit us, we trust, to cook up a case for his mastication.

He has three boarders, we shall suppose, two of them being Upper Canadian chawbacons, and third a puddock-fancier from the Lower Province.

Six eggs are paraded at the vesper meal, a trio of which are instantly appropriated by Jean Baptiste.

"*Hold hard!*" exclaimed the Anglo-Canadians *to you arr taking more than your share!*

"*I refer to milord Spence*" rejoins Jean, "*whether I am in error! Am I not a descendant of one of the first nations in de world, and equal to you in industey and love of ordere?*"

Would the Post Master's *placens uxor* on such a plea, permit Baptiste to retain possession of his three eggs?

If Mrs. Spence did not solve the problemn by promptly dusting the Frenchman's ears with her dish clout, she is not the matron we take her to be!—*Streetsville Review.*

The sugar planters of Cuba, urged on by African slave traders, have addressed a petition to the Queen of Spain, praying her Majesty to favor a scheme for introducing into that island forty thousand colonists from the coast of Africa.

Melancholy Catastrophe.

It is our painful duty, this week, to record the political death of E. Larwill, Esq., M. P. P., for this County. This gentleman was found hanging by the neck, (in effigy,) from the poplar tree opposite the residence of Mr. W. Eberts, on the morning of the 3rd inst., with a large placard posted on his back, "THE TRAITOR," which leads us to suppose, that the crime for which he was "*suspended*" was for treasonable practices towards the Electors of Kent. Now that he has suffered the extreme penalty of the law, may his political ashes rest in peace.—*Kent Advertiser.*

New Advertisements.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with

ICE CREAM,

CAKES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS?

If so, call at the

VILLA MANSION,

Corner of King and William St.

There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs. E. REYNO, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of various kinds, served in the best manner.

A. REYNO.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Manhillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS

AT

BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF

DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.

Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3

Black and White Kossuth Hats.

Panama and Leghorn Hats.

BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS,

Crockery, Glass-Ware,

Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.

AMERICAN CUT NAILS!

Philadelphia Mill Saws.

POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.

NO SECOND PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Opposite the Post Office.

Chatham, May 9th. 1856. 4-tf

Good News! Good News!

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his

SPRING STOCK

OF

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

And expects a full assortment per Schooner St. George, to be here on the last of this week, and would just remind his old customers that his stock this Spring will be the largest ever imported by any one house at one time in this part of the Western country,

COMPRISING

A Full Assortment of Hardware.

In which may be found

ship carpenters', joiners', and blacksmiths' tools in great variety; cultivator plows, cultivator teeth, grub hoes, brush hooks, corn hoes, spades, shovels, forks, rakes, snaths, cradles, scythes, and all other kinds of farming implements; refrigerators, bar-room filters, rain-water filters, the nometer churns of all sizes; a complete assortment of saddle and harness trimmings, American cut and wrought nails, &c., &c.

In Groceries will be found

A complete assortment of

Teas, Sugars, Rice, Coffees, Tobaccos, Spice, &c

IN LIQUORS

You may choose from 8 kinds of Brandy, 3 kinds of Gin, 7 kinds of Wine, 3 kinds of Rum, 12 of Whiskey, Champaigne, Ale, Porter, &c.

In Glass, Crockery and Stone-ware

Anything you may want,

which will be sold *Wholesale and Retail* below competition, at the Old Stand, corner of King and Fifth streets, and adjoining the Royal Exchange Hotel.

W. H. NELSON.

Chatham, 9th May, 1856. 4-tf

BARBERS SHOP FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE with all its furniture, and a large run of custom in Port Huron, Michigan, said shop is situated on the principal street, and is one of the best locations in the State. Any person wishing to avail of this opportunity, will get all particulars by applying to

CHARLES HARRISON.

Port Huron,
Michigan.

May 9th, 1856. 4-3t

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CERYSTALATYPES

AMBROTYPES

—AND—

DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at BECKWITH'S Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs Smith's Block, King Street.

The beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerre otype—hence its superiority in getting the likeness of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications, &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "Southside view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856—"What book or tract against Slavery and its system, have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—would be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE,

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
MESSRS. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON.

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1856. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Boot & Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Diseases of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 31 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb 29th 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-1

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the public generally a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

a Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 35-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *Smith Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Cut, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8. 1855 2-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835 and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

St. Catharines C. W.

43

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines. Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Clothings Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS.* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lio satin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danuban, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

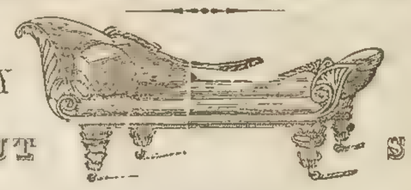
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms, for Cash.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27 1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some 9 years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa., after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. He came to Canada since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON PHILLIPS.

Chatham C W August 25th 1856 1-

(Advertisement, No. 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1 Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2 Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo, pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855) and J. T. Byrne of Wimby, C. W., (January 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vindicating Hobsnap—should and now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence." 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 231,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly seen, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations or publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See Advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Desirable.*

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

34½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 23 tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh.

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 8-6m

H. MONTIER,

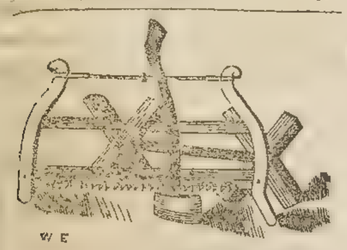
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



W E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Crowe.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

HEMP GROWN.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE.

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Famboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.50
Edwardsburg	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, and Cash him to have been a gen to purchasers to give be cut and preserved in rese. ention to business.

so lucky and eventful occur PHY.

Ter

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Cosgrain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health, and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST; as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties,

Payable on Imports into Canada, under the Act 12 Victoria, cap 1, and the Acts amending same of April, 1853, and December, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong finid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do, Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Macaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany do.

Maniures all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nuts, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free: Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sacks, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, vencers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchoue, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz.:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, laid, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union on a basis of equitable considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower, to rally the citizens of this country against the unnatural agitations, elections and designs so many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly Loyal, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do file herein, by converting the former to be a *good peasantry* for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856. { NUMBER 9.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

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EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
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KING STREET,
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September 6th, 1855. 20-t

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

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REFERENCES:
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Dr. James W. Stone, Lewis Hayden, William I. Bowditch, Esq., James Egan, Esq., Joshua B Smith, George Adams, Pub. Boston Directory.
Boston, November 29th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Things that I Love.

I love the forests drooping shade,
Where oft in childhoods hours I played,
And culled the fairest wildwood flowers
True emblems of these sunny hours.

I love the stream that gently glides
Murmuring 'neath the green hill side;
The glittering sunbeams o'er it play,
In joyous mirth, rich gems display.

I love the stars these orbs of night,
That gild the heavens, like diamonds bright,
And o'er the earth their lustre shed,
Like angels watching o'er the dead.

I love the hills and valleys fair,
The wild young flowers and balmy air;
The blue birds song, so bright and free,
Repeated 'neath the household tree.

But dearer still than birds or flowers,
Those murmuring streams or woodlands bowers,
Is that loved home, that blest retreat,
Where dear ones hold communion sweet.

When evening's dusky veil is spread,
And dew drops mark her silent tread,
When round the hearth the loved ones come,
The dearest spot on earth is home.

L. A. H.

Chatham, May 27th, 1856.

For the Provincial Freeman.

What is To-Morrow.

I asked an aged man, a man of thought,
Who snook his hoary curls, but answered not?
His mum was the silent signal given
That none could solve the question under heaven.

I asked a gazer with an optic glass,
Wanting no glass, as how could such a one
With meditation, the sage thus replied;
Man hath scan'd the earth and sea, ere he died,
But none hath lived so long, or breath as yet
To see to-morrow's sun e'er rise or set.

I asked the King upon his azure throne,
Who rules supremely o'er the spangled dome,
And lends the starry hosts their borrow'd light,
To deck and beautify the solemn night;
And he replied (no tongue could speak so wise)
To-morrow's vail'd when I illume the skies,
'Tis enough for thee to know, for thee to say,
When I appear, it is the present day.

I asked Urania with her golden lyre,
Who moved the gods with pure harmonic fire;—
She said, what is to-morrow, dost thou ask,
I would like to answer, but ho! the task
To draw the curtain, or delineate,
The mistic scenery of a future state.

Methinks, 'tis a mite of dark duration,
Recon'd with time by imagination,
And like a pleasing phanton of the breast,
It bid the weak to seek for fole rest;
And crowd that hidden mite (through fonddelay)
With the duties of this the present day.

I asked a soul—a soul forever lost,
It shriek'd, and tried to lisp the Saviours cross;
But a hollow murmur rose from the cell,
To-morrow it said, sank me down to hell,—
Go quickly,—tell thy friends, thy neighbors all
To mark the present and obey the call;
Or like unto me, th y'll weep with sorrow,
Ere they will see, the far distant 'morrow.

ANONYMOUS.

Dresden, June 5th.

Literature.

Ragged Robin.

There is a large, light, lofty workshop situated in one of the best throughfares of the town, in which are occupied about two dozen girls between the ages of eight and seventeen. They make choice furniture for dolls' houses. They work in groups, each group having its own department of the little trade; some cut the wire which forms the frame work of the furniture, some cover the wire with muslin, or adorn the furniture with imitations of wood carving, others cover sofas and chairs with gay chintzes, satins and velvets, or fit up miniature bedsteads with bed furniture. The articles so made all look luxurious and beautiful, and have also the merit of not being fragile. A young lady whose age is not so great as that of the majority of the workers—only whose education has been infinitely better—rules over the little band; apportions the work; distributes the material; keeps the accounts; stops the disputes; stimulates the intellect, and directs the recreation of all. The Autocrat of all the Russias has not a sway more despotic than Miss O. P. Q.; but the two potentates differ in this that the one governs by fear, the other by affection.

The objects of this little institution are to employ and educate girls born of the poorest parents, and to accumulate for them the profits of their labour, so that they may be of use to them in after life.

It is not undesirable that the wives of the rising generation, and the mothers of the next, should be intelligent, industrious and moral; or that they should be possessors of some little store of money, which might be used to start them in the world, or drawn upon, as need came, in the course of wedded life. Such are the objects of the promoters of this industrial school for the manufacture of Art Toys. It is clear that they are not to be achieved at once; but it is pleasant to know that these Art Toys find a ready sale, and that their elegance and durability are likely to preserve for them the public favor. They are the invention of a lady, and may be remembered by some as furnishing the Tudor Villa, a model contributed by her to the Great Exhibition of eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

The decipline of the little factory about which I am speaking I will now endeavour briefly to describe. There is head-work as well as hand-work. One morning, when the girls had just been singing in chorus, as they sat at labour, a song about buttercups and daisies, a confused little fumbling tap was heared at the workshop door, and several of the workers, when they recognised the little creature who was knocking, joyfully pulled her in. They had not seen her for many months—not since they had all been together in the Ragged School. Her schoolfellows had sought for this poor little creature, who had won their love and sympathy, to tell her of their new kind of work; but her parents had left their old house, and gone none of the neighbours knew whither.

Well, there she was. And the great girls took her in their arms and passed her from one to another, and the little ones took it in turns to hold her hand. "How are you?" "Where have you been all this time?" "Where do you live?" "How did you come?" The child, in a ragged gown that had belonged to a much larger sister, answered only the last of these questions. She partially drew up her long dress and held out her feet, buried in enormous boots. "I would have come long ago," she said, with perfect good humour, "but I had no shoes and no stockings. I wanted so much to come to-day, I could not stay away any longer. Mrs. Sims told me you were at work here, so I put on Billy's boots. My feet are so sore," she added, wincing with the pain.

Miss O. P. Q. went to her and had the boots removed, the poor little stocklinless feet bathed; for they were swollen and bleeding. News of the child's effort being in the meantime carried by his wife to the foreman of the men's workshop, in another part of the building, he, who was a good-naured man, made a collection amongst the workpeople; and, going out himself for the purpose, bought a pair of stockings, and a pair of strong well-fitting shoes. Within an hour the little girl was comfortably shod: proud indeed, and happy. Moreover, there was rumours that the foreman's wife intended giving her two pinafores; for her great frock hung in dirty strips about her limbs.

My visit to the room was paid soon after the arrival of the little outcast. While she rested from her long walk, sitting by Miss O. P. Q., some girls came up to the table, and inquired what they should do. "Your Balaklava work." Now, this work did not seem to be popular. The name was applied to a great pile of confusion in the corner of the room strongly contrasting with the order everywhere else visible. It was a heap of wire-frames which had been made in the spring, before the girls could work so well as they now do. These frames had been paid for; but, being found unfit for use, Miss O. P. Q., had decreed that each girl should spend a part of every day in correcting this bad work, without receiving further payment. The girls murmered. "Edith," the teacher then said to her own younger sister, "then I must give it to you to do." The golden-haired child lifted up her eyes, and then answered promptly, "Which shall I begin upon, the large arm-chairs or the sofas?" Her obedience had a prompt effect. "No, if you please," several cried out at once, "don't give Balaklava work to Miss Edith. She has no right to it. None of that bad work is hers. We'll do it." And as gay as larks, they skipped across the room, took up the work, and set about it.

The new comer—who got the name of Ragged Robin—was of course put to the easiest employment; covering the wire with muslin. Her fingers were awkward, and she was bewildered with the scene around her; she did not get on at all well. Miss O. P. Q., encouraged her, and said that every one must have her time to learn; appealing to the girls, who testified that, at first, they had not earned sixpence a week, and now they could earn six, eight or ten shillings.

Some incident having produced, soon afterwards, a conversation about spiders, Miss O. P. Q., went for a book, and read to the girls, while they worked, an amusing account of spiders and of their ways.

As dinner-time drew near, our new upholsteress becoming hungry, produced from her pocket a penny saveloy, which she had bought upon the road. She was recommended, however, not to eat it, and invited to dine with the other girls; two of whom were then laying the dinner-cloth on one of the workroom tables, whilst another was to be heard cooking in an adjoining room. The girls, I found, paid a shilling from their wages every Saturday, for the week's dinner; and, by all dining together, they secured a wholesome and sufficient meal even for the daily twopence. This was an arrangement of Miss O. P. Q's, who had remarked with sorrow the unwholsome food brought by the children, and that even sometimes they brought with them none at all; either because their mothers had nothing to give them, or were in an ill humour, and might not be asked for it.

The young cook brought in the produce of her skill—a dish of stewed meat, and a more ample dish of hot potatoes. The girls sang a grace, and the new comer's eyes, at that and at the steam of meat together, filled with tears. The pure air she breathed, the light comfort and cleanliness, the social meal, the cheerful faces, were all so different from what she knew at home.

After dinner, the children ran down to their gardens, attended their flowers—for they had gardens; and, in three-quarter of an hour after the time when dinner had begun, they were all happily seated again at their work.

At four o'clock, a bright looking young lady, who had not appeared before, summoned the girls to their lessons. They addressed her as Miss Anna, and at once two of the girls sprang away to prepare the school room, which was in another corner of the premises. First there was a writing lesson. Then came lessons in geography and history. Ragged Robin had never learnt geography before: but guessed it must be something very interesting when she heard one of the girls say that she lay awake at night to tell her eldest sister, who was at service during the day, Miss Anna's story about Norway. At the history lesson, two girls argued the point whether the horses of the Britons were kind to stand still in the scythe-wheeled chariots, till their masters were out of danger, or cruel, to drive the chariots among the enemy (of course, the horses were free agents, and conscious of what they did. The humble cottage in Britan of Caractacus touched them more than anything; but it led to the inquiry how a king came to dwell in a cottage All sympathies went with the Brittons; and when the narrative came to the point where the Romans have to call forces from Britain to defend their threatened country the triumph of the children was unbounded; and such exclamations as, "Ah! it was their turn then!" resounded on all sides.

During the last summer Miss O. P. Q. received an invitation from a friend of hers to take the little upholsters for a day's pleasure at a country house. Twenty-five went in a van. Unfortunately they had a wet day: but all enjoyed the drive, and kept up their spirits by loud choruses. Many of the girls had scarcely ever—some had never—seen the country. The little gardens at Milend called forth shouts of delight; how much more the rose covered cottages and corn fields, as they travelled on? Not one of them had ever seen corn fields, at harvest time. Ragged Robin was quite fascinated by a garden full-of large green cabbages, on which the rain drops hung, with scarlet-runners shooting up between. They passed a wind mill—its construction was explained to them, and their delight was great, for they had sung a song about a windmill, which they said they never before understood. It is hard to realize the dreariness of ignorance like this in our town alleys; and yet to how many does it spare the pain of an intolerable contrast? So far all had been laughing and talking; but, on entering a fine elm-tree avenue leading to the house they visited they were subdued and became silent. They were gladly welcomed, and despatched presently with umberellas and over shoes to explore the grounds where they were especially astonished at the large conservatives those circular walls of splendid plants. One child timidly asked, whether she might pick up some dead rose-leaves to carry home? They visited the rabits, poultry, pheasants, dogs and horses. Dinner was laid in a long room apart from the house, Vases of bright flowers stood on the table; and in the centre stood a vase of corn and of fern and other leaves; picture-books for the children to look at lay on tables about the room. Dinner, dinner one of the ladies played on the piano. One child lowered knife and fork gradually till they rested on the plate; her eyes, full of wonder lightened into admiration, then into delight and last a smile passed over the careworn little face By-and-by entered a large dog wet with rain, exciting great commotion. He drew some of the party to the lawn to play with him. whilst others closed round the piano. Some went to the top of the house to see the view, others went to theboat on the lake. A sudden thunder-storm diversed the entertainment.

In the course of the afternoon a son of the house desired to take a photograph of the party. They were arranged—some standing, some sitting, some with flower. The difficulty was that, if one held a flower, all the others wished to hold one also which the young artis, declared to be against the rules of composition. The children wished Miss O. P. Q. to come into the group and then each wanted to be taken sitting by her side When all was settled, great misfortune got among the chemicals and the photograph did not succeed.

At tea time each girl found a bunch of flowers by her plate, gathered for her by the children of the family. In returning home, each with flowers, the upholsters were more wild with delight than they had been in going, each talking of what she had liked best. Little Robin quietly said.

"I shall never throw away my flowers."

"But they will die."

"Yes" she replied. But I shall never throw them away."

Poor baby, they soon became her only treasure. After she had been some time at the school, Miss O. P. Q. found it necessary to send word to he mother that she wished she would keep her daughter clean as cleanliness was indespensible. For several days after that the child did not come and at last the mother sent word that see "would not let her go back to work, because of Miss O. P. Q.'s message; but she was much obliged for the shoes and frock."

Weeks afterwards, poor Ragged Rob in came one afternoon with a baby in her arms, and two little ones dragging at her ragged frock. They had trooped all the way from Clerkenwell. "just only to see Miss O. P. Q." Ragged Robin was a very little child, whose growth had been stunted by nursing children nearly as big as herself. She tottered under her burden and almost fell as she climbed the work room stairs. Miss O. P. Q. was not at home, and after waiting as long as she could in hope that she would come, Robin toiled painfully back with her three brothers. Next day the gentle teacher went herself to Robin's house. It looked too dirty to enter; but one of the girls who acted as guide mounted the stairs, and on a dark landing Robin was found washing heavy sheets, with which she stood upon a three legged stool to struggle. She came down stairs, and wept at the kind words brought home to her. She is with many thousands pining and perishing in London courts.

When I last saw those little toy-makers whom robin was not privileged to join, they were looking brihiant in the light of a tall Christmas tree.

The numbers employed in this industrial school have, for a season, been diminished by the closing of an institution for adults, to which it was appended. I do not think, however, that the children's training school will die; it is more likely that it will flourish, and be an example and encouragement to those who think it worth while to found more of the same sort.—*Household Words.*

A Wonderful Monkey.

[Another remarkable passage from the *Quarterly Review's* famous Wild Beast article.]

The vivacious little capuchin monkeys are evidently the favorite, and bag most of the nuts; the brown capuchin appears to be particularly knowing, as he keeps a big pebble at hand, and when he finds that his teeth are not equal to the task, he taps the nut with the stone with just sufficient force to break the shell without bruising the kernel. We have often seen this little fellow take a pinch o' snuff, and as idiosyncrasy rub his own and companion's skin with it with a full knowledge, no doubt, of the old receipe for killing fleas, He will also make use of an onion for a similar purpose. Among other quadrumana in this house we find the lemurs, which look more like long-legged weasels than monkeys, and the bright faced little marmoset's, who cluster inquiringly to the front of their cage, looking in their cap shaped head dress of fur like so many gossips quizzing you over the window-blinds.

At the present moment there is no speck-men of either the uran or chimpanzee in the Gardens, but there have been at least half-a-dozen located here within the last ten years, one of which, "Jenny," maintained her health for five years. The damp cold air of the Gardens at last brought on consumption, and the public must remember the poor, wheezing, dying, brute, with a plaster on her chest and blankets around her, the very picture of a moribund old man. The only specimen now in Europe is in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. This animal, one of the finest ever seen, is in excellent health, and promises to maintain it in the bright air of la Belle France. An accomplished naturalist has kindly furnished us with the following particulars of this brute, which clearly indicate that he is a very Doctor Busby among his fellows:

"He passed through London on his way to Paris, having landed at Plymouth. There were the two female Chims resident in the Gardens in the Regent's Park, and the French Chim was allowed to lodge in their hotel for a couple of nights. On his appearance both of these young ladies uttered cries of recognition, which, however, evinced more fear than any thing else. Chim was put into a seperate compartment for room with a double grille, to prevent the probable injuries which discordant apes will inflict on each other. He had scarcely felt the floor under his feet when he began to pay attention to his country women thus suddenly and unexpectedly found. Their fear and surprise gradually subside, and they stood watching him attentively, when he broke out into a characteristic *pas seul* which he kept up for a considerable time uttering cries scarcely more hideous than seem the notes, of a Chinese singer, and not far out of unison with his loudly beating feet. The owner, who was present, said that he was imitating a dance of the negroes which the animal had often seen while a resident in his house in Africa. The animal was upward of a year and a half old, and had spent one year of this life in this gentleman's house. The Chim maidens gradually relaxed their reserve as the vivacity of the dance increased, until at last when it was over, each stealthily put a hand through the grille and welcomed their friend and brother to their home in a far land. As the weather was severe—it was early in December—it is possible that their talk was of their native palm-groves and their never ending summer. Chim thenceforth made himself as agreeable as possible, and when the time for his departure came, the maidens exhibited the liveliest regret, short of tears at losing him. At Paris he increased rapidly in stature and intelligence. The climate, diet (he drinks his pint of Bordeaux daily,) and lively society of the French seem to be more congenial to Chim's physique than our melancholy London. He makes acquaintance not only with the staff, but with the habitues of the Garden. The last time I saw him (May, 1854) he came out to taste the morning air in the large circular inclosure in front of the Palais des Singes, which was built for 'our poor relations by M. Thiers. Here Chim began his day by a leisurely promenade, casting pleased and thankful glances toward the sun, the beautiful sun of early summer. He had three satellites, coati munidis, either by chance or to amuse him, and while making all manner of eyee at a young lady who supplies the Singerie with pastry and cakes, one of the coati-mundis came up stealthily behind and dealt him a small but malicious bite. Chim looked round with astonishment at this audacious outrage on his person, put his hand haughtily upon the wound, but without loosing his temper in the least. He walked deliberately to the other side of the circle, and fetched a cane which he had droped there in his promenade. He returned with a majestic wrath upon his brow, mingled, I thought, with contempt; and taking Coati by the tail, commencemed punishment with his cane, administering such blows as his victim could bear without permanent injury and applied with equal justice to the ribs on either side, in a direction always parallel to the spine. When he thought enough had been done, he disposed of Coati without moving a muscle of his countenance, by a left handed jerk which threw the delinquent high in air, head over heels. He came down a sadder and better Coati, and retired with shame and fear to an outer corner. Having executed this act of justice, Chim betook himself to a tree. A large baboon who had in the mean time made his appearance in the circle, thought this was a good opportunity of doing a civil thing, and accordingly mounted the tree and sat down smilingly as baboons smile, upon the next fork. Chim slowly turned his head at this attempt at familiarity, measured the distance raised his hind foot, and as composedly as he had caned the Coati, kicked the big baboon off his perch into the arena below. This abasement seemed to do the baboon good, for he also retired like the coati, and took up his station on the other side. To what perfection of manners and development of thought the last year and a half may have brought him I can scarcely guess; but one day doubtless some one will say of him, as an Oriental prince once said to me, after long looking at the uran 'Peter'—'Does he speak English yet?'

The Railroad Catastrophe at Panama.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* gives the following particulars of the Railroad accident on the Isthmus mentioned yesterday:

I was seated in the seventh passenger car from the locomotive The train was going at an unusually high rate of speed,—so much so that it was a subject of remark among the passengers generally in the car in which I sat. The speed was commented upon as dangerous, from the frequent and short curves in the road. I felt somewhat alarmed, and put my head out of the window. I did not have my head out more than a minute, when I saw the front passenger car (as the train was passing a curve) suddenly force the outer rail from its place, and darting from the track, instantly turned a complete side somerset. All I recollect from that moment, is feeling a sudden crash and a crying out, "We are all killed." I saw the passengers jump to their feet, and I made a jump myself, but how or where I know not. I only know that I found myself in an instant landed upon my feet in a pond along side the track. I either jumped or was thrown some twelve feet from the track.—the scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. The locomotive and first baggage car, having retained their place on the track, proceeded some distance, as if unconscious of the sudden sundering of the link that connected them with the remaining cars of the train.—The seven cars succeeding the one first thrown from the track, were a mingled mass of shattered fragments. They had been thrown sideways, lengthways, crossways, and bottom side up, sides up, ends up, and in every imaginable way. Portions of the wreck were submerged in the pond of water on either side of the track. The cries of agony that arose from amidst the ruins were heart piercing. Here was visible an arm, and there a leg, with no other appendage. In another place was presented the sad spectacle of a head separated from the body, and again the trunk of a human body shorn entirely of its head and limbs. As soon as possible after the crash, those uninjured turned their attention to discover the extent of loss of life and wounds sustained. It was found that beyond the first eight cars, the injury to the passengers did not extend, except in occasional bruises to those occupying the two passenger cars directly following these eight. Both of these latter cars were thrown from the track, and the occupants recieved more or less contusions. The remaining cars of the train retained their places on the rails, and the people inside received no injuries other than some slight bruises. While those having escaped personal injury, were seeking to recover from beneath the wreck, those still giving symptoms of life, the locomotive detatched from the train which had come back to the scene of the disaster, was despatched to Aspinwall for help to search for dead and wounded. The place of the accident was near Gatun's Bridge, only nine miles distance from Aspinwall. The track for some distance was completely torn up, so that the cars still remaining on the track could not be attached to the engine in front. At about 4 P. M., a train returned from Aspinwall In the interval the wounded passengers suffered dreadfully from thirst. Many of them drank from the muddy pond on either side of the track, though it was red with human blood. Fortunately, a supply of water was brought by the train, which greatly alleviated their sufferings. Fifty three wounded passengers were placed on the cars and taken to Aspinwall for medical and surgical treatment.

No physicians came with the train, though the reason why none were sent was not explained. The bodies of the dead, as far as recovered from the wreck were not removed. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the first train returned to Aspinwall.

It remained to assist in digging out the dead bodies. The night was dark, and with the dim light shed over the ground by a few lanterns, showing visibly here and there heaps of dead bodies, and the increasing moans and shrieks of the wounded added to the mournful countenances of those at work in the removal of the shattered wreck, made it a scene never to be forgotten.

The Governor of New Brunswick dissolved the House of Assembly on Thursday last, though the measure was opposed by the Council, who resigned in consequence. A new election will take place forthwith.—*Colonist.*

RECIPES, &c.

TO COLOR THE HAIR BLACK.—Alex, Reed, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes to the *Scientific American* that the following recipe will do it: "Take one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure and wash the hair with this mixture every morning. In a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least.

PICKLES.—An excellent way to make pick that will keep a year or more, is to drop, them into boiling water but not boil them; let them stay in ten minutes, wipe them dry, and drop into cold spiced vinegar, and they will not need to be put into salt and water, and are always ready for use.

TO TAKE RUST OUT OF STEEL.—Cover the steel with sweet oil, well rubbed on. In forty-eight hours rub with finely powdered unslacked lime, until the rust disappears.

CLEANING STOVES.—Stove lustre when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and durable than if put on with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when put on an old rusty stove, will make it look as well as new. The odor of the turpentine passes off quickly.

A GOOD PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of suet, one do of sugar, one of bread crumbs one of flour, one of stoned raisins, six eggs, one glass of brandy, equal parts of milk and water, enough to make a stiff batter; salt and flavor to taste; boil six hours. Eat with any kind of liquid sauce.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is *authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Rev. W. Douglass is *authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Vixey is *authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ Rev. R. M Johnson, is *authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N S, is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same*

Mr I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. P. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorised to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward, *Bloomington, Illinois*

☞ Mr Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin.*

☞ Mr Robert Porter, *Mendota, Illinois*

☞ Rev. W. S Mayo, *McHenry, Illinois.*

☞ Osburn Anderson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receips for the same.*

Lectues!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Ohio the present season, where he will address the citizens on American Slavery; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office, will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

Sir Allen MacNab.

The recent developments made by the ex-Premier should, more than ever centre upon him the confidence of the friends of right in these Provinces. A friend to the best interests of the country and to British subjects, without regard to complexion, he has ever stood superior to the corruption so justly chargeable upon many of his own party, as well as upon many of the opposition, the result has been, that demagogues of all parties, have conspired against him. In the general opposition he has met with, the scandalous and numerous attacks, by men of opposite politics seem to be, so far, distanced by the recent treachery of his political sympathisers that surprise at their superior tact, in that line has somewhat modified the general stream of abuse, usually the portion of Reformers towards him The peculiar bowing out, by his friends in office, devolves a refinement of political trickery, that his opposition friends will hardly suffer to be lost upon them. Political tendencies aside Sir Allen, is the friend of right, and deserves better at the hands of friends and foes than he received. A snake like attempt to *poison* the minds of the colored people concerning him, among other of the means resorted to, to favor party schemes, and which has recently come to light, should be met as it deserves, with a loss of confidence in the men resorting to it, and in the measures they propose. So far from the gallant Knight being opposed to the ingress of colored people, or entertaining colorophobia as annexation, Reformers would have us believe, he has volunteered a defence of them whenever that most recreant of members, the "great" little man from this county, has felt moved by brandy, or inbred vulgarity to assail them. Those capable of appreciating his disinterested philanthropy, understand how powerless a stroke at him, will be against the just measures he advocates; but how necessary us men to exercise caution towards those who would introduce certain peculiar Americanisms, which colored men know to have been so fatal to them, when in the United States, and who hope to have their political influence in carrying them into operation, by destroying their confidence in Sir Allen and his measures.

*

Militia Mustering.

On the past Queen's birth-day, there seems to have been a pretty general mastering of the militia of the Province, in honor of the occasion, as also, on Thanksgiving day at some places. In nearly every instance that has come to our knowledge, colored men were not only required to do duty but were promiscuously paraded with their fellow subjects. We say *nearly*, for we learn, that at Bronte, only, they were not *even ordered out*; although fines awaited white men if they should dare refuse to turn out, as a result, and as the colored men of the place are required to do statute labor—to pay taxes, in short are never forgotten when government wants money, and are liable to be compelled to defend the homes of the whites thereabouts as their own, in the event of an invasion by a foe or an attack from enemies at home, they feel indignant at the slight and justly so. We hope that the recreant officials may be fined if possible for contempt of the law and neglect of duty

Colored men will render ready obedience to government, on condition and assurance of fair-dealing by its agents and servants, and it rests with the functionaries of the same, to dispose places of trust, to those only, who are not *above* doing their duty, and not suffer the dirty mantle of the United States to fall upon Canada, now that it is "nigh unto death" from the inherent corruption of slavery. While we have heard of but one direct neglect of the sort affecting the whole body in a town, we have been told of individual repugnance to the work after having received appointments. At St. Catherines, a *petty* officer decidedly refused to take his proper position, because colored men were on parade; but the ass was promptly reprimanded by his superior. Such exhibitions of prejudice do not injure the colored men, as the men making them have not force of character sufficient to hurt a moth, and their air of superiority so awkwardly assumed, is the jest of colored people; but the British Government is sadly compromised and in danger of deterioration by the tricks of such servants.

*

Bronte—Lots at Port Credit, &c.

We are gratified to learn, that many of the colored emigrants, are forsaking the large cities, and buying and building on the rapidly rising villages. Many lots have been purchased from the government in the village of Bronte, and already, buildings have been erected, and many families are settled thereon. The colored men of Bronte are industrious, sober and self-sustaining; and although but a few months since, there was but one man of their number. Mr. Butler a waggon maker in the place, they now have the only blacksmith shop for the village and country around. (Mr. Adams a superior workman and good citizen) a shoemaker. Mr. Hatton with hands full of business, two carpenters, Messrs. Jackson and Sproul, besides a number of industrious timberers, and several in the employ of the Great Western Railroad company.—Not a beggar— nearly every family settled on their own property; besides many lots yet to be settled by non-resident owners Beat that you who "sacrifice" for colored "fugitives"!!! As there are many who would like to purchase village lots from Government as the men of Bronte have done, now, they can be had at reasonable prices by application in writing, or in person to Capt Anderson of Port Credit; they will get full satisfaction as he has many lots to dispose of near the Port on Government terms.

*

Friend Levi Foster, of Amherstburg, will please accept thanks for valuable items, which shall be attended to Here and there, there are a few enterprising persons, who are of service to the Freeman, for the sake of their people, and because they really wish it success; of that number is Mr. Foster, who like friends Jackson, Spears and others in his own town, and in other towns that we could name, are ever ready to favor our little sheet.

S

☞ Readers fail not to read the advertisement of Mr. Andrew Currie's, extensive hardware establishment in another column which is now open and supplied with a first class assortment of ware of all kinds, which is worthy of a call from persons wishing to purchase; when they can be supplied with cutlery of the best manufacture, at reasonable prices.

Mr. Wm. H. Nelson, has just received a large stock of new goods. See advertisement.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

We have had with us for the last few weeks, the "Rev. H. H. Garnet," who, you are aware has been residing in the West Indies (Jamaica.) He comes, I learn, to take back his wife, who come on here sick, last summer or fall. I believe that she has quite recovered.

Mr. G. has given two or three lectures on Jamaica, since his return, and will visit Philadelphia for the same purpose. We certainly hope that he will meet with a little more hospitality. (as he doubtless will) at the hands of the "brotherly love" folks than he has from the inhospitable "Gothimites." But the simple reason is, Mr. G is no bodies pet, that fact, and another *prominent* reason, is sufficient to astrocise him, or any man of his color. You may think that this is rather plain talk; but it is *true* talk, and why should we mince matters. I appeal to the Rev. gentleman himself, for the truthfulness of what is here asserted. I think it should be remembered that Mr. G. has shewn a little more than ordinary process.

While here, previous to going to the West Indies, he was always among the most active, in whatever was to be done for, or among the colored people. In order to promote the general good, he received a mission abroad, and to a part of the country about which both the white and colored people at the present time feel anxious to know. After a sufficient length of time resident in the Island, to learn the customs, habits, trade, soil, climate, products, &c., &c. He returns with these rich treasures to his native land, and to the bosom of his former associates and co-workers. and how is he received? how are his labours appreciated? I have already indicated ever.—Than Mr. G. we have not a more gracious and devoted man in the country. Let no one think that *we* would have Mr. G. the *pet* of any body or party; but we believe when men are to be found ready at all times, to sacrifice time and means at the risk of health and comfort, for the good of others it must be an ungrateful people, who will not extend to them the common courtesies of society. Mr. G. we hope will pardon us, for the liberty here taken. Our only appology is, that he is a public man and this is a public matter.

I think I am justified in saying that there was never a time for the last hundred years, when there was as little doing in a public way among the colored people as at present. I don't think that there has been three public gatherings among them this winter and up to the present. The fact is, people have made up their minds that they have got to work, as well as pray, and have gone at it. I regard them now as being under concern of mind. It may take some little time before they "come through;" but when they do, you may expect a general movement somewhere beyond the limits of our large cities.

You Canadians I suppose are wondering what the colored people think about the exciting transactions and their probable consequences, that are taking place here in such rapid succession, and of such a hostile character, and all gotten up and executed at the bidding of the slave power, and for the purpose of making whatever of the spirit freedom there is in the country succumb to its behest. To effect this was the war waged in Kansas, and Editors and Senators attacked in the most brutal manner, and even the servants assassinated.

Well, I cannot say, that it creates the least excitement or apprehension amongst us, as eminent as the prospect of a foreign or civil war some time seems to be. The general feeling I should say, is rather one of pleasure, that they (the colored people) have had to fight for years alone and unaided, and that the South being about to change of a little, and give their ale skinned Northern brethern a little taste of the lash, *they* feel somewhat relieved, and can afford to stand quietly by. Some, there are however, who declare that the whole North, Kansas the Senate and house of Representatives, have been sold by Northern doughfaces to the Planters and Masters of the South, by a real *bona fide* transaction, and that, therefore, whether "servants" or "Senators" they *must, submit* or be shot down, or get broken heads, as much so as the slaves; but under the hammar. But a question. Amidst this great and world wide revolution that is now developing, will emigrationist prove themselves equal to the task that certainly devolves upon them and act their part?

S.

New York, June 6th, 1856.

Latest From Kansas.

Leavenworth Saturday, May 24 1856.

The steamer Polar Star has just arrived, bringing Gov. Robinson, under charge of a Sheriff's *posse*. I are just been with him: he looks well, and perfectly composed. They are taking him to Lecompton. He was taken up from Lexington through the Territory, but when he arrived at Franklin the Governor ordered that he be taken back, as he could not pass Lawrence in safety. (This was a mere dodge.) He was then taken back among the Borderers again; taken through Westport and Kansas City, and up the Missouri River, past Parkville, &c. If the design was to expose him to any lawless attack, it has failed.

Last night there was a current rumour that the Commitee was to be attacked, but so far there has been nothing of the kind. The pro-slavery press in the Territory are rabid against Messrs. Howard and Sherman. They publish the most monstrous lies against them continually, and the object is evidently to throw a slur on proceedings which they cannot find evidence to invalidate. For this purpose, Gen. Whitfield and the gentlemen he has employed as counsel have made speeches every day to hinder the Commission, and create the impression on the fire-eaters around that they are used unfairly. They first demand that the Commission will allow them to proceed in such a particular way, and then they take a course directly the reverse. and demand that they be allowed to proceed in such a a way. Then they make statements of position they say the Commission have taken previously, all of which have no foundation in fact. One object of this I suspect to be to expose Messrs. Sherman and Howard to the virulence of the pro-slavery borderers. Meanwhile, the Commission proceeds camly on its work.

I have no definite information from Lawrence since I wrote last. There was a rumour that another still more brutal attack had been made upon it just before the U. S. troops arrived. The Free State people would rise and drive the marauding mob out of the Territory, but the troops are now ranged in force along the Kaw, and ready to prevent anything of the kind.

"Law and Order" is still triumphant. "We will subdue you," so far realized.

Washington, May 31, 1856.

Mr. Fogg, the Secretary of the Kansas Commission, arrived in this city last night. He left Leavenworth on Saturday last, where the Commission were in session. He fully confirms the accounts of the sacking of Lawrence, the burning and destruction of property and general pillage described in the accounts already published.

He says a perfect system of terrorism is established through't the Territory. The object of the Territorial authorities and leaders of the slavery party being to intimidate and drive out the Free State men by rendering their property and persons totally insecure, and to prevent others from coming. Theft and open robberies of cattle, horses and all moveables, throughout the Territory, are daily made, and the person of every Free State man is liable on every exposure to the bullet of the assassin. It is expected the Commission will get through with their labours during the month of June. Shannon is said to be a mere tool in the hands of the Georgians and Carolinians. Notwithstanding what has occurred, the Free State men are now judged to comprise three-fourths of the whole population.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

Our dates from Lawrence are to the 25th of May.

The correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* sends a list of the property destroyed at Lawrence on the 1st ult., amounting to $130,000. Governor Shannon issued an order calling on the troops at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

A gentleman, has just arrived, reports that the difficulty mentioned as occurring at Possawatomie Creek took place at Osawatomie. The quarrel arose from depradations committed by the pro-slavery men on the cattle of the Free State men.

On the 26th, some pro-slavery men seized a Free State man and proceeded to hang him, when his wife fled and aroused the neighbours, who came to his rescue. A fight ensued, and five pro-slavery and two Free State men were killed

A force of sixty men organized at Westport Mo., on the 27th ult., and proceeded to Osawatomie.

The Latest.

Driving out the Free State Men.

From the New York Tribune.

Cincinnati, Wed. June 4, 1856.

Lieut. Gov. Roberts and Pomeroy of Kansas are here. I have seen several other persons who left Kansas last week. A general quiet prevailed, though the reign of terror continued. A part of Buford's Southern Company were ordered to Leavenworth, and were arresting or driving out leading Free-State citizens. Mr. Phillips, Correspondent of The New-York Tribune, to escape their vengeance, had gone to the Fort.

The reported cold-blooded murder of eight Pro-Slavery men Ossowatamie is altogether a different affair. Five Pro-Slavery men had got a Free-State man tied a rope around his neck, and were just about to swing him off, when a party of his friends came up and shot his persecutors dead.

A hundred armed men left Westport, Mo., last Saturday, to scour southern Kansas, and make the country, as they said, "too hot for the Free-State people." Guerrili parties were scouring the Territory, and collisions were occasionally occurring, but the general disposition of the Free people is to remain quiet and pursue their farming. Settlers were coming into the Territory in considerable numbers from Indiana and Illinois.

The Congressional Commission closed last week.

"The United States of America To-Day."

To the Editor of Life Illustrated —I propose to trespass upon the patience of your-readers by indulging a few thoughts suggested by reflection upon the present aspect of affairs, social, political, and religious, in our country, to my mind fraught with evils, which, if the end could be seen would startle and alarm the most stolid and indifferent. The horizon is gloomy with threatening storms; not only in the political world but in the so-called religious world and our social relations are threatened with a storm of corruption and licentiousness. It is not alone that Young America stalks before us "booted and spurred" an unrestrained pirate, that should alarm us, or the fact that this idolized individual should so have wrought upon the public mind as to make the very hideousness and lawness of his antics appear like virtues and his villainious forsays like crusades for the advancement of civilization and religion, under which sacred dames he is prepared to violate all known and established laws of justice and right

It is not alone that the garb of religion furnishes a concealment for the worst and most corrupting influences which spread a malarious poison secret and insidious through the land, but our social relations, equally corrupted by tyranical fashions have already or are fast becoming a mere farce, and *Home* nothing but a name,

In the political world, we hear of piratical incursions upon friendly States, by hordes of irresponsible theives and black guards, whose avowed object is simply personal or political agranizement, but under the banner of our new god, Young America their purpose was looked upon as praiseworthy rather than disgraceful; and robbery and piracy of the most decided character perpetrated by the followers of this new idol, have come to be in this our boasted day of progress and civilization, the qualifications which entitle banded theives to the crown of laurel as heroes, patriots and martyrs,

In the religious would we hear of iniquities so black that the bare mention of them should blister the lips that utter the foul themes upon which they base their claims to be called religious *institutions* and government is (or pretends from political motives to be) paralized by a clause of the Constitution from making any efforts to stay the march of iniquity. Mormonism, *Free-love*, Buddhism are *institutions* of the country and and other iniquity or disgrace to humanity which choses to assume the cloak of religion may become so with impunity and there is no power to say nay?

Our Cotstitution means every thing any thing or nothing, politicians choose to construe it for political purposes, and thieves blacklegs, and cut-throats can administer our internal or external laws, and make all their acts square with the requirements of that sacred (*once sacred*) instrument. Bullies and ruffians backed by a most corrupt and wicked National Executive swarming in hordes from remote States, can fasten chains upon the necks of the people of a whole territory; and there is yet to be found among politicans in those very States which are to be most seriously affected by this state of things, men who are so corrupt and so utterly lost to all that is decent or manly, as to sustain the outrage. Political mountebanks of mushroon birth and growth, guide the nation to certain ruin, and with the banner "Young America" flaunting before the eyes of the public, blind them to their foolish and insane political jugglery. Wise heads, covered with the frosts of many years, shake with doubt and fear as they watch the reckless march of this band of world reformers, and our real statesmen and men of talent have gone hopelessly into retirement where they only await the crash which is sure to come, feeling their utter inability to accomplished any thing against a mob whose banners are used alike to stimulate the *thief* and the *pirate to deeds of glory*, for the advancement of his country.

As overweening and ill-considered ideas of progress, rapid and startling, have polluted our political atmosphere under the head of "Young America," so loose ideas of morality, engendered by preaching without practice and a slavish adoption of more than foolish behests of fashion have propagated Mormonism and Free-love, and rendered the social life of an American little else than visiting-cards and a tawdry display of ill-gotten finery, which costs to the husband many times the loss of honor, honesty, health, and hapiness, and to the mother and daughter the loss not only of the characteristic ornaments of woman in her proper sphere, but the bartering of virtue, the unconditional sale of soul and body. An American gentleman must rival in splendor a European prince and American husbands instead of being looked upon as *husbands* are merely, in the eyes of our fashionable ladies, "the gentlemen *to whom they have sold themselves for a consideration*, and this consideration the gratification of every ridiculous, not to say disgusting whim, which Dame Fashion may put into their silly heads. Virtue is a commodity. In the market, struck down to the highest bidder, and the marriage relation simply a contract between a gentleman and lady, binding only so long as the parties agree and not of half so much importance as a simple note of hand.

We have no more any child hood or youth The female is ushered from the cradle into the drawing room and becomes miss, and a few arts and accomplishments (well enough if regulated by a reasonable mental culture) a little torturing of the piano, a little dancing answer a better purpose than brains. The male starting also from the craddle, steps boldly into the boots of Young America and dons any character which suits his caprice. He is a progressive— and progresses rapidly beyond all respect for his superiors or inferiors—gibes at old age and dabbles with the utmost nonchalance in the most knotty problems of politics, or flourishes his "scented cambric" in the saloons of the fashionable. He is up to the times, whether in a dishonest game of barter or a more open and high-handed display of lawlessness engendered by his education, which has no moral stay. Sharpness is more praised than honesty, and is it strange that Young America should be both "sharp" and dishonest?

Our leading politicians are of the Young America stamp—sharpness and unblushing dishonesty have elevated boys to position which should only be occupied by men of intellect and tried integrity, and we are reaping the fruits of the establishment of this new "regime" of lawless progresives. The dishonesty and heartlessness fo politicians, sects, and creeds have been reflected, in the remotest corners of our social life, and a corrupt Church, a corrupt government, have brought forth fruit in a corrupt society. Our boasted progress, which has been going forward as a playful and simply interesting comedy, bids fair to terminate in a tragedy more fearful than any that the world has ever witnessed, and however we may try to blind ourselves to facts, our eyes must soon open to the truth.

Let Young America clothe himself in armor for the subjugation of foreign provinces; let politicans and so-called Christians wink at the violation of the most sacred laws, civil and divine let our young men continue to read in the examples of their teachers lessons of dishonesty; let our young women continue to act only as advertisers of gew-gaws end milenery—the fruit of such teaching and of such lives must be gathered, and national as well as individual crimes against fixed and immutable laws must be punished and none but a madman or a fool can fail to see in our present position matter for profound alarm.

Robbery and Murder in Kansas.

Lawrence has been destroyed by a troop of banditti at the order of the United States government. The authorities furnished weapons for the work of butchery and burning. What species of men are used for this may be seen by the following letter from a member of the Land Commission of the Turner Ansiedlungsverein. He writes:

"Most of the members of this band wear flannel shirts, and carry bowie knives and revolvers openly in their belts. To all appearance, however, this national guard was not sufficiently armed, and the United States government, Governor Shannon, has supplied their back by distributing among them United States rifles. The steamer on which I am at present writing took on board at Leavenworth city, twenty boxes of these weapons, which were sent to Governor Shannon under the name of Quartermaster of Fort Leavenworth, and distributed on the way. I kept a tolerably sharp look-out for this freight, and noticed that six boxes were landed at Kickapoo, four at Atchinson, five at Doniphan, and five at a point in the prarie, in the Sacs and Foxes Reserve. General Richardson, a prominent border ruffian, superintended this distribution, and with the last instalment he left the boat himself. In the above named places squads of thirty or forty from the southern companies came out drunken and noisy, and tricked out in full robber costume, and took the boxes in charge with exulting yells.

"When these robbers began their work, and while they were plundering the houses of peaceful settlers, driving off their cattle and destroying settlements, Marshal Donalson answered complaints which came before him in this, by saying that he could not control the mob, and would not be answerable for their conduct. And this rabble calls the slave breeders and their newspapers the 'law and order party.'

"Within nine days before the destruction of Lawrence, sixteen Free States men were shot in the vicinity. The murderers belonged to the law and order party.

"So horrible were the cruelties of the slavery banditti towards the Free State men that the dragoons exhibited a desire to interfere, and Colonel Sumner found it necessary to order them to remain in quarters.

"All the Germans in the territory go with the Free State party to a man. Herr Deitzer, who was arrested, is a German. Another German was dragged through the streets of Lawrence by the bandits and most shamefully abused."

Mr. Brooks and Senator Wilson.

Below will be found the correspondence between Mr. Brooks, who has lately made himself so notorious, and Mr, Wilson of the United States Senate.

Mr. Wilson's declining the offer of a duel, does him honour. Holding the practice of duelling, like the institution of slavery, to be a relic of a barbarous condition of the human race, he leaves it to those communities the civilization of which is yet to be perfected by the abolition of both. He will neither violate the law nor offend against the convictions of his conscience.

It is remarkable that Mr. Brooks of whom Mr. Wilson has said infinitely severer things than Mr. Sumner said of Mr. Butler, allows the insult to pass unavenged. Probably he expects to find Mr Wilson on his guard.

In the meantime, he contents himself with challenging one who, it is well known, does not fight duels—a cheaper method than assaulting a man who is prepared for him, and who holds the doctrine of self-defence in its broadest sense.—*Evening Post.*

Mr. Brooks to Senator Wilson.

Flint's Hotel, May 27, 1856.

Sir: In the Senate to-day, when referring to the collision with Mr. Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as "cowardly," thus making yourself an arbiter of true courage.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you declared yourself *responsible for what you might say there and elsewhere.*

I, therefore, hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, *where* and *when* outside of this District, a further note will find you.

Respectfully, &c.,

P. S. Brooks.

Hon. Henry Wilson.

Senator Wilson to Mr. Brooks.

Washington, May 29, 10 1-2 o'clock.

Hon. P. S. Brooks—*Sir:* Your note of the 27th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend, George Line, at 20 minutes past ten this morning.

I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." I thought so then—I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever to make in regard to those words.

I have never entertained or expressed in the Senate or elsewhere the idea of personal responsibility in the sense of the duellist. I have always regarded duelling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter.

Your obedient servant,

Henry Wilson.

Sad Occurence

A very melancholy accident occurred in this town, on Wednesday last, resulting in the death of Mr. Henry Augustus Jarvis, brother of P.R. Jarvis, Esq. and Mr. Hiram Nelson Lee, one of the sons of R. H. Lee, Esq., two of the most respected young men in the place. It appears that the deceased were amusing themselves in a boat on the dam at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The boat grounded on a sunken stump: and while in the act of getting off the boat, they were upset. They were seen struggling in the water, and were heard to call for help; but there being no one near, some time elapsed; and before assistance could be rendered the parties sank to rise no more. The exact place in which they sank could not first be ascertained; and fully two hours elapsed before the bodies were recovered. They were only a few feet from the shore but in their struggles they had evidently got entangled in the weeds which grow in that part of the dam. Both were good swimmers All praise is due to the parties who exerted themselves to rescue the unfortunate young men. When the news of the sad occurrence spread through the town hundreds of people flocked to the spot to learn the particlars, and to sympathize with the sorrowing friends of the deceased. In every eye there was a tear, and every breast a sigh; and old and young seemed to realise the loss as a personal one. Mr. Jarvis, was only twenty three years of age, and Mr. Lee only twenty; and we think we may say, without any disparangement, that they have not left behind them other two young men more highly respected than they were themselves. How such an occurrence reminds us that in the midst of life we are in death.—*Stratford Beacon*

Hayti.

A letter bearing date, Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 10, states that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the Island against the Emperor Soulouque. The writer says:

"A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Progrey last night, with a view of attacking the town to-day. The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 o'clock this moring. The alarm drums were immediately beaten, and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 a. m., the troops marched out with the citizens that had joined them, but being but 500 strong, it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till re-enforced."

A postscript to the letter under date 11 a. m., adds:

"The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly through the streets, closing stores," &c.

Spain appears to have been suddenly aroused to the importance of taking an active part in the present affairs of Central America. People had supposed that Spain was dead—at least that the spirit of war and conquest had left her—but, we are now told that she is about to turn her forces against Walker and all such buccaneers, we presume, for the sake of "Old Lang Syne"—for the honor of her quondam American dominions. She also contemplates forcing a payment of her alleged debts from Mexico. Expeditions by land and sea, it is said, are fitting out for these purposes. Four thousand soldiers, under the command of a brigadier general, are to aid General Mora, of Costa Rica, whilst four war vessels are to bombard Vera Cruz, if Comonfort cannot find cash. We shall see how much truth there is in these rumors.

Loss of Life in the War.—The participation of England in the war has cost her 22,457 soldiers. Of these 1,993 fell in the action; 1,621 sunk under their wounds; 1,279 died of cholera; and 11,451 of other diseases. The losses of the French, so far as they have ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff admitted in Paris, that the Russian loss has not been less than 590,000. The loss sustained by the Sardenians is not known, and loss sustained by the Turks will never be ascertained.

Another Assault Attempted by Brooks.

The Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent of Sunday, says: "Last evening, I am told, as Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts a quiet, peaceful and dignified member, was expressing his opinion of the Sumner affair among a group of his friends at Willard's Hotel, Brooks broke in upon the circle with the manifest intention of attacking him. A repetition of the scene in the Senate was only prevented by the interference of his friends and the retirement of Mr. Chaffee."

Deseret.—We have in *The Deseret News* of April 2, the proposed "Constitution of the State of Deseret," composed of the Territory now known as Utah and inhabited by the "Latter-Day Saints," commonly called Mormons. It is very short, and vague, and its provisions generally commendable. It is silent with respect to Bigamy, and also as to Slavery, though one section of the Bill of Rights is logically incompatible with any chattelizing of human beings. The Liberty of Speech and of the Press is fully guaranteed. A Governor and Lieut. Governor are to be chosen for four years—it does not say how—but the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General are to be chosen by the General Assembly—also for four years. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates, each elected for six years. All citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and six months resident in the State, are legal voters. This Constitution was ratified by the people on the 7th of April, and will soon be submitted to Congress as the basis of appeal for the admission of Deseret as a State.

Fire at St. Paul.—A fire occurred at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days since, which destroyed property to the amount of $40,000. No insurance.

Death of the Hon. John M. Niles.—The Hon. John M. Niles, formerly Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster-General under President Van Buren died in Hartford on Sunday last, in the 69th year of his age.

United States Troops for Kansas and New Mexico.—Three companies of United States troops numbering 280 men, passed through Pittsburg on Monday, destined for Kansas and New Mexico. They are under the command of Lieut. Du Bois and Merrill, and comprised companies A and B of 2nd, and company F of the 1st dragoons—the first two to be sent to fort Riley, in Kansas, and the latter to Santa Fe. in New Mexico. They were a fine soldierly-looking body of men, and judging from appearances will do the State some service. They were drilled at Carlisle Barracks.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, at Pekin Station, between Suspension Bridge and Lockport which resulted in instantly killing 2[illegible] persons and mangling 19 others. It was occasioned by the recklessness of the engine-driver on the down train, running two fast and being ahead of time.—*O Sentinel.*

Negroes for Africa.—A packet ship being announced to sail from Baltimore and Savannah, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, five hundred and eighty-nine applicants for passage have appeared. They are from eleven States, and more than half of them are slaves designed for manumission. Most of them will be ready to sail, though probably all may not go.

News Items.

The British government intends to fortify Kingstown Harbor.

M. Kossuth has met with great success in Scotland, where he has been lecturing.

The queen inspected, at Portsmouth, on Monday, the 8th Hussars, just returned from the Black Sea.

Lord Palmerston is labouring under severe cold and general indisposition.

The Sultan has requested several Anglo-French divisions to remain for some time at Constantinople, owing it is said to the state of things in the interior of Turkey.

It is stated that the expenses of the infant Prince Imperial of France, including the salaries of officers, &c., is not short of a thousand pounds a-day.

Lord Rokeby and General H. W. Barnard, commanding the first and second divisions of the army in the Crimea have each been gazetted to the dignity of K. C. B.

The ex-queen of the French left Nervion Saturday, for Claremont. She is to stop two days at Genoa, and return to England by Milan, the Tyrol and Brussels.

The launch of the leviathan steamship to be called the *Great Eastern*—now building at Millwall, is fixed to take place on Saturday, the 9th August.

The disbanding of the irregular troops that have lately been serving under Prince Gortschakoff, in the Crimea, is now being arranged in Moscow.

If the French Empress' health, which is still delicate, permits, the baptism of the Imperial Prince will take place on the 14th June; the anniversary of the battles of Marengo and Friedland.

A laboring man seventy years of age resident at the village of Askham Bryan died, a few days ago, from the effects of a quantity of lime, which he had swallowed on the previous day, when in an unsound state of mind.

Lord Woodhouse, the under-secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg—His lordship is only thirty years of age having graduated to Oxford in 1847, as a first-classman in classics, with distinguished success.

Chicago Aid for Kansas.—At a mass meeting held in Chicago, a few nights ago subscriptions in aid of the Free State party were made amounting to nearly fifteen thousand dollars. A number of rifles, revolvers and other arms were also purchased by various persons. About ten thousand people were at the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Singular Phenomenon at Oswego.—Oswego, June 5th.—During the thunder storm here yesterday, the Lake suddenly rose to the height of three feet, and as suddenly fell again. This was repeated several times, causing a general commotion in the harbor, vessels being tossed back and forth.

New Advertisements.

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.;

Chatham, June 14, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
Hoes, Spades, Cradles,
Snaths, Scythes, Forks,
Rakes, &c., &c.
PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 6m

Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with
Ice Cream,
CAKES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS!
If so, call at the
VILLA MANSION,
Corner of King and William St.

There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs. E. REYNO, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of various kinds, served in the best manner.

A. REYNO.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!

1000
NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons**, a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4 tf

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No 9)
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—"What book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend

J. W. JONES,
Secretary,
Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5, a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.
MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 3, 1855. 22-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43 tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J M JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of
THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES.
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

SPLENDID ALBUMS,
Morocco and Gilt Binding.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to 20 each.
ACCORDEONS.
From $2 to $10
VIOLINS.
From $3 to $20.
BOWS.
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal. New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 33 tf

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
Groceries,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.
Dec 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts
ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8. 1855 42-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
43 St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHEAP CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpaccas, French Merines, Broche Cobs, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plain and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambrics and Book Muslin Undersleeves Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Doeskins, Reversealle, Beavers, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Satins, Siberian Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petrushan Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds; Black and Fancy Doeskins, Ouessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET near the DEPOT, CHATHAM C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18 tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
ST. CATHARINES.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c.; always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 26 1855 2?-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C., W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time, I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON PHILLIPS.
Chatham, C. W. August 8? 1?55 19

(Advertisement, No 8)
American Slavery.
American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union,
Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of exposures of which the American Tract Society has been notoriously known, thereby justifying it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, slavery and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see page 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p 78

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo, pp 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, judiciously framed into systematic chapters"—as says the *Presbyterian of the West* as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelization" pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various Religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose church leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and encouragement of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal (see No 1 of 1855) and J. F. Byrne of Windsor, C. W. (see No 1 of 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in connection with [illegible] now say "Lynch Brown."

Every sincere Minister of religion in Canada would peruse and ponder the Book and Question, by John Lawrence [illegible] Dayton (Ohio) 1851, pp. 224.—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *richteous* course pursued by the American Missionary Association, 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S S Union *dare not* publish anything against the system of Slavery and, the Board of America are restricted in publishing only by recommendations of publications. Besides the objections [illegible] previously stated—shall it sink [illegible] recommended by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pro-slavery Sunday School Library, and every Book and Tract which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge of christianity authority of Christianity. See Catalogue of [illegible] long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in [illegible] professions does much to [illegible] inquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a cause to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856

☞ See advertisement of "A Manual for Sunday and Lords of Publication, Nov'r 8th

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Main [illegible] Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH [illegible] STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons permanently or transiently who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and *Convenient*, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country that he is prepared to MAKE REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 2?

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 198,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22 tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!.
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCRAE, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phenix Block, King Street, Chatham*

☞ For further particulars, Plan and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 13th 1855

H. MONTIER,

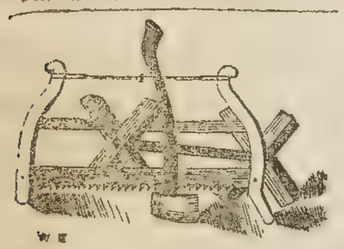
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner

Also, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No. 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

N B —LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTING.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT as would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays Historical Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

to which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.56	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P M	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appriize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for it a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.—T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Week's News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely to Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to pay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore, please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do, Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent; Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do, Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry; do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent, Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Sticks, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging; tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom: The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original.

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

And Stationary Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 3d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom: The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

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The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855.

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham, Aug. 22. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,

Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend—I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work, so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye but plagey pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by letters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy there as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856. {NUMBER 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St East,
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instructions as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, and accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18 1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mrs. Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Scott, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith.
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George A. Bates
Joseph K. Hayes.	Pub. Boston Directory.
Supt Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 36

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3t

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

A Crimean Incident.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a Song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Yet, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a Singer, dumb and gory:
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

A Slave made Free in Plymouth Church.

There was never a more thrilling exemplification of Gospel principles than last Sabbath morning, June 1, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn. Mr Beecher preached from Luke 10: 27: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all all thy soul, and with all thy strength; and thy neighbour as thyself." He said that in these words the veil was drawn away from the heart of God, and we saw its very centre secret, and he dwelt upon the necessity of the union of piety and philanthrophy, and of love, as the crowning grace and golden atmosphere of all. Just after announcing the last hymn he stepped to the side of the platform and said, "I am about to do a thing that I am not wont to do, which I never have done before upon this day, in order that you may have no scruples about it, I will preface it by reading what the Lord Jesus Christ says of the Sabbath and its duties.

"'And behold there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked him saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day, that they might accuse him. And he said to them, What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day will he not lay hold on it and lift it out? How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day. Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole, like as the other.'

"Some two weeks since, I had a letter from Washington informing me that a young woman had been sold by her own father to go South, for what purposes you can imagine when you see her. She was purchased by a slavetrader for $1,200, and he, knowing her previous character and the circumstances of the case, was so moved with compassion that he offered to give her an opportunity to purchase her freedom. He himself gave towards it $100, and persuaded a friend and another slavetrader to give each $100 more. So much of good is there in the lowest of men! He allowed her to go to Washington to solicit aid from the Free State men there, and she succeeded in obtaining $400. I was then applied to, to know if we would do anything to raise the remaining five hundred. I answered that we would do nothing unless the woman could come here. After much hesitation on the part of her master, she was allowed to visit New York, giving her word of honor that she would return to Richmond if the money was not raised;" and going to the platform stairs—"Come up here, Sarah, and let us all see you," said he. A young woman rose from an adjacent seat, and, ascended the steps, sank down embarrassed and apparently overcome by her feelings, in the nearest chair. She was of medium size and neatly dressed. The white blood of her father might be traced in her regular features and high, thoughtful brow, while her complexion and wavy hair betrayed her slave mother.

"And this" continued Mr. Beecher, "is a marketable commodity. Such as she are put into one balance and silver into the other. She is is now legally free, but she is bound by a moral obligation which is stronger than any law. I reverence woman. For the sake of the love I bore my mother, I hold her sacred, even in the lowest position, and will use every means in my power for her uplifung. What will you do now? May she read her liberty in your eyes? Shall she go out free? Christ stretched forth his hand and the sick were restored to health; will you stretch forth your hands and give that without which life is of little worth? Let the plate be passed, and we will see." There was hardly a dry eye in the church; and amidst tears and earnest lookings at the poor woman, who sat with downcast eyes, the plates went round. Every purse was in requisition, and as the bills were thrown down, Mr. Beecher said; I see the plates are heaping up. Remember that every dollar you give is the step of a weary pilgrim towards liberty, and that Christ has said, 'Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye did it to me."

At this Mr. Lewis Tappan rose, and said there need be no anxiety about the matter; some gentlemen had just now pledged themselves to make up the deficiency, whatever it might be. Then she was free! And when Mr. Beecher told her so, and announced it to the congregation, there was an involuntary burst of applause. It was in the church upon the Sabbath day, but no desecration—rather it was echoed by richer acclaim in heaven! As it subsided, Mr. Beecher said: "When the old Jews went up to their solemn feasts, they made the mountains round about Jerusalem ring with their shouts. I do not approve of an unholy clapping in the house of God, but when a good deed is well done, it is not wrong to give an outward expression of our joy."

And the poor sorrowful one, for whom was all this, what thought she? Winter and Spring were both gone, and it was the first day of Summer. The sky was blue, and in at the window fell the golden sunlight and stole the soft air, bearing the music of bird notes and rustling leaves. But O, how much brighter in her soul must have been the first summer day of liberty, after the long winter of oppression! As she sat there, bathed in tears, she must have felt that in so far as a moment of rapture can repay one for years of trial, she was recompensed.

Mr. Beecher now read the closing hymn, saying as he handed her the book, "We shall sing this hymn as we never sung a hymn before, and she will sing it too." This it was:

"Do not I love Thee, O my Lord?
Behold my heart and see;
And turn the dearest idol out
That dares to rival Thee

"Is not thy name melodious still
To mine attentive ear?
Doth not each pulse with pleasure bound
My Saviour's voice to hear?

"Hast Thou a lamb in all Thy flock
I would disdain to feed?
Hast Thou a foe before whose face
I fear thy cause to plead?

"Would not my heart pour forth its blood
In honour of Thy name?
And challenge the cold hand of death
To damp the immortal flame?

"Thou knowest I love Thee, dearest Lord,
But oh! I long to soar
Far from the sphere of mortal joys,
And learn to love Thee more."

It was doubtless sung with greater unanimity of feeling than any hymn that ever was in the church before, and though she was too deeply moved to give any vocal expression to her joy there must have been in her heart melody that was sweet to the ear of God!

The blessing was pronounced, and the meeting was over; but many lingered to know the amount of contribution, and when it was found that $783 had been raised, so that not only she, but her child of two years old could be redeemed, the applause burst forth anew. In the plates were several articles of jewelry, thrown in by those who had no money with them, or were unable to give anything else.

Thus may Plymouth Church be consecrated! Verily "it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day."

DEAN.

Brooklyn, June 2, 1856. —*Independent*

Southern Sentiment on the Sumner Outrage.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June2

THE SUMNER DISCIPLINE—THE NEEDFUL REMEDY.

A few Southern journals, affecting an exclusive refinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of official intercourse, unite with the Abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon Sumner by the Hon P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these mealy-mouthed pharisees of the Press. Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by the "brutality of a slaveholding ruffian?" It is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabulary of the *Tribune* than to insinuate disapprobation in the meek accents of a conscience-smitten saint.

In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation at least, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. The vulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humoured until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impunent to gentlemen! Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honour as a pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and insult its representrtives with impunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty early every morning. He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, at the first blow of the cane he bellowed like a bull calf. There is the blackguard Wilson an ignorant Natick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red faced sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representatives of the South, for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives, under an incessant stream of denunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place to indulge their devlish passion with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honour and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of those scoundrels. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or gutta-percha. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves like decent dogs—they can never be gentlemen. Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary disbipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place.

Of all places on earth, the Senate Chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exploits, was the very spot where Sumner should have been made to suffer for his violation of the decencies of decorus debate, and for his brutal denunciation of a venerable statesman. It was literary and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned as he fulminated his filthy utterances through the Capitol. It is idle to talk of the sanctity of the Senate Chamber, since it is polluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson and Sumner and Wade. They have desecrated it, and cannot now fly to it as a sanctuary from the lash of vengeance.

We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed upon the truculence and audacity of Abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worse come to the worse, so much the sooner so much the better.

Another Meeting in South Carolina.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held, on Tuesday night, 27th ult., to approve the conduct of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, in administering to Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, a wholesome and richly merited castigation.

On motion of Mr. G. H. McMaster, James M. Rutland, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. R. Sterling appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Franklin Guillard, James R. Aiken Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he handsomely sustained by remarks adapted to the occasion:

Whereas the citizens of the slaveholding States have for many years practically submitted to the most aggravated expressions of insolence and abuse from citizens of the Northern States, as disseminated not only from the press, but also from the pulpit and forum, and whereas a tame and quiet submission to such limited conceptions of truth, justice, and equity, only tend to degrade the South from her high position and deprive her of those constitutional rights which she has ever maintained at any and every sacrifice!—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that our Senators and Representatives in Congress should be sustained in every effort to protect the character of the State, and in any emergency to demand for their constituents "a perfect equality in the Union or independence out of it.

2. That, as citizens of the South, and of South Carolina, we read, in Senator Sumner's late speech, with profound indignation, the disgrace inflicted upon the Senate, the insult offered to the Constitution and to the whole country, by its unjustified and calumnious imputations upon distinguished Senators, among them in South Carolina's venerable representative, Judge A. P. Butler; and keen, its violent invectives, cast with rankling malice, against the honour of a State that has never failed in the discharge of any constitutional duty.

3. That, we most heartily approve the practical enforcement of respect for the motives of Southern men and Southern States, in the chastisement inflicted upon the champion of black-republicanism by the Hon. P. S. Brooks, and that we hereby tender to Mr. Brook sour cordial approbation of his galantry, and express our indignation at the spirit manifested, not only by abolition orators and papers, but by the public meetings in Northern cities which have undertaken to denounce discourse on the above occasion.

4. That a special delegate be sent to Washington to carry a copy of these proceedings.

5. That the Secretary be requested to forward by him a copy to each of our delegates in Congress.

The meeting was addressed by Gen John Buchanan and Major James H. Rion.

Was it a Libel.

"Mr Sumner, I have read your speech twice. It is a libel on South Carolina, and on Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine."

CHARLES SUMNER did not libel Carolina Representing Massachusetts which furnished to the Revolutionary War 83,092 Continental troops and militia, against 5,508 (!) from South Carolina, it was suitable that in repelling the stale assumptions in behalf of the latter State and her sister slaveholding communities, that republican liberty was won by the arms and treasure, by the patriotism and good faith of the South, he should tell the truth as it is in the keeping of history.

The record, of the revolutionary struggle shows that South Carolina's slavery weakened South Carolina, so that she was a drag upon the fight not only, but a perpetual point of danger to the common cause—a constantly open gateway for invasion and general disaster. Then as now she held a foe in her bosom, which crippled her capacity for offensive war, and weakened her powers of defensive action a foe dangerous to the Union, in its exceeding dangerousness to an assilable member of the Union.

Mr. Sumner two years ago gave the Senate proof of the imbecility of the Slave States, in that in 1778 the six South Carolina regiments, composing with the Georgia regiment, the regular force of the Southern Department *did not muster above eight hundred men.* It was wholly impossible to fill their ranks. In 1779, the governor of the State which now grows Butlers, and produces Brookses and Keitts, offered to stipulate to the British Commander the neutrality of Carolina! and leave it to the issue of the contest to settle whether she should belong to the King of Great Britain, or to the Americans. After the fatal day at Camden, there was not a single battilion in the field in the three Southern States.

The exaggeration of the resouces of the Slave States—their destitution—the savage animosities existing among their people—their social disorder and confusion—the want of patriotic feeling among them, constituted the themes of General Greene's bitter and and almost despairing letters to members of Congress, to Northern governors, and to Lafayette. Abundant testimony upon the incapacity and the backwardness of the Southerners in the revolutionary conflict could be adduced from the North. Partial it will be called. But no question will be made of the veracity of the Slave State witnesses called to the stand on this point. Here they are.

"There is not a gentleman on the floor who is a stranger to the feble situation of our State when we entered into the war to oppose the British Power. We were not only *without money, without an army or military store, but we were few in number, and likely to be entangled with our domestics in case the enemy invaded us*"—*Speech of Burke, of S. C.—Annals of Cong.: 1789, Vol. 2, p. 1484.*

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report that the State of South Carolina (as represented be the delegates of the said and by Mr. Huger, who has come here at the request of the Governor of the said State, on purpose to explain the circumstances thereof) is unable to make any effectual effort with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens neccessary to remain at home, to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy: That the state of the country, and the great number of these people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger, from the endeavours of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert.'—*Secret Journal Continental Congress, March 29, 1779, Vol 1, p. 105*

"Every addition they (Georgia and South Carolina) receive to their number of slaves, tends to weaken them, and render them less capable of self-defence."—*Mr. Madison in debate—Annals of Congress, Vol. 1, p. 340.*

"The forces under command of General Provost marched through the richest settlements of the State, where are the fewest white inhabitants in proportion to the number of slaves. The hapless Africans allured with the hope of freedom forsook their owners, and repaired in great numbers to the royal army. They endeavoured to recomend themselves to their new masters by discovering where their owners had concealed their property and were assisting in carrying it off"—*Ramsays History of South Carolina, Vol. 1, p. 312.*

"But the number of negro slaves dispersed throughout these States was very great so great as to render it impossible for the citizens to muster free-men enough to withstand the pressure of the British arms."—*Judge Johnson's (of S. C. Life of of Gen. Greene.*

South Carolina is not peculiar in the circumstances of her slave labor society which made her so weak during the revolution, and her whole territory an open avenue of danger to the Americans struguling with Great Britain for their freedom. It is the inseperable and inevitable incident of slavery.

The Hon. Philip A. Bolling, of Buckingham, spoke in the Virginia House of Delegates on the 11th of January 1832, the consciousness of every Southern man in respect to the social insecurity resulting from the unnatural relation of master and slave; "Nor does this want of confidence and feeling of insecurity, result from any craven fear. No, sir! It results from the noblest tellings of the human heart, and is no partial feeling, but is felt by all. Who, that has a mother, wife, sister, or child, that has not felt when seriously reflecting upon this subject, pangs little short of death."!—*Albany Evening Journal May 24.*

The History of Newspapers.

The first newspaper was issued monthly in MS. form, in the republic of Venice, and was called the *Gazetta*, probably from a farthing coin peculiar to Venice, and which was the common price at which it was sold. Thirty volumes of it are still preserved in a library in Florence.

It was long supposed that the first newspaper published in England was at the epoch of the Spanish Armada, but it has been discovered that the copies of that bearing the imprint of 1538, in the British Museum, were forgeries. There was no doubt that the puny ancestor of the myriads of broadsheets was not published in London till 1622—150 years after the art of printing had been discovered; and it was nearly 100 years more, before a daily paper was ventured upon. Periodical papers seem first to have been used by the English during the times of the Commonwealth, and were then called "weekly news-books." Some had most whimsical titles.

The first newspaper printed in North America was printed in Boston, in 1690. Only one copy of that paper was known to be in existence. It was deposited in the State Paper Office in London, and was about the size of an ordinary sheet of letter-paper. It was stopped by the government. The *Boston News-Letter* was the first regular paper. It was first issued in 1704, and was printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane. The contents of some of the early numbers were very peculiar. It had a speech of Queen Anne to Parliament, delivered 120 days previously, and this was the latest news from England. In one of the early numbers there was an announcement that by order of the Postmaster General of North America, the post between Boston and New York sets out once a fortnight. Negro men, women and children were advertised to be sold; and a call was made upon a woman who had stolen a piece of fine lace worth 14s. a yard, and upon another who had purveyed a piece of fine calico under her riding hood, to return the same or be exposed in the newspapers.

This pioneer paper was published for 74 years; it was the leading Tory paper, prior to the Revolution. The *Boston Gazette* was the organ of the patriots, and was issued at Watertown. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, there were 37 newspapers in the United States. Of this number only eight were committed to the British Government, but five others were brought over. The oldest existing paper in Massachusetts was the *Worcester Spy*, first published in this city during 1770, but removed to the Western part of the State on the occupation of Boston by the British troops. Our country, although the youngest in the world, outstrips all others in the number of publications and newspapers sold.—*Publisher's Circular.*

Why Men Like Pretty Girls.

Sermons are frequently preached for the purpose of "justifying the ways of God to man." Why do preachers never attempt to justify the ways of man to men? Why should our table be littered with communications which either take for granted the turpitude of the human race, or directly charge it with some specific fault? Men are not perfect, it is true; but it really seems to us that some of the things whereof our correspondents most commonly accuse their fellow-creatures are rather to man's credit than otherwise. How often, for example, do we hear men blamed for loving pretty girls, by those who are said to possess every enchanting quality *except* beauty. Yet nothing can be more right. Nature has displayed the most exquisite ingenuity in providing for the *perfect* propogation of every species; and this instinctive preference of handsome men for beautiful women, and of beautiful women for handsome men, is one of the manifestations of that ingenuity. The farmer selects the *best* for seed. The most perfectly developed buffalo drives away his weaker brethren, and becomes, by right divine, the father of the herd. The stag proves his right to found a family by first conquering, in fair fight, all his rivals.—Though all the realm of nature, provision is made for preventing the continuance of an imperfect race, and for securing the multiplication of the best specimens; and it is in accordance with this benign principle that beautiful women carry the day in competing for the love of the other sex. It is fully nay, it is impiety to complain of this. The first duty of woman is to be lovely, as it is the first duty of man to be strong. It is not, of course, in the power of any woman to change her feature or re model her form. But beauty—true beauty—the beauty which attracts and wins the other sex—is to so much a result of health as it is health itself. And health, which gives bloom to the countenance, sweetness to the breath, cleanness to the skin, straightness to the form, elasticity to the step, sprightliness to the demeanor, and brilliancy to the eye, Health, rosy Health, without which there is no beauty, with which no woman is repulsive, is within the reach of most young women, and can be bestowed by most mothers upon their daughters. As a rule, no woman can be offensive to men who possess these three things, good teeth, a clear complexion, and good temper—neither of which can be possessed unless the body constitution is essentially sound. Let no woman repine that men should prefer the beautiful of her sex before all others. Let her rather become beautiful herself. Or if she cannot make herself beautiful, let her become as beautiful as she can, and thus conform to nature's behest.—*Life Illustrated.*

FARMERS RAISE YOUR OWN HORSES.—A farmer furnishes the following statement to the Village Recorder, to show what may be made by farmers raising their own horses, if good stock be selected:—Six years since J. D. Perkins, of Coatsville, Chester County, bought a mare for $120. On the 14th ult., he sold the mare and her family at public sale. The mother (with foal) now a cripple, brought $62; her first colt, five years old, $196; her second, $169 her third: $154 her fourth an unbroken colt, $90—total $671. If this is not sufficient encouragement for farmers to invest in good stock, and raise horses, I do not know what inducement could be offered.—*Montgomery Ledger.*

A MAN in San Francisco, named Pulaski Jacks, had his name painted on a big sheet of tin, and hung up at the door of his shop. One day an *outre* appearing individual walked in, and wished to "take a look at them new fangled things."

"What things?"

"Why, them Pulaski Jacks."

"That's my name Pulaski Jacks don't you see?"

"It is? Well darned if I knowed it! I didn't know whether it meant boot-jacks or jackasses—ha, ha!" and taking a good look at the astonished shopman he walked out.

The New York Bible Society proposes publishing the Bible in newspaper form. A excellent idea.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper*

☞ Rev. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. I. D. PARKER, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ A. P. BERNARD, *of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. WARD, *Cummington, Illinois*

☞ MR. LEWIS CURTIS, *Geneva, Wisconsin*

☞ MR ROBERT PARKER, *Meadow Illinois*

☞ Rev. W. S. MARTIN *Peoria Illinois.*

☞ OSBURN ANDERSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receipts for the same.*

Lectures!!!

H. F. Douglass of this office, will travel through Onio the present season, where he will address the citizens on AMERICAN SLAVERY; he will also seek to increase the circulation of this paper. Mary A. Shadd, also of this office, will visit Niles and other towns in Michigan, during the present month. We hope the friends of freedom will give them a hearing. S.

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names entered.

The Windsor Herald in a "Stew."

For many months, Mr. J. J. E. Linton, of Stratford, has been unremitting in his efforts to bring before the Canadian public particularly the relation sustained by the leading religious denominations of this country, to the pro-slavery 'American religious bodies' of similar name, and also against the deadly influence of the American Book and Tract Societies. To facilitate the work, he has called upon the press of Canada, to warn the people against the wide-spreading influence of these societies, the tendency of which must be to introduce a low standard of morality.—a very corrupt religion,—and a positive indifference to personal rights. How extensively the press have responded to his appeal, we are unable to say; but of one thing we are certain, there is an evident anxiety in many sections respecting these said *evil* religious agencies. One paper, however, has "spoken out in meeting." The *Windsor Herald*, has answered Mr. Linton, in a leader of nearly two columns, which reply was intended for who knows what? but we suppose to mean" that the writer is a great man if he should happen to be in a small neighborhood; is fully capable of having an opinion about the colored people, though he should not be able to express the same—is "posted" on the anti-slavery question; yes, understands it to a fraction—is confident that there is no pro-slavery feeling existing in his district, though he should second his "anti-slavery" neighbors in refusing to sell colored people town lots at a public sale. But above all, he is very certain of two things; that the *Provincial Freeman*, the organ of the colored people, called him a doughface, and that he is a Know-nothing; and that, too, after wriggling in and out over such a length of foolscap. We have not had too much confidence in Canada anti-slavery, all along, as our readers know, and fortunately for us, after having received pettings innumerable from our "friends" for saying so, along comes the *Windsor Herald*. —which is, of course, reliable—knows what it is saying and how to say it—smarting under the merited lash of the *Provincial Freeman*, and supports us by showing what passes or what can pass for anti-slavery in Canada. It is too bad of the *Herald* to have shown the "colored paper" such an advantage! "Our friends" here, would not have been so indiscreet. We used to believe that an anti slavery negro-hater, was like a rhinoceros, so thick of hide that no impression could be made upon him, but the *Windsor Herald* is an exception. He is so thin skinned as to cry out when the lash is applied to his conscience, *even* by "colored people." Who will say, henceforth, that we are not going up hill? But this *Editor*, as *knowing* as WE all are, of course, understands *only* the Knownothings, we thought that all along, so he should not complain when colored people insist upon opinions worthy of themselves and of the country in which they live, because *he cannot* understand them; that is, if we are to take his open confession for his honest convictions, as well as if we consider the very "peculiar" way he takes to say that, and many other things which have no connexion whatever.

We are pleased that he has spoken, representing as he does a class of sapient Editors in these Provinces, who always have an excess of advice to give to colored people, or at least a deal to advance concerning them, as he shows conclusively, that the colored people generally not more than *our Editors*, are the only people among whom there is room for improvement; but that altogether, we can safely find our station upon a level with those giants in intellect and progress, the sum of whose researches have enabled them to explore, understand, appreciate, and imitate pro-slavery Knownothings.

M. A. S.

The Rev. H. M. Dillon in a "Pack of Trouble."

This gentleman, who figured so largely in "colored" affairs at Toronto, London, and by way of begging for his school, &c., in the United States, also, has packed up and emigrated to the far distant region of Philadelphia for the time being, though should he turn up in Richmond, Virginia, ultimately we would not be surprised.

The charges laid to Mr. Dillon, (a more extended account of which we will lay before our readers next week.) were drunkenness, profanity, writing taschoods to the Society at home respecting the colored people, and slandering the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, a brother clergyman of high position in society, and unimpeachable religious character. The last being the moving cause. But we forbear remarks at present, except to say, that Mr. Dillon found to his confusion, that while he could mould the colored people and their interests into any shape he pleased, the Rev. Mr. Cronyn could not be interfered with so easily. He might have gone on until doomsday in his mis representation, &c., of the colored people and with impunity, but for the parties who would have suffered Mr. Cronyn, would have have been those among our people who dare call attention to his doings. We remember distinctly, the abuse heaped upon the managers of this paper by this Rev. Dillon and his compeers, for speaking the truth concerning him. It only shows how little it takes to tarnish the reputation of white people, and how much is required to reach the little integrity colored people are supposed to have.

M. A S

Where is the Money Collected to Prosecute the School Cause?

There was a grand time here last winter agitating the school question. A committee of five men sat at the feet of a modern Gamaliel to be instructed in the Public School act, and although it was necessary to *drive* out one of the gentlemen, the committee reported progress, and speeches—big speeches—"great big speeches" were made by orators, colored, "half colored" and pure white. The heels of crowded audiences rang out applause! Collections, large collections, were made in Chatham and at Dawn Some say fifty dollars in Chatham, and nearly the same at Dawn; others say, 70 was given here, at least; we do not know how much; but we know there was a pile! So where is the MONEY? We have been asked the question:—"What became of the money collected by those men last winter, for school purposes?" How do we know? The speechifiers have *it* or know all about it, we do not. Ask us about abuse, and threats, and we can tell you we get plenty of both; but although our fingers itched for that job of printing (?) we did not get it, *not we*. Come gentlemen! it will not do to get up your grand flourishes and then coolly walk about, without telling the honest washerwomen, the honest farmers, some of whom put in their pound—the honest mechanics and labourers who were, as we were, foolish enough to believe something was coming of it to the public advantage, what you did with that money? We pause for an answer. We are determined to sift until we find out; for you see we put in a few shillings. So WHERE IS THAT MONEY!!

L. D. S.

☞ Mr. Wm. Still, will accept our thanks for the sum of £2 15s. remitted on subscriptions.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday, 15th inst., a man was found in a lot adjacent to the Commercial Hotel, with a severe gash in his throat, supposed to have been done with a razor, as one was found lying near him. He was taken into the Hotel, where after suffering through the night he expired.

☞ L. A. H. will please favor us with his or her name, by post, for private use; otherwise the poetry cannot be inserted. We have a rule, which is, that the name must accompany the communication, whether designed for publication or not.

Colonel Freemont has been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency.

Speaker Banks has also been nominated for the presidency by the Anti-Fillmore Know-nothings.

The SOIREE for the Baptist Church was well attended, considering the very short notice, and the dull season. The affair was highly creditable to the Committee of arrangements.

There will be another paper at Windsor, when Rev. A. R. Green puts his press &c., in order.

A Bride's Trousseau.

The Charleston *Mercury's* New York correspondent has seen at Genin's a magnificent jewelry bridal set, destined for a daughter of sunny South.—The outfit which accompanied it comprised every article of clothing that ladies wear, even to the most mysterious, all got up in superb style. The dress alone cost fifteen hundred dollars. The jewels, which were of pearls and diamonds, comprised breast-pin, bracelets, armlet, three rings, hair-pins, chatelaine ear-rings, three chemise studs, and two side pins, besides clusters which decorated the corsage of the dress, all of which were valued at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A sum not quite equal, perhaps, to the dowry of an Eastern Princess, but very well for the daughter of a Republican.

It is quite an easy affair for republican (?) ladies to make such purchases, especially South Carolinians, as they unblushingly refuse to pay the laborer for his work. How many such bridal sets with the "outfit" to each could be bought by them, were they to pay the "colored men" their due? The whole South would be bankrupt were it possible to exact the wages due the colored people alone; and the parade of the wealth such statements imply, is in reality, as baseless as the wealth itself. Without honor honesty or the first recognition of the principles of right, the slaveholder presents to the world that most cowardly of all spectacles, the man who will stop to defraud and steal from those with less imaginary power and influence than himself. Weary imaginary, because we believe that if men would not permit themselves to be dazzled by the glitter of his false gains, regardless of how he obtained them, his ability to wrong his colored fellow man would be materially lessened.

The following recipe sent us by a lady in this county, will be found of interest to house-keepers.

MR. EDITOR:—The following recipe for washing, I have used for more than one year, and consider it the best mode of doing that necessary piece of work that I ever knew, it has several advantages over the old method. It saves time and soap, is less laborious, improves the whiteness of the fabric without injuring it in the least, besides leaving the hands with a soft and silky feeling. Take two pounds of brown soap, and cut it into small pieces, put it in a vessel, add to it one ounce and a half of borax and two quarts of water; stand it on the stove or near the fire in the evening, and keep it simmering three hours, let it remain all night where it can be effected by the fire but not so as to boil. Put the clothes to soak in a tub of cold water, the evening before washing day, in the morning put four gallons of cold soft water in the wash boiler, and in it, dissolve one quarter of the mixture. then wring the clothes out of the soaking tub, and put them in the boiler and let them come fully to a scald, then wash them out and rinse them well, and put them up to dry. If the clothes are very dirty, it is well to rub a little of the mixture on the worst places before putting in to scald. Most colored clothes can be washed in the same way, without having the color changed the least.

E. W. S.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d

WILLIAM C. MUNROE,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES THEODORE HOLLY.
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

Later from Kansas -More Bloodshed,—Another Town Destroyed.

An extra of the Westport *Border Times*, of the 5th received last night, says: News from a reliable source reached us yesterday that the town of St. Bernard, in Kansas, was burned by Free State forces on the night of the third. Twelve to fifteen thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed.

A company of six men arrived here last night, who state that yesterday morning at three o'clock, the abolitionists attacked and captured the town of Franklin. They numbered about three hundred, while only twelve or fifteen fighting men were in Franklin. On the pro slavery side Mr. Fishmaker and two others reported killed.

Some men from Missouri came in belonging to Captain Fleming's company of emigrants. They say that they fought the abolitionists about an hour, but being largely outnumbered, they fled

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 5th, says: Marshal Donaldson and four of his men, in the discharge of their official duty, were killed near Hickory Point on the 3d.

The marshal was in the act of arresting some men who attacked a party under Captain Pate. After capturing Pate's company, the Free Soilers, considerably increased in numbers, were yesterday destroying houses, and driving men, women and children from their habitations near Bull Creek.

A company of 140, under Captain Reid, had left New Santa Fe in pursuit of the murderers.

Report says Franklin was not taken, although attacked by a large number of Free Soilers. Captain Pate and company had been liberated by Col Summer, who arrived at Black Jack Point just in time to prevent a conflict between the o holding Pate and a party under Captain Reid.

Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation dated June 4th, which commands persons belonging to military organisations within the territory, not authorised by law, to disperse; that such organisations are illegal, and should they reassemble, will be disarmed by the United States troops, and all civil officers of the government are requested to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against offenders, and protecting citizens in persons and properties against all violence and wrong. It further declares that all law abiding citizens of the territory, without regard to party, name or distinction, must be protected in their persons and property, and all military organisations resisting the execution of the laws of the territory, or disturbing the peace thereof, must be dispersed, and all aggressive parties from without the territory be repelled; that military force be placed under the control of the executive of this territory, sufficient to enforce the laws and protect the citizens in their rights; that in carrying out this proclamation no distinction or inequality is made as to party, but all persons and all parties are to be treated alike. The security of the citizens of Kansas are primary objects, and all lawless violence within the territory, in whatever form manifested, must be repressed, and the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 11th of February, will be strictly enforced, and requisition has been made on Colonel Sumner for sufficient military force to ensure obedience to the proclamation

The *Democratic Press* has letters from Lecompton of the 4th. Several skirmishes had taken place between companies of Missourians Calhoun and Shannon's men of Free State men, organized for self defence. Latter successful

Details of an announced on Kansas city enterprise follows thirty Southerners proceeding to Westport, Mo., under command of H. C. Pate, at Bull Creek, Kansas were suddenly met by a party of Free State men, of the same number (?)

Pate had a number of prisoners, whom he placed in front unarmed, and then hid behind logs and trees. The Free State men dropped down in the grass, and the fight continued two hours. Pate then surrendered unconditionally.

Three Missourians escaped, and among them Coleman, the murderer of Dow.

The Free State party took thirty horses, a number of Sharpe's rifles, United States muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen from Lawrence. The United States Dragoons knew of the battle during its occurrence, but did not interfere, but went down on the 4th and released the prisoners.

The pro-slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Lecompton. They were fired upon and repulsed; young Shannon was taken prisoner and released next day. Shannon took company of dragoons and searched the house of Free State men, taking arms and ammunition.

Col. Summer passed through Lecompton on the 4th, en route for Topeka.

Later.—Gen.—— just arrived from Kansas city, reports a general rendezvous of pro-slavery men at Bull Creek. Whitfield contemplated a new attack upon Lawrence. Expects to concentrate 600 men generally armed with United States muskets.

The Free State men have resolved to settle the matter with bayonetts. They are, however, deficient in arms and provisions.

The latest accounts informed us of a plan of night attack on the invaders. It was rumored that Donaldson and Jones were both killed in a fight at Franklin, where a collision occurred over a quantity of goods stolen from Lawrence.

No houses were destroyed at Franklin, as reported.

From the Windsor Herald.

Mr. Linton suggests that as there are probably opponents to the cause of the slave in this section of the country, we should show ourselves "courageous for truth and for humanity."

On this an observation may be made: a pro-slavery feeling does not exist in this district—the sympathies of the people are generally with the slave; but with respect to ourselves, it must be confessed that we have a strong disinclination to say anything in the matter. This will be attributed to cowardice and the fear of giving offence—it is owing to neither; but the fact has been clearly shown, that if a man expresses his opinions fairly on any question affecting the colored people, and, at the same time, does not coincide with every notion entertained by themselves, he is liable to draw down on himself a load of abuse and opprobrious epithets. It may be remembered that a few months ago, the Herald suggested that a white man, owning property, had a right to chose his neighbours when selling a portion of it. This was caused by colored bids having been refused at a sale of village lots at one particular locality in Windsor; but nothing was said which could be construed into hostility to the people themselves. Notwithstanding this, the Herald gave great offence to most of the colored residents, and the Provincial Freeman newspaper, after commenting in a very peculiar style on the remarks of the Herald, characterized the Editor as a "Doughface." Now not knowing what a Doughface is, it is impossible to guess what meaning it conveys; but, from the manner in which the term was used, it may be supposed that it is not a complimentary epithet.

We have frequently tried to understand the political nomenclature of our American neighbours, but have signally failed. We have not yet fairly ascertained the difference between a Whig and a Democrat, and again, between these two parties and the Republicans—conceive what position the Barnburners and Hunkers occupy when placed in juxta-position with the Doughfaces and Silver Greys, those singular political shell fish—the Softs and Hards would puzzle a conjuror; it is possible that the former, from the crusty nature of their dispositions, may belong to the crab and lobster families, which stand at the head of the Crustacea; the other party, probably, derives its name from the hardness and thickness of the coronal region, perhaps they may resemble the oyster —wait for whatever chance may throw in their way, or like the nautilus trim a sail to any breeze. The Fusionists have given us considerable trouble and the only party that appears to come within the range of our understanding is the Know Nothing party; having conversed with several of them, it is clear to us that the limited amount of information they possess corresponds with the title they have assumed.

With respect to the Slavery question, our creed may be given in a few words. No man has a right to enforce labor from his fellow man, because he is inferior to himself. All animals that can talk and work are supposed to possess the power of providing for themselves. The present system allows men, in many cases to enforce labor from individuals superior to themselves. The former case might be tolerated—the latter has evidently no ground of defence. Many negroes who leave the South become skilful artizens in the North, and thereby speedily acquire all the necessities and even the luxuries of life; others are determined not to work, except when driven to it by necessity, and then, when they do work, they contrive to pursuade their employer that they have accomplished their task, and—get the dollar. The employer is satisfied at the time but finds, ultimately that he has to expend six shillings in addition to make his dollar's worth perfect. The former we should be sorry to see in slavery; the latter would be far better in the cold quarters than here.

It has been stated before, as a principle that no man has a right to enforce labor from another; but, in cases where white men are incorrigibly lazy, they are frequently sent to hard labor in goal. What is the difference between the two cases?

A few more words will conclude this subject. Lyell, the great English geologist, a few years ago, made a professional tour through the States, for the purpose of ascertaining the general character of the various sections of the country. In the course of his progress he had several opportunities of conversing with many of the Southern planters; the result of these conversations may be briefly stated thus; the respectable and humane planters, who treated their slaves kindly, were indignant at being confounded with the ruffianly and brutal portion who furnish all the newspaper paragraphs on the subject.

There is only one remark to make on this [illegible] must be rotten in the system, if the humane and influential portion are unable to secure the passing of laws which would prevent slaves from being subjected to unnecessary and cruel punishments, and frequently to death—even by burning—a punishment which belongs to the most barbarous ages with which we are acquainted.

If the Southern States had encouraged to frame any form of law for the protection of the negro from a cruel master, it would have given satisfaction to many who now oppose the system; but because no such law exists, men are doubtful as to the power possessed by the proprietors.

Fearful Explosion!!

Loss of Life.

At about ½ past 1 o'clock to day our city was shattered by the sound of an explosion On endeavouring to ascertain where it was, we found it was at Longueil.

The telegraph shortly after informed us that the Ferry Boat of the Grand Trunk had exploded. Hastening down to her wharf, we found there the greatest excitement.—Finding it impossible to reach the scene of disaster by a steam vessel, we hired a canoe, and arrived at the place. What a sight we beheld as we approached the wharf at Longueuil!

The boat is a complete wreck from stem to stern her boiler was blown an immense distance on to the wharf and every thing in the neighbourhood is completely shattered. The works of the boat were completely new and in charge of the builders engineer at the time of the accident.

Having just arrived from the scene of disaster we give the particulars so far as we could learn them under the excitement that exists. It appears that the train had just arrived filled with passengers and that they had been all transferred to the boat.

Many were in the after part of the boat, but many more were engaged in the forward part, and the Captain was about to ring the bell when the explosion occurred—it came like a shot from a cannon without the least warning, and in a twinkling human beings who a moment before had been full of joy and hope were blown into the air. We are informed by a gentleman from Boston who was on board at the time, and who is considerably injured, that the scene that followed the explosion was fearful.

Several bodies had been found, and men were employed in clearing the rubbish away from the boat in the hope of finding more bodies. When we left, the River had not been dragged, but when it is the list of deaths will be greatly augmented.

The steam rushed to the back part of the boat so as to completely blind those that were there, all rushed hither and thither shouting most loudly, while others jumped out of the boat into the river, and being panic stricken were doubtless drowned, this gentleman asserts that he saw no less than ten or twelve persons on the water.

We are told upon authority of passengers on board at the time that the number killed must be upwards of 20 and that the number of persons wounded would not be less than 30 or 40. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon only 5 bodies have been recovered, but all these were found on board the boat. Immediately after the explosion the boat sunk, the water reaching up to her cabin floors, as far as we could learn the following were killed—:

A woman who was near the boiler had her child only five months old blown out of her arms and carried into the air coming down on top of the freight shed; she herself was most dreadfully injured at the time we arrived at Longueuil.

Two engineers, Mr. Madden, mail conductor, pilot of the boat, a boy named Hunter, two firemen, a woman from St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Schofield, engineer of the Brockville section of the Grand Trunk Railway. Among those injured are the following, (it is, however, impossible to give a comple list, as many left for Montreal with the first opportunity that occurred): Henry Ballina, belonging to the office of the British American line of steamers. This man was brought across in the boat with us, and it was thought he could not survive many hours. He is scalded from head to foot, has two dislocations and several fractures.

Mr. Pierce express agent one leg broken and badly scalded, captain of the boat severely injured not expected to live. Mr. King and McQuaig of Glengary seriously injured. Narcisse Perrault from Warwick, badly scalded, Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river and escaped with slight injuries.

Immediately on the accident becoming known in the city, several of our leading physicians repaired to the scene of disaster and rendered great assistance. The people of the village rendered every assistance in their power, throwing open their houses to receive the dead and dying,—*Quebec Gazette June 11th.*

Gun Boats and Troops for Canada.

The gun boat fleet is to be immediately fitted with masts and spars, and made ready for a voyage across the Atlantic under sail. Their destination is the Canadian lakes.

A large addition to the six regiments ordered to Canada was contemplated at the sailing of the last steamer, and news of the dismissal of the British minister to the United States, and the acknowledgement of Walker's government by the latter after a solemn assurance of its disavowal of the exhibition, and desire to co-operate with England to put it down, will cause the British forces in Canada to be put on the war footing

The plenipotentiaries who will most speedily and permanently settle all existing and probable causes of dispute with the United States are fleets, gunboats, and soldiers; and Lord Palmerston is just the man who understands the right way of bringing the American government to reason.

A large number of heavy guns and mortars of the Crimean siege train, and the reserve ammunition from Balaklava, are ordered for shipment to Canada.

The regiments on the way, and those under orders, bring with them all their waggons and camp equipage.

Another battery of artillery, Mr Gilmour, of Gilmour & Co., captain, and Mr. Kyte, lieutenant, is now forming. Four others are also spoken of.

We are surprised that some of our military citizens have not thought of organising a troop of mounted riflemen, the most valuable force for the country.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser, June 10.*

Fatal Railway Accident.

On Saturday last, a distressing occurrence took place in this city. A young woman, aged eighteen, whose name we subsequently learnt to be Mary Jennings, was walking along the track close to the railway bridge which crosses the Thames, when the engine approached. The alarm was given, both by the driver of the engine, and also by some "navvies," who were working on the line, but she paid no attention to the one or the other. The "cattle-guard" struck her, and she was thrown into the air many feet high, where, having turned some few times, she fell to the ground.—She lived but a few minutes after, and during that time, her agony must have been great, as the contortions of her features made her look thirty years older.—A jury was hastily summoned, and the coroner (Nellis) returned a verdict of accidental death. We wish to caution persons against walking along this dangerous road, when there are other paths.—*Prototype.*

Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Companies.

We have received information from Capt. Barker, to the effect that the adjutant-general was prepared to grant to the latter company as soon as it was formed, two nine pounders and a twelve pounder howitzers also carbines for men, harness for horses (the volunteers finding the horses,) &c. The former to be furnished with the Enfield rifle, which is supposed to be superior in some respects to the "Minie," and which will be ready in about a week. He is also prepared to grant swords Colt's revolvers, &c., for a troop of cavalry, if such could be formed in this city.—*Prototype.*

THE NOMINATIONS.—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the gentleman nominated for the Presidency, by an assembly of office holders and office-seekers, known as "the Democratic Convention." Mr. Buchanan began life a "Federalist," became afterward a Jackson man, opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave State, rebuked Madison for cultivating the foreign vote, favored the "compromise measures" of 1850, and supports the policy of the administration with regard to Kansas. He has never done a memorable deed, nor spoken a helping word. One paper says of him, that "safe mediocrity is his character." There is a mediocrity that is "safe" for its possessor, but fatal to all high interest confided to his keeping. A Jewish writer says, that "the wise man foreseeth the Evil, and *hideth himself*"—a throughly Jewish observation. Translated into Anglo Saxon, the maxim would read thus: "The wise man fore-seeth the Evil, and *goeth forth to meet it*. In the Presidential chair, only SUPERIORITY can be "safe." The same body of office-seekers and office-holders that nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for the Vice-Presidency.—*Life Illustrated.*

The New York *Herald*, speaking of the difficulty into which the republic has been brought with Great Britain, by the pettifogging of a village attorney, (Mr. Marcy) says Canadians are selling out their American securities, and that it learns from Canadians visiting that country, that in the event of a war breaking out, Canada can send into the field 100,000 trained militia and will have 50,000 British troops, and 100 British gunboats to assist them. The *Herald* rates Pierce soundly for hurrying the country to the brink of war at a time when it is completely unable to defend itself, and when, should a war break out, not a single vessel of war can be built on the docks of America.

SUICIDE of a SLAVE.—Rachel, a colored slave woman, committed suicide in Louisville, Ky. by hanging herself on Saturday morning. She arose quite early, made preparations for breakfast, and then told one of her children that she was going out to hang herself. The body, when found, was quite lifeless. The woman hung herself with a bed cord in the smoke house. She was enciente, and supposed to have been deranged.—*Kentucky News.*

EMIGRATION TO THE OTTAWA.—We perceive by the Ottawa *Tribune* that the Irish Emigration Society have taken the initiative in directing the tide of emigration up the Ottawa. An agent has been appointed at Quebec, and Mr. Burke, the editor of the *Tribune*, has been appointed for Ottawa city. Emigrants landing at Quebec will be directed by these agents up the Ottawa and will settle on the crown lands in the County of Renfrew.

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The spring fleet from the north of Scotland for Canada has taken out above 1,000 passengers to Canada this season. Most of them are agricultural laborers and small farmers, whose friends having gone out before, encourage others to follow.

SENATOR BROOKS.—In the New York correspondence of the *Spectator* we have the following: P. S. Brooks, of cudgel notoriety, has already been presented with nine canes, as tokens of gratitude, from the south, for his brutal and dastardly attack on Senator Sumner. On one of the canes, we are informed, are the words, "Hit him again," engraved. A people so far lost to all sense of honor and true dignity, must have reached a low point with a downward tendency in the scale of intellectual existence.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEW YORK, Friday 13th, 1856.

The *Arabia* arrived at her dock about 10 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 31st at 4 o'clock p. m.

The Steamer *City of Baltimore* from Philadelphia, arrived out on the evening of the 28th, with later news than by the *Persia*.

The steamer *Glasgow* from New York, arrived on the 13th.

The excitement with regard to American affairs was increasing.

The London *Times*, in reference to the recognition of Padre Vigil, says: "It seems as if the demand on one side and concessions on the other had reached their utmost limit, and suggests that the United States should send to London a special ambassador or accredit the present minister with plenipotentiary, powers to settle the dispute, amicably."

There is a rumour to-day that Lord Elgin will be sent as a plenipotentiary to Washington. Another rumour says Sir H. Bulwer will be the envoy.

On the 29th, the Bank of England reduced the minimum discount to 5 per cent.

Arrangements for the British deputation to the Czar's coronation were completed.

Mr and Mrs. Dallas and Philip Dallas attended the Queen's drawing-room reception. Mr. Dallas was invited to dine with the Judges at the Lord Mayor's, but declined on account of business with Lord Clarendon.

A letter from Berlin says, that a strong party in Prussia is desirous that the Government instead of following the example of Russia and sweden in regard to capitalization of Sound dues, should fall.

The new Russian loan it is said will amount to 100 million rubles.

The interest is fixed at 6 per cent. The loan is principally for the construction of Railroads in the interior, and partly for indemnification of Sound dues. The peace rejoicings on the 29th of May, in London, passed off with great *eclat*. The papers are full of the details.

Arrival of the "Ericsson."

NEW YORK, June 13.

The *Ericsson* arrived at noon with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

News rather meagre.

The new Russian loan is spoken of; part to be offered in London and part in Hamburg.

Denmark is putting her fleet in an effective state.

The Spanish Government says energetic measures will be taken against Mexico to enforce justice to Spanish citizens.

Napoleon has under consideration a scheme to found a territorial *nobilite* in Algeria.

The Earl of Elgin moved, in the House of Lords, for despatches relative to troops for Canada. This led to some remarks by Lord Clarendon expressing good feeling towards the United States.

Great preparations are making to celebrate peace on the 29th.

Palmer, the poisoner, is found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The *Ericsson* brings 400 passengers, and left Liverpool early Sunday morning.

The steamer *Persia* is to be withdrawn for a short time, with a view to greater speed.

In the discussion in the Parliament, in reply to Lord Elgin, Lord Clarendon said that Great Britain had made ample apologies to the United States about the recruiting business, but could not consent to recall Mr. Crampton; that an offer had been made to refer the Central American question to arbitration; that Great Britian was animated by a most friendly feeling towards the U. S. notwithstanding that language had been used in Congress which if used in Britain would have been denounced as tending to embroil the two countries; and finally, if as Lord Elgin had stated, five minutes would suffice to settle the business, they would willingly meet Mr. Marcy, midway on the Atlantic.

The Sunday music question continued to agitate the metropolis. Several associations had been formed for holding Sunday music in the Park, but Lord Palmerston and the Archbishop of Canterbury resolutely set their faces against it.

A project for a Joint Stock Company has been started for building a Railroad from Costa Rica to Punta Arenas.

Married,

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr Blackurn, Mr. John Watson to Miss Laura Todd, all of Hamilton, C. W

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
CROCKERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!
Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools; Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;
Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.
With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of
MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with
Ice Cream,
CAKES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS?
If so, call at the
VILLA MANSION,
Corner of King and William St.
There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs. E. REYNO, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of various kinds, served in the best manner

A. REYNO.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Manillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons**, a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.

AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas*, for seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
CASH or PRODUCE ONLY,
NO SECOND PRICE
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES

AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For clearness of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856—"What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.
Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.
MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856, 43-tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of
THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M D.,
GEORGE M COOK, Esq., M D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible

A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
a Morocco and Gold Binding.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS.
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS.
From $5 to $30.
BOWS.
From $2 to $20.
Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.
Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS,
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is no: to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
Groceries,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living, Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Marry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
43 St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*. Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM C. W*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 23, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 18th, 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller,—12 mo., pp 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, *in its connection* and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence" 3rd edition.—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, p. 224, THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious editors.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of slavery; and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 12th, 1855.

[illegible],

Peach Boat and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is [illegible] to execute all orders in the above line, [illegible] satisfaction. He also keeps constantly [illegible] a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of [illegible] 856. 31

NOTICE.

[illegible] undersigned, begs to inform the public generally, [illegible] that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by [illegible]

[illegible]

BLOCK SA[illegible] ... quality, in complete [illegible] Handled. Also, [illegible]

[illegible] & Sawing Factory, York Street, No. 38.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856. { NUMBER 11.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

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CHATHAM, C. W

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BOTANIC MEDICINES.

RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES!

Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 20, 1855. 18 1y

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HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY J. B. LOTT,

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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

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British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

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Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

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(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)

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All work warranted to be done in a superior style

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜

Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

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CAYLEY & CAMERON,

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WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,

CHATHAM, C. W

December 18, 1-55 32 1y

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Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

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AND

Business Agent,

REGISTRY FOR HELP,

21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)

BOSTON.

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Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
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Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes	Pub. Boston Directory.

Supt Fremont Temple

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 3-0

ANDREW CURRIE,

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IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman

Lines Suggested on reading the Kansas Slave Laws.

Men of the North, will ye be slaves,
Will ye profane your fathers graves,
Will ye the fugitive from toil
Send back to till the cursed soil;
To breathe in slavery's tainted air,
And spend a life of misery there.

Where sleeps the spirit of your sires?
Those men that braved deaths lurid fires –
That yes their sons might freemen be,
And yours a land of Liberty!
With their own blood, the boon they bought;
Degenerate sons, despise it not.

For this they stood on Bunker's height
And 'neath the stars that gem ned the night,
On many a blood-bought battle field
They dared to die, but would not yield,
To purchase freedom for a land
Then writing 'neath the oppressor's hand.

Yet though they freed a mighty land,
From vile oppression's cruel hand;
They left untouched one damning stain
For Africa's sons still wore the chain,
A mildew cast on our nations fame
A blighting curse—a mark of shame.

And through the flight of seventy years,
Since freedom's birth, their groans and tears,
Have floated on the Southern gale;
While Liberty turned to hear the wail,
Of children from their mothers torn,
Of slaves, to bitter bondage born.

And now, the lord of Southern soil,
Grown rich from unrequited toil;
Their fetters closer still would bind,
They would enslave the freeborn mind,
And quench the souls last glimmering light,
The love of Liberty in night.

They call on us our aid to lend,
And the poor fugitive to send,
Back to a fate, far worse than death –
A slave, to breathe his latest breath;
They would not let him *wish* that *he*,
Was numbered with the blest and free.

Men! freemen of the mighty North!
Let one united voice go forth,—
From every hill, from every plain,
From the dark forest's of old main
To where Columbia's waters roll,
Let every man that has a soul
That e'en for others misery feel,
De mand of Congress to repeal—
Those *cursed* laws, that stamp with shame
America's dishonored name.

L. A. H.

Chatham, June 18th, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

The Story of Molly Swett.

In the town of Granville, there lived a shrewd and eccentric woman by the name of Molly Swett. Through some financial mishap, in her old age, she was reduced to poverty, and thenceforward was known to the citizens of the place by the appellation of "Old Moll Swett."

Poor Moll was excessively fond of tea and snuff. After she became a town pauper, however, she was necessarily deprived of her accustomed luxuries, notwithstanding which she was wont, at every monthly meeting of the Selectmen, to annoy these dignified officials with importunities for a continuance of what was so essential to her happiness. Upon one occasion, having been denied, as usual, she still seemed unwilling to go, and one of the number asked her if she wanted anything more.

"No," she replied, "unless they would like to have her relate a dream which she had the night before."

Thinking that something "rich" might be coming they gave her permission to proceed.

"Last night," said she, "I dreamed that I was dead, and found myself standing in the middle of a large plain. Upon a high hill, at a great distance, I beheld a magnificent palace, and turning my footsteps thitherward, I travelled and travelled, until tired and foot-sore, I reached the gate. I knocked, and the gate was opened by an angel, clad in robes of light—the most beautiful object that I ever gazed upon. In gentle, kindly tones, she bade me good-day, and asked me what I wanted. I replied that I wished to enter.

"'Where did you come from?' asked the angel.

"'From Granville, Massachusetts,' was my answer.

"She shook her head, sadly, saying—

"'We have no Granville people here!'

"'Where must I go, then?'

"She pointed down towards a dark and hideous-looking building, with iron doors and grated windows, at the bottom of the hill, and told me that I could find a resting place there.

"I turned, and though scarcely able to drag one weary foot after another, at length arrived before the huge iron door of this forbidding mansion. It answered to my feeble knock, by turning harshly upon its rusty hinges, and a furious-looking demon, with fire flashing from his mouth, and smoke issuing from his nostrils, demanded, in thunder tones, what I wanted. I told him that I wished a shelter and a home.

"'Where did you come from?' he asked.

"'Granville,' said I.

"'Granville, Massachusetts?' said he.

"'Yes,' I replied.

"The demon shook his head

"'Can't take you in,' said he; 'all full of Granville people now.'

"In a voice broken and tremulous with despair I asked—

"'Where, then, can I go?'

"'Back to Granville!'

"And then, the big tears gathering in my eyes, *I cried!*"—*Portfolio.*

Literature.

An English Countess Astray.

While Lord Ellenborough, the Ex Governor General of India, is busily engaged in the House of Lords supporting the Tories in hope that he may become, in the event of Earl Derby supplanting Lord Palmerston, a Cabinet minister, his wife, now separated from him some twenty years, is leading a wild life among the Arabs. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Damascus, March 23, thus speaks of her:

You have heard of the eccentric English Countess who married an Arab Sheikh. Rumor said she was dead. Rumor, as usual, was false. I was in her villa this morning, just out of the gates of Damascus. She is at Palmyra with her husband, who is a pretty Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. Is it not a strange history? She was Lanthe, Countess of Ellenborough, young, beautiful, worshipped. Her only daughter was the affianced bride of a Prince of Austria. How do I know that she was beautiful? I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years old. She was royally beautiful. Time and care have changed her, perhaps. Among her books I saw familiar volumes. One was "Daily Food," a well-worn copy, too. Another was entitled "Marriage, from a Christian Point of View," a French work. Her boudoir was splendidly ornamented, and had her portraits of her father, a fine looking old English gentleman, and her children, one living now, the other dead. I believe. Her history is but half-known. Divorced from Lord Ellenborough for intrigues with a German Prince, she went to Greece, where she married a Greek Count. Tired of him, she went to Damascus, where, in a visit to Palmyra, she was protected from robbery by this fellow, whose name is Medjul. She determined to marry him. He objected, and ran away. She employed Arabs to bring him back. The English Consul interfered.—The Turkish Governor objected. She said she was worth £1,500 a-year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she wished. So she followed Medjul into the desert, and was married to him in Turkish or Arab style. No one thinks it will be lasting. She keeps him supplied with money, has given him an elegant place near Damascus, and before long will travel away in search of new adventures. Her friends are desirous of keeping her as far from England as possible, and it is a matter of surprise that they sent her elegant presents of money on hearing of this marriage, though they know it to be both illegal and immoral. I assure you that I found it almost impossible to believe that I was in the villa of one who had ruled in the splendid circle of St. James, who had been a special favorite of the Iron Duke, who had rivalled royalty itself in England, and who was now in an Arab tent, the wife of a dog of an Arab. He is not even a respectable Sheikh of the tribe—he is merely a common Arab.

Love-Letter to a Lady.

The following is a letter from a young gentleman addressed to a lady in this place.

kind miss: it is with the uttermost of joy and pleasure, I set down to write you a few lines, to apprise you of my Eminnent Desire, wich is to Restore thy affections. I haves a magnificent Desire to approach thy House of aboard, in the attention of ishuing a small Potion of Private tidings to the, it is now a malancholy hour i Riseis to address you with those few lines, wich are the hour of midnight, you ma now be a ware that you are very much in my study, for the sake of thy Detectible Face wich i doith magnify and adore, i am almost constrain to say like Pompey, "i cannot Eat, i cannot drink, i cannot sleepe nor stay a wake" for the i. fluence of thee, it has ben my Desire to address thee for a Great Period thoe i for afeare with Peculiar Reason Omited it. now it is my magnificent Option Providing thy benitude for thee, to answer this Letter as soon as Possible, as it is my Desire to perform jiuune Acquaintance, and cultivate my Extraordinary Respects for thee. i deemes it improper to Approach thy Delectible and Permanent inhabitance Without thy Permission, no more.

Thears none can tell the joys of love
But those who has ben there
And those joys can never prove
Unless it is with you

Believe me to be,
Your most sincere
and affectionate Friend.———

P. S. let know whether my company are acceptible with thee or not, a soon answr.

Correspondence of the Middlesex Pro ress.

Rough Notes about New York.

BY A YOUNG CANADIAN.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York June 6, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—The moment I left Canada and placed my foot upon American soil, I felt as if I had just left home and got into a land of strangers. The general appearance of the people on the American side is in my opinion very much different from that of the people on the Canadian side. Canada, in every respect, resembels, in a special point of view, Great Britain, than does the United States—at least as far as I have observed.

Traveling from the Suspension Bridge, by the cars, through the rich and fertile, State of New York, the traveller cannot but be struck with agreeable surprise at the many signs of wealth and prosperity he notices on every side. The eye cannot look in vain for objects unworthy his attention or admiration. Every few miles you reach either cities, towns, or villages, which show a ided evidence of prosperity. Although I am a young Canadian, I am somewhat familiar with some of the glorious scenes in the

"Land of brown health and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood."

and I could not help thinking that many parts of the State of New York, particularly the far famed valley of Genesee, bore a very strong resemblance to several of the wooded agricultural districts of old Caledonia. From Albany to New York, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, the railway runs along the banks of the noble Hudson. The view from the cars on the Hudson, the steamers, ships and craft of almost every description borne on its bosom, the thriving towns, villages, elegant residence, and comfortable homesteads situated along its margin, is really grand, indeed, and worth going a considerable distance to see. I pity those who take no delight in reviewing anything that is sublime and beautiful, and who, were they to see the most grand and interesting historical scenes in the world, would witness them without the slighest feelings of patriotism or emotion. Western Canada, generally speaking, cannot boast much with regard to the beauty of its scenery, but I know of no inward town in Canada better situated, and surrounded by a more beautiful country than our own fairest city, London, which in the language of the poet, is "Dear to my heart, as the dew on the rose." I told you I am a young Canadian—you may well believe it too—you see I could not speak of Yankee land even five minutes until my thoughts turned to Canada and our smart little city.

There are many tont are perfectly aware that New York city is the most extensive and most wealthy city in America and yet are imperfectly unacquainted with its sudden rise in wealth and population. We go ahead wonderful in Canada, but the world knows New York beats us to sticks as the Yankee says. In 1730 the population of the city was, 8,256; in 1800, 60,489; in 1850, 515,394. The population of Brooklyn in 1830 only amounted to 15,396; in 1850 it increased to 96,838. Besides Brooklyn, which may be said to be an environ of New York, there are a number of other cities and large towns within a short distance, and between which and new york there is almost hourly communication by steamboats. The daily ingress to and egress from the city, with regard to numbers, is perfectly astonishing even to those born and brought up within its limits. Amongst the things which first attracted my attention was the gentlemanlike appearance of the people. As far as outward appearance goes New York can present as respectable a commercial community as any of the large cities the old world. Of course therefore a vast number of bad characters in New York, as in all large cities, but I am happy to say, to the credit of New York, that a person may walk the public throughfares a whole day and not meet with a single individual in a state of intoxication. The Americans, as a body, prefer temperate beverages to inebriating liquors. This is well, they are like the French, of an excitable temperament and if they were to drink to anything like excess they would get actually crazy in a very short time.

There is nothing to be seen in New York which will give a stranger a better idea of its wealth and importance than its magnificent and very commodious first class hotels. They are not inferior, indeed, to the majority of the royal palaces of Europe and the princely entertainment which the democratic guests receive at these hotels is fit for a king or an emperor, a Czar or a Sultan. What cannot a united people achieve that is within the grasp of mankind? In reality there is not such a thing in America as "aristocracy" but there undoubtedly is such a thing as "democracy," and who shall say that the "democracy of America" notwithstanding its imperfections, cannot be compared favorably to the aristocracy of Europe. If I go on in this style I will be apt to become a real American both in spirit and patriotism However, there is little danger; there is more British than American blood flowing in my veins, but I cannot help confessing (cast that cursed institution of slavery overboard) that the United States of America is a republic vast in extent, rich in wealth, fertile in resources, and blessed with excelent institutions

The Americans seem to be always on the move. Keeping progress with, the "spirit of the times" "Go-a-head" is their well known motto, but a good many of them would do well to take the excellent advice Dr. Kermott lately gave in his letter to the mayor, aldermen and council of London, "Don't go too fast."

During my short stay here, I saw a number of American soldiers in procession on the streets, accompanied by a military band They appear to be smart fellows, but they lack the manly bearing and the stout stamina of the British soldier

The dismissal of Mr Crampton and his consuls is a subject which is much spoken of here at present. The Americans, think that the British government will, under the circumstances, coincide with the steps they have taken. This seem very doubtful.

It is quite evident that President Pierce is very unpopular at present, and that he will not again be reelected. The great majority of the elector of the Northern States are very bitter against him at present, and are desirous to see his overthrow. There can be no doubt that he is a one-ss ded president, and that he leans strongly in favor of the interests of the Southern slave-owners. He is also at the root of this atrocious business which has been lately, and is now being enacted in the Kansas territory. The day will come, however, and that day is not far distant when not only the rich tritory of Kansas, but the whole of the United States will be free from the shackels of slavery Neither public meetings, state conventions nor spirited debates in Congress, will decide this important question. A civil war must inevidently take place, and even in the meantime, it would seem as if that war had already commenced.

How differently, and much more happily are we situated in Canada? Long may it be so. Although there are many that find it hard enough to live comfortably, even in Canada, still, I think we can boast that although it is not a republic, it is a free country,—more free, perhaps than, any other country on the face of the earth.

I shall conclude this hurried letter with a few lines of the great English poet, Cowper, whose poems, are dear to many hearts:

"I will not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all
That sweetness that it sweats by bought and sold.
Have ever earned. No—
Do I misuse in my heart's just estimation,
Or drink the tears I pity,
And wear the sweet [illegible] on him."

STRYCHNIA—LARD AN ANTIDOTE.—The American Journal of Medical Science say that lard is an antidote to Strychnia. It was discovered in an attempt to poison a dog by placing the strychnia upon meat. The meat was near a jar of refuse lard, and after the meat had been eaten, the dog devoured the lard, and to the surprise of the person watching the effect of the poison, it failed to producing any effect, although one grain had been swallowed. The experiment was repeated nine different times with nine results and eleven times without the lard, every instance proved fatal.

Transporting Criminals to North America.

The project started in England by several of the London papers though not fairly before the public, will, if encouraged by us or if not discouraged by us, assume a strong hold upon the public mind. It is to colonize the boundless waste lands of British North America with ticket of leave men—and, while inflicting upon them suffering for crime instilling into them reformation for time and eternity. The expediency and the propriety of this project are two things essentially different. Admitting the expediency, the propriety demands grave and serious consideration. Canada is expected to express an opinion, the favor or disfavor of which must exert considerable influence at home; and that opinion will—from all that we can learn—be it sooner or latter, sought through an official channel. It is urged that the territory to be peopled by the convicts is seperated from Canada by a forest varying from 500 to 1000 miles in density, and that this forest might for years, if not for centuries, shield us from the dreaded moral leprosy of a penal colonny. We must not, it is said assume that all sent there would be villians of deep enormity. Many would be susceptible of reform The undeveloped natural resources of the country, would whet the zest for remunerative labor. Moral and intellectual faculties would be brought into play at the same time as physical exertion. There would be every prospect of reformation, one great end of modern punishment. The ameliorating influences of a rural life, would of itself be highly beneficial. The unfolding of nature's hidden treasures, if properly conducted, would give ample employment to all concerned. Reference is made to the history of Siberia. That is an inhospitable country of great extent, peopled chiefly by Russian convicts. Tradesmen and merchants have found their way to the field of convicts. The population has, within a comparitively short space of time, grown to 5,000 000 Several large towns have sprung into exitsence, known to all the world as the centres of extensive manufacturing interests.—The majority of exiles sent to Siberia, have the privilege of taking with them their families, and when free show little disposition to return to their former homes. People argue that if so much can be done in Siberia, a country barren and inhospitable, is it not possible to do something by similar means in British North America—a country far more inviting, and in every way more promising? We know, from the very best authority, that the climate of the latter is decidedly milder than that of Siberia. We have good reasons for thinking that its material wealth is much superior and more abundant. Such are the arguments that are brought forward in favor of the convict colonization schemes. We shall hereafter notice the objections that may be urged to it; and in the meantime we draw the attention of the Canadian public to the subject. We learn that the origin of the idea is tractable to the Toronto correspondent of the London *Morning Post—Colonist.*

The Antiquities and Learning of the Ancient Egyptians.

A series of three lectures on the above theme was delivered last week by Prof. Seyffarth, of Leipsic. These lectures, which were delivered at the solicitation of some of the most eminent scholars of this city, were of a most interesting character, and treated of the results of the most recent researches in Biblical Chronology, Ancient History, and Egyptian Archæology, more particulary upon the sacred books of the ancient Egyptians, with special reference to, and illustrated by, specimens of papyri, etc., from Dr. Abbott's museum of the institute. Prof. Seyffarth is an eminent scholar, has written many works, and has made what may be considered the most important literary discoveries of the present century. By means of his researches, entire Egyptian writings upon papyrus and stone have been translated and the sacred books and other literary productions of that nation have now, after a lapse of 1800 years, been again, made intelligible to every inquirer. In the first lecture the professor recited a translation of the "Turin" papyrus, the first sacred book of the ancient Egyptians, in which the fact of a flood, the doctrine of reward and punishment the existence of a Triune divinity, and the proper observance of the Sabbath were pointed out.

Dr. Abbott's Museum is one of the interesting exhibitions in this city, and in no place can a few hours be more pleasantly spent than inspecting its rare and valuable curiosities from the land of Pharaohs and the Pyramids.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES.—Those men belonging to the command of Colonel Schlessinger who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwholesome service just before their exit, Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

Agricultural, &c.

HORSE SHOES MUST BE BEVELLED ON THE GROUND SURFACE.—An iron shoe tacked on to a horse's foot, is one of the unavoidable evils of domestication. yet when properly applied is not so great an evil as some persons might suppose. One of the objects in applying the shoe, is, to preserve the natural concavity of the sole of the foot. A horse in his natural state, and indeed up to the period of his first introduction within the precints of the "smithey," has, generally a concave sole: and wisely so it was ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to obtain a secure foothold as it is, the inferior edge of the hoof—that is the ground surface—projecting beyond the sole, may be compared to the point of a cat's claw or the nails of a man; they grasp, as it were, bodies with which they come in contact, and thus secure a point of resitance; which aids in advancing limb or body over a smooth surface. Now in order to preserve the natural mechanical functions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond to the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be bevelled, cup fashion; its outer edge being prominent, takes the place of the hoof; its inner, surface being concave, corresponds to the natural concavity of the foot. It is a custom among some blacksmith's to reverse the above procedure, and place the concave surface next the foot; and often the ground surface appears to be more convex than concave. In justice, however, to that much-abused individual, the shoer, (who is not always at fault), we remark, that often he is not allowed to use his own judgement, for, as some people believe, "anybody can *Doctor* a horse;" so an equal number have an idea that they know all about *shoeing* him and men will often stand over the smith, and direct him as to the form of the shoe and manner of securing it to the foot.

Notwithstanding men's various opinions on the general art of shoeing horses, we think that all will sooner or later agree with us, that a beveled, or cup-shaped, ground surface is the best. We care not what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole: it is all the same. The ground surface must always be *concave*. In every other part of the shoe improvements and alterations are suggested and indeed required in consequence of the varying form, and action of the horse's foot under the states of health and disease; but on the inferior surface of the foot, we are presented with a pattern for the ground surface of a shoe, which no man can ever improve on, and if we were to follow that pattern more closely, there would be fewer accidents, *in fullings*, and less lame horses.—*American Veterinary Journal.*

COWS.—The Farmer's Magazine says of a prime milch cow:

The head should be small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the eye small, but quick and lively; the horns small, clear beaded, and their root a considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, and tapering towards the head, with little loose skin hanging below, shoulders thin, hind quarters large and capacious back straight, broad behind, and joints of the chine rather loose and open—carcass deep, and the pelvis capacious, and well over the hips, with fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short with firm joints; udder capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung nor loose: hair soft and woolly; the head, bones, horns, and all parts of least value small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned.

This is such a picture as most would draw of a well-shaped cow, and yet who has ever seen one combining all these points. How many of them are necessary to constitute a deep milker who has very few of them? We believe many a cow is spoiled for the dairy by having been stunted and kept on too scanty food *when a calf.* Calves should receive as ample a supply accordingly, and as succulent and nutrious character of food, as a cow in milk. This enlargens and gives full size to the lacteal vessels strength and vigour to the constitution and we are confident materially aids to make the full grown cow what we want her to be.

Gubbins tests for a good cow, as shown by the escutcheon, we find are much and increasingly relied on by dairymen. Without being able to understand how they are connected, or what they have to do with the lacteal secretions, (and which may be like many other matters which we do not understand, but cannot help believing) there is abundant evidence that they generally accompany and have been fully proved by thousands of farmers to be a sign of deep milking. From our own observations, we know of no tests so reliable, and would advise every dairyman to procure a copy of the work.

The value of a dairy cow does not depend entirely on the amount of her yield but also on the time she will go dry.

A seal was recently caught in the marshes of the Roanoke River, N. C., which yielded three gallons of oil. This is said to be the first seal ever seen in the waters South of New-York.

☞ The Oakville Sentinel says, a vessel was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Jno. Potter, in fine style, on Saturday. This makes the third vessel launched at Oakville this season. She bears the name of R. C. Beard, who resides in Toronto.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Berrie *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Rev. W. Dolphin *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman in New York.*

☞ Rev. R. M. Johnson *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S. is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. E. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. F. Bradley, *of New York City, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis [illegible], *Green Bay, Wisconsin.*

☞ Mr. Robert Pollard *Madison, Indiana.*

☞ Barnaby & Mitchell *Galena, Illinois.*

☞ Osburn Anderson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

The Cleveland Convention.

The friends of the cause of Emmigration, should be active in circulating the call for the Cleveland Convention, to be held on Thursday August 28th, which will be found in this paper, as we design to continue it up to the time of the meeting. Emigrants in the West now have an opportunity to materially strengthen their positions, and ensure a large attendence, by securing extra copies for circulation, among those who may not have seen the call. Should some hundreds of copies be engaged, we will be pleased to supply them at a large deduction from our usual prices. S.

Drowned.

On Saturday afternoon 22nd, John McMillan in company with a Dutchman, on a pleasure excursion on the river Thames accidentally fell overboard. After sailing about two miles up the river, the weather assumed a cloudy appearance, and supposing it would rain, they put their boat about and commenced working their way down. McMillan and the Dutchman, standing with his feet upon some spars, and was assisted in propelling by his colleague who used a paddle. They were descending the river at a lively rate, and, when opposite the residence of Duncan McGregor, Esq., McMillan lost his ballance and was precipated into the water. His friend having his back to him, together with the noise of the paddle and rocking of the boat did not see or hear him fall overboard, and was not aware of the accident until informed by two persons standing upon the shore, when he immediately stopped the boat, but not in time to save him from his untimely end. The body was not recovered for some time after the accident. An inquest was held over the body by Dr Pegly, and verdict rendered of accidental drowning. S.

The new line of coaches under the proprietorship of Mr. Abram Reyno, now running between this place and Dresden, will be found quite convenient to persons having business or wishing a pleasant ride through such a fine section of the country, and will doubtless be well patronized. It has heretofore been quite a difficult matter to get from Chatham to Dresden, without considerable expense and difficulty, therefore we trust the travel may be such as to compensate the proprietor. S.

The farmers seem in fine spirits and anticipate large crops generally. The corn has been kept back considerable by the cool weather; but should the weather continue so exceedingly warm as at present with occasional showers of rain, good crops may surely be looked for. S.

On Tuesday last we were presented with a beautiful boquet, composed of a handsome selection of different colors. We can but appreciate the taste and kindness of the fair donor. S.

"Ho! for Runaways.—The undersigned informs the public and his friends of this and neighboring parishes, that, having purchased a pack of excellent hounds for runaway slaves, he is now ready to answer any call that may be made to him, one mile south of Opelousas, or at the office of the *Courier*, in Opelousas. His charges will be $25 for catching a runaway or $5 per day for hunting, from the day he leaves his house. In case that he should hunt the runaway during five or six days, the charge will yet be $25, and if runaway should come back to his quarters after the dogs are out of him, we will charge $20, to cover the natural consequence and result of the hunt."

M'HENRY HUSBAND.

Opelousas, May 17th, 1855.

The above Advertisement clipped from a Pro-Slavery paper exhibits some of the barbarous modes of treatment, practised upon their slaves, who are not unfrequently sons and daughters of the master, and half-brothers and sisters to his own legitimate sons and daughters, and communicants in the same churches. *A Liberty-loving law abiding*, but hell deserving People. S.

☞ A press of business has prevented us from giving to our readers the usual amount of editorial matter this week, in lieu of which, the e will be the latest news from Kansas, and an interesting communication from our Philadelphia correspondent, W. S S.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The National Republican Convention, &c.

The National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, convened in this city on last Tuesday. All the free States, besides several other Southern States (Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky) were represented.

In point of numbers, ability, earnestness, enthusiasm and harmony, this convention will have a powerful influence upon this Union.

Many of those who took an active part in the assembly, have been men of great political distinction in the old parties; but, having at least become disgusted with the savage doings and aggressions of the South, the present administration of the Government, feel compelled to unite with any and all who are desirous of seeing a stop put to the further spread of slavery if nothing more By the way, the Republican party, so far as the slavery question is concerned, simply adopt as their platform the following Resolutions:

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

That, as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all empts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein.

That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced.

Though it may be considered a great favor and blessing to have slavery prostituted in Kansas; the Missouri Compromise restored; the Border Ruffians rebuked, and the present administration overthrown, nevertheless, the millions of slaves now groaning for deliverance all over the South, receive no pledge from this Convention, that their petition shall be heard, or their sufferings and wrongs redressed. But on the contrary, this Convention finds itself to be mute on the subject. At any rate it fully acknowlege slavery to be constitutional where it now exist, and so considering agree not to disturb it. But I think it is no more than reasonable and charitable to infer, from the character of many of the leading spirits in the Republican party—such as the *Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. J. P. Hale, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. Chas. Sumner, and hosts of others*, who for years have signified their abhorance to slavery, universally in their parties and out of their parties, in the South as well as in the North, should their present party succeed, as there is a prospect of its so doing, the wailings of the slave, even where constitutionally protected will not enter their ear in vain.

In the Convention which was a regular multitude, the most rapid and vehement anti-slavery speeches, were the most cordially received and enthusiastically applauded and endorsed throughout. This popular demonstration on the side of freedom, surpassing by far anything ever known in the United States before, perhaps, have had its influence upon the people, and of course upon the pro-slavery press, which for many years have been keeping the world ignorant and deceived in relation to the barbarities of the South, and the meanness of the North, in submitting to all their abominations.

Therefore, even if the Republican party should not succeed in electing their candidates, they will most assuredly succeed in establishing a strong Northern party; in exposing the infamy of slaveholding doughfaceism, &c. So far as I have gained information Col. John Charles Fremont, the nominee for the Presidency, seems to be a popular man, with even strict abolitionist—and will be, I presume, supported by that class, with but few exceptions to the fullest extent. The hon. Wm Dayton, of N. J., the nominee for Vice-President, also seems to be highly esteemed by all parties opposed to the present administration. For many years he filled a seat in the United States Senate, besides having occupied high places of honor in his own state, as Supreme Judge, &c. While in the Senate of the U. S, he opposed very strongly and ably the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, for which he was afterwards ostracised by the party to which he belonged, (Whig)—but as an anti Nebraska man at the present time, it is thought he will be very popular.

In the coming struggle the battle will be between *Buchanan and Fremont, the issue Nebraska and anti-Nebraska Slavery or Freedom!*

True the father of the Fugitive Slave Law, Ex-President Fillmore is also a candidate, taken up by the "Know-Nothings" and "South Americans," but success in his case is out of the question. Also there are other candidates; but without chances, consequently further mention of them would be useless.

W. S.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1856.

The New Post Office.—Whilst the House was in Committee of the whole on Supplies last Friday night several items for new works were proposed and adopted Amongst them we find "£2,500 towards further improvement of Post-office, London."—The Postmaster General has not yet signified his approval of the sight for the new building which was recommended by the City Council some time ago.

A terrible fire broke out in the woods near Pembroke, on the Ottowa River, on Friday last. In some places the women and children had to save themselves by running into the river and the smoke was so dense that the people were on the point of suffocation. The sun was as red as blood, and so terrified were the people that a great many thought they were on the eve of the last day! The roaring of the flames actually shook the ground, and the country is said to be half ruined. About thirty families were totally burned out, barely escaping with their lives.

The house of Mr. Richards, Hamilton was entered, on Wednesday night, by one of the gang of burglars who infest this city. Mr. Richards was awakened about 12 o'clock by hearing a noise in an adjoining room when he arose and proceeded to the kitchen for the purpose of procuring a light. While he was endeavoring to light a candle, the burglar came out of the front room, and proceeded towards the outer door. Mr. Richards followed him across the yard and grappled with him several times, but the rascal finally gained the street and made good his escape.—*Spectator.*

A considerable quantity of wheat is being brought into the Village, now that prices are taking a downward tendency. Many farmers a short time since would not take prices above what are now offering. It is well they have learned wisdom before it is too late. Markets are going down!—*Oakville Sentenel.*

From all parts of the Province we have the most cheering accounts of the growing crops. Of fall wheat a large quantity has been sown, and if nothing untoward happens, the crops of 1856 will be the largest ever gathered in Canada. In Lower Canada, the crops, it is said, have never looked better.

Two young men named Boyle and McColl, were drowned on Saturday in the river Sydenham. They had been engaged in washing sheep, and commenced playing in the river, when they became exhausted and sank, and their bodies were not recovered until life was extinct.

Wheat in Canada.—A correspondent writing from Toronto says:—Large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the upper Canada farmers— probably not less than 5,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming session convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

William C. Munroe,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

James Theodore Holly.
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, June 23.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. She brings 84 passengers, among them Millard Fillmore. In honor of his arrival numerous salutes were fired in this city and Brooklyn during the night. She left Liverpool June 9th.

The English public are still without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. The postive but unofficial statements of the fact taken out by the Asia, created little excitement. London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue the case as a personal one, and that there is no occasion to send Dallas away.

The *Times* continues to exhibits bitterness towards the United States. The *News* wonders aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a precedent of her own propensities—India being an entirely exceptional case. The Morning *Chronicle* thinks [illegible] to see a scapegoat of Crampton. The London *Star*, organ of the Manchester party, thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to vindicate the indignity towards Crampton, and ridicules the idea. General news unimportant.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young gentleman presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

A new Portugues cabinet has been formed. Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill altering the Parliamentary oath, so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons.

It is intimated that the inundations of France have rendered 40,000 people houseless, and 100,000 have been thrown out of employment.—Notwithstanding the floods it was hoped the crops will not fall much below average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia had demanded to be admitted into the Commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been accceded to.

It is stated that Austria has resolved to erect the Lombard Venetian Province in the kingdom of Upper Italy.

Asia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of Turkey.

The Russian Commissioner to settle the affairs of the principalities has been requested to retire from the Commission of Mokalier Pasha formerly Prince of Stourdza.

Crimean letters mention a report that 7,000 men are to commence rebuilding Sebastopol, after the retirement of the Allies.

The steamship [illegible] for New York, but the troubles [illegible] in her machinery, and she put back to Southampton. Liverpool cotton market [illegible] favours buying, sales 14,000 bales up to Tuesday.

Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, June 16, 1856

The mob-law party of the Missouri border has sent a fitting representative here to stir up the Executive to a more active and unwavering support of its interests. Its dog we is the Dr. Stringfellow who probed the horrible wound of Jones, and who is noted for his foul-mouthed abuse of the Free State immigrants. As a sample of the wretch's brutal nature, the fact may be recalled that on the last 4th of July, he advised the Pro-Slavery mob of Leavenworth to celebrate the day by hanging an Abolitionist. This counsel was given through the Border Ruffian print of which he is editor, and which is the Government organ of the Territory. This fellow, [illegible] to have informed the President that newspaper accounts of disturbances in Kansas were greatly exaggerated, and that all his party asked was the withdrawal of the United States troops. This last has been thrown out as a brag that the Pro-Slavery party will soon make mince meat of their adversaries if only allowed fair play.

The truth seems to be, that with the assistance of the corrupt Federal Judges and the packed and bribeling Grand Juries, the Whitfields, Stringfellows and their crew who rove about insulting, annoying, pillaging and murdering settlers, would be promptly expelled from the Territory by the very means they have invoked for crushing out the Free State men. I have myself no doubt whatever of the result of an open conflict of arms in which the United States should be neutral. The drunken braggarts whom Shannon has imported from South Carolina, Missouri and the South generally, as his militia, would be exterminated by their own vices, by privation, by disease and by the calm courage and discipline of men fighting for their own free homes.

As to Stringfellow's assertion that the stories of outrages in Kansas are exaggerated, that is undoubtedly true, so far as they come to us through the lying channel of the Missouri border papers. One of them, *The Missouri Messenger*, of June 7, says: "There is no use in disguising the fact that our border counties are upon the eve of emptying themselves into the Territory of Kansas, and declaring a *war of extermination* against those Abolition outlaws." Is that an Abolition lie?

In the meantime, it is asserted upon Border Ruffian authority that that distinguished Law-and-Order chieftain General Whitfield, has raised an army on his own account, and has levied war upon Col. Sumner, whom his worthies threaten to hang if they catch him.

Mr. M. F. Conway.—We have just had the pleasure of an hour's interview with Judge Conway, who has escaped from the hands of the Kansas assassins, and is now safe from Lawrence. We have room only to state one fact which he communicated, and which we think it important for the people of the North to know—one which should be stated in justice to the brave hearts now in Kansas. It is this, that all the Free State settlers have resolved to stay in the Territory and maintain their ground, in hopes that the North will speedily send them aid. No Free State man, he informs us, leaves the Territory, unless pressed by some urgent business. They feel it a point of honour and duty to stand their ground. The report in circulation that they are escaping into Nebraska is not true. Some few of the women and children have left the Territory, but the men remain to defend their homes and avenge their wrongs. We have only space to ask what do honour and duty require of those at the North who have encouraged these men to take this position of danger? Will they shrink from the support now in the hour of their terrible peril, because, in their defence, they must come in conflict with the General Government? If so, they are base and heartless cravens, and deserve the enslavement they will receive at the hands of the Slave Power, through the Government which they cowardly submit.—*Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

Letter from Col. Fremont on the Kansas Question.

The following letter sent by Col. Fremont to the Committe, inviting him to be present at the great Kansas meeting in the N. York Tabernacle in April last, has not before been published:

New York, April 29, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present.

I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object to "repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and upon principle sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,

I am, very respectfully, yours,
J. C. Fremont.

To Messrs. E. D. Morgan and others, Committe, &c.

Kentucky View of South Carolina

The editor of the Louisville *Journal*, G. D. Prentice, writes thus in an article concerning the late outrage in the Senate Chamber at Washington.

"There were twice as many traitors in South Carolina in the days of the Revolution as in any other state, in proportion to population, and we think that her soil, as a general rule, grows worse men now than it did then.

"The shameful imbecility of South Carolina from slavery during the Revolution, and its more shameful assumptions for slavery since, to say nothing of its hordes of Tories during the Revolution and ever since it is so clearly seen in the history of our country that it is surprising anybody out of South Carolina should pronounce it libelous, or be so shameless as to attack Sumner (by way of making a sneaking justification of Brooks) for flinging the hard fact in the teeth of the blustering bullies who truly represent in Congress that pestilent State, which, with absurd insolence and vanity, claims to be *the* State—*par excellence*, the Commonwealth of the continent.

"The [illegible] ascribed to South Carolina in the Revolutionary Webster, with the commencement of mankind [illegible] slaveholders, but to the 'poor white trash,' so despised then and now by their lordly neighbours. The oligarchy of South Carolina was as tremulous then at the idea of war with England, and had the fury of conservatism, as now."

[illegible] the New York [illegible]

Ossawattomie Destroyed—Robberies by the Border Ruffians.

Palmyra, June 9, 1856.

The town of Ossawattomie was attacked and plundered by the Border Ruffians on the 7th instant. [illegible] consisted of one [illegible] and sixty [illegible], came up to Palmyra under the lead of General Whitman. They were mostly from Westport, Independence and Lexington, in Missouri.

The United States troops [illegible] Free State men who had come out to meet these Missouri invaders, so there was no adequate force to make resistance.

Twenty-five houses were plundered in Ossawattomie, and sixteen horses stolen The gallant invaders went so far as to steal ear and finger rings from the wives and daughters of the Free State settlers.

Among other exploits, they destroyed the materials of a printing office, after which some of the party started for Westport with their booty. The remaining portion went to a place a few miles to the south, where they encamped.

Free State men, many of whom are actual settlers, are closely watched, and wherever organized, are at once disbanded, and in some instances disarmed.

On Friday last, the "law and order" men robbed the mail in transit from Lawrence to Westport. In fact their thirst for pillage is so strong, that it is unsafe to come up the Westport road. At least a dozen horsemen and teamsters have been robbed within a few days, on the route from Westport to Kansas Territory. No one should land at Kansas City, but go at once to Leavenworth.

Mr Upton, Sergeant at-arms of the Congressional Investigating Committee, was captured by the Border Ruffians, on the Westport road. They were fierce for hanging him, but Mr. Oliver, the Mo. member of the Committee, after considerable effort procured his release. A man named Brooks had a load of flour stolen.

The body of a Free State man has been found near where Whitfield's men encamped. He had been pierced with three bullets Another Free State man was gagged and bound, and left on the prairie to perish. Outrages of a kindred nature are of frequent occurrence.

The Government troops have arrested the victorious career of the Free State men

The Troubles in Kansas.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th inst. contains a variety of [illegible] from Kansas, from which we [illegible] following extracts.

Messrs Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Oliver, of the same Committee accompanied them as far as Richmond, (Mo.,) where he left them. The Committee were in Westport eight days. During their stay at these places, numerous bands from different parts of Missouri were making incursions into the Territory, and were engaged in arresting and driving out the settlers.

Gov. Shannon had been summoned to testify before the Committee, and had appeared in Westport for the purpose. As he came in from the west, a company of armed Missourians entered the Territory from the east, without exciting the least attention. Shannon went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while he was there, a company from Clay county Missouri crossed the river on their way west, mounted and equipped for war.

The Committee have been pushing their investigation very quietly, but at the same time thoroughly. They go from this to Detroit, where they will remain several days.

It is said that the testimony before them clearly proves that *eight hundred and fifteen* of those whose names were on the census voted at the Legislative election on the 30th of March, 1855, and that not over eleven hundred of those who voted made any pretensions to residence in the Territory. The whole vote cast was *five thousand five hundred.*

We learn by passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Polar Star, that the exitement in the Territory is increasing, and that a field battle probably took place Tuesday or Wednesday, as on Monday and Tuesday morning an unusual number of Missourians from Clay and Layfette counties entered Kansas, declaring their intention to have a fight, and the Free State men are known to be quite as anxious.

Interesting from Kansas.

Letter From Governor Robinson.

Mr. Conway, one of the delegates from Kansas to the National Convention in this city, has brought the following letter from Gov. Robinson to Col Fremont. As the letter exposes very briefly the present condition of Kansas, Mr. Conway has the consent of Col. Fremont to lay it before the public. As Mr. Conway has frequent enquiries made of him in relation to the state of things in the Territory, he deems this the best mode of answering them.

"Inducanevile," Camp near Lecompton June 3rd. 1856.

Dear sir: Your note of the 15th ult., is this day received. It would afford me much pleasure to visit the East at this time, but Frank Pierce has decreed otherwise. Last fall threats were made against Lawerence and our citizens and the people prepared for their protection, and the place was saved but the citizens were indicted for *treason* because the President's tools said they only wanted to enforce legal process, and we were accordingly armed against the United States government. The President, in a message and proclamation, denounced us as traitors, and endorsed the bogus officers in the Territory and pledged them the services of the army and navy of the United States and militia of several States to subdue the people of Kansas. In consequence of this action of the President, the people of Kansas decided to leave their towns and villages unprotected, and allow the President's tools to execute his will without opposition About the 9th of last month I left for the East on business of my own, and I had no sooner left than the signal was given for the commencement of operations. I was detained by a mob in Lexington, Mo., and indictment found by a packed jury, and a proclamation issued calling upon all who desired to destroy Lawerence to assemble under the command of the Unised States Marshal. The people, not believing the President intended to outrage humanity, kept about their business and offered no opposition to the officer's posse. They have, however, learned by bitter experience that there is no greater outlaw in the country than Frank Pierce, who, after arresting a few men and disarming the people, blew up and burned the best hotel in the country west of St. Louis, with its furniture, destroyed two printing offices, burned my house, barn and out-buildings, with furniture, library, papers, wearing-apparell and everything inflameable, robbed and pillaged the whole town, carrying away and destroying tens of thousands of dollars worth of prope ty belonging to the hard-working pioneers. The men belonging to the same posse, with the favor of Shannon, many of whom are enrolled as his militia, have since been robbing and plundering Free State people wherever they could find them, till now the people have risen in their might and commenced protecting themselves. Civil war now rages in Kansas, and nothing but the speedy suppression of these armed invaders under Shannon, Buford & Co., can save the country from destruction. The people are driven to madness, and will bear no more of these outrages even from the President of the United States.

Judge G. W. Smith, G. W. Deitzler, G. Jenkins, G. W. Brown and myself all, save the last, the most quiet and the best citizens of Kansas, are now guarded in the open pararie by United States troops, under charge of *treason*, here to remain till next September, when, if they so decide, a jury will be packed, a mock trial will be held, and I we shall be hung. Such is now the state of affairs in Kansas. The people of Kansas have determined henceforth to protect their lives and property with their own strong arms and it is to be hoped that the people of the country will approve their course and place some man in the Presidential Chair who will not rob, plunder and persecute the citizens of infant States, because they happen to differ from him in politics. The present of our beloved country is dark and ominous of evil, the *Future* is in the hands of the free voters of the Sons of Liberty.

Very truly yours, &c.,
C. ROBINSON.

Hon. J. C. Fremont.

We learn from the *Globe*, that on Friday evening a lady by the down train from Hamilton to Toronto, had £20 abstracted from her pocket. She suspected a female who had been sitting near her, and accordingly gave such information to the police, as will doubtless lead to her detection. On Saturday afternoon, three other parties lost several sums of money at the Hamilton Railway depot, and several suspicious characters have been observed loitering about the cars: we doubt not that the guilty parties will soon be discovered.—*Banner.*

The following brave sentiments from the "factory girls of Hallowell," Mass., on the outrage of Senator Sumner, speaks for themselves.

The Factory Girls and Bully Brooks.

The factory girls of Lowell have given expression to their feelings upon the late Sumner outrage, by sending to P. S. Brooks, *thirty peices of silver* (3 cent peices), *a rope and a winding sheet*, with the following letter expressing their setiments:

Mr. B.—Sir: Perceiving by the public prints that your friends are giving expression to their sentiments towards you by rich tokens of esteem, *we*, too, the *factory girls* of Lowell, termed by Southerners "*Northern Slaves*," yet who are not such abject *slaves* as not to understand—to appreciate—to detest—to abhor, with all the sympathy, *humanity*, and *dignity* of *woman*, and as the free daughters of New England, your late base, "murderous, brutal, cowardly" attack upon one of New England's sons and noblemen, Massachusetts, Senator Sumner the champion of freedom for those who now wear *Southern fetters*, and the watchman and guardian of the rights of the Northern labourer, lest those same fetters be fastened up on *our* feet, and the slaves manacles encircle our wrists, and the dark pall of slavery be drawn over our minds.

Such a man we honour, and he who has no arguments to use but the cudgel—no sense of honour but the duelists—no innate sense of *truth, right* and *justice*, but the betrayer's, certainly deserves the fate of Judas. And *we* wish to aid him in obtaining it; we therefore send you thirty pieces of silver, a good new rope, and cloth of our own manufacture for a winding sheet, begging you to accept them as soon as possible follow your illustrious predecessor Judas; and know well as you do it, that a whole army of true women, here, are spinning the threads and watching the flying shuttles that shall ere long, as we trust, weave the web of *Freedom*, long and wide enough for the winding sheet of that atrocious system, American Slavery.

Factory Girls.

The London *Prototype*, in alluding to the crops, says:—"We learn from correspondence from Elgin, Huron and Middlesex, that the grain crops in those counties look exceedingly well. The hay crop in the same district, is also good, and has not suffered so much from rain, as it has been subject to in a more easterly direction."

Shipwreck—Seventy-two lives Lost.

Halifax, Saturday 14, 1856.

The ship Pallas, Captain Spillane, from Cork to Quebec, with 120 passengers, sighted the coast of Cape Breton on the morning of the 30th of May. In the afternoon it was discovered that the compasses varied from one another, and the course of the vessel was then shaped between Cape North and St. Pauls. At 10 p. m. she struck on the breakers at St. Paul's and bilged, the sea washing over her. The passengers became panic stricken and rushed into boats, which sunk almost immediately. Seventy-two persons were thus drowned. In the morning the Superintendent of the Island sent off boats and rescued the remaining passengers. A vessel had left Sydney to convey them to Quebec. The ship is a total loss.

Distressing Occurrence.

A fatal casualty occurred at Lake St. Charles, on Tuesday last, which exhibits the danger of entrusting fire-arms to children, as is too often done in this country. A lad named Thomas Falardeau 13 years of age, was returning from work in the fields, and had with him a gun which a neighbor, who had been shooting, gave him to carry home as also some pigeons, which the lad very imprudently hooked upon the hammer of the lock. Two other boys accompanied this youth and when on the way the gun went off, lodging its contents in the face and neck of Jean Baptiste Falardeau, 6 years old, who was following at a distance of a few feet. The gun was over the eldest boy's shoulder at the time, and the pigeons were hanging from it on his breast. The discharge was caused by a jerk given to the string of pigeons to bring the gun forward, by which movement, it is conjectured, the hammer was struck The injuries which the boy Jean Baptiste Falardeau received caused instantaneous death: the other lad was slightly wounded in the chest. At the inquest held by the Corner, on Wednesday, Dr. Russel made the post-mortem examination. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

☞ A correspondent of the Quebec *Canadian* writes that the first vessel on the way to load in the Saguenay, sunk about nine miles below Chicoutimi. The vessel is a total wreck; the crew saved themselves.

☞ On Monday, 15th, the Railway from the flourishing town of St. Catherines to Port Dalhousie was opened. A steamer leaves the Port every morning for Toronto, and returns in the afternoon.

—The Union Bank of Canada, which has recently been incoporated, is to have its head quarters at Hamilton.

New Advertisements.

NEW LINE OF COACHES!

CHATHAM

AND

DRESDEN

ACCOMMODATION.

ABRAM REYNO,

Will run a Regular Accommodation Line of Coaches, from Chatham to Louisville and Dresden, three times a week. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leaving Chatham at 8 o'clock A. M. and Dresden at 4 P. M. on the days above mentioned.

☞ Passengers will start from the VILLA MANSION, corner of King and William Sts. Chatham; and the Hotel of George C. Blakely, Dresden.

Fare to and from Dresden, 75 cents; from Chatham to Louisville, 31 cents; from Dresden to Louisville, 50 cents; way passengers 6 cents per mile. All baggage over 50 lbs. extra charge.

☞ Parcels and small packages sent in charge of the driver, one shilling a piece

Chatham June 27th, 1856. 11-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.
PAINTS!
Lead in Oil, Raw and Boiled Oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.
WM. H. NELSON.
Remember the Corner, Store lit up with Gas.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!
Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates; Dies; Taps; Chisels; Tools; Shoemaker's Tools; Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes; Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing; Iron, Pans and Kettles;
Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.
SADDLER'S HARDWARE!
Hames, Locks, Bolts, Buts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;
MULLY MILL SAWS.
Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,
With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of
MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.
A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with
Ice Cream,
CAKES & OTHER REFRESHMENTS?
If so, call at the
VILLA MANSION,
Corner of King and William St.
There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs E. REYNO, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of every various kinds, served in the best manner.
A. REYNO.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.
☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*
Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.
Chatham, Sept. 31, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!

1000
NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons**, a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit
SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
Straw & Dunstont Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas*, for seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed, in seed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 30h, 1855. 4-tf

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!.
We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at BECKWITH'S Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen and a cordial invitation the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Brick, King Street.
The Subscriber's pictures are taken in about one sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.
Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one
None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.
☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.
Chatham, 25th April 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, and the other two Messrs. Davis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.
Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1853.—" What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the Societies, and let proof be given, as the public is been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.
For the *names* of all Pro slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—it is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada
J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend
J. W. JONES,
Secretary.
Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.
Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.
MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.
☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.
REFERENCES.
MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
MESSRS. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY,
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.
Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.
He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.
LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.
Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.
C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.
He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.
Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.
No charge made for Consultation at this Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House contains Seven Bedrooms, and is in good repair. There are Stables at the rear, calculated for ten horses, and is in every respect a first-rate stand. There is also a new Barn, 31 × 45.
Any person wishing to become a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.
The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.
Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.
J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.
REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and Entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive a share of them and the Public at large a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.
G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at this Stand, from the citizens of Chatham and surrounding country.
G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.
☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!
ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $30.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.
Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.
Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.
Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Gidey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.
HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.
God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON.)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 383, *South North Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood Scrofula, Syphilis &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!
☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
GROCERIES,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.
Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.
☞ Call and see our Stock.
R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.
☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.
Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.
Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts
ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 2-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Abraham Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Lanesboro, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1830, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—
JOHN A. MURRY.
St. Catharines, C. W.
43

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings Tickings, Deanings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trouser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.
STONE & TURNBULL.
P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.
He also renders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.
Clothes furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.
Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.
Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.
Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.
H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.
JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.
Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.
WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.
Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms
Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.
LUNCHEONS supplied &c.: can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.
☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.
CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!
ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*
August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.
☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.
We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.* would confer a favor on his Father by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville and after leaving Mr. Coleman went to Paris in Bourbon, after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.
WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 25th 1856. 19

(Advertisement, No. 8)
American Slavery.
American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.
Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—
1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.
2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.
3 Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp 396.
In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colporage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colporage" *and its aims*, of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.
Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies and the various religious church denominations in Canada which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. some of who's class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855) and J. T. Byrne of Wimby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."
If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence" 2nd edition—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, p. 224, THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.
The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery, and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in warning of that iniquity, by its publications. Besides the objections herein specifically advertised—shall its sinful principle be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?
The Religious Tract Society of London England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which it will be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by many authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 large folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.
A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.
JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.
☞ See a list of Advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below North*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.
The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.
☞ No pains will be spared, therefore to give every satisfaction.
Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of WINDSOR, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.
All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCRAE, Esquire, *Barrister at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*
☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,
CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.
October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

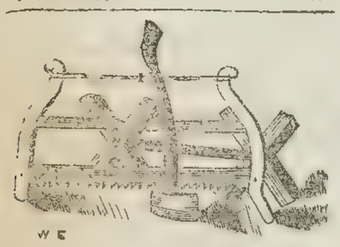
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and fashion.

Dec 1st, 1855 31



W E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AND HANDLES
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner

AND, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Axes ready Hafted. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

(T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, Yard No. 28

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Crope

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given

DANIEL LANE

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

N B—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES IMPORTED,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS & CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, &c. SHAMPOOING

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. T. CARY

Toronto, August 12, 1854

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town on the *Corner of King and William Streets* where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO & &.*

Chatham Aug 20 1855 18 1

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts, Entertainment and Improvement of Progress

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for a the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and a new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

in which so large a portion of our readers are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health, will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and when their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN shall in each number, a space of one set apart for their amusement and instruction

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Moss	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A M
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P M			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P M					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.53	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A M	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32	5.27	....	....	....
Bothwell	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Moss	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

nacrel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to merit a liberal share of patronage, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto June 22 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance

Toronto, March 30, 1855 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House. No. 80, *Yonge Street.*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86 *Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

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SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
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FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton C W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief for the genuine to dealers This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that would knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned as a detestable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of health and health and to place the lives in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best friends

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *Radway's Ready Relief,* not of irresponsible peddling adventurers and impostors

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation We never sell R. R. R. at large discounts less than 50 per cent from our regular prices per Dozen. Persons purchasing counterfeit R. R. R. and selling the same render themselves liable to prosecution.

Authorized Travellers Authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON, HAMILTON KNEESHAW & CO., L. FOSTER, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO

Toronto, April 24th, 1854

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856, the Proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of the Paper. It has grown strong during the storms and vicissitudes of FIFTY FOUR YEARS. Its course hitherto has been such as it remains to be, to deserve a wide support. It will not only amuse but instruct. It will not only please but improve. Its columns are sacred to the cause of Truth and Virtue, Domestic Purity, and Social Happiness. It will discountenance Vice in all its disguises, and will endeavor to expose the dangerous tendency of Infidel principles and Immoral practices.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting Correspondence; News from the World; Accounts of Literature, Science, Art, Manufactures, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets, Fashions, Amusements, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Accounts of the Progress of Steam Navigation, Railroads, Telegraphs, Mechanical Inventions, Patents granted, &c., &c., will not only amuse but instruct. The Proprietors have secured the services of Correspondents in all parts of the World, who will furnish them with the earliest and most authentic information on all subjects of interest. Their Correspondents are scattered from Boston to Bombay, from Quebec to Calcutta, from Halifax to Hong Kong, from Portland to Pekin.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { **CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.** { **NUMBER 12.**

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an Independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

Cheely's Brick Buildings, King St. East,

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	10
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CHATHAM, C. W.

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PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
GENERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
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HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES
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If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September 6th, 1855. 20-1

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!

Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,

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IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY J. B. LOTT,

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August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

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No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!

J. R. BROWN,

(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

No. 63, KING STREET WEST.

All work warranted to be done in a superior style

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles. ☜

Toronto, March 13th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

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Groceries and Crockery Ware,

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CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

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MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,

CHATHAM, C. W.

December 18, 1-55. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

C. S. MILLER.—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,

Copyist, Accountant, Collector

AND

Business Agent,

REGISTRY FOR HELP,

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BOSTON.

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Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
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Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 36

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 31

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Poetry.

For Tobacco Lovers.

[Read it,—Read it,—then HEED it.]

Chewing in the parlor,
Smoking in the street,
Choking with cigar smoke,
Every one you meet.
Spitting on the pavement,
Spitting on the floor,
Is there such enslavment?
Is there such a bore?

In hotel and grocery
Tobaco-juice and smoke
Defile the floor and air,
And sicken us or choke.
How we do detest it,
How we do deplore,
On your vest to see the spit
Trickle down before.

Your head a little back,
When you go to speak,
Will keep the channels dry,
Between the chin and cheek.
In halls where ladies sit,
Silk and tissue skirt,
Wipe up vile tobacco spit,
Mingled with the dirt.

Foetid breath forever,
Saturated clothes,
Would that we'd been never
Created with a nose.

Ladies with their long dress,
Sweeping down the street,
Gathering up the nasty mess,
Smear it round their feet.

Puddles at the corners,
Swelling into one,
Forming lakes and rivers,
Drying in the sun.
Maidens when you marry,
Tobacco worms don't take;
Think not Dick or Harry
Will quit it for your sake.

Declare the thing a curse,
And when gents come to woo.
You "pop the question" first—
"Sir, do you smoke or chew?"
Mark well each word or look,
And if they don't say no,
Just cross them off your book,
And tell them why you do.

Some gents will carry spice,
Some cinnamon, some cloves,
Make good use of your eyes,
And good use of your nose.
For when the wedding's o'er,
Perfumes they throw away,
They spit upon the floor,
Puff smoke and chew all day.

Does a lover promise
To quit the weed for you?
See he has a firm bump,
And conscientious too.
If you're no Phrenologist,
Let time the truth make clear;
And wait until he resists
Temptation for a year.

(Much of the *drunkenness* among our people—*all tobacco* using people—arises from perverted appetites, *caused* by using tobacco. Bad memories, bad digestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and even *insanity*, are induced by this violent poison. The whole *being* becomes infected, stupefied and greatly damaged by this powerful narcotizing drug. Better let it alone!—ED. W. C. J.)

The avaricious man is like the barren, sandy ground of the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dews with greediness, but yields no fruit nor herbs or plants for the benfit of others.—*Zimmerman.*

Miscellaneous.

Fallen among Thieves.

THE dearest friend I ever had, in all my experience of eighty years of life, was Harriet Delaney. We were companions in childhood. My parents were, indeed, the principal people of Rathkelspie, and inhabited a mansion in the market place, then the most fashionable part of the town, while Harriet's father and mother lived in a broken down and half-ruinous cabin on the quay side. We were rich and they were poor; but this had no effect upon our intercourse, except that Harriet was oftener at our house than I in hers. Mrs. Delaney was a mere good-natured bustling manœuvring woman, did not attract me as my friend's mother, or her daughter. For you must know that my mother was looked upon in those days as the Earthly Providence of Rathkelspie. At all times and at all hours her house and heart were open. Every one who was in difficulty or distress came to ask council or assistance from her, and, indeed, her generosity was almost blameable. Among those persons took undue advantage of it, my brother and I were accustomed to class Mrs. Delaney; much however, as we were accustomed to that lady's obtrusive ways, and constantly as our house-door was open, it startled us very much one boisterous spring evening, when at eleven o'clock, the door bell rang loudly, and we heard Mrs. Delaney's voice asking for Mrs. Hamilton.

She entered breathless from her struggles with the equinoctial gale, which was even now driving the hail furiously against the window; but it was not until my mother had forced her into the most comfortable chair near the fire that she could answer the repeated question of "What can have happened to bring you out on such a night.

"A wild night indeed!" she gasped; "but I could not rest till I had told dear Mrs. Hamilton all about it. There is nothing wrong I assure you—Harriet is quite well, Miss Mary. Nothing is wrong; quite the reverse. That is I hope so; but really, I am so nervous when I think of it that I scarce know what I am saying or doing; and beside I have come on such a strange petition to Miss Mary that I am quite ashamed. Harriet would never forgive me if she new; but Miss Mary is so fond of dear Harry that I thought I might venture. So, as soon as I got her sent off to bed, I just said to Mr. Delaney, 'I'll slip on my cloak and hood, and see what dear Mrs. Hamilton thinks'; and he said, 'best wait till morning Sally'; but I wouldn't; for I thought sufficient for the morning would be the labour thereof, especially if the Vixen sail by the evening's tide, as Captain Culver says she must."

"The Vixen Captain Culver! What are you talking of, Mrs. Delaney?"

And in the lady's own good time we learnt that one of the sailors of the revenue cutter Vixen, just in port, after an unsuccessful chase of a smuggling craft off the coast of Ireland, and had brought up to Mr. Delaney's house a crumbled scrawl containing strange intelligence. It was to the purport that a cousin of his, a certain Lady Stewart, who had married a rich Irish landholder in one of the north-eastern counties and become a widow, was shut up in an old castle by her servants, and if not relieved within a certain, time the writer hinted that he could not answer for the consequences. Mr Delaney, his wife said, was greatly moved to find that his cousin-an old sweetheart—whom for many years he had supposed to be so lapped in luxury as to have forgotten her less fortunate relations, should be in such a perilous case. "And so she went on to say, "nothing will satisfy but that he must start at once to help his cousin Bess out of her scrape. And as for Harriet, she says she will go with him; to which says Captain Culver, why not? The Vixen he says is bound for Strangford Bay, will start to morrow night, and nothing he declares would please him better than to land us all safely at Caerinnys, which it seems is somewhere thereabouts. Now you know, ma'am if we could rescue the old, lady Harriet might be the better of it some day that is supposing, that the wretches have not robbed her of her money; for of course she could not do less than help those who helped her; us for instance. So I have not set my face against the plan; though I hate the sea, and am terrified out of my life at the idea of coming near those savage Irish, still, you know, ma'am, as Captain Culver is a bachelor, and all sort of thing, I am not satisfied that I could let Harriet go, unless I went as well. So I suppose I must not mind myself. But, by-the-by what in the world shall I do for a decent cloak and gown for Harriet?

The object of the visit thus came out at last, and it was speedily attained. I said hastily, that, on that point, there could be no difficulty, as Harriet and I were much of a size and hurrying our visitor away to my own room, forced on her acceptance all that I knew or guessed would render my friend's outfit complete. Among other things so given, there is reason why I should specify a neat little green mantle which I had just purchased.

Early next morning Harriet was with me thanking and reproaching me for all that I had done, yet tearfully confessing that I had relieved her of great trouble, by enabling her to appear at Caerinnys as became her fathers daughter. "You have too often accused me of being too proud in these matters," she said; "and I am humble now through pride; because I should not like to have it said or thought that we went to Lady Stewart's help from mercenary motives." The blush upon her cheek, as she said this, showed that her mother's speculation on this head had wounded her, high spirit to the quick.

At nine o'clock in the evening the moon nearly at full, we were bidding farewell to our friends by the quay side. My brother laughingly, suggested terrors to our Harriet, who, fully expecting Lady Stewart's rebels to submit at the first summons, was not to be daunted. "If harm could threaten us," she added, with much feeling, "we shall have an able knight and many doughty squires ready with aid." As she spoke, the clear cold moon light fell upon her face, and it seemed to me that she never looked more beautiful. No to me she never did she seem beautiful; [illegible] there was that in her good opinion of himself and crew, which set speculation as to all girls of seventeen will, upon the future. Till that moment I had been anxious about the success of this cruise in the Vixen; but now I felt satisfied that Harriet was in good hands, and that if love was a efficient leper, she was safe from harm.

Time passed on: and I began to think it unusual for the Vixen to be so long absent so from Rathkelspie; but it was not until a month had elasped that any of us confessed ourselves to be really anxious on our friend's behalf. Then even my father seemed to think matters serious and even spoke of either sending across to Portpatrick to inquire whether there were no tidings of the cutter, or of writing to some person in authority to ascertain whether the Vixen had received fresh orders. Before any fresh steps was taken, came an order from the revenue station at Kilkrummoch, desiring that a certain number of carts should be in readiness at the quay-side of Rathkelspie, to remove some heavy packages out of the Vixen-cutter, then hourly expected. The revenue-officer who brought the order set the whole town in commotion by strange rumours which he brought with him. Kilrummoch fishing boats, which had been blown by the late storm across the narrow channel between Scotland and Ireland, had been told at Donaghadee that the Vixen was stormstayed in Stranford Lough, being unable to cross the bar during the late south east gale; but that she had made some wonderful captures during her long cruise. Some whispered that not only had she taken the smuggler of which she had so long in chase, but that she had also captured a French privateer, laden with Spanish gold; which, together with a great number of prisoners of rank—among whom were three ladies—she was bringing in triumph to Rathkelspie; others declared the privateer; but it said that in her chase of the smuggler, she had come upon a haunt of buccaneers, commanded by a female captain, who had bravely defended their little isle, but had finally surrendered after both their Amazon leader and brave Captain Culver had been wounded. It was for their treasures, said the people, that so many carts were wanted and it was to carry the wounded lady-captain to the hospital that Mr. M'Donal had been ordered to bring down his sedan chair to the quay side.

Towards evening of the day after Captain Culver's orders reached Rathkelspie, a change in the wind caused the knowing ones to prophesy the prompt arrival of the cutter. The array of carts drew up at the quay side, the sedan was set at ease behind the look out house; the crowd, attacted by the strange reports that had been current, were gathered in masses on the pier: and, as the glowing light of sunset fell upon their eager and expectant faces, the whole scene was picturesque enough, to me a most exciting one, as soon as word was given that the Vixen was spied rounding Inchcarne point.

The little ship swam into the bay stately as a swan. In an instant she was surrounded by a crowd of boats; every boatman offering assistance, and asking innumerable questions. When the first party came on shore out of the cutter, the high wrought expectations of the spectators was shown in the death-like stillness that succeeded the late hum of voices. Their whole souls seemed concentrated in their eyes. They never thought now of making inquiries; they were only too content to look. Judge then, of their disappointment, when the first person who landed was Mrs. Delaney. But at the same time, attention was attracted to Captain Culver and Mr. Delaney, who were carrying, rather than assisting, a tall veiled figure from the boat. "It's true, it's true. See, the captain's arm is in a sling; and the lady must be sore wounded to let herself be carried in that fashion. What for have they rolled her up in veils and mantels? I would like rarely to see a she captain, but I cannot get a glimpse of her face. Nay! if that's not Miss Harriet coming out of the boat, with two bonny little dogs in her arms. She-captains are fine folks to have such fine attendents! Just see how tender like they are carrying her. Softly, Captain, softly! The sedan is ready and M'Donald has had two or three extra-drams; so he'll be as steady as a rock."

The laugh that followed did not prevent the crowd from making way with instinctive courtesy for the passage of the lady; and when Harriet approached many a rough cap was raised to greet her, and many a rough voice murmured, "If Miss Harry was the she captain there are many that would fain be o' her followin.'."

What story had Harriet to tell? She used to say that that voyage to Ireland was the one period of her life to which she looked back with unmixed delight. The moonlight walks on the deck of the Vixen; the feelings then aroused, the words then spoken that were to be remembered for life; even the very anticipations of danger, gave a vague pleasure worth a thousand pyramids of solid gain. They found themselves too soon in Strangford Lough. But even when she carted from the Vixen, and saw the square tower of Caerinnys frowning above her from its seagirt isle, she was still full of hope for herself and others.

It had been agreed that the Delaney's should land from the cutter before reaching Caerinnys, and should make their appearance there, not backed by an armed force of any kind, as Lady Stewart's nearest relations coming to pay a visit to her in her Irish home. Their recruiting was to point out to them their future course; but they arranged with Captain Culver that if they did not return within twenty-four hours, he was to understand that they intended staying at Caerinnys for the present, and that he might start in search of the smuggler with a clear conscience, any anxiety on their account. His return to the neighbourhood was to be announced to them by a signal on a point of land visible from Lady Stewart's windows. These preliminaries settled they pursued their journey.

When they reached Caerinnys it appeared desolate enough in the gray twilight. The whole house consisted of one large square tower, built upon the edge of a small island, accessible by land when the tide was at the lowest. The terraces and flower gardens which had once softened the harsh features of the place had fallen to ruin through neglect. A few felled trees of noble size, lay prostrate upon the rank and weedy lawn.

After waiting long at the gate, the Delaneys were admitted into the castle, and received with constrained but cringing civility by Jeffrey, the steward, who himself led them to his lady's chamber. This was an apartment of enormous size, with narrow windows, flowing tapestry, and a look of discomfort in all of its arrangements; yet with some articles of luxury scattered about. Here, in a high backed chair of gilded leather, and with her little dogs at her feet, sat Lady Stewart, beautiful still, although no longer young. Even when I knew her, I used to marvel how a woman of her years and sorrows could retain so soft a skin; so youthful an appearance. To the last she wore the same delicate rogue on her cheek; and a light touch of powder in her hair. She never dressed in anything except the richest and most delicate tinted silks or satins and never appeared without the black velvet collar round her slender throat, clasped with its diamond solitaire; valuable bracelets on her arms, which to the last were beautifully rounded; rich gems on her taper fingers. Such was her attire when the Delaneys were first introduced into her presence at Caerinnys; and she was so unlike in everything to the place in which they found her that she looked more like a princess bound there by a fairy spell than a real every-day woman.

This lady's reception of her cousins was all that they could desire; and for a few days things went well. The Delaneys soon found out that Lady Stewart's life was in no danger; for a large income, which her servants had applied to their own use, depended on it. But she was their prisoner. She could not stir from from her apartment without leave—a leave which she no longer sought. She could not even speak as she felt; and, when she ventured to hint at her desire to escape out of thraldom, her eyes would wander round the room with a vague glance of terror. Something she dreaded although what that was she never dared to tell.

The lady of the castle soon became attachde to Harriet; and when Mr. Delaney suggested that she should return with them to see Rathkelspie, the poor prisoner caught at the hint with eagerness, but begged him to contrive the ways and means of doing so without speaking to her about it. Mr. Delaney, thus encouraged, laid his plans, taking only Harriet into his counsels. In the present day they would have had little difficulty in deciding how to act. Nothing would have been easier than to call in the aid of law. But sixty years ago things were quite different, and the state of the country was such that it was much better to plan an escape without trying the power of the law against the lawless. It was considered best to leave behind the massive plate possessed by Lady Stewart, and to be content with the more valuable articles of jewellery which could be carried in small compass. To gather these jewels together and to prepare the baggage for a sudden flight, was Harriet's especial duty; not an easy one, because her huge chamber like all others at Caerinnys, opened into all sorts of winding stair cases and hidden passages, and was liable at all moments to be entered by one or other of the servants. These good people under the pretext of strict attention to the guests, were keeping up a constant watch upon their movements. Harriet's room had however one advantage over all others in the house; it was suposed to be haunted, and no one but Jeffrey dared to enter it alone after night fall—even he not being quite comfortable over his own boldness. Therefore Harriet was left a good deal to her own devices and availed herself so well of her opportunities as to discover in her own room a good hiding place for whatever she wished to conceal. It was at the head of her bed, behind the wainscot; cobwebs that tapestried the door proved the place to be either unknown or forgotten, and upon that point she chose it for her use.

All was at last ready, and nothing waited for but the return of the Vixen. Day after day, however, passed, and still there was no signal on the wooded hill, while the increasing civility of the servants, their determination to escort the the strangers on their walks, their eagerness to be always at hand—forestalling every want and wish—made it evident that their suspicions were aroused, and that a prompt departure was desirable.

The visitors had stayed a fortnight at Caerinnys, when Harriet was roused from sleep one night by the sound of voices almost at her ear. She had once before fancies something of the kind, but had persuaded herself that it was only fancy, or the sighing of the wind. To-night there could be no mistake; so she rose softly out of bed, flung round her the mantle I had given her, which happened to be lying near, and groped her way to the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. They led her to the recess behind her bed. She opened the door gently; a ray of light falling on the floor from a chink in the wainscot with which it was lined, pointed out whence the sounds came, and, advancing carefully, she listened with the most eager attention. At first, she could not make out what they said, for there were several speakers, and their language and tones were difficult to follow; but at length Jeffrey's familiar voice was heard, and from what he said, she discovered that they were completing a plot for the murder of herself, her father, and mother, and the regaining, in this way, of their lost control over Lady Stewart and her fortune. The day after the next was the time decided upon for the execution of their project; and with a minuteness of detail that made her blood run cold, everything was arranged for the perpetration of the crime and its complete concealment.

Bold as she was, Harriet was yet only a girl of seventeen; and, as the conviction forced itself upon her that they were almost powerless to avert their impending fate her senses failed for an instant—faint and weak, she was compelled to lean for support against the wall. To her great horror, it yielded to her touch; a door, similar to that which communicated with her own room suddenly sprang open, and she found herself, without warning in the midst of the conspirators. For one dreadful moment she gave herself up for lost, but the sudden shock of danger had restored her self control. It was otherwise with those on whom she had intruded. They leapt from their seats with terror; superstitious awe was manifested in their blanched faces, and, a murmured exclamation of "Greenmantle! Greenmantle!" they rushed from the room in wild disorder throwing down the table, and extinguishing the light their confusion.

Harriet perceived at once that she was, for the present, safe. They had mistaken her for the ghost supposed to haunt that part of the house. It was even possible that their foul project might be put to flight by the supposed intervention of the spirit. In case of one possible accident, however, she returned swiftly to her chamber; and, taking especial care to fasten both doors of the recess, and to conceal her mantle, she returned to her couch. It was well that she lost no time in doing this, for, a very few minutes afterwards, one of the many doors of her chamber was unclosed, and Jeffrey crept in, with a candle in one hand and a knife in the other. Through her half closed eyelids she could see him looking curiously round the room, then coming to the bed. She had presence of mind sufficient to keep still, although she fancied that the knife was at her throat, and drew her breath regularly: even when the unfaithful steward passed the candle once or twice close to her eyes. Presently, muttering, "It must have been Greenmantle after all!" the traitor glided from the room.

Harriet slept no more that night. Immediate escape was the sole chance of life: but how to leave Caerinnys without help from the Vixen she could not imagine. Long before it was light she was at her window, straining her eyes in the direction of the promised signal; although previous disappointment left her little hope of seeing it. The first blue dawn gradually stole over the face of the earth; it changed to a warmer one, and then the sun, slowly rising from the eastern horizon, gilded the tips of the distant hills, the edge of the waters, and rising higher and higher in the heavens, shone full on the shore, the woods, the signal-hill—the signal itself.

An exclamation of intense gratitude broke from her lips. Near escape was possible, but still there were great difficulties to be overcome. Jeffery's nocturnal visit showed that his suspicions were aroused; and, though lulled for the present, would revive upon the slightest grounds. Experience had also taught Harriet that it was almost impossible to escape observation when he was on the alert. The girl felt that her only chance was to go instantly to Captain Culver. After last night's orgies, probably, the servant would sleep heavily during the early morning; but in an hour or two later they would be again dogging her steps. Could she not go herself to the bay? The tide was already low, and still falling; she could cross with little difficulty. Maidenly hesitations intervened but it was necessary to suppess them; and, wrapping a large cloak round her, and tying a handkerchief over her head in the then fashion of the country, she set off on her perilous journey.

She escaped from the house without detection, stole down the belly of evergreens which led to the shore, and then, with the delay of a moment passed a fervent prayer, ventured across the channel. The water, at first almost knee-deep, became shallower as she proceeded; and, in a few minutes, she found herself on dry ground, with a bright May sun to cheer the way. Ignorant of the country Harriet felt most secure in following the line of coast; at sight of every indentation, every green bay, she hoped that at last the signal hill would lie before her.

Long before she reached the hill she met the captain; who, with the zeal of a true lover, was bound already in the direction of his lady's dwelling. Explanations and consultations followed; but I am content to add, they laid their plans so well, that the escape from Caerinnys was effected on that very night. Jeffrey and his crew were taken by surprise and overpowered, almost before they knew what had befallen them.

The garrison being thus mastered, it was of course a matter of no difficulty to carry off the whole of Lady Stewart's plate and other articles of value, as well as the jewels Harriet had laid in store. The quantity of plate was laborious, and the only way of accounting for having been permitted to remain so long at the castle was, that Jeffrey and his companions were so confident of their position that they had no thought of being interfered with in their unlawful proceedings. In the afternoon of the day after Lady Stewart and the two sisters Delaney, the plate jewels and lace were right on board a dandy bound for Strangford Lough. Many heavy canvas bags of old silver, boxes of the precious metal were [illegible] gold and silver vases were seen protruding over portholes and passages. As to the jewels, as I told you, Lady Stewart always wore them on neck, arms and fingers; but Mrs. Delaney also insisted the whole township of Rathkelspie would be appearing at church on the Sunday after their return from Ireland, with long diamond pendants hanging from her ears, and visible below her bonnet. She wore also several valuable finger-rings outside her gloves.

Captain Culver's gallantry at the siege of Caerinnys—where, by the way, he was slightly wounded by Jeffrey's pistol—joined to his previous character, excited a strong interest in high quarters, and gained him promotion. He distinguished himself in many a bold exploit during the next few years of the war, and died like a hero on the deck of his own ship, with the shout of victory around him. It was by, and saw how Harriet listened with sparkling eye and glowing cheek to the real story of his death. I was by, two years afterwards, and saw Mr. Delaney weep while he tried to comfort cousin Stewart at his daughter's funeral.—*Household Words.*

Does the Moon Rotate?

In all works of astronomy, it is assumed and taught as a fact, that the moon revolves on its axis once in twenty eight days. J. Symonds, an inspector of schools, in England, wrote a letter to the London Times, expressing his surprise that natural philosophers should have maintained such a dogma, and that it should be taught in all the schools as a fact of science. If his conclusions were wrong, it would have been easy for astronomers to have set him right; but not one of the eminent astronomers in England, have presented a single good and conclusive argument in favor of the moon's rotating theory, while some have rather discouraged inspection or questioning the old dogma. It is a positive fact, that a great deal of what is taught in schools is assumption, not fact. Assumptions by frequent uncontradicted repetition come to be regarded in the course of time, by students, as facts. This has been the experience of every man of an original mind, and it has thus been the means of clogging the wheels of science. As it relates to the common astronomical assumption, viz., that of the moon's rotation on her axis once in twenty-eight days, how can this be so when it continually presents the same face to the earth? If it has a rotation on its axis, it should present different phases. We perceive that Evan Hopkins, C. E., and David Mushet, M. E., in the London Mining Journal, have sustained the views of Mr. Symonds in very able articles.—*Scientific American.*

A FUNERAL INVITATION.—The following order, *verbatum et literatum*, was recieved by an undertaker in the Bowery last Friday morning from an afflicted widower in Pearl street:

"Sur; my Wiaf is ded an Wonts to be berried to morrer, At wonser klock. U kise wair too dig the Hole—bi thee sed Of mi too Uther Wiafs—Let it be *deep!*"

WHAT A STORY.—William Howitt, in his Australian tour, says he lived for three weeks upon no thing but kangaroo. At the end of that period he acquired such remarkable agility, that he could jump sixty feet [illegible] surmounting the roof of his unfurnished [illegible] continue to increase from [illegible] beginning to acquire a growth of fur.

P. S. Brooks is named by the Charleston *Standard* for Governor of South Carolina.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev* W Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

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☞ Rev W. S Mason, *Aurora, Illinois,*

☞ Osborn Anderson *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Absolem Thomas, *is authorized and requested to act as Agent of Provincial Freeman*

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

The Emigration Convention.

For many, many years the colored men of the United States, have been assembling in Conventions, at stated periods, in order to devise ways and means by which to improve their condition. Calls are issued—in due time, delegates assemble,—and after making very many speeches (and some of them very excellent ones too,) and passing resolutions of similar tenor, from year to year, they return to their homes with but little hope of any very great amount of good to result from their deliberations; but painfully conscious of a reduction in the pocket We respect a people who show a disposition to change an uncomfortable position, and we must respect the efforts made by any people, although convinced that the means they use to that end are inadequate to the object, but in so doing, we must not be silent upon the merits of their peculiar theory, much less, must we be expected to endorse their action. The Anti Emigrationists of the States, require not only silence, but the most decided approval, by the people generally, of all they are pleased to advance; now in all kindness we think they require too much. Let them meet Emigrationists on the broad platform of free discussion and inquiry, without bickering, animosity or jealousy, and actuated only by the determination to do NOW for their advancement, what SHOULD NOT be imposed as a burthern upon coming generations, and our word for it, results will follow different, and of higher character for good, than any that we have yet seen. Now, personal interests and party manœuvres absorb much of the time in meetings and out of them, and the great questions are made of secondary importance Let men who clamor for free thought, speech and action, from their oppressors, tolerate their brethern in the exercise of these necessary rights, so that when those who do not accept for themselves the old policy of staying at *home* on sufferance, wish to be heard, they may not be made the victims of an opposition for opinion's sake, by a part of their own household, as verily, as the entire people are victims of the slave power.

The Convention to be held in Cleveland in August of the present year, will be held by those who have long since out-grown the policy that has guided the colored people of the States for many years. Emigrationists hold that political elevation, the bone of contention, and which cannot be secured without unnecessay sacrifice of *time*, energy and means in the land of their birth, can be obtained by removal to foreign and more liberal governments Their positions on this point, should be examined and not be cried down without investigation. They maintain that by emigration they would not only supercede the necessity of colonization to Africa, so strongly insisted upon, and strangely enough, by some white friends, and many colored anti-emigrationists, but that thereby they would be enabled to do Anti-Slavery work more effectually, instead of, as now, remaining where they must, to be popular with some of their leaders, oppose their best interests (to remove) and when in order to get their "bread and cheese," they must actually support their oppressors, and assist in maintaining the government that is in the hands of their enemies a tower of strength. Look calmly and without prejudice at your position anti-Emigration brethren, and you too who are indifferent! Not only are your hands tied against your own redemption from political tomfoolery, but you encourage a people to remain, and you remain and accumulate wealth, the very taxes upon which are not only put into the United States Treasury, and used to maintain a government cemented with the blood of your bretheren, but a portion of which, actually is appropriated by its legislators to send you to Africa; thus you are forced to go, made to pay the expenses of your own expatriation in part, and made to contribute your quota to return the Burnses, the Simses and other brave fellows, who wish to escape from the tender mercies of its supporters, and, to pay the price demanded by the keepers of the blood-hounds human and canine, who seek the fleeing fugitives. Verily bretheren your responsibility is awful! but made more intense by the opposition you show, against those who would reverse this order of things.

Cease to uphold the United States government, if it will, and while it does uphold human slavery. Cease to grapple after the shadow while you disregard the substance. "Come out from" a government that begins its depredations upon the rights of colored men, and ends by destroying the liberties of white men: if they will not regard the members of the household, think you they will listen to you? No verily. Go to the Cleveland Convention, and determine to remove to a country or to countries, where you may have equal political rights, and thus be *elevated at once*. Where from the responsibilities of your position as freemen, you will have something else to do, and a higher tone of thought, than to *serve* a class of tyrants for reduced wages, and to speculate upon, and imitate the fashions and follies of a people who despise and deride you: Go up to Cleveland on the 26th of August.

M. A. S

Getting on too Well.

A few weeks since, a select school was opened in this place, under the management of two well educated and accomplished ladies, which is in every respect, equal to any select school in the place. The friends of a superior training to that possible in the colored government school, where the teacher, however worthy, (as is the present gentleman Mr. Whipper,) cannot do justice to the great number of pupils, were beginning to regard the enterprise with the utmost satisfaction, when some busy bodies, who were taken a back at the apparent success of one instrumentality for good, concluded to raise the cry of complexional distinctions in the school; the result has been, that the teachers justly indignant at such contemptible proceedings, have determined to abandon the school should such charges be persisted in. There is in Chatham as elsewhere, a few persons, who live by opposing everything beneficial to the people. The idea with them is, "the party or enterprise is getting on too well." May their power to do harm be abridged while living, and themselves "be consigned to an eternal rot" when dead.

M. A. S.

Anti-Slavery Pamphlets.

A review of the official apologies of the American Tract Society for its silence on the subject of Slavery, from the New York Daily Tribune:—

Is a most thorough and searching exposition of the chief of hypocritical organizations, the American Tract Society, which is loud in denunciation of dancing, intemprance, profanity and Sabbath-breaking, but which maintains a studied silence upon the sin of man-stealing—It should have an extensive reading Slavery in the Churches, religious societies. &c.

A Review by Thomas Henning Esq., with prefactory remarks by J. J. E. Linton Esq. Stratford This tract is what its title purports, and should be read and pondered especially the preface by Mr. Linton, which is uncompromising in tone and most valuable as a reference to standard anti slavery publications.—M. A. S.

A highly interesting paper from Dr. M R Delany, which was unavoidably crowded out last week will be found in the present number. With the head of a great statesman and the heart of a Howard, the Doctor combines the practical views of one intimately versed in all minor details. He is *the* man for the high position of President of the Board of Commissioners. As a physician his skill is not excelled by any in this town—charges moderately, and should always be well patronized. His literary reputation is of the highest order: and as we have the promise of a continuation of the subject, our readers may anticipate a rare treat.

M. A. S.

New Boarding House.

Messrs. Wm. Douglass and David Carey have opened a new boarding house (the Victoria House,) on Fourth Street near the Depot, and we can assure those of our readers, who love comfortable quarters and the best of attention at a low rate, that they will find everything to their entire satisfaction. When visiting Chatham and vicinity, do not forget the "Victoria House."

The storm on Sunday last did great havoc, several persons lost their lives, houses were unroofed, and otherwise much damage was done to property.

☞ The admission of Kansas as a Slave State, by a majority of one vote, is the very latest item of news.

Communicated.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Political Events.

No. I.

The present is a period, portentous in the political aspect of the times; and there appears to be a manifest indecision or hesitancy in the course of political actors, which almost amount, to confusion.

Now that the struggle in Europe has terminated, and the Crimea is no longer the theatre of national contention, the attention of the world as if by instinct, seems to have been turned, simultaneously toward America.

Flushed with the success of repeated attempts to justify their perfidy, and growing insolent in consequence thereof, the United States with impunity, now insult and defie the strongest nations in the world.

Who would have believed a dozen years ago, that an Envoy of the Court of St. James, could have been dismissed with impunity from the United States, without even the disposition or desire to resent it by retaliation?—nay even more an Envoy and three Consuls. Yet this has been done and the tone of both the British Ministry and Press, seem anything else, than that of a disposition to retaliation. This we admit does not emanate from cowardice on the part of our Government; but from influences of a far more dangerous tendency,

Nor is this their only offence. But a short period previous, the diplomatic arrangements pertaining to Central America, had been grossly violated and trampled upon by the miserable addle-pated chief magistrate of that government, by a recognition of the independence of a gang of buccaneers, whom the Central Americans had sent elsewhere for their impudence, highway robberies, and midnight assassinations. All this we say is done by America, in direct violation of conventional arrangements, and good faith toward the British nation

But why is this suffered to be done Why can that now be done with impunity, which a dozen or fifteen years ago, would have created a rupture between the two countries? Why can Marcy, Pierce, and the American Cabinet on this side of the water, do that without fear of consequences, which Clarendon, Palmerston, and Ministry on the other side, will at least seek to reconcile, if not to palliate? What gives the unbounded license to a Country, whose bearing and intolerable impudence, has even exceeded that of Rome in the insolent days of her Consular and Triumvirate governments?—Why, it is a secret power that has long overspreading the world, and that which has heretofore, at all times, when wrecked, will again trample in the dust the liberty of mankind throughout the universe.

Singular as it may appear, the world is at present governed or rather ruled by but four communities—two on this, and two on the other side of the Atlantic; and as these move all other communities in the great political questions of the day. These communities, are the cities of Liverpool and London—and New York and Boston. In the Merchant's Exchanges of these four cities is every country represented which governs the policy of Europe and America, more or less regulated, and matured. In the Exchanges as Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Montreal, Quebec, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris and Manchester, are but secondary, and play into the hands of the former, by the force of necessity.

Upon but four points then rests the political destiny of the world at present, these points the Merchants' Exchanges, Commercial Gambling Houses, in which fortunes of men are won and lost, accumulated and squandered in a day!—A kind of Rowlet-table or Faro-bank, in which the destiny of the nations of the earth must take their chance.

When Millard Fillmore was President of the United States, measures of national policy were destined to be executed by the Cabinet, which it failed to accomplish for the want of a competent head. Daniel Webster was selected as that instrument only, who refused the important post on account of pecuniary embarrassment. But those measures favored the interests of the merchants, and in forty-eight hours from the moment of his refusal to serve as Secretary of State, *Fifty thousand dollars* were deposited in securities to his credit and use, as the proceeds of one evening's gamble at the Exchanges of New York and Boston.

It is Commerce then that is ruling the world; that is threatening with fearful devastation, the destruction of the liberties of every nation. It was that which caused the destruction of Tyre, the overthrow of Egypt, the Countall of Carthage, and finally the decline of the Commonwealth of Rome; and fearful is the thought, at the rapid rate which this omnipotent and omnipresent invader of human rights is making through the world.

Commerce no man of sense would oppose, since by it nations alone can rise into political importance; but when the staple commodities of life, are made the instruments of oppression and despotism, it then becomes the duty of every man, as a faithful watchman on the Tower of Liberty, to utter his voice and stretch forth his hand—though feeble it may be—to stay it in its dreadful course.

It is then the Commercial interests which effect England and United States, that make the one so overbearing, and the other so forbearing; it is this relation between the two countries, which enable the Home, Ministry and American Cabinet so readily to understand each other in any emergency; and this which compels the high-minded Representative of the proudest and most elevated nation on earth, to receive an insult, bow his head with silent though with dignified submission, and retire from the important post so faithfully, honorably—and to his Country satisfactorily filled by him.

We do not care for the honor of our country, that the political gamesters in the Merchants' Exchanges, will not be permitted to influence the Government, to submit without adequate satisfaction on the part of America, to insult, disparagement, and consequent disgrace.

Let the honor, dignity, and integrity of our Country be maintained, though commerce be scattered to the four winds of heaven.

M. R. D.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A Word for the Canadian Newspaper Press—Slavery—(Black and White.)

We may be allowed to remark, in reference to an article in the *Herman* of the 21st instant, regarding the Windsor *Herald*, that the latter paper has acted most generously with us, in inserting our advertisements, and referring to them favorably, on the subject of the unchristian—as well as inhumane—practice of Canadian religious Bodies and Societies, fellowshipping with slaveholding [illegible] and otherwise, the [illegible]

The *organ* of these pro-slavery [illegible] appears more than formerly, open and exposed to our view, and appears now in a more goodly form, than we conceived at the commencement in October 1851, when we first took up our pen, publicly to denounce said [illegible] as we were by stirring articles in the Toronto *Examiner* (Lesslie) and the *Globe* (Brown) We [illegible] we have [illegible] Such an act as to represent the christian [illegible] would be productive of such a vile purpose, as that of *making it* a foundation or creed, for enslaving [illegible] creating a positive *chattel* property by man in man. The idea is so horrifying, and must be so to every true lover of the New Testament.—and to those even only in part conversant with the laws of the Jews and *their* system of *servitude*,—that we can here only repeat what we have done elsewhere. [illegible] Review by Thomas Henning Esq. [illegible] "If the present system of American Slavery is much [illegible] generally, open [illegible] by christian men, the [illegible] soon only have an example [illegible] United States of America [illegible] The upholding of our common christianity [illegible] and our hope here and hereafter, is without doubt, much impugned and injured by the actions and opinions of pro-slavery men, of [illegible] and unchristian [illegible] right of knowledge [illegible] —Baptist

officials hitherto, (with [illegible] and) the same subject we [illegible] been by them [illegible]

[illegible] hypocrisy [illegible] to be overlooked [illegible] assistant [illegible] the very edu[illegible] with derision [illegible] as WORSE THAN [illegible]

[illegible] countries and nations in the [illegible] sold in the market, [illegible] other times, *but now* [illegible] *read in history*, [illegible] opportunities [illegible] It suits the [illegible] age and their efforts to the poor, degraded, humble African? Can no [illegible] morsel be got, for the support of *their* sensualities in their dress, luxuries [illegible]

robbed A[illegible]

But in our free and loyal British Provinces [illegible] has been [illegible]

[illegible] (as itself) and the A[illegible] School Union (in its hypocrisy)—the Presbyterian Board of Publication [illegible] Methodist [illegible] Baptist [illegible] Bible Committee [illegible] New York [illegible] of the Boston Publishing Committee [illegible] Tract Society [illegible] Boston [illegible] Bible Society [illegible] Boston [illegible] Bible Society [illegible] Boston [illegible] Bible

NEW GOODS.

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Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
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Snaths, Scythes, Forks,
Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools; Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all sorts; Lasts, Spades Shovels Scoops, Hoes Forks Cradles, Rakes, Hay Knives Straw Cutters, Scythes Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all sorts, Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Axes Patent Rakes;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Ladies and Gentlemen.

DO you wish to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon, where you can be supplied with
Ice Cream,
OYSTERS & OTHER REFRESHMENTS?
If so, call at the
VILLA MANSION,
Corner of King and William St.

There you will find a SALOON, kept by Mrs E. Reyno, where she will be happy and ever ready to accommodate you with Refreshments of various kinds, served in the best manner.

A. REYNO.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars, apply to P. LENNARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building
Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons**, a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left Loudon County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church Chatham, C. W

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856—" What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY,
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. C. H., where he has OPENED, with an extensive assortment of
BOOTS SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease from whatever School of Medicine it may have emanated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 44.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of
THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-1

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40 1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
Illustrated and Gilt Bindings
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 33 tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 23, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
Groceries,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835 and came to Canada, where he is yet living, Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.
St. Catharines, C. W.

43

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18 tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman C leman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No. 8)
American Slavery.
American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.
Canadian Churches and Societies.

IN addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly meriting it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo., pp. 386.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted*, and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation." pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "TAKE HEED." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and co portage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the united pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in all respects, in their *union* and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855) and J. J. Bell of Waterloo, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada, in its sectarian fellowship.—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

Every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,——"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence," 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 224,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches (except, we shall be glad to see, one) and proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 14 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *rightness* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery; and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations, or publications. Besides the objections above specified, worthy advertising—shall be sinful to be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in the country by a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED A BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Centrally* situated in good order, and the Location *Central* and *Desirable*.

☞ No pains will be spared thereto to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the City of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 26

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept 21, 1855. 22-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also a new Saw Mill in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

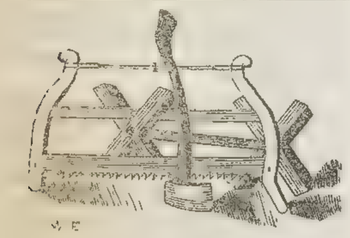
CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 25-6m

M. LEMIEUX,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
SPADE HANDLES,
HAND SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner
Also, BY-KNIVES,
New BUCK SAWS of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools
SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention required to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours, also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 2

BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Union Streets, where he will sell for Cash at the lowest rates. Having had at other times to visit Toronto for the Purpose of Knowing what would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured, and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part to the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favors.

Chatham, June 2nd, 1854. 19 1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO &c. &c.*

Chatham Aug 20 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travels and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries and theories of readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture Mechanical Industry, and new inventions, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall invite our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find in each number something set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vanstickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.10	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M	A.M	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.35*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.45	P.M.	3.52	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....	10.20	....	5.35	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vanstickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.43	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.50
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 20 3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, June 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life or for a limited period, by a single payment or a limited number of payments or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeiting Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas—We are informed that parties in Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is an imposition on the public. Those who will knowingly lend himself to so base a transaction as a trick, for the gain of a few extra shillings is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for that few cents will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of health and to place the invalid's life in danger he will not scruple to deceive his customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars [illegible]

[illegible] Wholesale Agents for the sale of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, from [illegible] cent. from our [illegible] Prices. Those who purchase the counterfeit [illegible] tion, for [illegible] cation.

[illegible] authorized Agents have a [illegible] and [illegible]

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto LYMAN BROTHERS & CO. [illegible] our general agents—we also [illegible] & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for the ensuing year, the Proprietors of the Post would call the attention of the friends of Literature and the Arts throughout the country to the claims which this old established paper has upon their support. [illegible] articles are selected [illegible]

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting Sketches of Life [illegible]

[illegible] Narrative and portraiture [illegible] be found in the columns of the Post. [illegible] human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We can also, on the following low terms, supply Clubs, to be addressed to one city, to one address, or to different Post Offices:

4 Copies,	[illegible]	per annum $5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	20

[illegible] remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having [illegible] the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. [illegible] be procured it possible. The cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having the [illegible] address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are [illegible] the expiration of the [illegible] they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the [illegible] of the town, in which they live. [illegible] be post paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that [illegible] our old friends, the Post-Masters, and [illegible] of our liberal offers to [illegible] Prospectus to [illegible] persons who will be [illegible]

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I; AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free, Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings Etchings and Drawings, free.

Fancies twelve and a half per cent.

Flocks, tied, one penny per pound,

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Glass all kinds, two and a half, per cent.

Fisheries; the following articles for the use of, Seines Fishing Nets and Hooks Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers Fishermen's Boots Tarred Rope and Rigging do

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Grass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do Brass or Copper Tubes do. Boiler Plates, do Railroad Bars, do Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, Round and Square four inch and upwards Cotton Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards do

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewellery & Manufactures do; do Lemon-Syrup, Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Lemons four shillings per thousand

Madder one penny per pound.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nuts, two and a half per cent.

Oakum, Oysters, do.

Oil Cake as the *ad valorem* ra

Paints, do

Paper

Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, do.

Perfumery & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and a half per cent

Pimento and Allspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent

Pork

Rags 12 10 per cent.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent; Lime do

Saddlery twelve and a half per cent

Sausages, thirty per cent

Seeds, one penny per pound.

Skins, twelve and a half per cent.

Skins, two and a half per cent.

Snuff, Seeds do

Soap, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spokes, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Straw Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Wearing Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sugar, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Teas, two pence per pound.

Tobacco and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat free

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 100 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wood Manufactures do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those named free in the columns above, are now made free subject to the exception that if the Government of this Province shall at any time determine to suspend the operation of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, beans and pigs, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sacks, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals pipe-clay resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with all necessary harness and tackle so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of, to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing, and arms for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into this Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz.:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandise; beds, bedding and furniture; tools of trade of mechanics; implements or tools of trade of any description of persons coming to this province, or inhabitants of this province, or subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Provinces respectively, viz:

Animals, beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, hops, moss, poultry, plants and trees, potatoes and vegetables, seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, undressed Wood, viz: boards, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, roots and straw, hops, animals, salted meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all sorts, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and scrap, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I

We, the undersigned associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote the future General Intelligence, Active Benevolence and Pure Religion of Universal Freedom, and a Brotherhood not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to throw the plan of Organization of the one class of Her Majesty's subjects possessing a governing class on the grounds of their complexional character sins and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to [illegible] ourselves, as members of this Union, and in our private capacities, [illegible] to promote a healthy harmony and total Rise a moral [illegible] to encourage and support a Press, or [illegible] in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of the country against the unjust insinuations, rebellious and designs of many in the United States and this country who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formed Loyal and free, different from white emigrants who [illegible] and do settle here by consuming the former to [illegible] for the latter, as their highest ambition, to congregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, castes or [illegible] are not equal subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Provinces respectively, viz:

Animals, beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, hops, moss poultry, plants and trees, potatoes and vegetables, seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, undressed Wood, viz: boards, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, roots and straw, hops, animals, salted meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all sorts, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and scrap, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
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Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
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N. B If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s 3d. for two sets, and 15s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 3d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For forty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The" Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report the mutilations and omissions of the tracts published by that Society, of Dr Fuller's sketch of the Great Reformation, with [illegible] tracts, have are the omissions, [illegible] in other books published, [illegible] the substitution [illegible] other than the original [illegible] by me entitled, Publications," [illegible] such has been widely circulated [illegible] the American public are again reminded [illegible]

JOHN J E LINTON

St [illegible] New March 20 1855. 6

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, *KING STREET EAST,*
TORONTO,

For Rich [illegible] Spring and Summer MANTLES and BOYS' READY

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856. { NUMBER 13.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution; or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Christy's Brick Buildings, King St East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Christy's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
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including
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and most fashionable style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-1

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES AND LOW CHARGES!
Christy's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. M. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
31, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Sam'l E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 76

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors,
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

An Address.

Hail! hail! that happy day,
E'er keep in view the beaming ray,
The first of August, glorious day
Of which we sing a cheering lay.

In seventeen hundred and ninety-one
Beneath the rays of West Indies sun,
A spark of patriotism through Hayti ran
That caused a shout through all the land.

The Haytian patriots walked the soil,
And planted freedom by their toil;
Long may their banner wave o'er the spoil,
And keep the noble band in coil.

West Indies Queen for you we'll raise
A loud huzza for better days,
And rent the air with songs of praise,
In honor to thy brilliant rays.

The flame that lit thy sable breast,
Is lurking above the eagles nest;
On weary wings, she flies for rest,
As o'er old Rome when at her best.

Though oft she may fly o'er the eagles young
Regardless of the song they have sung,
She'll not forget from whence they sprung
E'er West Indies yoke was flung.

Her weary wings will yield to none,
That dwells beneath the shining sun;
Many a battle her pinions won,
Before seventeen hundred and ninety-one.

And who has checked her vigorous flight,
Or who'd dare say she'll roost its night;
Just then she's in the best of plight,
To arms! to arms; make ready fight.

With watchful eye Protector King,
Guide o'er and teach us how to sing,
That we can make the welkin ring
Throughout the land the joys to bring

That brilliant flame in her lofty flight
Dis. gaze below with piercing sight;
How many gloomy spots are bright,
Since they beheld her dazzling light.

More free land she wants to make,
But time alone the path can brake,
She will her lofty flight forsake,
To bring the oppressed safe o'er the lake.

Then he's protected by the lion's paw
Every twenty-fourth of May a loud huzza,
On the first of August another cry,
Now for them both huzza! huzza!

J. W. JOHNSON.

* Not illegible.

Literature.

A Remarkable Story.

The story to which we shall advert is told on Mr. Ward's personal knowledge, and illustrates the extraordinary chances on which human life is sometimes suffered to depend. The circumstances occurred to the well-known Sir Evan Nepean, in the home department. The facts, as told by himself, are these:

One night, during his office as under secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined; he was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still, he found all his attempts to sleep impossible, and from eleven till two in the morning he never closed an eye. At length, weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, (it was summer,) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the home office several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him—"A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution" The execution had been appointed for next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes;" he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up, (it was then past three,) and asked him if he knew anything of the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the chief clerk could not remember, "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan, "recollect yourself; it must have been sent."

The clerk said he now recollected he had sent it to the clerk of the crown, whose business it was to send it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you his receipt and certificate that it is *gone*."

"No."

"Then come with me, we must find him, although it is so early."

It was now four, and the clerk of the crown lived in Chancery lane. There was no hackney-coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The clerk of the crown had a country house, and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at this visit of the under-secretary of state at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!"

It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the post-office for the fleetest and truest express. The reprieve reached York next morning just at the moment the unhappy men were ascending the cart.

Two Amiable Neighbors.

The Lyons papers tell a very good story. The bed chambers of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and, as is usual now-a-days, thin partitions divide them. One speculates his nights at his club-house, never returning home before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six, and sits down at once to his piano, which he plays until dinner. The former complained to the commissary of police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours! As he made a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought to send a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his wall lined with thick mattrasses, still the "sharps" penetrated into his room. He made his servant play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police; the French horn cannot be played except during the *jours gras*. He made his servant take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited until he was tired and then began to play. He then bought a large hand organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit that would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told the club-hunter had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

An amusing little incident occurred at a city hotel a few days since. A verdant looking fellow sat down to take "some fillin," as the immortal Joe Lawson would say, and in a short time a waiter stood at the back of our hero's chair, and politely inquired—

"Tea or coffee, sir?"

"Tea," he answered.

"What kind of tea?"

Greeny looked in the waiter's face and, with considerable emphasis, said:

"Why *store tea*, of course; I don't want any of your darn'd sassafras stuff!"

Effect of Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

We deeply regret to have to announce that a course has been taken by the American government which, although it is in no way equivalent to the declaration of war, evidntly tends to diminish in a very serious degree the chances of preserving peace between the two nations. Our readers are aware that the government of England have first freely tendered to the United States, in the most candid and unreserved manner, a frank and full apology for any infraction of the American neutrality laws which might wittingly or unwittingly, have been committed by British agents during the late war, but have not considered it consistent with justice to Mr. Crampton, or with a due regard for the position of this kingdom, to accede to the further demand preferred by President Pierce for the recall of our minister.

The cabinet of Lord Palmerston at this point, however, unwittingly, felt themselves constrained by justice, and therefore by their duty, to stop short in the path of concession; and the United States government on the receipt of this, the *ultimatum* of England, has directed Mr. Crampton to withdraw from the territory of the Union.

That this is a most rash and intemperate step, at the present juncture, be the original merits of the question at issue what they may, cannot, and we are convinced will not be denied by the better and more considerate even of the people who live under the government that have taken it. It is not easy in a country where public policy is swayed by such singular agglomerations of parties, and determined by such exceptional circumstances, as it is in America, to say what is the precise bent of the public opinion; but, as far as it can be inferred, upon the present occasion, from the tone of the most influential of the journals of the United States, it is with us, opposed to the violent and provocative policy to which the executive government—somewhat mysteriously, as it seems to us—seeks to commit the American people. Irritating as that policy unquestionably is, we shall, we doubt not, continue to maintain that cilatory conduct, and, at the same time, firm and dignified attitude, which we have throughout the untoward affair exhibited, in the hope that we may yet be able to prevent a further development of the apparently hostile disposition of the government of the United States; nor is it unreasonable to expect that the other great nations of the civilized world will bring the influence of their opinion to bear upon the mind of the American population in such a manner as to check any further progress in those ill-judged demonstrations of aggression and of tendencies to war.—*London Morning Post.*

From the London Spectator: Gazette Line 2nd

Crampton's Dismissal.

The intelligence just received from the United States, confirmatory of the report that Mr. President Pierce had recognised the government of General Walker at Nicaragua, will be received by all who value there establishment of a mutual understanding between this country and the United States, with unfeigned regret. By this act the American president has given strong evidence that his object is not to settle, but to widen the difference at present existing between the two governments, since, if any one act could have been more offensive to this country, and more inopportune than another, it is that to which the president has thought it advisable to commit himself. After having pledged the credit of his government to oppose the invasion of General Walker, and to visit with condign punishment any one discovered taking part in or favouring it, and whilst a diplomatic contention is being carried on between the two countries as to the construction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, the president has taken cognizance of a period of extreme irritation on the part of both cabinets, to acknowledge as a *de facto* government the body of adventurers whom he lately denounced, and has virtually admitted that the treaty under discussion can be violated with impunity if a filibustering invasion can be successfully accomplished. What the president's object may be we will not pause to inquire, inasmuch as we do not conceive he will be permitted to attain it by involving the people of this country and of the United States in an internecine war, and because we believe that the fact to which he has lent himself will do more to open the eyes of his countrymen to the recklessness of the course which his government has lately pursued in reference to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, than any step he has previously taken. Whether General Walker's adventure has been so far successful as to have enabled him to establish a *de facto* government at Nicaragua, is more than questionable; but that he has established such a government as the cabinet of Washington—which has repudiated all his movements—can be justified in acknowledging as a government *de jure*, is not questionable at all. If that part of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty which binds the two countries not "to occupy or colonise any portion of Central America," is to be construed strictly, can the person invested with the supreme power in the United States be justified in widening the existing breach between the government of Washington and that of Great Britian, by recognising the acts of a rebel whom he has all along condemned, when such acts are tantamount to a direct violation of the very clause of the treaty which he declares should be strictly observed. We cannot but think that the president will be condemned by his own countrymen, not only for endeavoring to advance his personal interest at the expense of the State, but for having in his office been guilty of an act which, unless repudiated by the people themselves, will most assuredly bring discredit on the fair fame and honor of their country.

Opinions of the French Press.

From La Press, May 30.

The seriousness of Mr. Pierce's resolution will not escape any one. The United States have put their hand upon Central America. It is a more serious infraction to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than the doubtful infraction of which England is accused by the United States. Now that Walker's government is recognised, there is no doubt that numerous volunteers will leave New York and the United States to join and strengthen him. It is the beginning of the annexation.

From La Patrie, May 31.

If the United States recognise the government of which Walker is the soul, they inaugurate by that single fact towards Central America a policy of annexation which, for the first act, tears to pieces and throws to the wind the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Besides this, the act brings before Europe and the world the question, if it is well, if it is just, if it is prudent, that the nation which extends to the north its empire from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Columbia, should also possess the countries watered by the Caribian Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and monopolises all the roads leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the Isthmus of Panama.

This question, as can be seen, is of the greatest importance. Let us hope that it will in due time be the subject of serious investigation.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTINE RELGIOJOSO.—The history of this lady, a native of Lombardy, affords an instance of female heroism and the strange fluctuations of fortune, such as would have merrited a prominent place in the annals of a far more romantic age than the one in which we live. Endowed with high rank, large possessions, and no common share, it is said, of wit and beauty the Princess Relgiojoso was during the earlier portion of her life, the object of universal homage and admiration. A leader of fashion, and a distinguished patroness of literature and art, authors, artists, and musicians vied with each other in laying the productions of their genius at her feet, and borrowed from her name honor and eclat. But the scene changed, and the lady emerged from a LIONNE into a heroine. Deeply sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sympathizing heartily in the effort of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppression, she raised a troop of two hundred horse at her own expense and at the same time when Italy was convulsed by revolution, led them herself against the Austrians. She is reported on this occasion to have displayed a skill and bravery which would have done honor to an experienced soldier. This act of patriotism, however, for a time proved fatal to the worldly interests of the princess, as her property was sequestrated by Austria, and she herself banished from its dominions. At this juncture she sought an asylum at a farm in Asia Minor, and being totally destitute, was compelled to labor with her hands for the supply of each day's necessities. This occurred some six years ago. Since then she has devoted her attention to literature, and has contributed successfully to some of the leading journals of Paris and New York. The sultan of Turkey subsequently granted some tracts of land on the Gulf of Nicomedia for the use of this remarkable woman and the Italian emigrants attached to her fortunes: and finally by an edict of grace, the court of Austria annulled its former sentence of banishment and sequestration, leaving her free to revisit her country, and to resume the rank from which she had been deposed by her own patriotic zeal and heroism.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD AMERICAN PAPER.—One hundred and eight years ago there were only three papers published on the North American Continent; and from one of these, the Maryland Gazette, the following reminiscences have been recently taken:

"In the number of May 20, 1746, we are informed that, on Friday last, Hector Grant James Horney, and Esther Anderson, white servants, were executed at Chester, Kent county, pursuant to their sentence for the murder of their late master. The men were *hanged*, and the women *burned*."

"On Saturday, May 26, 1746 two men of repute, fishing off Kent Island, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather clear and calm, they saw to their great surprise at a small distance, a man about five feet high, walking by them on the water, as if on dry ground. He crossed over from Kent Island to Talbot county, about the distance of four miles."

"On Friday, June 13, 1744, at a court holden for the county of Anne Arundel, three persons were arraigned for drinking the Pretender's health; and being found guilty after a fair trial, they were fined £20 each and obliged to give security for their good behavior."

"On Tuesday, July 30, 1745, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, were great rejoicings on account of the reduction of Cape Breton; a handsome subscription being raised by the gentlemen of the said county for the purpose of furnishing the soldiers with provisions, clothing and other neccessaries."

A GROWLER.—"As I was riding down into the trenches yesterday, I passed a group of sailors in the Valley of the Shadow of Death. They were employed in carrying ammunition into the batteries, and had stopped to rest at a point which we have denominated the Half-way House. One of them, a fine, weather-beaten sunburnt specimen of a genuine British Jack Tar, was grumbling in no measured terms at the burden he had been carrying, interspersing his remarks with those oaths without which a sailor can rarely express his ideas. 'Hullo, Jack!' said I, reining in my steed, 'why, this is the first time I have heard a sailor grumble since I have been out here.' 'No, nor you don't hear no sailor a grumbling now, sir,' was the reply. 'I be'ant no sailor.' 'You not a sailor?' I returned, gazing on the man's unmistakably nautical appearance in amazement.—'If you are not a sailor, tell me, in the name of goodness, what you call yourself.' 'No, sir, I be 'ant no sailor,' the man returned, with a sly twinkle in his eye, as he slowly shook his head; then suddenly looking up, he exclaimed: 'I'll tell ye what I be. Do you see this shell as I'm a carrying into the batteries?' and as he spoke, he pointed contemptuously with his foot to the projectile in question, which, after the manner of naval shells, was snugly packed in its own little wooden box; 'well sir,' he continued, 'I'll tell ye what I be; why, I be nothing in the world but a broken down owled Commissariat mule.'"—*Life in the Trenches at Sebastopol.*

ICE IN SURGERY.—The Utica *Herald* says Dr. Wolcott, of that city, acting under the suggestion of a French journal, has resorted to ice as a means of destroying the pain of surgical operations. A few days since he removed a large tumor from a man's leg. He took a preperation of snow and common table salt and applied to the diseased part, which was almost immediately reduced to an insensible state. The removal of the tumor was accompanied by very little loss of blood, and little or no pain. Dr. W. thinks that this mode of producing insensibility to pain is preferable to the use of chloroform, inasmuch as it is not dangerous, and does not injure the blood.

We don't know but hogs are as "sagicious" as dogs or horses. A porker absconded from his owner at Wrenthem, a few days before last Christmas and nothing was known of him until the end of last March when he was discovered in a swamp, where, he had evidently spent the winter. He had collected a large quantity of leaves for a bed before the great snow fell; there were tracks to a spring when he had obtained water, and the bark and roots of trees in the vicinity showed what efforts he had made to appease his hunger. He was reduced from 175 to 75 pounds in weight, and was so weak that he had to be carried home. By means of careful keeping he has recovered strength, and bids fair to fat up again.

Hand Him Around.

The subject of Solomon's animadversion is so desperately hardened and so stringently bound to his political tom foleries that the rebukes of the 'wise man' himself will, we fear, make no impression upon him. His crusade against the ebon race and his ridiculous ethnological vagries from Morse's Geograhay are intended for a display to keep up a forced excitement on a very unprofitable question, to blind the people of Kent to his political villanies and create an unfriendly feeling against M. McKellar. Mr Larwill may lay aside his wily tricks, his constituents have had enough of the tyrannical tinker. The symbolical execution which we record d last week has cut short the political career of the tinman and the sooner he makes up his mind to repairing old kettles and pans once more the better, no constituency in the province will disgrace itself by returning the political buffoon. The following extract from the Streetsville *Review* we cordially endorse.

"CARRYING A JOKE OVERLY FAR"

'Since ever Mr. Larwill has been a member of the House of Assembly, his leading aim and object has been to heap contempt upon the Ethiopian race. Seldom does he occupy the "floor" without hurling one dire at the crisp heads of Her Majesty's ebon-hued, provincial subjects.

Not many evenings ago he moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before the House

"A return of the number of all negro or colored male or female quadroon, mulatto, samboes, half breeds or mules mongrels or conglomerates, in the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, or other public institutions, as also the proportion of those curious classes or varieties of the Provincial population,' as compared with the Celt and Saxon races."

Now we must be permitted to enter an indignant protest against this most unworthy and irritating species of persecution directed against a section our fellow colonists

The Catholic laws of Great Britain recognize no distinctions of, creed, race or color.—This is the proud vantage-ground which we occupy in contradiction to the vile class legislation of the contiguous republic.

Why, then does the member for Kent persist in the singular ungracious curse which we are denouncing?

With quite as much propriety might the single out secular professions of religious denominations as the butts of jaundiced and despicably small wit.

We can assure Mr. Larwill that public opinion is diametrically opposed to his acrid escapades

Should the delict be repeated, we shall administer a trouncing to the offender, which will remain perennially green in his memory even if he should be spared to reach the consistitude of Methusela.—*Halton Journal.*

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780; the subscription was fifty dollars per annum for one copy.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.—"This is a great discovery, to be sure," said MRS. PARTINGTON, with animation, "when people that have experience salvation through calumny and all sorts of pisenous grediences, can have it soaked out of 'em." We asked what she meant, and looked at her as she sat in meditation on the little low chair in the corner, revolving the idea, which pressed upon her brain like a weight of steam, two hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. "Why," said she, smiling like the moon with reflection, "there is a contrivance for soaking a man who has taken calumny and minerals all his lifetime, till his joints are stiff as woolen legs in the last war, and when he comes out of the bath and wipes himself with a hacmetic towel, he hasn't a single mineral in him—he is a perfect vegetable, as limber as an eel!" What a gratified look it was she gave, as imaginary procession of cripples, the victims of calomel, passed before her mind's eye, like the spirits of Kossuth's country men, as she thought of their leaping all cured from the bath!—*Boston Gazette.*

ENGLISHMEN'S OPINION OF BROOKS.—Englishmen here, says a Boston correspondent of the New York *Post*, who, speak of the action of Brooks, are most struck by the fact that he struck Sumner "after he was down." "Why," they say, "in our country a coalheaver would not be guilty of such cowardly conduct." It's very clear that they have not a correct idea of what Southern chivalry is. The English, according to Macaulay, are "a people, the lowest and most brutal of whom cry "Shame", if they see a man struck when he is on the ground. No wonder that English cannot see anything worthy of admiration in the South Carolina code of dishonor.

News Items.

WESTERN LUMBER.—The business of cutting logs at the West is one of great magnitude. Last winter on the following rivers the amount of timber cut was: Rum River, 120,000,000 feet; Upper Missouri, 40,000,000 feet; St Croix, 100,000,000 feet; total, 320,000,000 feet. Thus we have three hundred and twenty million feet of timber now on its way down the Mississippi. What a forest is now being brought to the mill and workshop.

The colored adult population of philadelphia numbers 9,001, of whom 1,710 can read, write and cypher, 1,482 read and write, 1,686 read, 4,123 cannot read. Slave born 1,212, and 3,371 free born in Slave States. There are four libraries for colored people in the city containing 1,500 volumes, another 200, and another 500; number in the fourth not stated. Colored people engaged in mechanical trades 1,737. Nearly every occupation followed by whites is pursued also by these black men.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have prohibited the erection of any wooden awning posts. All posts and railings for awnings, in future, are to be composed wholly of iron.

Several of the insurance companies in Rhode Island have resolved not to insure buildings any part of which are occupied for the sale of intoxicating drinks or for gambling purposes.

The application of towels wrung out in hot water to the forehead and temples is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM IN NEW YORK.—The annual report of the secretary of State, transmitting abstracts of the reports of the county superintendents of the poor shows that 204,000 persons have been relieved at the public expense this year, against 137,317 of last year, while the whole sum expended amounts to $1,379 954, against $1,121,604 the year previous, and increase of over a quarter of a million of dollars.

A MAN ABOUT TO BE BURIED ALIVE.—In Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, the funeral services were about being performed on the body of Daniel Stearns, Esq, who was supposed to have been dead three days, when a slight warmth was perceptible in the body; restoratives were applied, and he is now recovering.

INTERESTING TO OLD MAIDS.—Naomi, the daughter of Enoch was five hundred and eighty years of age when she was married.—Courage Ladies!

COUNTERFEITS.—It will be remembered that the Detroit police arrested several counterfeiters a week or two ago, and found on them large quantities of bills on the Bank of Montreal. It would appear that some of these bad ten dollar bills have got into circulation; and persons would therefore do well to be careful. It appears that the word "Parliament" is spelled *Parliment* on them a fact which will afford ready means of detection.

The Duke of Cambridge will proceed to St. Petersburg as her Majesty's representative on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander. The illustrious duke will be attended by a brilliant train of the young nobility, including several of those who shared his royal highness' dangers and glory in the Crimea.

There are sixty German papers published in the United States, of which thirty-one advocate Border Ruffian principles twenty-two are Republican, and seven are neutral.

Postage stamps have just been introduced in Sweden, and the cost of letter carriage is now the same to all parts of the country.

There is a shop kept by a lady in New York, in the window of which appears these words "No reasonable offer refused."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

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☞ OSBURN ANDERSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receips for the same.*

☞ MR. ABSOLEM S. TURNER, *is an authorized and travelling agent of Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Mr. Osburn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

Mr. Larwill and the Colored Population.

It is very well known that we were no enthusiasts for the election to Parliament of our present County Member, and we may be still of opinion that a better representative of public feeling might have been selected from the ranks of the Liberal Conservatives. We have, however, we trust, so much of an instinctive love of justice as to repugn the dishonest observations of a cotemporary in misrepresenting—indeed in misstating—the sentiments of Mr. Larwill on a subject which is "germane" to this neighbourhood. Mr. L. is charged in the journal refered to with:

"Wantonly abusing a people who differ from him in color—and we trust in principle—by offering to barter away the freedom they so earnestly sought, and with such difficulty obtained, and make Canada the hunting ground over which the petty despots of the Southern States of the American Union may chase the down-trodden and oppressed fugitive."

The party thus incriminated, many weeks ago made the explanation of his views before the House of Assembly, and in any reference to the subject was fairly entitled to to have it stated. He said on that occasion that he had no wish to fetter the freedom of the fugitives, but only wished, for their own benefit, as well as that of the public, that lands should be appropriated to them, which they should be required to colonize, previous to and in preparation for their admission, as fully privileged members of the State. Whatever may be our own opinion as to the feasibility of the scheme in answering the end proposed, we repeat that Mr. Larwill was in common justice entitled to the benefit of his own disclaimer of the infamous intentions thus attributed to him.—*Planet.*

The *Planet* may feel in duty bound to partially defend Mr. Larwill, because of what it conceives to be, an honest expression of opinions on his part, independently of hatred to the colored people, but that does not alter the true state of the case. The proposition made by him for a distinct grant of public lands, puts beyond cavil the question of his interest in colored people. His proposition is sufficiently glaring and impertinent, has not even the concurrence of any portion of the colored people, but is high-handed in the extreme, and is only fit to to be placed upon a level with the meddling interference of Colonizationists in the United States. Since when did colored people petition for this separation, or ask Mr. Larwill to urge the matter? And upon what principle of honor or justice can any class of British subjects (as it seems that this Larwill represents a class) propose a policy towards another class, the main feature of which destroys that equality before the law that is the right of every British subject whether by adoption or by birth. There is evidently a class of upstarts, "strainers" and tinpenny men in this province, who true to their inferior origin are everlastingly showing their ears like the Ass in the fable; although accident or mistake has thrown them upon the upper surface of political society; they are not in our opinion, fit to be servants to upright colored men. These meddlers will awake to learn that colored Emigrants have the shield of the British Law as have others, and that they will not tolerate dictation as to this policy or the other at the instance of "friend" Larwill. Such men show an evident incapacity about their own business and interests, and they can be relieved from the troubles of attending to that of others.

☞ Read "*What does it Mean*" by Dr. M. R. Delany.

Do not fail to read the new advertisement by J. J E. Lintou Esq, in this issue. As St. Catharines in this province seems to be particularly favored by the agents, colporteurs, &c., of the American pro-slavery societies, and as colored churches as well as others seem to be under the fascinating influence of such agencies, we commend them to their especial attention. In our own town, (Chatham) we have one pro-slavery (colored) Baptist Church, and one (white) Church of the same denomination in fellowship we have been informed with slaveholding Churches, who invite slaveholders to their pulpits; and there are churches of other denominations equally guilty.

The pro-slavery influence in many of our Canada Churches is so much a matter of course that, few seem to know or care about it, and fewer to question it. We believe it possible for a slaveholder or the most violent defender of the system, to preach in nine-tenths of the colored churches in the county without question—it only being necessary for the "dear brother" to say he is a preacher, was called to the work &c.,—to get access to any of their pulpits; we cannot think of an exception; and it is well known that the books and tracts of the pro-slavery societies, have been greedily seized upon. We know of but few exceptions.

M. A. S.

On Monday last, the gable end of the new brick City Hall in course of erection at Windsor, fell with a tremendous crash, upon a carpenter-shop near by killing three of the workmen within, and injuring several others severely. A colored workman was severely bruised, having fallen from the top into the cellar below, two of the carpenters killed were citizens of Windsor, the other was a resident of Detroit U. S. I. D. P.

A very severe case of cholera has already come to the knowledge of our citizens, which we are happy to say yielded to superior medical skill.

There is much ado about the 1st of August celebration just now, speeches are talked of, a soiree by the Glee Club, &c.

Communicated.

For the Provincial Freeman.

What does it Mean.

We promised to give in a series of articles, some thoughts to the readers of the *Freeman*, on the leading political measures of the day, both of Europe and America, but have been induced to turn the course of this article, to head off the charming facinations of a great magnatiger, who like the great boa of the desert, bewitches his victim, just before crushing it between his hideous coils, when belching forth His slaver, covering it all over with slime, swallows it down, before the creature has time to make a struggling resistance.

In *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, a copy of which has just been put into our hands, we find the leading editorial captioned "Canada—Liberia—H. Ford Douglass—Mary A. Shadd."

The author of this article, commences with the declaration that "as the servant and journalist of our people" it is his duty to "search out and bring to light the awakened mental abilities of individuals connected and identified with our race," and goes on to descant largely upon our identity wherever found on this continent, whether in the United States or Canada, North or South America, or the West Indies, manifesting great regard for us of Canada, sympathising with our movement, with the declaration that his not having come to Canada, has never prevented him from "looking with a friendly eye upon us," nor doing anything in his power to advance our interests.

Whence comes all at once, all this pretended friendly feeling? Does any one believe the writer to be sincere? For our part, we frankly admit we have no confidence in it.

Miss Mary Ann Shadd (now Mrs. Cary,) is made the special subject of compliment, with traits of talents and literary acquirements, which places her without an equal among the colored ladies of the United States. Is this a recent discovery? Are the talents and acquired ability of Miss Shadd just beginning to develope themselves that this great keen eyed expositor of our "awakened mental abilities" has just discovered them? Is Miss Shadd of to-day any more deserving of a complimentary notice than Miss Shadd of a few years ago whom *Frederick Douglass* never deigned to notice but to disparage?—Fie, fie! it is simply ridiculous, and savors so much of low cunning, that we are constrained to treat it with profound disrespect.

There is another fact somewhat remarkable, that in his sharp descernment of our "awakened mental abilities," this "journalist" whose business he says it is to "bring to light individuals connected with our race," could during a whole year, overlook such a person connected with the *Provincial Freeman*, as the industrious, untiring, indefatiguable Publisher of the paper *Isaac D. Shadd*, whose urbanity and perseverance might well be emulated by Mr. Douglass himself. Mr. Shadd, though a young man and comparatively inexperienced as such, is one of the *Editors* as well as the Publisher of the paper, and gives to his readers occasionally, a very creditable editorial. In fact, he is a *writer* who with more experience and practice, will compare favorably with his cotemporaries of the corpse editorial. But Mr. Shadd was too small for the descernment of a large perception, and therefore must keep in his proper place as many others of us have been made to do, by the silence of the same great voice.

It is familiar with every one, how *Frederick Douglass* denounced the Emigration movement, designating all those concerned in propogating the senuments as being Colonizationists, and mis leading our people, greatly to the detriment of the cause of the slave, and elevation of the free in the United States. In this he was readily and vehemently joined by his adherents and echoes in New Bedford, New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Chicago, and several other places, all of whom seemed to know no other purpose for living, than to move, say and do, as Frederick Douglass moved, said and did, or bade them do.

But what do we now behold? Why this same denouncer of the Emigration movement, making the barefaced declaration, that he has ever looked with a friendly eye upon us! Surely, Emigration must be safe, now that Frederick Douglass has spoken in favor of it!

Again: what more do we see? Why this same denouncer of our movement and policy, actually lauding Colonization to the skies, by eulogising Liberia and Roberts, Benson, and Yates, the favorite pets and supple minions of Colonization. And it is impossible, for either the New York "Colonization Journal," nor the Philadelphia Herald, to give an article more genuine in favor of Colonization than the latter part of the leading article in *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, written by *Frederick Douglass* himself.

Had we or any other Emigrationist have said one tithe—nay even one word in favor of Liberia, in the same spirit as the lengthy encomium written by Mr. Douglass, we would have been denounced as the worst enemies of our race, by the very persons who will now drink down as a nectarine draught, all that has been said of that country and its men, the first of whom—J. J. Roberts—has long been accused and suspected, as having been concerned in the *Slave Trade*. But it is enough for them to know, that Mr. Douglass approbates the Colonization scheme, and the *echo* may be heard from New Bedford to Chicago.

The reader will not fail to detect the brazen impudence with which the editor of that paper, always couples the Emigration movement with Colonization Hence in his subtle attempt at commending Emigrationists, he presumes to draw a curtain before our faces, to hide the hideous deformity of his new position.

But there is something behind this curtain: a monster the construction of whose deformity, will alarm and dismay those heretofore who delighted in the exhibitions of the performer. And however much we desire in this great movement, the co-operation of all of our people—were it possible—the cause is going prosperiously on and will succeed—even without the approbation of the Rochester "journalist." We may here add, that the fling at the circulation of the *Provincial Freeman*, is a confounded gratuity, in harmony with the breath that gave it utterance. The *Freeman* in fact, has a much larger circulation among the colored people than *Frederick Douglass Paper*.

But we had quite forgotten our position, and must beg to thank the Editor of *Frederick Douglas' Paper*, for arresting the names of a few Emigrationists from the obscurity to which they were consigned. and showing to the public at large, that they might possibly possess some talents, and thereby merit his notice. For this we are very thankful, and bow uncovered with obsequeous reverence!

M. R. D.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

There are several incongenialities of both temperament and phrenological development that disqualify persons for being yoked together, who are otherwise qualified for the matrimonial state, I will notice a few of them, a person of ardent and strong passions and great muscular activity, ought never to marry one of cool and calm passions and phlegmatic inactive body, it would be like hitching together a dull ox and a spirited and fleet footed horse, the bilious temperament may be crossed with the sanguine or the nervous with advantage to the race, so the sanguine and nervous may go well together, and the bilious and lymphatic may possibly approximate slightly towards harmonizing. Incongeniality in some of the celebral organs ought to be avoided, large and small amativeness, parentivness, adhesiveness, inhabitiveness, perfectiveness, imperativeness and approbativeness do not harmonize well together, when the amatory impulses or the love of offspring or the love of friends or of home, are all on one side, it makes the wedded state a prodigiously up hill business, so if the feelings of independence and self-confidence inspired by imperativeness and the desire to please and gain approbation, originating in approbativeness are not pretty nearly equal in the parties jars, discords and probably jealousies and heart burnings will be the result. So if one is enamored of poetry and works of fancy and aspires to taste and ornament in dress, furniture, &c., and the other cares for none of these things; but is satisfied with reading over for the fortieth time his grandfather's old almanacs or the psalms of David a line at a time, and is content with living in the old log cabin of by-gone days, and wading in mud to the ancles through his dilapidated door-yard, the business or living together will be found irksome if not disgusting, there should also be a tolerable conformity in intellect, an intellectual husband and a wife decidedly lacking in reasoning power, many other things being well matched drag along through life after a fashion; but their happiness will be exceeding incomplete: if there be a reasonable amount of congeniality in these items, there is added about an equal development of order, time, tune, alimentiveness, secretiveness, kindness, submissiveness, the parties may hope that so far as mere organization is concerned, they will be likely to succeed in promoting each others comfort and happiness in forming friendships and matrimonial alliances. Shun those persons who are decidedly small in the regions of conscientiousness and benevolence, however, ardent may be their expressions and manifestations of friendly or affectionate regard, they cannot be trusted in the rough boisterous and uncertain voyage of life and are peculiarly unqualified to become either husbands or wives or parents, the best arrangement of faculties for the latter so far as the brain is concerned is amativeness, parentiveness, adhesiveness, kindness and conscientiousness. All full or large, and if to these are added, moderate combativeness, destructiveness and resentfulness and full secretiveness, cautiousness, perfectiveness, submissiveness, hopefulness, mirthfulness tune, time and casuality, you have so far as impulse and natural qualities go, a fine domestic and social organization, it is a truth not always heeded at the proper time, that the science of getting married is too little studied, hence the few happy matches that characterize unions of this description, persons see each other as strangers and under favorable circumstances they are mutually pleased, they meet again, smile, chat and fall in love, then there are no such two people in the world, and they are both certain that nothing but death or marriage can assuage the burning fever in their veins, they wed cool off, wake up and make the important discovery, that they have been mutually deceived, that they are utterly incapacitated to make each other happy, and then for the first time, begin to study each others temper, habits and other qualifications and qualities if indeed, disgust does not supervene and cut off all hopes of harmony, friendship and love and preclude reflection, and establish confirmed hatred and animosity the latter but too frequently occurs. It takes vastly more to make the wedded state a state of bliss, than most persons who never tried it, are prone to imagine men and women would do well to let reason have some control in the selection of life companions, they ought to study each others dispositions, tastes, principles and qualifications for the onerous duties that devolve on husband and wife, and learn as far as possible how nearly they approximate to the possession mutually of those qualities of body and mind, that their mutual comfort and well being requires.

"How some people marry and live, a young man meets a pretty face in the ball-room, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to housekeeping with it, and boasts of having a home and a wife to grace it, the chances are nine to ten he has neither, her pretty face gets to be an old story, or becomes faded or freckled or fretted, and as the face was all he wanted, all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home evenings, consoles himself with cigars, oysters and politics and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding-house. A family of children grown up about him, but neither he nor his face knows anything about training them, so they come up helter-skelter, made toys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, drudges when young men and women, and so passes year after year and not one quiet happy homely hour is known throughout the whole house-hold, another young man becomes enamored of a fortune, he waits upon it to parties, dances the polka with it, exchanges *billet-doux* with it; pops the question to it, gets yes from it, takes it to the parsons weds it, calls it wife, carries it home, sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends and says: poor fellow that he too is married, and has got a home, its false, he is not married, he has no home, and he soon finds it out, he's in the wrong box; but it is too late to get out of it, he might as well hope to escape from his coffin, his friends congratulate him, and he has to grin and bear it, they praise the house, the furniture, the cradle, the new bible, the new baby, and then bid the fortune and he who husbands it good morning, as if he had known a good morning since, he and that gilded fortune were falsely declared to be one. Take another case a young woman is smitten with a pair of whiskers, curled hair, never before had such charms, she sets her cap for them, they take the delighted whiskers, make an offer, profering themselves both in exchange for one heart, the dear Miss is overcome with magnanimity closes the bargain, carries home the prize, shows it to pa and ma, calls herself engaged to it, thinks there were never such a pair of whiskers before, and in a few weeks they are married, married yes! the world calls it so and we will? What is the result, a short honey moon, and the unlucky discovery that they are as unlike as chalk and cheese, and not to be made one thought, all the priests in christendom pronounce them so."

LEVI FOSTER.

Amherstburg, June 27th, 1856.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

WILLIAM C. MUNROE,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES THEODORE HOLLY.
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

What the Canadians think of us.

[The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* draws a sorry picture of our country. Would to God we could say there was no truth in it!]

While the American government is doing its best to provoke a quarrel with England a state of anarchy sufficient to engage all its energies exists in its own dominions. Congressmen commit murders, senators are all but beaten to death in her legislative chambers, and bands of armed ruffians desolate the territory, assassinate the citizens, and fire the buildings in Kanzas The North sends men, money, and arms to the invaded territory, and the South accepts the challenge by similiar demonstration. One thing only prevents a war with England, one only stays a civil war in Kanzas. The American eagle is a half breed between a carrion vulture and a dunghill rooster. He lacks the courage necessary for fair combat, and he crows the loudest when fartherest from his enemy. The men of the Revolution are dead, their inferior children of 1812 are in their dotage; the present generation, raised on hot cakes and sweet fixins, and stimulated with tobaceo juice is all talk and no cider as destitute of the stammina on which courage is founded as ith mothers are of flesh. Look at the women; charming at sixteen, faded at twenty, toothless at twenty-five, hideous at thirty, dividing their time betwevn their rocking-chairs their, beds, incapable of exertion, incompetent to exercise, fever-ailing listless lazy straight up and down like an old fashioned clothes-pin, making up the deficiency of their developements with whalebone, cotton, and bran—are these the things to succle heroes? The race has deteriorated and is dwindling away, and but for the constant introduction new and healthy blood from immigration, would disappear in a century.

The moral deficiencies of the people are equal to the physical the boys slang each other but never fight; the men assassinate, but never come to blows they talk terrible things public meetings and confine their terrible doings to a concealed shot or a sudden stab at an unprepared enemy. Ministers of the Gospel advise bloodshed, and take up subscriptions for rifles; every thing necessary for combat is sent to the scene of contention but pluck; the men are white livered, and afraid of each other, and if one party advances, the other runs away; houses are plundered and burned, and unarmed, people butchered; if the assaulted pick up courage and advance again, the assailants run in their turn, and like scenes follow their foot steps. Indignation meetings are held in all the cities of all the States; money is subscribed for arms and ammunition, for food and clothing, patriotic orations, thunder from the rostum, and incendiary declamations from the pulpit; the North is about to vindicte its liberties, the East to fly to the assistance of its children: outraged liberty is to be appeased with the blood of the mauraders, the freedom of the soil of Kanzas to be relieved from the opprobrious despotism of its invaders. Now, surely, there will be fighting. No gentlemen, not a bit of it it is still all talk, very tall superlative talk; but still *vox et pretrea nihil.*

For a year we have heard of civil war in Kanzas: its territory invaded its polls mobbed, its Legislature overthrown and usurped by ruffians; records of monstrous outrages, of violations of property, and of civil and political rights before unheard of in a civilized country We were told the day of retribution was coming, and that the Free soil men were in arms, the whole Territory was a huge camp, entrenchments were thrown up, and cannon bristled on them, Sharp's rifles were there, and tons of powder and lead. Terrible things were these Sharp's rifles: they fired twenty times in a minute and killed their man in a mile

Then came further wrongs. The President had conspired against the freedom of Kanzas; United states troops were sent to disarm the true citizens, and to leave them at the mercy of individual ruffians. Now, then, comes the tug of war, the law-abiding people have borne the last outrage now Kanzas will avenge herself. The women make cartidges and practice with revolvers, the men flourish their weapons and talk of Bunker Hill. The invaders arrive; a sheriff with a dozen of men marches into the stronghold of the desperate freemen; and lo! the war spirit is extinguished like a farthing rushlight in a tub of water; the bravest fly like sheep, without striking a blow or daring to fire their long ranged rifles even at a mile, and the rest surrender their arms, and herd cowering with their women and children, while their dwellings are burned, their property plundered, and themselves threatened by heroes like themselves. O! Shade of Washington! O! Apple Sarce and Punkin Pie! O! 'Lasses Sweetnin' and Chicken Fixens—that the star-spangled banner should float over such a pack of coward braggarts.

And these are better than fair specimens of the people who talk of going to war with England, in the same way as they do of conquering Nicaragua: who propose to make a week's excursion for the conquest of Canada; and would have been glad of the job of taking Sebastopol in a fortnight.

We do not think there is much occasion to be afraid of them, whether there be war or peace. A contest in which there are more hard knocks to be got than plunder, is exactly the one in which our degenerate cousins have the least desire to engage. Let them hold Kanzas Meetings, and Sumner Meetings, and Crampton Indignation Meetings; if they please; talk is their peculiar vocation, a national institution, and one of the most in ocent. With a population; which eager and ready to invade the rights and property of others is without the courage to protect its own; with an army made up of the congregated scoundrels of all nations, and a fleet manned feebly, as it is with such a set of riff-raff, that while the one half of the crews are in irons, guard-boats; while in harbor, have to watch day and night to prevent the desertion of the others, and the service so unpopular that a single steamer has taken months after it was commissioned to obtain a crew—there is no more to be dreaded from war-vaporing or the reality of it from the United States, than from similar gasconade, or actual action, on the part of his Serene Majesty the Emperor of Timbuctoo.

It is simply ridiculous, and should be treated like any other burlesque.—*Life Illustrated.*

The Cholera.

To the Editor of the Kent Advertiser.

SIR.—According to my observation, the Cholera, if precautionary measures be not used, will show itself this season in an aggravated or malignant type.

The symptoms are much sensation of heat; feelings of fatigue approaching to exhaustion: general debility, with diarrhea, or a general tendency to derangement of the bowels. These feelings and affections must be general in a community, to justify the conclusion.

The precautioary measures are, first,—every body, when going into the hot sun, should carry an umbrella over them, if not in the shade.

Secondly.—Should not overheat themselves by exereise of any kind, nor subject themseles to sudden changes of heat and cold.

Thirdly.—The bowels should not be permitted to continue in a disordered state over one day; but people should avoid nostrums and remedies of their own, as these, however decisive in their effects, tend only to make the bowels still more delicate and susceptible.

Fourthly,—All impure water should be avoided either for drinking or cooking purposes; and all filth and nuisances should be carefully clensed from the streets and back yards particulary, should the privies, of which, there are many in Chatham in a bad condition: be looked after by a sanitary board or a sanitary committee appointed by the Council; and unslacked lime should be freely scattered over every place from which such nuisances have been removed.

By an observance of some such suggestions, Sir, our community may be protected from the ravages of one of the most dreadful diseases.

M. R. DELANY.
Physician and Surgeon.

Chatham, June 26, 1856.

The Coming Sickness.

THE germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Disease fall first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against *constipation*, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestiadle. Avoid all green and half-matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodie; and above all begin the work of purification about your yards, and in your houses, early; and do it throughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, and regular habits, will form the strogest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.—*Medical Specialist.*

A writer in the North Fairfield (Ohio) *Gazette* speaking of one of the editors of this paper says:

Mr. H. F DOUGLAS, a colored gentleman editor of the "Provincial Freeman" Canada West, being present was then solicited to address the meeting and complied. The speaker evinced a thorough acquaintance with the direful workings of American Slavery, and spoke eloquently and truthfully thereon. In plain terms and in an efficient manner he adverted to the inconsistency and inhumanity of the Slavocrats. In glowing terms, and appropriate language he denounced the motives of the so called Democratic party of our day; considered it a trifling, worthless affair, and that its adherents were assidiously and energetically conniving at the up building and further extension of Slavery. He conveyed the idea that true Democracy it was not—it had degenerated—its adherents had retrograded and proved recreant to the cause of Humanity and Right—the action of the leaders of that party was "working evil; and that continually." His denunciation of PIERCE, DOUGLASS, & Co., was pointed and savored much of genuine sarcasm. Some good "thrusts" were made, and the whole effort we have not yet heard equalled.

The speaker then alluded to the recent nominees of that party—chosen at the Cincinatti Convention. He believed them to eb the very men to carry out the infamous designs of the "chivalrous" Slavery-Extensionists. Mr. BUCHANAN, the candidate for Chief Magistrate, had been on almost all sides of all political questions, and it was exceedingly difficult to determine what position he did occupy; but he had now mounted the 'Democratic' platform, and manifested a willingness to swallow its principles with all their glaring inconsistencies by cheerfully accepting the nomination. In speaking of the 'ins and outs' und uncertainties of Mr. B.'s political career, he said it reminded him of the Tennessee school teachers rhyme with reference to the snake's track:

"He wiggles in and wiggles out.
And leaves a body still in doubt.
Whether the snake that makes the track
Is going South or coming back."

Various other excellent analogies were introduced by the speaker, which rendered his address novel and doubly interesting.

With reference to Republicanism he spoke favorably. He thought the principles of that organization if unswerringly adhered to would eventually effect a great change for good in the aspect of the political affairs of our country. The recent nominees of that party were *the* men for the times, and he exhorted all bondage-hating, law-abiding citizens to take a firm stand and struggle valliantly for the election of these men. He concluded with a heart-thrilling appeal to all to be up and doing in the present crisis, and thus hasten the "good time coming" for the down-trodded and oppressed.

The exercises of the evening were then concluded after appointing a committee to attend to procuring funds for the enterprise. In another column may be found a report and call of the Committee. No doubt but the citizens of Fairfield will imitate the example of sister towns and villages of the North and come up manfully and contribute liberally to aid the cause.

P. S. On Sabbath evening, Mr DOUGLASS delivered a highly interesting lecture in the Baptist Church, on the "Anti-Republican and Anti-Christian tendencies of Slavery," and was listened to with marked interest and attention by a large audience.

T. W. B.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The steamer Baltic arrived at her dock at 1 o'clock Sunday Morning. She left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 25th.

Biglar & Althya report an advance at Mark Lane market June 23rd, of 2s a 3s per quarter on wheat and 1s per bbl on flour. At the Liverpool market 24th the advance demanded by holders checked business. Sales of wheat made at an advance of 1d a 2d on the Friday previous, red quoted at 9s 10d a 11, white 10s 8d a 11s 5d.

Flour in good demand, Ohio good brands sold at an advance of 6d per bbl; Western canal 31s 35s, Ohio 37s a 39 6d. In London, corn not much inquiry—Yellow 36s 6ds; White 31s 32s 6d per quarter. Large arrivals of breadstuffs since Friday.

Passed 112 miles east from Sandy Hook ship "Unicorn," bound for boston, abandoned June 5th.

A London paper thus surmises about American relations:

Judging from the country newspapers we should say that the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken. It is surprising how much the public has been enlightened on the subject by the cheap press; every paper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of our American difficulties. The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Buchanan. To this our Liverpool correspondent adds, that the feeling on American affairs has now subsided so much as to have no unsettled effect on the market, although several leading papers keep on grumbling. The *Times* urges Britain to hurry up the settlement of the Central American question before Buchanan be president.

Nothing important in the Parliamentary affairs. The Committee on the Danish Sound Dues have met.

France continues interested on the subject of the Empress' Regency,

The Emperor of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff Lansker, Osten Sacken, and Orloff.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the statement that the Russians had demolished the fortifications of Reni and Ismail. The Turks recall the declaration of Lord Clarendon that these fortifications should not be injured.

From Berlin, June 21, it is stated that owing to the mediations of Russia, arrangements have concluded between the United States and Denmark, in virtue of which a Provincial Toll Convention, until June, 1857, and the Sound Dues will be collected under this Convention as formerly.

The Paris press mentions the same circumstances.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, July 12th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	10	0
Oats, per bushel,	2	6	a	3	0
Barley per bushel,	5	0	a	7	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	0	a	1	3
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	90	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	10		a	1	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

LEWIS HOUSE,

XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons,

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14.00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or brck, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 43 the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13 tf

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 108.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot; as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Rev.ls. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists] pp. 403—Utica, N Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada,—lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery, and receive not its bloody gains."—J J E L.

July, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c.. ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmiths Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes, Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS

Circular Saws, Crescent and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rankin's Building

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Chatham, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 32-tf

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS

AT

BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF DRY-GOODS OF EVERY KIND

Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3

Black and White Kossuth Hats.

Panama and Leghorn Hats.

BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS,

Crockery, Glass-Ware, Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.

AMERICAN CUT NAILS!

Philadelphia Mill Saws.

POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow-Fat Peas,* for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.

NO SECOND PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Opposite the Post Office.

Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES

AMBROTYPES

—AND—

DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—" What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country,*—no money support or fraternal *fellowship,* should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J J E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa, and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest department* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this Mansion, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Abram D. Shadd,
Mr. Absalom W. Shadd,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. Brodie & Sterritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany.

Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel,* King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children

No charge made for Consultation at his Office at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn 31 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of the VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41 t

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his Tailoring Establishment to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gilt Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $30.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune. Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30 1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835 and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

43 St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos Coburgs Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery an Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience o our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS:* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment o

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as Cheap as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18 tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug 23 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Rice, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855 18 tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas W. was, some years past lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 6th, 1856. 12

(Advertisement, No 8)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expungings, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly stirring it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:—

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see over page p. 7.

2. Maminea, or Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78.

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, 12 mo, pp 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that the author was a Calvanist, but all his views on the point, *are omitted,* and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West,* as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855 As to the "Colportage" *and its aims* of the A. Tract Society, see its publication "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the American pro-slavery churches and societies, are again warned to "Take Heed." The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (north) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an especial manner—and *some* of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Rev. Henry Wilkes D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1855) and J. T. Byrne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855) with the Congregational Union of Canada in its well-nigh fellowship,—should all now say "Let us Beware."

How can the real Minister of religion in Canada write to expunge the Rev.——"The Slavery Question, by J. G. Lorange," 3rd edition—Dorion (Odio) 1854, pp. 234,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian church as referred to would be to church slave and a proper reading of the case of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio). The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canada and churches and Religious societies.

The American S S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advised—shall its useful issues be encouraged by Ministers of religion or Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility,* in religious Teachers and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and doubting minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18 1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth,* Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27 1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor C. W., Sept 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 28-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Settlement of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to Walter Higgins, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. West, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Empire House, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-tf

W. H. MCNTIER,

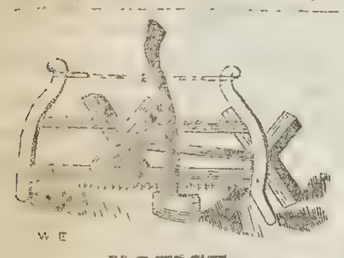
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Eun, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, at the shortest notice. He also keeps constantly on hand a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and kind.

Dec. 1st, 1853. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
HEWING HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

☞ Made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for serving. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles for the Axes of other Trades.

SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton to his present commodious and comfortable quarters fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C Grove.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention required to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE

Late, Western Stage, Hamilton C.W.

N.B.—Livery Stables, Stabling and Cab at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charges.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS O'CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts, to Entertainment for the Fireside and Progress

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $2 A YEAR,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal which, bound to no party, sect, or theory embraces every human interest, and furnishing to all of the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures will receive attention and invention or improved process will be specially noticed.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION.

Its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and wherever importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events in foreign and domestic and recording all significant progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The CHILDREN will find in each number a space corner set apart for their entertainment and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows —

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vanssickles	9.30	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Clifton	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Clifton	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vanssickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	....	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....
London Depart	....	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	4.50
Komoka	....	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....
Ekfrid	....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....
Mosa	....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....
Wardsville	....	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	6.30
Bothwell	....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....
Thamesville	....	12.20	....	....	....	....
		P.M.				
Chatham	....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	....	2.10	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	2.55	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IN

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, or Cash to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House. No. 80, *Yonge Street*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appraize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86 *Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly sell himself so vile an ingredients a trick for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with and should be shunned by all respectable dealers. If a few shillings will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health, and place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale risk the severe habit to prosecution.

All Colporteurs and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them to prosecute to the last for their business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are our general agents—we also refer to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1851.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the people are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Anecdote and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; A report of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

Besides the above, a well digested and lively fiction will be given, and prizes will frequently be awarded for the most interesting tales. These tales also will be so managed that the interest will not be concealed, and, as a consequence, the mind does not become narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. S. ELLWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance. Two Dollars, if not paid in a year. For Five Dollars, *in advance,* one copy is sent for five years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow the subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter, (post paid)*

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do

Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent; Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink do

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Fire for driving wheels bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Bodies, rough or finished, do; Brass or Copper Tubes, do; Iron Plates for Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt and upwards, do

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewellery, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork mess, do.

Preserved Fruits 12½ 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, twelve and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salts of Lemon, twelve and a half per cent.

Saltpetre, free.

Sago, two shillings per pound

Soap, four pence per pound.

Silks, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany free.

Spices unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be tested by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal. Ammoniac two and a half per cent Seed Mustard do, Shumac do Salts do, Straps for Waking Bemis. do, Sulphur, free. do

Sulphate, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea two pence per pound

Tin twelve and a half per cent

Tobacco Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

Anchors, chain cables hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, brisles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet) marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz —

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen.

The personal household effects not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad

And the following articles, when imported freely from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, lime, mess pottery, plants shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood viz.: boards, planks staves and timber and lumber

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all sorts, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union based upon complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics no origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves that all in our power to that end, especially as members of this Union, and as citizens of this province, we will do to resist the insidious spread among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we shall associate or come in contact, and to encourage the support of a Press, or Press in Canada which we believe from its wide circulation, the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many of the United States and this country, who would have a tendency to engender formerly born in Africa, from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves as to exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become hewers of wood and drawers of water to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman,*" as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curr'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

And Stationary Store,

No. 76, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography,

Provincial Freeman AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856. { NUMBER 14.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an Independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a friend to all men of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
4s to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GREY & HALL
PRINTING OFFICE,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-1

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL,
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOFT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 51, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854.

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anotomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 36

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.
THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a
Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons.
Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14.00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-1. Proprietor.

Poetry.

Charge of the Border Ruffian Brigade.

"Our forces amounted to *eight hundred* strong. * * * When we first reached Lawrence, not a human being could be seen. In about half an hour there gathered in the streets, in front of the hotel, some hundred and fifty men. * * * *When they agreed to surrender*, our men were marched down in front of the town, and one of the cannon planted on their own battlements. * * Cannon were brought in front of the house, and directed their blows upon the walls; the building caught on fire, and soon its walls came with a crash to the ground. Thus fell the abolition fortress." [Lecompton (border ruffians) *Union*, the editor of which was one of the gallant eight hundred.]

I.

Half a league, half a league
Half a league onward,
All to the fated town
Rode the eight hundred,
"Charge!" was the captain's cry;
And into the fated town
Rode the eight hundred!

II.

No cannon to right of them,
No cannon to left of them,
No cannon in front of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd!
Storm'd at by shot nor shell
Boldly they rode and well,
Cow'd by no fear of death,
Cow'd by no fear of hell,
Rode the eight hundred!

III.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd all their guns in air,
The gallant southrons there
Charging like fury while
All the world wonder'd!
Seeing no battery smoke,
Their southron courage woke,
Then rapid was their stroke,
And through the lines they broke,
And Lawrence was plunder'd;
Then the ruffians scampered back,
All the eight hundred!

IV.

No cannon to right of them,
No cannon to left of them,
No cannon behind them,
Volley'd and thunder'd!
Storm'd at by shot nor shell.
They that robbed so well,
Ran, their exploits to tell,
Back to their dens again,
Back to their border hell,
The whole black horde of them,
All the eight hundred!

Honor the brave and bold!
Long shall the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old,
How bravely they plundered!

Literature.

A Nobleman of Sense.

The French nobility were never conspicious in history for their morality or soundness of judgement. Their frivolity is known to a proverb, and their ridiculous presumption contributed more, perhaps, than anything else, to the blood stained French Revolution. The *emigres* whom the Reign of Terror scattersd over the whole of Europe did not do much towards redeeming the character of their order. But there were also among them many worthy individuals" who desired a position better than that of a fashionable beggar, and of those, one of the most ditsnguished was M. d'Albignac. He had lost his all, fortune and family, in the political deluge—and saved nothing but his rather handsome person. His circumstances were therefore very distressing, and he lived in London on a trifling pension allowed him by the English Government.

One day, D'Albignac was dining in one of the principal taverns of the west end. He had always retained a taste for fashionable eating-houses, although his scanty means allowed him but a single dish. Nevertheless he was very well satisfied with his fare and, although still young himself, he did not envy the lot of five or six youths who were dining near him in a much more luxurious manner. When golden sherry and sparkling champagne had raised their spirits, the young gentlemen grew a little impertinent, and at last one of them addressed the French man:

"Sir," said he, "we have always heard that your countrymen are famous for making both philosphical systems and salads. We should be happy to try at least one of these much-boasted accomplishments, and therefore pohtely request you to have the goodness to prepare a salad for us."

D'Albignac hesitated for a moment, and was on the point of resenting what he considered an offence; but his good humor prevailed and he resolved, as he was not well versed in metaphysical discussions, to save his country's honor by making a capital salad. He asked therefore, for vinegar, oil, salt, pepper, and mustard, and prepared the favorite dish of French gastronomes in such a way that even the young Englishmen declared themselves highly satisfied. They were much pleased with the foreigner's condescension, and had a long conversation with him, at the end of which they asked for his address.

The lively youths, some of whom belonged to the class of nobility, spoke in the highest circles of their adventure, and suddenly, a week or two afterwards D'Albignac received a note inviting him to come to one of the best houses in Grosvenor Square to make a salad. He was at first greatly incensed and felt much humiliated; but he reflected that labor in any shape is more dignified than recieving alms, even from a Government, and resolved to make good use of the channel fortune had opened to him. Without being a philosopher, he understood the true philosophy of honor which demands that every man should support himself by his own exertions and as he knew no profession, he determined to make salads. He succeeded beyond his hopes. The dish he prepared in Grosvenor Square was paid with a five pound note, and his reputation soon spread in high society. He was called from one house to another, and known under the name of "The Fashionable Salad-maker." He was [illegible] in order to satisfy all his el[illegible] to take a carriage and k[illegible] who followed him with a mat[illegible] containing all the the requisites [illegible] salad. We may add, that the Gascon genius of D'Albignac made some extraordinary inventions in the way of his singular calling, and that no cook on the continent could have surpassed him in the preparation of delicious endive, savory lettuce, or stimulating water-cresses.

D'Albignac did not find that he dishonored his creet by becoming a salad maker, after having been in former days a marquis and when the Borbourns returned, to France he also went back to his native country, and was greatly honored by all sensible men. He had lived in and economical way, and although he had assisted many friends who were not so industrious or so fortunate, he had saved £5,000 when he crossed the Channel. Some proud dowagers of the Faubourg St. Germain looked disdainfully at the "noble cook," as they used to call him; but he answered that he at least owed nothing to anybody—and the saying was generally applauded.

And now, if a man, besides his perfessional calling knows how to cook a frugal dinner, to mend shoes or clothes, or to use the tools of the carpenter or other mechanic he may one day find it, although not in the same way, of as much use as salad-making was to our friend D'Albignac.

Death of a Slave from Cruel Treatment.

We regret having to record one of those cases which show to what a depth of depravity and brutal conduct human nature sometimes reaches. It is the death of a slave boy, Charley, aged agout 14 years, from the cruel treatment of his mistress, Elizabeth Ward or Woods. The considerations that the victim was but a boy, and helpless from his position, and the torturer a woman, heighten the enormity of the crime. In contrast, false to almost invariable [illegible] it appears unusually criminal.

The boy was discovered the 13th ult. in a house on St. Peter street, tied up in a cruel manner, and looking almost starved, he was at once conveyed to the jail, every attendance given him, but he was too severely injured, and expired yesterday. The examination of the body showed his back dreadfully excoriated, the wrists cut deeply with the cords, one or two ribs broken, and an abcess in the right side. The result of the Coroner's inquest and investigation was the following verdict:

"After a post mortem examination, the Jurors do say that he came to his death from injuries inflicted by, and the cruel and inhuman conduct of, Elizabeth Ward, alias Mrs. Woods, to whom he belonged, at different times, in the house No. 250 St. Peter street, Second Disirict."—*N. O. Delta, June 13.*

Kneading the Dough.

The Washington correspondent of *The Times*, under date of June 20 says: "A few Southerners held a meeting here last night to take into consideration the formation of a Commercial Association, the Constitution of which it is to require members to pledge themselves to give the preference, in the bestowal of their business patronage, to those at the North who respect the sacred rights gauranteed to the South by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, to withhold their patronage from Abolitionists as enimies to the best interests of our common country. It is proposed to establish a business office in New York, before the commencement of the fall trade, the agent to take such measures as will effect the objects proposed. The publication of a periodical is likewise contemplated. Circulars will soon be sent throughout the South inviting the co-operation of Planters and business men. The subject will be brought before the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah in December next. The programme, has been submitted to various members of Congress, both Northern and Southern, for their consideration.

Another Victim to Slavery.

An esteemed friend at the West writes us an account of the arrest of a colored man, named James Peck, on a charge of aiding a slave to escape. He was cook on a little steamer, the Ella, which plied between Cincinnati and Nashville. The charge is, that he and the stewardess secreted a slave on board, intending to bring him to Cincinnati. The stewardess was observed taking food from the table every meal, and going aft with it: the Captain followed her one day, and found the fugitive secreted under her bed. Peck, the stewardess and the slave were put in jail at Hawesville, Ky., to await the return of the boat, when they will be taken to Nashville and delivered to the authorities for trial. Poor creatures! they will, doubtless, be sent to the penitentiary. The stewardess is a mother, with a babe only a few months old.—*Frederick Douglass's Paper.*

Chivalry.

There are some curious facts in chivalry. No man has been more open or plainer in his denunciation of the aggressions of slavery than Senator Wade of Ohio. Nothing that Mr. Sumner has ever said has approached the language of Mr. Wade. Mr. Wade holds himself responsible to the laws of duelling. He is a dead shot with a rifle. *He has never been challenged.* Mr. Wilson, who, it was known, would not offend the public sentiment of Massachusetts by fighting a duel, was challenged. He replied that he would not fight a duel on account of words spoken in debate, but that he reiterated the offensive expressions, that he would repeat them whenever he deemed it proper, and that if he was assaulted he would defend himself. He was known to be prerared for an assault. *He's never been assaulted.* These are simple facts. We do not pretend to explain them.—*Providence Journal.*

The Kansas Question in Congress.

The House, on Monday, was brought to a direct vote on the question of admitting Kansas to the Union under the Topeka Free State Constitution. By a union of the Fillmore Know Nothings with the Border Ruffian Democracy, the bill was defeated by one majority. The slave-holders and doughfaces exulted over their victory, feeling sure that the last chance of making Kansas a Free State had been lost. Next morning however, Mr Barclay (Dem.), of Pa., who had voted with the majority, moved a reconsiderd of the vote declaring his intenton to vote for the bill; and there is some ground for hope that this motion which is now (Wednesday) pending, may prevail, and the bill finally be passed. Houston, of Alabama, on behalf of the slaveholders, applied the plantation whip to the back of Mr. Barclay, but did not succeed in frightening him.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, June 14.—A letter dated the 8th inst, from Lawrence, discredits the report of the hanging of Gov. Robinson, who is at Lecompton, guarded by United States troops. In the battle which occurred at Franklin, two Pro-Slavery men were killed, and in the battle at Palmyra, five of the Pro-Slavery party were killed and several wonded. Three Free Soilers were wounded. It is reported that the mails were searched at Franklin. The report that J. M. Barnard had been killed, proves to be false.

Aid for Kansas Settlers.

Boston, June 11.—The Kansas Aid Committee have received up to the present time, about $10,000 in cash contributions, including $500 from Josiah Quincy, sr. The committee in Worcester have collected $5000.

The Shooting Case.

Saturday morning the villagers were startled from their propriety by a rumour, which speedily obtained currency, and immediate verification, to the effect that Mr. Park, merchant, had shot Joe Berry, (a colored gentleman from Louisville, Kentucky.) As a general thing, we have not interfered with the decissions of magistrates. In fact there is only one instance upon record of our having done so. Then we conceived that justice had not been dealt out and the present case is of so aggravated a character that we would be direlict in our duty did we fail to characterize it as it deserves.

The information sworn to by Josrph Berry, states distinctly that the Defendent, James Park, did on the twenty-first day of June put grains in his Berry's legs, without any just or legal provocation. The evidence goes to show that a conversation took place between Berry and McCuaig, touching the shooting qualities of McCuaig, in which Berry told McCuaig that "for $2,50cts he might shoot at him at 20 rods." Parks immediately replied, "$2,50cts do you say?' Berry answered, Yes—but did not think he would fire." This, reader, embodies the information sworn to and the material evidence of Mr. Berry.—What we design to call attention to, is that in summoning up the evidence the fact of his being wounded is entirely overlooked by these magistrates, and motives are assigned for the commission of this act. With the motives which prompt a criminal action, we submit, magistrates have nothing to do—In this case the least charitably disposed were inclined to believe that the defendant had no intention to hurt the plaintiff.—Good intentions furnish a pavement for a very warm climate, is a saying which nearly all of our readers have heard. Should a man because we have no idea that he intended to hurt or injure another be held blameless merely on account of the accidental frustrations of his intentions? There is no candid man but will immediately say he should not.

The act of firing of the loaded gun constitutes a misdemeanor finable by not less than £1 together with costs. But when added to that offence the defendant shoots at a man within shooting distance—making it a compound offence, and the last the greater offence of the two, the punishment ought to be increased. Instead of which what do we see? The greater offence ignored altogether, and the lesser one—one an information which was never lodged against him he was fined $7,50 for shooting a nigger in the leg. The case is of so glaring a character—so destitute of justice—and so defiant of public opinon that we are inclined to ask ourseleves are we in Canada, living under laws equal in their operation, or on the plantation of the South where the whip is the only adjudicator between black and white? We refer this case to the attention of the Clerk "of the peace, as one infinitely far greater importance than some of his impracteeble theories in reference to slavery!" Here is a case at home, under his very eyes. We have endeavored to treat this matter in an impartial manner if we have failed in doing so we have placed the evidence upon which the verdict was rendered, before our readers so that none might be led away with a one-sided report. But were the case ours we most decidedly would appeal to a higher court. A man ought to know better than shoot merely because a jesting permission was partly given; if he does however he ought to be made to feel the consequences heavily.

Province of Canada,
County of Perth,
To Wit.

Joseph Berry Vs James Park.
Shooting Plaintiff and putting grains in his leg.

The examination of Joseph Berry Plaintiff, of the Village of St. Mary's in the County aforesaid, Barber, taken upon oath this 23rd day of June in the year of the Lord 1856, before Thomas Boy Guest William Moscrip, and John Starling, Esquires three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for, the said County, in the presence and hearing of James Park, charged as above. The said Joseph Berry deposeth as follows, viz; He was going on Saturday the 21st day of June to the pump for a pail of water; saw James McCuaig with a gun—on his way back with the water, he said to James McCuaig, there was no use in his going to shoot, he could kill nothing, and further said, if he McCuaig or his partner, James Park. Defendant, would give him, Berry Plaintiff. $2½ Defendent and McCuaig might shoot at him Defendent said, $2½ do you say? and Berry, Plaintiff, answered yes but did not think he Defendent, would fire. Just as Plaintiff turned the corner some one said shoot Plaintiff kept close to the corner of the house and peeped to see if Defendent was really going to fire; upon which Defendant blazed at him. Plaintiff immediately came forward and said, if you are that poor shot you better not go a hunting not knowing or thinking that Defendent had put grains in his leg; did not think till some time after that the gun was discharged so close to him. Rodman Fuller called his attention so the grains in the post near where he stood; thinks Defendent James Park did not fire with any intent to hurt him, but merely to put a few grains in him: thinks the Defendant would not fired at all if the Plaintiff had not been fooling with him or if the Plaintiff had passed without saying anything to Defendant.

Signed

James McCuaig being duly sworn deposeth as follows, viz:

That Joseph Berry, Plaintiff said that the witness might shoot at him 20 rods, for a certain amount; does not know much about the matter; heard the report of the gun, and heard Joseph Berry, Plaintiff, say if that was all the, witness, and James Park, Defendant, was for shooting, they might as well stay at home from hunting; does not think that Defendent had the slightest design or intenti n whatsoever to injure Plaintiff; did not know the shot was fired in the direction of Joseph Berry, Plaintiff, at all on the Monday following he, witness, was told by Plaintiff that if Defendant had apologised to him for the shot, he would not have minded it; this was after the grains was found in; Plaintiff's legs; thinks the whole was fun and folly; and that if the Plaintiff, Joseph Berry, had passed on with his water without saying anything, the shot would not have been fired.

Signed

J. McCUAIG,

St. Mary's Journal,

Another evidence of the incapacity of many Canadian magistrates. There are in this Province, Magistrates, councilors and other officers who cannot write their names, and these ignoramuses are plentifully distributed where the colored people may be found in any number. For the security of colored men, and as no others seem to be subject to such unfairness, generally, we propose that proper means be taken, and petitions be got up for Colored Magistrates, Constables, &c.; to be appointed in places where they are numerous, and where they are few to have other respectable men put into office for they will be superior to prejudice and know what to do. L. D. S.

News Items.

FUGITIVE SLAVES FOR CANADA.—Some nine fugitive slaves were forwarded on one of the trains carrying out the Mormon emigrants this noon. They reached this city by the "Underground Railroad," and were forwarded by agents who manage to keep above ground and on the lookout for arrivals of the kind.—Albany Argus.

By the latest arrivals from England we are informed of the departure of vessels of war from different dockyards bound to the Canadian coast.

A brutal fight for the championship of England took place on the 19th May, between Tom Paddock and Harry Broome. This battle created intense excitement. Paddock won the fight in seventy rounds. Broome was badly beaten.

"Humble as I am," said a bullying spouter to a mass meeting of the unterrified "I still remember that I'm a fraction of this magnificent republic." "You are indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."

A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works. "Oh, your honor," said Pat, "don't ask me that; I'm going into a strange country, and I *don't want to make myself enimies.*

Her British majesty's ship *Amphitrite* 25 arrived at Spithead on 22nd May. She has been twice up to the Artic regions, to relieve the *Plover*, and is the largest ship (1084 tons) that ever reached the latitude of 70 30' north. During a period of five years, five months and fourteen days, she has been upwards of three years and three quarters at sea, and has gone 140,000 miles the greatest number that a man-of-war has done for the last twenty years.

The German editors, [illegible] 70,000 papers weekly, met in Cincinnati on Monday and resolved to act with the Republicans against the extension of slavery.

A WOMAN TO BE EXECUTED.—A female has been sentenced to be hanged in Powhatan County, Virginia, for the murder of her baby. [The baby was killed, probably, to save it from a life of slavery.]

Two children of Mr. Donough, of Evansville, Pa. died from drinking coffee with which tobacco had become accidentally mixed.

A PETTICOAT FOR BROOKS.—One of Holmes's patent seamless whalebone skirts has been sent to P. S. Brooks, from Concord Mass., in the name of all the cowards in the United States. The donors in their letter say:

"We have chosen this particular skirt because it may serve you as a protection from a chance application of the rattan, and because it is very unlike those memorable garments which, in the Revolutionary times some odious bold creatures tore up to help make cartridges."

—Great numbers of sturgeon are being caught in Lake Ontario just now. They sell in Rochester for half a dollar each.

—An Owen Sound paper states that Mr. Dennis' party have proceeded to the northern portion of the Indian Peninsula (Saugeen) to complete the survey.

—A young man named Matthew Fraser, committed to gaol at Owen Sound a few days ago for felony, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. The wound inflicted is not of a serious nature.

—The London and Port Stanley Railway will probably be open on the 15th of August. Messrs. Craig and Co., of London, received the contract for the erection of passenger depots and other buildings.

On Tuesday night, the post office at the village of Embro, was forcibly entered and the drawer robbed of $90. A brace and chisel was found under the window, chisel was found in the east end of the village —*London Free Press.*

"Bobby, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a philanthropist, sir." "A What?" "A philanthropist. He collects money for Central Africa, and builds houses out of the proceeds."

THE Constantinople journals state that the Turkish government had just opened a credit of 150,000f. to Aali Pacha for the grand ball which he gave in London on Tuesday

GREEN BAY COMMERCE.—The *Advocate* says the business on the route from there to Chicago has never been half so heavy as it has this season. The boats come in loaded with passengers and freight.

RECIPES, &c.

RASBERRY JAM.—Pass the rasberry through a fine sieve to extract their seeds, add to them their weight in fine white sugar and boil them, and stir them over the fire until you can just see the bottom of the stew-pan.

BLACKBERRY JAM.—Boil the blackberries with half their weight of coarse moist sugar for three quarters of an hour, keeping the mass stirring constantly. A stew-pan is not necessary vehicle; the common tin sauce-pan will answer the purpose equally well. The cheapness of this homely delicacy, besides its sanative properties, renders it peculiarly desirable for scantily furnished tables. If the berries be gathered in wet weather, an hour will not be too long a time to boil them.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.—Pick and clean red gooseberries, thoroughly ripe. Boil by themselves for twenty minutes, skimming them frequently. Then add brown sugar in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Boil for half an hour after the sugar is in. Skim it, and pour it into earthenware jars. When cold, paper up the jars and set aside in a dry cool situation. Strawberry, and black currant jams, are made in precisely the same manner as the above; but instead of brown use lump sugar.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS.—Take a common fruit-jar, with a tin cover, made like a shoe black box. The jar and the cover will probably cost a dime, and hold a quart. Any of the cements used for sealing cans or jars will do for this. Heat your fruit either in the jars or some other vessel, and pour it in the jars, (previously warming them.) Now pour enough cement in the cover to give the bottom and side a thin coat. When the cement becomes slightly stiff, apply the cover over the jar, the jar having been well filled, and turn the jar *topside downs; and here is the invention.* As fruit jars have a lip, you now have a little trough to fill with cement, and the work is done. Let your jars get cold *standing as he covers, and put them away in the same position.*

It is the steam escaping in the common way of sealing or soldering cans, that leaves so many of them imperfect. My plan entirely obviates this difficulty, as the steam or vapor is always on the top of the fruit. This arrangement, you perciere, is really a chemist's *pneumatic trough*, and there is no danger when your fruit has cooled down and created a vacum that the external atmospheric pressure will *force the cover on.*—*Cor. Ohio Cultivator.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Rev. W. Douglass *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. Moses Viney *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ Rev. R. M Johnson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. Richard Preston, *of Halifax, N.S. is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, *of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ N. P. Bernard, *of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.*

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward, *Bloomington, Illinois.*

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, *Geneva, Wisconsin.*

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, *Meadota, Illinois.*

☞ Rev. W. S Marsh, *McHenry, Illinois.*

☞ Osburn Anderson, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receips for the same.*

☞ Mr. Absolem S. Turner, *is an authorized and travelling agent of Provincial Freeman.*

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Mr. H. Ford Douglass of this office, will address the citizens of Wisconsin, during the month of August, at the following time and places.

Waukesha,	5th.
Palmyra,	6th.
Milton,	7th.
Delevan,	11th.
Elkhorn,	12th.
Geneva,	14th.
Richmond, Illinois,	15th.
McHenry,	18th.
Waterford,	20th.
Caldwell Prairie,	22 d.
Muckwonago,	25th.
Fon du Lac,	27th & 28th.
Oshosh,	29th & 30th.

Will the following gentlemen in their respective places, see that suitable arrangements are made for these meetings. Messrs. [illegible] Goodrich, Wm. A Bartlett, Henry Adkins, Drs C. Miller, W. Alexander, B. Newcomb, Rev. W. S. Marsh, Dr. Melendy, E. Barnes, William Howey, D. Wood, N. Van Arnam, E. T. Taylor, C. Job, Marcus L. Lewis, Rev. Byrd Parker. Other appointments that the friends may think proper to make, if not conflicting with the above arrangement, will be attended too.

Plastering &c.

Plastering seems to be the order of the day among the colored people, and as members of the same family—it would be better for our pecuniary interests could we adopt the same policy. We cannot, so there is no reason for "making believe."

It is said to be desirable that all of the colored people should agree upon one course of action, to bring about the object at which they aim; that would be true were all aiming to carry out the same course, and were we to decide upon the *right* plan. The colored people of the United States aim at political elevation; we of the British dominions are not aiming at anything of the sort; being equal with other emigrants at first, and after a time with British subjects by birth in the Provinces, we *have* political elevation, the petty prejudices of parties against us is another and a trival matter in comparison and is something at which cowards, only, blanch. —We are then in a position to help our kinsmen of the United States. We aim to *progress*, and to help the men of the States out of their bad position, and do not look for them to help us, from the least to the greatest, because we see clearly, that so long as they stay where they do, they cannot do much towards helping themselves. We have no patience with that bigotry and fatuity, that would attempt to palm upon the world impossibilities in this age, and which invites credence for the absurd notion that color must be a bond of union among colored classes when the theory and practice of the white races contradict such an idea; any attempt, then, to connect the men of Canada and Africa, or, of the United States and Canada, unless the circumstances of our respective position justify it (and according to anti-emigrationists they do not) we shall oppose at the risk of falling out with the public course of "colored leaders" in the States, and being subject too, to the charge of "harshness" and quarrelling among ourselves. We are led into this train of remaks, by reading—"*Canada—Liberia—H. Ford Douglass—Provincial Freeman—Mary A. Shadd*—which is an article in the present number of the *Freeman*, from "*Frederick Douglass' Paper*. We regard the article in question as one of the curiosities of "negro" literature, and as exceedingly mischievious in its character. The peculiarly interesting position the writer in-chief for the colored people of America, must excite a smile, because of the very absurdity of the thing; but not so the opinions and assertions respecting the relative position of colored Americans and Canadians—not so the advocacy of African Colonization, the most wicked of all the schemes against the free colored men of the States. We repeat, that, no "negro" be he King of Dahomey, Emperor of Timbuctoo or Frederick Douglass, can advance one jot the interests of colored British subjects, but the reverse is the fact as the superior influence of British subjects, without complexional distinction, is made to bear upon other nations and people, and to the benefit of the downtrodden everywhere: such a position we regard as having a treasonable tendency when designed to affect colored people by pointing them to an imaginary power as the object of their fealty, and so destroying that loyalty and patriotism that should be the pride and duty of all.

But more especially should such sentiments be discarded by us at this time, because of the source from whence they eminate. Not because they come from Frederick Douglass a colored man—from Frederick Douglass the escaped slave, or the energetic freedman, though made free by British purchases but from Frederick Douglass the advocate of colonization sentiments in their most attractive and virulent form! Here we have the views of the Cresons, Peases, Phelpses and others who foster upon the only class without mendicants—the only people willing to resort to menial occupations, *even* that they may be self-supporting, at the same time that they engage in other business to the extent of their capability—the degradation imposed by themselves, to further their scheme of expatriation, and further insult them accusing them of lack of frugality, morality, and intelligence, when with their government to back them, they impose and enforce immorality, idleness, wastefulness and ignorance. But, this "paving the way" for an elegant tribute to Liberia and Liberians, the tribute itself, seems to us very like sugar-coating the African pill, for after all 'tis the same pill—the same old cat, but it has been in the meal chest, and now under management of Mr. Frederick Douglass. "Turning from our people in Canada to those in Liberia," is a reflection upon the colored people of this country, not only to the class "flung into Canada" by the *Slave Bill*, but also to the large body of free emigrants, who, conjointly with the first named working out their destiny, without the dead weight of leadership hanging to them. The slaveocrats and slave-traffickers, the friends and caters for Pedro Blanco and crew, J. J. Roberts, Col. Yates & Co., of Liberia may be proud of the acquisition to their numbers; and Liberia located as it is in the deadly marshes of Septentrionia, can well afford a *fete de jotce* in honor of their distinguished admirer! An abolitionist of "no mean city," remarked to us recently, that it was very easy to be an abolitionist and a colonizationist at the same time—that Mrs. H B. Stowe was—and that many others confessed to like views; by no principles of fairness, do we believe such antagonistical views can be held, but we feel quite sure, that the "Uncle Tom" fever struck down many a brave man and woman from the abolition ranks, among white Americans, and we have reason to fear that the epidemic is raging among "leading" colored men. Mrs. Stowe, the grand patroness of the school kept by that very facinating colonizationist, Miss M. Miner at Washington—Frederick Douglass, of evangelical alliance memory, lauding the agent of the Garleys, McLanes, of Colonization memory and his foul little domain, amid the sands and cactuses of tropical Guinea. What more will we be called upon to deplore?

For the very *flattering* notice of the *Freeman*, we suppose we *ought* to be grateful, though such a certificate of character should be the means of *injuring* it, but at the risk of a fresh charge for "complaining" we are not, because of the unjust reflection it contains upon others.

But fifty or one hundred years hence who will be disturbed by the movements of this day? Who then among our fellow subjects or of our kindred of the States will remember that the *Freeman* ever existed or that such a man as Frederick Douglass ever "Cut a figure" except to change several times in a life-time? The puff of ourselves now that we have been brought "to light" for the first time would be thought by some to be "honor enough for a short life-time," but that is not our make, not having been used to puffs we cannot appreciate them, and for this one take in its connection we are free to express a thorough distaste. We have no wish to be *known* and th t too at the expense of others both male and female connected with and indispensible to the existence of the paper. Having been permitted so long to remain in our tub, we would rather that the great Frederick Douglass, for whose public career we have the most profound pity, would stand out of "our sunlight."

M. A. S. Cary.

Suspension.

After our next issue, No. 15, there will not be another of this paper until the 23rd of August, when we will renew publication by issuing No. 16, in that case there will not be any loss of papers to subscribers; but their year will terminate later by four weeks. We have resorted to this step because we know it to be to the interest of all parties. We are tenants in a very insecure building for our business, and every time we have occasion to use the press or to carry or move a great weight across an upper floor we are admonished to prepare a more suitable office. Besides as there are few of us to attend to the business and a part of the corp is always away, we can devote the necessary time to preparing an office of our own, as well as visiting persons in debt to the office for the paper. To that end there will be a thorough canvassing by all the force, and we hope to issue from altogether a more substantial place, and to be better prepared for the future. I. D. S.

Fifteen Fugitives arrived at Philadelphia on the 3rd inst. "They would not leave their kind masters" say the slaveholders, and "they cannot take care of themselves" say C. C. Foote, and others now begging for them; but we do not believe any of them.

I. D. S.

Where is that Money?

We have waited patiently to hear what was done with it, who has it or to what use it was appropriated, but not a word have we heard to satisfy the public. Now gentlemen, do not suppose the matter has been forgotten, we do not intend to have the cap drawn over our eyes in this manner. The weather is warm but we shall continue to stir it up, whether pleasant or otherwise The question is still asked us WHERE IS THE MONEY, a question we cannot answer, rather small business in our opinion. It has been proposed to get up a black list, that-is, give the names of those that have paid and the amount, and compare with the $13 reported to have been spent.

I. D. S.

Great Conflagration in Toronto.

Seven Men Killed.

July 16th, 1856.

A large fire took place in Jacques & Hays Furniture & Manufacturing Establishment, destroying thirty-five thousand dollars worth of property, and the loss of seven lives together with several wounded, all being workman belonging to the establishment. The full particulars will be given in our next.

Concert.

The Glee Club will give a grand vocal and musical entertainment, in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 31st of July. The intention of the Club was to have given their Concert on the 1st of August, but as the Hall could not be obtained they have been compelled to have it the evening preceeding. We anticipate a splendid entertainment, and a large turnout of the citizens and many strangers who will be in town at the time.

A large number of citizens was present to witness the launch of the "Amity" the vessel was christened by M. A. McKellar a proprietor. There was good music by the "Chatham Band," and altogether the occasion was an episode in the round of Chatham life.

An Indian by the name of Joseph who is well known by many of our citizens, was killed on the 16th by the noon train going east, a short distance from this place. He [illegible] tion.

I. D. S.

From the Liberator

A Good Boarding-House.--While on a visit to Philadelphia, recently, we had an opportunity of Judging of the new boarding-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Still, and can assure those of our friends who may visit that city, that they cannot do better than to give Mr. Still's house a trial. In Pro-slavery places like New York and Philadelphia, where colored persons are universally excluded from places of entertainment for strangers, houses like the above will be highly appreciated by the proscribed. Mr. Still's house is large, airy, and situated in a respectable part of the city. Mrs. Still is an excellent housekeeper, and will do all that can be done to make her guests comfortable. B.

When on a visit to Philadelphia some time since, we stopped for several weeks at the house of Mr. & Mrs. Still, so favorably mentioned in the above notice from the *Liberator*, and we here take pleasure in adding our testimony to the superior character of the establishment. Mr. & Mrs. Still are just the two to have charge of a respectable house. We know of several boarding houses both in the States and in this Province making claim to public notice. When the features worthy of remarks are the high charges poor fare, and worst of all the inate vulgarity of the proprietors.

Those who patronize the house by friend Still, will not we can assure them, have neither of the above annoyances to contend against, they will have an elegant home at moderate charges, and an agreeable and highly intelligent host and hostess.

M. A. S.

Danger of Freezing in Canada.

The following statistics of the weather, will perhaps be interesting to many of our readers, affording them an opportunity of comparing with the temperature of the States at the same time, from June 28th 1856.

	6 A. M.	12 noon.	6 P. M.
28.	85	92	90
29.	82	86	81
30.	86	80	78
July 1.	68	70	70
2.	60	65	60
3.	88	97	86
4.	72	80	71
5.	70	86	70
6.	72	81	77
7.	70	83	79
8.	71	80	70
9.	76	80	72
10.	79	91	87
11.	80	89	78
12.	81	87	76
13.	79	87	80
14.	78	82	80
15.	88	89	81
16.	82	86	81
17.	88	94	90

We shall give statistics weekly. I. D. S.

Correspondence.

The Upper Canada Tract Society (Toronto) and Slavery.

It is not an easy task to convince or arouse people to the consideration of a gross error, anomalous imposed upon them, where such is no immediately within the path *of their* progress in Province of Canada, (though once there was) and no enslavement of human beings as chattels —or as *a thing*—to be held, bought and sold or disposed of by Will and testament. Thanks to God, *there is none of that*—but there is a daring approach to our acknowledgement in Canada of that slave system. It is not so easy for the public to see it and to be convinced of it; but we assert, (with the proofs before us and within our knowledge,) that the DARING AND SINFUL APPROACH we refer to exists.

It is notorious that the cruel evil of slavery is directly and tacitly—and openly—supported by Religious Societies, and by Churches, —by ministers and communicants, in the United States One of these societies is the Presbyterian Board of Publication Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Another is the Baptist Publication Society of the American Baptists, (not "Free Will" or "Free Mission" Baptists.) Yet another is the American Tract Society, of 150 Nassau street, New York. This last society is the more sinful, as it *professes* to be managed by christian ministers, (we use the term advisedly and regret the necessity) to profess religiousness. Yet it has been silent on the cruel sin of slavery, nay, has avoided such, by expunging words in publications referable to it, and (worse still) obtaining the consent of authors to have sentences so referable, omitted, changed an altered, so as to exclude the subject of slavery! This has been proved once and again, and time and language are only wasted by a further reference

Now the UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY of Yonge street, Toronto, assuming to itself a *name* of being a christian society for the circulation of tracts [illegible] and even as an agent of the truly [illegible] societies "The Religious Tract [illegible]on, England - [illegible] Upper Canada [illegible] tracts and sells in Canada, th[illegible] *Tract Society*—and even [illegible] colporteurs (book carriers) profound excuses for so doing, and allude to slavery as only a "political institution." Now, as this society's operations do not press heavily on the notice of Canadians, as much as a notice of a "Sale of Negroes" or of "Slaves"; would do, and thereby such operations pass more unheeded and unattended to, still the sin and evil, with the grossness of the hypocrisy, should be exposed and promptly met by every true hearted and freedom loving Canadian. God the maker of all things, is no respector of persons—all are equal in his sight,—and we hold that a departure from his rules, from plain christian gospel freedom, involves the guilty parties. And the Upper Canada Tract Society, of Toronto, is plainly guilty of a sinful cause, and has the title to be considered as non-christian in its acts and should be *avoided* while the guilt and sin continues.

The "Religious Tract Society" of London, referred to, very wisely has the following rule printed in its catalogue, to which we beg the attention of the public, namely "No publications can be supplied from the Depository in London, except those of the Society."

It is not our purpose now to refer to the *names* of other pro slavery societies of the United States, whose books, &c, find hypocritical and unthinking persons and bodies, to circulate and sell in Canada. We can refer to 48 Beekman street, New York, where every reliable information can be obtained regarding such societies.

We therefore call on all to consider *the position* of the Upper Canada Tract Society.

J. J. E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 16th, 1856.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Sabbath Desceration its Cure.

In the *Provincial Freeman* of June 7th, I observed an article over the signature of W. C. Tanner, headed "Sabbath Desecration" charging the clergy with fault, in "not waging the Sabbath *law* upon the people, with that zeal that God's ministers ought," and adds: "And if I come in conflict with any in opinion, with any under whose observation this may fall, I should be happy to consider their's in review." I like the open and frank manner in which the brother has introduced his [illegible]on the subject of "Sabbath Desecration," and also desire his wish to have his views criticised by any dessenting in opinion. To me it savours of an honest heart, wishing to reach the truth, I want in this early stage of his articles, to inform the brother of some of my difficulties in performing the duties he seems to think are imposed on all God's ministers I am fully convinced that there is a wrong somewhere, and would that we could reach that wrong and remove it. Then we could concentrate our efforts with our testimony, and make its wait be felt on the conscience of the transgressor. My opinion is, that in order to make our preaching take effect, and the sabbath braker to feel the reproof administered, we must *teach bible* doctrine, and conform our *lives to that*. With Protestants the mere *ipse dixit* of a minister is not enough they want the bible authority for *all* religious duties. Thousands are all together in doubt, whether there is any sabbath obligation on mankind under the gospel dispensation. One thing is true, the day originally enjoined is not observed but by a very few, and to me the bible teaches no other day than the "seventh day" of the week. This is the day "God rested" on at creation: This is the day that "God hallowed and sanctified," Gen. 2, 1, 3. This is the day that was pointed out by the withholding of the manner, Exod. 16, 24. This is the day that God incorporated into the ten commands as the Sabbath, Exod. 20, 8, 11. For a violation of *this day*, the Israelite was to "be stoned to death." This is the day that was to be "a delight, the holy of the Lord honourable." This is the day that the Saviour declared himself to be "Lord" of, God has never appointed any other day. Now, with what propriety can I urge this law as a reason, why men should not on another day on which God commenced his work of creation, and is one of the "six days on which work may be done" in when they were to "do all". [illegible] Now if God has never "blessed or sanctified" the first day of the week (usually called Sunday.) What right have I to tell the man that presumes to hunt, fish, do any other menial labour on that day, that he is a sabbath braker, and as "bad as a thief." Do I not utter in that saying, what God has never authorized me to say, and indeed am not I the transgressor in telling what *is not true*, says the blessed Lord. "In vain ye do worship me, teaching for doctrine the commandments of men" Give us LIGHT brother on this matter. I want bible authority no other will answer me; I hope you will be successful in "arousing the conscience of men on this subject, and get them investigating this matter in the *light the bible* presents the matter." May God assist us now to search for truth,

Yours in gospel bonds for truth,

V. Hull

Milton, June 26th, 1856.

Canada—Liberia—H. Ford Douglass—Provincial Freeman—Mary A. Shadd.

One part of our vocation, as the servant and journalist of our people, is to search out, develope, and bring to light the awakened mental abilities of individuals connected and identified with our hated race. We would lead, defend, and strengthen every noble aspersion, and upward movement, evinced among the free, that the slave may have the full benefit of such influence. The oppressed of this continent are so intimately and jointly connected each with all, and all with each, that whether we live in Canada or in the States, or in the Islands of the degradation or elevation. We are one people;—Whether of mixed or unmixed blood, we are the heirs of a common inheritance. One drop of African blood degrades a gallon of Saxon, and flings the possessor among the outcast and despised. He may live in Canada and call himself a British subject, or in the States and call himself an American citizen; but neither his subjection to Britian, nor his citizenship of the States will save him from being mainly recognised as a *colored man*, identified with *colored people*, and a sharer in the common destiny of the colored people. We are evidently to sink or swim together. To cut loose from ourselves is to cut loose with life; a negro is a negro whether east or west of Niagara River. This common identity overmasters all conventional and graphical changes and conditions. Not even the broad Atlantic can separate us from that small band of our brothers who have settled on the west coast of Africa, and are bravely trying the experiment of establishing a free government of themselves and for themselves In the success, or failure of that experiment every colored man on the globe has a direct interest and must rejoice in its success, or lament in its failure. When it is said that the French nation are incapable of self-government, every Frenchman feels the reproach; and so when it is said that the negro must have a master, that he has no self-sustaining power, but when left to himself falls into vice, crime, ignorance and barbarism, every colored man must feel the reproach and feel a common interest in repelling the calumny.

Looking thus upon our people as a whole, we feel proud to mention any facts, indicating an upward tendency of the race, any fact, which contradict and resist the tide of desparagement now setting heavily against us. For this purpose men and movements are useful. The good and great man redeems the imbecile multitude. Calhoun of South Carolina, Webster of Masachusetts, Clay of Kentucky, gave reputation to their respective States. So, too, wherever a colored man shall distinguish himself, whether in the field of battle, or the field of agriculture, whether in Art, Science, or Literature, whether in the pulpit, or on the platform, our whole people have a common interest in his achievements.

Some of our friends, who have taken up their abode in Canada, have thought us harsh and unbrotherly towards them. Why they should so think it is difficult to say. The only reason for such a judgement of our feelings has arisen perhaps, from the fact that we have never fallen in with the doctrine that emigration from the States to Canada, is the great remedy for the evils free colored men suffer in the States. Our being unable to follow Mr. Delany and other leaders in that movement has never prevented our looking with a friendly eye upon those who have actually taken up their abode in Canada, nor from doing anything in our power to advance their interests. It was easy for us to see that many of the evils against which we contend here, are supported, if not originated by ourselves, and that those evils would be likely to follow wherever we might take up our abode.

Many of the evils that effect us here, are supported by our own want of self-reliance self respect, industry, frugality, morality, and intelligence. Without concerning our selves about the origin of these evils, it is enough to know that they are thus supported. No emigration is the remedy for them. They will cleave unto us whether we go to Canada or to Liberia, or to the West Indies, and they will depart from us when we become more self-reliant, self-respectful, industrious, frugal, moral, and intelligent. The Anglo-Saxon, will no more smile on helplessness and imbecility in the colored man in Canada, than he will do the same thing here. So thinking, we have counselled a moral, rather than a physical emigration.

Nevertheless, as we have before intimated our spirit travels with our people wherever they go; whether in Canada, or Liberia, our heart goes with them, and rejoices, in whatever contributes to a favorable change in their relations to their fellow men.

About two years ago, a few colored men and women established, in Canada a Newspaper, called the "*Provincial Freeman*." The necessity for such a journal will readily be seen. The Fugitive Slave Bill had flung into Canada one class of people, a class who had enjoyed the fewest advantages. As an offset to their general destitution, it was desirable that the colored people, should show themselves to the people of Canada in other and higher relations. The press became a necessity, and it was bravely supplied by Miss Mary Ann Shadd. This lady with very little assistance from others, has sustained the *Provincial Freeman* for more than two years. She has had to contend with lukewarmness, false friends, open enemies, ignorance and small pecuniary means. The tone of her paper has been at times, harsh and complainings and whatever may be thought or felt of this, we are bound to bear testimony to the unceasing industry, and unconquerable zeal, and commendable ability which she has shown.—We do not know her equal among the colored ladies of the United States. The *Provincial Freeman* had, at the very outset, a formidable set of foes, namely the speculators in the poverty of the fugitives who took up their abode in Canada. Shoals of these beggars, in the shape of lazy Preachers, broken down School-masters, crafty men, responsible to no society or committee, determined to get a living by their wits, were in the habit of sallying forth every fall to traverse the North, during winter, collecting funds, professedly to aid fugitives, but which funds, in all the likelihoods of the case, were retained mainly by the persons collecting them. Against this system of begging, and against these beggars, the "*Freeman*" waged an indiscriminate war, and brought upon itself the united hatred of this plausible class, and they have spared no pains to silence a voice so dangerous to their craft. The *Freeman* is not well supported, and owing to the hard work, to which its editor is subjected, to obtain the means of, support for the paper, it is not very well edited.

There is hope, we are told, of much improvement in this respect. Mr. Hezekiah Ford Douglass, a young man of excellent natural abilities, has been secured as editor of the *Freeman*, and with the united labors of the two editors, we hope the character and prospects of the paper will be materially improved. Every noble example yourset us in Canada, is a contribution to the common stock of excellence which we are rolling up for the redemption of our race.

Turning from our people in Canada to those in Liberia, we have as little reason to be ashamed of our race. There can now be little doubt that Liberia is a fixed fact. The Liberians are a people united in locality and as such are creditably working out the problem of the black man's capacity for civilization and for self-government. The experiment is not above criticism. It would be strange if it were—Men do not rise from the abyss of bondage and degradation, to the summit of human liberty and excellence in a single bound. The craggy sides of the rocky chasm must be scaled and ascended by many a crooked path, and the pilgrim will often find that he has lost rather than gained ground. We have before us the proceedings attending the retirement of President J. J. Roberts, and the inaugeration of Hon. S. A. Benson. The phamphlet containing these interesting proceedings is of itself a subject of curious interest. Printed documents from Liberia, so far as we have hitherto seen, have done little credit to African skill, and less to African accuracy. The pamhlet before us compares favorably with pamphlets printed in Western New York. The main documents contained in this pamphet, are the address of the retiring President, and the addresses of the newly inaugurated President. Both addresses are manly and patriotic in tone, and creditable in point of literary talent. It is impossible to think lightly of a colony which appreciates and does homage, to such men as Roberts and Benson. Such appreciation and homage, bespeaks a people intelligent and virtuous, and is a pledge of permanance and prosperity.

Liberia is still in her infancy, and many justly apprehend trouble both from within and from without. She has ignorance and inexperience to embarrass and hinder her progress; party spirit and political ambition, the prophesy of advancement and the precurser of downfall, are in her bosom. Mr. Benson (who seems to be a vigorous and and earnest man) will be entitled to the grateful regards of his countrymen if he shall so govern and control the elements that surround him, as to find at the end of his term of service, the condition of his country as good as he found it. He may find it better, and as a colored man, feeling, as we do, the full force of a commun ide tity, we wish it may be so. The presence of such men as Benson, Roberts, Yates, and Crummell, in Liberia, increases and strengthens all favorable probabilities concerning Liberia's future.

Kansas Items.

Chicago, July 1.—We learn from Alton that the Kansas emigrants from this city, recently driven from Leavenworth will proceed to their original destination, via Iowa. The Worchester (Massachusetts) company arrived here to-day, *en route*, for Kansas. Forty-four Worchester men were disarmed on the steamer Sultan, near Lexington, by two hundred Southerners, in a manner similar to the disarming of the Chicago party. Sixty Sharpe's rifles were taken, and the company were detained prisoners. It is reported that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, had been treated similarly. The Missouri river towns are determined not to allow Northern emigrants to enter Kansas. A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* charges Governor Price with having sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets to Mr Springfellow to assist in the conquest of Kansas.

St. Louis, July 1.—Advices from Lawrence of the 28th ult., announce the arrival of five men from Tecumseh, where they had been held prisoners for some time, having, with others, been captured by dragoons near Osawatomie. They were kept chained nearly four weeks, when they were brought before Judge Cato, who discharged them, nothing having been found against them. Three of the party were, however, detained, viz: Messrs. Partridge, John Brown, jr., and Williams. The two latter were members of the Legislature. Brown and Williams were indicted for treason, and Partridge for conspiracy.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

William C. Munroe,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

James Theodore Holly.
1st. Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, has been committed to prison to await his trial for the murder of Thomas Keat-

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy.

Provincial Office, July 19th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	10	0
Oats, per bushel	2	6	a	3	0
Barley per bushel,	5	0	a	7	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	48	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	0	a	1	3
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	90	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	10	a	1	0	

John Smith, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

GRAND
Musical Entertainment.

In order to celebrate the FIRST of AUGUST, the anniversary of the day on which eight hundred thousand men were Emancipated in the British West Indies, and as it will be impossible to get a building suitable on that day,

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

Will be given by the

Chatham GLEE CLUB,

on the evening of the 31st of July, instead of the 1st of August, in the

TOWN HALL.

The friends of the celebration of that day, are invited from all parts of the country and from the United States.

TICKETS 25 cents.

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

R. C. FRANCIS,
Manager.

Chatham, July, 18th, 1856.

NOTICE.

The Ladies of the UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, will hold a

FAIR,

On the first and second of August, in the

TOWN HALL,

For the benefit of the church

Music by the Union Brass Band.

COMMITTEE—Mrs Green Bowlen Sallows, Christopher, Davis, Miss Semer, Crawford.

Doors open at 4 o'clock.

ADMITTANCE 12½ cents.

Chatham, July 18th, 1856.

NOTICE.

There will be a Celebration at Amherstburg on the First of August. Speakers will be in attendance, also a band of music. Refreshments provided on the ground.

URIAH KING,
LEVI FOSTER,
JAMES GAMBY,
LAWSON TOLIVAR,
Committee.

Amherstburg, July 17th, 1856

NOTICE.

Persons afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE, or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856 11

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43 the business stand now occupied by the subscriber, situated on St. John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm H Wilson, Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 43-f

(New Notice—1856—No. 10).

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of Humanity I make this Appeal to Canadians.

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books Periodicals &c, &c, (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the United States, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced, and proved, as Pro Slavery or Silent, and some (if not all) formed specially on a Republican Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have professed as it were, (since religious, humane, and God-like principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore Appeal to all Canadians, to all men and women of Humanity who are opposed to the sin and curse of Slavery, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c, and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society—Philadelphia.—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptist Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived As a resident Scotch emigrant of 33 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED arranged, and reviewed by Revs. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408 -Utica, N.Y.. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical,—should be without It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains." J. J. E. L

July 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK —OF— **HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,**

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c ; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled Oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF **HARDWARE**

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all sizes, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dresses, Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes, Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds, Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other Articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. 4f

MRS. A. M. STERRITT, & ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 23-tf

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS AT BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF **DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND.**

Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3

Black and White Kossuth Hats,

Panama and Leghorn Hats.

BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.

AMERICAN CUT NAILS!

Philadelphia Mill Saws.

POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Improved Fit Peas*, for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.

NO SECOND PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Opposite the Post Office.

Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY **DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,** *GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,*

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES

AMBROTYPES

—AND—

DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs. Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.

Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left Loudon County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1855.—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—" What "book or tract against Slavery and its system, "have you published,—and "is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free."—would be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*,—no money support, or fraternal *fellowship*, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies."

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell?)—it is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend

J. W. JONES, Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5. a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased, and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION, on the corner of, King and, William streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the

VILLA MANSION,

where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all genteel and respectable persons of any race; and none but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the *strictest deportment* is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this MANSION, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.

MR. ABRAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABSALOM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
DR. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, March 31st, 1856. 45-tf

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 5, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY,

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unparalleled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style. Suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but, to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

in his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH.

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND, in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 44.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the Front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION,

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GRAHAM, Esq., M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST.

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, CUT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or, New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $1 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gilt Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles. Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf, Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W. Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Tariffs

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 2-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollens worth o Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing

JOHN A. MURRY,

St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Broche Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lobskein, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain, and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Ojessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted, and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 29-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Cabinet Furnished, at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*; and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18 tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters, and Game,** of all kinds in season—Siginaws, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c., can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27 1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving, and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A large quantity of

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 30, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store,

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us, with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18 tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS

Chatham C. W., August 8th, 1855. 19

(Advertisement, No 8.)

American Slavery.

American Tract Society—American Sunday School Union.

Canadian Churches and Societies.

In addition to the various instances of expunging, of which the American Tract Society is and has been notoriously known, thereby justly entitling it to be accused of silence, hypocrisy, insincerity and falsity, the following additional proofs are offered:

1. Rev. W. Jay's "Morning Exercises"—see preface p. 7.

2. Mammon, or, Covetousness the sin of the Christian church, by Rev. John Harris—see p. 78

3. Atonement and Justification, by A. Fuller, see pp. 396.

In reference to the last, (No 3) it may be stated, that he author, was a Calvinist but all his views on the point, *are omitted* and "the volume is made up of extracts from all parts of his works, ingeniously framed into systematic chapters"—so says the *Presbyterian of the West*, as quoted and referred to in an article titled "Colportage," in the Ecclesiastical *Record* of the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, published at Toronto, C. W., number for January, 1855. As to the "Colportage" *and its aims of the A. Tract Society*, see its publication "Home Evangelization," pp. 171.

Religious Book and Tract societies of Canada, including *Bible* societies, and the various religious church denominations in Canada, which hold fellowship or connection with the Americans pro slavery, churches and societies, are again warned, to "Take Heed". The Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in its connection and fellowship with the pro-slavery M. E. church (South) of the U. S. (some of whose class leaders, members and even ministers, buy, sell and hold slaves),—the (Free) Presbyterian church of Canada, in its circulation and colportage of and giving credence by its *Record* to the publications of the noted pro-slavery Presbyterian church (O. S.) of the United States, and its "Board of Publication" at Philadelphia,——the Regular Baptists of Canada in an special manner—and some of the Congregational Ministers of Canada, instanced by Revs. Henry Wilkes, D. D. of Montreal, (January, 1856,) and J. T. Burne of Whitby, C. W., (January, 1855)—with the Congregational Union of Canada in its vacillating fellowship,—should all now say "LET US BEWARE."

If every educated Minister of religion in Canada were to peruse the Book,—"The Slavery Question, by John Lawrence" 3rd edition,—Dayton (Ohio) 1854, pp. 234,—THE GREAT SIN of the fellowship of the Canadian churches referred to, would be to clearly see, and a proper knowledge of the question of American Slavery obtained. See also Tracts No. 1 & 15 of the American Reform Tract Society at Cincinnati (Ohio) The *righteous* course pursued by the "American Missionary Association," 48 Beekman street, New York, should be a pattern to Canadian churches and Religious societies.

The American S. S. Union *dare not* publish anything against the sin and system of Slavery and, therefore, the youth of America are not instructed in anything of that iniquity, by its operations of publications. Besides the objections otherwise previously advertised—shall its sinful course be encouraged by Ministers of religion and Students in the British Province of Canada?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, can furnish by a pure source, every Sunday Library, and every Book and Tract, which can well be desired for general colportage operations in disseminating a pure knowledge by man's authority, of Christianity. See catalogue of 8 long folio pages, obtained at the U. C. Tract Society's Rooms, Toronto.

A want of sterling honesty *with humility*, in religious Teachers, and in their profession, does much mischief to enquiring and truthful minds—and in the world—and is a curse to Christianity and to the Cross of Jesus Christ.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., March, 1856.

☞ See advertisement of "A Minister for Sale" and Lists of Publication, Nov'r 1855.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 28, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Desirable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 27 1y.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in this line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

24½ × 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of P. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 23-tf

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared, the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE, INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property, or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

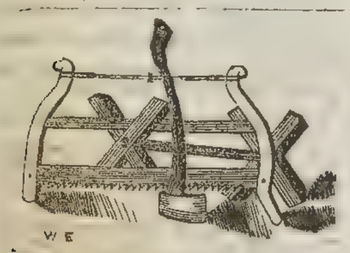
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham

October 15th, 1855 26-3m

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



W E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
Also, by Retail,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.
D. McDELLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
Nork Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Crore.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE.
King-William Street, Hamilton, C. W.
N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on KING, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper.
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature.
The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
to which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development, and the promotion of health shall have a prominent place in our columns.
EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE PATENTS will be carefully reported, and such legal, commercial, and financial information as the interests of our readers demand.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their entertainment and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....
Ekfrid		10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....
		P.M.				
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.
Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, June 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.
Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.
Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.
☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or, annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age; or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.
D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

PATENT MEDICINES.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.
Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.
The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO. are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
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Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.
The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.
Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.
The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.
A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.
All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*
Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.
We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra-marine and paste, do; Borax, do
Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, 1s.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
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Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Haysers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do.
Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimento, Pepper and Aispice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, meas, do.
Preserved Fruits 12½ per cent.
Phosphorous, twelve and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free: Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spokes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.
Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sherts, and hops,
Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo; bristles, bur-stones unwrought; coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.
Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.
Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854
Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.
Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.
Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.
Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.
Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.
The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle
The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.
And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—
Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.
And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:
Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—
BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a Brotherhood not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carry out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.
ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.
ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.
ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.
ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.
ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.
ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.
ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.
ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.
ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the vot

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

H. F. DOUGLASS, D. SHADD, *Editors.*

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856. { NUMBER 15.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of, all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, as it exists in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an active instrument for good, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—not as an enemy, but rice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

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And Weekly Advertiser,

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If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

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CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

AND

DRY GOODS,

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September 6th, 1855 20-t

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RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!

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TORONTO.

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BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,

CHATHAM, C. W.

December 18, 1855. 32 1y

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And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

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AND

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Sup't Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 19

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BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 30

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

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NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLEN,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 6m

LEWIS HOUSE,

XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons,

indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be duly met with by the Proprietor

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
Proprietor.

13 tf

Baptism of the French Imperial Prince.

Precisely at 5 o'clock minute guns were fired from the esplanade of the Tuileries, and the grand cortege which had assembled so many tens of thousands of each sex and every age, from every country under heaven to witness it, got under way. For imposing pomp and ceremony there has never been seen anything like it in France or in any other country. The splendor, condition and general *tenue* of the troops—the inspiring strains of the music as regiment after regiment, each with its respective band filed along—the variety, magnificence, even gorgeousness of the military dress—the superb condition and beauty of the horses in their sumptuous caparisons, as they proudly drew the state vehicles—the exquisite workmanship and finish of the vehicles themselves, and the general *mise en scene*, or getting up of the whole, has probably never before been equalled. Certain it is, that it is not possible to imagine any state ceremony of the kind that can ever exceed it in splendor and effect.

First came the trumpets and band of the 1st Regiment of Carabineers with their grey chargers, their snow white plumes and brazen helmets and breast plates glistening in the mid-day sun; then the magnificient Etat Major, the picked officers of the French service; then two squadrons of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers, with the colonel; then two squadrons of the 11th regiment of dragoons, with the band and the colonel; after wards, two squadrons of the Guides, with their delicious music, looking with their rich dress and accoutrements, like the gaudy butterflies of the scene.

Now came the *piquers*, or stud grooms of their Imperial Highness, dressed in large cocked hats, jack boots and leathers, with long green coats, riding superb horses; following whom came the carriage of the Princess Mathilde, containing her maids of honor. Afterwards followed the carriage of Prince Napoleon, containing the officers of his household—four *piquers* of the Emperor preceeding it. Then came in succession eight carriages and six, each, followed by two grooms, containing various members of the Imperial household. In the seven were the Princess Mathilde and Madame la Princess Marie Duchess of Hamilton. The carriage guarded on either side by a chevalier d honeur; in the eight were the Prince Jerome Napoleon, Madame la Grande, Duchess de Baden, Prince Napoleon, and Oscar, Prince of Sweden and Norway. On the right of this carriage rode the first equerry of Prince Jerome Napoleon, on the left that of his son, Prince Napoleon.

Following these eight carriages and six came six *piquers* of the Emperor. Then the carriage of the Empress with eight horses, superbly caparisoned with feathers in their head and mane. This contained the young Prince Imperial; the *gouvernate des infands de France*; the two sub-governesses and last, though not least, *nourrice*, or wet nurse—for this day, at any rate an unimportant personage. By the right side of this carriage rode the baby prince's sworn defenders—Marshall Canrobert, accompanied by an Imperial aid-de camp and enquerry on the right; and on the left Marshall Bosquet, accompanied by the Adjutant General of the Palace and an imperial ordnance officer. Grooms in magnificence state liveries walked by the side of the horses of the carriage.

Other Imperial equerries now appeared and cleared the way for another carriage and eight horses, whose lofty plumes of snow white, waving in the sun's rays, announced the proud office they fulfilled, namely, that of conveying in a carriage all glittering with crystal, gold and the most exquisite ornamentation, all more or less of a religious character in consonance with the occasion, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. On the right rode the Grand Huntsman, the Prince de Wagram, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the general Commandant of the Seine, the first equerry of the Emperor. On the left Marshal Count de Castellane, the general Commandant of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor's chief aide-de-camp, and on the side of the horses a host of running foot-men. Behind the carriage of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, his ordnance officers, a squadron of the Cent Guards, their light blue uniforms and silvery steel helmets and cuirasses dazzling the vision of the myriads of spectators. The two squadrons of cuirassiers with their band; two squadrons of artillery, with their band, two other squadrons of cuirassiers, with music; two squadrons of carabiniers, likewise their band looking like a sea of gold with their superb accoutrements of brass closed the procession.

Cries of "*Vive l' Empereur, Vive l' Empératrice, vive le Prince Imperial,*" the most prolonged, the most cordial, hearty and sincere I have ever heard, rent the air at every point along the line. In the place before the Hotel de Ville the enthusiasm became quite affecting, and when at 6 o'clock the magnificient cortege arrived before the *portes* of the great metropolitan cathedral, amid the booming of cannon from the Invalides and the acclamations of a dense multitude few could have withheld their acknowledgement that Napolean, whatever his antecedents, whatever his means of obtaining the power, was now at all events, the chosen monarch of his people.

I would that the departure of the post—fixed, unfortunately to-day for twelve o'clock in consequence of the grand *fete*—permitted me to give the readers of the *Herald* a full and minute description of the church at Notre Dame, as fitted up for this grand solemnity. I have volumes to say, but only minutes to write them in. It is well known that Notre Dame, though in its exterior the most beautiful temple of Paris, has long been greviously neglected in the fittings up within. From time to time it has suffered from popular commotions and especially at the great revolution of 1793, it endured the most terrible spoliation and defilement. For some time past great efforts have been made in renovating the exterior of the building, and lately two of the magnificent circular windows have been restored, painted in a style of gorgeousness becoming the thirteenth century. The decorations for the present occasion have, in fact, been remodeling of the interior, so as to produce a *fac simile* of a chapel of that area; in the belief that if approved of by the public the State will eventually fit it up regardless of expense, in a style worthy of its importance as the chef cathedral of the capital, and one connected by so many eventful ceremonies and epochs in the history of France.

On entering, therefore, the visitor was surprised to find himself in a new land of sacred things. New aisles had been erected, with a vaulted roof of cerulean blue, be spangled with golden stars. The lancet arches were peaked out with green, yellow crimson and gold. Windows of an ephemeral character, but so admirably done that they almost vied in beauty with those that were really painted, helped to fling a soft light of rich harmony over a scene which would take half of your columns adequately to describe. The centre of the cross which constitutes the edifice, and a high altar erected over which was suspended from the top of the blue vaulted roof a rich purple canopy, spangled with bees. On one side a row of graduated benches sat the eighty-four bishops of France in their gorgeous robes. There were the four archbishops on a fauteil by themselves. The cardinals in crimson, on another opposite. In front of the altar with the font between, was placed a throne, for the Empeor and Empress. Thousands of lustres flung their light on the nave of the church. The sun shot its golden rays through the colored windows, and when the imperial party, the legislative and senatorial bodies, the thousands of beautiful women, in those delicate *toilettes de soir*, all with baptismal veils, were all assembled, the effect of this sight was beyond measure enchanting.

But time presses. The Empeor and Empress and the Prince Imperial entered with a fanfaronade of trumpets. The Cardinal Legate received them. All the congregation rose, and the church, from the roof to the floor, was one vast mass of human beings in their habits of ceremony. The imperial child was presented to the font, and as the Papal Legate raised it in his arms amid the deathless silence of all it uttered a long loud but plaintive cry, which attracted the sympathy of all present. Every one helped to break the silence, and make some exclamation indicative of human sympathy. The Emperor smiled, and the Empress spite of the solemnity bent her head over the little one.

Then took place the attestation, the Emperor doing so first; the Princess Mathilde and the other. Princesses doing the same magnificently saluting their majesties, as, passing before them with their supposed bearers, they proceeded to the desk where lay the great book of state.

The baptism over, the equerry exclaimed—"*Vive le Prince Imperial!*" The congregation caught it up and the church from all points rang with the glorious cry. Many were in tears. The words were caught up, and an air expressly composed for this occassion was chanted by the whole choir, with the words: "*Vive l' Empereur!—Vive Vive le Prince Imperial!*"

But I have not time for another word.

The Trial of Brooks.

The trial of Brooks, the chivalric M. C. from South Carolina who beat Mr. Sumner in the Senate; after he had put that gentleman beyond defence by an unexpected and stunning blow while he was pinioned seated between a desk and an arm chair, was had before Judge Crawford, on Tuesday last. There he may have been some surprise that it was thought worth while at all at Washington to take any legal steps in such a matter where murders and manimings are coming to be Congressional pastimes by perscriptive right; but there will be no surprise at the verdict. The luxury of half-killing a Senator costs just $300. As Brooks took care to provide for his own safety beforehand, so, probably his constituents will see to it that the fine shall be paid by the public, and a the new sport therefore will no doubt become a favorite one. It remains now to see for how much a Congressman may kill a waiter.

After the production of evidence, which is reported as substantially the same as that heretofore elicted before the Congressional Committee and which proved, human testimony ever proved any thing that Brooks is both a brutal ruffian and a most craven coward—the prisoner addressed the Court in the words following, which are worth reading, if only as an evidence of what dainty words can be chosen to defend a dirty deed:

BROOK'S SPEECH.

"May it please your Honour: May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge Crawford—Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable Court simply to recieve its judgement. I would have prefered that the person upon whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech which libelled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that, under oath, he could not have denied this fact, which with due deference to your honour, I regard as material to my defence—inasmuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in extenuation of my offence.

"I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made, with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the Investigating Committee which is as follows:

"While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head *by the first of which I was stunned* so as to lose sight."

"It would have gratified me had he been compelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which, I aver, was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

"But, sir, he is conveniently an deliberately absent and on travel notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed on account of his extreme indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet with all these disadvantages, I proffer to receive the judgement of the Court than to continue in suspense.

"It is not my purpose to address any evidence in defence.

"I have already accomplished more than half the journey of my life, and this is the first time it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, sir, and without shame that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position and I have but to express my profound regret that in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honour to represent, I am constrained as a consequence to approach you as a violator and not as a maker of the laws.

"In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievences which the good of society and every public morality require to be redressed and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villian who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But when a sister's dishonour is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury always has and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books may condemn.

"It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling. Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for, even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in defence of his parent is excused by the law which is ever regardful of the virtious impulses of nature.

"By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Sons are made to reward it and to perpetuate the names of those who are its examplers. And can it be expected—will it be required—that I, with a heart to feel and an arm to strike shall patiently hear and ignobly submit while my political mother is covered with insult, and obloquy, and dishonour, while her character is slandered and her reputation libelled?

"Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be squandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature, true to the home of my maturity, and to the mother that bore me.

"The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated was the high moral and social obligations of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth which are sanctioned by the experience and judgement of mature years; I submit my case to the discretion of the Court with entire confidence, that while you, sir, as a magistrate perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community, public opinion distinguishes between crime and honourable resentment and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of their judges."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Brook's remarks Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following decision:

"As this matter will be at this short time the subject of investigation in another place, and, as it is not necessary to the discharge of my duty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I could not do without touching on some of the points that will, probably be raised elsewhere, it appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the Court should be pronounced without comment. That sentence is that the defendant pay a fine of $300."

From the London Times.

Court Etiquette and American Notions.

When will Americans learns manners? Who shall teach our Transatlantic cousins how to behave? Here is one of them who tried yesterday, in defience even of an etiquette modified to suit his countrymen, to parade his republican person before the Queen at her levee in a frockcoat, black neckcloth, and yellow waistcoat. The thing itself was trival, but the object was unmistakable. He wished to have it to boast that he had compelled the Queen to forego the usages of her court in his especial behoof. He tried to accomplish this national feat under the wing of Mr. Dallas, who, when appealed to, supported his countryman and left the pair in a pet. Well! after all, we suppose that her Majesty will continue to hold Levees in spite of Mr. Dallas displeasure. It is scarcely worth while to confute the absurd pretentions of a people which, with the most veritable foolishness as regards themselves, combine the greatest disregard of all decorum towards others. The Queen of England says to her subjects and to strangers who visit her in her own house "I am happy to see you all on State occasions; but if you come you will find me gorgeously arrayed to do you honour; return the compliment, then, and come in your best." She tells her guests, in fact as hundreds of lads and gentlemen in this country are in the habit of telling their friends. "This is a full dress party," implying that all who do not choose to observe the rule had better stay away. What should we think of a fellow in private life who after accepting an invitation to a set dinner at which everybody else wore full dress presented himself in a shooting jacket and shepard's plaid trousers? In all probability, should such a portent appear on the horizon of a gentleman's hall it would never rise to the upper regions of the drawing-room for the butler would infallably show him the door. Now, this is what the Queen's Master of the Ceremonies very properly did in the case of American, who, in a frock coat, yellow vest and black neckcloth, chose to present himself at her Majesty's levee yesterday. He knew the usages of the Court, but he preferred to withhold from the Queen and her august company the compliment which every gentlemen would have render. Our American cousins must really learn the good old proverb about "doing at Rome as they do at Rome," and then, both they may live at home in the enjoyment of all liberty or license of dress or undress, they must when they visit these communities, either disguise themselves and their republican prejudices in decent attire on occassions of State ceremony, or forego the greatest delight on which a true Republican can feast his eager eyes—the sight of a live Queen on her throne.

ASSASSINATION AT TENEDOS.—The Imperatrice steamer, in coming from Malta to this city, perceived signals of distress made from the Island of Tenedos. The captain hove to and sent a boat on shore, when he was requested by two vice consuls to come close to the town and protect the European inhabitants one of whom had been murdered. The captain replied that his vessel was not a vessel of war, and that he was not justified in stoping with mails on board but that he would convey information to the authorities at the Dardanelles. According to the account given by the captain of the steamer, the son of the French Vice-Consul, a lad of fourteen while walking in the Bazaar on the day of Bairam accidentally stepped on the foot of a passerby, who for this involuntary offence, gave the lad some very violent blows, and some other persons joining in the aggression, the lad received several stabs with a knife and was killed on the spot. The European population were as may be imagined, thrown in to consternation as the Mudir has not sufficien force to contend with any outburst of the fanatic inhabitants. This is an offence which calls for a prompt and severe punishment and it is for the interest of the dignity of the Government, that the matter be immediately taken up.—*Press'd Orient.*

A WAGGISH CHAPLAIN.—The Fairmont Virginian, says the Rev. Henry Clay Dixon, the present Chumplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago stationed in north-western Virginia. While preaching one day, at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation, as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in. "Brethren," said he "it is very difficult to preach, when thus interrupted. Now do you listen to me, and I will tell you the name of every man as he enters the church." Of course this remark attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered. "Brother William Satterfield" called out the preacher, while that brother was astonished beyond measure, and endeavored in vain to guess what was the matter. Another person came in. "Brother Joseph Minor," bawled the preacher, with a like result; and so, perhaps, in other cases. After a while the congregation were amazed at hearing the preacher call out in a loud voice—"A little old man with a blue coat and white hat will Don't know who he is! You may look for yourselves!"

BIRDS, FROGS, AND MICE.—Many of our readers have heard of the famous battle of the *frogs and mice*. We witnessed a repetition of it recently in single combat. A large green frog made an assault on a young nearly grown mouse, and after a struggle in which the latter made many loud complaints, the frog obtained the victory, and immediately made a meal of his opponent.

We hope the report of this battle will induce our readers to give proper respect and protection to the frogs assisting as they do in extirpating such depredators as the mice have been the past winter. Much has said and written in favor of the *birds*: but frogs and snakes we regard as very useful, and more attention should be directed to their merits. There are, however, two birds, who do not get fair play, on account of a similar prejudice. These are the *crow* and the *hawk*. The latter especially, is eminently useful in destroying mice, and do not do a hundredth part of the mischief caused by some favourite songster, who have comparatively few good deeds to recommend them. We like even-sided justice and humanity—not that much is contributed merely by fashion and fine colors. Let us protect the snakes and hawks.—*Country Gentlemen.*

ANTS AND THEIR COWS.—The cunning ants keeps cows in their stable. Almost every ant hill, belonging to one variety, has a beetle in it who lives, rears a family, and dies among them a welcome and honored companion. When the ants meet him they stroke and caress him with their antennæ: in return he offers them a sweet liquid that oozes out under his wings, and of which the little tapers are passionately fond. So great is their attachment to the odd confectioner, that they seize him in times of danger, and carry him off to a place of safety; the conquerors of an invaded nation spare the sweet beetle, and, what is perhaps more surprising the magot and his chrysalis though themselves utterly useless are as safe among their wise hosts as if they also possessed the luscious honey. Other ants again keep countless aphides that sit on the tender green leaves of juicy plants, as on green meadows, and suck away so lustily that their delicate little bodies swell like the udders of cows on rich spring pastures; At that season the ants have to feed their young with more delicate food than usual, for every time they stroke and caress their tiny milch cows, gather the luxurious liquid that oozes forth under their sagacious treatment, and carry it drop by drop, to their nurseries.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH is said to have conquered a peace. The firm tone maintained by General Wilson and the Northern Senators and Representatives generally, has contributed to this result. Butler Brooks, and Keitt roars a gently as sucking doves South Carolina has sent on all its whips, canes and puddles so that until a new supply is recieved from Northern artizans her slaves must, to a great extent, remain unflogged, but no use has yet been made of them though the provocations has been remarkably frequent. Perhaps these quiet times however, will not last. Northern men are on their guard, just now, and if Wilson and Buchanan allow themselves to be caught with their legs under their desks, the chivalry may make an onset with pisto's and bludgeons, and the Sumner outrage be repeated. We, however, attribute the lull to the nomination of Fremont, and to the unmistakable signs that the people of the North are about to elect him. This is the reason why the wise feather is exhibited so plainly.—*Boston Telegraph.*

A MAN HANGING HIMSELF IN HIS SLEEP.—Last night, after all good people of the city and the "rest of mankind" had retired to rest, a german by the name of George Haynes, of Morgan county, stopping at Walter's Hotel, on Marietta street, rose from his couch and attempted to crawl out of a second story window in which he succeeded admirably—having got himself entirely through and was about to fall to the hard pavement where his brains would have been dased out, his foot accidentally caught between the window sash and casing thus waking him. With one foot and one hand he hung suspended until by his cries he brought assistance. Mr. H. weighs over two hundred pounds and consequently would have made quite an impression on the brick pavement had he succeeded in his somnambulistic enterprise.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

A LARGE QUANTITY OF COUNTERFEIT PAPER AFLOAT.—The Buffalo *Courier* says that bills purporting to be issued from the Potomac River Bank, Georgetown D. C., have been put afloat in that city. It is understood that some $60,000 worth of these bills have been prepared for circulation, and that quite a quantity of them have been passed at different points in the west within a few weeks. The fact that the bills are not quoted in any of the regular detectors, form a sufficient reason for distrust in regard to them. The bills are signed, C. Sprague, president and C. L. Bowie, cashier. In the centre is an engraving of a train of cars, on the right and, the goddess of plenty, and on the left a female figure in a sitting position.

A Man of the copper money of France stamped with the head of Liberty, will be a legal tender after the 1st of October.

Her Majesty's ship *Hecate* has ordered to the South east coast of South America.

Destructive inundations have occured in France. 500 houses destroyed at Lyons and 150 at Avignon. At latest accounts the waters were subsiding. Goverement gave ten millions for the relief of the sufferers.

Santa Anna, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, is living in great style at Tobago four miles from Carthagena, in New Grenada, South America. He is said to be worth 4,000 000.

A beautiful and costly piece of plate has just been presented to Captain Sir Robert McClure, discoverer of the North-West passage, by Captain Sir James Ross and several other officers of the navy, as a testimony of their admiration of his services in the Arctic Seas.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that an expedition is being formed whose destination is Mexico. It is to be commanded by American officers, and the men armed with revolvers and minie rifles.—The corps has already enrolled 400 men. It is to act with the present Mexican government.

On Sunday last a woman named Mary Kelly, committed suicide in Hamilton, by cutting her throat with a butcher's knife.

The Kansas bill, admitting that territory as a State with the free Constitution adopted by its citizens at Topeka, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress. It was lost at first by one vote. A less liberal bill, for the introduction of Kansas, by that Northern renegade Douglass, has passed the Senate.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

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Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Mr. H. Ford Douglass of this office, will address the citizens of Wisconsin, during the month of August, at the following time and places.

Waukesha,	5th.
Palmyra,	6th.
Milton,	7th.
Delevan,	11th.
Elkhorn,	12th.
Geneva,	14th.
Richmond, Illinois,	15th.
McHenry,	18th.
Waterford,	20th.
Caldwell Prairie,	22 d.
Muckwonago,	25th.
Fon du Lac,	27th & 28th.
Oskosh,	29th & 30th.

Will the following gentlemen in their respective places, see that suitable arrangements are made for these meetings. Messrs C. D. Johnson, John Chapin, Hon. Joseph Goodrich, Wm. A Bartlett, Henry Adkins, Dr. C. Miller, W. Alexander, B. Newcomb, Rev. W. S. Marsh, Dr. Melendy, E. Barnes, William Hovey, D. Wood, N. Van Arnam, E. T. Taylor, C. Job, Marcus L. Lewis, Rev. Byrd Parker. Other appointments that the friends may think proper to make, if not conflicting with the above arrangement, will be attended too.

ARRIVALS.

Almost every train that arrives from east or west upon our railway, brings persons as visitors; some looking for positions to locate either in town or country. The general desire seems to be to obtain lands for agricultural purposes; this has been caused by the position they have been compelled to assume in the States. For years this class of men have been looking forward to the time, when national prejudice to them as a class, would be modified, and their religious and political privileges would be obtained, but they have been looking in vain. The passage of the *Fugitive Slave Law* which was at first so generally detested by the colored people of the north, and commended by whites north and south, and by the latter as a means of effecting the rendition of their slaves, as well as the instrument it furnished by which to make obedient servants of the north, thereby showing the servility of the former, and the passage of the NEBRASKA BILL, have so completely destroyed the hopes of the colored people that emigration seems inevitable.

While the Legislative Halls in the United States are perverted,—are used as the *slave* pens of the south are; to thrash into measures, and in them the most eminent northern members, what is to be expected for the colored people? Nothing!!! Yet, men of intelligence and wealth, remain, with likely and growing families in continual danger of new encroachments, but apparently dumb and blind to the systematic and gradual destruction of their rights, seemingly waiting to be forced out of the country.

Happily, those of whom we speak as arriving daily, have seen the difficulties that attend them there, and at last have sought out, and arrived at, the only country where not by permission but by right, they can make demands equal to any one. The *Fugitive Slave Law*, contrary to the designs of its wicked supporters, has operated remotely to the advantage of those about whom we speak, when considering the benefit to be gained by settling in this Province, while many thousands are still lingering and withering under its sway, void of the manly courage to place themselves in more independent positions. Many colored men are silly enough to believe, that the great political contest on the slavery question, now causing such a commotion, is because their rights are witheld.

The north helped to permanently establish the institution, and they are now paid; the defenders of the Legrees in their injustice must submit to worse than gutta percha, such an unhappy state of society among the rulers is the colored man's opportunity to get out of the way, and rapidly are they striding to this land of freedom.

I. D. S.

Grammar School.

The examination of the pupils at the Grammar School took place on Friday the 27th June. The pupils acquitted themselves well, being examined in t e several branches, viz: English, English Grammar, History, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Composition and the Classics Their advancement reflects the highest cre lit on their Teachers, Mr. George Jamieson and Mr. Alexander McKay. We regret, however, to say that we were much surprised at finding the apathy and indifference evinced by the Parents and Guardians of the children in so few attending.—We may be well proud of the institution and hesitate not to say that it is able to compete with any similar school in the Province, and that the Teachers are pains taking and assidious in their attentions to the pupils under their charge.

We copy the above notice of the Grammar School Examination from the *Planet* of this place; and which it will be seen is spoken of in high terms. This school be it understood is designed for the more advanced students of the primary public schools The parents and guardians of the pupils attending all of the public schools of the borough, are taxed—large and handsome, school houses are erected for the children of the whites, while bnt a single miserably contracted wooden building, is set apart for the children of the colored taxpayers of the entire town. The pupils of the subordinate public schools, are, on exhibiting necessary scholarship, promoted to the Grammar School, after training in comfortable quarters, by a sufficient number of qualified teachers at good s laries. The few children of the hundreds of colored people, composing a large portion of our population, must go out of their wards to the "one horse" school house, there to be taught by the *one* (colored) teacher employed at a little salary by the oneSchool Committe: The children of this Colored School, are not promoted to the Grammar School, neither are they led to hope that they may be.—Why is it? Crowded into a Kennel in comparison with the fine edifices their equals, the children of the mechanical and other classes of the whites occupy, they are upbraided for not attending the school, and their parents are censured as was the case at a sort of visit not long ago, for not sending them to the school, and they for not going. These too the people who pay taxes, and whose contribution to the public fund are never realized by them to any extent. The Colored people of Chatham must pay taxes, and then in order to have their children educated, must sustain select schools!! It is too bad. The condition of our public schools is an unmitigated insult, to the colored people and a disgrace to the eag. The public school should be abandoned and the excellent teacher employed therein sustained as a private teacher, and that disgrace of the place the little colored school house should be left to rot down, or to stand as it is a monument of the injustice the colored people sustain.

M. A. S. CARY.

INTEMPERANCE.—A colored man passed under the windows of this office on Saturday, "full of strange oaths," and very indiscreet expressions, the promptings of the god to whom he had been pouring in his libations. We cannot tell whom he may have insulted or even hurt under this influence. There is a law against furnishing drink to Indians, and we cannot but think that a similar restriction applied to the "sons of Ham" would be a wholesome protection both to themselves and others.—*Planet.*

The *Planet* gets worse, and worse! Something more than bare assertion of regard for colored people must take place to make the community believe it. We all heard, a few days ago, of the Editors of anti-slavery tendencies, and yet, whenever it can put a word in edge-wise, which will bear injustly upon colored men it does so. The colored people are not *wild* Indians, neither do they drink more whiskey than their white friends hereabouts. One colored man passed under your office window drunk, and if he had not "hurt" somebody he might have done so, bah! They must be out of a subject to write about down at that office! Every colored man must be prohibited from drinking because one drank freely. Who patronize the saloons, taverns &c., in this place? Indians and colored men only? No! We believe in passing a strictly prohibitory law that will not only prevent Indians and colored men from getting drunk, but will stop white men from drinking as well and not only the "inferior" classes about Chatham, but a drunken Editor occasionally. But the Editor of the *Planet* must have too much good sense, must be to much of an abolitionist to propose a regulation of the sort in sober earnest, else he must have forgotten that while to see a drunken colored man is of so rare occurrence as to "call him out" on the subject. Drunken officers, "limbs of the law," a drunken M. P. P., or a drunken Editor of his class is quite common now a-days.

M. A. S. CARY.

The Concert.

Persons calculating to be present to enjoy the festivities on the first of August, would do well to be on hand a little before the usual time, as the Glee Club contemplate giving their Musical Entertainment on the evening of the 31st of July, in the Town Hall, at which time a rich treat may be expected, as many choice pieces have been selected for the occasion. The performers, we believe, will be found competent both in vocal and instrumental music, which will certainly make the entertainment an interesting one. Professor Schiller who is now giving musical instructions on the various wind and string instruments, to the gentlemen and ladies of this place, will perform some pieces on his favorite instrument, which will be enlivening to the audience, as he is a musician unsurpassed in his qualifications. Mr. R. Francis leader of the Union Brass Band will also perform a Solo on the Cornet. The Union Brass Band will be in attendence. We need add but little in regard to the first of August, for as usual a large display is anticipated preparations are at present being made for the occasion. No doubt but the *good things* will be abundantly supplied, which is very important with a great many.

I. D. S.

A Fair will be held in the Town Hall on the 1st and 2nd of August for the benefit of the Union Baptist Church. See Advertisement.

Several articles from Correspondents have been crowded out for want of room.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Upper Canada Tract Society (Toronto) and Slavery.

It is not an easy task to convince or arouse people to the consideration of a gross error and wrong imposed upon them, where such is not immediately within the path *of their* progress in life. For instance, there is no slavery in the Province of Canada, (though once there was) and no enslavement of human beings as chattels —or as *a thing*—to be held, bought and sold or disposed of by Will and testament. Thanks to God, *there is none of that*—but there is a daring approach to our acknowledgement in Canada of that slave system. It is not so easy for the public to see it and to be convinced of it; but we assert, (with the proofs before us and within our knowledge,) that the DARING AND SINFUL APPROACH we refer to exists.

It is notorious that the cruel evil of slavery is directly and tacitly—and openly—supported by Religious Societies, and by Churches,—by ministers and communicants, in the United States. One of these societies is the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Another is the Baptist Publication Society of the American Baptists, (not "Free Will" or "Free Mission" Baptists.) Yet another is the American Tract Society, of 150 Nassau street, New York. This last r society is the more sinful, as it *professes* to be managed by christian ministers, (we use the term advisedly and regret the necessity.) by professed religious men. Yet it has been silent on the cruel sin of slavery, nay, has avoided such, by expunging words in publications referable to it, and (worse still) obtaining the consent of authors to have sentences so referable, omitted, changed and altered, so as to exclude the subject of slavery! This has been proved once and again, and time and language are only wasted by a further reference.

Now the UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY of Yonge street, Toronto, assuming to itself a *name* of being a christian society for the circulation of tracts, books, &c., and even as an agent of the truly good and true society. "The Religious Tract Society" of London, England—that Upper Canada Tract Society, circulates and sells in Canada, the books of the *American Tract Society*—and even their colporteurs (book carriers) profound excuses for so doing, and allude to it only as only a "practice, insignificant." Now as this society is operating so to oppress *humanity*, the notice of Canadians, as much as a notice of a Sale of Negroes' or of "Slaves' work &c., and thereby such operations pass more unchecked and unattended to, still the sin and evil, with the grossness of the hypocrisy, should be exposed and promptly met by every true hearted and freedom loving Canadian. God the maker of all things, is no respecter of persons—all are equal in his sight,—and we hold that a departure from his rules, from plain christian gospel freedom, involv s the guilty parties. And the Upper Canada Tract Society, of Toronto, is plainly guilty of a sinful cause, and has the title to be considered as non-christian in its acts—and should be *avoided* while the guilt and sin continues.

The "Religious Tract Society" of London, referred to, very wisely has the following rule printed in its catalogue, to which we beg the attention of the public, namely: "No publications can be supplied from the Depository in London, except those of the Society."

It is not our purpose now to refer to the *names* of other pro slavery societies of the United States, whose books, &c, find hypocritical and unthinking persons and bodies, to circulate and sell in Canada. We can refer to 48 Beekman street, New York, where every reliable information can be obtained regarding such societies.

We therefore call on all to consider *the position* of the Upper Canada Tract Society.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 16th, 1856.

NOTE.—Important to be Known in a British Colony.—The Upper Canada Tract Society also sells the Books of the pro-slavery and silent American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia,—the sub-servicncy of which to the Southern slave power is notorious—(see pamphlet titled "Letters respecting a book dropped from the catalogue" pp. 36,—to be got at 48, Beekman street, New York. Of this fact, as of the other and various facts stated, I have proof in my possession, a point *carefully* attended to, when such "kittle (kuzelig-ungewiss) animals are to be dealt with," (Scotticism) as are the disguised and hypocritical pro-slavery and *silent* Societies and Churches. Regular Baptists of Canada, and "Christian *Messenger*" of Brantford, C. W., (their organ) notice that "kittle" fact also,—and so may also the *wily* Congregationalist of Canada, who despises, apparently, the pure editions of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society of Boston, supported by the Congregationalist Body of the Eastern States,—as *we know* who we have in Canada to oppose and to overcome, as D. V. et I. we will!

The American Tract Society in their *List* of Publications, Depositories, Agents, &c., (which I obtained at the Upper Canada Tract Society's Depository, Toronto,) have for *Canada* as follows: James Milne and John Dougall, Montreal. Mr Milne is Depositary for Montreal Tract Society, and Mr. Dougall is publisher, &c., of Montreal *Witness*, and who recommends and sells the books of the societies, American Tract Society, and American Sunday School Union. "Consistency is a Jewel," and hypocrisy should be indignantly frowned out of Christian Society. James Carless, Toronto, the depositary of the Upper Canada Tract Society and also of the U. C. *Bible* Society: Edward Stacey, Kingston, depositary of the Kingston Tract Society. Mr. Stacey is a good man, but why is *he* here: Robert Pringle, Niagara, of Niagara Tract Society: William Allan, Perth, (county Lanark.) This neighbourhood was settled by those who hated slavery, hypocrisy, and oppression. R. D. Wadsworth, King street, Hamilton, the "Fair city, Queen of the West," whose loyal inhabitants are composed of many from the land of oppression and slavery, "Americans by birth, Fugitives from oppression and from those who live on human flesh, the bodies and souls of men, women and children." James Harrison, of Belleville,—"sweet Belleville, near Ontario's brink"—and at the Depositaries at Quebec, (Miss Cochrane,) at Hamilton (Robert Hopkins,) at Dundas and at London. These all are agents and agencies of the American Tract Society in Canada.

For a more particular reference to the Upper Canada Tract Society, see extra by me in October, 1855, printed at Stratford, and titled "No. 4—An Appeal" &c Notwithstanding of the arrangement made at the annual meeting at Toronto, of the Upper Canada Tract Society on 15th May last, that the colporteurs of the American Tract Society should leave the Province. it is only like "out of the frying pan into the fire," the present operations, namely: the American Tract Society have been compelled by the force of public and just feeling to withdraw their labourers (colporteurs) from Canada; but where is the difference, if the Upper Canada Tract Society are permitted to circulate *their* books, &c?

J. J. E. LINTON.

The Power of the Newspaper Press—Slavery.

STRATFORD, C. W. JUNE 30, 1856.

TO GEORGE R. MCINTOSH, ESQ., EDITOR, ST. MARY'S JOURNAL,

SIR:—I am indebted to your kindness, I believe, for the copy of the St. Mary's *Journal* of the 28th instant.—and I sincerely thank you for your attention and sympathy in doing the cause of the degraded Africa 's position, and the cause of common humanity, postive favor. You have also inserted, of your own accord, my printed letter No. 1, titled "Slavery as it is —our Canadian Churches"—and though I expect, and receive, generally from the Press, favorable notices of the case, as I have represented it,—namely, the submission of so many of our Churches, Ministers, and Laymen, in Canada, to the slaveholding power and also to Republicanism thereby as expressed in certain publications,—still, you have done a favor and kindness to a large degree in inserting, unrequested, the said article No. 1. The power for doing good, which the public press possesses, cannot be too highly estimated. A bleak and stolid people we would be, if the operations of the printing press were denied us.

The submission above referred to, I imply to be, by the fellowship and intercourse by said ministers &c., in Canada, with Pro-Slavery societies and organizations of the United States,—which have, for so many years hitherto, sent their Books, Tracts, Hymn books, Primers, *Child's Paper*, &c., throughout various parts of Canada *without rebuke*, nay, the circulation of them, and their recommendation, forwarded and impelled by Ministers of religion in Canada. Foreign missionaries and colporteurs, from the United States, sent out by said Pro-Slavery societies, have been welcomed and their intentions forwarded in Canada by our moral and religious teachers. And you will hardly believe it, Sir, that portions of this county of Perth and onwards to Lake Huron, have been represented in the reports of one of the said societies,—I mean the American Sunday School Union, published (July 1855) in Philadelphia, in these words:—"West Nissouri is said to be far more destitute than East. Four townships in my county are yet unvisited. At the same time remember that Oxford County is but *a speck!* Repeated and urgent calls have I received from the neighboring county of Perth. The "Queen's Bush" in Northern Perth, is alarmingly destitute; while still further North and west, to the shores of Huron, the Bible and the Sabbath are said to be almost unknown."

These reflections against our Province, with the desires expressed to have all in Canada and in Mexico Republicaised and Americanised,—and when we should know that *the basis* of these Pro-Slavery societies (including especially the American Tract Society) is for the institutions of the United States, and that *their* principles be promulgated and taught, the wonder is, that permission has been allowed by our Laymen to their respective ministers of religion to countenance the introduction into our Province, of such colporteurs and missionaries, with their books, tracts, &c. Apart also, from the reflections which such notices above quoted give *against* the character and exertions of our own ministers &c.—But add to this—and I appeal to your humanity,—that the question of Slavery, or of the African people,—free or slave,—having any interest in the Gospel of Christ, is entirely avoided, and an entire silence observed, in each and every of those tracts, books, &c. (See pamphlet,—"Slavery in the churches, &c., a Review," by Thomas Henning, Esq.—Globe office, Toronto, p. p. 39)

Again, I remark, that in the publication I quote from, as above, there appears the statements of the *great destitution* in their own country, (United States,) such as,—there are *forty thousand* children in Philadelphia City, (head quarters of the A. S. S. Union) who do not enjoy Sabbath School instruction,—of more than one million of persons *over twenty years* in the United States, (excluding slaves) who cannot read or write, divided as follows: 90,000 free colored; 195,000 foreign born; and "would you believe it," (the words used) 767,000 white native Americans—and there is another million, "who read so poorly that it is of little avail to them. The white population of the States in 1850 was about nineteen and one half millions,—and the number of these *over* 20 years of age was about 9,400,000. No slaves are included in these numbers, for as we do not try in Canada to teach our cows, oxen or pigs *to read*, or learn the A. B. C., or to read tracts, &c., so the Americans, in the Slave States, do not give any opportunity to the slaves to read or write! Whatever they learn of religion *publicly*, is by mural teaching that is from the mouth. If they the slaves—and even free colored persons—know anything of reading or writing, *such is learned by stealth*, and done in secret. But if I had time, I could show you and your intelligent people of St. Mary's and Blanshard, that there is an amount of destitution as to religious knowledge and education, among many portions of the *whole population*, in the United States that would surprise you, I gather my information from the Reports of Societies. Add to this also (and I quote from an article lately written by me) that their religious teachers amount to an army of *an army* "of active and working, but lucre hunting religionists, numbering *far more* than the British Crimean force was at the beginning of the late war,—for it will hardly be credited when we state that there are actively employed in the United States, North, West and South, about *forty thousand* ministers or preachers of religion, and if sabbath school teachers, religious colporteurs, (book and tract carriers) and some others are added, the number will be beyond belief—perhaps nearer *sixty thousand*,—and wherein, in that mass, is the broad and open cry against the sin and evil of slavery exhibited?—The small numbers, comparatively, of Free Will Baptists, Free Baptists, Free Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, (not all) and United Brethren "in Christ," with a warm body of Unitarians who fondly advocate the slave's rights,—these are all but a small number in comparison, who oppose openly and everywhere, with a voice of hatred, the system of slavery.—The pro-slavery Methodist E. Church (north) itself has over *twelve thousand* preachers! "My God! what an army" a true hearted Canadian will cry,—but it is a tithe only as it were.—There is no wonder then, in an American writer, (Birney) recording the fact that the American Churches are the bulwarks of slavery"—But we add it is a wonder that the Africans or their people, are Christians at all—from the practices and conduct shown them!"—Let me not here be misunderstood; for I value much the missionary spirit and the spread of Gospel Knowledge and the means used by Bible circulation; but I hate the hypocrisy and falseness, where the Christian religion is so perverted as represented; having also a political bearing in their intentions.—The fact is, there is no true christianity about the plans of these societies.—

The whole evil, so far as we in Canada are concerned directly, can very easily be corrected if the ministers and laymen of our churches and religious societies would refrain from having any fellowship or intercourse, with such pro-slavery and republican Societies, as have been advertised by name. Were also protests by way of resolutions, published against the practices of said societies. This is completely a *practicable* matter, and within the easy power of the ministers and people, and has no reference to the questions of slavery itself. Except this, that to show what slavery is, and what horrible system it is which these religious societies *entirely avoid* and are silent upon, and what they would desire us in free Canada to support,—it is necessary to circulate information which can be depended upon. I am not aware of publishing anything as fact, but what I have first the proof of in my possession.

I hope therefore, that you will not designate such a very simple matter as in the above paragraph, as "impractable," a term you used I am to suppose in reference to the question *proper* of slavery itself. You will observe, that it is with the action of the *reception* in Canada, of the above pro-slavery societies, and the fellowship and intercourse with them by so many of our ministers in Canada, in a free and monarchical province, that I have raised objections to—and which my notice, so far, of date 20, October 1855, fully shows.

One word in conclusion. Agents for some of the above societies perambulate Blanshard and Fullarton, so I am informed, and also that they have been objected to. Will the inhabitants of these Townships encourage such book agents &c., when as clear as noon-day, the character of the societies appear as have been represented?

The Religious Tract Society of London, England, whose chief agency in Upper Canada is at the U. C. Tract Society, Yonge St. Toronto, and where catalogues in eight pages of all their tracts, books, Sunday School libraries, &c., &c., can be obtained, should have some greater claim on Canadians,—but such does not appear to be sufficiently supported by our ministers of religion.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. E. LINTON.

N. B. The societies and publications from to be avoided are: 1. American Tract Society. 2. American Sunday School Union. 3. Methodist Episcopal Church (North) Book concern 200 Mulberry St. N. York.—4. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 5 The Baptist publications of Broome & Nassau Streets N. York.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

Facts for Baptist Churches.

Collected, arranged and reviewed by Rev. A. T. Foss, and E. Mathews—[Free mission Baptist's]—p. p.: 408—Baptist Free Mission Society—1850.

This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada—lay or clerical—should be without. It is surprising to find, that the pro-slavery imbibings of the American Baptist Churches, should be homologated by the Regular Baptists in Canada. Witness the Grand Ligne Mission of Canada East,—and the REGULAR BAPTISTS of Canada, their organ the "Christian Messenger" of Brantford, Canada West.—There is no use of *shamming* the matter. Let Lay Baptist's search and find. The American Free Missionists,—commonly called the "American Free Baptists, [Secretary, Rev. A. L. Post, Montrose, Pennsylvania,] and the "Free will Baptists" of Dover, New Hampshire U. S., [two distinct bodies,] are open Anti-Slavery churches,—and compose part of *the few* referred to in above letter, who denounce slavery: The Union Baptists of Canada, [Gospel *Tribune*, of Toronto, their organ; by Rev. R. Dick,] are also free from the sin and curse of Slavery.

Wesleyan Methodists of Canada with your despotic organ the "Christian Guardian," and fellowshipping with pro-slavery Methodist E. Church, [North] of 200 Mulberry Street New York,—what do you also say—Lay Methodists, search and find.

J. J. E. L.

From the Philadephia Evening Bulletin July 17th.

Collision on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.

An Excursion Train Wrecked.

SEVERAL CARS BURNED.

Nearly Fifty Lives Lost.

About nine o'clock this morning, the appalling intelligence reached the city that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd and an excursion train that left the city at five o'clock this morning, with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c.

The particulars, so far as we have been able to glean them from reliable sources, are as follows:

At five o'clock this morning a special train of ten cars left the Master Street Depot with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, fourteen and a half miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic-nic.

Owing to the number of cars, and weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor Mr. Alfred F. Hopple, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when towards the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at six o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstavoren, the Conductor determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles an hour. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two next cars after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we heard fix the number of killed at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach *one hundred.*

When our informant left the spot, every effort was being made to rescue the wounded and the bodies of the dead from the wreck Everything was in the wildest confusion, and it was of course impossible, under the circumstances, to arrive with any certainty at the number of victims or to pretend to obtain any particulars as to their names.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The crash of the two trains was distinctly heard at the Hotel at Fort Washington, and for a distance of over a mile out at Dewy's Lane.

All the physicians in the neighbouring towns were summoned to the place and used their best efforts to relieve the wounded. Among those present were:

Doctor J. McCrea of Chestnut Hill.
" S. R. S. Smith, " "
" A. R Egbert, " "
" Chas. P. Bolton, of Edge Hill.
" Jno. A. Martin, of White Marsh.
" M. Newberry, " "

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the broken remnants, *burning and roasting to death nineteen men*, women and children. The groans and shouts of the wounded, and those held by the legs and arms to the burning wreck were of a character to appall the bravest heart.

A row of men was at once formed and buckets used to extinguish the flames but they were unsuccessful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck slightly bruised, who made hair breadth escapes from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, except one man, who demanded ten dollars for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.

Among those particularly active were Mr. Charles P. Wentz, Mr. C. Spencer and Mr. Wm. Sheetz.

The locomotive Cohocksink, under charge of Mr. Wm. Shultz, Superintendent of Motive Power, went up at 10 o'clock and brought down a portion of the dead and wounded.

The scene, upon the arrival at Master St., beggars description, the fathers and mothers and relatives of the excursionists having assembled there to the number of about 2000, to learn the result of the dreadful catastrophe.

THE DEAD.

1. Hugh Campbell, residing in Jefferson street, between Cadwallder and Washinton, aged 15.

2. Mary Lilly, residing in Charlotte St., burned up in the cars.

3. James McIntyre. 16 years of age dead; residing in Washington street, above Jefferson

4. Mr.——, unknown white man, burned up. Nothing left but a few bones and his shoes.

5. Mrs. ——, unknown white woman dreadfully mangled.

6 Miss ——, unknown white girl, dressed in white head crushed.

7. ——Dungan, residing in Master St., below Germantown road.

8. —— ——, unknown white man head crushed.

9. John Riners, dead. Resided in Cadwalder St., second door below Oxford.

10. James Hicky, dead. Resided corner of Phillip and Jefferson, dead and missing.

11. Rev. Daniel Sheridan, of St, Michael's Church, dead. Resided in Second street, above Master. He was crushed in a dreadful manner between two cars

12. William Barnard, residing in Cadwalader St., near Master, was burned up before he could be rescued.

13. Henry Harris, engineer, died on the way to the cars. His injuries were of a dreadful character. He was aged twenty one years.

14. John Dutson, near Frankford road and Washington Avenue. Employed in a machine shop.

15. James Roy, residing in Cadwalader St., below Oxford. Body dreadfully crushed,

28. Eleven bodies of men and women and two children were burned to death in one car. The names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars and roasted alive. When we saw the remains they presented a horrible spectacle.

33. The mutilated remains of four men and women and a child were dug from beneath the engine and tender.

34. The remains of a small child were found under the ruins of the engine, in the ash-pan.

40. The remains of six other bodies were raked out of the ashes, and placed on the grass opposite to where the accident happened.

The killed as given in the above list, amount to no less than THIRTY-NINE persons, and the wounded to SIXTY-NINE. These numbers will probably be increased, as some of the wounded will probably die, and there are some whose injuries are not known.

Propeller Destroyed by Fire near Kingston.

18 Lives Lost.

We are indebted to Mr. Caswell, Telegraph operator of this town, for the following.—

Kingston, July 18—5 p. m.

The Propeller "*Tinto*" with general cargo and about 30 souls on board, was burnt to the water's edge, last evening about 10 o'clock, 7 miles West of this place. There are 18 persons missing, men, women and children.

The parties saved were picked up by a boat from Long Island.

The wreck is lying opposite Fort Henry aground and will prove a total wreck.

The names of the lost are as follows:—P. Campbell, Master; Alex. Henderson, Engineer; J. Lenox, Wheelsman; G. Marchand do; Long, Fireman; W. McMillin, Deck hand; Frank Farmer, do; T. Bettes, do; N. Ninkard, Steward; female Cook; a female named Sarah; Mrs. Benton, three children and nurse; Nicolas Buller, lamp boy Louis Charbonu, 18 in all.

Great Loss of Life.

Steamer "Northern Indiana" Burned.

Mr. Noble, the courteous clerk of the Steamer *Mississippi*, has kindly furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of the Mich. S. R. R. Co's Steamer *Northern Indiana*. She left Buffalo last Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock on her way to Toledo. Yesterday, about 10½ o'clock a. m., she took fire amid ships, and almost instantly after the fire was discovered, she was enveloped in flames. She was at this time some 3 miles distant from Point Pelee, near the wreck of the May-flower. The propeller Republic chanced to be near at hand and at once took her in tow in attempt to bring her so near shore that her passengers could escape. But the rapid spread of the flames prevented this and her passengers leaped wildly into the lake. The Republic lowered her small boats, and did good service in picking up those in the water. In the mean time the steamer Mississippi, which at the time was some five miles away, had come up, and her boats were at once manned and put upon the same duty. But for the fortunate proximity of these two vessels, a far greater loss of life must have occurred. There were about 150 souls on board the *Indiana*, and about 30 or 40 are supposed to have been drowned; the survivors were bro't to this city by the Mississippi, where most of them now are grieving for friends that were ruthlessly snatched from them, and suffering from having lost everything with which they started on their trip.

No account is given of the manner in which the fire occurred and it all remains for doubt to solve.

A few other particulars were furnished at the meeting held for the relief of the sufferers. It Was ascertained that 90 of the sufferers had arrived in this city, and that between 40 and 50 still remained here many of them destitute of money and clothing. balance had already proceeded on their journey. Capt Weaver, of the propeller Republic, says he towed the *Northern Indiana* upon the reef near by, and that she lies where her engine can probably be saved.

She is burned to the water's edge. He also reports that the schooner *Hamilton* of Oswego, bound down, was nearest to the *Indiana* when the fire broke out, and that she held her course and offered no assistance. At the meeting, Mayor Hyde stated that it was thought advisable to raise about $1200 for the purpose and called upon the citizens to come forward and subscribe. The call was responded to with alacrity and over $800 was subscribed within a very short time.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, convoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby convoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and state, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Afric-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

WILLIAM C. MUNROE,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES THEODORE HOLLY,
1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

Births.

On the 22nd inst., Mrs. G. W. Brodie of a Son.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies of the UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, will hold a

FAIR,

On the first and second of August, in the

TOWN HALL,

For the benefit of the church.

Music by the Union Brass Band.

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Green, Bowden, Shildes, Christopher, Davis, Miss Semer, Crawford.

Doors open at 4 o'clock

ADMITTANCE 12½ cents

Chatham, July 12th, 1856 2

Two Great Circuses
IN ONE
MONSTER EXHIBITION!
Grand Consolidation of the Two Largest and most popular Circus Companies in America.

R. WELCH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS,
Of Philadelphia, and
L. B. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS,
forming two distinct Exhibitions for one price of Admission.

THESE CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES
Will Exhibit at
CHATHAM,
FRIDAY AUGUST 15th.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK, P. M,
Performance to commence half an hour after opening.

Prices of Admission: Box 25cts; reserved seats, 50cts; children under 9 years of age to reserved seats, 25cts.

☞ This Company will also exhibit at London on the 11th, at St. Thomas on the 12th, at Ions on the 13th, at Morpeth on the 14th, and at Detroit on the 18th and 19th of August.
J. W. BANKER Agent.

GRAND
Musical Entertainment.

IN order to celebrate the FIRST of AUGUST, the anniversary of the day on which eight hundred thousand men were Emancipated in the British West Indies, and as it will be impossible to get a building suitable on that day,

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert
Will be given by the
Chatham GLEE CLUB.
on the evening of the 31st of July, instead of the 1st of August, in the

TOWN HALL.

The friends of the celebration of that day, are invited from all parts of the country and from the United States.
TICKETS 25 cents.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
R. C. FRANCIS,
Manager.
Chatham, July, 18th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Celebration at Amherstburg on the First of August. Speakers will be in attendance, also, a band of music. Refreshments provided on the ground.
URIAH KING,
LEVI FOSTER,
JAMES GAMBY,
LAWSON TOLIVAR;
Committee.
Amherstburg, July 17th, 1856.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.
Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

(New Notice—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this Appeal to Canadians!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the United States, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-Slavery or Silent, and some (if not all) formed specially on a Republican Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though in all of these Societies, &c., have been shamed as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore appeal to all Laymen in Canada,—to all men and women of Humanity who are opposed to the sin and curse of Slavery, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and I for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—
1. The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either *pro-slavery* or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put:. "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.
(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.
J. J. E. L.
Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

(VALUABLE BOOK)
FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408.—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada, —lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.
July 1856

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.
WM. H. NELSON.
Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..
Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9-tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!
Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;
Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools
SADDLER'S HARDWARE!
Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds,
MULLY MILL SAWS.
Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.
With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of
MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.
A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Chatham, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.
Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

WANTED!!
1000
NEW CUSTOMERS
AT
BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND
Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3
Black and White Kossuth Hats.
Panama and Leghorn Hats.
BOOTS and SHOES!
GROCERIES of all KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-Ware,
Glass and Putty,
PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!
Philadelphia Mill Saws.
POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of *Marrow Fat Peas,* for Seed; a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!
CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Opposite the Post Office.
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-tf

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

CHRYSTALATYPES
AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERREOTYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For delicacy of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled by any other style. To be appreciated they must be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an examination of them at his rooms in Mrs Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about one-sixth of the time required to produce a Daguerreotype—hence its superiority in getting the likenesses of children. They can be taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather.

Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on Beckwith and get one

None but the very best pictures will be permitted to be taken from his Rooms.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken as usual.
Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in company with his brothers Moses and Lewis, left London County Virginia, about eleven years ago in search of freedom, but on their way they was attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a battle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson, while the other two Moses and Lewis effected their escape; but since Jefferson has purchased himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named persons, will receive a reward of $5, by making the same known to the Rev H J. Young, Elder of the M E Church, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

(Advertisement, No. 9.)
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful and unchristian course of the American Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities in its management, expungings in its publications &c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers, of "South-side-view" notoriety, see the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 5th, 1856:—I have been advised of the reliableness of the statements therein made. In the *Independent* of New York, repeated proofs against said society, to a greater extent, have appeared at various times from January 1855, to April 10, 1856:—"What book or tract against Slavery and its system "have you published,—and is your circulation "of the Bible to every person, bond or free,"—should be the touchstone question asked of the societies, and let proof be given, as the public has been already deceived—in Canada as a *free country*—no money support or fraternal *fellowship,* should be extended in the upholding of Pro-slavery institutions and societies.

For the *names* of all Pro-slavery societies, I refer to the Abolition society, 48 Beekman Street, New York (Rev. W. Goodell)—It is expected a full list of them will soon be published in Canada
J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July, 1856. All the Ministers of the connection are requested to attend. Strange ministers or others are respectfully invited to attend
J. W. JONES,
Secretary.
Chatham, March 11th, 1855. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs E. A. Reyno

MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased and are now the Residents and Active Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious MANSION on the corner of King and William Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and elegant manner, they have given it the permanent name of the
VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accommodate all gentlemanly respectable persons at any rate. None but respectable persons need apply at this house, as the strictest deportment is required in all of its departments.

☞ An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a part of the *attache* of this Mansion, where the Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can be accommodated on the shortest notice, with good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Abram D. Shadd,
Mr. Absalom W. Shadd,
Kent County, C. W
Messrs. Brodie & Sterritt,
Dr. M. R. Delany.
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 43-tf.

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.
Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, of the latest style, and the above is equal to any in the west.

He will keep constantly on hand a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel,* King St
C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 31 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.
J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.
REFERENCES:
J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $1 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $40.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.
Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts;
Violin and Guitar Strings,
Music Books, Note Books,
Music Paper, Sheet Music,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.
Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855 33-tf

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice
Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c Give them a trial.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
GROCERIES,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.
R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two-Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the
Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.
Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts
ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec 4, 1855 2-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1830 and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—
JOHN A. MURRY.
St Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Broche Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS.* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as Cheap as any House in the District.
STONE & TURNBULL.
P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*
Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20 tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.
He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins Furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO
Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.
H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,
Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
☞ *Between King and Wellington Streets,*
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.
JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.
CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford, October 26, 1856. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham;
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*
August 20th, 1856. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets!
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,
TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, at, in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1856. 18 tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS,* of *Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.
WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., August 6th, 1856. 2

H. MONTER,

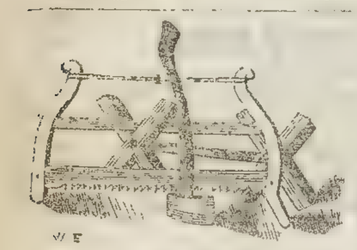
French Boot and Shoemaker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line in their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and first quality.

Dec 1st, 1855 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
HOE HANDLES,
PITCH HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
Yonge Street No 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to render their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given

DANIEL LAN.

King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N B—Lunch at all hours. A supply of Cabs at the service of the Public at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1851. 2

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS F. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR-CURLING, or SHAMPOOING

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Weekly Newspaper

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and home, we shall try to render it pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find a corner set apart for them, the best writers contributing

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, June 23 1851

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11. 5	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Frumboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
St. Catharines	P.M 12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M	A.M.	P.M.		P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11 50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.35*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.53
Edwardsburgh	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.18	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding; and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments of increasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; best management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit adway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief which is now circulating through the Canadas—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with. Such a one, he shunned by all respectable dealers, for it a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *Established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers in R. R. R. can sell the spurious article at low can regular gross price. Do not send parcels to be forwarded by Express Companies for sale, or render themselves liable to prosecution

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us to transact our business in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Canada, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., in Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., are our only Canada agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 21st 1851

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of FORTY-FOUR YEARS. The object always has been as it remains to be, to furnish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve the understanding as well as the heart. To accomplish this object, its columns are selected or condensed from the foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Anecdote and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous, address the imaginative and pathetic. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, or they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our nature we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 2½ cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

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Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

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Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by applying to the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTOR. A. CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL 1853, AND DECEMBER 1854

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock. Fire, Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda. do.

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Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

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Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

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Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

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Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.

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Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

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Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

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Gin two and a sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do, Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do.

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Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do. Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tyre for making wheels for Railroad Cars, Castings for Railroad Purposes, Pig Iron, Puddled Bars, Blooms, Billets and Pieces, Scrap Iron, Pig Iron in Pieces not exceeding a quarter to half an inch thick; Round and Square, four inch and upwards; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent, Jewellery, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen Manufactures, do

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, and tools, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Medicines, Patent, Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in Arts

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nuts, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do

Packages containing free goods, or goods subject to twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages containing the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paper free

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Allspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork mess, do.

Prints and Plans 12½ per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent

Rope, old, two and a half per cent

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent

Salts, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seed, do

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff five pence per pound.

Soap twelve and a half per cent

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits of Camphine, Naptha, or fluid that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process three shillings per cwt

Sugar, Broad, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do Slate, do; Soaps for Washing Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Wine, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and, if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except salted pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, beans, peas, oats, rye, beans and meal of the above grain and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts; vegetables, woods and drugs used solely for dyeing and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides junk and canvas, tar, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc; cordage of all kinds, sail-cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire clay, and Russian hemp yarn

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.—

Ships' sails, prepared flax, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or watch may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages of other vehicles when employed in carrying passengers, together with the necessary harness for such as long as the same shall be bona fide in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons bringing goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of enabling the same to employ horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

Tools or implements of trade, employment of persons coming in to the Province for the purpose of actual settling thereon, viz

Wearing Apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandize; horses, carriages, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment

The personal estate, including wearing apparel and household furniture, of any person who may die in this Province, if the same belonged to such person for one year prior to his death, and was in the dominions of Her Majesty elsewhere than in this Province

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain or the British North American Provinces, the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and the Settlements of Hudson's Bay, or the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, or any of such Provinces respectively, viz

Animals, living, fish of all kinds, meats of all kinds, fruits, flour, bread, biscuit, and all preparations of grain, all kinds, flour, fish preserved, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mosses, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, roots of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, bars, ingots and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, culm, ores, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I

We, the undersigned associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and the British Union to have one Language, Literature, and in the impending struggle upon which the powers now mustering in array on each side of the Atlantic are entering, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to the utmost of our capacity, as members of the British Union, to extend our capacity, and to diffuse a loyal feeling between the Mother Country and the Provinces, and to encourage the establishment of Provincial Literature in connection with the Mother Country, and to encourage the employment of persons coming in to the Province for the purpose of actual settling thereon, viz

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; horses, carriages, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment

The personal estate, including wearing apparel and household furniture, of any person who may die in this Province, if the same belonged to such person for one year prior to his death, and was in the dominions of Her Majesty elsewhere than in this Province

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Animals, living, fish of all kinds, meats of all kinds, fruits, flour, bread, biscuit, and all preparations of grain, all kinds, flour, fish preserved, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, moss, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, roots of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, bars, ingots and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, culm, ores, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, meats and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, bones, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, bars, ingots and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, culm, ores, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, meats and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, bones, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, bars, ingots and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, culm, ores, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

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VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1856. { NUMBER 16.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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&c &c., &c.
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and most modern style, with accuracy and despatch.

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1. Those persons who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. Subscribers who order the discontinuance of their papers, must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. Subscribers who neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-1

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BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

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HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 23, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Such; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

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CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
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Toronto, 10th April 1854 4

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(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST
All work warranted, well done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch
☞ For measures on abolitionist principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1851 2

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

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Barristers, &c. &c.
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House York, C. W.
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MALCOLM CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys &c.
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency (wood) South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W
December 18, 1855 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
C. S. MILLER—W. ORTON—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855 3

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th 1856. 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
31, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES

Wendell Phillips Esq.,	Dr James W Stone
Samuel L. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs A. B. Alcott,	James Scott, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joseph B Smith,
Robert F. Apthorp Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

Boston, November 20th, 1855. 36

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of its establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State, the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1 00

Children Half Price

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
Proprietor.
13-tf

THE PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN OPINION.

Slavery the Basis of Republicanism

REOPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

SLAERY ESSENTIAL TO REPUBLICANISM

Salavery is national and not sectional. It was coeval with the Union, and existed of law as well as fact in the colonial days which preceded the Revolution. It was introduced originally with the sanction and through the exertion of the mother country was received into all the Colonies and was an institution in every State at the period of the formation of the present Constitution. Not only this—every one of the original thirteen States solemnly recognized it, as an object of national importance and having a national existence, by ratifying the Constitution which covered it by an express guarantee in favor of the slave older.

Such, briefly, are the true origin and political nature of an institution now territorially peculiar to the South, which is denounced and assailed as sectional by one half of the Union and is declared to be hostile to the principles on which the Constitution is founded, a blot upon the national escutcheon, and a sin before God and man. But it is not with the rampantey of foaming fanaticism, or the shallow sophistries of hypocritical philanthropy we have here to do.

We have a proposition to lay down that may appear startling to many because it is new, but will have weight and consideration with the thinking, inasmuch as it is based on both philosophy and experience. We therefore, declare that Slavery is not only national, of origin and of right, but it is essential to republican nationality. But for Slavery, Republicanism would have long since become a tale in these United Stats.

But for the stern and unflinching vindication of the rights of white men by the independent citizens of the Slaveholding States, whom power could not intimidate, capital buy, or monopoly crush, this confederacy would have long since been merged into a central despotism, as cruel and relentless as any that ever oppressed and impoverished a people. The bank monopoly on the one hand and the manufacturing monopoly on the other, combining with the large monarchial element which, it is useless to deny, has always existed in the country, would have been able to effect this, but for the steady, manly opposition of their statesmen to frustrate the designs of that "Holy Alliance" against the rights and liberties of white men.

It was in Slavery, that the conservative element of Republicanism was found, to overcome this reactionary movement toward the annihilation of individual dignity and liberty, as well as State sovereignty, and the subjugation of the country to moneyed monopolies and a central power. It is among the slaveholding population that Republicanism has had its true home and only defense. It is they who have made the Union what it is commercially and politically. It is only they who can hereafter maintain a safe and honorable Union, and enjoy rational liberty.

History is instructive; heed its teachings; they are invariable and unerring. It tells us that a great republic never existed without Slavery. It tells us that where partial and defined Slavery did not exist of law, the mass of the working people have been slaves and worse than slaves. It tells us that wherever universal Freedom has nominally existed poverty, want, and possible famine, and humiliating dependency of the poor upon the rich have been the price of painted delusion; and the remedy, inveriably the same revolution and carnage, until nations have been almost drowned in their own blood.

Slavery was an institution in all the ancient Republics but in two we have eminent examples. In Rome, the mightiest in arms and Athens, he most glorious in art of all the old Republics Slavery prevailed to a greater extent than in any State of the Union. In Athens the proportion of slaves to freeman was about two to one—in Rome scarcely less; and yet, with this institution imbedded in their very hearts, they lived and flourished, century after century, and reached a magnificence and a grandeur of which the history of modern free society affords no example.

Modern free society, as at present organized is radically wrong and rotten. It is self-destroying, and can never exist happily and normally until it is qualified by the introduction of some principle equivalent in effect to the institution of Southern negro Slavery. We do mean that the whites of the laboring portion of them should hold the relation of slaves. Far from it. We would have them liberated from the real bondage, poverty and want, to which free society exposes them. They are liable to be dependent without the hope of relief. The capital their labor creates affords them in return no guaranty against want when the labor is no longer demanded. They have the right to labour and pocket their wages, if they can get any; if not, then they have the glorious right to starve at their own expense and on their own responsibility—a privilege which the poor African slave cannot enjoy!

In the northern Satates, free society has proved a failure. It is rotten to the core. It would have destroyed itself ere this, but that its disease has had an outward manifestation, and its feverish and desperate energies have been directed in demoniac sympathy and warfare against the South. Let the demonism which is putrescence has engendered succeed and society, with its most sacred sanctions and its holiest institutions, will fall before it, both in the North and South, and the country must become the seat of howling anarchy or iron despotism.

Negro Slavery, then, is the conservative element of Republicanism, and the firmest basis of society in these United States. This truth the thinking men of the North recognize at this moment. They begin to see that the knell of the Union and of national republicanism was sounded when bad, or bigoted men in the North declared Slavery to be sectional and not national, and weak men and selfish politicians in the South anxious to preserve a Northern connection at any price to the South and the country, bowed to the sentence and only craved for mercy.

Such being the social and the political value of slavery, its diffusion and extension are of the first importance, and nothing, at the present time, should more nearly interest the wise philanthropist and patriotic statesmen then to devise measures to effect these objects—to restore slavery to its original national character, and make it an object of political solicitude.—We cannot avoid looking with jealousy and suspicion upon any political combination in the South which does not fully commit itself to these views, albeit not less a personage than Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, gave his solemn sanction to their negation.

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of negro exemption as one highly favorable to the objects just named, to wit; the diffusion and extension of Slavery and the consequent consolidation of the slave-owning interest. One other measure we are in favor of, though we fear its announcement may throw some of the "ancient fogie men" into almost epileptic consternation. Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and here declare that we not only desire to make territories now free, slave territories, and to acquire new territory into which to extend slavery—such as Cuba, North eastern Mexico, &c.—but we would reopen the African slave trade, that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes and go with them and their household goods wherever opportunity beckoned to enterprise.

But the North would never consent to this; they would dissolve the Union rather than grant it, say the crossing imprecatables. Gentlemen, you do not know the North, or else if as you look when dubiously scratching your heads. It would not oppose any more bitterly a large demand like this, boldly made, than the smallest one faintly and politely urged. Try it. There is nothing to lose by the experiment. At all events, if the attempt to reopen this trade should fail, it would give one more proof of how injurious our connection with the North has become to us, and would indicate one more signal advantage which a Southern confederacy would have over the present heterogeneous association called the Union.—*New Orleans Delta.*

FROM NICARAGUA

The Battles at San Jacinto—Result of the First and Second Expedition—The Americans Compelled to Retreat after a Desperate Struggle.

About two weeks ago a party of 30 Americans serving in the Nicaraguan army, under the command of Col. McDonald, attacked and drove behind their barricades a large number of rebels, numbering 250 or perhaps more. In the encounter one American was killed, and several wounded. When the news of the occurrence reached this city a strong feeling manifested itself among the citizens and soldiers to avenge the death of their countrymen, and both officers and soldiers requested Gen. Walker to be allowed to volunteer and form a party for this purpose. As the General would not consent to allow any of the officers or soldiers attached to regiments to go, the citizens, over whom he had no control volunteered, to the number of forty two, to fight the rebels upon their own responsibility. Some men was also raised in Massaya and Tipitapa, making in all sixty-five men. Those who volunteered at Granada started from there at 10 o'clock, Friday evening 13th inst., and passing through Massaya were joined by the volunteers of that city. They arrived at Tipitapa Saturday morning. At this point the expedition was likely to come to a premature conclusion, as Col. McDonald refused as he did not know them, to allow the volunteers to pass the river without an order to that effect from Gen. Walker.

This objection was overcome by some person suggesting that Lieut. Col. Byron Cole should be requested to volunteer with them and take the command.

They arrived at the ranche of San Jacinto, where the rebels were stationed, about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the 14th inst., and halted a few moments in order to arrange the plan of attack.

The San Jacinto ranche is naturally well adapted as a place of defence. It is situated on an elevation which commands all the ground in its vicinity. In a large corral stands a house which has been fitted up in such a manner that all inside are secure against musket or rifle shots, while, through small apertures in the thick walls troops inside of it can fire into all parts of the corral. The corral itself is surrounded by a strong fence which it is necessary to scale before any material damage can be done by an assaulting party. On their way from Tipitapa, the volunteers heard that the already relatively large force of the enemy had been, the day previous, strengthened by an addition of 200 men, but this in nowise abated their ardor, and the plan of attack was made.

Upon a consultation it was deemed advisable to form the company into three divisions, each to be led on by officers chosen from among themselves.

The fighting continued in the corral, and when the Americans retired behind its walls it became evident from the number that had been either killed or wounded that it would be injudicious to renew the attack. A retreat was ordered, and the gallant little band fell back upon Tipitapa.

Lieut. Robert Milligan, who was appointed to lead the charge led his forces up to a picket fence which stood at the corner of the large house and Major Calvin O'Neal—who is the youngest field officer in the Nicaragua army—led the force which he commanded to the very front of the small cane house. Reserving their fire until they got within fifteen paces, his men poured in a murderous volley—a single repetition of which either killed or wounded every man that was in it.

Capt. Watkins, leading a third division, charged straight in front of the large house. He reached within twenty paces of it when he fell wounded. With a loud voice he ordered his men to go on—a command they obeyed with alacrity.

But there was no use in charging adobe walls; the men were falling so very fast that before many minutes elapsed there were too few enough of the party left to carry them wounded off the field. In the meantime all the leaders of the two other companies had been, either killed or wounded, except O'Neal, who, although wounded in the arm continued with the ferocity of a tiger, fighting within pistol range of the enemy, and continued so to do while there was the slightest hope of success.

When there was no longer any possibility of contending successfully against such extraordinary odds, fighting as the enemy were in such well fortified positions, the Americans began to retreat. Previous to this, however, a body of Lancers were discovered making a circuit in the woods, with the evident intention of completely surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. This move they were unable to carry into effect; and the Americans got off the field in tolerable good order. The lancers, seeing this, wreaked their vengeance upon the dead bodies which they found, and by thrusting their lances into those Americans who were already so near death as to make their removal impossible.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTHERN PULPIT.—The Rev. E. A. Ross, D. D., of Alabama, closes a long letter in defence of Slaveholders:—"Now, my brother, this sentiment of love, is a world-wide fact. Its statistics of lives count by hundreds of thousands. Its manufacture is reckoned by the acres up of Virginia and Europe. Its supporters are numbered by all who must be thus couched in the word. The term kidnapper, was the choice of the —— of St. Louis. Seeing that a "deep sleep" had fallen upon the Democratic party, the position assumed was especially favorable to the success of a joke, the cleric from St. Louis took a sheet of foolscap, printed upon it, in staring letters,

REPOSE AT LAST!!

and pinned it upon the Doctor's back. We venture to say that such a tattering as that paper jacket produced was never before seen in any Church in the State.

The Doctor finally awoke, and seemed to acknowledge himself "done brown."—*Syracuse Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS, &c.

STARCH.—This requires some care and attention. The best vessels to make it in are those of brass, bell-metal, copper tinned, or earthenware pipkins. If starch were made in a tin saucepan, it would be a chance if it did not burn; an iron saucepan would burn it black: it would be discolored by copper, if the inner surface of the vessel were not tinned. The very best vessel for starch making is a bell-metal skillet. Mix the starch with cold water till it is of the consistence of common paste, carefully pressing about all the lumps; then pour upon it boiling water, in the proportion of a pint to an ounce of starch. If the starch is pure and without blue, add the quantity of blue necessary to give it the proper tint, to the boiling water, before it is poured on the starch, which is effected by putting the blue into a flannel bag and letting the water dissolve a sufficient quantity. Set the skillet over the fire, and stir the starch with a clean wooden spoon. When the starch has boiled up, remove it from the fire. When starch is required more than usually stiff, a little isinglass may be dissolved and mixed with it after it is removed from the fire.

CLARIFYING LARD OIL FOR THE HAIR.—To every twenty pints of lard oil add one of alcohol; place them in a clean glass vessel, and shake them frequently for two days, after which allow them to stand until they have become quite clear, and a sediment has fallen to the bottom. Pour of the clear and use it for hair oil. It may be colored a light purple with alkanet root, and also scented with the essential oil of lavender, rosemary, bergamot, &c. Maintaining the same proportion of parts by measure—1 of alcohol to 20 of lard—a pint of the latter may thus be clarified as well as twenty.

LEMON DROP.—For lemon drops, take the juice of three fresh lemons strained fine and mix it with a pound of refined sugar, beaten and sifted through a lawn sieve; beat them together for an hour—it will make them white and bright; then drop them upon writing paper and dry them before the fire.

NEW KIND OF CANDLES.—An invention is spoken of which consists in using in candles filaceous or spongy substance, which will act like a very thick wick in absorbing the fluid, but which are so perpared by chemical processes that on the approach or contact of the flame itself they are gradually destroyed or shrivelled up leaving the true candle wick of the proper size. It also consists in covering the outsides of candles with a solution of gun cotton of similar substance, which forms a dry and smooth covering, preventing the melted grease from running off.

Agricultural, &c.

TO SECURE FROM CATTLE MALE OR FEMALE PROGENY AT WILL.—According to an article in "The Annals of the Luxemburg Agricultural Society," communicated by a Belgian farmer, a heifer calf is invariably produced when the cow is put to bull before milking, and a male calf when the cow is put to bull just after she has been thoroughly milked. The author of this statement declares to have confirmed its accuracy by four years' experience, and asserts that the plan has succeeded beyond all expectation. Cows which previously had been only male calves, and that for four or five years, give heifer calves by the above treatment. Give it a trial.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO PREVENT COWS FROM HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—The following, though going the rounds is credited to another paper, appeared first in the Agriculturist, a year or two since. It will bear repeating:—"One of the best methods to prevent cows from holding up their milk, is to feed them at the time of milking. If this is done, they will give down their milk freely. But if you neglect to feed them, they will hold it up, so that it is almost impossible to get any from them. Try the experiment of feeding them in milking."

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—We again remind our readers not to overlook the present opportunity to plant trees. Now is the time, but it can be continued to be done until the frost renders it impracticable. It should be remembered, however, that the best time in autumn to transplant fruit or ornamental trees, (except evergreens) is as soon as the tree is done growing, which is known by the decay of the leaves. By putting out thus early, the small roots will have time to grow and take hold of the earth before hard weather sets in.

Trees for transplanting should be taken up with plenty of root, and with as little bruising as possible. The small roots should be especially guarded, as they perform very important functions. In planting dig the hole large and deep; crumble the earth at the bottom; spread out the roots carefully; mix well with rich soil, a good proportion of compost or manure-yard scrapings; make fine, and fill in with care; press down well; apply about a bucket of water to each tree as the filling goes on, unless after a rain or the soil should be naturally moist. *Plant no tree deeper than it stood in the nursery.* After planting, let the tree be firmly staked, and bound with leather or cloth of some kind to prevent rubbing and barking. A forkfull or two of stable manure well placed over the roots, will aid very much to protect the tree against severe frost the first winter; and in the spring—say the first of May—this should be repeated as a mulching, to protect the tree against the heat and drought.

When the soil is a clayey loam, lies low and is disposed to be wet or heavy, spring planting is to be preferred. But where the soil is dry porous, partaking of a silicious nature, and not subject to undue moisture, early autumn is generally approved, especially for the transplantation of large trees. Evergreens should never be moved in autumn. If these short and simple practical directions are followed (and they should be preserved for reference) there will be no failure.—*Hamilton Telegraph.*

THE NEXT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—At a meeting held in Brantford, on Wednesday, to make some preliminary arrangements in reference to the Provincial Exhibition of 1857, it was stated that the County of Brant would contribute towards the expenses of the show £1,000, and the Town of Brampton from £500 to £750.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Farmers & Mechanics Fire & Life Ins. Co.
C. P. Laird—Dry Goods.
Miss Gibb, Millinery.
Whiting & Thomas—Groceries.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1856.

☞ Dr Jess F. is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the paper, and to give receipts for the same.

☞ M. D. P. is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the paper.

☞ N. P. B. is authorized to act as Agent.

☞ Rev. P. H. W. is authorized to act as Agent.

☞ Mr. L. W. C. is authorized to act as Agent.

☞ Mr. Robert P. is authorized to act as Agent.

☞ Rev. W. S. M. is authorized to act as Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, FRIENDS and TEACHERS are requested to make this to the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN for which twenty per cent will be allowed. The papers will be sent until forbidden.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent free upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "FREEMAN."

Within the last few weeks, we have been repeatedly asked by letter and otherwise, why the *Freeman* suspended its visits. If we meant to do as others had done—get signatures and the funds, and then discontinue, &c. We could not possibly answer every one of the numerous communications on that point—before publication, so that those who have been unavoidably neglected by us, will find the answer to the question "will the *Freeman* come again" in the visit to them of the present and following numbers.

Could our patrons realize our difficulties for the last few weeks, they would not complain we are sure, though another number should never reach them. In addition to an insecure building, as we at one stated, a more formidable obstacle, an execution gotten out by Thomas Kilgwood, of Toronto, and which decided our course. Had we not felt that the very small amount of funds received by us, from those in debt to us, and the unusually dull times, would have prevented us from meeting the amount, and the impending liabilities incurred, would have forced us not only to stop for a few weeks but altogether. In addition to this, the loss of confidence, by the step forced upon us has been such as to make an attempt at reissuing a matter of grave consideration, because of the almost hopeless task of getting sums due the establishment, although a verbal assurance from those who sustained the sword of the law over it, that we might again proceed to business without fears from them has since been given.

We feel safe in saying that no newspaper, gotten up and conducted by the efforts of colored persons, ever has had to battle of the wicked opposition and the difficulty that the *Provincial Freeman* has had to contend against, and although there have been times when we have felt that it could not exist another week, yet the opposition made to its out-spoken sentiments, by the "servile" among, and doing for and "doing" the colored people of these Provinces, the existence of any other *real* anti-slavery paper in the Canadas,—the great need of a paper through which our mis-represented people can speak their sentiments, and the happy existence of many on certain subjects that we deem of vital importance have determined us to "try, try again."

So send in names, subscriptions, arrears and funds if you please friends, and as plentifully as you please and you will thereby enable us to get out of trying difficulties, and you will have the pleasure of seeing the *Freeman* regularly.

To subscribers in Whitewater Wisconsin, Salem Ohio, Pittsburg and Philadelphia Pennsylvania, Paris Illinois, and many places in Indiana, we would respectfully refer this particularly, as herein is contained the reason why friends subscribing in those localities, either to H. F. Douglass, Wm Still or ourselves, did not receive their papers.

We were fearful that a measure of your censure would be visited upon canvassers, and have to an extent realized it; but hope for the success of the cause that we may in future, be favored with your countenance and co-operation.

M. A. E. C.

TO THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

We would respectfully beg the citizens of Chatham not to overlook our office and paper, when dispensing their patronage to printers and newspaper publishers. The *Provincial Freeman* has a larger circulation, by far, and over a much larger extent of territory, than any paper in this town or county, or in the adjoining county of Essex. It has numerous readers in Canada in various parts in England, Scotland, Central [illegible] Africa, C[illegible] and the United States, and being [illegible] to our list. Advertisers [illegible] their advantage to remember our columns as their operations are more widely known than through any other medium hereabouts and having readers among all classes this we[illegible] operation. We assert without fear of successful contradiction, that Canadian interests will become more extensive [illegible] papers as these we [illegible] the Jobbing Department, we [illegible] to execute orders [illegible] as favorable as can be done in Toronto, and in a manner second to no establishment in the place. It is true that we are not favored with [illegible] from which we draw a [illegible] and then, printing that would likewise be given us by our poor colored brethren, can all be kept from us by under bidding our barely living prices, and making up the deficiency on more remunerative work; so that our only [illegible] dependence upon a generous [illegible] who will give to each man [illegible] price for it; with this confidence we have opened in a commodious place on King Street, opposite the market, where friends from town and country may not fail to find us.

The Cleveland Convention.

We beg to call attention to the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention, to be found in another place. The subjects considered were of great importance to colored America, the claims of Canada, Central America, and the Islands were fully discussed, and there seems to have been the most perfect unanimity at the sittings.

The small number in attendance is to be attributed to the comparative [illegible] given beforehand, [illegible] interest in the subject of emigration. The [illegible] favor with [illegible] the present [illegible] in the [illegible] to this [illegible] beyond doubt the public feeling on the question.

But, while the Canadas have been remembered [illegible] persons have [illegible] the [illegible] not be said of the other [illegible] Walker and the [illegible] only class of emigrants [illegible] by any means. It is meet, that a [illegible] would [illegible] in the United States, who from a lack of the necessary [illegible] country should be fully assured of the inducements there [illegible]

No. 16.—It will be [illegible] numbers [illegible] tion at No. [illegible] between the two periods, yet no one deprived of a single copy for the [illegible]

☞ We [illegible] list of new advertisements to be found in our columns this week. The style and quality of the goods just received by C. P. Laird. Messrs. Whiting & Thomas and the Proprietors of the Combination [illegible] not be excelled by any [illegible] Miss Gibb, Milliner, having [illegible] to her commodious establishment [illegible] the Royal [illegible] splendid and varied assortment of [illegible] wear of every variety. Ladies desiring a new fit out will profit by giving her a call.

☞ That most valuable literary Journal *Life Illustrated*, by Fowler & Wells, New York, comes to us more beautiful than ever, only $1 per annum.

The Narrative of Wm. Parker, the Christiana Hero—Wm. Parker, the Christiana Hero as he stands—is now ready to publish the narrative of himself and wife [illegible], shortly. The friends of Mr. Parker in different parts of the United States and Canada look forward to its publication as a desirable addition to that sort of literature, consequently as of much value to the cause of freedom.

CHATHAM.

Is looking up nicely,—paved streets, substantial side-walks, new bridges, handsome buildings and enterprising citizens make up her compliment. In the political world, too, she can be safely said to sustain handsomely her universally good character, her citizens having the good sense to contribute largely in electing COLONEL PRINCE to the Legislative Council!!

☞ The doings of the N. B. Commissioners will be in our next.

Abstract of the Minutes of the Cleveland National Convention.

Cleveland, August 27th, 1856.

The National Emigration Convention assembled in pursuance of adjournment and the proclamation of the President, in the A. M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio. The President, Rev. Wm. C. Munroe of Detroit, Michigan in the chair. Rev. J. T. Holly of New Haven, Ct., at the request of the President, opened the Convention with prayer. The list of Convention officers and [illegible] New [illegible] Commissioners was [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] Anthony, Esq. of New [illegible] [illegible] P. Walker, Esq. of [illegible] to the Committee on Credentials reported at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15 h of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE-HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY.

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of the GREAT RUSH is, The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

SAVE MONEY

(in the buying) their own necessaries of life, by establishing it to MAKE MONEY;—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting the Subscribers

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on the Goods, and on an equal footing to all.

One Price to All!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined that their Store shall be POPULAR as far as low prices will make it, and will be supplied

For the Large Number of Members and the terms of Sale, see Constitution, which may be had on application at the Store.

Natural products of the Country taken in exchange for Goods.

An Englishman, with his Countrymen, Irishman with, so with a Scotchman and Irishman, a Dutchman a Canadian

ALL are HERE RECEIVED AND

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To commence from store will be found a complete assortment, to set with advantage, it must therefore suffice to say that the Farmers & Mechanics Store will be found to contain and sell at current rates of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, every commodity, viz.,

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS

CLOTHS

Boots and Shoes

Trunks, Valises, &c.

Stationery and School-Books

Oil Painted & Paper Window Shades, Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage, &c.

GLASS & STONEWARE.

CROCKERY, WINDOW GLASS, Oils, Spices

Champagne,

Wines, Ales,

Paints, Brushes,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.

Copperas, Dye Stuffs,

Turpentine & Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

FIFTEEN PER CENT is the Profit of any Article, and no other, in case of Goods UNIFORMLY sold, happen to be sold in the Store for less, in some other Store, every thing is sold, FIFTEEN PER CENT is the CHARGE WANTED.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, and no less,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is called to the Resolution of the Monthly Meeting of its Members, held on the first Instant:

Resolved, That it is the opinion for many of the Members to pay down for their Goods, to meet the case of such Members, a majority of this Meeting thinks that the Manager do open Accounts with Members requiring the same as also with ALL responsible Persons from such Members or other Persons, else must pay 5 per cent on the amount of such Accounts, to cover expenses of keeping such Accounts. All such Accounts to be made and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, on which days, to be closed and interest charged.

ATTENTION will always be BOUGHT, and CASH SALES at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE.

THOSE who have not YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store are requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to respectfully continue their visits.

KIND & OBLIGING ATTENTION

will be extended to all.

The Parcels of Customers will be sent to their Houses or Residences (within the limits) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1855. v3-n13-1

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

As the above Store occupies the whole of the Premises, any one wishing to Let the Premises, would find this a favorable opportunity, as the Office of the Farmers & Mechanics Store is more public than any other in the Town.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH [illegible] STREET, [illegible] Penny or [illegible] who may favor their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good repair, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

No pains will be spared the [illegible] accommodation.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 17-1

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.

Hoes, Scythes, Cradles

Snaths, Scythes, Forks,

Rakes, &c. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, [illegible] bought last Christmas at one time, and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON

Remember the Corner with Us.

Chatham, June 13th, 1854.

HARDWARE!

[illegible] has just received his Spring Stock, and will offer to the public the LARGEST, [illegible]

Whitewashing & Jobbing!

[illegible]

New Patterns, &c.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE

[illegible] Pitt Saws, Files

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

Constantly

MACHINE [illegible]

Next door to O. R. Vaughan's, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A [illegible] COTTAGE [illegible]

FOR SALE

North side of [illegible] Street,

Near by the Town Hall.

[illegible] offers the purchaser a [illegible] with healthiness from [illegible]

The latest patterns [illegible]

Children's Clothing made to order, [illegible]

Chatham, [illegible]

WANTED!!

FLOUR

NEW CUSTOMERS

AT

BEATTY'S STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] in return the very liberal [illegible] offers as a new [illegible] selection from [illegible] cents in Cash [illegible] only for Cash, [illegible] credit [illegible] Store [illegible] Cash.

SPRING ARRIVALS OF

DRY GOODS, EVERY HAND,

Straw & Tuscan Bonnets from 1s 6d to 5s

Black and White Russia Sailor Hats.

Panama and Brighorn Hats.

BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS,

Crockery, Glass-Ware,

Glass and Putty,

PAINTS & OILS,

AMERICAN CUT NAILS,

Philadelphia 10 1 Glass.

PATENT MEDICINES,

[illegible] Agent for American Patent Safe,

[illegible] Agent for American Stamping Co.

CASH & PRODUCT ONLY.

NO SHORT PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham, [illegible]

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE [illegible]

New Spring Goods

[illegible] has marked by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

At [illegible] are [illegible] same [illegible] business is [illegible]

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

[illegible] is our determination that our prices

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains.

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.

Opposite the Royal Exchange

[illegible] CHATHAM, C. W.

[illegible] 1856.

IF A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

In the Village of East Dereham,

[illegible]

[illegible] and will be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

[illegible] That colporteurs from the [illegible] lines of this Company, with [illegible] Street And through [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

E. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit

J. Person [illegible] and Front Streets.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLK, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

[illegible]

[illegible] HALL,

[illegible] SCALES,

[illegible] Instruction Books,

[illegible]

Violin and Guitar Strings,

Music Books, Note Books,

Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize. Also on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames,

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HALL,

[illegible]

HARDWARE

[illegible]

Heavy and Shelf [illegible]

SHELF [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE!

[illegible]

The Subscriber would inform the citizens [illegible] SALABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

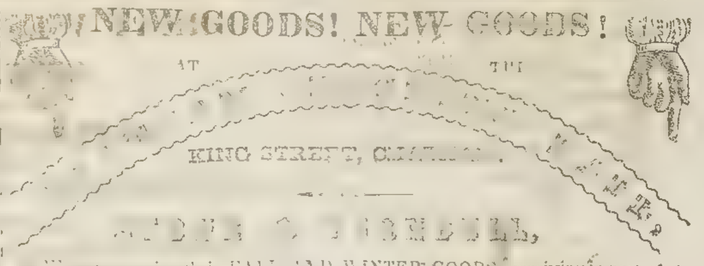
Chatham, Dec. 5, [illegible]

Information Wanted.

JOHN [illegible] HARA, [illegible] claiming the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Darcy, who left [illegible] Colonel Hall's, south of Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S., in the year 1835 and came to Canada, where he is yet living. A person having a knowledge of the [illegible] T. Darcy, will confer a great favor by addressing [illegible]

[illegible] DARCY

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



AT THE

KING STREET, CHATHAM,

[illegible] FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the [illegible] DRESS GOODS, Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Lustre Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and [illegible] Silks and Ribbons, Muslins, [illegible] Cloths, Caps, [illegible] Hosiery and Gloves, Flannels, Cambric and [illegible] Edgings, Chemisettes, Lawns, Collars, Hdkfs, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' Dressing Gowns, [illegible] Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

Customers, we keep on hand a [illegible] assortment of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO &c. &c.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER [illegible] which we find superior to anything ever offered in this [illegible] Castorines, Siberian, Canada Whitney, [illegible] Petersham, Petersham, [illegible] OVER COATINGS, [illegible] and other COATINGS. Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Fancy Doeskins, [illegible] Stock. Does for PANTS [illegible] Cashmeres, Napoleon Petersham, Western Cord, and a host of other [illegible] Silk Plush, [illegible] and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin [illegible] and CUT VESTINGS. We keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Will Cut and Will Make up for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as Cheap as any Goods in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P.S. [illegible] GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.

20-1

[illegible] WAREHOUSE!

[illegible] AND

[illegible]

[illegible] WM. HOOK

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM,

[illegible] PUTTING UP HIS TABLES TO STAND,

WITH A LARGE [illegible]

[illegible] BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE [illegible] FURNITURE.

He also begins his sincere thanks to the [illegible] for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, by [illegible] attention to business, to merit a [illegible] of the same.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, viz:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

[illegible] and Children's Chairs,

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

[illegible] to call and examine

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, [illegible] 33

[illegible] FOURTH STREET,

[illegible] Market Square,

[illegible] and intend to keep [illegible] of, having had [illegible] the best of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] DAY

19-1y

G. W. BROOKE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

General Insurance Agent.

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

[illegible] Kind and obliging [illegible]

C. A. [illegible], Chatham.

[illegible] to open an advantageous [illegible] of this HOTEL during one of the largest and [illegible] most central position in the Town. The [illegible] accommodations, on

JOHN STRANGE

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THIS [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] in proper order, the Proprietor [illegible] to accommodate a

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and [illegible] to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have [illegible] on hand, a large [illegible] of

[illegible]

of the first quality, [illegible] sold on the most [illegible] terms.

Come and examine for yourselves before purchasing [illegible]

[illegible] such as

Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.

19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

[illegible] begs to call the [illegible] very liberal support he has received, [illegible] to announce to the Public [illegible] spring stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

[illegible] *Teas,*

Fresh Meal, Butter, Eggs,

Canada TOBACCO, Snuff,

&c. &c.

[illegible] QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

[illegible]

Persons in this Town and surrounding [illegible] will find it to their advantage to call, as he [illegible] accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

C. W. BROWN & T. MERRITT,

[illegible] in lieu of [illegible] a generous [illegible] have bought the well known

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

[illegible] intend to keep constantly on hand the [illegible] all the above line of our business, to give satisfaction to all who may [illegible] us with a call.

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

18-1

TAKE NOTICE.

[illegible] supplied with [illegible] Louisville, [illegible] by [illegible] the Chatham [illegible] years [illegible] Company of Lower Canada [illegible] Co. [illegible] space of the Province [illegible]

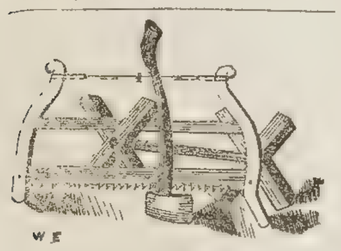
WILLIAM WILLIAMS

19

H. MONTHIE,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



W E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to turn out the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES &c.,
Made in the best manner
Also, by RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C W

N B —LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charges.

D. L.

September, 1854 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY

Toronto, August 12 1854

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS COFFEE, FLOUR TOBACCO &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug 20, 1855 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Weekly Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which should in no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and so develop and bring to light the talent, taste and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by Contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop. We shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and with their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial and financial information given as the interest of our readers demands

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The CHILDREN will find [illegible] and [illegible] set apart for their especial instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.50	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A M
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11. 5	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M	A.M	P.M		P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11 50	3.20	....	11.35
Jordan	....	8.43*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	8.13	12.23	4 07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	1.55	4.50	P.M	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....	12.55	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	..10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations

C. J BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circular

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House. No. 80, Yonge Street
One Door North of Adelaide Street

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a large and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

by superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in the Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL.
Agent

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit adway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief which is now circulating through the Canadas We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C W have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will sacrifice his soul himself to so vile and treacherous a piece of the gain of a few extra sixpences is unsafe to deal with and should be shunned by all honorable dealers, for that a few sixpences will induce him to rob a distressed sufferer of hope or health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best friends

Dealers who wish the genuine purchase only *Established 1850* Don't be imposed on by peddling druggists and impostors

Direct sale Radway's R. R. R. offered to them here own at regular price may be had on the same terms as at first purchase We never sell R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. below our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the genuine R. R. and offer the same for sale to their customers will be liable to prosecution

All those have direct sale Authorized Agents have power of Attorney signed by us authorizing them to sue in our name for all infringements

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C W T BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON KNEESHAW & CO. In Toronto LYMAN BROTHERS & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO

Toronto April 26th 1854

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN announcing our Prospectus for 1855 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already familiar with the character of a paper that has grown strong upon the hearts and substance of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Throughout always has been its aim to merit, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall naturally minister to the intellect and improve the morals of the people. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured with especial

Letters from Paris, London, the Crimea, and the Seat of War, News of the World, Sketches of Life, Art, Science and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the varied information to be constantly found in the Post

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively, the imaginative and pathetic. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, or they become neglected, and as a consequence the mind becomes narrow and one-sided. There is no aid to take an enlarged and generous view of our nature and destiny. To satisfy these desires, a liberal proportion of Poetry, and HUMOROUS POETRY, and HUMOR

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals of this country and Great Britain. We are engaging a New Story by Miss Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places of Architecture and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character are also to be given

The Paper and Post to any part of the United States throughout the year only at the rate of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

TERMS.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars a year; Five Dollars, if paid in advance; Five Dollars, *in advance* for Three years. We constitute no Clubs, to be sent, in the name of the address, and in the country, to subscribers

8 copies for 15 00 (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)
13 do for 20 00 (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)
20 do for 30 00 (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)

Persons residing in *British North America*, will be charged 12½ cents in addition to the subscription price as we have to pay the United States postage

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having got up a Club, may add names to it at the same rate, provided the first Club has not been completed. We will supply the back numbers if we have not, but our object is to have all the subscriptions for each Club end at the same time and thus prevent confusion

Remittances for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which will be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs should order a favorite paper to be sent to their address, which they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped on the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will observe that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office it is changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office it is to be hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Publishers, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our prospectus to other industrial and respectable persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works twelve and a half per cent; Books Blanks, do
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon
Brooms twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do
Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,
Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free
Coin base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, &c.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Paintings and Drawings, free.
Fe thers twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits dried one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Furs all kinds twelve and a half per cent
Fishermen the following articles for the use of persons Fishing Nets and Hooks Twines and Lines Boat Sails and Harness Fishermen's Boots Tarred Rope and Rigging do
Gin, two and six pence per gallon
Ginger three pence per pound
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Gums do, Hair and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware do Hats do; Honey, do; Indian Corn free
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do. Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors four shillings per gallon
Macaroni one penny per pound
Mace seventy pence half penny per pound
Machinery all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do
Marble twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound
Nitre two and a half per cent
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, once charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents. Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent
Pimenta, Pepper and Allspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits 12½ per cent
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, pearl or pot, do.
Quicksilver twelve and a half per cent.
Quinine, one penny per pound.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent
Rope, old two and a half per cent
Rum, at proof by Sykes Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent
Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free: Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound
Stones, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits of Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, one shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent
Sugar, Refined Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown Clayed or Yellow Bastard sugars, or other sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt
Sugar Raw and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and do
Tar Ammoniac, two and a half per cent, Seed Hard, do, Shellac, do Slate, do; Straps for shipping Seamen, do; Sulphur, roll, do
Sulphur flour, twelve and a half per cent
Tea, two pence per pound
Tin two and a half per cent
Tobacco Manufactured of Unmanufactured than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish twelve and a half per cent
Vinegar, one penny per pound
Vegetables, twelve and a half per cent, Wafers, one penny
Wheat free
Whiskey at proof five pence per gallon
Wood of all kinds in Wood or other Screens Logs Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the 1000 Hogsheads one shilling per gallon, Pipes Logs £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and once per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts 6 shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in bottles per dozen Pints shillings and nine pence
Woolen Yarn twelve and a half per cent Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to the word "free" in the columns above, are also free—subject to the exception, that the Governor of this Province shall at any time during the suspension of the Treaty between Hungary and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1851, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles named in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties which they are now subject; and no such articles shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and pease and meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, namely shorts and bran

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron, green fruits bark, berries, nuts, vegetables woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail-cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan', 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS

Arms Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom or this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandize through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when personally imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military, clothing etc wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz.—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted dried or pickled, fish oil, furs of skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, in ass poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, laid, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all sizes, earth coins, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge —

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence the Principles of Universal Free Commercial Intercourse between all nations, and other measures tending to counteract the efforts of those who plot to sever the Provinces from the Mother Country, and thereby to destroy the Liberties, Peace and Prosperity of the Inhabitants of British America, do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union and in our private capacity as citizens.—1st To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage and support Presses, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the approach of the enemy against the annual importations, collections and disbursements of the United States and this country, which would prove only a policy for emigrants, formerly born, and their descendants in Liberty, Loyalty, Temperance, and true Christianity, efforts 5th As a nucleus of operations, to support the *Provincial Freeman*, as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our efforts to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in that direction.

ART II.—To the better Success of the above measures the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2 6 curry.

ART IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take at their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the circumstances of the case require

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, five or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of selecting articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society

ART X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856. NUMBER 17.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of giving expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *editor*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CENTRAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS, LABELS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
INVITATION CARDS, CONCERT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
PROGRAMMES, BANK CHEQUES,
POSTING BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES.
HAND BILLS,
DEEDS
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
AND
DRY GOODS,
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 20, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 13th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over the "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855 22-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.;
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A B Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George A Iams,
Joseph K Hayes.	Pub. Boston Directory.

Sup't Tremont Temple
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 36

LEWIS HOUSE,

XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON E. LEWIS,
Proprietor.
13 tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES.
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.
He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.
Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.
No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BED STEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.
Come One!—Come All!!
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.
He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description
Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.
Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
visiting the city, by whom sales will find it their interest to go where they can supply them cheaper than in any other Establishment in this part of the Province.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St
C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-tf

New Tailoring Establishment.
C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,
HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.
C. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.
☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 30, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.
MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.
For conditions see Tickets.
Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W. Sept. 9, 1854. 35

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 26-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,
TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.
☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*
Chatham Aug. 23. 13-1y

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10,)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 31 × 45.
Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.
The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.
Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.
J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb 29th, 1856.

THE SLAVE TRADE TO BE RE-OPENED.

Near three years ago we avowed ourselves in favor of the slave trade, and as this had at least the merit of being a new position, it may be interesting and instructive, perhaps, to look upon the changes, if any, in Southern opinion, that have since occurred. It is not too much to say that the position was an extreme one. Men were generally disinclined to make a standard of Slavery. We had slaves, and as against all others, we had a right to hold them; but there was the feeling that, in some sense, they were plunder, which it was enough to get out of the way with. And, solicitous to sustain ourselves within the existing social sentiment of the world, we were unwilling to revolt against it, and we were rather inclined to brave the world in the practice of an acknowledged wrong than promulge the social principle upon which our acts were to be rendered right. This we thought unwise. We believed it not only possible, but necessary, to erect a standard of our own,—Though Slavery was possessed of every element necessary to a living social system we felt it never could be defended upon pre-existing principles of opinions but that to its vindication and establishment there was the necessity of distinct organization and intelligence that, instead of a flank, we must present a front—instead of fear, we must have hope instead of endurance, action—and, to the end of changing our attitude in the contest, and of planting our standard right in the very faces of our adversaries, we propose as leading principles of Southern policy, to reopen and legitimate the slave trade.

There were few, at first, to come to this position. The Southern journals were generally silent, and all those which spoke except *The Charleston Mercury*. and *The Richmond Examiner*, deprecated its temerity. We failed to have the proposition placed before the Sothern Commercial Convention; we found an indisposition in the public mind to be disturbed upon a disagreeable subject; and we were indebted to journals at the Nhrth for the opportunity of a more full discussion of the subject.

Since that time, however, there have been many circumstances to effect opinion at the South. The sentiment of opposition to our institutions has led to further acts of polit cal aggression. The entrenchment of our position has been no impediment to legislative and territorial circumspection. Yielding ground before our adversaries, we have come, at last, to points beyond which we can yield nou fither, and the alternatives of surrender or reaction have been forced upon us. To reaction, therefore, we have been impelled; but at every step we have been met by difficulties, which seemed only to be obviated by the measure we propose. One necessary step was to preocupy the territory to the West and thus preserve as near as possible, an equality in the Federal branch of the National Legislature; but there we were met by an insufficency of population.

While men, from superabundance, were crowded out from the North, and were directed by emigration aid societies upon Kansas, we had not enough for the ordinary offices of labour, and it required force to send them out—Even then there was the futher difficulty. If we were to send laboring whites, there was the apprehension that they themselves would acquire an interest in the Territory in opposition to the institution of domestic Slavery, and thus might fail to secure the State, If we were to send slaves we lose their conservative office in the social economy at home

So many whites have come in since slaves have been restricted, that this class of our population is greatly in excess. Many have taken to the walks of manual labour. They struggle for subsistence in competition with the slave, and already even in this State, where is still an excess of slaves, the proposition has been made and pressed, to relieve the whites from the severities of such a contest To fortify the frontier, therefore, there was the danger of violating the integrity of slave society in the center of our soundest State. The political power to be gained on the one hand was not a compensation for the moral strength to be lost on the other.

One effort might be successful, but others must occur perpetually, and constrained to elect between power in Congress or power in the States; between social strength or political extension, our speculations turned abroad and the minds of men were forced to vibrate between the alternatives of "circumscription or the slave trade."

Another not less necessary step was to increase the general population of the South, and preserve an approximation to equality in the popular branch of the National Legislature. If it had been possible to preserve a footing in the Senate by territorial extension, it soon appeared that the House would take the control of Government. That body had elected an Abolition Speaker, and its constituents proceed to elect a President. Without a Delegation from the South, approaching in strength the Delegation from the North, there was no hope of participation in the Government. The necessity for a greater population became apparent. We could expect no great increase of foreign labour in competion with our slaves; but should increase occur, it would tend still more to change the nature of our society. The white element would only the more surely claim the aid of legislation to exclude the slave, and there was no reasonable hope, therefore, of being able to supply our wants with the pauper population of Europe. To submit to the government of an irresponsible majority in Congress was not to be thought of, and the minds of men were forced again to vibrate between the alternative of dissolution or the slave trade.

There was another important step to be taken. A contrast had been drawn between the North and South in respect of their improvements—the deficiencies of the South had been established, and the fact was charged to the institution of domestic slavery We know that this was no evidence of inefficiency; we konw that while labour had been cut off from the South it had continued to pour in upon the North; that in consequence of this, they have twice as much labour and less land, and it was natural and necessary therefore, that their relative improvements should be greater.

We also knew that in proportion to population at the South the products are greater than among any other people in the world, and to us there was nothing in this contrast to cause dissatisfaction; but the fact by all the world was taken as conclusive proof of inefficiency.—We knew that equality could ultimately be restored by an equality of labour, but the fact that interests are already established at the North, gives them a present advantage in the race. If solicitious for free white labour, it would naturally hesitate to come in competion with our slaves, but it would the less incline to come, that there were no enterprises in existence, to attract it. These were at the North, and to the North was drawn still other labor to their further progress.

To stem the current of opinion therefore, as well as to turn the tide of improvement and give to ourselves the comforts of progress and the confidence of the world, there was the necessity for labor, and as this labor could never come from Europe, we were turned again to Africa, and the minds of men were further forced to vibrate between the alternatives of perpetual dependence or the slave trade.

And there was still another step. Men have been forced to realize that whites and laves have been brought together here in unequal and unnatural proportions. A slave society, properly constituted, will have neither race in excess, and if left free to *form*, there is but little doubt but that the race would come together in natural proportions. There would be slaves enough for labor, and whites enough for direction, and the case would be exceptional in which the white man would labor in competition with the slave, or the slave direct except in subordination to the white man. But, as already maintained, they have not been free to form.

While slaves from abroad have been kept out, whites from abroad have been forced in and filling the rounds of employment, open from the humblest labor to the highest offices of direction, they have been in the way of the pushing Slavery out. That slaves, if free to come, would have been competent to every emergency of labor, there can be little doubt; but not being free to come, they have been too much extended; they have left interstices into wheih Free Labor, by the necessities of the case, has been forced, and the institution has lost much of its integrity.

While the South becomes strengthened, there is no increase of strength to this peculiar feature of our society; Free Labor, in competition with Slave Labor, is necessarily conservative of its own peculiar interests, and it has seemed possible, therefore, that the fortunes of our Constitution may be determined by a class who have no direct and legitimate connection with it. Already, in some sections of the country, it has become more popular to talk of whipping the North then advancing Slavery; all have common cause in the other, and while the interests of the country sustain the South, and point to a magnificent career of national prosperity out of the Union, if not in it, they do not point to the integrity and advancement of our own peculiar form of society.

To obviate the evils of this unnatural condition has become the object of every serious interest; but it only can be accomplished by an increase of slaves. With this every interest would be harmonized; there is no white man who would not engraft his work upon the labor of the slave, if the slave could be had so cheap as to allow him to do so to advantage; but without this, the evil must increase, and those who believe in Slavery who have confidence in its efficiency and order, and who would preserve and perpetuate it to the great object of its achievement are constrained to look for the remedy which the conditionindicates, and these again are forced to vibrate between the alternatives of social disintegration and the slave trad.

At every step of reaction, therefore, we have been met by difficulties which only find solution in the measure we propose. To preserve equality in point of States; to recover equality in representation; to have any share, in fact, in Federal legislation; to demonstrate the efficiency of our institution, and turn the tide of commercial power from the North, and even to preserve the integrity of our own peculiar system of society, there has seemed to be the necessity for opening up again the stream of our foregin labor. As with every other stream, the channel points us to its source; the reception of so much has fixed us in the condition of receiving more.

If our society is to flow in a perennial current on through human history, we cannot cut it off now from its antecedents. To do so would occasion the danger of leaving it a stagnant and unprofitable pool among other living-waters. We cannot preserve the peculiar nature of our society by taking its supply from other sources; and, as we would not have its nature changed, as we believe these streams of races were intended to commingle, that the union is unequal planes is right and natural, and approved by Heaven, and consecrated to great and social ends, we should hold them open to commingle still, and, forsaking all other forms of social union would still cling to this.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Notice No. 14—J. J. E. Linton.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ MR. I. D. PARKER, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ REV. ELISHA WEAVER, of Chicago, is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. BARNARD, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H WARD, Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. LEWIS COATES, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. ROBERT PORTER, Marcella Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. MUSH, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

The Presidental Election in the United States.

Since the great struggle of parties for the presidental candidacy, which recently agitated the American States, a calm seems to have supervened, which the excited state of the contest would hardly justify if viewed from a surface point. But those acquainted with the minuti—with the great principles involved, discover in the apparent "hush" of the present, a suffocating and unnatural stillness, the precursor of a more terrific storm than has hitherto been witnessed. And why should there not be a perfect hurricane of sentiment,—a whirlwind of startling facts, of bloody deeds such as the contest of despotism against nominal freedom has never before realised? Before the result of Mr. Buchannan's election was announced, the pro and anti-slavery parties joined issue; the one for a dominance secured, by a mis-[illegible] to Acts [illegible], at first, and held by unworthy advantage afterwards, the other, to maintain the integrity of free institutions for all men. Since the poll has been decided in favor of despotism, the adherents of that party, not only assume that they have been, [illegible] anything [illegible] unquestioning deference to their authority; but the genius and spirit of liberty is against them. Had the contest assumed the old form; had the abolitionists of the North, moved only by compassion for the slave, appealed to them to withhold their grasp, a result so decisive might be regarded as probably a quietus to further agitation for a time, only, the genuine abolitionist never giving up entirely; but it is no longer the "nigger in the wood pile." Compassion for the slave in his chains, is but secondary to the great necessity of a decided struggle for his own liberties, by the white man of the country. Instead of a handful of abolitionists, from motives of humanity, the world beholds millions of abolitionists from necessity, and depend upon it there will be hard and bloody work, before the struggle terminate! We heartily deplore the prospect. There is no one so thoroughly depraved as to love violence for its own sake, but the oppressor of the colored men has forced the necessity. Beginning upon the colored minority and aided in their work without dissent by the North, they went on, and on, until the increasing respect for self, and the opinion of the world, obliged northern men to hesitate—then came the rebound—from the black man to the white, and now we contemplate a great but gory struggle. Bleeding Kansas! Ostracism for opinion's sake. Ruffianism in the Halls of Legislation. Impertinence on the high ways and by ways. Incarceration as in the case of the noble Pasmore Williamson—not for speaking not for acting—but for silence; and lastly, the seal upon all these outrages by the election results. But into the future who can bear to look without a shudder at what must be, judging from the decided and demon-like attitude of the South, and her past history and present aggressions? When we remember that away down under all this mass of outraged humanity,—the white men north and south, opposed to the institution from an instinct of self preservation and to slaveholders, because of their tyrannical and dictatorial policy towards them,—away down under it all, buried nearly out of sight, lie the prostrate slave and the mis-called free colored man, devoted to wrongs worse even than even were experienced in Kansas—not shot because they do not stay away from asserting their rights, but stripped of all rights—things without names, to "go on" bleeding and bleeding in body and mind and spirit until the struggle over and around them should have terminated. A fearful thing is the result of that last Presidential election! The opinion expressed by that good woman Mrs. Esther Moore of the Fugitive Bill, is true of this, "there is no name for it."—M A S. C.

A Good Boarding House Greatly Needed by the Colored Citizens.

It is very desirable that some one acquainted with managing properly a good Boarding House should open one in Chatham, at this time, both for the respectable entertainment of the public and the citizens of this place. A "house of all nations" wherein the essentials, good tables and lodging, excellent deportment from proprietors and visitors, could be insisted upo , and where the charges would be in keeping with the character of the place. A good *temperance house* of high tone, and fitted up properly and managed by competent persons, would pay well! At the present time, we do not know of a public boarding house that is not also a drinking house. A most unworthy state of morals! and yet such houses, not 'gin palaces' either, are blazoned forth as desirable places of resort. We regard them as degrading in their tendency—as calculated to not only corrupt and demoralize the young, but as dangerous to the physical health of the community as the small-pox or cholera. For it is not only that they hold out the temptation to beastly intoxication—a fact that cannot be denied,—the quality of their liquors is so inferior generally, as to facilitate disease and death with greater rapidity than ordinary. Some of our Chatham boarding houses *make* their own liquors and a "make" they may be supposed to be. While the character of houses here is indifferent so far as we have been informed, the rates for entertainment are enormous. The wants of the traveling community justify better provisions than have been made in this respect, and we sincerely hope some enterprising COLORED Canadian or American will take the matter in hand.—M. A. S. C.

☞ NOTICE No. 14.—By J. J. E. Linton, Esq., should be carefully considered by professing christians and others. We propose to call especial attention to the subject next week, and for many weeks it may be. The subject is important and it is humiliating that a British freeman is compelled to cry aloud into the dull ears of the professed followers of christ, and lovers of their brethren in order to stir them up to a working point. Such faithless, heartless christianity is a misnomer and makes more infidels than infidels themselves.—M. A. S. C.

☞ The *Christian Intelligencer*, is the name of a neat little sheet published by Rev. A. R. Green, of Zanesville Ohio, and devoted to *Religion, Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Literature, Agriculture, Emigration, Science and Mechanism*. Price $1.50 per annum, to subscribers within the United States, and $2 to subscribers in Canada. We wish the enterprise the greatest success.

ANOTHER PAPER.—The American *Reporter* is the name of a neat little monthly of six columns published by Stephem Myers and others of Albany, New York. Price $1 per annum. Mr. Myers deserves great credit for his papers, they are generally the best got up among the *leading* papers edited by colored men in the United States. The *Telegraph* some years ago was second to none in its day and now the *Reporter* far surpasses its co-temporaries. Success to it.

From the Brantford Courier Extra.

REGULAR BAPTIST and SLAVERY —ASTOUNDING FACTS. —PROTEST.

STRATFORD, C. W.; 11th Nov. 1856.

SIR—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to enter my PROTEST as a Canadian, against the action of the Regular Baptists of Canada, by which they have lately resolved, at their annual conference at Waterford [town-ship of Townsend] held on the 15th October, to consider to agree to connect themselves with the [Baptist] Theological Seminary of Rochester, New York State, and to raise *in Canada* the sum of *twenty-two thousand* [22000] dollars to endow a theological professor-ship in that Seminary, *for* Canadians.—A meeting for that purpose is to be held at Brantford, on the 19th of November instant. My reasons of protest are:

1.—That, thet Theological Seminary is pro-slavery silent, or entirely neutral on the most important and vital question of *Slavery*. That Seminary is under the man] agement and control of the [Northern Regular Baptists of the United States, who fellowship with, and countenance the slavery Baptists of the South. I state this apart from the material question of 'republicanism' and its tuition to Canadians.

The information asked as to that Seminary was as follows: "I wish to konw if the "Theological Seminary [Baptist] of Rochester, is recognized by you and the anti-sla- "very party as an anti-slavery instiution; "that is, that its feelings and wishes are for "the emancipation of the slave, and a de- "nouncing of the system of slavery: or is it a "pro-slavery concern or silent? * * * Rev. "Z. Freeman and Rev. E. G. Robinson, "D.D., and Deacon O. Sage are of that "Seminary as a body.'—[Note—So is Rev. Dr. Anderson, who has formerly addressed the Brantford inhabitans.—See p 21 of Henning's Review.] 'You may konw, "or you may not, that the Regular Baptists "of Canada fellowship with the American "and Foreign Bible Society of N. Y., also "the 'American Bible Union,' and the other "society of the Regular Baptists of the "[Northern] United States; and these *latter* "as you know so likely, fellowship and re- "cognize [salute or kiss] the slavery Baptist "*of the South*, I have denounced the Regular "Baptists of Canada for their faults, and I am "denounced [written against] in turn. I know "I am right and that *they* are hypocritically "wrong—very wrong—and seem to *continue* "in the wrong. I do not herein allude to "the 'Free will' Baptists, or the "Free "Mission' or 'Seventh Day-Baptists, as they "are all—these three—anti-slavery." The "reply I received is as follows.

"ROCHESTER, Nov 5, 1856.

"My dear Sir—I *do not* recognize the "Baptist Theological Seminary of this city "as an anti-slavery institution. From all "that I have been able to learn, it has no "recorded testimony against the abomina- "tion. Neither of the distinguished "Doctors connected with it has given any "encouragement, that I konw of, to the "anti-slavery cause. The prophet would "class them with "dumb dogs.' They do "not cry aloud and spare not. To be silent "is to be with the enemy. There is no neu- "tral ground between Liberty and Slavery "If men are not for us, they are against us. "All that slave-holders desire of the people "of the North is—silence. In being silent "the Theological Seminary of this city is "complying with the wishes of the traders "in the bodies and the souls of men. Hold "up the standard.

"Yours for Truth and Freedom.

[Signed] FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Under what delusion have the colored Baptists of Canada labored! Will the film of hypocrisy now be removed from their eyes? Besides, I have other evidence—documentary and printed; sufficent, alas! more than sufficient as to the said [Northern] Regular Baptists, to warn all Canadians from homologating or endorsing the standing and action of *our* Regular Baptists of Canada, in their present fellowship and connection with them. Against such fellowship I have written, but the blind-folding of the Regular Baptist churches of Canada, white or colored should not be permitted. There are many of the *latter*, at Toronto St. Catherines, Chatham and Amherstburg, and several other places.

All professing Christians in Canada, for the sake of our common christianity, [besides our just conceptions of monarchical and free institutions] should endeavor to have the Gospel taught to us in its purity, for how can we love God and Christ whom we do not see, when we love not our brother [black or white] whom we do see?—I. John, ch. 4, v. 20

11. As I made you aware that as regards a certain letter in your paper of the 30th Aug. and also in the Brant *Herald*, signed, "Thos. L. Davidson," and dated 30th August, private business from home and [illegible] prevented me from noticing it at the time

But it, and its writer, shall have due attention. The writer's hypocrisy and untruths or falsehoods [I am sorry to say] shall have due notice by and bye, as well as the Christian *Messenger*, which latter, in its paper 4th September, inserted my letter *without its date*, thereby making its readers believe it was a recent communication, whereas he published it after its retention for a length of time, [it was dated and sent 4th August] and after I had made it otherwise public through your paper and the *Herald*. Every way considered, with the doubleness and deceit adopted to misrepresent me, a fine example of christianity as exhibited by the Brantford teachers of the Baptist church, is given to the world! A review of the file of the *Messenger* will reveal how far christian or [illegible] had anything [illegible] the matter. They had not

Also [illegible] like people, they are straddling Christ and the Gospel every day. The world looks on; but who is to meet the [illegible] delity and hypocrisy and prate [illegible] our mouths of religion? [illegible] the doings of [illegible] man with his scruted ods for his game, uses the "decoys" of civilized life, to entice [illegible] teachers "of religion of form to follow [illegible] the world's—wake." "Ministers of "religion follow the world, in place of their "endeavoring with might and main to get "an enlightened and compliant people with "themselves, *to follow Christ and his ways*." Woe be unto us. These are witness. Jegar Sahadutha!

In conclusion, let honest Baptists read:

1 Teachings of the New Testament on Slavery, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York, 1856, pp. 52.

2. Facts for Baptist churches [as advertised] by Rev's. A. T. Foss and E Matthews, pp. 408—and also try to get it.

3. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists,—or Slaveholders versus Abolitionists,—by Rev. E. Matthews, London and Bristol, (England,) 1856.

With thanks to you, Mr. Editor,

I remain yours

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

NOTE—OTHER RELIGIOUS SECTS IN CANADA.

It is to be regretted that the following Religious Bodies in Canada are tainted with fellowship, &c.:

1. Wesleyan Methodists have free fellowship with the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal church (North) Book-room, 200 Mulberry street, New York. There appears to be no regret for, but a continuance in Canada of the evil. Two of their ministers, (Messrs. Ryerson and Jones) were as delegates to conference of M. E. church, (North) at Indianapolis, (Ind.) May, 1856, and spoke there; and the Editor of the *Guardian* was there also. But no protest or remonstrance—none! See late Rev. Mr Case's Jubilee Sermon, (June, 1855,) to show when fellowship and brotherhood began. It continues still! Canadian Methodists endorsing and homologating slavery?

2. Presbyterian Church of Canada (Free) obtain and circulate books of (O. S.) Presbyterian pro slavery church at Chesnut St. Philadelphia. The organ at Toronto, "The Ecclesiastical Record," has had articles very gently expressed as to American Tract Society, but no warm repugnance is found against the *whole* class of such pro-slavery organizations!

3. Congregational Church resolves and declares against the evil of slavery, but their organ, "Canadian *Independent*," with many ministers, receive the American S. S. Union, &c., and no declarations against fellowship. There is not a *heartiness* of opposition, remonstrance or repulsion.

When churches and ministers are silent, or give a quasi or direct recognition of unsound religious bodies on slavery, of the U. States, or have fellowship, and cry not forth against the system and its sustenance by fellowship.—what are laymen to suppose? Irreligious men, or the careless and indifferent, and those who do not recognize religion, are found proclaiming against the evil. While ministers of religion do worse, by fellowship, and without protests and remonstrances!

Besides books above referred to, see Letters on Slatery, by O. S. Freeman; also, Slavery Question, by Lawrence, pp. 224—a complete *vade mecum*; Slavery and Infidelity pp. 72:—(Reform Tract Society,) and Tracts Nos. 1 and 15 of said society; but for *information* and guidance apply at 48 Beekman street, New York, and see the [illegible] Tracts of said Reform Society, Corresponding Secretary, Dr. G. L. Weed.

J. J. E. L.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

AFRIC-AMERICAN QUARTERLY REPOSITORY.

THE NATIONAL EMIGRATION COVENTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA, after mature and deliberate consideration, at two succesive sessions, held at Cleveland Ohio, August, 1854, and again in August 1856, has resolved to authorize the publication of a Quarterly Periodical devoted to the general interest of the colored, peopal, to be called "THE AFRIC—AMERICAN REPOSITORY."

It is evident to every one who comprehends the spirit of the age, that a well conducted, and well supported press, is one of the most potent instrumentalities that can be used at the present time in effecting the moral and intellectual culture, and elevation of any people. The present is emphatically a reading age. Elaborate works, which in former ages were only within the reach of the wealthy few, are now cheapened by the demand of the masses, who use these means to improve their minds and to enlighten their understanding; and thus have been popularized the acquisitions of literature and science the once hoarded treasures of the aristocratic circle. This demand has called forth and trained up a class of authors, editors, essayists and critics, of ripe and elevated minds, who exert a powerful, but silent influence in every enlightened country. Theirs is the silent influence which goes with the divine into his study, and dictates the character of the doctrines and precepts which he must impress upon his hearers next—it mounts the rostrum with the orator, and paints each glowing period that rolls from his tounge,—it enters the halls of legislation, and gives tone to the debates, and shapes the character of enactments; it enters the school house, and stamps its impression upon the enquiring mind of the child and moulds the character of the rising generation;—in the domestic circle, and in every station of life, its all pervading influence is felt. It is this facility for the subtle insinuation of thought, the rapid spread of intelligence and the vivid communication of ideas which principally distinguishes the civilization of the nineteenth century from that of every preceding age.

So all controlling is this influence of the press, that any movement, or any class of community that fails to wield its potent power, must always be depreciated and undervalued in the public estimation. And if this power should happen to be totally arrayed against such class or society, then dreadful indeed if the votex in which they are engulphed.

Nevertheless, it is just such an influence [illegible] against the negro, in [illegible] which has formed an unhallowed [illegible] with unjust law, and prejudice [illegible] in the United States, to close [illegible] every avenue of political, [illegible] artistic advancement. [illegible] and legislation has become [illegible] inherent right and power of manhood in the States,—and the [illegible] of society [illegible] has excluded him [illegible] advantageous communion with the [illegible] the halls of learning, and the workshop [illegible] at the same time, the [illegible] has been used to point [illegible] this wicked deprivation, and the effects of this prejudicial exclusion as the evidence of the negro's natural and inherent inferiority! Thus under this baneful influence, the whole power and policy of the American government has been used to prevent the abolition of negro slavery, and to discourage the up-building of a negro nationality any where. The Word of God has been corrupted, and the evidence of renegade ministers of the gospel has been adduced to show that slavery is a blessing, compatible with the exercise of the highest and purest christianity; the well established facts of ancient history have been distorted and falsified, to prove that the negro race has never been distinguished in the history of the world: and the lofty aims and the noble purposes of science have been prostituted to establish the pernicious theory that this persecuted race have ever been similar savages, forming the connecting link between man and the brute creation,

But in spite of all these obstacles thrown in their way, many colored men in this country have made attainments in literature and science which would be creditable to any class of men, under the most favorable circumstances. Nevertheless, for want of a proper sphere of action they have remained unknown, except in the immediate circle of their acquaintance. There has never yet been a mature and fair exhibition of the literary and scientific attainments of the negro race. In the literature of the whites, as well as in white society, the negro is at a discount, and nothing can raise him in either, but occupying a manly and independent position, attained by his own efforts.

It has therefore been maturely resolved upon to enter the arena of public literature, to exhibit the intellectual capacities of the negro race, and vindicate them before the world by the publication of a periodical designed to concentrate in one brilliant focus the most cultivated intellects, and the highest order of talents that are or may yet be developed among the descendants of Africa.

For this purpose, as the enterprise shall progress, the ablest colored writers in both hemispheres will be engaged as regular contributors, on all the various branches of literature, art, science, mechanics, law, commerce, philosophy, theology, etc. Thus all the articles shall be the productions of colored men, except such selections as may be useful to illustrate the general design of the periodical. The services of eight corresponding editors, to assist the senior editor, all of this class, have already been secured.

Whilst this periodical must from its fundamental nature be one of the powerful of all Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, yet it will not be confined to the particular policy, neither will it be devoted to the special tenets that characterize any existing anti-slavery organization.

As this periodical is intended as a permanent Literary work, for extended circulation both at home and abroad, and being warned by the precarious support, and ephemeral existence of numerous hebdomadal issues that have been published as the organs of the negro race by isolated geniuses among us, it is determined to issue the numbers of the Afric-American Repository at periodical intervals of three months.

In order to give an intermediate opportunity to canvass and extend its circulation, the issue of the first four numbers will take place at long and irregular intervals.

The first number will be issued July 1857, for January 1858; the second number will be issued January 1858, for April of the same year; the third number will be issued in May 1858, for the following July; and the fourth number in September 1858, for the succeeding October. Thereafter it will be issued regularly for January, April, July and October of each year in the month preceding its date.

Each number of the periodical will contain from 160 to 200 octavo pages, and will be embellished with a fine Steel Engraving, of some distinguished negro, commencing with Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti. Articles will also be published in French, contributed by Haytian authors! It will be furnished at 75 cents per number, or $3 per year to single subscribers, in the United States and Canada; and $1 per number, or $4 per year to subscribers, in the West Indies and Europe. Agents taking not less than ten copies each, to supply subscribers, will be furnished with the numbers of each issue, at a reduction of one-third from the above rates. Orders with cash remittances for the first number must be sent by the first of April 1857, to ensure attention. Weekly, monthly or quarterly newspapers and periodicals inserting this Prospectus and the following notice three times, and sending one copy of their publication containing the insertion, to the senior Editor, will be entitled to a regular exchange. All articles for publication must be sent to the senior Editor.

Address, JAMES M. WHITFIELD.
Senior Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ONE HUNDRED active and intelligent persons are wanted to act as Agents and Canvassers for the above Periodical, in the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Europe. Such Agents must send in their orders accompanied with the cash, and 10 or more copies will be sent to one order at 50 cents per copy in the United States and Canada; and 67 cents per copy in the West Indies and Europe. This is a discount of 33 per cent on the regular price charged single subscribers, which is made for the benfit of Agents, who will be entitled to receive 75 cents for each copy supplied to subscribers in the United States and Canada, and to receive $1 per copy from subscribers supplied in the West Indies and Europe.

Send your orders to

JAMES M. WHITFIELD.
Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW ENGLAND IS WARMED.—A review compares the way in which the north-western parts of Europe are warmed by the Gulf Stream to the method of warming building by hot water, and calls the Torrid Zone the furnace, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico the boilers, the Gulf Stream the conducting pipe, and the great hot-chamber being from the bank of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe, whence the heat is taken up by the prevailing west winds. Owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream; Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while on the American shore, in the same latitude, is the frost bound cost of Labrador. The port of Liverpool has never been closed with ice in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates barley in a latitude which in every other part of the world is doomed to sterility. Should the perpetual Isthmus of Panama be broken through by some convulsion of nature, and the Gulf of Mexico cease to be a gulf allowing the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass throgh into the Pacific, instead of being reflected back to England, the writer says, "Britain might then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people."

CONCERT.

Mr. S. G. BRYNING, will appear this evening Saturday, 6th instant, in the Town Hall, with his troup of Indians from the Credit River, who will give one of their much admired concerts. The concert will be well worth attending.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Dec. 6th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	10	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	9	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	48	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	9
Hay, per ton,	61	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they are about to leave their present place of business, for the more commodious and extensive Premises in Messrs. BARFOOT & MILLER'S Block, Corner of King and Fifth Streets. And being desirous of having little to move, are now selling off their whole Stock of

DRY-GOODS, &C.,

at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Parties favouring them with a CALL may rely on getting decided BARGAINS.

WHITING & THOMAS,
Opposite the Post Office,
King Street.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3-n16-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. E. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the Freeman.

Dresden, Nov. 20th, 1856. tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church; equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M E Church (north) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They admit, or send ministers of their churches to Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates [Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones] at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3. The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we a loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies? —Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are we free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchial institutions?

4 The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [others also have the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bring it with one cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills *to be sold* on Saturday, the 3rd November, instant, and following days, by coin money, *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, as the call of humane people, to endeavour to expose and do away with every kind of pro-Slavery Fellowship, and religious imposition, to which he has been and continues to [illegible] practical on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Nov. 17th, 1856. v3 n17.

1856 1856

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

IN

DOLSEN & PRATT'S BRICK BLOCK,
King Street, Chatham, C. W.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting ex Amity, Peerless, and G. W. B. R., from Montreal, his Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a choice assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hardware.

This Stock has the advantage of being composed entirely New Goods, and, as the subscriber is determined to dispose of them at LOW PRICES, for Cash or Ready Pay only, great bargains may be expected

The Public's Obd't Servant,
C. P. LAIRD.

TO THE LADIES.

WILL be opened on or about the 1st of November, next, in Dolsen & Pratt's Brick Block King Street, Chatham, a splendid assortment of *Capes, Circulars, German Plaids Dresses, Velvets Trimmings, &c.*, of the latest styles, direct from Europe, and will be sold so low as to perfectly astonish you. Don't forget to save your cash for these Bargains.

C. P. LAIRD.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.

THE most magnificent Stock ever brought to this Market. Latest Styles and low prices.

C. P. LAIRD.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE best and cheapest assortment ever offered in Chatham.

C. P. LAIRD.

CROCKERY.

100 SETS of China, Pearl Granite Mulberry, &c., very low.

C. P. LAIRD.

v3-n16 4in.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS CHEBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte July 17th, 1856. tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since! The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not.

The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,
Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nails, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, that Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Articles Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

☞ It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

☞ ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"Resolved, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1855. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham Professional Men would find it a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27 1y

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1855 9 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Such as Plain Patent Saddle Trees of all kinds; Kersey and Serge Linings of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS

Circular Saws, Grosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-1

WANTED!!

1000

NEW CUSTOMERS

AT

BEATTY'S STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage already enjoyed, offers as a reward to **1000 New Patrons,** a selection from one of the most complete assortments in Canada West; and as he purchases only for Cash, and does in no instance Sell on credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any establishment buying or selling at six months or a years credit

SPRING ARRIVALS OF

DRY-GOODS EVERY KIND

Straw & Dunstant Bonnets from 1s to $3

Black and White Kossuth Hats.

Panama and Leghorn Hats.

BOOTS and SHOES!

GROCERIES of all KINDS,

Crockery, Glass-Ware,

Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.

AMERICAN CUT NAILS!

Philadelphia Mill Saws.

POT-ASH KETTLES!

A small lot of *Marrow Fat Peas,* for Seed, a first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover Seed; Indeed, almost ANY Article Wanted!!

CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.

NO SECOND PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Opposite the Post Office.

Chatham, May 9th, 1855. 1-tf

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extreme Cheapness shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER McCURA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 2-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Pictorial Lessons &c. &c. (some of which are copies) of the Publications of the American Tract Society, New York, are circulated by colporteurs employed by the Society, and by others who [illegible] such publications, and [illegible] Though many of these Societies, &c., have been [illegible] humane practices, in a Free and a Christian Province, I am led to believe that such [illegible] or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged,

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our fair Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia.—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 108.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York—with many others,—(which are pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street New York.

In the [illegible] question be put: "What [illegible] tracts &c. are you patiently circulate, or send, against Slavery,—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the Israelites the free?—and let [illegible] Canadians have a [illegible] such emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have seen deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS For BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews [Free Mission Baptists] pp. 108—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada,—lay or clerical—should be without. It lays the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists—the Free Will Baptists and "Free Mission Baptists are exempt from this charge, as they, as a denomination, testify against it and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No 11)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *loved* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways and sideways of this county with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 23-1

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

ELEGANT ALBUMS,

Plain and Gold Clasps,

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from 3s to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c..

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, *382, South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles. Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA Nov 20 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a large assortment of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON,
Cast, Blister and Spring STEEL,
Cut, Wrought, and Clinch NAILS,
Coil, Trace, Log and Halter CHAINS,
ANVILS, VICES and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec 1st 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who left Colonel Hollis's two miles from Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Marry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

46 St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHEAPSIDE CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* Delaines, Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denims, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS,* which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Melton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Sulistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS;* Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS;* French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS;* Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W,* and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House,* can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES,* on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot,* a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHEMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c., can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CHARS. THOMAS.

Stratford, C. W. 2-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store,

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE,

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.,* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham C W August 21 1855 19

H. MONTIER,

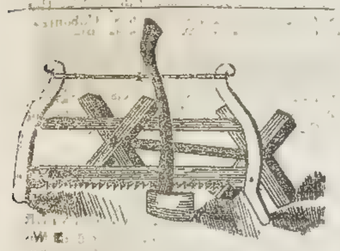
French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 68.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. GROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CARS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.—

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

LEMPRIERE,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their special entertainment.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.43	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.53	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart		....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold		....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines		....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan		....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville		....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby		....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario		....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid		10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Feb. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible price for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *of established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., in Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sun-shine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	- - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured it possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do Brick, fire, do; Brimstone do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cider, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings; Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do, Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do, Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni one penny per pound.

Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do

Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do, Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits 12½ per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Saleratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free: Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spokes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt.

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six pence per cwt.

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt.

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do. Slate, do; Straps for Waking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Wharebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon; and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted [illegible]

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark, berries, nuts, vegetabels woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum hard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds and all implements and utensils of husbandry, which specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter and cheese, corn, grain and seed kinds, flour, fish fresh or salt, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins of fish, or of fishy creatures living in the sea, gypsum, lime, ores, pig iron, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber all manufactured

All the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of meat, and tallow, hides, horns, wool, horses' hair, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz. train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge —

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Moral Influence, Mental Intelligence, Active Benevolence and Practical Universal Freedom, and a British Union based on the comprehensive considerations, and in the imperative duty resting upon us to thwart the plans now in operation by the enemies of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, and in the neighboring States on the grounds of their complexion, character and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to the best of our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union and in our private capacities as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and kindly feeling among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact 2nd. To encourage the establishment, or those Presses in Canada which will stand on the watch tower to notify the country against the utmost imputations, subject only to the laws of honesty in the United States and Great Britain, so to work out a policy for emigrants, interests both in the latter, as their highest ambition, or to segregate themselves into exclusive communities in Canada, and West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexion cannot live together under the British Laws in British America, unless those of darker hue, become owners of wood and drawers of water to those of a lighter complexion and 3rd To avail, in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th To encourage learning generation in literary, scientific, and the Fine Art efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, as long as it shall be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d currency.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, recitations of or original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address

Provinc Freeman

AND W DVERTISER.

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. / INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHA EMBER 13, 1856. {NUMBER 18.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, preserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, due reserve, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object, in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British influence in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will earnestly espouse the rights of every sect, and will strenuously oppose any violation that may be attempted of an existing or future connection of Church and State, or any other privileges or immunities that may be granted to the sects respectively.

As an Anti-Slavery Journal, as a high Power in the formation of Agricultural, Literary and Political opinion, and above all as conservative, firm and pronounced in principle, it will be worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention, must be Post Paid. All communications on Business, to be addressed to the *Post-Master* I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s	d
Six lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, each insertion, per line,	0	4
Each sub's quarterly, per line,	0	1

☞ A liberal discount to Clubs and those who advertise constantly.
☞ Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis.
☞ All communications must be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount remitted.
☞ All letters and communications to be addressed to the Publisher, Chatham, C. W.

LAW PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.
THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB WORK,
IN THE BEST STYLE.
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL NOTICES, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
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&c. &c. &c.
And every description of PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING in the best manner and on reasonable terms.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20 t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES!
Chaffy's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 30, 1855. 18 ly

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c. &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30 ly

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
WINDSOR C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merch
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., Pres. the Board of Trade, John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co., Messrs. Hu Finch, Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIO
No. 1 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
Binding and Ruling Work promptly done. Sale at the lowest possible advance wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental P
Gilder, Graining, and Paper Han
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STA
No. 1 YONGE STREET WEST
Mirrors, Paints, Prints, Engravings, Pic new Glasses silvered, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. Toronto, 16th April, 56.

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN
LATE OF TORONTO,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
No. 6 KING STREET WEST
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, March 4th, 1856.

D. FALRAR & Co.,
Groceries, Wines, Liquo
No. 1 DUNDAS STREET
LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CR
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICI
WELLINGTON STREET, TORON

A. B. JONES,
Groceries and Crockery
No. 34 DUNDAS STREET
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON
Barristers, &c., &c.
Office: Church Street, (a few doors South of the Court House,)
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
NATHANIEL CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BOGG
Barristers, Attorneys &
Office: Court House,
Over the Crown Land Department,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKI
BOTANICAL PHYSI
CHATHAM, C. W.
Dec. 1855.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIG
Stereotypers, Printers, &c. &c.
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELL
No. 7 PARK ROW,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK.
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn,
CAMPBELL, MILLER & ORTON.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BONNET & HOO
No. 178, THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANDREW CURRIE
HARDWARE
IRON NAILS TIN-WARE
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS
Amyths, Paints, Oils, Turpentin
Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLEN'S
KING STREET CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 28th, 1856.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (upstairs)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES
Wendel Phillips, Esq. — Dr. James W. Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. — Joseph Story Howe, Esq.
Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. — Wilson Bryant, Esq.
Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman, — Francis Jackson, Esq.
Mrs. Ann Phillips, — Edmund Jackson, Esq.
Robert F. Adams, Esq. — Francis Jackson, Jr.
Joseph Ellis, — Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch.
Supt Terrell Temple, —
Boston, November 1st, 1855.

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains to expose for the accommodation and pleasure of his guests, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, the above Hotel. This locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State, the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment a
Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons
Indeed all the comforts and convenience that ought be required on the Public, will be duly met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1 00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large sitting room, will be charged extra.
☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.
ANDERSON B. LEWIS
Proprietor.
13 tf

ROOTS, SHOES, AND RU
Boots, Shoes and
Slippers Made To
Hoping, while thanking, the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the Establishment, to merit a continuance of the same.
CHATHAM, March 7, 1856.

New Tailoring Establish
C. W. LAWRENC
FASHIONABLE TA
KING STREET, EAST
HAVING recently REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. T. W. Watson, Boot and Shoe Maker, etc., solicits a continuance of the favors of which he has been in receipt, from the citizens of Chatham and surrounding country.
C. W. L. having the most thorough knowledge of the Trade, and employing none but the Best Workmen, is prepared to execute all orders in the FASHIONABLE and FINISHMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING line, in the most approved and durable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855.

Poetry.

COMFORT.

BY MISS CARY.

[illegible]

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA WEST.

About forty years ago, Toronto, then called York, was a small village, containing little over 1,000 inhabitants. Even thirty-six years ago the population was only 2,800.

Now, Toronto is one of the most splendid cities in British America, containing about 57,000 inhabitants, and in twenty-six years it has increased eight times. Kingston, which in 1820 was a small village, now contains 14,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of Government. Hamilton and London, two other towns of Canada West, have also grown, and mark the surprising progress.

Toronto, the city of great growth, is at present the seat of Government. It has many splendid buildings, such as the St. James' Cathedral, Osgoode Hall, Mechanics' Institute, Normal School, Upper Canada College, Roman Catholic Cathedral, Lunatic Asylum, the Universities of Toronto and Trinity College, National Schools, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and public buildings of great extent.

Its streets are spacious and [illegible] with many handsome stores and private residences.

The facility of travelling over the Province is numerous and easy. It is accurately [illegible] Toronto is the centre of the Railroads of Ontario, and when it is completed [illegible] now pursued. Here railroads [illegible] and comfortable steamers [illegible] every hour. You may travel by water from Toronto direct to Liverpool, passing [illegible] the most delightful Canadian scenery, and you need, you can take a comfortable seat in the cars, and be landed in Chicago, the Atlantic Ocean [illegible] by railroads. I would desire to call particular attention.

Within a few months we have had the opening of two great lines. The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway was the first that was made. It is exactly six hours [illegible] with the most charming scenery. Here the whole of America—"the great basin"—may be seen passing along its course. The *Joseph Cawthorn* steamer, fitted up in [illegible] style, makes the circuit of the Lake every day. Proceeding from Toronto to Collingwood, which lies at the head of Nottawasaga Bay, you may sail into the Pacific Ocean, if you [illegible] to the Sault Ste. Marie, [illegible] Lake Superior. Here many [illegible] always to continue, by which you can make the Gulf of Mexico, or to New Brunswick. The route of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, will lead by stages to the Saguenay, [illegible] between the States and Canada.

From Toronto by Lake Ontario to Hamilton, thirty miles, which was only opened in December last. Let us pass up this road, which runs along the side of Lake Ontario, and which is very level; some fine [illegible] are seen; some beautiful farms, and prosperous towns and villages. Just before [illegible] Dundas, which contains a population of about 3,000. It is pleasantly situated, being [illegible] Ontario Railroad, and steam and west it is closed with [illegible] Here is a [illegible] Dundas, we come to Hamilton, "the ambitious little city," which contains a population of above 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Chatham Clothing Hall—Stone & Turnbull.
Largest Fall Stock—Joseph S. Beatty.
To the Electors of Eberts Ward—T. Keating.
Do do do—Chas J S Askin
Do do do—T A Ireland.
Do do do—Thomas Cross.
Davis' Pain Killer.
Oxygenated Bitters.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burns is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Packard of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H. Ward, Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Richard Porter, Medina, Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Mabee, Methodist Minister.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS are [illegible] subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty p[illegible] No papers will be sent unless the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent out of the Province unless paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis on application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

The Coming Election.

The fifth and sixth days of the coming month January, are the days on which the Municipal Elections for this town is to be held. There is a prospect of a number of Candidates being in the field for municipal honors, aside from the members who have served for the last twelve months, all of whom intend to offer for re-election, with the exception of the Mayor, Mr. McLean and Mr. Eberts, who, we have been informed will not offer or accept the chance of re-election; leaving at least two vacancies to be filled in the wards for which they respectively D. R. Van Allen, who represented the first section so well; considering the political intrigues he had to contend with, he opposed to offer again this election; and would have had undoubted success in our opinion had he not concluded to withhold himself from public service for the present. Among the old Councillors who intend offering themselves are, T. A. Ireland and Dr. Cross, both for Eberts ward. The latter is well known to the citizens and electors generally, as one who in the past session never failed to promote and forward every measure for the general interest of the town, and he should be well supported by all voters who wish their municipal rights protected; as men of like judgment and candor are essential to the furtherance and accomplishment of such ends. Mr. T. A. Irelands' election is anticipated by some as sure. To fill the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement of Mr. Eberts, Mr. T. Keating and Dr. Askin will present themselves before the public. For Chrysler's Ward are Messrs. McKenzie Ross, Knapp and Tice, who are well known to the populace; they are competent and efficient candidates, and should they have interests in the ward in which they run, the contest will be warm, but should they not have sufficient interest at stake to remind them of the interests of those they seek to represent, they should not anticipate many responses to their calls for support. In Northwood Ward the old field pieces being in active service, "small fry" will have to be cautious. The present acting members are looked upon as almost excelsior, but rumor says Messrs. Barns, Aldis and Baxter are all good men and will be in the field, having not seen their addresses, we cannot say much; but the old adage says, the more the merrier. For Mr. McCrae little need be said, as he generally stands a number one. We have but a few more words to say to the electors, they are these; canvass well your candidate's principles before giving your suffrage, pledge to no one but act and vote independently.—I. D. S.

Canadian Churches fellowshiping the Pro-slavery Religious Bodies of the United States.

The present unpleasant feature in the character of some of our largest religious bodies, especially the Regular Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists and what is known as the Kirk, is the open and unblushing countenance they give to American Pro Slavery religious bodies. A few years since, and the Canadian public were content to express their disapprobation of American Slavery, now, among the religious bodies of the land are to be found those who not only are indifferent to the question, but who palliate and promote a connexion with the great "bulwark of the Institution" the American Church and the American Book and Tract Societies. Until the agitation of this subject,—the connexion between our churches [illegible] States,—by Mr. J.J.E. Lin-

[illegible] new part of the church, but of [illegible] unity of upholding the great Slavery [illegible] alone, but as possessing [illegible] sympathy or unity to the character [illegible] assumed, and regard them as [illegible] ture from professors, their [illegible] the advocates of their peculiar and objectionable doctrines. The American church is the pillar of American slavery, her members buy and sell trade in men, women and children—their traffick is accordable members of their religious [illegible] Societies, and Canadian churches, especially those above named, fellowship her members as without spot or blemish; others fellowship with a remonstrance, a course which [illegible] nearly as bad as to remonstrate with [illegible] though it all the masses are ignorant of the fact, it is the clergy who put the wool over the eyes of their dupes in most cases, and who preserve a sinful [illegible] silence as to their great sin in this particular, and who, were the churches without the clergy are not sound at heart—they love the smiles of men in powerful positions of churches abounding in wealthy members; they love flattery, they love their bread and butter, and they love ease. They are not going to reform men, not they, it is too much trouble. They know that the American church is powerful; but how she became wealthy—filled with perishable goods [illegible] ment. They cannot afford to [illegible] the world upside down for the success of [illegible] this, may or will not pay. No, the preachers are pleading a libel [illegible] crying peace and safety, when the [illegible] pour Poor Lazarus [illegible] as other men, and [illegible] the hills with [illegible] and to defeat [illegible] the sacrifice of [illegible] The fearless Reader [illegible] Methodists, [illegible] and Canadian [illegible] Grand [illegible] at the [illegible]

The Canadian Almanac and [illegible] of Upper Canada for 1857.

We [illegible] to the publishers Messrs. Maclear & Co., King Street, [illegible] for a copy of their [illegible] we must say [illegible] Almanac, Abstract [illegible] Annual, and [illegible] Year Book [illegible] Ecclesiastical, Municipal, Postal, Commercial and Clergy of every denomination, Members of the Legislature and Assembly [illegible] Corporations, Societies, [illegible] Companies, with [illegible] the Government [illegible] Canada [illegible] the development of the British Provinces we recommend it as containing the greatest amount [illegible] within the limited compass of any work known to us.

The Original Deed of the Dawn Institute.

The original Deed of the Dawn Institute [illegible] duly executed [illegible] respectable gentlemen [illegible] as trustees for the [illegible] colored people, has been publicly denied by Mr. John Scoble, the party who controls the property, and refuses to [illegible] of the trustees of the Hall, that [illegible] time all doubts may be removed, as the Deed will then be read publicly.—c.

Wild Lands given to Actual Settlers.

Many of our readers may [illegible] that the government are now giving grants [illegible] quantities of land to actual settlers. [illegible] first query, on what is called the Algoma tract, in the rear of our counties Frontenac and Addington, and also [illegible] tract country, to the north of the county of Hastings, called the Hastings Road, [illegible] grant of lots of one hundred acres to any parties eighteen years old, who will comply with the conditions which are, to take possession within a month, and to put in a state of cultivation, at least twelve acres [illegible] four years; to build a house and to reside on the land until the conditions of settlement be fulfilled before getting a title. &c.

Canadian Directory.

We have received the *Prospectus* of the Canadian Directory for 1857, to be published by John Lovell, St. Nicholas street, Montreal. It is the design of the publisher to make the forthcoming book vastly superior to any of the kind preceding it. In addition to five hundred more localities than was embodied in the last one, it will contain an excellent map of the Provinces. As a guide book to the stranger and an aid to business men, it will no doubt be of great value.—c.

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced it can be speedily cured by holding the affected part immersed in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy.

The Oxygenated Bitters have received the strongest testimonials of any medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, and is worthy the confidence of all who seek a remedy for these complaints.

aged, back during what would [illegible] success friend Davis met with in curing coughs, colds, pain in the side, &c., I was induced to give his Pain Killer a fair trial. I was to take it a teaspoonful from two to three times a day and had been about six weeks, without cessation. I followed the directions, and to my satisfaction, my cough soon gave way, the bleeding ceased, my pain removed, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health; no pain about me, no cough, no bleeding, and have a good appetite, sleep sound, and in my strength gaining and my flesh also increasing, and now, whether I live long or not, I want every body to know what this invaluable medicine through the blessing of God, has done for me. I have used it with equal success in my family for many other complaints for which it is recommended, and would most cheerfully recommend the same medicine to those who have coughs or pectoral complaints of long standing—never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis' Pain Killer a fair trial, as I have done.

RICHARD S. PLOCKHAM, Fall River

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy.

Freeman Office, Dec. 6th 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	46	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton per 100 lb,	48	0	a	55	0
Butter per lb	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow per 100 lb,	95	0	a	10	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	61	0	a	80	0
Eggs per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

John S. M. Mackie

New Advertisements.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL
IS SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT
WITH NEW
FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS
Ready-made Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Cash for Cash, is our Motto
STONE & TURNBULL.
v3-n16-tf

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED FOR CASH AND OFFERED
FOR CASH
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms.
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS,
200 lbs AS SORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham Dec 12th 1856 v3-n16

To the Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN—I have determined to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the coming MUNICIPAL ELECTION, and trust to obtain from you a liberal support.

Yours, &c. &c.
THOMAS KEATING.
Chatham, Dec, 2th, 1856. v3-n18

To the Independent Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN.—If the course I have taken in the COUNCIL, during the last FOUR YEARS' has met your approval, I trust I may look with confidence for a continuance of your support at the approaching MUNICIPAL ELECTION, which takes place on the FIFTH and SIXTH of JANUARY NEXT.

During the time I have had the honor to serve you I have always advocated those measures which I considered most beneficial to your interests, and shall continue to do so if elected a Member to Represent the Western Division of Eberts Ward, and will endeavour to carry out to the best of my ability those measures which I shall consider for the benefit of the Town at large.

Your Obedient Servant
THOS A. IRELAND
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n16.

To the Electors of the Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN—The time for a new election of municipal officers is at hand. I now again solicit your suffrages. I am willing to have my conduct at the Council Board, for the last year, speak for my zeal in the promotion of your interests, and my earnestness in the advocacy [illegible]

It is your opinion that I have faithfully discharged the important trust which you confided in me at the beginning of the municipal year, I shall confidently look for a renewal of that trust on the 5th of election, when I will [illegible] any questions which you may [illegible] to put to me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't Servt,
THOMAS CROSS
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n16

To the Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many of my friends of the EBERTS WARD, I intend to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your VOTES at the ENSUING ELECTION, in JANUARY NEXT, when I trust—for the coming year, you will allow me to be,

Your Obd't. Servant,
CHARLES J. S. ASKIN.
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they are about to leave their present place of business, for the more commodious and extensive Premises in Messrs. BARFOOT & MILLERS' Block, Corner of King and Fifth Streets. At present desirous of having little to move, are now selling off their whole Stock of

DRY-GOODS, &C.,

at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Parties favouring them with a CALL may rely on getting decided BARGAINS.

WHITING & THOMAS,
Opposite the Post Office,
King Street.
Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3-n16-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

(Notice No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM IMPOSITION.

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States has countenanced and still countenances, in its discipline to countenance, the [illegible] system of Slavery! Of the holding, buying or selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. These Clergymen, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the [illegible] as a pig [illegible] The most noted selling place is at No. 20 Mulberry Street New York. (See the Pro Slavery Resolutions & Speeches referred to in the Canada Christian Guardian, C. W.)

2. The Rev. [illegible] Wesleyan Methodist Church [illegible] of Toronto, President of the Conference, [illegible] with countenances and [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] with them—[illegible] The [illegible] other books, &c. [illegible] Canada Sunday [illegible] No. 200 Mulberry Street, [illegible] one of the same kind of [illegible] printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They [illegible] or send ministers of their churches [illegible] and labor in the U. States [illegible] They had delegates [Revds. J. [illegible] Richard Jones] at the Quadrennial [illegible] Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Indianapolis (Indiana) in May, 56: which these Rev. gentlemen delivered addresses, which contained not a word of [illegible] as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the [illegible] in my possession.

3. In [illegible] declare Slavery, and all [illegible] in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, a loyal people, to be supporters by all advice or money, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! Are we, Canadians, the noblest and noblest in [illegible] West, who support [illegible] slavery, are [illegible] of the British [illegible] all we profess *republican* [illegible] religious and political, to our free [illegible] institutions?

4. The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [wherein also live the purchased human [illegible] of Slavery, yes, bought with our [illegible] are called upon, by public large [illegible] on Sunday, the 23rd November, instant, and following days, by our money, *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D. of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as [illegible]

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as [illegible] every means in his power, [illegible] evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) all his influence and money, give him, with a band of humane people, to endeavour to [illegible] away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* fellowship: and religious imposition [illegible] as hitherto been, and continues [illegible] practiced on a Canadian and all [illegible] people, as regard our religious Tract [illegible] Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W. Nov 17th, 1856. v3 n17.

1856 1856

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
IN
DOLSEN & PRATT'S BRICK BLOCK,
King Street, Chatham, C. W.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting ex Amity, Peerless and G. W. R. R., from Montreal, his Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a complete assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hardware.

This Stock has the advantage of being composed of entirely New Goods, and, as the subscriber is determined to dispose of them at LOW PRICES for Cash or Ready Pay only, great bargains may be expected.

The Public's Obd't Servant,
C. P. LAIRD.

TO THE LADIES.

WILL be opened on or about the 1st of November, next, in Dolsen & Pratt's Brick Block King Street, Chatham, a splendid assortment of *Capes, Circulars, German Plaids Dresses, Velvets Trimmings &c.*, of the latest styles, direct from Europe, and will be sold so low as to perfectly astonish you. Don't forget to save your cash for these Bargains.

C. P. LAIRD.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.

THE most magnificent Stock ever brought to this Market. Latest Styles and low prices.

C. P. LAIRD.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE best and cheapest assortment ever offered in Chatham.

C. P. LAIRD.

CROCKERY.

100 SETS of China, Pearl Granite Mocha, &c, very low.

C. P. LAIRD.

v3 n16 1y

☞ Praise a man for knowing the world, [illegible] commend him only for his knowledge of its dirty lanes and crooked alleys. Any fool knows the broad paths—the [illegible] of life.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The annexed Statement of Prof A. A. Hayes, M.D. State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to Professional Men, as worthy a fair trial in their practice:—

An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me. I express the following, in form.—

The compound of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experience has shown to be suggested for special action [illegible] Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Nerves, Blood [illegible] Skin, Kidneys, Urinary Passages [illegible] Debility [illegible] to expel morbific [illegible] These several ingredients are [illegible] are, in a concentrated form, the best remedies known to the profession, and they are combined.

It was a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would [illegible] General Medicine which exhibits [illegible] medicine, no [illegible] sedative, by the most delicate chemical tests. Respectfully.

A. A. HAYES. M. D.

Assayer's office, State of Massachusetts, No. 1 Pine Street, Boston, Dec 15th 1855.

Seth W. Fowle & Co. 138 Washington Street Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Davis' Pain Killer.

This will certify, that about four years since, I was attacked with [illegible] disease of the lungs, a hard cough, and [illegible] blood, with pain in the center of my left breast. I was almost discour-

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the [illegible] convenience.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advt. to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz.:

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS (all sizes,

Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY therefore if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1855. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

[illegible]

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

[illegible] viz:—Iron and [illegible]

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Harness, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of [illegible] Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

[illegible] and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1855 tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Chatham and Vicinity. They are prepared to [illegible] the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS CUP.

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed to [illegible]

[illegible]

SHOW ROOM,

[illegible] kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1855. v3-n15-1y.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1855. 14-tf.

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

[illegible] fashionable Trim, [illegible] most Complete S[illegible] [illegible]

EXAMINE LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is "more money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1855. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

[illegible] Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Lots, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, who [illegible] would be [illegible] to [illegible]

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

And no time to be lost, as [illegible] on application to WARREN MCFARE, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Public Buildings, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. [illegible] *Royal* [illegible]

[illegible]

October 19, [illegible] 2 6m

(NEW NO. 10)

Slavery Republication.

In the name of Humanity I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and books I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been stained as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely [illegible] and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union Boston—[All Baptists of United [illegible] for Bap[illegible] 108.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Home Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What [illegible] tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or [illegible] and I [illegible]

[illegible] 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinning so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1855.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and B. Matthews. [Free Mission Baptists] pp. 403—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

[illegible] with no Baptists in Canada.

[illegible]

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1855. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 29-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $4.

Harps, Guitars, Tambrines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccados, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Punnyane, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South North Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL. [illegible] ALL-VELVET [illegible] BALSAM OF INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, [illegible] Sprains, Bruises, [illegible]

[illegible] 3m

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends that they are receiving, and opening out, a Large Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Marry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

43 St. Catharines, C. W.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,

KING STREET, CHATHAM.

STONE & TURNBULL,

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the [illegible] Fashionable Styles of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merinos, Broche Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks, a choice lot of Paisley and Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Corsets, Polka Mantles, Sleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Dennings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER COATINGS*. Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS*. We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHEMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 25, 1855. 27-1y

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 18, 1855 19

H. MONTIER,

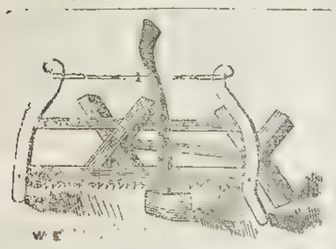
French Boot and Soe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand a supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of every variety and style.

Dec 1st, 1855 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

☞ Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Thorpe.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

N B —LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 35

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favors.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Weekly Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts & to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find each number to contain some corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P M	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A M	P.M		P M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.15	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.59	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.34	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburgh	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavour, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store,"* No. 80 *Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments, or annual payments only ceasing at [illegible]; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had fro

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of DR. RADWAY'S Ready Relief which is now circulated in this City — We are informed that persons have been selling a spurious article for the genuine Ready Relief, for the good reputation which it has obtained in the public mind, and should be aware of the fact, that the genuine Ready Relief can only be had at 493 Yonge Street, Toronto, and that we have no extra sixpences to dispose of to get rid of worthless stuff, and should be sorry to see any respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences should induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only *Established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered them below our regular price, may rely upon the article being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 dozen at regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers are furnished with a power of Attorney to collect accounts in their own name.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton. C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the Editors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper which has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. [illegible] years has been as it remains to be, to publish a paper for the family circle, which should be not also instructive character, procured when possible.

[illegible] the most interesting [illegible] News of the World, [illegible] upon Agriculture and Stock Matters, [illegible] a Bank Note List, [illegible] information [illegible]

But the [illegible] facts [illegible] be able to [illegible] humanity [illegible] debt [illegible] UNION, Political [illegible]

Among our contributors in the [illegible] we departments, are several of the [illegible] the land. We also draw [illegible] Fiction and Poetry upon the [illegible] this country and Great Britain [illegible] author [illegible]

Engravings [illegible]

The Postage [illegible] a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the Post [illegible] paid in advance. For Clubs [illegible] and in advance. For Clubs [illegible] three [illegible]

Post Office.

4 Copies, [illegible]
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20
30 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $30

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club [illegible] names to it at the same rate. [illegible] will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft [illegible] be procured if possible—the cost of which must be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

D. BACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP I, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do

Brick, fire, do; Brimstone do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Cheese, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent, Cables, twelve and a half per cent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Essences, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound

Furs, twelve and a half per cent, Furniture do; Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of vessels, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Seines and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Grain and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent.

[illegible]

Indian Corn free

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jack, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Chanks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, two and a half per cent; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather Manufactures of, do; Lemons [illegible]

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni one penny per pound.

Mace, half penny per pound.

Machinery, twelve and a half per cent.

Maps do

Medicines, Patent; Medicines, do

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free

Molasses, two pence per gallon

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound

Nuts, two and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Oil, [illegible] twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages containing free goods, do, goods rated [illegible] twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages [illegible]

Paper and Paper Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent

Pictures, 12½ per cent.

Perfumeries, two and a half per cent; Potash, [illegible], do.

Rags, [illegible]

Rice, twelve [illegible]

Rope, old two [illegible]

Rosin, twelve [illegible]

Rum and eight [illegible]

Salts, two and a half per cent.

Sago, two shillings

Sand, four pence per ton

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and [illegible]

Spices, unenumerated, three per cent

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey, four shillings and sixpence per gallon

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened [illegible] though cannot be found by the [illegible]

Stone, [illegible]

Sugar, [illegible]

Tallow, [illegible] half per cent.

Tobacco, Manufactured of, twelve and a half per cent; Cheroots, or Cavendish, six pence

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Wheat, free.

Whalebone, do

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £5 the pipe [illegible] and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and six pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, one shilling and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, [illegible] nine pence

Wool, Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Woollen Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those already "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last above said, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted bran in sheets, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, hay, veneers, pig iron green fruits, bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, but stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' watercasks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4 th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan, 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary of Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Implements of husbandry, clothing especially imported for the use of and distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, animals, fish and implements of husbandry when [illegible] imported in good faith [illegible] for and by any Board or Society duly incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture [illegible] the use of Her Majesty's military clothing [illegible] become a mesne [illegible] Articles for the exemption or [illegible] Province [illegible] settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Provinces respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, nuts, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, lime, ochres, gypsum ground [illegible] wood, bark, timber and [illegible] shingles, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

[illegible] measures to further promote the [illegible] Active Benevolence [illegible] Freemen, as a British Patriotic [illegible] to the improvement [illegible] the plans now [illegible] class of Her Majesty's subjects [illegible] depressing class on the grounds of the [illegible] and one of the latter, we [illegible] over in our associated [illegible] and in our private [illegible] To cultivate healthy harmony [illegible] those of Her Majesty's [illegible] or come in contact [illegible] Press, or Public Presses [illegible] to put in motions [illegible] United States and [illegible] Facility for emigrants, thereby bonding [illegible] with grants [illegible] ourselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the ingenious doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, but those of darker hue, as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those [illegible] Article 3rd To call in our power to remove [illegible] the earth, and [illegible] God bless to check [illegible] and 5th. To encourage [illegible] scientific, and [illegible] As [illegible] of operations, to [illegible] as [illegible] so long as [illegible] principles, and to [illegible] ability to promote [illegible] connexion with it, to [illegible] the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curly.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, public notices shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856. { NUMBER 19.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an impartial Journal of the day, to express opinion on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express unqualified condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A liberal allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instructions as to the time they are to be inserted until ordered, and charged accordingly.

NEW AND
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
AND
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20.

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Chatty's Brick Buildings, next door to the Provincial Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18 1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 39-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 30, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 23, KING STREET WEST
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker
No. 63 KING STREET WEST
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Fresh Leather and the best Trimmings always on hand.
Toronto, March 15th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No 54, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—Court Street,
Over the City Bank Agency Office, South side of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 2.

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paint-, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6-1

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Insurance Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES.

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William Brown, Esq.,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Lenox, Esq.,
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert B. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Publ. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple,	

Boston, November 25, 1855. 36

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS.
13-tf Proprietor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of the VILLA MANSION
Entrance on William Street East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES.
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-1

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR LEAVITT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ABAY,

In his practice does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the Medical Science, from whatever School of Medicine they may emanate.

He wishes it distinctly understood that he is directly opposed to the use of Calomel in any shape or form.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic nature, and to Diseases of Females.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office and when he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of the mode of treatment.

Chatham, May 24, 1856. 13-1

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Opposite Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill

[illegible] has ON HAND a large assortment of BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, [illegible] on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. [illegible]
Corbourn, C. W., [illegible]

IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Stock ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY where he has OPENED, with an entire assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, and solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade in its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, MAKE, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18 1y

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST.

HAVING recently REMOVED his Tailoring Establishment to the Brick Building occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade in its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, MAKE, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18 1y

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the additions of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the Public generally, that he has opened the commodious house formerly occupied by
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully give notice to the Citizens of Windsor and surrounding country, that he has REMOVED from Boston, Mass., to the shop lately occupied by Mr. [illegible] where he intends carrying on the business of Tailoring in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Windsor, [illegible] 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
31½ BY 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES
King Street, near the Royal Exchange
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker,
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared [illegible] who may favor him with a call [illegible] of CLOCKS & WATCHES [illegible] also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to the attention of the Ladies & Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*
Chatham Aug. 22. 18

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM TOWN,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his TAVERN STAND in Chatham, now known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, all in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, Stabling, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase a Stand for a public House, will find this one, as the House is [illegible] the Chatham and Port Stanley Road, [illegible] and Custom [illegible]

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th 1856. 42-tf

THE GREAT DISUNION VOTE AT THE NORTH.

THE smoke has nearly cleared away from the field and while it is evident that Mr. Buchanan is elected by a clear majority of the electoral college, it ought not to be disguised from our readers that the signs of the times are inauspicious for any settlement of the vexed question which constituted the great issue of the late contest.

Conspicuously prominent amongst the phenomena connected with the result is the startling and significant fact that one hundred and twenty-five of the Northern electoral vote has been recorded for a dissolution of the Union. We mean what we say. Every vote polled for Fremont was a vote registered in favour of severing the present union of States. Fremont was the image of this idea. He was the representative man of disunion blood and carnage. The nomination of a sectional Convention, in which the South was never asked to participate and in which she could not have participated without a total sacrifice of her honour and self-respect, he cordially endorsed its platform of dogmas, which, carried into practice would have degraded her people to a condition of the most abject servitude.

To his government, under such circumstances, the Southern people would never have submitted. A large majority of them, in the event of his election, were ripe and ready for revolution, and a free people like ours, with arms in their hands, could not have been easily conquered. If any of those men who voted for Fremont did it under a belief that the Southern States; would have acquiesced in his administration they laboured under a most egregious error. His election would have sounded the tocsin of resistance from the shores of the Potomac to the Rio-Grande.

In stating these things we do it for the benefit of those men at the North, if there be any, who, though they voted for Fremont still desired to preserve the Union of the States; and never did a set of people run a greater risk than those who love the Union and yet thought his election would not endanger it.

From the stand point at which we view the result, we cannot see in it aught else than a simple truce for four years. Would to God it were otherwise. Would that the spirit of judicial blindness now throttling and obscuring the Northern mind could be removed, and it could be brought to look calmly at the chasm into which it is rapidly drifting. But when we scan the past, when we scrutinize the actual present, we confess there is little left to hope for in the future.

We have no doubt that Mr. Buchanan, in his administration of the government, will do all in his power to allay the fiercely raging flames of sectional strife. He has narrowly escaped destruction from them himself, and reaches his present exalted position with his garments scorched. But unless history lies, unless the book of the past affords no text for the philosopher to write of the future, this fire is not likely to be extinguished.

Alone of all the bonds that once knit the two sections together, but one remains—the balances have been gradually gnawed in twain by the angry tooth of fanaticism. The single ligament is the Democratic party at the North—still powerful, but, we fear, slowly yielding to the same baneful influence.

It is this great party that has, in this election, rescued from sectionalism New Jersey, Indiana, Pennsylvania and California—that has given the South an armistice for four years—that is now the last ray of hope for a preservation of the Union of these States.

How long it will be able to sustain itself against the odds that assail it we cannot undertake to predict, but on its shoulders rest all the hopes of peace and good understanding between the sections, and with its downfall perishes our present form of government.

At all events the South has a lease of protection from invasion four for years, and her people will be guilty of a fatality unequalled in the world's history if they do not meanwhile sedulously employ all their energies in preparing to meet the impending issue which, after that period, is likely, aye, almost certain, to stare them full in the face. The political zodiac indicates that four years hence we are to have presented to us the solemn question of degradation or revolution. Let us get ready to make the answer of freemen.—*From The Petersburg (Va.) South-Side Democrat.*

PRO-SLAVERY RUFFIANISM IN NORFOLK. A gentleman who has been doing business in Norfolk, Va, for some years, and who was formerly a resident of Fair Haven, voted in that city on the 4th inst. for Fremont. No sooner was it discovered, than he was beset by a mob and compelled to confine himself until Thursday morning, when, a fire occurring, public attention was diverted, and he left in disguise and fled to a vessel in the harbour, upon which he came home. He was in danger of losing his life during the excitement. There is freedom for you, with a vengeance.

Since the above was in type, we have heard more of this case. Mr. Standard is the citizen referred to, and he is safe to be one of the best and most inoffensive men in Fair Haven. This Norfolk is the spot that was so often visited by yellow-fever, and that called forth the pity, the money and the personal aid of the North.—*New Haven Palladium, Nov. 12.*

The first Effect of Hearing Restored.—It is amusing to watch the movements and to note the expressions of astonishment of some of those patients who are suddenly restored to acute hearing. This is most remarkable when the deafness has existed for years. The patients look around for an explanation of the unusual sounds they hear, and then the very movement of looking round rustles the dress; hearing the noise of which, they become quite bewildered. They cannot be brought to believe that the sounds they hear are natural. The noises in the street are at first terrific. A diverting case occurred in a short and remarkably corpulent old gentleman, residing somewhere at Pimlico. He related that on leaving the house in which his hearing had been restored, he bore it pretty well, until he got into Piccadilly, when the noise of the omnibusses (every one of which he thought would be upon him) so frightened him, that he started off in a run and never stopped until he got into Green Park.—*London Paper.*

Miss WATKINS.—This talented young lady has commenced her labours as a lecturer in Eastern Pennsylvania, under encouraging auspices. Wherever she has spoken, thus far, she has given the most decided satisfaction. The lady like ease and modesty of her deportment and the poetic beauty and pathos of her speaking alike delight and surprise her hearers. In addition to the addresses she gave in Philadelphia, she has lecture at Christiana, Bart, Oxford Meeting-House, Longwood, Hamorton, Pennsylvania, New Garden, Hockessing, and Wilmington, to good audiences, and with great acceptance: and she has meetings appointed for her at Egement, Radnor, and other places in Delaware County up to the 9th inst. inclusive. She will continue to lecture in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia till the time of the Fair, after which she will probably take a course towrds the interior of the State.

Persons desirous to have the services of Miss Watkins, or of any of the members of the Excutive Committee, are requested to communicate immediatly with J. M. McKim 31 North Fifth street.—*A. S. Standard.*

Mrs. Stowe claims copyright for Dred in Canada; and the Canadian publishers of the work—one residing in Montreal, another in Toronto, and the third in London—have been or are to be forthwith restrained from selling their issues, by an injunction from the Court of Chancery. It seems that Mrs. Stowe went to England, and, by virtue of her residence there at the time of the publication of her work in London, secured a copyright, which she contends extends to all the colonies of Great Britain. The question is, of course, entirely new and nobody knows how it will be decided. The general feeling of the Province is against Mrs. Stowe's claim.

PRESBYTERIANISM AND SLAVERY IN CANADA.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada, in Synod assembled, has enjoined its Presbyteries to be careful, in admitting to fellowship Presbyterian ministers from the United States, to examine them on the subject of Slavery, and to be satisfied before receiving them that their views accord with the resolution passed by the Synod in 1851, and 1853, asserting non-fellowship with slaveholders.

News by the ARABIA.

SPAIN.

At Malaga, on the 18th ult, the garrison was attcked by persons proclaming a republic. The troops resisted, and order was soon re-established. Five of the insurgents were killed. The garrison had seven men wounded.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The force of the artillery is fixed at 12,000 men. Tranquillity is restored at Malaga. There have been slight disturbances here. Numerous arrests have been made among the lower classes.

SICILY.

The Governor of Palermo has ordered a strict surveillance to be exercised upon all the French and English commercial vessels.

DENMARK.

The *Prussian Correspondence* of Berlin says—

"We learn from a good source that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria fix the 10th of December as the period when those powers will bring the question of the Sound Dues before the Germanic Diet. In the event of either representations being unattended to by the Danish Government, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark, as the price of redeeming the Sound Dues, a capital sum calculated on an annual revenue of £45,000. The British at present pay £70,000 yearly in passing tolls."

THE EAST AND THE BLACK SEA. The Paris *Pays* contains the following explanation relative to the firing on the English gunboat at Yenikale:—

"We believe the affair has been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The gunboat being about to pass the straits, a gunloaded with powder was fired, according to common usage, as a signal. The captain explained to the commandant of the forts his reason for being in those waters. The first shot not having been heard, a second one was fired, and subsequently a third; after which; the English vessel answered, and accepted the required parley. The two commanding officers, Russian and English, having exchanged explanations, agreed to refer the matter to the two embassies at Constantinople; and this course having been taken, it was, we understnd, amicably arranged."

An English frigate had arrived at Constantinople, and other ships were expected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Requisition to Walter McCrae, Alex. Knapp, and A McKellar.
Mr. McCrae's Reply.
Mr. Knapp's Reply.
Mr. McKellar's Reply.
Requisition to Mr. Jos. Tilt—Mr. Tilt's Reply.
Requisition to Thos. Holmes—Mr. H's. Reply.
To the Electors of Chrysler Ward—M. Miller
Notice No 15—J. J. E. Linton.
Jones' Saxhorn Band—F. G. Jones, Leader.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Davis' Pain Killer.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. PARKER, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. BERNARD, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H WARD Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. LEWIS CURTIS, Geneva. Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. ROBERT PORTER, Mendota Illinois

☞ Rev. W. S. MANSU, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance; and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BEGGARS.

Are wending their way from Canada to the States in unprecedented numbers we learn. From the vicinity of Windsor, St. Catherines, Dawn and other neighborhoods, they are moving. Their annual peregrinations are as certain as the equinoxes, and their operations nearly as injurious. They are usually individuals who are "feeding the hungry" himself mind! and who do great things that nobody of veracity in their towns or villages ever heard about. Bees gather honey in the summer, but beggars harvest in the winter. Now good reader, do not deem us captious or unreasonable and inconsistent, in penning these remarks; we are not. We know the difference between chaff and the pure wheat. When honest upright parties solicit from a benevolent and philanthropic public, for the purpose of spreading a gospel free from a slaveholding co-partnership, or for the promotion of literature by means of schools and the press, among those of a people who have been hitherto denied these facilities, and when it can be seen that the parties so soliciting, apply the same, we have not one word to say.—We are not so silly as to oppose the clearest convictions of reason and common sense on these points, but we do say that the present itinerant beggars are by gathering the fruits of benevolence, and appropriating them to self, preventing the success of measures for the general good.
—M. A. S. C.

We beg to call attention to the address of Mr. Miles Miller of the *Planet*, who offers as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election. Mr. Miller being one of our ablest journalists in this county, and one who should understand and have the interest of the public at heart, and fully capable to fulfil the duties of the office to which he aspires, will we doubt not anticipate and receive a full compliment of votes to his appeal for municipal honors. Messrs. MacCrae, Knapp, McKellar and Tilt, are also candidates for the same ward, and of acknowledged abilities, but having referred to them in our last issue we will say but little at present, and only repeat that in our opinion electors should look in this case as in others, to the measures they propose to carry out; to the interest the party running has in the ward, and whether he be a resident or not, satisfy yourselves on these points; but pledge to none before hand, The Requisitions and replies of all the above named parties will be found in this issue, with their views and promises; so ponder over them carefully, and give us the best councillors your judgments will allow.—I. D. S.

Among the many requisitions that are out for candidates for the council, is one to Mr. Thomas Holmes with his reply; which will be found in this number of our paper. The reply is written in a candid and outspoken manner, and we trust he may meet with that support, that his ability and integrity merits.—I. D. S

Our winds that sweep over the lakes to the U. State shores, seem to have as great an antipathy to the things on that side, from the amount of damage they do, as Walker has to the Central Americans, but more successful, according to the latest California news. On this side the storm was quite severe but did but little damage, except, tareing up some of the heavy timber in the bush, but our exchange papers, speak of the storm in Buffalo on Sunday 14th ult., as being the most terific one, that has been experienced for many years; doing great damage to the shipping and wharves, unroofing quite a number of houses and completely demolishing many others. The towers of one church were blown down in time of service, but fortunately without injury to the congregation. The Niagara Railroad along the lake was washed away by the heavy sea, so as to cause a detention on the road it is supposed for many days.—I.D.S.

Mr. H. J. Williamson of Road Eau, will please accept our thanks for a fine bunch of celery, sent us. Mr. W. having been successful in the cultivation of this choice article, proposes selling a quantity of it, which can be had at the Farmers & Mechanics Store, of D. R. VanAllen & Co.—c.

It will be seen that our co-operator H.F. Douglass, is doing great service in the mighty West.

Worthy of Note.—The fact that diseased lungs, even in the middle and latter stages of Consumption, have been cured, in repeated instances, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, can be substantiated by the strongest proof.

THIS certifies that I have for several years used Davis' Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine. A. BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

☞ The *Rochester Herald* is the name of an able weekly journal, published at Rochester, N. Y., by A. St. Germain, Esq We wish it the greatest succes.—c.

Below may be seen a letter from the Rev. Hiram Wilson, of St. Catherines. Why he should write us we leave himself to tell. He wrote us last spring, threatening us with the law if we failed to furnish him with Q's. name; it was given him and that ended the matter between himself and us. Very soon after he had an interview with Mr. Williamson, who, on Mr. Wilson's iterating and reiterating the statement, that the articles were libellous, and that he had the power to punish the writer at law, told him to prosecute if such was his pleasure; so the matter has stood ever since.

Now does Mr. Wilson think that we are going to constitute ourself a court, and decide that his simple assertion of the slanderous nature of the Q. articles is correct, when, according to his own showing, he has the power to prove them so, and thus vindicate the character of himself and family. However, we think that the less Mr. Wilson says about courts of justice the better; and his wheedling attempt to get us to write him into credit, would seem to indicate that he is of the same opinion. As touching our faith in the truthfulness of what he has now written us, we would state, that, in the interview with Mr. Williamson above referred to, Mr. Wilson said that he did not solicit or receive monies for the fugitives while away at the time spoken of by Q., but that he was engaged at the time in attending to his own private business. Now we have been informed by more than one person of most irreproachable character, that he did solicit and obtain monies for the said fugitives in Canada at the time spoken of, and that in the State of Maine alone he took large collections.—I.D.S.

St. Catherines, C. W., Nov. 29th, 56.

MR. I. D. SHADD, DEAR SIR,—Your paper the *Provincial Freeman* came to me the other day, and I made up my mind that I would not receive it again, until I can have satisfaction for the vile and wicked attack that was made in its columns upon my person and family last spring. The letter in it by your sister Mrs. Williamson, then resident in St. Catherines, and signed Q. was a complete tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation as I informed you soon after it came out. I sought an interview with her on the subject, having Mr. Jessee Baynard with me as a witness, but her husband Mr. Williamson declined having me see her at the time.

It was in my power to have prosecuted her at the law for libel, and is still, but mingled feelings of mercy and compassion prevented me from doing so. I had papers and documents with me to prove that certain statements she had made against me and my family were utterly false, as Mr. Baynard can testify and will testify, should the matter ever come up in a court of justice.

Her slanderous statements should have been corrected in the *Freeman*, but it has never been done. As a specimen of the slander that went out before the public from her pen, I would just instance the case of poor William Buckner, who died upon the hands of Mrs. Gibbs. The story went thus, that the unfortunate invalid was flung upon the poor widow by me, which was false to begin with, for he was taken to her house by Mr. Mount, without my knowledge of the change till after it was effected.

Then I was represented as cold, indifferent and false hearted, promising her help and then doing nothing to remunerate her for her trouble, &c. Now the facts in the case are these, as I have witnesses and documents to prove. Wm. Buckner came to me from Niagara, broken down with ill health, having been in goal for some months as he said by false testimony. I took him to Miss Lucy Gants boarding house just to stop a night, intending next day to make arrangements to get him to the Hospital in Toronto, and paid Miss Gant for taking care of him. The next I knew of him he was with Mrs Gibbs, and said he was so ill he could not go to the Hospital. I at once procured for him the best of medical advice and attention, gave him a small sum of money to pay for medicine or whatever he required, and gave Mrs Gibbs orders for provisions at Mr. S. S StJohn's Store across the way, having no money at the time to meet the case. I called time and again, and I wrote to Toronto and obtained some funds from the Relief Fund raised in England by Samuel R. Ward. It was a long time coming and Mrs. Gibbs got almost out of patience and so was I. I afterwards paid her $5 at one time and $4 at another Meanwhile, during the illness of Buckner, I tried to interest others in the case. Saw Joseph Robinson, Esq., a member of the Town Council, stated the case to him and urged the propriety of having the council appropriate something for the relief of Mrs. Gibbs. The result of my application was that the council did appropriate $10 in aid of her. Then after the death of Buckner there was not to be found a place of interment for the dead, till I went with Wm Porter, son of Mrs. Gibbs, first to the authorities of one burying ground and then another, and finally, succeeded by writing to Rev A. F. Atkinson, (Rector of the English church.) So much for the case of Wm. Buckner. The other statements over the signature of Q were equally false and absurd as bearing against me and my family.

Now Mr. Shadd, take the case home, if you had been laboring for the good of distressed and injured people for 20 years as I have, and had done all you could for their comfort and encouragement, you would not like to have this told about and circulated in newspapers among your friends. I thank God however, that I stand upon too firm a foundation to be ousted or shaken by the pen of calumny or the tongue of slander. I am here in the faithful and conscientious discharge of duty and shall content myself with doing what I conceive to be right regardless of consequences.

With respect to your paper, I wish it well, only as a vehicle of truth and righteousness. If conducted judiciously in a candid, open manly christian spirit it will prosper, and may do much for the intellectual and moral elevation of the colored people of Canada, and also for the good of whites who need to be cured of ignorance and malevolent prejudices. I cannot however, continue to receive the paper until reasonable satisfaction is rendered for the injury done me in its columns.

Very respectfully yours,
HIRAM WILSON.

The Convention of Colored Men of Illinois.

A Convention of the colored citizens of Illinois, was held at Alton in that State Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th, for the purpose of devising ways and means to obtain the Elective Franchise. and all other rights of American citizens, good resolutions, good speeches and unusual harmony characterized the body, and a vigorous system of canvassing to carry out the objects of the body was determined upon. The following is extracted from the speech made by H. F. Douglass on the occasion.

Mr. H. Ford Douglass was then introduced to the meeting. His speech was not only eloquent but elegant; acknowledged by all to be a most brilliant effort. His conclusion was:

"SIR,—The extreme ultraism of John C. Calhoun that had been crushed by the iron hand of Jackson, only to spring up again, ere his grave was green with the verdure of four summers, has been permitted to blossom and bring forth fruit under the administration of *Franklin Pierce*.

Judge Kane decided that a slaveholder had the same right to carry his slave with him into a Free State that he had to take his carpet bag. The doctrine that Slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes is now openly maintained by Toombs and others in the South, and dough-faces innumerable in the North. This is the only consistent course for the man who admits the constitutional right of the slave-holder to make merchandize of men. If it permit slavery to exist in Missouri— the right of man to enslave another; if it sanctions that infernal doctrine that had its birth amidst the darkest conceptions of atheism—that one man can own the blood, bones and musceles of his fellow-man; traffic in the blood-bought image of Christ; shut out from their immortal souls the light of God's glorious sun, then indeed is it a national institution, having rights in common with any other institution in the country. that the Constitution recognizes, to go wherever it goes.

But, sir, I do not assent to the doctrine. This is not a great slave empire—a barbarian people—third-rate civilization. To borrow the undying inspirations of another, like the Roman who looked back upon the glory of his ancestors' in great woe excialming,

"Great Scipio's ghost complains that we are slow
And Pompey's shade walks unrevenged among us."

The great dead of this Republic—the founders of our government— have left their testimony on record in opposition to the doctrine of slavery's constitutional legality. Mr. Sherman would not have the word slave in the Constitution. Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit that man could hold property in man. It was the glowing effulgency of this heavenly light, that touched the lips of Brougham, who in after years' upon the floor of the House of Lords, gave utterance to that strain of mighty eloquence that still rings throught the world like the trumpet voice of God; that so long as man shall hate fraud, loathe rapine, and abhor blood, he will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man.

The doctrine now advanced by anti-slavery men, that Freedom is national while Slavery is sectional, is in itself distructive and fatal to American liberty. There is an axiom, progressively grand, of deeper political wisdom and of a more enlarged democracy, that teaches that Freedom should prevail every-where and Slavery nowhere. This and this only, is true anti-Slavery. It is the saving hope of the Republic. Any other, principle is political suicide. To advocate the sectional right of Slavery would be to break up the throne of God and spit in the face of the Deity.

The Republican movement was one of the wildest delusions that ever entered into the the conceptions of men professing anti-Slavery. And I now address this soloemn invocation to my Heavenly Father, that he will, in much mercy, forgive this erring son for the greatest sin of his life. that of making three speeches in favor of the Republican party. Men who had gloried in the name of abolition all their lives were swallowed up in the Republican malstrom, and after its terrible baptism how changed. That great man, *Frederick Douglass*, while stumping for Mr. Fremont and the success of the Republican movement, could find it in his soul to defend that party from the charge of abolition, Why has the term become disagreeable to men who are themselves the strongest argument in favor of the correctness of the principle? Is a man to be despised because he hates Slavery? What is Slavery? What is Freedom? Gaze in upon the unclouded glory of God's moral universe, and up to the eternal stars "amid whose field of azure my raised spirit now walks in glory;" and then descend—down, down, and still down to the dark sulphurous caverns of Hell's mid-night—described by Milton's immortal genelus: then again let me prss the interrogation: What is Freedom? What is Slavery? Oh! if I should go to Boston in search of an abolitionist, I would not look for Wendell Phillips, that infixeable champion of the right. Oh! no. friends, I would look for another object; I would look over to that shaft pointing up from *Bunker's classic ground*, whose granite brow mid way leaves the storm chating forever in the music of the winds the glorious anthems of Revolutionary Freedom.

Why, sir, this grand old temple of the universe is nothing more nor less than an abolition meeting-house, vocal with the anti-Slavery eloquence of nature, pouring its resistless tide through every avenue of human activity,

One word to my colored friends and I have done. We want education and we want money. With these two potent instruments we have the 'Archimedean lever" with which we may turn the wicked institution of this country up side down, and pour Slavery into the pit below, its only congenial abiding place. This is what we can do if we will only assert our manhood in the right way. One of old England's philosophers said that "*Knowledge was power.*" He had learned this from her history; he had read Britain's story from the days when the beak-headed eagles of Rome. borne by the rapacious legions of Julius Cæsar, first landed on her shores, till bursting off that bubble of proud Spain's invasion, the 'Spanish Armada," ere the Castilian conqueror's foot could press her "chalky shore.") He had seen the little green isle of Briton, a mere speck on the ocean, important only as a watering place upon the commercial highway of nations, spring up—through the silent and mysterious operations of the brain—to the first power in the world; her white-winged commerce cleaving every wave, her strain of martial music encircling the globe.

Let us profit from the teachings of history until each one of us shall fully realize the truth of which Lord Bacon taught, that "*Knowledge is power.*"

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

ON SLAVERY.

BY REV E. BIBBINS.

In view of the unmitigated sinfulness of Slavery and all its appendages, characters, with the fearful and alarming aggression as it is now developing, both in an ecclesiastical and civil direction, we deem it appropriate that we reiterate our unqualified condemnation of this flagrant sin against God, and wholesale crime against man.

Our hostility against Slavery does not primarily and manly apply to what is frequently denominated the abuses of the system, but to the thing itself and the relations it involves. Slavery is not only a declaration of war against the moral government of God—in restricting or limiting the subjects of his government in the enjoyment of their rights—but it attempts to rob its victims of themselves, to divest them of their personality, and consequently, all the rights and privileges that are secured to personality are stricken down by one fatal blow.

God has made a distinction between persons and things that is to be eternally perpetuated; but the code of slavery, at one fatal stroke annihilates this divinely ordained distinction, and enumerates persons and things in the same category and subjects them to a similar fate.

It is not within the province of civil government to destroy the distinction that God has made between persons and things, because civil government is *divinely* authorized, and Jehovah would not ordain a system for the government of his creatures which in its operations would annul his own immutable distinctions, as the code of slavery invariably does. Hence we infer that civil government—which was designed by the Almighty to protect its subjects in the possession and enjoyment of rights that are inalienable (because God given and essential to personality)—has no authority to ordain or permit the relation of master and slave, therefore, strictly speaking, there can be *no law for Slavery.*

Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That while we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery into new territory, we are equally opposed to its existence in any portion of our confederacy, and therefore, we will not be satisfied with anything less than its entire abolition.

Resolved, 2. That by reason of the aggressive and defiant attitude of the Slave Power of our country, as christians and philanthropists, we feel called upon, with renewed zeal and energy, to labor by our prayers—our votes—and by all christian and laudable efforts for the deliverance of the ensnared of our country.

The foregoing report of the Committee on Slavery was unanimously adopted by the Michigan Wesleyan Conference, at its recent session and ordered to be published.

A. W. CURTIS, Secy.
Kensington, Mich. Dec. 15th, 1856.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF MR. WALKER.

Charleston, Dec. 12.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The Genesee had arrived at Key West from San Juan on the 4th inst., with 500 passengers and $300,000 in specie. So says the Ispatch.

Thirteen of the passengers of the [illegible] had died of cholera.

The passengers stated that the accounts from Nicaragua are that Gen. Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing with the exception of the Transit route. The last accounts reported that 100 of his force, after fighting nine days at Grenada, were surrounded by the Costa Rica, Salvodor Guatemalean forces Gen. Walker was on board a steamer on the lake without communication with his army and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing and were dying off by disease

PRO SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.—That indefatigable advocate of the sable race, Mr Linton, of Stratford, it will be observed, is out again with another broadside against Pro Slavery publications. His strictures are severe, but in a great degre merited. There is no denying the fact that too much countenance is given in this Province, to the publications Mr Lint on so strongly deprecates, and we trust to see the day when they will find no readers on this is side of the line of 45, unless they cease to foster and encourage the "peculiar institutions." No man has labored more assiduously in any cause than Mr Linton has done in endeavoring to suppress such works as are alluded to.—*Spectator.*

COLLISION WITH IRON.— terrible accident occurred at Miami Foundry, at California, a few miles above the city, recently. A German by the name of Rabbe, a moulder, while engaged at his work, recived a large ladle full of melted iron on his lower extremities. It ran into his boots and set his clothes on fire, and it was some time before the flames were extinguished, by the throwing on of water. The flesh came of with his boots, and the poor fellow sufered excruciatingly. Both his legs it is thought must be amputated and even with that his recovery is doubtful,

Special Notices.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The Great Remedy for CONSUMPTION, and all other Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be an unfailing remedy for incipient *Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Bronchitis* and all similar affections, than any other remedy known there are found those so villainously wicked as to counterfeit a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared only by SETH W FOWLE & CO Boston. Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

Davis' Pain Killer.

This will certify, that about four years since, I was attacked with hoarseness at the lungs, a hard cough, and raising blood, with pain in the center of my left breast; I was almost discouraged, but hearing what wonderful success friend Davis met with in curing colds, coughs, pain in the sides, &c., I was induced to give his Pain Killer a fair trial. I was then raising blood from two to three times a day, and had been about six weeks, without cessation I followed the directions, and to my satisfaction, my cough soon give way, the bleeding ceased, my pain removed, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health; no pain about me, no cough, no bleeding, have a good appetite, slee, sound, and flesh is creeping on; and my flesh also is restored; and now, whether I live long or not, I want every one to know what this invaluable medicine, through the blessing of God, has done for me. I have used it with equal success in my family for many other complaints for which it is recommended, and would most cheerfully recommend the above medicine to those who have colds and coughs, especially those of long standing—never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis' Pain Killer a fair trial, as I have done.

RICHARD S. PECKHAM, Fall River

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Dec. 6th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wheat per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	48	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	10	0
Cheese, per lb,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	61	0	a	80	0
Eggs per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

CHRYSLER WARD.

REQUISITION

TO

WALTER McCRAE, ALEXANDER KNAPP, and A. McKELLAR.

WE, the undersigned. Electors of "Chrysler" Ward, having full confidence in your ability and integrity, and being aware that you are largely interested in the prosperity of our Ward, request that you will allow yourselves to be put in nomination for Councillors, at the ensuing election, and we hereby pledge you our support and interest.

GEORGE TURNBULL, and 72 others.

MR. McCREA'S REPLY.

To Messrs. GEO. TURNBULL, and others Requisitionists.

GENTLEMEN,

Without presuming to answar for Messrs. MCKELLAR, and KNAPP, whom you have seen fit to join with me in your requisition; for myself, I cheerfully accede to your request.

My opinion in regard to public matters, connected with the interest of our Town, are well known to you all, and upon those opinions, as expressed by my votes, and otherwise while I have had the honor of serving you in that capacity, to which you now call me by your requisition, I am willing to stand or fall at your next Municipal Election. The best evidence of an honest man's acts for the future, is his acts in the past. I presume you consider mine in a public capacity as such, as otherwise you would not have signed the above complimentary Requisition to me. If you do so consider them, and see fit to return me as one of your Councillors for "Chrysler Ward," at the next Election, I shall never intentionally disappoint you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obd't Servant,
WALTER Mc CRAE.

Mr. KAPP'S REPLY.

To GEORGE TURNBULL,
JOHN WALTON
and 72 others,

GENTLEMEN;—In reply to your very flattering Requisition, soliciting me to become a Candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of Chrslers Ward at the approaching Municipal Election. I cordially accede to your request, and now for the first time, announce that I am a Candidate for your Ward. Should you, by your votes, honor me with a seat at the Council Board, my humble abilities and best energies shall be directed to the promotion of the prosperity and progress of Chrysler Ward particularly, (in which I have a large pecuniary interest, in common with you all.) The General interests of this Town shall also receive at my hands every requisite consideration and attention, which shall be in my power to bestow.—I am not aware that there are any matters of very great importance likely to engage the attention of the Council during the ensuing year. I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that our Taxes this year, are much greater than will be found necessary for the exigencies of the next civic year. If due regard to economy be observed in the expenditure of the funds of the Corporation, by those into whose hands you commit your Municipal rights. Should I be returned to the Council I shal ladvocate at the "PROPER TIME" and place a reduction of the Taxes of the people, commensurate with the most rigid economy, knowing that we have no work of importance, either to carry out to completion, or undertake, for the next 12 months. You will have observed an article in the *Planet* over the signature of an Elector of Chrysler Ward stating for your information, that an understanding exists between Messrs. Mc Crae, Mc Kellar, and Knapp, to the effect that if elected, Mc Crae is to have the votes of Mc Kellar and myself in order to enable him to reach the civic Chair. And Mc Kellar to receive in return the votes of Mc Crae and myself, in order that he may obtain the Reeveship of the town. Now I have only to say in answer to this charge, that until after I saw the article in question. I had not even spoken with Mr. Mc Crae upon the subject of the approaching Municipal Election—the statement is an unwarrantable assumption on the part of the writer; and a piece of gratuitous assurance. Mark that man who under an assumed name, is ready on all occasions to attribute bad motives, when he has nothing else to complain of. My views with reference to the Gravel and Plank Roads in which the Town now holds stock, are that the County should assume them and that private individuals as well as Town and Township Municipalities who hold Stock in these roads should be relieved of the same by the County Council, this body ought not only to assume these roads, but in addition, should enter upon a wise and judicious system of Road extension for the County at large And whether in or out of the Council. I shall, in my humble manner urge this course upon the attention of the Reeves of this County and the public generally. I have deemed it proper to place before you my views upon some matters, upon which I may not be understood, hotjen the contrary misrepresented, and consequently misunderstood. On the day of nomination I shall be prepared to enter more fully into the discussion of all questions affecting the General interests of the Town, and to answer any charge made against, or quest'n asked me, and if not answered to the satisfaction of the Electors, I of course, will not expect to vote for me.

I have the honor, Gentlemen,
to remain, yours obediently,
ALEX. KNAPP.
Chatham. D c 17th, 1856. v3-19-tf

Mr. McKELLARS REPLY.

GENTLEMN;—I feel grateful for the confidence in me, which so many of you have been kind enough to express, and I cordially accept the invitation given me, by so many of the intelligent and independent Electors of the "Chrysler" Ward, whom I have had the honor to serve for several years past. If elected, I shall to the utmost of my humble ability advocate such improvments as will tend to promote the interests of this Municipality. You have undoubtedly seen several anonymous communications in the *Planet* and also another over the illustrious name of James Higgins, a resident of the Township of Harwich, who volunteered his services and pend his name to a communication made to say whether or another. These articles deal in vague generalities, evidently written with a view of damaging me in the estimation of my constituents. I call upon the Electors of Chrysler ward to be at the Poll on the day of Election—when I challenge those who charge against me to attend, and I shall, if spared, be there to meet them, and discuss the charges before my constituents, who will then have a better opportunity of arriving at a correct conclusion, than by any discussion carried on through the columns of the Press.

To GEORE TURNBULL.
JOHN WALTON, and others.
I am, Gentlemen,
Respectfully, &c.
A. McKELLAR.
Chatham, Dec. 11th, 1856. v3n19 2in

REQUISITION

TO

MR. JOSEPH TILT.

WE the Free-holders and House Holders of the Chrysler Ward, having the fullest confidence in your integrity and honesty of purpose, as well as your competency to represent us in the next Municipal Council of this Town, pledge ourselves to vote for you and to use every exertion to secure your return

Sylvester Hadley, M G Hallaron & 30 others
Chatham Dec 1856.

Chatham Dec 11th 1856.

To Messrs. Sylvester Hadley, M G. Hallaron and thirty others

Gentlemen,—I am much oblige to you for the very flattering manner in which you have called upon me to become a Candidate at the next election —an honor I had not aspired to but for your requisition.

As I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to obey promptly the wishes of the people legally expressed, whatever his own private feelings may be, I except your offer, and shall hold myself in readiness, if elected to serve you during the coming year.

I cannot but think that you view my abilities in to favorable a light, though, if one may judge from antecidents *ability* is not after all so very essential a requisite in a Councillor.

For my honesty of purpose I can myself speak. Should I be elected I shall always advocate a judicious expenditure of the public monies in necessary improvements, more particularly within the limits of the Corporation.

I think at present it would be unwise (even were we in a position to do so) to expend more money in Plank or Gravel Roads, and I venture this assertion with a full view of the much dreaded "Plank Road influence and opposition" before my eyes.

If I may judge from Rumor, you will not suffer from any scarcity of Candidates, and as, after all Gentlemen it is yourselves who are the gainers or sufferers by the acts of your servants in the Council chamber, it behoves you to elect such men as in your judgement you may think most trustworthy and qualified for the office.

You are no doubt aware that but a very small amount remains of the Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds borrowed, and that your next Council will not be able to proceed so swimmingly as the present one, whose liberal granting of all petitions for side walks and other improvements was a very easy matter, and as they appear to have made the funds hold out during *their* term of office, deserve great credit no doubt for their superior financial ability.

Thus you see that the new Council will have to contend with a great difficulty, viz: a scarcity of money which in itself is a powerful argument in favor of your returning men of rigid economy; men whos interest lies in the Town, and who suffer or benefit as the Town retrogrades or advances.

For myself, as you are aware, I am merely a mechanic, seeking my living at my work, bench and finding it there; belonging to no clique of designing politicians; having no interest in any inimical to the welfare of the Town; unpledged to any party; untried in any public capacity yet willing should you see fit after this exposition of my views, to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.

With many thanks for your favorable opinion of me, as expressed in your respectably signed requisition,

I beg to subscribe myself
Your obl't Servant,
JOS. TILT.
Chatham, Dec. 11th, 1856. v3n19

REQUISITION
TO
THOMAS HOLMES, ESQ

WE the undersigned Electors of Eberts Ward feeling confident of your ability, and being aware that you are largely interested in the prosperity of your ward, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for Councillor at the ensuing Election; and we accordingly pledge you our interest and support.

Wm. McKeough, B. Barefoot, John L. Dolsen, Kenneth Urquhart, Thomas Snook, Isaac Smith, Salem Traxler, George Batel, Thomas Davison, James M. Jones, T. Nuttall, A. J. Boise, John A. Nelson, James Freeman, Louis Carrill, James Hart, Daniel Nettle, Joseph Campbell, Jos. S. Beatty, A. B. Baxter, Francis Dezeta, John Davis, Robert Thomas, J. H. Stimpert, James Marquand, Santon Hinton, J. L. Schneider, P. C. McFadden.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Wm. McKeough, B. Barfoot, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—Please except my sincere thanks for the very flattering compliment you have paid me. It would be ungenerous on my part not to acknowledge your requisition; I therefore, accept your invitation, and am willing to allow myself to be put in nomination for one of the representatives of your Ward. I will state that if I am elected you may rest assured that the interests of this Ward will be my interest, and that it will be my determination to meet you on the day of nomination, when I shall enter more fully (if required) on the leading subjects which are now agitating the people of this Ward.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HOLMES
Chatham, Dec. 18th, 1855. v3-n19

To the Electors of Chrysler Ward.

GENTLEMN,—Having been solicited by a number of Electors, to allow myself to become a Candidate for the above Ward, at the coming Municipal Election, which will take place on the Fifth and Sixth of January next, I have consented to allow myself to be nominated, and trust you will [illegible] a liberal support. If elected I will [illegible] to carry out the principles I [illegible] through the columns of the *Planet*, in regard to improvements, of which you must all be aware. On the day of nomination I will be prepared to express to you my views on all local subjects. In the meantime allow me, Gentlemen, to remain

Your humble servant,
MILES MILLER,
Chatham 11 Dec., 1855.

(NOTICE No. 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY, HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S. School Union.

THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE—WE HAD SUPPOSE THAT the true source and prosperity, and pure indeed fountain Of Christianity with loyal principles in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear. Are any and who are they, in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c., and of our Religious Papers, who *do* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 2nd November of the "Christian Paper," the Montreal *Witness* for 1855 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 20th November [illegible] with the following article from the Second *Report* C. W., of same the American Tract Society, and Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall its proprietor [illegible] of hypocrisy or [illegible] matters!—for there is no article in his said paper on the *Iniquity* of the Roman Catholics, when he knows he ought to know, as the conduct [illegible] the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, hostile to prejudices printing anti-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (See *throughout* "Home Evangelization," pp. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish &c., and which books and others of the Society's books, and A. S. S. Union for standard sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Miller," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S. Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allusive to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, blood stains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school) at Philadelphia. Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada, who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, [illegible] their preachers for a stanch support [illegible] directed, and for [illegible] their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakable language as to these true Reformed Baptists of Canada fraternize with.

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c., and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3 n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. H. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

To the Independent Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—If the course I have taken in the COUNCIL during the last FOUR YEARS has met your approval, I trust I may look with confidence for a continuance of your support at the approaching MUNICIPAL ELECTION, which takes place on the FIFTH and SIXTH of JANUARY NEXT.

During the time I have had the honor to serve you, I have always advocated those *Measures* which I believed were most beneficial to your interests; and should you think proper again to elect me your Municipal Representative, I shall endeavor to serve you faithfully, and will discharge my duty to the best of my belief, *independently* and honestly, for *all*.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOS. A. IRELAND.
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18.

To the Electors of the Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN.—The time for a new election of municipal officers is at hand. I intend to present myself again for your suffrages. I am willing to let my conduct at the Council Board for the last year, speak for my zeal in the promotion of your interests, and my earnestness in their advocacy.

If it be your opinion that I have faithfully discharged the important trust which you confided in me at the beginning of the municipal year, I shall confidently look for a renewal of that trust, on the day of election, when I will fully entertain the important questions which occupied our attention, and the action I considered it my duty to take upon them.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't Serv't,
THOMAS CROSS.
Chatham, Dec. 1856. v3-n18.

To the Electors of Eberts Ward..

GENTLEMEN,—I have determined to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the coming MUNICIPAL ELECTION, and trust to obtain from you a liberal support.

Yours, obedt'ly,
THOMAS KEATING.
Chatham. Dec, 12th, 1856. v3-n18

To the Electors of Eberts' Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many electors I made EBERTS WARD [illegible] to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your VOTES at the ENSUING ELECTION in JANUARY NEXT, when I trust that the coming year, you will allow me to be,

Your Obd't. Servant.
CHARLES J. S. ASKIN.
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT
WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.
v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST FALL STOCK

In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY,
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18 t.

SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public generally that they are about to leave their present place of business, for the more commodious and extensive Premises in Messrs. BARFOOT & MILLERS' Block, Corner of King and Fifth Streets. And being desirous of having little to move, are now selling off their whole Stock of

DRY-GOODS, &C.,

at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Parties favouring them with a CALL may rely on getting decided BARGAINS.

WHITING & THOMAS,
Opposite the Post Office,
King Street.
Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3 n16 tf

1856 1856

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

IN
DOLSEN & PRATT'S BRICK BLOCK,
King Street, Chatham, C. W.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting ex Amity, Peerless, and G. W. R. R., from Montreal, his Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a complete assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hardware.

This Stock has the advantage of being composed of entirely New Goods, and, as the subscriber is determined to dispose of them at LOW PRICES, for Cash or Ready Pay only, great bargains may be expected

The Public's Ob'd't Servant
C. P. LAIRD.

TO THE LADIES.

WILL be opened on or about the 1st of November next, in Dolsen & Pratt's Brick Block King Street, Chatham, a splendid assortment of *Capes, Circulars, German Plaids, Dresses, Velvets Trimmings, &c.*, of the latest styles, direct from Europe, and will be sold so low as to perfectly astonish you. Don't forget to save your cash for these Bargains.

C. P. LAIRD.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

THE most magnificent Stock ever brought to this Market. Latest Styles and low prices.

C. P. LAIRD.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE best and cheapest assortment ever offered in Chatham.

C. P. LAIRD

CROCKERY.

100 SETS of China, Pearl, Granite Mulberry, &c., very low

C. P. LAIRD

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following diff rent kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the 1st Inst.:

RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet [illegible] it is the wish of a majority [illegible] Manager to [illegible] ALL respectable Persons [illegible] such Accounts to be [illegible] on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, [illegible] days, to be closed and interest charged [illegible]

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will [illegible] Highest Cash Prices paid for it at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE.

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies [illegible] to repeat and continue their visits.

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.
Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-4y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction

Philadelphia, Oct 2th 1855 27 1y

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUOS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
Hoes, Spades, Cradles;
Snaths, Scythes, Forks,
Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.
Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..
Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.
Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13 tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more; got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind, of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates [Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones] at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana.) in May '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3 The British laws declare Slavery, and all participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenances* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! —Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4 The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [where] also I have purchased human flesh and sold it at Slave prices bought with our [illegible] by public large [illegible] the 3rd November [illegible] days, by our money *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5 The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (aside the evils of said fellowship, &c.,) existing which [illegible] influence and money [illegible] with the aid of humane people, to [illegible] *estimate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a free people, by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for any of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

CABINET AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, the Surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf.

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c as can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 26, 1855. 27 1y

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and Vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the [illegible] lately occupied by Messrs. Bice & Mountain, directly opposite the [illegible] where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open [illegible] Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as

Stakes, Sarcenets, Bonnets,
Satins, Crapes, Ribbons,
Plaid [illegible] Plumes,
Crapes [illegible] Laces of Trimmings

Her Assortment is very complete in this [illegible] respectfully solicits a call from [illegible] and he flatters herself to give satisfaction [illegible] to the largest, best and most [illegible] the Inspection of Ladies is solicited.

Nov 21st, 1856. v3-n16-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, [illegible] Township of Trafalgar Halton county, Canada West. Price ten shillings curre.

JOHN HATTON.
[illegible] 14-tf.

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality; all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.
Chatham, C. W., Augus[illegible]

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Screws, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds, Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street,
Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

H. MONTIER,

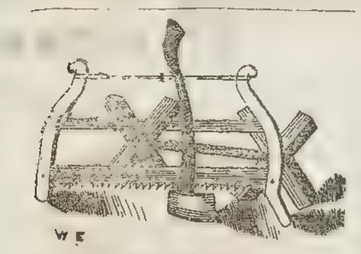
French Boot and Soe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety, on hand.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, AT RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Sharp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C W

N B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS P. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

As he is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which neither is the party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense, will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed, in the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visiter at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.15	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.10	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.53	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 28 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been putting a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unfit to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only from those who get it of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton. C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 21th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post beg to state, that the paper is now entering upon the 36th year of its existence, and which has been characterized as a paper that has grown strong amongst the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. The object always has been and always will be, to publish a weekly paper for the fireside circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or produced from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an interesting character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting News of the World, Sketches of Travel, Adventure and Character, Scientific and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Reports of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and fanciful, as well as the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these ill-understood cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, AND HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States is only twenty cents yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents a year.

Terms. The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if not paid in advance, Three Dollars, if not paid in advance, Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy for Seven Years. We continue the following Low Rates for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to pay it at the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main body. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call; as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared, the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham

October 19th, 1856. 24-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them in part copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were (still remaining humane, and Godwise principles are openly trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such Societies.

The Societies referred to are,—

1. The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [Book concern, 200 Mulberry Street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia—and American Baptist Missionary Union Boston.—[At Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches" pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 18 Bleekman street, New York

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 24 years in Canada, I have been deceived sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W, July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and revised by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 26-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums.

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Gidey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December 1856 38-tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollens worth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

13 St. Catharines, C. W.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857. { NUMBER 20.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention, whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENTLEMAN'S
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
could inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

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Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL,
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY !!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No 63, KING STREET WEST
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1856. 3t

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq,	William L. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup't Tremont Temple	

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 36

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14.00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
Proprietor.
13-tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,
in his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.
Come One!—Come All!!
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—
Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St
C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-tf

New Tailoring Establishment.
C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*
Chatham Aug. 22. 18

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISMENT.

Scene—School House Watab.

School Master. Let the Geography Class come up and recite. George where is Watab?

George,—A big pug nosed white head boy, whose ungangly gate, betokened watery joints, heavy feet, and thick hands,—Watab, sir, is a great and prosperous city, and possesses tremendous prospects. It is the county seat of Benton county, Minnesota Territory, United States of America, in the continent of North America Western Hemisphere, on this our globe, called Terra or Earth, which is a Latin word, derived from the Chippeway tongue, signifying Scotch Rat Dog, Tarrier.

Q. What are the chief productions of Watab?

A. Men, women, children, and other animals.

Q. What else?

A. Raccons, that jump forty feet up a septin, and twice as far down.

Q. What about its scenery?

A. It has a remarkable Guinea Hen, that lays two eggs every day in the week, and a Nutmeg on Sunday.

Master,—Set down, sir, you incorrigible dunce. You are as big a simpleton, as the Jack of Clubs on the first of April, Broot, come up here and answer this question; What about the scenery of Watab?

A. (Up comes Broot, a diminitive red-headed boy, with heavy pewter eyes, and heavy features, bearing evidence of scanty feed, and still scantier clothing, who unable to support a pocket handkerchief, wipes his nose on his coat sleave.) Sir the scenery of Watab, surpasses the Alps, or the frozen heights of Chimborazo, in grandeur and sublimity; Italy in soft loveliness, and the vine clad hills of France, or the hedge bound fields of England, in pleasing beauty—a happy combination of all that is agreeable in tangible and material nature—an earthly elysium, a modern paradise.

Q. What are its chief attractions?

A. Good Whiskey, and some remarkable animals called William Goats, vulgarly called Billy Goats; which after butting the pig all day, at night rare back on their hind legs and utter the following eloquent exclamation—Bah! Bah!! Bah!!!

Q. What are the principal occupations of its inhabitants?

A. Building the Chinese Wall; a mighty work of art, intended to prevent the nocturnal visits of the Equator into the Caspian Sea.

Master—Wrong, sir, wrong, take your seat, next answer the question. What are they Wilson?

A. (A good natured, handsome, gentle lad) To keep the county seat at Watab, to get a head of Sauk Rapids, and follow French manners.

Master.—Well answerd my boy, and I Predict you will yet figure in the national Councils of this nation, when the Capital is removed to St. Cloud—where all the roads in the world center. For if you will look at the map, you will see, that drawing a straight line in any direction you please from that point, &c., it will reach some where or other. Take your seat.

FRIGHTFUL FEROCITY IN A MARRIED MAN. A Lady who had been in a bathing machine at Southend, left behind a gold watch worth £25, and a massive gold chain, neither of which has been recovered."

A savage, yet married man, reading the above in a weekly paper, made a series of remarks, which may be worth preserving as proofs of the ferocity of male nature:—

"Of course she did. A woman would leave her head behind her, if she had one and it was loose.

"Besides what do they care for valuable property. They dont pay for it—it is wewho are the victims.

"Recovered! I should think not. It was left in a woman's machine, and a woman followed her. They have no more honesty sir, than—. I'll bet you a guinea the finder found that Southend didn't suit her health, or dreamed that her house in town was on fire, or that the cat had smothered her darling child there, and so she left Southend the next day and has never looked at the Times' advertisment sheet since.

"Perhaps it's all a falsehood of the woman's and she sold the watch and chain to pay some milliner's bill, which she was afraid to show her husband. Won't she plague his soul out till she gets new ones. "And serve the block-head right. A man who would let any woman have a watch worth £25 deserves to be starved out. What does a woman with a watch like that, or any watch, indeed. They only desire to look fine, and a silver gilt thing at £5 will do that, A chronometer at a hundred guineas wouldn't make 'em punctual.

"I believe the whole story's a flam.—— Woman took a deuced deal to sharp after their trumpery ornaments; which are the breath of life to 'em. If it had been her husband's most valuable private papers, or his gold watch and chain I could have understood it.

"Woman dressed in that style won't go to Southend, where there is only health and fresh air——they drag you to Paris or Antwerp, or Venice, where they may stare, and show their clothes, and be cheated and cheat you, and——"

[But here he becomes unbearable, and very properly was turned out of the room.]

The "Day Book" is guiltry of the following arithmetical piece of wickedness:

"If twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on rutabaga turnips?"

"Multiply the flakes of snow by the hairs of the cow's tail; then divide the product by a turnip, add a pound of chalk, and the sum

SUPPOSING THE TERMINATIONS.—Foreigneres, in speaking our language, are very apt to get entangled in the mysteries of our numerous irregular verbs. If, for instance, they have learned that the past tense of the verb "to fly" is "flew," they are apt to conclude that a similar change is a general law of the language. So, at last, did our worthy friend, Herr Von G——, one of the noblest of German exiles for liberty. He had one day been reading Percival's fine poem, "Arnold Von Winkelreid," one verse of which concludes thus:

"Make way for liberty!" he cried
"Make way for liberty!" and died.

"How beautiful it is!" said Herr Von G——quoting from memory. "How sublime, ven he rushes among ze spears!

"Make way for leeberte!" he *cried*:
"Make vay for leeberte!" and *died*.

A tall, slab-sided Yankee, who made his appearance at Cape May last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bevy of beauties sporting in the waves he burst into a fit of enthusiasm.

"Je ru sa lem! if that don't remind me of something good they have at home."

"What is it?" inquired a friend who stood by him.

"What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips, "why it's lasses and water."

THE GREATEST CITY.—London is now the greatest city in the world, and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibbon, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 2,200,000. Nineveh is estimated to have had 600,000, and Dr. Medhurst supposes the population of Pekin is about 2,000,000. The population of London, according to recent statistics, amount to 2,500,000,404,622 having been added to it during the last ten years. The census shows that it contains 307,722 inhabited, and 16, 389 uninhabited houses.

Paris proper has increased 200,000 in population since Louis Napoleon first assumed sway.

New York is stretching on toward 1,000, 000.

Gossip.—It is rumoured that the President elect is about to marry the widow of the late President Polk. We think there would be a fitness in such a match. Mrs. Polk is the owner of a poor old negro woman who has spent her life in toiling for the Polk family, and has become worn out, and unable to earn her living. Mrs Polk, being a practical business woman, has turned the useless old slave in to the street to starve—and she now ekes out a painful life, by begging crumbs and cold victuals in Nashville. This fact came to us direct from a resident of Nashville, a person of undoubted veracity. We think it entirely fitting for the leader of the baby-stealing, woman-whipping, border-ruffian Democracy to marry such a woman. It would be such a graceful sequel to that campaign-made romance of his early life. It would be a fitting after-piece in the magazine drama in which the forlorn "Lovyer" figured in his youth.—*Reformer.*

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—The courier says that on Saturday morning the Rev. Wm. Anderson a preacher of the Methodist church of the North and Chief of the Abolitionists of Madison Indiana, was captured while on board the steamer Telegraph. His carpet bag was found to be filled with incendiary documents, proving that he had been engaged in runing off slaves from the neighbourhood of Carollton. The papers found in his possession also implicate many distinguished Northerners. He was taken yesterday by the steamer Superior to Carollton where $600 had been offered for his capture and arrest.

Gov. Wise.—A few days since, in conversation with a N. g'man on the political state of the country he stated the position of affairs thus; "We have no fears of Northern Abolitionists. We can take care of them. But what we have fear is an insurrection ourselves." "What!" said the other, "an insurrection of the blacks?" "No" said the Governor, "but of the poor whites!" This remark he explained by saying; that he not be surprised if a bill were introduced into the next Legislature of Virginia, to restrict the slaves from learning the mechanic arts, with the design to restore these trades to the poor whites.

RECRUITS WANTED TO AID WALKER.—An appeal is published in the St. Louis Pilot, calling upon young men who are willing to go to the aid of Walker in Nicaragua and are prepared to fight in defence of the new Slave State Government, to be prepared to take pasage in a steamer to sail the latter part of this month. Large grants of land are promised to the recruits, and by transferring 100 acres of each man's share, the emigrants are to be furnished with the means of getting there. Efforts are exerted all along the river towns to induce young and adventurous men to go to Central America, to carry out the project of making a new Slave State in that region.

THE RANGE OF THE HUMAN VOICE. There are only nine perfect tones, but 17, 592,186,044,415 different sounds; thus, 14 direct muscles, alone or together, produce 16,383;30 indirect muscles, ditto 173,741, 823, and all co-operating produce the number we have named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity.

THE SECRET OF TRANQUILITY.—A Christian who goes simply to God, in *all* cases, will surely rise when every other person sinks.—*Cecil.*

Alexander Dumas is sojourning in the town of Rourg, in Switzerland, in order it is said, to study its archieves, preparatory to a new romance which he is writing on criminal law; the time chosen is that of the last years of the past century.

We are gratified to be able to state that since the opening of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, the business has been steadily increasing, and the route bids fair, when finished to become one of the most popular in Canada.—*Brantford Expositor.*

A weekly paper, to be entitled *The Military Gazette of Canada*, is announced as about to appear at Quebec, under the editorship of W. A.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE is authorized to recive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts fo the same.

☞ MR. I. D. PARKER, of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. ELISHA WESLEY, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ A. P. BERNARD, of Newark, Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H. WARD, Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. LEWIS CURTIS, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. ROBERT PORTER, Milford, Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. MANSA, McHenry, Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are, payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

"OLD CLOTHES."

We have been informed that in addition to the individuals now out from *Chatham* on their *individual* begging expeditions, certain parties hitherto "loud-mouthed" in opposition to the fruits of begging are now in receipt of "old clothes" from benevolent persons in the States. We shall seek diligently for their names, as a thorough exposure is due to them. Colored like white men are taxpayers here, and as our Town Council has in times past, listened to applications from needy among them for relief, as they do when needy white men petition, no cases of poverty that may exist should be made a pretext for reviving the nefarious "old clothes" business in this vicinity. We hear of great destitution in Pittsburg and Cincinnati; but we have no such a state of affairs here. There are Germans and Irish, and no doubt, other classes as poor hereabouts as any fugitives in the community, and no one thinks of sending secretly for "old clothes" for them that they will never get. Besides there is liberality enough to reach every case of pauperism about Chatham, in Chatham, and humanity enough to enforce it.—M. A. S. C.

Mental Feast for the Benefit of Miss Amelia Freeman's School House.

A Mental feast, will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening the 15th, the proceeds to be tendered to Miss Amelia Freeman, to meet expenses incurred in the purchase of stove, desks and apparatus for her school, and to enable her otherwise to increase the comforts of her pupils.

As her school is indispensable to the youth amongst us, the public are respectfully asked to patronize the entertainment liberally.

Mr. Jones' Band has kindly volunteered to perform on the occasion, and the "Glee Club" will sing some favorite airs.

Gentlemen have promised brief but pertinent speeches; and there will also be a

BUDGET BOX *PRODUCED*,

the contents of which will be both curious and interesting.

Tickets of admission, twenty-five cents, one and three pence currency, will be disposed of at various places, and at the door.

REFRESHMENTS FREE.

By order of the Committee.

MISS A. FREEMAN, MR. A. TURNER,
MISS GOINGS, A. ALEXANDER,
MRS. ADAMS, and others.

Councillor for the Gore of Chatham.

We beg to call attention to the notice of the election in the Gore of Chatham, over the signature of Peter Clapp. Mr. Clapp is a straightforward and intelligent yeoman, and knows whereof he speaks, we therefore, take pleasure in recommending his candidate Mr. McDonald to the suffrages of electors in that district. Honest, upright, capable men are wanted for councillors, and we have heard of no one more suitable for such a position than the candidate above mentioned.

A Good Medicine.—The Oxygenated Bitters is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from Members of Congress and other well known citizens.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, that a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be *The Medicine of the Age*, and has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced

St. Germain's Illustrated Messenger.—A sheet highly creditable to the proprietor.

Correspondence.

Letter from Mrs. Williamson.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Chatham, Dec. 29th, 1856.

MR. I. D. SHADD, SIR:—In your issue of last week, I observe a letter over the signature of Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines, C. W., in which he characterises me as a slanderer; as making "slanderous statements," as send ng "out slander before the public from her pen," &c. And "he letter" is spoken of by Mr. Wilson, as a complete tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation.

Now Sir, these are very grave charges, and henceforth, both in public and private, I am deprived of any claim to character for veracity. Mr. Wilson, publicly brands me as that most shunned of all depraved humanity, a slanderer and calumniator, and you Sir, silently consent to his thus disrobing me of that reputation without which like itself is valueless. You do indeed preface his communication with a few remarks, but they contain nothing meeting the importance of the case. Mr. Wilson tells you that her slanderous statements should have been corrected in the *Freeman*, and that until reasonable satisfaction is rendered him he shall not take it—the paper—any more. I have no doubt that both parties are now satisfied, Mr. Wilson in being so delicately handled, while I am held up to public detestation, and yourself in feeling that you shall not lose an old subscriber. In justification of myself, I shall offer nothing else with slander publicly stamped upon my name. I should not be believed; but, be it remembered, that what I wrote, was written at the earnest solicitation of parties who could not write for themselves; and who solicited me to make the matter public in order that such a state of things might be prevented.

A. C. S. WILLIAMSON.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Provincial Freeman come again—A Visit to Nashville the Capital of "Old Tennessee"—Negro Insurrection in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky—How the Secret was revealed—Cruelty of the Whites to the supposed Insurrectionists—Hard times for Free-Negroes and Freemasters—The City Council of Nashville, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF PROVINCIAL FREEMAN:—After a suspension of several months the *Provincial Freeman* has "come again." When the *Freeman* first failed to pay its regular weekly visits to the Queen City, I wandered in amaze for a short time to know the cause of its non-arrival, and also made several enquiries of other subscribers to know if they received their *Canada Paper* regularly? and if not, what could be the hindering cause? We do not receive the paper, nor neither do we understand the reason why its publication is delayed was the response. Some said at times that they believed that it was dead; others that it only was sleeping temporarily, and would revive again. No reliable intelligence however, could be obtained for weeks concerning the matter, although much anxiety was manifested for its revival.

It was said the *Freeman* had always been very punctual in coming to hand, and feared that something serious had happened in that region. At different stages of the game, I thought that I would "drop a few lines" to ascertain the particulars thereof; but then again, I would scorn the idea, as I was well aware that you must have been enough harrassed with other interrogatory "communications" without the addition of mine, which could neither "make one hair white or black." So my "communications" were "Yea, yea; Nay, nay," for fear that evil might arise therefrom But upon further enquiries being made, I learned that the suspension was owing to the failure of getting a suitable room in which to do the necessary work. But I am cheered to find that these times of delay and doubt have past away, and we record them now among the "things that were" for the *Freeman* has again resumed its very welcome and regular visits at our doors, again ever since the 25th ultimo, which I believe was the first issue after its long suspension, with ample and satisfactory replies to all the enquiries that may have been made in relation to the non-arrival of the *Freeman* for so long a time. Having had an occasion recently to visit the Rock City, (a term very characteristic of Nashville and generally used.) I determined to travel via, the river route to reach the place of my intended destination, not dreaming of the things that might befall me there. But alas! Scarcely had we reached the limits of Tennessee, or the mouth of Cumberland river, than the exciting intelligence was received, that (to use their own words) the "Niggers were all rising all through Tennessee and Southern Kentucky;" and also, that they had "*hanged* several *Niggers* and *lynched* two or three *White* men found implicated in the Infernal Abolition Plot." Nothing however was observed of an exciting or an alarming character, until we had travelled about ninety miles up the river, to a small town called Dover; when just in sight of the landing, we saw the levee literally crowded with a mixed and terrified concourse of excited and horror-stricken men, women and children marching *to* and *fro*, seemingly half way between indignation and fear, and knew not where to go. Just at this alarming point of things they were anticipating (according to a report) that a body of 500 Negroes lodged near town would soon make their appearance among them as terrible as a "Host with Banners" to slay the *innocent* without regard to age, sex or condition! except so far as the relation between *Master* and *Slave* was brought to bear.

To give a concise narrative of this affair, I need only say, that the scene was alternately quite diverting and revolting in the extreme. It was diverting to me indeed for one time in my life to have have the most extreme pleasure of beholding the natural and inevitable result of American Slavery, poured out with all its violence and misery upon the heads of the oppressors. White men were seen standing as if afraid to turn either way for fear, that they might behold the approaching Negroes! Others running hither and thither to get the latest news from the surrounding country, to know at what hour the 500 Negroes would arrive! White women might be heard in every direction breaking forth in tremendous *yells*, and shrieks of agony. "O! my mother!—"my father!"—"my husband" or "child." O! "I never shall see them again."—"I never shall get home," &c.

And with all of this, my heart could not beat the first pulsation of sympathy for the [illegible] the Slaveholders and the lands dedicated to Slavery, an Institution that the Buchanan party of the United States calls a blessing to the union.

But the scene on the other hand was quite revolting as the former was diverting. Although no Negro had been hanged as was reported, I saw a *monster* dressed in the garb of man, though very demon-like enter a prison house and lead forth three Negroes bound hand and foot, to be hanged in a few more short minutes! I need scarcely add, and that too without Judge or Jury. They were lead forth as "sheep for the slaughter and as lambs dumb before their shearers, so opened they not their mouths."

The men and boys were all armed with muskets and bayonets, and were coming in from all directions to defend the town.

The women and children had come down to the landing for the purpose of getting aboard of our boat to escape the doom of the *frenzied* Negroes; and the men for the purpose of getting a supply of guns and ammunition from a boat that had just arrived down from Nashville with a cargo for them.

While we were laying to at the place, a messenger arrived in from the country and assured the people that the 500 Negro report was all a hoax; and exhorted them to rest on their arms, that there was no imminent danger. Some *timid* gentlemen, however, not altogether satisfied with the messenger's assurance, thought it the safer plan to put their wives and children on board, and let them make good their escape from the clutches of their own Slaves, their own "goods and chattels" so-called. And in justice to some of the *chivalrous* gentlemen too, I must add, that when the boat "shoved out" and was fair underweigh they were found among the missing of the town also.

The question naturally arises now to the enquiring listeners' mind, how was the secret revealed? And to which enquiry I will reply briefly, although well authenticated I presume. From the best and most reliable information I could get, it might be summed up as follows: It appears from the facts as stated that there was a regular organized body of Negroes with white men at their head. And that each and every member was oath-bound from its foundation, and each new member that was initiated into the order, must of course take a similar oath to maintain *secrecy* and keep a tongue of good report. So it happened on one occasion, that a subject was brought in for initiation, and after being informed of the object of the association, positively refused to take the oath of *secrecy*, and with sternness rebuked the order. For which unmanliness he was justly brought up before judge "Lynch" (if such was the fact really) and scourged severely. But I must add, that in such a case, hanging (if possible) would have been too humane for such an abandoned and treacherous a wretch! But to the subject as I received it. This man after refusing to take the oath of secrecy, and had been whipped for his indignity—the *traiterous* villain on, of revenge to his persecutors revealed the GRAND SECRET of the Order to the Whites.

Now the news is sent abroad with all possible speed throughout the country, that a "Deep laid Plot" of insurrection was being executed among the Negroes, and that it was nearly perfected. This very exciting intelligence being hurled forth, caused great alarm among the whites for their own safety; and inquiry and search was soon instituted to learn and find further facts and materials of Insurrectionary character, and laceration and death followed! The series of cruelties that I had the opportunity of witnessing, commenced at the Cumberland Rolling Mills, about eight miles above Dover on the river. Here as at other Iron Works I found business all suspended. There were about fifty Slaves at this place that had been arrested on suspicion, and were all into the whipping-room, very unlike the "Beasts of the fields and the Fowls of the air were lead into the Ark by Noah, two by two," to be preserved from the Universal Deluge that was about to inundate the world at that time; they were lead into the whipping room one by one, then and then to be "Bucked" and beaten in the most unchristian and brutal manner, that the world itself ever knew or the human understanding can conceive of!!

I saw one act in particular, and which I rate above all the other atrocious cruelties that I witnessed. And that was the case of a poor old time-worn, cowhide stricken Negro man, who could not have been the son and subject of less than sixty-five or seventy summers. This aged old Negro was brought forth about the contemplated Negro-Insurrection. He was made to receive the almost incredible sum of *two hundred and thirty* lashes with the fortitude of a *man*, and with the determination of a *tried* and worthy friend upon the Watch Towers of the Bulwarks of HUMAN LIBERTY! But at last, however, when the cursed *gourd* became too intolerable for humanity to bear, he recollected that although this world was and always had been a world of continual woe and misery to him! he yielded to the demands of *human nature*, and it pains me to record, that he confessed or rather told some story to release him from present death. But O! AMERICAN SLAVE, for the sake of the *redemption*, how much more it would have pleased me if in your case *death* had been preferable to revealing that which for the Liberty of yourself and people you had sworn to conceal and never reveal. How long O! Lord, shall this country be called the "*land of the free and the home of brave*," with these abominations in her bosom! And how long O! Lord, shall this Monstrosity of Monstrosities American Slavery be suffered to be called a blessing to the country.

This excitement of Insurrection has changed the relation of Free Colored people in these regions, and the consequence is the times are very hard on them. A reference to the following telegraph dispatch will be sufficient:

FROM NASHVILLE.—Wednesday, Dec. 10. The City Council of this city passed a law directing the employment of an additional police force day and night, forbidding negro schools and negro preaching, and all assembling of negroes after sundown, and authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes, if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

The Freemonters also stand a poor chance in Tennessee, they are either driven away or forced to deny their principles, such I know to be the fact.

WESLEY W. TATE.

Cincinnati, O. Dec. 17, 1856.

(To the Editor of the Bacon.)

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP—WITH A VOICE FROM ENGLAND TO THOSE WHO SHOULD HEAR.

STRATFORD, Dec, 8th, 1856.

On looking over the files of your paper, the *Beacon*, for some time past you will not find any communication in this shape addressed by me to you on the subject I now refer to—may this, therefore, be the more welcome: Advertisements I have inserted; but for such your columns are open. I have paid you money: I owe you some also—I hope soon to pay that. Money may not be always ready—*principal* ever should be, and to be avowed and also acted upon, when necessary.

But I now ask the favour of your inserting the subjoind extract, taken from the *English* correspondence, dated 31st October of that excellent paper published in New York, the *Independent*. In that paper there is, weekly a mass of solid and appreciable information given, which is invaluable to any one who wishes to know more of his God, of his fellow men, of America and of things around him. May this reference (and I have advertised its name in thousands of issues) induce some of the reading and thinking people of this Country of Perth to subscribe for it.

The subjoined extract will help to show something of the views in England, on the Slavery Question as at present in America and should hush up all hypocritical and canting, out and out, and half and half and silent defenders in Canada, of that system—a system which *degrades men and women to the level of the brute*

I hope you will ever be found as I have found you, in the ranks of those who oppose chattle-Slavery and Slavery fellowship and I promise you, D. V. that my time, my money and humble help, shall ever be extended to your aid, in such a loyally British, a human and God-like opposition.

And all "religios eunuchs," who insanely appear to think, but whose very minds betray inanity, let such look upon a picture which can be drawn of them, in their fellowshipping support of slavery, as has been done in poticalicense of *another*, (whom?) I say, let such imagine that it may be drawn *of them*:

"——seem'd woman to the waist, and fair
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting: about her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud and many
A hideous peal; yet when they list, would creep
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb
And kennel there, yet there still bark'd and howl'd within unseen——"

Such is the idea of the hellish spirit and the satanic mind, which would support and fraternize with the slavery of human beings!

Yours &c.,

J. J. E. LINTON.

EXTRACT FROM ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT IN "INDEPENDENT" OF NEW YORK.

"The United States are being taught as by Sinai thunderings, and amidst the throes of moral convulsions, that light has no communion with darkness, Christ no fellowship with Belial. * * * Please God (who is light) Englishman will keep a free press, will have free thought and free utterance for it, and free action, too, and all under law. We cannot put out our light that there may be a union or uniformity of darkness in Europe!

"The lesson has a forcible application far beyond the boundaries of this old Europe. Indeed, almost every day brings us from the west striking illustrations, or rather huge and monstrous caricatures, obtruded without even a decent disguise, of those anti-human and atheistic principles ever in antagonism to the honour of God and the welfare of men. By use and wont, we cease to be shocked by the hideous and the revolting and, perhaps, very many Americans will not fully understand or sympathise with the feelings of disgust and indignation which have followed those of incredulity or surprise on the re-publication in Britain of American matter—speeches of senators and governors, Kansas reports and newspaper articles. *Here*, where life is sacred and opinion true—*here*, where labour is increasingly honored—*here*, where are peers of the realm whose fathers were in the ranks of labour but as yesterday—*here*, where the mine and the factory, and the workshop and the cottage have sent fourth the mighty men of the age, leading the march of science, and literature, and legislation—*here*, the expressed sum of labor, of free labor, and of free labouring men, ill words and evil deeds coming to us from the West, is "as a stench from the bottomless pit," the utterance, as Milton hath it, of

"The most base and down trodden of the damned."

It is protentous and unnatural, and yet not unnatural—it is a sternly logical progression, it is a result growing out of moral necessity.—"Light has no communion with darkness." The man of the South is right: freedom and salvery cannot co-exist, nor can there be any compromise between right and wrong—between the true and false. We have, generally speaking, but small reverence for patriotic authority; but in times which try men's principles and demand courageous action the words of one of the fathers will present themselves:—"They who take the middle course are damned." The broad lines of demarcation are drawn; will they be obliterated, and that with the active aid or passive consent of the North? Has public sentiment been so demoralized? Has the spirit of slavery so penetrated and subdued the nominally free? Is practical atheism to be the dominant religion? and a brutal, cruel unabashed despotism the politics of the United States?—These speculations and strange questionings now occupy the thought of the increased number which in England are watching the United States with deepest interest."

READER: For the confirmation of my statements as to the pro Slavery character of the religious tract societies, A. S. S. Union, and other bodies which I have openly named as pro-slavery and silent—I refer to 48 Beekman Street, N. Y., to the American Reform Tract Society, Cincinnati Ohio, and to the Office of the Religious *Telescope*, Dayton, Ohio. Canadian money, aid and editorial recommendations (in some instances by ignorance) have been bestowed in too great a measure, when none ought, on the pro-slavery religious institutions of the United States. Let the touchstone question be put, and evidence produced on the spot. "What books," tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate or sell against slavery, and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free." Reader, get, 1st—The Slavery Question by Rev. John Lawrence, p.p. 224 (Dayton):2d—Abstract of Evidence on the Slave Trade, (Ohio), p.p. 117; 3d—The North and the South, a statistical view of the condition of the Free and Slave State, p.p. 134, Jewett & Co., Boston, (a book which the possessor of can hold up in argument against every Canadian "dough-face, "religious eunuch" or pro-slavery man, and bid them defiance); 4th—Inside view of Slaveoy, by Dr. Parsons, p.p. 318, Jewett, & Co., and 5th—Teachings of the New Testament on Slavery, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., N York, p.p. 52. These books (there are many others with information from the places named, are commended to the consideration of John Dougall of the Montreal *Witness*, and of every hypocritical editor and publisher in Canada, who recommends the books, periodicals, "Child's Paper!" tracts, &c., &c. of, and where they originate from, namely—pro-Slavery and Silent Institution!

J. J. E. L.

GORE OF CHATHAM.

The honor of representing this Division of the Township of Chatham in our Municipal Council will be contested between Mr. H. T. McDonald and Mr. Sanderson. These gentlemen are both living in the Gore of Chatham, and both have an interest in it. Mr. Mc. Donald will be unanimously supported by the village of Wallaceburg and its vicinity. We are also informed that there are others who will offer themselves for this Division, at our coming election—persons who are not residents in the Gore, nor yet have any interest in it. Should one of these intruders succeed in palming himself upon us, by taking advantage of the non division of the township into wards; we must then, of course, bear the infliction with all possible patience; but we sincerely hope that no person will have the injustice or effrontery to do so. Should any persons be so uncourteous and selfish, we trust there will be few Electors found sufficiently regardless of justice to give them their support, and shall expect to see them meet with that repulsion which will be justly their due.

PETER. CLAPP.

Spirial Notices.

Another Letter from Ialia.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—I am happy to be able to add that your medicine is getting more and more into note, and consequently the demand is increasing. The sales at my various Sub-Agencies are very satisfactory, especially in Maulmain and Dinnapore; in fact wherever European Regiments are located the sales are extensive. A party in Agia who sent for a supply for his personal use and that of his friends, says the demand for it is great, and recommends the appointment of an Agent there.

Mr. Toone, of Barrackpore, writes under date of 20th October: "This will certify that my son, 19 years of age, was taken suddenly ill in the night, with a severe pain in the stomach, followed by Cholera. He found no relief until I gave him a teaspoonful of the pain Killer, diluted with warm water; but after the expiration of a few moments brought it up, when I repeated the dose, which partially relieved him. I followed it with a third dose, when he fell asleep, and on waking next morning he was quite fresh. I consider it a most valuable medicine to be always at hand." I remain, yours, &c.

J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

CURED BY OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A CASE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS' STANDING.

From Fitzhenry Homer, Esq, of Boston, Mass.

Boston, September 28th,

Dear Sir: It is now eighteen years since I was first troubled with the water-brash and derangement of the stomach. I have taken advice of the best physicians in this city and New York in London, Paris, Germany, and Italy, and visited the several sulphur and other springs in this country, the watering places of Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and had found no relief. Since taking the Bitters I have never had a return of the water-brash which daily troubledme of late years to a very great degree. Having found so great relief from this most discouraging disorder, I have recommended a trial of your medicine to many of my friends, who are now using it to great advantage, what little is in my scope to offer in extending the circulation of your *Oxygenated Bitters*, will be done with great pleasure at all times. Yours, very respectfully.

FITZHENRY HOMER.

To DR GEO B. GREEN.

SETH W. FOWLE, & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C W.

Births.

In the Township of Raleigh, on Monday the 29th of Dec., the wife of Mr. Absalom W. Shadd, of a daughter!!!

New Advertisements.

CHRYSLER WARD.

REQUISITION

TO

WALTER McCRAE, ALEXANDER KNAPP, and A. McKELLAR.

WE the undersigned. Electors of "Chrysler" Ward, having full confidence in your ability and integrity, and being aware that you are largely interested in the prosperity of our Ward, request that you will allow yourselves to be put in nomination for Councillors, at the ensuing election, and we hereby pledge you our support and interest:

GEORGE TURNBULL, and 72 others.

MR. McCREA'S REPLY.

To Messrs. GEO. TURNBULL, and others Requisitionists.

GENTLEMEN,

Without presuming to answar for Messrs. McKELLAR, and KNAPP, whom you have seen fit to join with me in your requisition; for myself, I cheerfully accede to your request.

My opinion in regard to public matters, connected with the interest of our Town, are well known to you all, and upon those opinions, as expressed by my votes, and otherwise while I have had the honor of serving you in that capacity, to which you now call me by your requisition, I am willing to stand or fall at your next Municipal Election. The best evidence of an honest man's acts for the future, is his acts in the past. I presume you consider mine in a public capacity as such, as otherwise you would not have signed the above complimentary Requisition to me. If you do so consider them, and see fit to return me as one of your Councillors for "Chrysler Ward," at the next Election, I shall never intentionally disappoint you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obd't Servant,

WALTER McCRAE.

Mr. KNAPP'S REPLY.

To GEORGE TURNBULL,
JOHN WALTON,
and 72 others.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your very flattering Requisition, soliciting me to become a Candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of Chrslers Ward at the approaching Municipal Election. I cordially accede to your request, and now for the first time, announce that I am a Candidate for your Ward. Should you, by your votes, honor me with a seat at the Council Board, my humble abilities and best energies shall be directed to the promotion of the prosperity and progress of Chrysler Ward particularly, (in which I have a large pecuniary interest, in common with you all.) The General interests of this Town shall also receive at my hands every requisite consideration and attention, which shall be in my power to bestow.—I am not aware that there are any matters of very great importance likely to engage the attention of the Council during the ensuing year. I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that our Taxes this year, are much greater than will be found necessary for the exigencies of the next civic year. If due regard to economy be observed in the expenditure of the funds of the Corporation, by those into whose hands you commit your Municipal rights. Should I be returned to the Council I shall advocate at the "PROPER TIME" and place a reduction of the Taxes of the people, commensurate with the most rigid economy, knowing that we have no work of importance, either to carry out to completion, or undertake, for the next 12 months. You will have observed an article in the *Planet* over the signature of an Elector of Chrysler Ward, stating for your information, that an understanding exists between Messrs. Mc Crae, Mc Kellar, and Knapp, to the effect that if elected, Mc Crae is to have the votes of Mc Kellar and myself, in order to enable him to reach the civic Chair. And Mc Kellar to receive in return the votes of Mc Crae and myself, in order that he may obtain the Reeveship of the Town. Now I have only to say in answer to this charge, that until after I saw the article in question, I had not even spoken with Mr. Mc Crae upon the subject of the approaching Municipal Election—the statement is an unwarrantable assumption on the part of the writer, and a piece of gratuitous assurance. Mark that man who under an assumed name, is ready on all occasions to attribute bad motives, when he has no right else to complain of. My views with reference to the Gravel and Plank Roads in which the Town now holds stock, are that the County should assume them and that private individuals as well as Town and Township Municipalities who hold Stock in these roads should be relieved of the same by the County Council, this body ought not only to assume these roads, but in addition should enter upon a wise and judicious system of Road extension for the County at large And whether in or out of the Council, I shall, in my humble manner urge this course upon the attention of the Reeves of this County and the public generally. I have deemed it proper to place before you my views upon some matters, upon which I may not be understood, but on the contrary misrepresented, and consequently misunderstood. On the day of nomination I shall be prepared to enter more fully into the discussion of all questions affecting the General interests of the Town, and to answer any charge made against, or question asked me, and if not answered to the satisfaction of the Electors, I of course, will not expect you to vote for me.

I have the honor, Gentlemen,
to remain, yours obedient'y,
ALEX. KNAPP.

Chatham, Dec. 17th, 1856. v3-13-tf

Mr. McKELLARS REPLY.

GENTLEMEN;—I feel grateful for the confidence in me, which so many of you have been kind enough to express, and I cordially accept the invitation given me, by so many of the intelligent and independent Electors of the "Chrysler" Ward; whom I have had the honor to serve for several years past. If elected, I shall to the utmost of my humble ability advocate such improvements as will tend to promote the interests of this Municipality. You have undoubtedly seen several anonymous communications in the *Planet* and also another over the illustrious name of James Higgins, a resident of the Township of Harwich, who volunteered his services to append his name to a communication, undoubtedly written by another. These articles deal in vague generalities, evidently written with a view of damaging me in the estimation of my constituents. I call upon the Electors of Chrysler ward to be at the Poll on the day of Election—when I challenge those who charges against me to attend, and I shall, if spared, be there to meet them; and discuss the charges before my constituents, who will then have a better opportunity of arriving at a correct conclusion, than by any discussion carried on through the columns of the Press.

To GEORE TURNBULL,
JOHN WALTON, and others.

I am, Gentlemen,
Respectfully, &c.

A. McKELLAR.

Chatham, Dec. 11th, 1856. v3n12 2in

REQUISITION

TO

MR. JOSEPH TILT.

WE the Free Holders and House Holders of the Chrysler Ward, having the fullest confidence in your integrity and honesty of purpose, as well as in your competency to represent us in the next Municipal Council of this Town, pledge ourselves to vote for you and to use every exertion to secure your return.

Sylvester Hadley, M G Hallaron & 30 others

Chatham Dec. 1856.

Chatham Dec 11th 1856.

To Messrs. Sylvester Hadley, M G. Hallaron and thirty others

Gentlemen,—I am much oblige to you for the very flattering manner in which you have called upon me to become a Candidate at the next election—an honor I had not aspired to but for your requisition.

As I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to obey promptly the wishes of the people legally expressed, whatever his own private feelings may be, I except your offer, and shall hold myself in readiness, if eleted to serve you during the coming year.

I cannot but think that you view my abilities in a favorable a light, though, if one may judge from antecidents, *ability* is not after all so very essential a requisite in a Councillor.

For my honesty of purpose I can myself speak. Should I be elected I shall always advocate a judicious expenditure of the public monies in necessary improvements, more particularly within the limits of the Corporation.

I think at present it would be unwise (even were we in a position to do so) to expend more money in Plank or Gravel Roads, and I venture this assertion with a full view of the much dreaded "Plank Road influence and opposition" before my eyes.

If I may judge from Rumor, you will not suffer from any scarcity of Candidates, and as, after all Gentlemen it is yourselves who are the gainers or sufferers by the acts of your servants in the Council chamber, it behoves you to elect such men as in your judgement you may think most trustworthy and qualified for the office.

You are no doubt aware that but a very small amount remains of the Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds borrowed, and that your next Council will not be able to proceed so swimmingly as the present one, whose liberal granting of all petitions for side walks and other improvements was a very easy matter, and as they appear to have made the funds hold out during *their* term of office, deserve great credit no doubt for their superior financial ability.

Thus you see that the new Council will have to contend with a great difficulty, viz. a scarcity of money which in itself is a powerful argument in favor of your returning men of rigid economy; men whos interest lies in the Town, and who suffer or benefit as the Town retrogrades or advances

For myself, as you are aware, I am merely a mechanic, seeking my living at my work, bench and finding it there; belonging to no clique of designing politicians; having no interest in any inimical to the welfare of the Town; unpledged to any party; untried in any public capacity yet willing should you see fit after this exposition of my views, to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.

With many thanks for your favorable opinion of me, as expressed in your respectably signed requisition;

I am I beg to subscribe myself
Your obd't Servant,
JOS TILT.

Chatham, Dec. 11th 1856 v3n12

REQUISITION
TO
THOMAS HOLMES, ESQ

WE the undersigned Electors of Eberts Ward feeling confident of your ability, and being aware that you are largely interested in the prosperity, of our ward request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for Councillor at the ensuing Election; and we accordingly pledge you our interest and support.

Wm. McKeough, B. Barefoot, John L. Dolsen Kenneth Urquhart, Thomas Snook, Isaac Smith Salem Traxler, George Babel, Thomas Davidson James M. Jones, T. Neuhal, A. Jahnke, John A Nelson, James Freeman, Louis Curtillet, James Hart, Daniel Nettle, Joseph Campbell, Jos. S Beatty, A. B. Baxter, Francis Dezellia, John Davis, Robert Thomas, John Stringer, James Marquand. Stant n Hunton, John Schneider, P. C McFadden.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Wm. McKeough, B. Barfoot, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—Please except my sincere thanks for the very flattering compliment you have paid me. It would be ungenerous on my part not to acknowledge your requisition; I therefore, accept your invitation, and am willing to allow myself to be put in nomination for one of the representatives of your Ward. I will state that if I am elected you may rest assured that the interests of this Ward will be my interest, and that it will be my determination to meet you on the day of nomination, when I shall enter more fully (if required) on the leading subjects which are now agitating the people of this Ward.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HOLMES.
Chatham, Dec. 18th, 1856. v3-n19

To the Electors of Chrysler Ward.

GENTLEMN,—Having been solicited by a number of Electors, to allow myself to become a Candidate for the above Ward, at the coming Municipal Election, which will take place on the Fifth and Sixth of January next, I have consented to allow myself to be nominated, and trust you will extend towards me a liberal support. If elected I will endeavor to carry out the principles I have always advocated through the columns of the *Planet*, in regard to improvements, of which you must all be aware. On the day of nomination I will be prepared to express to you my views on all local subjects. In the meantime allow me, Gentlemen, to remain.

Your humble servant,
MILES MILLER,
Chatham, 11 Dec., 1856.

(NOTICE No 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,
HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S. School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech. lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure indoctrination. Of Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. It *feels* as any guide to us, it does *not* so appear," Are any and who are they, in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 24th November, of the "Child's Paper," and American *Messenger* for 1857 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 29th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review*, C. W., of same date, as to said "American Messenger," &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, never be cured of hypocrisy or dealing unfairly in religious matters? —for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics, when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism* besides spurious printing and pro-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (See *thoroughout* "Home Evangelization," pp. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish &c, and which book, and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S. Union for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto.—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Muir," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia. Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3.n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

To the Independent Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN.—If the course I have taken in the COUNCIL, during the last FOUR YEARS' has met your approval, I trust I may look with confidence for a continuance of your support at the approaching MUNICIPAL ELECTION, which takes place on the FIFTH and SIXTH of JANUARY NEXT.

During the time I have had the honor to serve you, I have always advocated those *Measures* which I believed were most beneficial to your interests; and should you think proper again to elect me, your Municipal Representative, I shall endeavor so serve you faithfully, and will discharge my duty to the best of my belief, *independently* and honestly, for *all*.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOS. A. IRELAND.
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18.

To the Electors of the Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN.—The time for a new election of municipal officers is at hand. I intend to present myself again for your suffrages. I am willing to let my conduct at the Council Board, for the last year, speak for my zeal in the promotion of your interests, and my earnestness in their advocacy.

If it be your opinion that I have faithfully discharged the important trust which you confided in me at the beginning of the municipal year, I shall confidently look for a renewal of that trust, on the day of election, when I will fully enter into the important questions which occupied our attention, and the action I considered it my duty to take upon them.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't Serv't,
THOMAS CROSS.
Chatham, Dec., 1856. v3-n18.

To the Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—I have determined to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the coming MUNICIPAL ELECTION, and trust to obtain from you a liberal support.

Yours, obed'tly.
THOMAS KEATING.
Chatham. Dec, 12th, 1856 v3 n18

To the Electors of Eberts Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many of my friends in the EBERTS WARD, I intend to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your VOTES at the ENSUING ELECTION in JANUARY NEXT, when, I trust—for the coming year, you will allow me to be,

Your Obd't. Servant,
CHARLES J. S. ASKIN.
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT
WITH NEW
FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!
Ready-made Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.
STONE & TURNBULL.
v3-n.18-tf.

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms.
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS,
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18-tf.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they are about to leave their present place of business, for the more commodious and extensive Premises in Messrs. BARFOOT & MILLERS' Block, Corner of King and Fifth Streets. And being desirous of having little to move, are now selling off their whole Stock of
DRY-GOODS, &C.,
at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Parties favouring them with a CALL may rely on getting decided BARGAINS,

WHITING & THOMAS,
Opposite the Post Office,
King Street.
Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3 n16-tf.

1856 NEW 1856
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
IN
DOLSEN & PRATT'S BRICK BLOCK,
King Street, Chatham, C. W.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting ex Amity, Peerless and G. W. R. R., from Montreal, his Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.

This Stock has the advantage of being composed of entirely New Goods, and, as the subscriber is determined to dispose of them at LOW PRICES, for Cash or Ready Pay only, great bargains may be expected.

The Public's Obd't Servant,
C. P. LAIRD.

TO THE LADIES.

WILL be opened on or about the 1st of November, next, in Dolsen & Pratt's Brick Block King Street, Chatham, a splendid assortment of *Capes, Circulars, German Plaids Dresses, Velvets Trimmings, &c.*, of the latest styles, direct from Europe, and will be sold so low as to perfectly astonish you. Don't forget to save your cash for these Bargains.

C. P. LAIRD.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.

THE most magnificent Stock ever brought to this Market. Latest Styles and low prices.

C. P. LAIRD.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE best and cheapest assortment ever offered in Chatham.

C. P. LAIRD.

CROCKERY.

100 SETS of China, Pearl Granite Mulberry, &c., very low.

C. P. LAIRD.
v3-n16 lm.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,
The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.
All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of
Fifteen Per Cent,
is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS
One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, VIZ:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS,
Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Nuts, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,
Fully 30 Per Cent,
and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly come forth to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first inst.:

Resolved, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of the Combination to pay down for their purchases in order to meet the cases of such Gentlemen it is the wish of a majority of the members of the Manager to open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL respectable Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, with Quarterly Dividends and interest charged on same.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will be taken in BOOKS, and FOUND Dry Sold to the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE!

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT
will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences, (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.
Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3 n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855. 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUOS,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles; Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.
PAINTS!
Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.
Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.
A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS.
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.
Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.
Dresden, July 10 h 1855 13-tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!
SLAVERY, FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c, and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates (Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones) at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana.) in May '56 at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, wherein contained not a word of condemnance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3. The British laws declare Slavery and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *manner*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenances* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! —Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4. The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity, (where is also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash)—we are called upon, by public large hand bills *to contribute* on Sunday, the 23rd November, instant, and following days for our money *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP, and religious imposition thereby, which has hitherto been, and continues to be (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17.

Important to Housekeepers.
I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUNBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

CABINET AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS;
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in front of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.
Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accommodation and reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE
Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.
Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

REMOVAL!
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!
MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks, Shawls, Bonnetts,
Satins, Cloaks, Ribbons,
Plaids, Mantillas, Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings of great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.
PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON
Bronte, July 17th 1855. 11tf.

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,
THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*
August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.
ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.
G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.
ANY person or persons acquainted with THOMAS WILLIAMS, of *Louisville, Ky.* would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS,
Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1856. 19

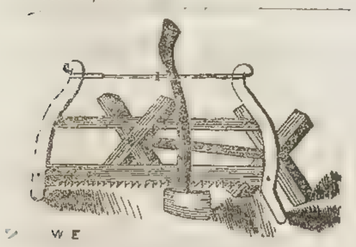
HARDWARE!
THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!
Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;
Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.
SADDLER'S HARDWARE!
Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;
MULLY MILL SAWS.
Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.
With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of
MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices suitable to the times.

A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allan's King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 1[illegible] 6tf

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Soe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. SCOTT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N B —LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
IMPORTANT,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the TOWN. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper.
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their benefit and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS
ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 39-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 22 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN, BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected orcondensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected an Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

If the mind requires a wider range—it has fascinations which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become effete, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance,* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid.)

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. ly.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 24-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)
Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced as proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or Foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication. Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circu-"lated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)
FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews, [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical,—should be with ut. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)
Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accomodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Buildings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Bellous' Pictorial, Bellous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspapers, Peter Parley's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c. &c.

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Sixteen Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 38-1

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 352 *South Ninth Street, below Catharine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c., and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description
Cast, Blister and Spring STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 23, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANFRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-three feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

13 Catharines C. W.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857. { NUMBER 21.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not to be limited to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ix to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements to continue over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20tf

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30 1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18 1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1851. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 31

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLEN'S,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES.

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory
Sup't Tremont Temple	

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors respectfully invites them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State, the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charles & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.
Come One!—Come All!!
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:
Boots, Gaiters, Bushins, Shoes, Slippers French Ties &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am supplying them at a small advance on Eastern prices in this part of the Province.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Mr. CORNELIUS H. CHARITY's post office hours below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St
C. H. CHARITY
Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-tf

New Tailoring Establishment.
C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,
HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham and surrounding country.

C. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18 1y

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES.
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,
TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed:

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*
Chatham Aug 22. 18

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf

Poetry.

A POEM
ON
ANTI-SLAVERY,
BY PETER CLAPP,

While some are ambitious to show themselves wise,
And care not for others, so they may but rise,
Are seen with the strongest, opposed to the weak
And wheedle the people, while office they seek.

Or, like the Chameleon, can change when they please;
Or the pliant Willow, that bends with the breeze;
While they are thus flaunting sunshiny rays,
And still looking forward to happier days.

Let mine be the purpose, the rights to defend
Of that injured people, who most need a friend;
Of that taunted people, long held in disgrace,
The dark sons and daughters of African race

Whose fathers were borne from their own native soil
To suffer in bondage,—in anguish to toil;
And still their descendants—a numerous race
Are serving in bondage, and held in disgrace.

By that boasting people, where, waving, we see
"The Star Spangled Banner,"—the flag of the free;
And still in that country—"the Land of the Free"
Millions are suffering in vile Slavery.

There, half-starved, and naked, and suffering with cold;
Like brutes they are treated; like them bought and sold;
There parents and children, and husbands and wives
Are cruelly parted, oft during their lives.

The child from the breast of the mother is torn,
While she to some far distant region is borne;
The Tyrant, regardless of their suffering cries
Thus breaks, when he pleases, the most sacred ties.

The horrors of Slavery but few can conceive;
Even an eye witness would scarcely believe
The usage and suff'rings of this injured race,
Doomed to oppression, both cruel and base.

For these ruthless tyrants, these lords of the soil,
These sons of oppression in bondage must toil;
There, valued as chattel, upon the estate,
Like brutes they are treated, and have a worse fate.

Will no one, then, pity? Can no one, then, save
From the grasp of the Tyrant the suffering Slave?
Is there no asylum—no place of retreat—
Where the sons of oppression in safety may meet?

We answer, there is, then, for all men are free
Where England's proud Banner, high waving, you see;
This country, more noble, has broken the chains
Of all the poor captives throughout her domains.

The arm of protection to all she extends.
And all who are loyal she treats as her friends;
Here is an asylum for all the oppressed—
Come they from the North, from the South, East or West.

Nor does it yet matter what Color they be;
There is equal justice—all men here are free,
Ye who have escaped from the Eagle's vile claws
To a land more respected for her righteous laws.

Ye sons of oppression, then, learn to adore
The laws that protect you on this peaceful shore;
Remember that homage to England is due;
To her then prove faithful,—be loyal and true.

Your day is now dawning—the time is at hand
When you may be ranked with the chief of the land;
Through patient industry to honor you'll rise;
Your sons shall be found 'mong the wealthy and wise.

No more to be taunted, or held in disgrace
For origin, color, or cast of the face;
As you rise in honor, ill feelings subside,
And marks of distinction must be laid aside.

Though there may be many who unfriendly feel,
And may persecute you with untiring zeal,
And misrepresent you for some selfish cause,—
You still are protected by our righteous laws.

Let heartless misanthropes and sceptics, then, sneer;
From their threats and tauntings you've nothing to fear,
Your friends will stand by you when friend you most need;
Go on, then, in justice; we bid you God speed.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTERFEIT SWEETHEART.

A SKETCH BY RABSHAKEH RUFFLES.

About a month ago I was on the road that leads from Annandale to Eskdale to Muir, with two companions. One of them was my uncle, and the other was familiarly named Wattie. The road was a long one, as we had no quicker conveyance than a cart, and we had half-a-dozen hours to talk or dream away in the best manner we could. After a good deal of general conversation on the crops, flocks, &c., we came to speak about Eskdale Muir, which lay before us. My companions spoke of various of its worthy inhabitants, and, among others, the hero of this sketch, who was capital at imitating other folk's voices, and could pass himself off in the dark in their place.

Ritchie, Willie's brother, had for some time been wooing a bonny lass, who was serving at some distance from the farm where he and his brother had lived. Somehow or other, Willie came to know of this, and it struck him that it would be a good chance for amusing himself at his brother's expense. Coming up to the kitchen door, he gave a slight rap. Peggy opened the door cautiously, and he entered.

"A bonny nicht this, Peggy," said Willie, counterfeiting his brother's voice.

"Bonny eneugh," answered Peggy demurely.

"Wot's wrang we ye the nicht, Peggy?" inquired Willie tenderly. "Come now, my ain lassie, tell me."

"There's no much wrong, Ritchie, answered Peggy," rather softened," only ye micht hae minded your signal."

Willie, who did not quite comprehend what she meant, kept silent.

"D'ye no mind," resumed Peggy, "that the last time ye was here, ye promised to gie a whistle, instead o, comin' up an' rapping at the door? The mistress was in the kitchen a wee bit since, and she micht hae heard ye."

"I mind a' that weel eneugh," answered Willie, "an I,ll tell ye the reason why I did na whistle. Ye ken my daft brither Wull?"

"Him that ran at Corunna?" inquired Peggy.

Willie winced on being thus reminded of his supposed failing, but quietly answered—"The same, Peggy." Weel, he's nae deeveil for mischief, and he let it out the day that he intended to come and see ye; and pass hisself off as me."

"The impudent scoundrel!" exclaimed Peggy.

"Aweel, I cam away rayther afore the time, an' I didna whistle for fear he micht be lurking about and follow me.'

"I wunner," said Peggy, after a pause, "I wunner how he cam to ken?"

"May be he listened," ventured Willie.

"I'm sure we spoke low enough; and ye'll mind I gied ye a slap for coming ower close."

Willie declared he remembered it all very distinctly.

"We needna bother oursel's tryin' to make it out," said Peggy.

"He does ken. an' we,ll try an' baulk him."

"Weel Ritchie," said Peggy, after a pause, seeing her lover not likely to enter on the subject nearest to her heart. "Weel, Ritchie, have ye made up yer mind yet?"

The *soi disant* Ritchie was in a fix. He knew as much as the man in the moon what she meant.

"Have ye, Peggy?" he asked, with a desperate effort.

"Save us, Ritchie!" exclaimed Peggy. "I never saw ye sae stupid. I tell't ye before that I was agreeable to ony day ye micht fix."

"Ho ho," thought Willie "we'll be at the waddin' directly. "Weel, my dear Peggy," he added aloud, "I had been thinkin' about it; but as I couldna fix on a richt day, I thoct it wad be better to come ower, and we wad settle it between us."

"Weel," said Peggy, "ye'll mind we proposed to gie in the names on Sabbath second, to let the spayin o' the lambs, an' the milkin' o' the ewes be by before the waddin."

"I mind very weel,' said Willie, an' I've been thinkin' aboot it, an' couldna fix on a better time. We'll make the waddin' on the first convenient day after the rough o' the farm wark's bye. D'ye agree that dear Peggy

"Yes," answered Peggy, turning "Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue", as Milton call's it.

"I'll bring ower the cart next week," said Willie, again venturing on unknown gruond, "an' we'll gang to the Langholm and buy the waddin' braws."

"Surely ye tell't me that ye had got a fine new coat: an' as for me, ye brought me a gran' silk gown just on Monday," said Peggy, marvlling at her lover's want of memory.

"Ritchie's a fule surely; I'll hae a talk wi' him about the new coat an' the braw silk gown," said Willie to himself, and then he added aloud,"

"Na, na, Peggy, I've no forgotten, but when I was down at the Langholm the day I saw some caps wi' ribbons an' gay flowers that wad look awfu' nice round your bonny face."

"Have ye been there the day," exclaimed Peggy, who was very well pleased with the promised present and the compliment.

"Ye'll be very tired I'll warrant." And she sat before him a bowl of warm milk and some scones, which he fell to without the least scruple. He was just finishing, when a whistle was heard at a short distance. It was Ritchie's appointed signal.

"That's my brithey Wull comin"; gie him a warm reception," said her pretended lover, hardly able to restrain his merriment.

"I will," answered Peggy. "I've been washing the day, an' I'll gie him the benefit of the soapy water,"

Ritchie approached briskly, thinking of a number of things he intended to say to his sweetheart. He reached the door, and was opening his mouth to say something exceedingly tender, when it was filled by the soapy water, which nearly choaked him. Uttering something between a scream and a groan, he turned and fled like one bewitched.

"I'll warrant ye've frightened him," said Willie, when they had somewhat recovered from the fit of laughter. "He'll no trouble us again in a hurry. But I maun bid ye gude nicht; I've been over lang hear," anatching a kiss he had no right to, Willie walked off highly satisfied with his adventure.

Ritchie was very angry when he found out the trick, but he was soon pacified and laughed at the joke very good naturedly. Willie did not forget to bestow on the fair Peggy the cap which he had promised her. Often do they recur to the incident, and take a hearty laugh at the counterfeit sweetheart.—*Dumfries Standard.*

Emigration from France to Canada.—Fifteen families of French farmers from Normandy 52 individuals from Belgium have arrived to settle on government lands in Canada and are only the first installment of a large French emigration expected there during the present season. It is believed that these 15 families from Normandy are a larger emigration from France to Canada than has taken place in any one year since the conquest of the province.

☞ Three little boys, while playing in a hay loft in Pittsburg, lately, fell through an open hatchway on to the pavement below. One was instantly killed, and two were seriously injured. George Patterson, who was killed, was the son of the Sheriff of Alleghany County.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to recive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Emerson, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H Ward Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties, by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

THE LETTER FROM HIRAM WILSON.

In the absence of Mr. Shadd, the party to whom the letter from Rev. H. Wilson was addressed for publication, and in order to remove an erroneous impression from the mind of Mrs. Williamson who considers herself aggrieved by his silence, we have thought best to give the letter from Mr. Wilson place in this issue of our paper also, in order to make some remarks thereupon. We are certain, however, that Mrs. W. misapprehended the tenor of the preface by our coadjutor, when she supposes that the fear of losing Mr. Wilson's subscription, has in any way influenced him against making a review of the letter given. To our mind any allusion to the letter from Mr. W. was unnecessary from the first, as it carries its own refutation upon the face of it. But to the letter. Mr. Wilson uses the names of *colored* men and women very freely, and refers to documents and papers as evidence of his honesty; now the question arises who is this Jesse Baynard who volunteers to prove everything, aided by Mr. W's. "papers and documents?" is he above suspicion upon the "old clothes" question; are these papers and documents like some others, written by Mr. Wilson himself—as for instance, the documents spoken of by him in the *Frederick Douglass* paper, where so many cases are noted by the Missionary? Any one can get up documents, and if possessing hardihood, can swell or diminish the list to suit circumstances; why not Mr. Wilson? from the complaints and statements made to us personally—not only to Mrs. Williamson—and by fugitives and others, at St. Catherines, we are compelled to believe that the entries made of cases for which substantial relief was afforded within the past year, were wofully false. We say from statements made to us at St. Catherines. We neither live in Georgia, nor Mississippi, states in which a colored man's testimony is not taken against a white man, but in Canada, where, at least, the testimony of a colored man or woman of reliability would go as far against Mr. Wilson's course, as would a colored man's (Jesse Baynard's, for instance,) in his favor. And where, too, Mr. Wilson's statements in his own favor will not gain credence any the sooner, because he says so himself. We have need to be thankful that if such "cunningly devised fables" as working by moonlight, as an evidence of our poverty can be greedily devoured in the United States, because it proceeds from Mr. Wilson, no respectable canadian white or black will believe it. So such assertions amount to nothing, whether as written for the American market or the publishers of the *Freeman*. If feelings of mercy and compassion prevented Mr. Wilson from prosecuting after the interview with Mr. Williamson, *and after the last of the "Q" articles was written*, why revive the subject now, especially as nothing has appeared through the columns of this paper *since* on the subject from Mrs. Williamson? Is it that Mr. Wilson although grown older is less merciful and compassionate, or is it that the season for another tour to Massachusetts, New York, Maine, &c., approaches? Who can explain! Mr. Wilson instances the case of a Wm Buckner. We are not aware that "Q" called any one by name, but admitting that this case may have been referred to. Mr. Wilson has not explained away the case, for although he took the poor invalid to Miss Gants' house to stop only a night, "the next" he "knew of him" he was at Mrs. Gibbs' and so ill he could not be moved." It is within the range of probabilities that his removal would have been known to Mr. Wilson had he interested himself *next day* in his behalf, and had he not as his letter infers, left him until his removal from Miss Gant's was a necessity. Since it is the fashion to use names, Miss Gant has told us, repeatedly, that Mr. Wilson's habit has long been, to bring fugitives directed to him to her house, to signify that he would be responsible, and then, of neglect to pay the amounts due. Miss Gant further says as Jesse Baynard would possibly deny, that she had a flourishing little confectionary, but was induced to abandon it at Mr. Wilson's solicitations, to open a boarding house with especial reference to the comforts of fugitives who might be directed to him and otherwise, and that, after complying with his suggestions, her business has been quite a failure, and herself in debt, he having failed to pay in so many instances, and some of those who assumed their own payments, following suite. Miss Gant says, hundreds of dollars would not remunerate her. Now as an offset to her statements, how many of all of the hundreds sent by friends to Hiram Wilson (out side of his diary or of those in it) have had their feet washed, bruises healed, and have been lodged and fed?—how many besides those serviceable for household purposes? But, the most interesting features are the interest shown by the Town Council, in the case of the good Samaritan who cared for the sick man, the tardiness of the Toronto society in applying the funds sent by Mr. Ward, and the great service rendered by Mr. Wilson in burying the dead man! Really! If the council can be moved in such cases, and what council cannot in a canadian town, and if Mr. Wilson depends upon his town council and the Ward fund, what becomes of all the other cases? did these little contributions meet all? and why say that his mission is in need of aid from the States, why represent it as so needing in Maine, Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere? And if the presence of Hiram Wilson, a white man, is necessary in order to get interment for the corpse of a colored man, how do the colored men do when Mr. Wilson is away for months at a time, what was done with dead bodies before he went there, and as the colored people have no separate burial ground, where are they all "any how?" Will Mr. Wilson pretend to say that colored people do not usually bury in the church yards of his town? and that the formality observed in the case of Wm. Buckner is not required from white men? should he do so, he knows he would state what is not the experience of canadians without distinction. We think Mr. Wilson's allusion to Mr. St. Johns store rather unfortunate for him and his case, however he may think otherwise.

Mr. Wilson represents himself as laboring for the good of the colored people for 20 years. We do not believe that the labors of him or any other Missionary, who has known them and worked among them for 20 years has either been for their good, or has done them good—to sustain us, we have testimony plentifully from whites and fugitives; and we have what will not lie—their condition wherever such men have been. Every Missionary sent among them, came exceedingly poor, as the expression is, "out at the elbow," and Mr. Wilson among the rest. J. C. Brown of Chatham, tells us, that Hiram Wilson lived five years in his house at Toronto, and that he was exceedingly poor at first. How is he now? Will Rev. Hiram Wilson tell the public why his salary was withdrawn by the American Missionary Society? the same society that at one time partly supported him and us? was it because his services were not needed, the mission was useless, or because monies solicited were not reported? A worthy member of the board (the Reverend C. B. Ray) told us, that the latter was the case. Now of the reason Mr. W. cannot be ignorant, and that it was matter for comment among parties he must also know. If the statements are not so, why not arraign the American Board, or threaten the same as readily as he threatens colored women in Canada? if so why not be somewhat confused, and why pretend he is here only to do good? Doing them good! Why J. C. Brown says, and J. C. Brown and Hiram Wilson lived neighbors, under the same roof for five years, J. C. Brown says Hiram Wilson has made another Deed to John Scoble for a piece of land belonging to the Dawn Institute, for which he formerly made a Deed to the Trustees? if so, is that doing them good. Mrs. J. W. Lindsay, St. Catherines, an intelligent colored woman Mr. Wilson will hardly doubt, requested us long ago, to publish what she conceived to be Mr. Wilsons false position and doings at St. Catherines,—she and others thought they were injured by them, but were fearful that from his strong position any movement of theirs might bring down his wrath and vengeance—spoke of ladies sent from New York, where some doubts of him existed, but who were so carefully appropriated by the Missionary as to preclude opportunity for necessary information. If Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Gant, also quoted by Mr. Wilson, and J. C. Brown, may be accredited, and these persons whose statements are taken before our courts on other occasions, think that his laboring has been for the good of the people? An eminent abolitionist (Mr. Wm. Still,) when on a visit to Canada in 1855, was told by Mr. Wilson, near Hamilton, that the 'friends' ought to build him a house for his services 'these 20 years," and Mr. Still being ignorant of his condition mentioned it without reserve. Mr. Wilson had at that time the beautiful brick mansion in which he now resides, in course of erection, but that was not alluded to. Contrast this end of the twenty years, with the other end when more bare and penniless than some fugitives we know of. Mr. Wilson entered the field, and who think you is benefitted? the old hunker fugitive or pretender, who has been getting "a few" of the clothes, occasionally, from him these several years. The newly arrived fugitive, who gets comparatively nothing, or the Rev. gentlemen, who fares sumptuously every day if they may be believed? But Mr. Wilson thanks God that he stands firm, to firm "to be ousted" and the "pen of calumny or tongue of slander cannot shake him." What is he writing about then, and why talking of courts and witnesses? It is so common a circumstance for God's name to be taken in vain, that such thanks do not surprise us; a rogue can say as much, and why should not Mr. Wilson; and then, they are all very firm, and he certainly may be pardoned for coming to the same conclusion. To our mind, there is nothing certain but God and his unerring justice, who will visit upon the children the sins of the parents to the third and fourth generation, and that however firmly seated upon the necks and prospects and hopes of the colored race, men in their self-conceit may imagine themselves to be a time is coming when an indignant world will unseat them.

Such Missionary operations by whomsoever supported, must for the good of the people injured and for the public health be suffered to die out.—M. A. S. C.

The Mental Feast on Wednesday Evening.

We endorse heartly the effort now being made to get up a Mental Feast for the benefit of Miss Freeman's School, and hope it may be liberally patronized. The colored public of Chatham invited Miss Freeman from a much more lucrative situation in Pittsburg, Pa., to this point, and to their shame be it spoken, there has not been that general response that their actions in the first place would justify, and we do hope that the contemptible opposition to every thing, not a meeting house, (whether a necessity or not) so common to this place, may not be brought to bear in this case. We hear of a report that the *Provincial Freeman* is to have the proceeds, and that this is a feint, and that bills are to be made out enormously large, that it is like begging, &c. Now we say most emphatically that it is a notorious fabrication, and if traced to its source, would no doubt, be found to emanate from some one who either cannot be induced to pay for his paper, or who is in favor of the everlasting donation business for the churches hereabouts, altogether of which would not make a creditable building. Or worse, it may be for the preachers, when every one should have manliness to pay his preacher from his pocket.

Miss Freeman has had to do what no teacher invited here publicly should do, furnish her school room for the winter, without the funds to do so with, although parties who owe promise largely. It is a disgrace to Chatham, and this report is still more disgraceful. We propose that measures be set on foot immediately to get her a school house, and will go to the public on that issue if no one else will. The absence of *one* decent school house now for the colored youth is a pretext for more "humbug" than a little, and we may expect to be literally over-run with "bogus" missionary efforts based upon it is very necessity.—M. A. S. C.

A BUSH ELECTION.

The most amusing scene we have witnessed for some time, took place at a Bush Election for Councillor, January 5th and 6th. The polls opened at 10 A. M, and among the first on the ground were some 3 gallon jugs of whiskey, and afterwards, a number of 1½ gallons were brought forth. The electors, perhaps in anticipation of the *critter* were soon upon the ground with dry mouths. The books were opened and the jug and tin cup were carried around; broken French and English were uttered in behalf of the candidates without intermission, splotches of tobacco juice bespecled the floor in all directions. Volumes of tobacco smoke cast a gloom over the room and even united with tobacco juice, common whiskey and the many threats, made the air very fragrant. The first five or six gallons went gradually around until all was absorbed, and the jugs dispatched for more, and soon returned. The candidates were quite active, and the contest warm. At 4 P. M., the polls closed to open on the sixth; after they had closed the work began. The jugs went round and round, coats and hats were off and waving to the breeze; loud threats were made, but little blood spilled—with few exceptions, all were staggering drunk. Some who were less so were leading others home, while others were loading some up in sleighs, to take them off the ground. The crowd soon dispersed for the evening; but, were in readiness next morning and early upon the ground to renew the sport, which was done in good faith, and continued during the day. The candidate who won the election, being a more skilful politician than his opponent, recorded his vote for himself, and thus gained the day, to the dissatisfaction of his opponents. The jugs were then emptied and all went home with apparent reluctance.—I. D. S.

BUXTON AND ENVIRONS.

We paid a casual visit to the Ladies' Victoria Benevolent Society's dinner, in the Mission Church, (under the supervision of the Rev. Wm. King) in the Buxton Settlement, on the first of January 1857. On our arrival we found a large number in attendance, listening with unusual attentiveness to an address which was being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Strathy. The very sumptuous dinner given was then over; the side tables were spread with a super-abundance of excellent refreshments of various kinds, which were dealt out by the table-tenders to the many anxious persons, whose eyes were sparkling at the sight of so many *good things*. The Chathamites are celebrated for their taste in this line, but the Buxtonians are not far behind. Much credit is due the committee of ladies who had the management of affairs, as every thing was tastefully got up and arranged, and the best order prevailed. At 8½ o'clock a short prayer by Mr. Washington and all left seemingly pleased, and to make preparation for the dinner to be given on the next day to the children, as they were not admitted the first day. We were informed all passed off pleasantly. This very excellent dinner speaks volumes for the people of Buxton, as all materials for getting up the dinner were raised by their own industry, on lands that but a short time since stood covered with heavy timber, and where the plough had never made its mark, and at this time some six thousand acres of land are in a state of successful cultivation, producing crops sufficient to supply the wants of the settlers, and many have a portion to supply the markets at this early day, E'er long their labors will render their homes comfortable, a solace in old age and a standing contradiction or confutation of the long advanced doctrine, that coloredmen are insufficient todo necessary labors and to the responsibility of opening up houses in the forests of America. Success to their energies and may they continue with untiring zeal.

The village is improving finely, Mr Thos. Scott, has built some good buildings, and is doing a good business in the manufacture of boots and shoes of the best quality for the surrounding country. Mr. Vanrankin, has a neat and fully supplied grocery. Dr. Brazier and excellent physician, has also located there, so medical aid can always be had. There is also a good school for the children to obtain education, and to complete the settlement, two blacksmiths, one shop kept by Mr. Isaac Brodie and the other by Mr. Carter. Building lots can be obtained at any time from Mr. G. W. Brodie Real Estate Agent Chatham. Mr. A. H. West keeps a good Temperance Hotel where visitors can always be accommodated.—I. D. S.

Value Received—The sufferer from a cough or cold, or the confirmed consumptive even, gets full value for his outlay, in buying a bottle of the *Wild Cherry Balsam*. The value of Dr. *Wistar's* discovery cannot be over-estimated.

I was afflicted with ague and chill fever for several years, and was persuaded to try Perry Davis' Pain Killer—I took part of a bottle and was perfectly cured; I have not had a chill since beginning with this medicine. My sister being afflicted, applied the same remedy, and found almost immediate relief. JESSE WILLIAMS. Perrysburgh, Ohio.

Correspondence.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Sir:—Again I take up my pen, to answer to the many inquiries of the friends in the United States, cautioning the people against the legion of impostors, who are travelling from place to place, representing themselves to the public as accredited agents begging money, they say to build churches and schools for the poor fugitives. There has been no accredited agent sent from here for the last six years, except Wm. P. Newman, who reported to the people honest and honorable. There is a number of these railroad thieves travelling in the state of Michigan. There was a man who called his name Mason, who made his appearance in Niles, and representing himself as the credited agent from the Dawn.

Look out for old Josiah Henson, he left here for the East a few days ago. Well and justly did Doctor Burns of Toronto, write of him that he was the greatest impostor of the age. There is no doubt that he has obtained a good supply of bogus papers of recommendation. He is in possession of one that he says he obtained from the Hon. John Wadsell of Chatham. This letter with others paved his way to good England. Last winter and spring he visited Boston, Portland and other towns in the state of Maine. There he stated to the people that he wanted $700, he wanted to raise this amount to liquidate expenses which occurred from his wife funeral and burial. He further wanted $500 more to release one of his farms from a mortgage, for this money he had to borrow for the benefit of the poor fugitives. He further stated that he had 73 students in the Dawn School making progress in their studies. Some one in his meeting doubted some of these wholesale lies; he became much agitated and said he had the best of papers with him to prove the facts, and further stated if any one wanted to know his character just to wright to His Hon. John Scoble, of Chatham, he would make everything as clear as mud. It is a pity he did not make his reference to some gentlemen who have known him for 20 or 30 years, or he should have recommended them to his unworthy Trustees who knew him to their sorrow and covered up his dirty deeds too long. I know of no man in Chatham by the name of Dr. Scoble nor at the Institute. His name is John Scoble, he came with Henson from England. He told the Trustees if they would sign the institution into his hands he would make it a blessing to the fugitives. At this time it was in possession of the Free Mission Baptist Board of New York, who had gone to a great deal of expense to carry the declaration of Trust into effect. Look at our unworthy Trustees, they caught at Scobles shadow and let the institution fall. Truthful did Dr. Burns, L.L.D. exclaim, that while the Board had the Institution was its only sunny days. Ask Henson what was he worth fifteen years ago when he moved to the Dawn Institute? Not one dollar! What are you worth now? Mills and farms upon farms. Did you ever work a day in this time? How did he come in possession of this property? By telling of lies and with this red flannel of mine. What condition is the Institution in now? It is almost the appearance of a buzzards roost. Who gets its benefits? John Scoble, old Henson, his three sons their wives and a host of rats. Why are you cutting its fine timber and sending it to market? Who are you to answer to for its income? Answer these questions or you will stand condemned before the public.

J. C. BROWN.

Chatham, Dec. 29th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

St. Catherines, C. W., Nov. 29th, 56

Mr. I. D. Shadd, Dear Sir,—Your paper the *Provincial Freeman* came to me the other day, and I made up my mind that I would not receive it again, until I can have satisfaction for the vile and wicked attack that was made in its columns upon my person and family last spring. The letter in it by your sister Mrs. Williamson, then resident in St. Catherines, and signed Q. was a complete tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation as I informed you soon after it came out. I sought an interview with her on the subject, having Mr. Jessee Baynard with me as a witness, but her husband Mr. Williamson declined having me see her at the time.

It was in my power to have prosecuted her at the law for libel, and is still, but mingled feelings of mercy and compassion prevented me from doing so. I had papers and documents with me to prove that certain statements she had made against me and my family were utterly false, as Mr. Baynard can testify and will testify should the matter ever come up in a court of justice.

Her slanderous statements should have been corrected in the *Freeman*, but it has never been done. As a specimen of the slander that went out before the public from her pen, I would just instance the case of poor William Buckner, who died upon the hands of Mrs. Gibbs. The story went thus, that the unfortunate invalid was flung upon the poor widow by me, which was false to begin with, for he was taken to her house by Mr. Mount, without my knowledge of the change till after it was effected.

Then I was represented as cold, indifferent and false hearted, promising her help and then doing nothing to remunerate her for her trouble, &c. Now the facts in the case are these, as I have witnesses and documents to prove. Wm. Buckner came to me from Niagara, broken down with ill health, having been in goal for some months as he said by false testimony. I took him to Miss Lucy Gants boarding house just to stop a night, intending next day to make arrangements to get him to the Hospital in Toronto, and paid Miss Gant for taking care of him. The next I knew of him he was with Mrs. Gibbs, and said he was so ill he could not go to the Hospital. I at once procured for him the best of medical advice and attention, gave him a small sum of money to pay for medicine or whatever he required, and gave Mrs Gibbs orders for provisions at Mr. S. S StJohn's Store across the way, having no money at the time to meet the case. I called time and again, and wrote to Toronto and obtained some means from the Relief Fund raised in England by Samuel R. Ward. It was a long time coming and Mrs. Gibbs got almost out of patience and so was I. I afterwards paid her $5 at one time and $4 at another Meanwhile, during the illness of Buckner, I tried to interest others in the case. Saw Joseph Robinson, Esq., a member of the Town Council, stated the case to him and urged the propriety of having the council appropriate something for the relief of Mrs Gibbs. The result of my application was that the council did appropriate $10 in aid of her. Then after the death of Buckner there was not to be found a place of interment for the dead, till I went with Wm Porter, son of Mrs. Gibbs, first to the authorities of one burying ground and then another, and finally, succeeded by writing to Rev A. F. Atkinson, (Rector of the English church.) So much for the case of Wm. Buckner. The other statements over the signature of Q were equally false and absurd as bearing against me and my family.

Now Mr. Shadd, take the case home, if you had been laboring for the good of distressed and injured people for 20 years as I have, and had done all you could for their comfort and encouragement, you would not like to have this told about and circulated in newspapers among your friends. I thank God however, that I stand upon too firm a foundation to be ousted or shaken by the pen of calumny or the tongue of slander. I am here in the faithful and conscientious discharge of duty and shall content myself with doing what I conceive to be right regardless of consequences.

With respect to your paper, I wish it well, only as a vehicle of truth and righteousness. If conducted judiciously in a candid, open manly christian spirit it will prosper, and may do much for the intellectual and moral elevation of the colored people of Canada and also for the good of whites who need to be cured of ignorance and malevolent prejudices. I cannot however, continue to receive the paper until reasonable satisfaction is rendered for the injury done me in its columns.

Very respectfully yours,

HIRAM WILSON.

Southern Commercial Convention.—The Southern politician met last week at Savanah Georgia. The revival of the Slave Trade was urged by Mr. Spratt, editor of the Charleston Standard, Mr Goulding of Georgia, and others; but it was generally discountenanced by the Convention and a resolution to take up the subject was voted down by a vote of 60 to 16, Mr McLeod of Texas made a speech which may be considered a foreshadowing of the Southern policy. He said Mexico was falling to pieces; it must devolve upon the South to introdce there her peculiar institutions and counteract the intrigues of Europe. He said that negro labor was absolutely necessary for the development of that region.

We have long believed that the South have a vulture eye upon Mexico, and are ready on the least pretence to pounce upon her. The Convention passed a resolution declaring that Congress has no power to contract for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific. A second resolution declares that the railroad should be made along the line of the thirty second parallel of latitude, by aid from States, individuals and territories, and by grants of land from the General Government, and by carrying the mails, military stores, &c. The resolution also recommends the Southern States to aid, by every means, in the construction of the road. After a long discussion this resolution was recommitted.—*Olive Branch.*

Shipwreck.—The brig Cumberland went ashore near Bayfeild, C. W., on Lake Huron, in a terrific gale on the night the 2d inst. She had 8,000 buhels of wheat in her hold. She went on the beach head first. A communication was had between the shore and the vessel, and the crew were landed, though nearly frozen to death. *Stratford, Beacon.*

The Drummondville Reporter states that, during the high wind on Sunday evening, Fralick's Observatory, on Lundy's Lane Battle Ground, fell with a tremendous crash. The Observatory, was a wooden structure, erected in 1848, and was 88 feet high

There had been a sucession of severe gales along the British Channel with numerous casualties in the channnel.

SPEECH OF Mr. GIDDINGS.

The Republicans in the present Congress have thought it necessary to defend themselves against the cry of abolitionism. Mr. Giddings "the old man eloquent" in reference to this fact, and in reply to the charge that he desired a "bloody insurrection" made the following manly speech:

Mr Giddings—Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the gentleman from Mississippi does not understand me better, but it is, perhaps not strange, for he never has had any personal intercourse with me, [laughter.] nor I with him. I am sorry it is necessary. But I will say to him, and for the benefit of the younger members of the House, that no man ever heard me utter a sentiment nor word that seemed to pray or desire the unnecessary shedding of human blood.—The objects to which I have ever devoted myself have been those of peace, and not of war. These have been my sentiments in time past, and they are my sentiments to-day. But I will say to the gentleman that I abhor—I detect oppression in all its forms.—I detest wrong; I hate slavery with an ineffable, unconquerable hatred. God hates it. All good men hate it. But I have never uttered any sentiment averse to the peace and harmony and good of mankind; and when the President or any other man, says I have, he says what is not true.

"I will, however, say this, that every human being is endowed by God himself with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and when I see a human being deprived of it, I hope he may regain it at any expense of those who oppose him. Now' I ask my friend from Mississppi, do you believe that all men are endowed by the Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the persuit of happiness? Be as frank as I was. My opinion is that God has given the gentleman from Mississippi the same right to life and liberty as he has to Franklin Pierce; and I would as soon see the President of the United States robbed of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, or his wife sold from his arms as I would the humblest man that ever trod the foot-stool of God. These are my sentiments: and I have been pained to see my Republican friends stand here and defend themselves for entertaining these sentiments, when they ought to attack those who deny them. What, Sir, shall Republicans stand here and excuse and justify themselves for entertaining sentiments for the support of which our fathers met the hosts of Britain upon a hundred battle fields?

The right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is the first fundamental principle, the chief corner stone, the basis the foundation of the Republican party. On this rock we build our political church, and neither the gates of hell nor the Democratic party shall prevail against it. It is on these undying truths we base all our political hopes.

The following is another specimen of question and answer between Messrs. Bennett and Giddings;

Mr. Bennett of Mississippi.—I want the member from Ohio to draw the distinction between the slave-holders bringing his slave into subjection by the lash and the Northern men bringing their poor people into subjection by starvation.

Mr. Giddings—The gentleman understands that the wife of a slave held by the master is liable to his polutions, and dare not resist her master's approaches. He sells her children—as his own offspring, born of his slave—for paltry pelf. There is no such thing in our Northern code.

Mr. Bennett of Mississippi.—I would ask the gentleman from Ohio if he is not aware that in a certain case of the separation of a child from its mother, by a tickes of separation, a Northern man was the purchaser of the child, and not a Southern man!

Mr. Giddings—I know not of the particular case referred to by the gentleman, but here, in the City of Washington, as told you by that old man eloquent, Mr. J. Q. Adams, twenty years ago, a slave dealer reeking in iniquity, purchased a mother and child up in Montgomery County, Md., and separated them from the father and husband and the other children, imprisoned them in that infernal hell which once existed at the corner of Seventh street and Maryland avenue. There the mother, with no eye but that of her God upon her, contemplating the past, and looking forward to the horrid future, saw the doom to which she and her children were condemned, and when her soul was wrought up with frenzy, when reason was dethroned she took the life of her offspring and then severed the thread of her own existence, and rushed unbidden to the presence of her God, and there made her appeal against those who uphold and apologize for Slavery.

In Covington, Kentucky, a father and mother shut up in a slave dungeon and doomed to a Southern slave market, when there was no eye to pity and no arm to save by mutual agreement, sent the souls of their children to Heaven, rather then have them descend to the hell of Slavery, and then committed suicide, and rushed into the presence of God, and made their appeal against those who now sustain crimes which rise to Heaven and call for vengeance upon our guilty land.

Gov Wise' Description of Virginia,—"You have relied alone on the single power of agriculture—and such agriculture! Your sedge-patches outshine the sun! Your inattention to your only source of wealth has seared the bosom of mother earth. Instead of having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, *you have had to chase the stump-tailed steer through the sedge-patches to procure a single beef-steak* The present condition of things has existed too long in Virginia. The landlord has skinned the tennant, *and the tennant has* skinned the land until all have grown poor together!"

Special Notices.

Another Letter from India.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—I am happy to be able to add that your medicine is getting more and more into note, and consequently the demand is increasing. The sales at my various Sub-Agencies are very satisfactory, especially in Maulmain and Dinnapore; in fact wherever European Regiments are located the sales are extensive. A party in Agia who sent for a supply for his personal use and that of his friends, says the demand for it is great, and recommends the appointment of an Agent there.

Mr. Toone, of Barrackpore, writes under date of 20th October: "This will certify that my son, 19 years of age, was taken suddenly ill in the night, with a severe pain in the stomach, followed by Cholera. He found no relief until I gave him a teaspoonful of the pain Killer, diluted with warm water; but after the expiration of a few moments brought it up, when I repeated the dose, which partially relieved him. I followed it with a third dose, when he fell asleep, and on waking next morning he was quite fresh. I consider it a most valuable medicine to be always at hand." I remain, yours, &c.

J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the Editor of the Vt Journal, June 29, 1856.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has become one of the established institutions of the country. During the ten years Dr Fowl has been the proprietor of this valuable medicine it has been constantly gaining ground in the public confidence. Persons personally known to us have used it with signal results, although we have ourself had no occasion to try its medicinal virtues, we do not hesitate, from what we know of the experience of others to pronounce this Balsam one of the most efficacious of remedies for the Asthma and Affections of the Lungs. Physicians—many of the best of them—are in the habit of using it.

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the Wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Jan. 10th, 1856.

	s	D		s	D
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mution, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

MR. J. S. LEE

Begs to announce that he will Deliver a Lecture on the

CHARACTER OF SHYLOCK,

Interspersed with Readings from SHAKESPEARE'S

MERCHANT OF VENICE!

AT THE

TOWN HALL, CHATHAM,

On THURSDAY, 15th January, instant, at 8 o'clock, precisely.

TICKETS, Twenty-five cents each.

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16 and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec 2 of 12 Vic chap 99 with 11, Geo. chap. 36. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth }
Stratford, December 15th, 1856. }

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c. 26—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec. 16 and following sections—10 and 11. Vic cap. 18, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L v3 n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free through out the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

(NOTICE No. 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,
HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S. School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech. lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure indoctrination, Of Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear.

Are any, and who are they, in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 28th November of the "Child's Paper," and American *Messenger* for 1857, of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 29th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review*, C. W., of same date, as to said "American Messenger," &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* (by John Dougall, its proprietor,) never be cured of hypocrisy, or "dealing unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics, when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, besides spurious printing and pro-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (See *throughout*, "Home Evangelisation," p.p. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish' &c, and which book, and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S. Union, for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto.—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Milne," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia. Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada, who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakeable language, as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at, Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3,n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. G. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857, v3n21-1y

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they are about to leave their present place of business, for the more commodious and extensive Premises in Messrs. BARFOOT & MILLERS' Block, Corner of King and Fifth Streets. And being desirous of having little to move, are now selling off their whole Stock of

DRY-GOODS, &C.,

at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Parties favouring them with a CALL may rely on getting decided BARGAINS.

WHITING & THOMAS,
Opposite the Post Office,
King Street.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3 n16-tf

1856 NEW 1856

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

IN

DOLSEN & PRATT'S BRICK BLOCK,

King Street, Chatham, C. W.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting ex Amity, Peerless, and G. W. R. R., from Montreal, his Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.

This Stock has the advantage of being composed of entirely New Goods, and, as the subscriber is determined to dispose of them at LOW PRICES, for Cash or Ready Pay only, great bargains may be expected.

The Public's Obd't Servant,
C. P. LAIRD.

TO THE LADIES.

WILL be opened on or about the 1st of November, next, in Dolsen & Pratt's Brick Block King Street, Chatham, a splendid assortment of *Capes, Circulars, German Plaids Dresses, Velvets Trimmings, &c.*, of the latest styles, direct from Europe, and will be sold so low as to perfectly astonish you. Don't forget to save your cash for these Bargains.

C. P. LAIRD.

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.

THE most magnificent Stock ever brought to this Market. Latest Styles and low prices

C. P. LAIRD.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE best and cheapest assortment ever offered in Chatham.

C. P. LAIRD.

CROCKERY.

100 SETS of China, Pearl Granite Mulberry, &c., very low.

C. P. LAIRD

v3-n16 4in.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instan

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their purchases; and in order to meet the case of such parties it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons; upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 6 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be done and rendered on the First of January First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE.

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth* PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*!

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw. and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Coats, Mantillas, Talmas, Skirts, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th 1856 13 tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ—long slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with countenances and receives, the above M. E. first Episcopal Church (north) as a church equal yea one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, get their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and not "Mother Church." They permit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates [Revds. John Ryerson and Peter Jones] at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56 at which times Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3 The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4. The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [wherein also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills *to contribute* on Sunday, the 23rd November, instant, and following days by our money, *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby, which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS,

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New, and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

REMOVAL!
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES' and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want; her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th; 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, went to Louisville, and after leaving Mr Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa., but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 15th 1856. 19

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps, Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Soe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.&c.

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. GROFF.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTED.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with;

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a nug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.43
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart		....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold		....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines		....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan		....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville		....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby		....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario		....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka		9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid		10:05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa		10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville		11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell		11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville		12.20	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.					
Chatham		1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester		2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit,* not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are melted among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and fires the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else it will become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance,* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

LETTERS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from,* as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh.

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Round Exchange, Buxton,* who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 24-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by TRACT SOCIETIES and by others. These American societies and bodies have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been shamed as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore appeal to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and asylum for the free, for the oppressed—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery—and in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists" are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place; New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free?"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 93 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 38-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums.

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

FLUTES.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery,

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c. &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855.

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South North Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham,* that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Terments.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollens worth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY,

43 St. Catharines, C. W.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857. {NUMBER 22.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance, and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St. West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements without instructions as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS & CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C W.

September 6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

—RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!

Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,

BAKER,

IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY

J. B. LOTT,

King Street East, Chatham.

August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 51, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.

No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!

J. R. BROWN,

(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

No. 63, KING STREET WEST.

All work warranted to be done in a superior style

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,

CHATHAM, C. W.

December 18, 1855. 32 1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

C. M. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 31

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLEN'S,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,

Copyist, Accountant, Collector

AND

Business Agent,

REGISTRY FOR HELP,

21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)

BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.

Sup't Tremont Temple

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,

XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents

LEWIS

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Diseases of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and the explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 13 tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

A few doors East of Chatham's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1855. 10-1y

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Bushins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere in the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just seven doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-tf

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

And Stationary Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standar Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. . .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. . .	0	15 0
Three Months	. . .	0	8 0
One Month	. . .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. . .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. . .	1	2 6
Three Months	. . .	0	12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C. and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

34½ by 208,

ON

WELLINGTON STREET,

CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,

King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WILLIAM STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug 23. 18

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,

Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 31 × 45.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, Feb. 23th, 1856. 42-tf

Poetry.

THOUGHTS ON YARROW.

Now I have been in Ettrick's vale,
Now see loved Yarrow flowing;
But memory comes upon the gale
That from the cliffs of Moffatdale
So bitterly is blowing.

Along St. Mary's lonesomeness
The lonely wind is sighing;
The merlin, from the wilderness
Of wild Loch Skene's abrupt recess,
Across the flats is flying.

No milkmaid's songs of merry cheer
Thy banks, Oh, Yarrow! gladden;
But waterfowl, that skim the mere,
And bleating flocks, and all we hear,
The drooping Spirit sadden.

They all are dead who sung thy praise,
And that sweet poet latest
Who mourned their fall on Yarrow's braes
Finds by their side his silent place—
Among them all the greatest.

Oh, mighty minstrel! mighty shade!
Beloved and gentle-hearted!
Though in the cold ground thou art laid,
May still thy lingering spirit aid
To mourn o'er days departed.

As thou has mourned, in verse divine,
Thy friends before the dying,
So, through this humbler verse of mine,
In memory would I fain enshrine
Thy dust beside them lying.

For thou art dust, and on the ear
No more, in music falling,
Thy song from sunny Windermere
Shall fondly charm our hopes to hear
Another echo calling.

Yet poet's foot shall love to tread,
Above all lakes, St. Mary's,
To muse on thee, and with thee dead,
The Border Bard, and him who led
His sheep among the fairies.

And gaily Hope is dreaming by,
To tempt a sweet forgetting,
Though blights upon the larches lie,
And Death is hungry, and the eye
Is moist with our regretting.

For sunny summers here have been,
And here, in sunny weather,
Again the larch shall gather green,
And health and plenty shall be seen
Among the sheaves together.

Then fare thee well, lorn stream, nor stay;
Shoot by me like an arrow;
My tearful muse must haste away,
Must wait with hope some fairer day
To sing the sweets of Yarrow.

—*West of Scotland Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MY FIRST SPARKING ADVENTURE.

BY EBENEZER BROWN.

I was born in the backwoods of Canada, and grew up to rough country life like the rest of the hardy pioneers' sons, but, as I grew, the country around also grew in improvements, and among other things a certain village which I shall have occasion to mention, named E——, sprung up about ten miles from my fathers' house. I was just passing out of my "teens," when I began to consider myself as much of a man as most others, as I stood six feet two in my brogans, and had succeeded in starting the down on my chin by the steady application of the razor and lather, (perhaps my razor was a piece of a syckle, I will not say.)

About this time I left home to visit a place about five miles from E——, where resided a very amorous friend of mine, named Duncan Trotter, and this youth soon persuaded me to attend him on one of his sparking expiditions at the village aforementioned. Reader, I was perfectly green; never having dared to look a female in the face without blushing to the eyebrows; but my friend promised to initiate me.

We had not proceeded far before I was inform'd that the first step was to change coats and hats, lest some human night owl should accuse us by name of going sparking. After a little some old soldier in the cause spied us out, and called aloud, "Is that you Mr. Trotter?" Duncan held his peace and I assuming a rich stentorian brogue replied, "No sur." Our friend muttered something, but passed on, and we quickening our pace soon arrived at the long looked for domicile; where we found there had been a "wood bee" during the day, and some of the masculines were still lingering about, casting wistful glances at the buxom lassies of the household.

We were not to be put off easily, and so assuming independent airs, we soon succeeded in clearing the coast of all strangers. Alas! the old folks were still up and all sat silent as death, finally however, the old man arose, and pinching the old woman so as to call forth a screech, while he threw a knowing wink at us, he retired to his chamber in company with his spouse, leaving Duncan and I in the custody of his two eldest daughters. Oh! how our hearts leaped for joy, what a weight passed off us, the five miles were nothing compared with what I anticipated to follow.

In one thing I was taken aback, for Duncan not having much respect for his comrade took the first choice and obtained Janet, a very pretty girl, leaving to me her sister an uncouth person in every respect. But, ah! the trying time was coming, the fire blazed freely, my chair back was against Duncans, while we had each a lady in front of us.

Katy and I. I. talked of cows, potatoes, cheese and the weather, for sometime nearly unconcious of what was going on behind, until some odd sound tempted us to look in that direction, when we beheld Duncan and Janet tearing away like two prize fighters for the belt, he gained the victory in a few minutes, when some magnetic force drew their heads together, attended by a noise similar to the explosion of a pack of fire-crackers. Once loosed Janet declared he wasn't able to do that again, and a series of the same scenes ensued, much to the annoyance of starch, side combs, &c. After feasting my eyes on them for a time, I turned to renew my conversation with Katy, but that damsel wasn't to be put off with mere words, so fixing her eyes on me while her every feature seemed shaken by some emotion, she asked in her most suasive and dovelike manner, "*Any kisses Mr. Brown?*"

I sat one moment abashed, for you see I was just out, and then calling up all my courage, I gave her the only *one* I possessed.

Gentle reader, I am a bachelor yet, and am likely to remain so for sometime, as I am afraid of being inadvertently devoured by some one hungry for kisses.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

We published a short time ago a paragraph from a Hobart Town paper announcing the arrival of the Morayshire at Norfolk Island with the whole of the inhabitants form Pitcairn, and their goods and chattels, which were safely landed. There are only eight of the first generation of settlers left—two men and six woman. The oldest man is about sixty-one or sixty-two, and the oldest woman between seventy and eighty. Charles Christan is the grandson of the ringleader of the mutineers. The number of persons removed was 199—97 males and 102 females—one child haveing been born on the voyage, and named Denison, after the Governor-General of New South Wales. Pitcairn's Island is situate in lat, 25 4 S., long. 130 25 W., and is only about four and a half miles in circuniference, one mile and a-half being its greatest length. This mear speck on the ocean contains scarcely as many acres as a good-sized farm here, not more than one square mile being available for cultivation; yet it has been the isolated home of a happy and thriving settlement of nearly 200 souls. Owing to the frugal and temperate habits of the people and the health of the climate, the population has outgrown its circumscribed limits.

The history of the mutiny of the Bounty has almost faded from the recollection of the present generation' although it has been duly chronicled. We may, however, briefly mention that Captain Bligh was sent in that vessel by Government, with a Mr. Christian as his chief mate to Tahiti, to convey young plants of the bread fruit tree to the West Indies. We need not go into details of the mutiny on leaving the Island, the entire annihilation of the object of the voyage' and the miraculous return to the coast of Timor in an open boat: these circumstances are will known. For many years the fate of Christian was uncertain, but it subsequently became known that he arrived at Pitcairn's Island on the 17th December, 1789, having with him nine of the mutineers, nine Tahitian men, and thirteen women.

On the 23d January following the vessel was run on shore, and, after having been stripped of every thing valuable, was burnt. From this small nucleus, and in mid ocean, has sprung up the thiving and happy colony whose progress and welfare has long occupied the attention of Europe. In March, 1831, all the inhabitants paid a visit to Tahiti in H. M. S. Comet and the transport Luey Ann, and returned to their island home on the 27 th of June, in a French brig. The Rev. Mr. Nobbs, their chaplain' who was recently in Englnd, is, we believe, the only one of the islanders who has visted Europe. The little settlment suffered much from sea-sickness on their recent voyage from Pitcairn to Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island is situated in lat 27 S., lon. 168 10 E., being distant from Sydney about 1200 miles. It is six miles in length and four in breath, and contains about 14,000 acres. It is well watered, and there is a high hill in the centre called Mount Pitt. For many years it was the severe penal settlment for the vilest and most incorrigible of our transported criminals sent to Van Diemen's Land. But since the abolition of transportation to Tasmania, the convicts have been withdrawn from this lovely spot, and the last five prisoners, with the officer in charge, left in the Morayshire for Hobart Town, after giving up possession of the island to the Pitcairn colony. The locality to which these settlers have thus voluntarily transferred themselves is infinitely perferable to their fromer circumscribed home, both in dimensions, scenery, and capabilities. It has been discribed as a little earthly Paradise, and is capable of producing everything that can promote the well-being of a community. There are 2000 or 3000 acres of fine land now in cultivation, and as much more might be rendered fruitful. The island is very healthy, and no epidemics are known there. The soil produces both tropical and European fruits; vegetables, and grain, besides spices, the sugar cane, cinnamon, coffee, the pepper-vine, tobacco, &c.

Two thosand sheep, 450 head of cattle, and 20 horses were left on Norfolk Island, and provicions for twelve months for the use of the new settlers; with everything requisite in the shape of implements for the cultivation of the soil. The buildings on the island would not disgrace the metropolis' and are more than sufficient for the accommodation of the Pitcairn people; these must be a great chainge from the rude palm-thatched houses, their fromer residences. Altogether the magnificent scenery, the extension of territory, the increased field of operations for their industry, and the quantity of live-stock they now possess, must gladden the hearts of these people of simple habits.—Shipping Gazette.

The editor-in-chief of the London Times has the same salary as the President of the United States—$25,000.

Arrival of the Isabel.

Charleston, Jan. 14.

The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

The health of Dr. Kane was improving

A great storm had occurred off Vera Cruz; numerous vessels were wrecked, including the ship-of-war Guadaloupe, and the steamer Iturbide. No persons on board the latter were lost.

The fish monopoly at Cuba had been annulled, and foreign vessels were allowed to sell.

The weather was cool but healthful.

Sugars firm and inactive. New molasses was coming in quite freely.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Four days Later from Europe—Canton Bombarded by the British.

New York, Jan. 17.

The steamer City of Washington has arrived.

She left Liverpool on Dec. 31st. Her dates are two days later.

The news is highly important.

Intelligence had unexpectedly been received from China, that on the 24th of October, the British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, commenced bombarding the City of Canton. The bombardment continued for two days.

It was reported that the City walls had been breached, and the bogue forts captured.

Commerce was completely paralyzed in the British markets, and considerable advances on teas, equal to 1d to 1½ per lb., had taken place.

The cause of the hostilities was the seizure of several British sailors by the Chinese authorities.

The difficulty between Switzerland and Prussia had assumed a new phase, but the latest rumors favored peace.

The British Government had appointed a new Minister to Washington. The name is as yet secret, but is stated not to be Mr. Villiers.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The collision at Canton is owing to the seizure of 12 seamen on board a vessel in the river. The British Consul remonstrated, and was insulted and threatened with violence. The matter was then placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour, who commenced hostilities Oct. 24th. The forts of Canton were taken, and several destroyed The Government still rejecting Admiral Seymour's demands for satisfaction, a fire was opened on the 27th, on the city walls and the Government Palace. The walls were breached and stormed on the 29th, and troops penetrated to the Palace but were withdrawn in the evening. The British lost three killed and twelve wounded. Attempts at a negotiation continued fruitless. The city was bombarded November 4th.

On the 6th, twenty-three war junks were destroyed by a British steamer, further time was given but the Chinese remained obstinate. The Bogue forts were captured foreign factories were evacuated and property to a large extent burned, and commerce paralized.

A Prussian journal says that the American Envoy offered the loan $200,000 to Switzerland in case of need, while Austria strongly protests against war.

The Federal Assembly met at Berne. The President make a warlike speech. The Council asked for leave to exert all necessary measures for defence for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of $200,000.

The Wurtemburg Chambers protest against the passage of Prussian troops across their territory. The first troops passed Berne on the 22d, on their way to Basle 15,000 more were en route to Phemfeld and Lienthal, and the same number to Schaufhausen.

It is stated that Count Keiseleff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, has formally agreed to the Bessarabian frontier proposed by the allies.

Rumors are afloat in France of another loan.

1,800 Swiss residents in Paris have demanded passes for home.

Several French ships of war are fitting out for China.

CLOTHING AND COLD CATCHING.

Colds and coughs, catarrhs and croups, stiff muscles and neuralgic jaws, aching teeth and rheumatic twinges, with frequent inflammations and occasional fevers, are among the calamities usually looked for in "cold, frosty weather." In deed, the "dreary winter" season, as one fourth of the year is most unjustly termed, is, to many minds, suggestive of frozen toes and sore noses, with a long catalogue of intermediate maladies, among which are influenzas, pneumonias' joint-racking rheums, and bronchial difficulties.

And some doctors, as well as many people, are too apt to suppose that the prevention for all these ills and ailings is to be found wholly in the quantity of the clothing we surround ourselves with.

The *Boston Medical Journal*, in a late number, on the Hygiene of Dress, makes some judicious observations on the errors of sudden and improper exposures, and advises thick shoes, heavy cloth, abundant furs, and plenty of garments, as the panacea in the matter of keeping the animal temperature above the cold-catching point.

But there is a physiological limit to dress as well as to every other hygienic agent or appliance. "Bundling up" is all very well, and very necessary to a certain extent; yet excess of clothing is an evil, and is really one of the most frequent causes of a feeble, sensitive, and morbidly-susceptible skin, and consequent suffering from exposures to sudden or great alternations of temperature.

Of equal importance with the amount of our clothing are the quality of our blood and the state of its circulation. The skin is the great regulator of animal heat, and one of the principal organs of blood-purification. Hence if we over-clothe the body, we certainly lessen its power of self-protection, and, in the end, induce the very evils it is the object of clothing to prevent.

Instead of "piling on" all the clothing we can endure, a much better rule is, to dress just as lightly as we can without actual discomfort.

"The life-principle within," as has been well explained in the *Water-Cure Journal* "is our main protection against the elements without." And to have the very best protection under all circumstances of heat and cold, or of their ever-varying vicissitudes, we must keep the vitality in free and vigorous play.

The most prevalent error in dress is too little about the feet, and too much about the neck and chest. Since heavy neckerchiefs have been in fashion, throat-ails and quinsys have multiplied correspondingly. We have known many persons entirely cured of a tendency to frequent attacks of quinsy, by merely washing the neck each morning in cold water, and substituting a light ribbon around the shirt-collar, for the repudiated heavy stock or thick cravat.

A morning bath or ablution with tepid, cool or cold water, according to the reactive energies of the superficial circulation, will so invigorate the whole surface, as to enable us to dispense with much clothing otherwise necessary, while it wonderfully diminishes our liability to take cold, or to suffer serious consequences in any way, from inclemencies of the weather.

Another important consideration for those who are not willing to "freeze to death contin ually" in cold weather, is the matter of bodily positions. We should never allow the assailing blast to take us at a disadvantage. Man was made to walk upright at all seasons of the year and in all states of wind and weather.

But the great majority of our overmuch "bundled up" people have a way of drawing their ponderous shawls and massive overcoats so tightly about the neck that, when walking, they do not more than half breathe. And in addition to this, instead of bravely facing and fairly conquering the fierce winds, by a rapid step, an erect posture, and a broad expanded chest, they throw the head forward crook over the trunk, and draw in the shoulders, and thus, by impeding respiration and obstructing circulation, they prevent a due distribution of well-vitalized blood from performing its natural office of keeping up a permanent supply of animal heat.

Keep the feet warm, the head cool, the body evenly yet moderately clad, the skin well bathed, and accustom yourself to active out-door exercise, with head erect, and face up-turned to heaven," and colds will never produce in you any very dangerous indispositions.—*Life Illustrated.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Barnard, of Newark Illinois is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H Ward Bloomington, Illinois

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

J. J. E. Linton and his Publications,—The Amherstburg Baptist.

The members of the Baptist Church of Amherstburg, having lately perused some of the extras, published by Mr. Linton, who has labored so much in his writings, to expose the relationship of the Canadian Churches with the pro-slavery bodies of the States; have at last discovered their position, and now agree with Deacon Peter J. Jackson, who withheld himself from the church and its deliberations since 1851, from the fact of its being thoroughly Pro-slavery, claiming to be Anti-slavery and governed by a Pro-slavery constitution. The anti-slavery writings of Mr. Linton have stirred them up, and they are rapidly preparing to extricate themselves from thescum of hipocrisy by which they have been surrounded. A proper stand will soon be taken by the Amherstburg people, and we doubt not, but Deacon Peter J. Jackson, will do and act with energy to oppose all pretended religious books, tracts, periodicals and fellowship with Pro-slavery ministers and churches. A renovation of the church seems to be generally desired.—I. D. S.

Some U. States officers arrested a young colored man in Amherstburg, on a charge of murdering a man in Toledo, Ohio. We have been informed that he was handcuffed and kept in the hotel of Mr. Salmoni, and after being [illegible] on the evening of the 12th inst., taken across the river into Michigan. The young man protested his innocence, but without any investigation we understand, further than that of Mr. Salmoni, the magistrate in whose house he was kept he was delivered up. The prisoner is one of the number of fugitives who were arrested and escaped from the officers in Cassopolis Michigan, some time past. The arrest and rendition of the man looks bad on the part of all the officers connected with it.—I. D. S.

The "*Childrens' Paper*" published by T. Nelson & Sons, should be introduced into every household in the land. Besides the high moral, religious and literary tone of the paper, it is more than all. free from censure on the slavery question; in the language of the most practical anti-slavery man of Canada, J. J. E. Linton, (and without disparagement to any other,) "it is *pure*."—M. A. S. C.

The Reform Alliance is the name given to the re-organization of forces recently made by a portion of the "Clear Grit" party, under the lead of Geo. Brown, M P. P. The measure is highly commended by Reformers, but severely condemned by all other parties and factions.—M. A. S. C.

We beg to call the attention of the readers of the *Freeman*, to the proceedings of a meeting relative to the Dawn Institute, and trust that the parties to whom a marked copy of the same shall be sent, will call meetings, collect funds, and transmit the same to the parties to whom the business is intrusted by the people.—M. A. S. C.

A meeting was held in the 1st Baptist Congregational Chapel, on Monday evening January 19th, 1857, for the purpose of devising the best plan to secure to the colored people of Canada, their property known as the Dawn Institute.

On motion, Mr. Andrew Smith was called to the chair, and Osborne Anderson was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Ewer opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the Deed of a large portion of the Dawn lands was produced by Mr. T. F. Cary, and read and commented upon by Messrs. Delany, Cary and others.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Brodie, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed and adopted unanimously.

A motion by Mr. J. M. Bell, relative to one hundred acres of the lands was after some discussion withdrawn.

Whereas:—The property known as the Dawn Institute, and belonging to the colored people of Canada for Educational purposes is not being used for the purposes intended by the donors of the same, and,

Whereas, The Educational interests of the parties to be benefitted, make it necessary that prompt measures be taken to carry out the measures intended, Therefore

Resolved, That we will sustain Messrs J. C. Brown and T. F. Cary in any legal means that they may prosecute, to get possession of the property in order to the carrying out of the original intent of the donors of the same.

Resolved, That we invite the people of London Hamilton, St. Catherines, Toronto, Niagara Colchester, Windsor, Dawn, & other localities, to co-operate with the people of Chatham, by holding meetings and transmitting to the parties hereinmentioned, funds for the above object, the proper expenditure of which shall be accounted for at a meeting to be appointed at some future period, and to be designated by the people.

Moved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*, and that copies of the same be transmitted to influential parties in the several localities mentioned, in order to prompt and efficient action.

On motion adjourned, to meet on Monday evening next the 26th.

Andrew Smith, Chairman.
Osborne Anderson, Sec'y.

A Cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility. Those who wish to find the most efficacious remedy for these complaints, will never regret a fair trial of the Oxygenated Bitters. They contain no alcohol.

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and is such is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.* Sold by druggists' generally.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me a small space in your valuable journal, to jot down a few thoughts upon a subject which should deeply interest us as a people, more especially since the Emigration Convention held its second meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 27th and 28th 1856, at which time and place that body formed an association called the North American and West India Trading Association. Having for its object Commercial developments, whereby one nation or class of men become acquainted with one another, in their several distinct localities. Such has been the effect of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock, which naird is handed down from generation to generation, that it may be held in sacred remembrance as it were by succeeding generations. Where I ask is the rock around which we shall assemble and pour forth our prayers and songs of adoration in praise to almighty God? But, to the Canadas, Central America and Hayti, at either of which the people stand with extended arms beckoning us to come and make common cause with them. For Commercial development as commerce is coequal with civilization, in which lays the natural germ by which we can become a nation. We should therefore turn our thoughts in that direction, since there never has been neither can there be a people rise in power in the absence of commercial intercourse with [illegible]

become an intelligent and thrifty people, and prove thereby that we are capable of self government, then we should engage in commercial pursuits, a most favorable opportunity presents itself, and should meet the views of the most fastidious. If there is a disposition to do any thing creditable by us as a people, an opportunity is now offered by that association. For further particulars I refer the reader to your journal No. 16, November 25th, 1856, which contains a condensed form of the Conventional proceedings. A copy of the constitution of the association will be sent to those who may desire it, by their mailing two post office stamps enclosed, to J. P. Anthony, General Treasurer, New Haven.

A Member of the Convention.

January 15th, 1857.

LOCAL.

THE MAYORALTY, &c.

On Monday last, at about half-past two o'clock, in the afternoon, the newly elected Councillors assembled in the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing from their number fit and proper persons to fill the offices of Mayor, Reeve and Deputy Reeve. After the members of the new Board had been duly sworn in, and considerable 'lot lying" had taken place, they proceeded to the nomination of their respective candidates.

It was proposed by Mr. McKellar, seconded by Mr. Smith, that Charles G Charteris is a fit and proper person for the Mayoralty.

It was proposed by Dr. Askin, seconded by Mr. Keating, that Mr. Walter McCrae is a fit and proper person for the Mayoralty; and on the yeas and nays being taken down, they stood as follows:

Charteris:—Thos. A Ireland, James Burns John Smith, A. McKellar, Charles G. Charteris. 5

McCrae:—Dr. Askin, Thos. Keating, Joseph Tilt Walter McCrae. 4

Mr. Charteris was declared duly elected and immediately sworn in and took his seat.

For Reeve, it was moved by Mr. Ireland, seconded by Mr. Burns, that Archibald McKellar is a fit and proper person, and on the vote being taken down, it stood as follows:

Yeas;—Archibald McKellar, James Burns, Thomas A. Ireland, John Smith, C. G. Charteris. 5.

Nays:—Walter McCrae, Thos. Keating, Joseph Tilt, Dr. Askin. 4.

And Mr. McKellar was declared elected by the casting vote of Mayor Charteris.

For Deputy Reeve, it was proposed by Mr. Burns, and seconded by Mr. Ireland, that John Smith is a fit and proper person for that office, on which the vote stood thus:

Yeas:—John Smith, Archibald McKellar, James Burns, Thomas A. Ireland, Chas G. Charteris. 5.

Nays:—Thomas Keating, Dr. Askin, Walter McCrae, Joseph Tilt. 4.

Consequently Mr. Smith was declared duly elected by the casting vote of the Mayor.

It having became necessary to choose two auditors for the present year, the Mayor appointed Dr. Pegley, and on motion of Mr. McKellar, Mr. Wm. McKeough was elected as the other.

His worship then opened and read the following letter from Mr. Malcolm Weir, Treasurer to the municipality:

Chatham, 9th Jan. 1857.

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Chatham.

Gentlemen,—I beg to hand you the following statement of the Funds of this municipality on the 31st ultimo.

Total amount received during 1856, -	£30,968	18	7
Balance from 1855, -	214	17	6
Total am't at credit per cash Book, in 1856,	£31,183	16	1
Debit, - -	28,505	11	8
Balance at credit of Municipality on 31st Dec. 1856. - -	£2,678	4	5

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
M. WEIR.
Treasurer, M. T. C.

—*Planet* Wednesday 21st.

WALKER'S CONDITION IN NICARAGUA,

The following letter, from an intelligent German in Walker's service, to the New Orleans Deutche Zeitung, tells the tale of the condition and prospects of the remnant or his victims in unmistakable and, we have every reason to believe, perfectly true language:

"Virgin Bay. Dec. 1, 1855.

"Within the last thirty days our army has lost 400 men by death in the hospital, 100 have been shot 50 have deserted, and over 300 are now on the sick-list. We have but little medicine, but poor physicians are plenty. We can muster, all told, but 300 men fit for service, The enemy number at least 5000 men, among whom are many well drilled Europeans—Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen. From this you may judge what are our hopes and anticipations. Such of us as are not carried off by disease have the pleasant prospect ahead of being shot down by the enemy.

"After our second assault upon Massays, being compelled with the loss of many men, Walker issued an order to burn down Granada, and to retire to Virgin Bay on the Transit route. To accomplish our removal the two steamers would have had to return four times. Walker left on the first trip, and, as my company is attached to his body guard, it was my good fortune to leave with him,—Those who were left behind immediately commenced firing the city, and breaking into the houses in search of booty. where they found stores of the best brandy and of course all hands got drunk. For two whole days Henningsen found it impossible to get a single man to work, to bring the amunition or the contents of the arsenals to the boats. The enemy was of course informed of all this, and soon attacked the town with 2000 men, seized the docks, and shut in some 200 of our men. A guard of thirty civilians, who had been placed in a small fortress near the docks to protect the boats, were shot, but one man escaping, who swam over two miles to the steamers. For the last ten days we have heard nothing of any of the men shut up in the city; the majority of them have probably succumbed.

"There [illegible] 180 able-men, including civilians. Our only hope lies in an early and large accession of recruits; otherwise we are totally lost."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

The New York correspondent of the Penna. Inquirer, under date of December 20th, says;—A rumor has been in circulation for a day or two past, that has thrilled with horror all those who have heard it. It will be remembered that the late Corporation Attorney. Lorenso B. Shepard, Esq., was some three months ago found dead in his room, after retiring the night previous in good health. The physicians reported the cause of his death to be congestion of the heart, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith. The body of Mr. Shepard was placed in a receiving vault, perparatory to final interment in the family burial ground. A few days ago, Mrs. Shepard ordered the remains of her deceased husband to be taken from the vault, but those employed for the purpose were horror struck on finding the body removed several feet from the coffin, the shroud torn into shreds, and covered with blood giving the impression that Mr. Shepard had only been lying in a trance, and recovered after being placed in the vault.

This seems almost too horrible, for belief, and I understand that a relation of Mr. Shepard denies the truth of the report, and asserts that such could not have been the case, from the fact that the body was packed in ice for over two days previous to its being placed in the vault. On the other hand, there are those who contend that Mr. Shepard was not dead at the time of placing his body into the vault, and that certain facts are in possession of the family which go to show the truth of their assertions.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED.

"Resolutions have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature deprecating the continual agitation of the abstract theories relating to the slave trade and other matters, as dividing and distracting the State, and alienating from her the support and sympathies of other states."—*Baltimore paper.*

Which means that the slave breeders of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky are not exactly pleased with the idea of a foreign competition in the market. The Richmond Enquirer, which lately followed the lead of Gov. Wise in favor of the foreign trade, has backed down on that subject, upon which it will be difficult for the slave States to be a unit. There is coming to be two antagonistic interests at the South, those of the slave *growers*, and the slave *consumers*. To which may be added a third—that of the non-slaveholders.—*Radical Abolition.*

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.

The newspapers tell us that Queen Victoria has purchased a gift for her son, the Prince of Wales. It is a costly gift, for she has paid three hundred guineas for it. Can you guess what it is?

Children will probably guess each according to their own fancies of what is delightful or desirable—we fear that many will guess all sorts of luxuries, and pleasures, and indulgences, and that comparatively few will guess that it is a nobler gift than any merely selfish pleasure.

The gift of the Queen to the Prince is not anything for his own personal use. She has purchased for him the power of relieving misery and want, thus teaching him that there are higher and purer enjoyments than any selfish pleasures; showing him the best use and highest privilege of wealth, and letting him know by experience the truth of the verse in Scripture—"It is more blessed to give than to receive" (Acts xx. 35; Luke xiv. 12-14)

The Queen's gift is thus announced in a newspaper;—

"The Queen has been pleased to present to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the sum of three hundred guineas, to purchase for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the right to keep one child always in the Asylum during the lifetime of his Royal Highness."

The Queen has set an example to all parents in her dominions in this specimen of the training given to her children. All honour to our good Queen! Is there in the whole course of history another instance of a good Queen, who was at the same time a good mother! We are sure that so far at least as the Queens of England and Scotland are concerned, Queen Victoria stands alone, unrivalled, superior to all.

The parents and children of Britain should profit by the example set them by the Queen. She may be able to do good on a larger scale, but the principle is the same. The principle may be taught to children by small gifts as well as by great ones. Children are too often allowed to squander their pocket-money selfishly. Many children are so liberally supplied with toys, books, and pictures, that it is a positive exercise of ingenuity to find out some new thing for them. Would it not be well to direct such children to a new pleasure! the pleasure of giving satisfaction, instead of always receiving it. Would it not be well if they were taught to share with the children of the poor the luxuries of which they are weary? But much more, would it not strengthen and ennoble their characters, to teach them the duty and the real pleasure of self-denial for the sake of others.—*Children's Paper.*

Diabolical Threat.—The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* of the 5th instant, in the utterance of the following threat, reveals the diabolism which actuates the slavebreeders of the Old Dominion.

"They (Northern men) are only ripening the Southern mind for the alternative of reducing again to bondage the free negroes whom we have emancipated in a mistaken feeling of humanity. Disagreeable as this alternative may be to the South, it is rapidly becoming more and more a measure of necessity and protection against the effect of Abolitionist tamperings with the blacks of the South. There are in Virginia alone upwards of 54,000 free negroes who are for the most part drones on our society, who, if employed southward in the cultivation of cotton, would add to our national wealth, and who, if sold at the moderate sum of $400 a head for the benefit of the State Treasury, would produce a fund of $20,000,000 for the prosecution of internal improvements.

The mind which could deliberately propose to perpetrate a gigantic villany like this must be sunk to the deepest level of moral debasement. Let Vi[illegible] thre[illegible]

infamy that rest upon her, it would, unquestionably, do more than almost anything else to excite the abhorence of the whole civilized and Christian world, and to array against the hellish system of slavery a power which would defy all the restraints of constitutions, compacts, and commercial conveniences.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Attempt at Suicide—Whipped to Life.—A singular case occured yesterday at Little Falls, where a man named Thomas Stanley was whipped to life after attempting to commit suicide by taking poison, which had already rendered him torpid. He had been intoxicated for some time, and on Sunday morning as his daughter was leaving [for church he told her she would have no more trouble with him, as he was about to take his last dose. She paid no attention to him as he had made similar assertions before, and went to church; but on her return was surprised to see her father in a state of torpidity, with a small bottle, which had been filled with laudanum, lying empty by his side. A physician was called, who decided that the only means of restoring animation was to give the subject a severe beating which was done by two men with heavy switches for a quarter of an hour, when signs of returning animation were shown, and the patient sat up. A glass of brandy was then given him, when he fell asleep, and the beating process was resumed until he was fully restored to consciousness. He is now comparitively well, except some suffering from the bruises received from the extraordinary "course of sprouts" to which he was subjected. Cases of whipping to death occasionally occur, but cases of whipping to life, seldom or never.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The ladies of the Rev. Mr Ormiston's congregation, in Hamilton, have presented that gentleman with an elegantly-bound Bible and Psalm Book, as a mark of their esteem. At the same time, Mr. Wallace, leader of the Psalmody, was presented with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.—*Globe.*

Fossils are said to be found in the canadian River Thames. The *Prototype* says that the persons who are in the daily habit of gathering stones from the bed of the river, have discovered some fine specimens of this natural phenomenon. A gentleman of Delaware has lately found petrified human head, several large sea shells, and many collections of twigs, weeds &c., also turned to stone. How the sea shells got so far inland; is for geologists to decide.

An award of a thousand pounds is to be recommended to Parliament to be voted to Mr. William Greener, Ashton New-town, Birmingham, for having been "the first to propose and anticipate the principle of expanding the musket balls."

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has given a verdict of £850 damages against the Rev. O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Athlone for a libel against Mr. O'Sullivan, a gentleman of his congregation. The libel complained of was that the plaintiff had seduced his governess, and that he had to fly the country in consequence of having robbed everybody.

A Gaurded Answer.—In one of our courts lately, a man who was called on to appear as a witness could not be found. On the judge asking where he was, a grave elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said: "Your lordship he's gone." "Gone! gone!" said the judge," where is he gone?" "That I cannot in form you," replied the communicative gentleman; "but he is dead." This is considered the most guarded answer on record.

Effects of Bad Temper.—Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemprance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but they are none of them so bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age: but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve "a sound mind in a sound body," so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly and securly instead of being continualy tossed about amid rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care, amid all the trials and vicissitudes of life, to maintain a quiet possession of its own spirit.—*Recreations of Longevity, by Thomas Bailey.*

Special Notices.

☞ We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such is a medicine no family should be without.—[Montreal Pilot.

Davis Pain Killer—from the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power. as we see by reports from those sections in the sothwest where the disease has been particularly virulent the past Summer.—[Montreal Transcript.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Permit me to acknowledge the benefit of your valuable medicine—the Pain Killer. I have been afflicted for two years and a half with a severe pain in the stomach and breast, and never found any relief until I tried Davis Pain Killer, to which I cheerfully attribute my restoration to good general health. I consider it the best family medicine in use, for restoring and building up a debilitated system to its natural vivacity and vigor of life. L, DSE. TOUCHET, Montreal, L. C.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED.

From R. P. Stow, Esq., Assistant Clerk U S. House of Representative.

Washington. D. C. June 15

Dr Gur B. Green.—Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasur to make known to you and the public, the surpissing effects of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, in relieving me from that most discouraging disorder, Dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seventeen years with the usual attended symptoms. viz, constipation of the bowls, headache, pain in the chest, flatulence, acidity of the stomach, and severe nausea; and most of the time I was extremely billious I have used various remedies, have been strict in my diet, but all to no good purpose. Hearing of the *Oxygenated Bitters*. I procured some; have used four bottles, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None but the dyspeptic sufferer, who has felt all the horrors of the disease, can at all appreciate the value of the medicine. Respectfully yours.

R. P. STOW.

The Public Schools of Hamilton were subjected to a vigorous examination during the early part of the week, which resulted entirely to the satisfaction of all present, as well as in conferring new laurels on Mr. Sangster, the indefatigable principal of the Central School. There are somewhere about 2000 pupils in attendance at the several schools, and nearly half of them attend the Central School, where a complete system is adopted, and where the higher branches of a superior education are taught to classes. *Globe.*

Many shipping casualities are reported from the Mediterranean.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Jan. 24th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22 1m.

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23 d, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,	10th January.
do	do	Saturday,	7th February.
do	do	Saturday,	7th March
do	do	Saturday,	4th April.
do	do	Saturday,	2d May.
do	do	Saturday,	6th June.
do	do	Saturday,	4th July.
do	do	Saturday,	1st August.
do	do	Saturday,	5th September.
do	do	Saturday,	3rd October.
do	do	Monday,	2nd November
do	do	Saturday,	5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday,	26th March.
do	do.	Thursday,	23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday,	24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do	do	Tuesday,	26th May
do	do	Thursday	24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday,	30th January
do	do	Monday,	27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday,	30th March.
do	do	Monday,	28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday,	29th May
do	do	Friday,	27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday	29th January.
do	do	Thursday,	28th May.
do	do	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township Hall & Howard)	Saturday,	28th March.
do	do	Saturday,	25th July.
do	do	Thursday,	26th Nov.
5th Div.	Deal ToRn	Monday,	26th January.
do	do	Monday,	25th May.
do	do	Wednesday,	23d Sept.
	Pardo's Inn,		
do	Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March.
do	do	Wednesday	22nd July.
do	do	Monday,	23rd November.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday,	29th September.
do	do	Saturday.	28th Nov.
do at	Dungah P.Office	Saturday,	31st January.
do.	do.	Saturday,	30th May.
do	do	Tuesday,	28th July.
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday,	27th March.
do	do	Friday,	24th July.
do.	do.	Wednesday,	25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	24th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday,	27th May.
do	do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, JR.,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-4y

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 90 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic chap 90 with 14, Geo. chap. 36. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth } Stratford, December 15th, 1856. }

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 9, Geo. 4 c 26—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec, 16 and following sections—10 and 11. Vic cap, 18, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs, Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and pure)

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec 12th, 1855 v3-n18-tf.

(NOTICE No 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,

HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure indoctrination. Of Christianity with moral principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear.

Are any, and who are they, in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 29th November of the "Christian Parlor," and American *Messenger* for 1857 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 3d November, and compare such with the following article of the Stratford *Review* C W, of same date as to said American Messenger, &c Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, never have done of hypocrisy, or dealing deceitfully in religious matters?—for there is an article in that said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics when he knows it ought to know, as an old conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, besides spurious printing and pro slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance (See "Through and Through" and "Home Evangelism," pp 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish &c and which book and tracts of that Society's some, at LASS Union for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto—and as a advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Muir," as Depository of the Montreal Union Tract society Personally,

The American Sunday School Union *dare not*; publish a sentence in favour of the resistance of the slave, or allude to the subject of Slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans of slave-humanity are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school) at Philadelphia! Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more disunal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in an mistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1855. v3 n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. C. JONES, Leader.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books

Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there unhesitatingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the 3rd inst

RESOLVED That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries, and in order to meet the convenience of such parties it is the wish of a majority of the Members of such Company do open Accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL respectable Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ Wanted Farm Produce and Lumber to BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n18-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order; and the location *Genteel* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct 30th 1855. 37-1y

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE

STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th 1855. 13-tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market, as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates (Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones) at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3. The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! —Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are we free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4. The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity (where in also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yea, bought with our cash!—we are called upon, by public large handbills, *to contribute* on Sunday, the 2nd November, instant, and following days, by our money, *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby, which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 23

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c., can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1856. 97-1y

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB.

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov, 21st, 1856. v3-n18-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON

Bronte, July 17th, 1856 14-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE.

On the Corner of King and William Streets

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON,

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS,

Chatham, C. W., August 20th, 1856 19

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth; Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 17th, 1856 6m

H. MONTIER,

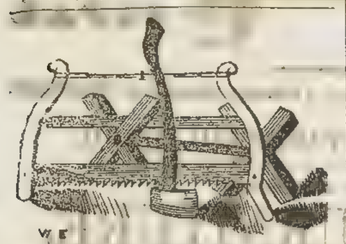
French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 68

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. GROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charges.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMIGRATION.

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on 'King,' between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts & to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc, from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events; both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visiter at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their special and [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER. Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS. & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by-letter* (post paid).

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire *Barrister-at-Law Patent Bank, King Street Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 24-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below are circulated and sold in Canada by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past publicly denounced and proved, as PRO SLAVERY or SILENT and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN Basis, or established, and opposed even, on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been SHAMED as it were (SHOCKED I dare say, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* SLAVERY, to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and I have a[illegible] fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1 The American Tract Society New York

2 The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.

5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 108.]

6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.

7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circu-"lated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be with-out. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambourines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c, &c,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855.

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

OF MOST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions; *Warranted.*

With an assortment of [illegible]

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock. ☜

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S. in the year 1838, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing

JOHN A. MURRY.

13 St. Catharines, C. W.

Pro[vincial] Freeman

[W]EEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. / INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857. {NUMBER 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to A[nti]-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and Gener[al] Literature. It will open its columns to the view[s] of men of different political opinions, reservin[g] the right, as an independent Journal, of full ex[pr]ession on all questions or projects affecti[ng] the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great o[r] remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reser[ved] vation shall be made in favor of an existing dif[fe]rence of opinion, as to the views or actions o[f] the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of in[for]mation on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed *est-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
ix to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements re continued over three months

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for pace can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as o length of time, r ll be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENTLEMAN'S
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Egan Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K Hayes.	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sup t Tremont Temple	

BOSTON, November 29th, 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
Proprietor

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W,
TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.
☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*
Chatham Aug. 22. 18

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 24 × 46.
Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.
The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.
Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

Poetry.

FARMERS' BOYS

BY H. M. LADD.

Out in every tempest,
Out in every gale
Buffeting every weather.
Wind and storm and hail
In the meadow mowing,
In the shady wood,
Letting in the sunlight,
Where the tall oaks stood;
Every fitting moment
His skillful hand employs—
Bless me! were there ever
Idle farmers' boys?

Though the palm he callous,
Holding fast the plough,
The round cheek is ruddy.
And the open brow
Has no lines and furrows
Wrought by evil hours;
For the heart keeps wholesome,
Trained in Nature's bowers-
Healthy, hearty, pastime,
The spirit never coys;
Heaven bless the manly,
Honest farmer's boys.

At the merry husking,
At the apple bee,
How their hearts run over
With genial, harmless glee;
How the country maidens
Blush with conscious bliss
At the love words whispered
With a parting kiss
Then the winter evenings;
With their social joys.
Bless me! they are pleasant,
Spent with farmers' boys.

RAILWAYS AND REVOLVERS IN GEORGIA.

A latter from a Mr, F. C. Adams appears in the New York Evening Post, of Dec. 8, referring to the letter of Mr. John P. King, President of the Georgia Railroad, addressed to the Times, and in which is recorded the following rather bold declaration;—"If you (the Times) really desie correct information on Society in Georgia, let me assure you that the laws against duelling in Georgia are so seveer that I dond,t believe there has been a duel in the State for 20 years. That Mr. King should have made such a broad assertion in assuming the defence of Georgia morality will, I am convinced, excite a smile among Georgians generally. There is a slight mistake somewhere; and knowing Mr. King to be a high toned gentleman, and scrupulously candid withal, I am inclined to set it down as the result of a short memory' rather than ignorance of passing events in his own State. There occur to my mind at this moment, some 12 or 15 duels, with the incidents of which I become familiar during a few years' residence in Georgia; and, as I am at a loss to see how a few of the most prominent of these could have escaped Mr. King's recollection. I may be excused for refreshing his memory with the names of some three or four. The duel between Chapman and Jackson (the former editor of the Savannah Republican, the latter editor of the Georgian); the duel between Charles Arnold and Henry Mungin, both of Savannah; the duel between Mr. Lock one of the editors of the Savannah Republican and Colonel ——— both of Savannah; the duel between James Gardener, editor of the Constitutionalist, and Mr. Jones, editor of the Chronicle and Sentinel, both of Augusta, Georgia: these are only four of more prominent ones. I might continue to enumerate at some length, but that duels between less important individuals are generally considered very harmless—not entitled to a passing notice. I had, however, almost forgotten that, in order to develope this penchant for this gentlemanly pastime, the Georgians make it a point to step across the river into South Caroilna—by which means they evade the laws of their own State. Clever Mr. King! Now, though I can assert that a more attentive and courteous class of conductors than those employed upon Georgia railroads are not to be found in this Union, I must at the same time admit that I have in two instances witnessed cases of stabbing between passengers on Georgia railroads. Indeed, the very hand with which I write this note bears visible testimony of my interference to preserve peace in one of the cases referred to.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—We regret to hear that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, was attacked the other evening in so brutal a manner that he is still suffering from the shock his nervous system has sustained. Taking advantage of the Doctor's long disuse of English, a facetious ruffian contrived, before the worthy Doctor could find words to sopt him, to discharge in his ear this appalling riddle: Q. What African lake derives its name' apparently, from an elderly female fowl that has been hanging up a fortnight in the hottest of the dogdays? A. Hen gamey! (By which it is supposed the Cockney miscreant meant to say Ngami.)

THE POOR BLACKS.—Dr. Livingstone. the gallant explorer of Africa, returns, after sixteen years, of adventure, with a tale worth a Queen's attention—could he not have been asked to meet the Americans, who came with the rescued exploration ship from the north? This by the bye. We chiefly disire to deplore the frightful barbarism into which some of the tribes, of whom Dr, Livingstone otherwise reports favourably have fallen. The Doctor says that "the men are entirely under the control of their wives;" that when anything is proposed to a man he replies, "I will ask my wife," and her decision is final; and worse than all. "a man" (more unhappy even than Caliban) "is obliged to cut and draw logs for his Mothers-in-[law]. We have sometimes forth have no word to say against the African Mission—in fact, we shall send in our subscription

RULES FOR INCREASING THE INEFFICIENCY OF POLICE.—Increase the number of tickets-of-leave. Render prisons more comfortable, by augmenting the diet of wine and beer, spirits and tobacco, with occasional concerts, private theatricals, and soirees: Annihilate all changes of beats. Make the infliction of punishment ordered still more uncertain. Lengthen the hours of duty of the Police, so as to make their occupation more irksome, as well as extend the area of their acquaintances, be they hilarious, burglarious, culinarious, or otherwise. Make it penal for policemen to change their routes; so that the thieves and garottemen may safely calculate at what particular minute they will pass a certain point selected for robbery or assault. Surround the "Superannuation Fund" with increasing annoyances and difficulties Were these rules enforced to the letter, or rather every letter in all the Police divisions, there might be some chance of the ineffeiency of the Police being so effectually increased that no ratepayer would dream of placing the smallest reliance upon them. N. B —All salaries should be reduced, and the deductions usually made for clothing and boots proportionately augmented.

SAGACITY OF DOGS.

Among the many curious, yet well authenticated anecdotes, illustrating the wonderful sagacity or reasoning powers of the canine race, the following deserves a place. A large New Foundland dog belonged to the captain of a ship engaged in the trade between Nova Scotia and Greenock. On one occassion, the captain brought from Halifax a beautiful, cat which formed a particular acquaintance with Rover; and these two animals of such different natures were almost inseparable during the passage.—On arriving at Greenock, the cat was presented by the captain to a lady of his acquaintance, who resided nearly half a mile from the quay in whose family she remained for several weeks, and was occasionally visited by her friend and fellow-passenger, Rover, who seemed not a little displeased at the separation which had taken place between them. On the day; however, when the ship was to leave the port for another voyage, the usual bustle on board gave Rover a hint of what was going on, and he decided on his course of conduct without delay, He jumped on shore, made his last visit to puss, seized her in his teeth, much to her astonishment, and carried her thro' the streets to the quay, just as the ship was about hauling off. He made a spring, cleared the gunwale, and fairly shipped his feline friend in good order and well-conditioned, in and upon the good ship Nancy, of Greenock; and then ran to his and then ran to his master, wagging his tail, as if entreating that she might remain on board.

NATURE'S MYSTERIES.—A daily contemporary states it as a great wonder that the marriage of a Norman girl and a negro sailor should produce twins, whereof the one should be quite fair and the other entirely black. We know an instance of sisters, by an English father and East India mother, the eldest of whom is nearly an Albino, and the younger as dark as can be, In every respect she is entirely Hindoo. We understand this is not uncommon; and is an effort of nature to cast back, as it were, to one species, in place of encouraging what Sotherns call "amalgation." When the mother is a Moor, this result is frequent; and is supposed by ethnologists to indicate distinct human genera. Naturalists account for the phenomenon on a principle more probable. They say it is the tendency of all animals to go back in in their features to thier grand parents; and this even holds in reference to constitutional diseases, which omit one generation and break out in the next.—Weekly Dispatch.

THEOLOGICAL FORTUNE-TELLING.—The Queen, the Duchesses of Sutherland, Wellington, and Argyll. Ladies Blessington, Graham, (Montrose), and the daughters of several baronets, we are creditably informed attend openly or *incog*, the "Apocalyptic Sketches" Rev. Dr Cumming. This is the Presbyterian augur who, it may be recollected, assured us all that Rusia was sure to be t e Allies and take Constantinople, because his theory of prophetical interpretation would not "come out right" without it. Just look at his books, all about prophecies! revelations, proofs that the world is coming to an end, and that the Millennium is at hand. We are assured that he clears about £2000 a-year by this system of clerical sooth saying. Who can be astonished at the presumption of these interpreters, when it is seen that they so easily succeed in attracting such dupes? Rain doctors and medicine men have some art and risk to exert and run for their credit and their money; but British believers drop into the mouths of of our prophets without any trouble at all, and just as readily as ever, vaticinations have been entrely falsified by the event.—Weekly Dispatch.

ROGUES AND REGISTARS.—At a numerously attended meeting of thieves, held yesterday at the Abershaw's Arms, it was resolved to petition Parliament for an act empowering all poisoners, indicted for theft or swindling, to demand a jury chosen from the officials of Doctors' Commons or some other Consistory Court, in order that rogues may be enabled to be tired by their peers.

A PAINFUL RUBJECT.—Lieutenant Fopson (of the 121st, to his Elder Brother, who is home for the holidays)—"A-say, old Fellah!—Don't you wish you had left School? —It must be such a Horrid Baw to be Flogged for Smoking!"

The London Christian Witness compiles a statement, by which it appears that there are in world 83,250,000 Protestants; and 159,000 000 Catholics.

Arrival of the ATLANTIC.

LORD NAPIER APPOINTED MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS

THE SWISS DIFFICULTY STILL UNSETTLED.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST CHINA.

New York, Jan. 28.

The *Atlantic* arrived this evening with Liverpool dates to the 7th.

Lord Napier is appointed Minister to Washington. He is a practised diplomatist—having served in Prussia, Austria, Russia, Naples and Turkey.

The Archbishop of Paris, while officiating in church, was stabbed to the heart by a discharged Priest, named Verges, and instantly expired.

In the Conference of Paris the proceedings remain obscure.

Le Pays says the Conference met on the 3rd ultimo. The *Monideur* is silent on the subject.

The delay is attributed to new disagreement of detail, not of principle, respecting the compensation to be paid Prussia. No apprehension is felt of any other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before, but expectations of a settlement increased. A favourable augury is drawn from the apparently cordial reception given by Napoleon to the Swiss Envoy.

The London *Gazette* publishes an official account of the hostile operations against China, confirming previous details.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Breadstuffs.—The quotations of wheat are reduced 2d a 3d per 70lbs. There is not much doing at the decline. Flour is fully supported. Corn rather dearer. Wheat—white and mixed 9s 4d a 10s; red do. 8s a 9s. Western Canal flour 31s a 33s; Ohio, 34s a 35s. Corn—yellow, 34s a 34s 6d; mixed, 34s a 34s 6d; white, 35s 6d a 36s 6d.

Consuls 94¼

The *Africa* arrived out on Sunday, the 4th instant.

The London *Times* objects to the appointment of Lord Napier, on the ground that though well qualified to represent his country in the East or at any of the despotic military courts of continental Europe, he is not the right man for Minister at Washington.

When the Archbishop of Paris was stabbed, a Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, attempted to throw herself before the Archbishop, and was wounded in the hand. Verges was formerly a Priest of the diocese of Meaux, and had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The general opinion is that the assassin is deranged.

A secret Conference was held at Rome, on the 15th December, in which the state of the Roman Church at mexico and South America was considered.

The Pope complains bitterly of the doings of the new Government of Mexico and declares all the measures which it has taken against the authorities of the Apostolic Chair, to be null and void. He also denounces their priests, who observing the laws of the countries in which they live, rather than the instruction fowarded from Rome.

The Swiss Government has declared its willingness to put a stop to all the proceedings against the insurgents, if France and England will promise their efforts to procure the complete independence of Neufchatel, and withdraw their adhesion to the Protocol of 1802.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Swiss.

It is estimated that should war ensue 400,000 men would be under arms.

The Cantonment of Geneva being in want of 80,000 francs for arms, that sum was subscribed at the Town-hall in twenty four hours.

EQUALITY.

Michigan, at the last Presidential election cast a larger vote than either North Carolina Missouri, or Alabama, and but twenty-five thousand less than Virginia and Kentucky; but Michigan sends only four representatives to Congress, while North Carolina sends eight, Georgia eight, Missouri seven, Alabama, seven, Virginia thirteen Kentuckyten.

A correspondent wishes us to present some statements, showing the comparative influence of Free Labor and the Slaveholder, in determining the character of the institutions of our Territories. We have not time now to go into detail. A few prominent facts must suffice. The statement above is one fact; but there are several others.

Without the representation allowed for slaves, who, having no political power themselves, add to that of their masters, Free Labor would have 159, intead of 142 representatives, and the Slave Power 75 instead of 90.

By such a change, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee, would each lose one representative; Alabama, Georgia, Virgina, and Mississippi, each, two; South Carolina, three; while Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont, would each gain one, —Ohio and Pennsylvania each, two, and New York, three.

The free population of all the slave States, which have a representation of 90, is but 9,000 more than the aggregate free population of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which have but 69 representatives.

The total vote of New York State alone, at the late election, was almost equal to the aggregate vote of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina, which are entitled to 69 electoral votes, while New York has but 85. Without slave representation; they would have but 58, and New York 35 electoral votes.

That is enough for the present. There and published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, illustrating, by a great variety of comparative tables taken from the Census of 1850, and carefully classified, the political, social, and industrial conditions of the free and slave States. We commend it to the attention of our readers as a selection of facts, always ready for use. It ought to have been entitled "Free and Slave Society," not "The North and the South;" and we would suggest to the compilers that some of their tables need careful revision, especially those relating to the nativies of the population. Nothing is easier than typographical blunders in tables of figures.—*Era.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

☞ Dr. JESSE BURKE is authorized to recive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. PARKER, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. BARNARD, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H WARD. Bloomington, Illinois

☞ Mrs. LEWIS CURTIS, Geneva. Wisconsin.

☞ Mr ROBERT PORTER, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. MARSH, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

Obstacles to the Progress of Colored Canadians.

The colored people of these Provinces live in a land of equal laws—equal rights, and yet, no people that we know of are given to complaint more than they. In certain localities, parties can be found, who, taking advantage of the prevalent ignorance among the colored population, administer the law in a way clearly prejudicial to the interests of the latter; but, how far the former are censurable under the circumstances is with us a question, when viewed in the light of an ordinary transaction for the exact extent of the censure to be attached to the colored people themselves is not quite clear, we are convinced however, that the fault is not all on one side, but that to them belongs a fair share of blame. We make these remarks with no intention to shield white men from merrited blame at all, but that the colored people may not take to themselves complete exemption from rebuke for their great indifference to their interests.

Courts of justice, corrupt judges nor any other grievance of which we may complain can injure them a tithe in comparison, with the treachery, want of confidence and down right wickedness one towards the other. In the United States, in slavery, the great aim of their oppressors was to destroy confidence the one in the other—to under-value one another in their person and pursuits; at the same time that they inculcate fear of the master, or the person of white complexion, to make him also the idol, the centre of homage, the one to be looked up too, to be clothed and fed by, although the very food to be furnished them, whether moral or other, should poison in the taking. Many in coming to Canada, have but fled from the sting, the bitterness of the dose, the direct result of the relation of master and slave, but not at all from these other evils which are as clearly concomitants of the relation.

A well organized insurrection for meeting out to the master his just deserts, must be nipped in the bud by the treachery of some "negro," who more in contempt of his own people than hatred to the actions of the man who trampled upon him, must reveal the plot. He had no confidence in his fellows—there was no fellow feeling—he would save his oppressors at the expense of his suffering brethren.

The case of that slave, brutalized as he is, has many a counterpart in these Provinces among colored men. Try any community—our own to begin with, and seek out if you can among its teeming hundreds, twenty men who see eye to eye upon the subject of their interests! They cannot be found! While upon one question some may unite, there will be the most rancorous and bitter division, upon others equally clear and conclusive; and rather than yield an opinion for the general good, their entire interests may go by the board. The vulture now at words, the desire of a few ignorant colored men to lead the people. To that love of power, and the "pickings and stealings" resulting from it, may be traced the greater part of the evils entailed upon us. We pause just here, to say by way of parenthesis, (that no honest colored man or woman who knows the moral condition of the colored people of these Provinces can deny what we say,) without telling a falsehood, and yet, for saying this much truth, we know as certainly that,

"Tray Blanche and Sweet Heart,"

and every contemptible cur in the pack will either be growling, snapping, barking, or secretly biting for it.

The time has come to "cry aloud and spare not." Instead of being like the Jews, who unite the more because of oppression, unlike every other people, the more the division the better; and unable to get along beautifully in the work of separation, a free invitation is indirectly given for inroads of the enemy, should he assume the garb of a friend, though not possessing one trait to merit the name. Take a retrospect of the colored people of Canada for the last thirty years Their institutions—their divisions—the knots and "squads"—their white and colored beggars—begging in public for lands, clothes, schools, churches—the quarrels of these beggars, white and colored, the contentions about their lands—among their churches;—the *immorality* among missionaries white and colored, teachers and preachers, male and female,—the caucusses, conventions, resolutions, and after all, the return of the pretended leaders of the people, "Like the dog to his vomit, or the sow to her wallowing in the mire," and that too, after years or weeks or months of sin, and after having before "God and the sun" foresworn for the twentieth time such vile deeds.

And now good reader, and friend to your race, look at the *condition* of the same churches, schools, institutions,—Calculate if you can, the vast sums drawn from the benevolent of England and America, enough to have installed an empire;—then, too, turn to the "mussy fussy" creatures who have been at this work—this business of degrading an entire people, back almost to their first estate, as fast as British law could make men of them, and what do we see? Who are these Atlases upon whose powerful shoulders rests this *colored* world? Men generally among the whites, who could not be made available for any good work at home,—men of fallen fortunes or of no fortunes, who have chosen this hell to replenish empty purses, or to fill purses always empty; and among black men, knavish tools of these first named, or men of great ignorance, conceit and ambition, whose highest recommendation, whose certificate of reputation, is their ability to instal beggars and begging, and to squander the same. Think of it! The destiny of thousands of people to be confided to such keeping—Think of a people who when on the other side, was said by one of the greatest philanthropists of the country to be a "nation of servants," and when under British rule aspire to be a nation of beggars! Having spoken in general, we intend in future, to particularize. Instead of treachery, ignorance, servility, we want to see confidence, intelligence, independence and instead of a host of colored refugees formerly bond and free, unmanned with might and maim to curse their people, with a pro-slavery—yankee training. We shall aim to persuade these "suffering" people, to cease hankering after the "flesh pots of Egypt," and as they have come under British rule from necessity, to become British at heart in reality.—M. A. S. C.

POLITICS.

The *Provincial Freeman* has hitherto been independent in politics—it is our intention to remain so for a time. As we design to have some sort of an understanding of parties, before advocating the claims of this or the other one exclusively; but be it remembered that independence and neutrality are two things and are widely different, and if we have said but little on the subject, it is not that colored men should not be politicians in this country, neither that their papers should not take partizan views. As colored electors now stand, they are in danger of becoming the tools for the several parties—the more need then of a thorough acquaintance with party measures—the more need to of party papers among them. Then utter political annihilation was the great source of all their wrongs in the States, and for political wire-workers to say they politics is but secondary is to inculcate false notions of duty; as false as to suppose that when once adopting a political creed all colored men must accept the same. We want "light"—information, political before all other—just as do the Germans, Irish and other foreigners in America, and a sound discretion based upon common sense, and information to use it properly.—M. A. S. C.

The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer.—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

A friend in Need, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr.

A meeting was held in the 1st. Baptist Congregational Chapel, on Monday evening January 19th, 1857, for the purpose of divising the best plan to secure to the colored people of Canada, their property known as the Dawn Institute.

On motion, Mr. Andrew Smith was called to the chair, and Osborne Anderson was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Ewer opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the DEED of a large portion of the Dawn lands was produced by Mr. T. F. Cary, and read and commented upon by Messrs. Delany, Cary and others.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Brodie, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed and adopted unanimously.

A motion by Mr. J. M. Bell, relative to one hundred acres of the lands was after some discussion withdrawn.

Whereas:—The property known as the Dawn Institute, and belonging to the colored people of Canada for Educational purposes is not being used for the purpose intended by the donors of the same, and,

Whereas, The Educational interests of the parties to be benefitted, make it necessary that prompt measures be taken to carry out the measures intended; Therefore

Resolved, That we will sustain Messrs. J. C. Brown and T. F. Cary in any legal means that they may prosecute, to get possession of the property in order to the carrying out of the original intent of the donors of the same.

Resolved, That we invite the people of London, Hamilton, St. Catherines, Toronto, Niagara, Colchester, Windsor, Dawn, & other localities, to co-operate with the people of Chatham, by holding meetings and transmitting to the parties hereinmentioned, funds for the above object, the proper expenditure of which shall be accounted for at a meeting to be appointed at some future period, and to be designated by the people.

Moved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*, and that copies of the same be transmitted to influential parties in the several localities mentioned, in order to prompt and efficient action.

ANDREW SMITH, Chairman.
OSBORNE ANDERSON, Sec'y.

Correspondence

LYNCH LAW.

During the late Christmas holidays, information having reached Scottsville, that Benjamin Hunt, a citizen of this county, residing near the village, had been using language tending to encourage insurrectionary movements among the slave population, a deputation of several citizens repaired to his residence to arrest him. On being brought to the village the charges against him were subjected to a rigid investigation, and during the examination the following facts were incontestibly proved:

One witness testified that he had heard Hunt say that the white man had no more right of ownership in the negro than the negro had in the white man, and if came to the test he would sooner fight for the negroes than the white people. Another witness testified that he heard him say that he would have rejoiced in the election of Freemont, as in that event the negroes would have been freed; and in case of a collision between the whites and the blacks he would take the side opposed to the white people, whereupon the indignant populace seized and compelled him to be ridden upon a rail, borne by several stout negro men through the streets.

When they had paraded him through the streets to their heart's content they were ordered to take him to a more retired part of the village and administer an application of tar and feathers, which they did with equal satisfaction and delight. When this was done he was ordered to leave the county within ten days and seek his fortunes where the institutions were better adapted to his anti-slavery feelings.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian.*

A FEMALE POPE MAKER.—Long ago the Roman women become all-powerful in Rome, The deeply-depraved nobles, who ruled the city while the government of the Popes was only nominal, readily obeyed the auspices of artful women of high family. Among these none had acquired a more powerful influence than the infamous Theodora, wife of the Consul Tuephylactus. The most important affairs were for a long time in her hands; and, with a masculine, but crafty mind she guided the fortunes of the city. What neither Pope nor Empress could acomplish was effected by the adroitness of this artful wanton From the hands of the profligate mother the power was transferred to her daughter, Marozia, who far excelled her mother in licentiousness and cunning. First the mistress of Pope Sergius the Third; then of the Margrave Alberic, who drove the Arabs from Garigliano, she, at last, married the Margrave Wido (Guy). More powerful than ever in the city she occasioned the fall and death of Pope John the Tenth. The succeeding Popes—Leo the Sixth and Stephen the Eighth—were creation of her favour At last she ventured to raise her own son (by Sergius the Third) to the Papal chair, although he had scarcely passed his twentieth year. This was Pope John the Eleventh.—History of Germany in the time of the Empire. By W. Giesebrecht.

REEVES FOR ESSEX.

WINDSOR.—S. S. Macdonnell,
SANDWICH.—Thomas Woodbridge,
AMHERSTBURGH—Gordon W. Legatt,
ANDERDON.—H. H. Cunningham,
COLCHESTER.—John Brush,
ROCHESTER.—Wm. Flanigan,
WEST TILBURY.—Desjardine's
GOSFIELD,—Solomon Wigle,
MERSEA.—Theodore Mallot,
CAMDEN —John Caldwell.
MAIDSTONE.—Andrew Patillo.
—*Windsor Herald.*

A NEW CITY.—Extensive preparations are one foot for building a new city at the mouth of the Ohio river, to be called Emporium. The amount of cash realized from the first sale of lots was $100,000. A large number hands are engaged in constructing a marine railroad, and numerous other heavy improvments.

During the year 1856 emigrant passengers to the number of 21,564 passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad. During 1855 the number of this class of passengers was 50,187.

The Free State Legislature of Kansas will meet at Topeka on the first Tuesday in January Lieut. Gov. Roberts of its deliberations, Gov. Robinson having left Lawrence on the 15th for the East. Gov Geary has given the members the fullest assurance that their proceedings shall not be interrupted.

We are glad to be able to state that Wm. Niles, Esq. M. P. P. is so far recovered from a recent illness as to be able to visit London occasionally from his residence in Dorchester. It is likely that Mr. Niles will be able to resume his parliamentary duties during the next session.—*Prototype.*

A Tennessee paper says Senator Bell will lose about $10,000 by the insurrection panic. Four of his negroes, in his absence were hung by one of the local courts, and five more afterwards by the mob, without judge or jury. Yet there seems to be little or no evidence to inculpate them. The people were so frightened that dare not let negroes assemble in church Sunday nights. The penalty for 'meeting for any purpose,' even for a social party or prayer meetings, ranges from fifteen to thirty lashes under the Virginia law. It has been inflicted in several cases on both men and women, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, recently.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, while engaged in addressing the House, on Saturday last, suddenly fell backward, and became insensible. The House at once adjourned. Mr. Giddings's disease is said to be of the heart, and to be of such a character as to make it dangerous for him to speak in public. He was able, however, at the begining of the week, to resume his seat.

"WHERE THE GOOD DARKIES GO."—There was in 1840, 25,502 free colored people in the State of Louisiana. But in 1850, the number had decreased 17,462. In the third municipality of New Orleans, they fell off from 8,704 in 1840 to 3,524 in 1850. The census man remarks that "the coloured persons who are known to have left the city, will not account for this decline." One of the reasons he gives for this great decrease is that "*they are passing into the white column.*

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—It is said that the profits of the Hudson Bay Company since 1821 have been about £200,000 per annum, on a capital nominally amounting to £400'000.

Special Notices.

☞ We are glad to learn that Perry Davis Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain and as such is a medicine no family should be without.—[Montreal Pilot

Davis Pain Killer—from the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it. In case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the sothwest where the disease has been particularly virulent the past Summer.—[Montreal Transcript.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Permit me to acknowledge the benefit of your valuable medicine—the Pain Killer. I have been afflicted for two years and a half with a severe pain in the stomach and breast, and never found any relief until I tried Davis Pain Killer, to which I cheerfully attribute my restoration to good general health. I consider it the best family medicine in in use, for restoring and building up a debilitated system to its natural vivacity and vigor of life. L. DSE. TOUCHET, Montreal, L. C.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.

BOSTON; August 15.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly affected.

GEO. H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, Boston

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARROWS, Practising Physician.
Boston, Aug. 15.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

The Nottingham Review states that steps are being taken to erect a monument in that town to the memory of the late Feargus O'Conor in the form of a statue, which will be a perfect representation of Mr. O'Conner, as he appeared in the plate of O'Conerville.

The Quebec *Mercury* says, that a few days ago some bucks in that city undertook to eat eighteen dozen and a half of New York Oysters, and that after some four hours hard work they accomplished the gastronomic feat.

Felix Orsini, Italian exile was lecturing in London on Italian tyranny.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN Office, Jan. 31st, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	0	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	99	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz.,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Cork.*

New Advertisements.

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22 1m.

NOTICE.

JANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford, C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,—10th July.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 1st July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August.
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November
do	do	Saturday 5th December
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Tuesday 24th March
do	do	Tuesday 21st July.
do	do	Tuesday 24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January
do	do	Tuesday 26th May.
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday 30th March
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday 27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,	Tuesday 26th January.
do	do	Thursday 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 25th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township Hall & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday 26th Nov.
5th Div.	Deal Town	Monday, 26th January.
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
	Parish's Inn,	
do	Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July
do	do	Monday 23rd November.
6th Div.	Walsingham	Tuesday, 31st March.
do	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P.Office		Saturday 31st January.
do	do	Saturday 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 25th July.
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday, 27th March,
do	do	Friday, 24th July
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 25th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, JR.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec. 16. and as amended by 12 Vic. chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic cap. 99 with 11, Geo. chap. 36. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth } Stratford, December 15th, 1856. }

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2. Geo. 4 c. 26—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec. 16 and following sections —10 and 11 Vic cap. 16, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS,

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs, Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec. 10th 1856. v3n21

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3 n18-tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

(NOTICE No. 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,

HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S. School Union,

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTICE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure increase of Christianity in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian! *Facts* are any guide to us, it does not so appear.

Are any and who are here in Canada of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 2nd November of the "Child's Paper," and Article in *Messenger* for 1857 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 29th Nov., and contrast such with the following Article of the Presbyterian *Record* C. W., of same date, as to said American Messenger &c. Will the Montreal Witness by John Dougall, its proprietor, answer the charge of hypocrisy or of acting unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, besides spurious printing and pro-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (See *throughout* "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish &c, and which book and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S. Union Almanacs, Sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Depository—and said Advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Muir" as Secretary of the Montreal Union Tract society Pro tem.)

The American Sunday S Union *does not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery—nor is also strictly *republican*!

The signs and tears, holy stains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of grosses of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia! Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direful and final kind, as to their system! The Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press,

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3.n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable

information apply to.

F. G. JONES

Chatham, Dec 26th 1856

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books

Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,

Wines, Ales,

Porters, Brandies,

AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that everything is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is aimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there say so, contrary to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first inst.:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to advertise for many of the Members of the Combination to pay down for their Stock in trade, in sums of not less than $50 each, as a majority of this Company do not open accounts with Members or other Persons, as also with ALL responsible Persons upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay interest on the amount of their Account, under such rules of Interest as the Directors may from time to time establish, and that the Secretary be instructed to give notice that all such Accounts as may be due on the first day of January next, and all Notes and Bills of Exchange which may be held by the Company on which interest is due and unpaid, will be charged with interest.

☞ A supply of Pamphlets containing the Rules and Regulations of the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE!

☞ Those who have NOT YET visited the Farmers & Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

As the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men have a good location. Apply at the Farmers & Mechanics Store for

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared, therefore to give entire satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct. 28th, 1855. 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE

STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOR,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;

Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS.

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1855. 13-tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church; (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Bishops and Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President, of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates [Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones] at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3 The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *union*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies! —Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law we live from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4 The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [where in also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills, *to contribute* on Sunday, the 23rd November instant, and following days, by our money *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will, D. V., continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby, which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people, by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded

CABINETS AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice,

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. Q. SMITH.

Chatham, December. 14, 1855. 23

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C W

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets,

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 23, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms

Private Families can also be served with GAME OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c., can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open, for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n 6 1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 20th, 1855. 19 1y

New Grocery and Provision Store,

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store,

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-1

TAKE NOTICE,

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 20th 1856 18

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLOURS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

H. MONTIER,

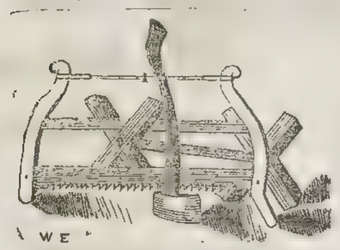
French Boot and Soe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a Supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner
ALSO BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Hafted. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. GROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE.

King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1851. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMIGRANTING,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured, and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1851. 19 1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO*, &c. &c.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW, FIRST CLASS

Weekly Newspaper

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts as to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.36	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9,05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....	....
London	Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	....	4.40
	Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	....	4.50
Komoka	....	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....	....
Ekfrid	....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....	....
Mosa	....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....	....
Wardsville	....	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	....	12.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
		P.M.						
Chatham	....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	....	2.55	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,

48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '851.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and imposters.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected, original and from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of a pure character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands, the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Accounts of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and fire the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and ill-fitted able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and society. To supply these Heaven-implanted cravings of our natures, we devote a large portion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 2½ cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance, Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter, (*paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

EITHER IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Rev. and Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Dundas Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855 25-6m

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unmitigated reason, for some time past, fully ascertained proved as Pro-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a pro-American Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been stamped as it were, (since religious humanity and Gladstone principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to disseminate their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and a sanctuary for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* SLAVERY—to act in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts &c., and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1 The American Tract Society New York

2 The American Sunday School Union Philadelphia

3 The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut street, Philadelphia

4 The Methodist Episcopal Church [north] Book Room, 200 Mulberry street New York

5 The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, and the American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, [Abolitionists of United States, and Advocates for War, and the "Free Baptists" are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches" pp. 108.]

6 American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Beekman streets N. Y.

7 American Bible Society Astor Place, New York—with any of these,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character full information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the one grand question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated, amongst the bond and the free?" and if proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotchman of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived shamefully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Fossand E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society.—[with portrait]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada, lay or clerical, should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. These Free Will Baptists and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from this charge, as they openly denounce slavery, and receive not its bloody gains.—J. J. E. L.

Jan. 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a

Public House in Detroit,

ON THE CORNER OF

Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,

where a supply to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, Nov. 9, 1855. 28-1y

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEONS.

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $30.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambourines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.—

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-1

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catharine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Sores, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum or Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

GOOD HORSES,

And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

Information Wanted.

JOHN A. MURRY takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Father, Alfred Murry, who lived with Colonel Hollensworth of Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S., in the year 1835, and came to Canada, where he is yet living. Any person having a knowledge of the locality of Mr. Murry, will confer a great favor by addressing—

JOHN A. MURRY.

13 St. Catharines, C. W.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF: INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857. {NUMBER 24.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of an Expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be address d, *post-paid* I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St., West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERT SING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements re continue l over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for pace can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

GREAT HEAD
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DRAFTS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.,
And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855 20-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c, &c,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IS THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 15th April 1854 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Fee measured on anatomical principles ☜
Toronto, March 15th, 1854

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 5½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MALCOLM CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c,
Of CHANCERY,
Over "The City Bank, Agency of the Bank of St. Andrew," Church Street,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1856 49

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW.
Opposite Astor House, New York
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
C. R. MILLER—WM. ORTON—E. MULLIGAN

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855 3

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors,
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLEN'S,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,
Chatham, June 13th, 1855 6m

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES.

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	Wm. I. Bowditch, Esq.
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,	James Read, Esq.
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Edmund Jackson,
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq.,	Dr. [illegible]
Joseph K. Hayes,	Rev. [illegible]

Sup't Trenton Temple

Boston, November 20, 1856 [illegible]

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
Proprietor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.
Entrance on William Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-t

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have emanated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are, administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Diseases of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham March 7th, 1856 13 tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1855. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
BOTHWELL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.
He will always keep on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR
Will be found [illegible] of the latest styles and fashions, viz:
Boots, Gaiters, Fashion Shoes, Slippers, French Pats. &c.
He has all the practical knowledge of the business to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR
[illegible] in every respect, and of the best quality. Having had many years experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
☞ Call and see for yourselves, and judge for yourselves. ☜
Remember the place, Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856.

New Tailoring Establishment.

C. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,
HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal support which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
FANCY GOODS
And Stationary Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be increased by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.
Toronto, May, 10 1854.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ × 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.
☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.
Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer
MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Work manship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beautiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies & Gentlemen are especially directed.
☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash*
Chatham Aug. 23. 18

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the
ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)
The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.
Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.
The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum
Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.
J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 44-tf.

DR. LIVINGSTON UPON AFRICA.

Dr. Livingston has addressed the following letter to the Times:—

Sir,—There certainly would be no increase in the general happiness of the world by the simple transference of the slave-labor system of cotton-growing from the Southern State of America to either one portion or another of the African continent, but as I believe it improbable that such a system—one of monstrous wrong to the black, and bad neighbourhood, with a tendency to political tyranny, to the white, will be the result our encouraging the Africans to produce the raw materials of our manufactures on their own soil, I shall endeavour to give a general view of the social and political relations of the tribes with which I am best acquainted, as it is on the peculiarities of these that my belief is founded, and you will then be able to decide whether I have been led to my conclusion by sober reason or by too sanguine hopes.

The government of most of the African tribes is patriarchal. Each man becomes head or chief of his own family and their dependents, The children build their huts around a spot called the "kotla," which answers to the "gate" in ancient times. Above these paternal chiefs there are influential men, allied by either blood or marriage to the chief of the town or tribe. They have a number of kotlas under them, and are often termed Barenana—"little lords;" or by another word, meaning "little great old ones." The chief (Morena or Kosi—lord or king), with his cattle pen and kotla in the centre of the town, is head over all. When a man cannot manage his son he appeals to his "little lord" for assistance; and when a man of one kotle has a complaint against one of another kotla the case is brought by these "little lords" before the chief. If a case requiring little consideration, the chief decides on the evidence, which is given orally, the witness always standing. Should it be a matter of more importance, or any public question, the chief sends for all his lords, and the case is re-heard in their presence. They utter their opinions freely, and the chief sums up their opinions, taking the same view or not, as the case may be, with the majority. If a man of decision of character, he carries it his own way; if otherwise, they generally carry it in theirs. The chief seldom adopts any measure directly contrary to public opinion. One or two decided opponents will make him waver and hesitate, and perhaps have recourse to the dice or divination. The elders or lords are guided by a number of maxims or proverbs, which seem to have come down to them by tradition. These remarks refer chiefly to the tribes south of 18 degs, south latitude. In the country of the true negro, which lies north of that point, the political relations, though generally the same, are somewhat modified by female influence; but the general relation of one tribe to another is the same in all which came under my observation. One tribe is perfectly independent of another, except by a sort of traditionary bond, which will become developed in case of invasion or common danger. It seems to have arisen from having had a common origin, and it become partially apparent when a late colonial governor made the enormous mistake of pretending to place himself in the traditional headship of the Caffre family. A better plan for rousing every particle of patriotism and loyalty of the most devoted people on earth could not have been devised than that of what to an Englishman will appear a very simple affair viz., appointing a European Kosi-kolu instead of a poor Caffre one with a withered leg. Universally it must have been felt as a stab at their entire nationality. If we speak of it without reference to right and wrong, a knowledge of the African political constitution would have led any man with his wits about him to imitate the conduct of the English Government with the Highland chiefs—quietly bought up the power of the under chiefs or subsidized them, and then the Kosinkolu would have give no more trouble than did the descendants of our Pretender.

[To be Continued]

DEATH OF THE HEROINE OF MATAGORDA.

The remains of "the heroine of Matagorda," Mrs Reston, whose death took place in the Town's Hospital on Wednesday forenoon, were on Friday interred in the Southern Necropolis. The funeral was private, although the occasion was one on which military honours might have been fitly bestowed. A hearse, followed by two morning coaches, conveyed the body from the Town's Hospital to its final resting-place. Among the friends present was a relative of the deceased. Mr James Reston' Bothwell. The event in Mrs Reston's life which brought her under the notice of the public is so well known, from the reference to it by both Alison and Napier, that we need not now allude to it particularly. She was with her husband, a sergeant in the 91th, when the French bombarded Matagorda in 1810. During the bombardment, she actively assisted the surgeon in relieving the wounded, and tore up her own linen and that of her husband to provide bandages. During the hottest of the fire, a drummer boy was directed to go for water for use in the hospital, and Mrs. Reston, seeing that the poor lad feared to face the tremendous shower of shot and shell, took the bucket from him, and ran to the well herself. While there the rope for drawing the water was cut by a cannon shot; but nothing daunted, Mrs. Reston obtained assistance, and succeeded in accomplishing her errand. In the intervals she carried sand bags for the repair of to the battery, handed along ammunition, and supplied the men at the guns with wine and water; and when the other two woman (who had been in hysterics in one of the bomb proofs from the time the action had commenced) were leaving the battery, she refused to go. Next morning, the ammunition being expended, and the French, seeing the dilapidated state of the fort, sent down a force to take possession, The men were mustered for their reception, when Mrs. Reston was at her post determined to share in the danger. Through the ruinous state of the fort, three guns, all that we could bring to bear upon them, were crammed with loose powder, grape, ball catridge, &c., to the muzzle, ready for a farewell shot, and when they came within two or three hundred yards of the fort, we poured their contents into the very heart of the column, and laid the half of them prostrate on the earth. These who survived took to flight—their batteries again opened, and a fresh supply of ammunition having arrived for us, we returned salute; but the place being found untenable, the serviving part of the garrison were withdrawn by the boats of our fleet. Mrs. Reston still exhibited the same undaunted spirit. She made three different journeys across the battery for her husband's necessaries and her own, The last was for her child, who was lying in the bomb-proof. I think I see her yet, says a witness, while the shot and shell were flying thick around her, bending her body over it to shield it from danger by the exposure of her own person. Luckily she escaped unhurt. When Mrs. Reston returned to this country, she was received into the Town's Hospital, in a state of destitution, on the death of her husband. A public subscription was, however, set on foot, and a fund raised for her by which the latter part of her life was rendered comfortable. Although she was thus enabled to support herself, she had become so accustomed to live in the Hospital that she resolved to remain, and pay a fair amount for her board. Of course, her wish was gratified, and after independently paying her way, she had a yearly surplus, which she regularly applied to charitable and benevolent purposes. The patriotic fund, the Old Men's Asylum, and other charitable institutions in the city were indebted to her liberal donations.

Reader do you know that every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, the displacing of a single one of which cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers.

Rochester Herald.

A tipsy preacher in Dumfries, Scotland was saying from the pulpit "What was it th ink ye, gude people, that swallowed Jonah? It was an old woman, "it was a whale your reverence." "I suppose" replied he "you are a fool; you might as well take the brede out of my mouth as the word of god."

A subscription of £100,000 has just been completed in London, towards the construction of a railway twenty four miles in length, by the Welland canal, connecting Lake Erie and Ontario. The total cost of the line is to be about £175,000 currency.

A Recipe for Success in Life.—The first thing essential is good health add perseverance forethought, calm judgement, decision and rectitude sprinkle plentiful with the spice of cheerfulness and stir well with the spoon of activity This recipe never fails; and he is a lucky fellow who has the ingredients at his command,

Old Man.—Peter Nessau, colored man, now a resident of Woodstock, Vt., has reached the extraordinary age of 126 years, being probably the oldest man now alive on the american continent.

The disasters on the lakes this season far exceed those of former years in number and fatality. The ship "Adriatic," Coombs, from Liverpool to New York was wrecked on the 8th instant, near Dungarvan. Three men were drowned. but it is not reported whether they were passengers or crew The vessel was likely to become a complete wreck She had a full cargo. and 200 crew and passengers. It was thought if the weather moderated, the cargo in the between decks would be saved.

There is a probability that the Hudson's Bay Company, will be obliged to surrender their charter before many weeks will elapse.

A number of colored people were recently arrested at a ball in Alexandria and were sentenced to a fine and 10 lashes each.

The steamer "Troubador," to Dublin, was caught in a gale short of fuel, and to keep up the fires, had been obliged to burn up 150 pigs in the furnace.

The corporation and citizens of Portsmouth have subscribed £1 000 to give a banquet to the American officers in command of the British ship "Resolute." The naval service at Portsmouth contemplate a similar compliment.

The Art of Talking.—There are persons who talk for the sake of talking; there are others who talk in order to talk well, but your fool talks to make others talk about him.

A subscription has been opened in London for the widows and children of those who perished by the wreck of the "Lyonnais."

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveler, has reached Marseilles, on his way homeward.

The British Government is about to lay a telegraph line across the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Richard Cobden has published another letter on maritime law.

—Lucy Stone Blackwell has become within the last few weeks, one of the mothers of America.

Cold Weather in Georgia.—A dispatch from Augusta Georgia, says that on the 18th (Sunday) there was a continuous snow storm; and the thermometer at sunrise on the 16th stood 6 degrees above zero. On the 21st there was a terrible storm of sleet.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Edgar Wood of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H Ward Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva, Wisconsin.

☞ Mr Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Mason, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence

Frederick Douglass' Paper.

The above named long established paper comes to us greatly reduced in size, but much improved in appearance. The editor gives as a reason for its present dimensions, a want of needful support to continue it in a large form. We think that the recent step taken is a signal evidence of good sense on the part of the proprietor—in truth, it is the only possible resort of newspapers published by colored men, in the present apathetic state of our people. A few good men and women, here and there, among them, act nobly, but their subscriptions cannot support and pay the printer. The publisher is then obliged to reduce his sheet within the limits of his incomeif a careful person, and bear up as best he can with complaints that may arise because of the same, conscious as he is of the honesty of his course in that particular. The *Frederick Douglass Paper* has been long in operation in the United States, and supported comparatively, only, by colored people, white men being its greatest help, and yet, in order to take its accustomed visits, it is absolutely necessary to reduce; what must be the condition of a "weakling" like the *Freeman*, think you gentle reader, young asit is in years, and feeble in support in comparison? ready to "keel" over at every breath because of the non-substantials of which the older paper in the States so forcibly complains? Why, if it were not the size of a sheet of foolscap there would be good grounds for such a reduction. We repeat, the step taken by Mr. Douglass, is a sensible one. Make it live if reduced to the size of your hand! as it no doubt has a work to do in the States. And we say the same of every other paper whether in American or British interests.—M. A. S. C.

"The Voice of the Bondsman."

A paper published by J. J. E. Linton, Esq., of Stratford, C. W., and circulated gratis, is an able expose of the unholy alliance of certain Canadian churches and societies, with the pro-slavery religious bodies of the United States. We give elsewhere the salutory—captioned. To the Readers—to the Humane.

Mr. Linton stands confessedly at the head of British philanthropists in these Provinces. His labors are herculean—unwearied, and we know to a certainty effective, and pro-slavery colporteurs, agents, church members and ministers here, know it, Unaided by the active and practical co-operation of a single hand, he exposes to christian gaze, in Europe and America, the machinations of the *slavery* religionists in Canada, and that too, at an enormous expense of time and pecuniary means, not one pound being tendered to him for the purpose. Thousands of copies of the "Bondsman" find their way to people who never before were aware of the guilty relation they sustain, and we sincerely hope they may continue to make their visits should health be spared their indefatigable author, until the entire "pack" be routed, whether other philanthropists undertake to aid in the work or not.—M. A. S. C.

THE DAWN LANDS.

We have been informed that some twenty men are employed cutting the timber upon the Dawn Institution Lands into Staves. These are the lands, that were given for the erection of a school, in which to educate colored children; and belong solely to the colored people of this Province. We would like to know of the individual, who is having the timber cut off to what purpose the proceds are to be appropriated? Colored men procure your property, and thereby protect your interests.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD AT CHATHAM—HENRY BOX BROWN RIVALLED.—A female refugee arrived in this town the night before last from Kentucky, carefully Boxed up under the charge of a conductor of the above railroad. She is now walking about our streets as happy as a lark and as free as air.—I. D. S.

THE WEATHER.

The present winter has continued cold in this vicinity, with but comparatively little snow; never more than eight inches on the level, with Thermometer in one or two instances, 18 deg below zero. On the 3d Feb. in the evening, it moderated, and before morning we had a copious shower of rain. On the 5th it continued clowdy and rained heavily for some time; after abating in the afternoon there was some sharp flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. The weather now bears the appearance of spring—it is quite warm and smoky.

The first large quantity of fresh Fish, was brought into our Market, on the 5th instant.

We would caution all who buy pain Killer to be careful and call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and to take none not putup in square bottles, with Perry Davis & Son's note of hand on one side of the bottle, and "Davis' Vegetable pain Killer" blown in the glass. All others are spurious,

Oxygenated Bitters will cure Dyspepsia and Asthma. The certificates and statements in its favor are of the highest respectability, including Members of Congress and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

A meeting was held in the 1st Baptist Congregational Chapel, on Monday evening January 19th, 1857, for the purpose of divising the best plan to secure to the colored people of Canada, their property known as the Dawn Institute.

On motion, Mr. Andrew Smith was called to the chair, and Osborne Anderson was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Ewer opened the meeting with prayer, after which, the Deed of a large portion of the Dawn lands was produced by Mr. T. F. Cary, and read and commented upon by Messrs. Delany, Cary and others.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Brodie, the following preamble and resolutions were read, discussed and adopted unanimously.

A motion by Mr. J. M. Bell, relative to one hundred acres of the lands was after some discussion withdrawn.

Whereas:—The property known as the Dawn Institute, and belonging to the colored people of Canada for Educattional purposes is not being used for the purpose intended by the donors of the same, and,

Whereas, The Educational interests of the parties to be benefitted, make it necessary that prompt measures be taken to carry out the measures intended, Therefore

Resolved, That we will sustain Messrs. J. C. Brown and T. F. Cary in any legal means that they may prosecute, to get possession of the property in order to the carrying out of the original intent of the donors of the same.

Resolved, That we invite the people of London, Hamilton, St. Catherines, Toronto, Niagara, Colchester, Windsor, Dawn, & other localities, to co-operate with the people of Chatham, by holding meetings and transmitting to the parties hereinmentioned, funds for the above object, the proper expenditure of which shall be accounted for at a meeting to be appointed at some future period, and to be designated by the people.

Moved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*, and that copies of the same be transmitted to influential parties in the several localities mentioned, in order to prompt and efficient action.

ANDREW SMITH, Chairman.
OSBORNE ANDERSON, Sec'y.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to lay some facts before the public, as they may be gratifying to a portion of your many readers, containing as this short article does, things relative to the agricultural growth of the colored people who have taken up lands in this country, many of whose farms had not the first stick of timber cut upon them when they settled. In this section are to be found many who are complete masters of the farming business, but under the peculiar circumstances which a large number came into this country, it has made their trials and difficulties many, nevertheless in visiting the scores of farms in the different localities, and witnessing the rapid improvement in the last few years, their prospects really appear to be of the most flattering kind. On the new lands, houses and barns are being erected in all directions, many others have had theirs built for from three to four years; have many acres of land cleared, and producing good crops of the various kinds which grow in this country, namely: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buck wheat and all other kinds of vegetables, that are adapted to the climate of the Middle States. Some years past, Canadians and people in the States, were ignorant of the fact that Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Mellons and many other kinds of produce that are raised in the States, could be raised in this Province. I am proud to say, that the emmigrant colored men from the States, who were raised to be thorough farmers, showed the people here a different cultivation of crops, and at this time all the above mentioned kinds of produce, can be grown to produce the largest of crops. In the country settlements they yet have in many places bad roads for the want of necessary ditches, which are being cut as opportunities offer; consequently the roads are gradually becoming better, rendering the facilities for market much more convenient; still encouraging the agriculturist. The people generally seem very hopeful of having good cultivated farms in a few years. The farms generally rate in size, from fifty to two hundred acres. When inquiring of the quality of the soil, the usual testimony is that it cannot be surpassed in point of richness, and that if the seed is sowed in the proper time, no one need apprehend bad crops. The corn of the gound—seed and Oregon specie, grows to be the largest I haveever seen. Vegetable produce grows to an astonishing size. When looking at the soil, growth of timber, rapid increase of population, facilities for market, good prices for produce, and the moderate price of land, it seems strange that thousands who are living on worse lands and under more contemptible laws do not avail themselves of peaceful homestead for themselves in old age.

Yours,
L. BROWN.
Raleigh, Kent County, C. W. Jan 24.

For the Provincial Freeman.

SIR:—It has been a long time since I penned a line for your valuable paper The holidays have just past, and the friends in general have enjoyed themselves quite humorously, Jones' Saxhorn Band paid us a visit on Christmas day. (They were the guests of Mr Grafford,) and spent the day very pleasantly and returned to Chatham in the evening very much delighted with their visit. The farmers in the vicinity have turned their attention to lumbering this winter. Pipe staves are in demand at $60 per thousand, and barrel staves at $18 on the bank of the river Sydenham, quite a large number has already been gotten out. Oak timber is also in great demand. It is expected that there will be considerable chopping and clearing done this winter, so as to have the ground ready for spring wheat and corn. The weather is intensely cold; on the 19th instant, the thermometer stood at 23° below zero. The snow is about one foot deep. Dresden is still improving. A good Dry-good and Grocery store is much needed in this place, as we are compelled to go to Chatham, for at least one-half of everything we want to use. There are two churches to be erected in this place in the spring. The one by the Baptists, and the other by the Congregationists, (the Rev. John Clark, Pastor.

Yours as ever,
OBSERVER.
Dresden, Jan. 26th 1857.

TOWN COUNCIL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

The Council met this evening.

Present His Worship the Mayor; councillors Askin, Keating, Ireland, Tilt, Burns, McKellar and McCrea.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved.

Mr Ireland presented a petition from an indigent person praying for aid.

A By-Law to confirm the appointment of several officers for this municipality was read.

The council in committee of the whole, Mr. Keating in the chair.

The By-Law was read again, and each clause adopted, and the following names inserted in the blanks:—

MARKET CLERK, John Smith.

AUDITORS, Dr. Pegley, Wm. McKeough.

INSPECTOR, &c., Henry Chrysler.

ASSESSORS, James Higgins, Israel Evans, Richard Monck, and that the assessors do assess the town together.

POUND-KEEPPERS, Chatham North, Donald McKerral, Chatham, South, John Smith M. Clk.

Council resumed.

The By-Law was then read a third time and passed.

Tenders for Town Printing wer then opened from I. D. Shadd & Co., for £25,

From Mr. Rufus Stephenson, for £30

Moved by Dr. Askin, seconded by Mr. Tilt, That Mr. Shadd's tender be accepted provided he agrees to be paid at the end of the year.

The Clerk was ordered to send to Toronto, for several copies of the Municpal Manual for the use of the Council.

A letter was read from Geo. Jamieson, Esq., asking for the use of the Town Hall on the evning of Friday next for the Mechanic's Institute. Granted.

The Council will meet on this night two weeks.

A letter was read from Robet Spratt, for payment of Coupon no. 4 of debenture no: 21 said Coupon being lost.

Mr. McKellar introduced a motion agreable to the above, which was carried.

The sum of £5 was placed in the hands of Mr. Chrysler for the support of a Mr. Lord and other indigent persons.

A petition wes presented from George Dunlop, and others praying that a certain street be opened at the West End of the G. W. R. Depot. Referred.

Mr, McCrea asked for an explanation from the Reeve and Deputy Reeve in reference to their votes in the county council upon the By-Law for the raising of the sum of £4000.

In reference to the above Mr. McKellar thought that the town was doing better in this case than it has done before.

Mr. McKellar said that £400 was all the town could get; therefore what should it do?

Mr. McCrae—Do nothing. He thought that Howard and Camden should be satisfied with £650 each, instead of drawing £1750, nearly half the whole lone between them, as they were doing; while Chatham town received £400

Mr. McKellar explained that even £400 was a much larger apportionment than Chatham had ever before received from the County in their grants heretofore.

Mr. McCrea thought that if Chatham had all along been "Euchred" as the phrase is, that its representatives should endeavour to get their fair share now.

And after a considerable discussion by the different members, in which Messrs. McKellar and Smith replied pretty warmly, the agitation terminated without any definite instruction being given to the Reeve and Deputy Reeve.

The following from a correspondent of the Toronto Colonist, relates to the renditon of the fugitive from Ambersburg, C. W, spoken of by us a fortnight since.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

MR. EDITOR:—The foregoing I have extracted from the *Provincial Freeman*, published in Chatham, C.W., which I beg you will give a place in your paper, together with the following queries which you or some one else will please answer, as the information sought is of vast importance to the people of African decent in this and other Britishprovinces contiguous to the slavery loving republic, as to whether their freedom will be secure to them or whether it is to be at the disposal of every urprincipal man that may happen to hold the commission of a judge or magistrate. If the latter, why then it is high time that all who can among them should prepare to seek protection under some other flag, where there is not so much affinity and pro-slavery sympathy in high places as there appears to be in these Provinces.

1st. Have the judges and magistrates in this and other British provinces authority to deliver up fugitives from justice to the authoriths of the United States without reference to the Govrenment in Council? If they have, are they not bound to give thes case a thorough investigation before such delivery is made in compliace with any demand from the United States, which seems not to have been so in the case referred to?

2nd. If there be no authority except through the Governor in Council to delivery or hand over fugitives to the States, I humbly beg to know for myself and those with whom I am identified, whether that fugitive was given up by that authority, or have those brikes which were offered by a Fredricktown policeman in Maryland and which was exposed by the honest and humane Chief of the Kingston police, anything to do with it. We yet remember the Mousely affair at Niagara.

There is another very important fact contained in the foregoing notice. The magistrate become or acted as gaoler and converted his residence into a gaol. According to that precedent every magistrate's residence in the Province can be converted into a gaol to confine a fugitive to be handed over to the tender mercies of the States.

It is also strange that not a single Toronto paper that I have seen has noticed the affair, as if it were becoming a matter of course that coloured men of African descent are to be *snatched* from under the protection of he British flag in this Province, and handed over to the tender mercies of the United States upon the merest pretence.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.
Toronto, Jan, 30, 1857

TO THE READERS—TO THE HUMANE.

We have laboured unremittingly since 26th September, 1854, in the cause of endeavouring to awaken up the people, and ministers of religion especially, of Canada from a deadened lethardy induced by the *nefast*, indifference and sinful avoiding, of certain parties,—as to the subject of human chattel *Slavery*, and a *fellowship* with it, and its abettors, alas! in Canada! Canada borders on a slave county where a Fugitive Slave Law exists. Its history we ought to know, and those who fly to Canada, as a land of refuge and security, from its operations, for the sake of "liberty and life" should be living witness.—Jegar Sahadutha!

We have corresponded by thousands of letters, printed papers, advertisements, &c. &c., and we had resolved, sometime ago, to adopt the plan now put fourth, D. V., of occasionally issuing a sheet relative to the above subject. We issue the same *gratis*. We cannot *be bothered* to kindle up, keep alive, "re-fuel," or "re-kindle," Christian sympathy with a Christain people in a Christain land, and under a valued Christian government,—we cannot be so *bothered* to ask for as subscriptions the "do'ings" meted out so often to those who work at the public Press, for the public—We have had some experience, and we write where we are known and where we can, and *dare* to say, what we say.———We hesitated not, lately, to supply an *Omission* [an omission, by whom?] by getting printed and circulated copies of the "Sunday Profanation Act," 8 Vic. chap. 45 [copies of which out of the statute book, not being to be had] and unexpectedly we were proffered by a good man of substance a *quarter of a dollar* to help to pay towards our expense. We received it—took witness of it, and it was in the possession of a right, trusty good Highland country woman in an hour after, whose husband was disabled.

We *ask*, then, no modied support, in what we do, as usually done in issuing papers, nor will we refuse any! The *interest* of what we *have* spent, would keep an ordinary family. Our private postage, &c., account, yearly, would nigh support one. Thanks, humble thanks, to the goodness of ANOTHER—Hab. chap. 3. We only regret that there has been, and that there is, some cause for what is done, whether as to this subject or other *moral evils* in society.

We wish to publish *the truth*, and we live in a land, and under a blessed government and constitution, where we need not be afraid of promulgating it. We desire to tell ministers of religion what they miss doing, things of importance, what they have vowed to God to do, by a solemn oath to Him; and yet every day they live, with that vow before and on them, *they do not do*, but what the very reverse they do do; and of *their infidelity*, and their *causing* such amongst *laymen*. The *facts* that are referred to,—[and will be, till blushes of very shame shall mantle on their faces,] these shall be our witnesses, our "Jegar Sahadutha," till they *reform*. With their *faithful* ministers [and there are such] the people should act faithfully and very liberally. Liberality is, no doubt, stinted by unfaithfulness and "following the world and its ways" too often, by so many Preachers of the Gospel.

We desire to tell the people, a humane and a loyal people, what is expected from them as professing Christians, brough up as such, with knowledge *withheld* from them!

And all about Slavery and *fellowship* with it, and its abettors! in a Britsh Province!

And may God help us to perform our expectations.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., Dec. 20, 1856.

GEN. WALKER DRIVEN OUT OF NICARAGUA.

A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, dated Aspinwall January 19, 1857, states that the British mail steamer Thames had arrived at that place with dates from Greytown, river San Juan, to the 18th inst. She brought thirty five of Walker's men, who were immediately transferred on board of the Granada, which steamer left this day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New Orleans the fillibusters brought out by the Texas and James Adger. It was calculated that most of the fillibusters would leave by the Granada.

Walker has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. Georgia surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of 7,000 men, sent at various times from the States to Walker, are now reduced to 500. Walkerism in Nicaragua has ceased to exist.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

The *Empire City*, from Havana, has arrived. The steamer Granada, from Aspinwall arrived at Havana with 51 of Walker's recruits, which she took on board at Greytown. She reports that Greytown was in possession of the Costa Ricans, and that Walker had not been heard from for three weeks.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

By accident, a copy of the *Savannah Daily Republican* dated Dec. 18, 1856, fell into our hands. Among the advertisements we observe many slaves for sale, and some notices of runaways. The following will serve as specimens:

NOTICE.

TWO MONTHS after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Chatham county, for leave to sell the following named negro slaves: Morris, Edward, Jim, Jacob, Stephen and William, belonging to the estate of the late White W. Hardee, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors and distributees of said deceased.

ROBERT ALLEN,
nov 1 Administrator.

For Sale.

A very likely gang or 14 cotton field Negroes, 11 of them full hands.

A prime negro Man, about 30 years old, a saw-filer and full hand.

A prime Man, about 30 years old, a field hand.

A prime Man, 33 years old, field hand.

A likely negro Girl about 15 years old, house servant.

A number one seamstress, 18 years old.

A prime Boy 18 years old,

A negro Woman, 28 years old, her daughter 8 years old, and her infant 8 months.
Dec 6

For Sale.

A number one coachman and carriage driver, about 25 years old.

A prime negro Man, about 26 years old, field hand, and accustomed to care of horses.

A likely intelligent negro Man, about 25 years old, field hand.

A mulatto Man, about 40 years old, a good plantation carpenter.

A prime Man, 25 years old, rice field hand sold to go out of the county.

A smart negro Boy, 15 years old.
A do do do 16 do
A do do Girl, 16 do
A do do do 15 do
Nov 26.

For Sale.

City Bonds.
Central Railroad Stock.
Negro Man, 22, Cigar maker, sold to remain in the city.
A prime gang of 51 Negroes, deliverable 1st January next.
A prime gang of 36 Negroes.
Western Tenement of Gordon Block, the same being in complete repair, and furnished with gas and water. Nov 26

Family of Valuable Servants at Private Sale.

A good cook, washer and ironer and good house servant, aged about 34 years, with her four children, all smart and likely. Girl aged 15 years. A Boy 9 years A Girl 7 years. Sold for no fault.—Titles warranted. Terms cash. Dec 17

Private Sale.

negro Man, 24, accustomed to house work, and good hand with horses. Unexceptionable character. Titles undoubted
Also—
A negro Woman, aged 21 years, a good washer and ironer, and a fair cook. She will be exchanged for a young negro Title undoubted. Nov 25

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale some thirty or more Negroes, connected by families and having many likely children. Among these people are good ploughmen, axemen, and house servants.—They are all of good character, and have been accustomed to the culture of cotton, &c. They will be delivered by the 1st of January next. For particulars apply to John W. Anderson or to. BRYAN M. MOREL.
Nov 28th.

RUNAWAY.

A negro Man named HECTOR, about 40 years old, weighs about 150 pounds, 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high, full face, black complexion, and very precise in conversation. He was lately owned by the Charleston Steamboat Company. Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery at the office of.
Oct 31 J. S. MONTMOLLIN.

An advertisement for real estate contains the following:

"We shall offer some time in January, about 100 up country Negroes in families. These negroes are accustomed to the culture of corn and cotten and are exceedingly, a large proportion of which are field hands, or workers. In due time we shall issue hand bills giving the requisite information as to time and place of sale."

Those simple-hearted persons who have been made to believe that Slavery is a good thing, should reflect over these notices. In one daily paper some 264 negroes are advertised for sale. In one advertisment same 50 or 60 negroes are offered for sale, "connected by families, and having many likely children." Think of the anguish of these mothers and fathers over the fate of their children—soon to be separated, perhaps forever. Another says "about 100 up country negroes in families,

Let the Christian doctors search in vain for Scripture to cover up such iniquity. "We had rather be the slave and wear his bonds than fasten them on him."—*Olive Branch.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We have reason to know that a Society for Emigration to Canada is in course of formatian on a very extensive scale. It comprehends not merely the details and arrangements of the passage, in screw steamers, on an economical plan, but of location on land. It will consist of working men of all dscriptions, as well as of those intending to settle as agriculturists, the foundation of a village, by the erection of stores and substantial houses, and offices, and laying off gardens, will be the first thing gone about. Saw-mills and other appliances will be taken out. The society will be formed and, it is expected, will sail in the latter end of April or the beginining of May. By the union of land, labour, and capital, or of Scotish energy, intelligence, and perseverance,' in the work of colonisation and reclamation of the wilderness what progress and prosperity may not be attained. Communication is being made with the Canadian government on the subject, who will give this society every facility and encouragement.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A singular death by apoplexy is mentioned by the Havre journals:—The ship's carpenter of the whaler Espadon, anchored in that port, was engaged on one of the masts taking the measure of a spar with a rope, the end of which was held by the captain on deck, when of a sudden his hands dropped and his head sank on his breast. A sailor was sent aloft to see what was the matter, and to his horror he discovered that the carpenter was dead, but that even in death his body preserved its equilibrium on the spar on which he was seated!—*Scotch Paper.*

THE ICE—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, whilst a number of boys were sliding on a pond at Mr Bow's brickfield, on the south side of the Paisley Canal, the ice broke, and four of them were immersed in the water. Two of them, by the exertions of a young man named M. Kechpie, were rescued, but the others, one of them a son of Mr James Lawson, grocer Eglinton Street, and the other, a son of Mr Donald M'Kinnon, Portland Street, were unfortunately drowned. This occurence has not only thrown grief into the midst of two families, but has excite the commiseration of all to whom it was known.—*Scotch Paper.*

COLD WEATHER.—The last week will be marked for its great severity. We have never experienced anything like it in Pennsylvania. The whole week was excessively cold, but Saturday morning capped the climax. The thermometer at 6 o'clock, A. M., stood 18 degrees below zero, at 7 o'clock 16 degrees below. Yesterday (Monday) morning, the thermometer marked 13° below zero at 7 o'clock —The sleighing is good in the vicinity of our Borough, but the private roads through the country are not sufficiently broken. In many cases but a single track is made through drifts 5 feet deep. Nearly all the snow from the fields appears to be drifted in the roads. The mails have been very irregular both east and west. We fear our subscribers will be impatient on account of the non arrival of the Branch, but it can not be helped.—*Olive Branch.*

PRESTON S. BROOKS, Representativein Congress from South Carolina, who had been ill with a cold for some days, died suddenly, on Tuesday evening, at Brown's Hotel in Washington, from an attack of croup. Posterity will remember him only for the deed made him infamous, viz.: his cowardly and brutal assault upon Senator Sumner.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

From Greece we hear of a new and important discovery, unless it is a *hoax* Dr. Lanascer, a medical man at Athens, announces that he has discovered a *spec tic* against sea sickness. He gives from ten to twelve drops of chloroform in water, and assumes that in most cases it removes nausea at once, or certainly on taking the second dose. It is alleged that it was tried on twenty passengers, on a very rough voyage from Zea to Athens—eight of whom were cured by one dose. The two remaining ladies were able to resist the feeling of illness after the second dose. The remedy being simple enough, the medical profession in the United States may easily ascertain its true value.

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.—Seventy-six of the citizens of the upper peninsular of Michigan (the Lake Superior Copper region) have asked the Legislature to take the proper measures for *separating* that region from the State and *organizing* it as an Independent Territory of the United States. They declare that such is the almost unanimous desire of the people who live in the region referred to.

Special Notices.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

DEAR SIR,—In justice to this valuable medicine I must say, that I have never sold an article which gives such universal satisfaction to all who have used it. I have never had a medicine which has met with anything like such a rapid sale as your Pain Killer and its virtues are the topic of conversation in many places in this vicinity. I have recommended it for the cure of fever and ague, and warranted it, and it has cured cases in twenty-four hours. In conclusion, let me say, that wherever it has been introduced into a family, it is regarded as an indispensable medicine, and is kept constatly on hand.

W. W. ROBESTS. La Porte, Ind.

This certifies that I was afflicted with ague and chill fever for several years. I was persuaded to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer—I took part of a bottle, and was perfectly cured; I have not had a chill since beginning with this medicine. My sister being afflicted, applied the same remedy, and found almost immediate relief and has felt none of the ague symptoms since,

JESSE WILLIAMS, Perrysburgh, Ohio,

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE.

From the Hon Solomon Foote, Member of Congress from Vermont.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 1.

Dr. Geo B. Green.—Dear Sir: In your note of this moring, you ask "for an expression of my opinion in regard to your medicine, called *Oxygenated Bitters*" It affords me pleasure to state that from the experience I have had in curing a severe attack of Dyspepsia in my own family and from the wounderful effects which it has produced in other and more severe cases, arising in families of members of Congress with whom I am acquanted, I think it an *invaluable* medicine and hope that such circulation will be given to it as will bring it within the reach of *all* who are afflicted with that distressing malady.

Respectfully yours, S. FOOTE.

SETH W FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents ever where.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The quantity in the New York market on the evening of the 26th December, 1856, was, it is stated, 392,000 barrels against 596,000 barrels on the same day 1855; 630,650 bushels of wheat, against 785,797 bushels in 1856; and 1,957,505 bushels corn against 646,962 bushels in 1855.

Births.

On the 25th Jan, in Raleigh the wife of Mr. Joseph Hall of a son.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York City.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Feb. 7th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	0	0
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	9	a	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	50	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	64	0	a	80	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	3	a	1	6

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-1m.

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,—	10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday,	7th February.
do	do	Saturday,	7th March.
do	do	Saturday,	4th April.
do	do	Saturday,	2 1 May.
do	do	Saturday,	6th June.
do	do	Saturday,	4th July.
do	do	Saturday,	1st August.
do	do	Saturday,	5th September.
do	do	Saturday,	3rd October.
do	do	Monday,	2nd November.
do	do	Saturday,	5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday,	26th March.
do	do	Thursday,	23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday,	24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do	do	Tuesday,	26th May.
do	do	Thursday,	24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday,	30th January.
do	do	Monday,	27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday,	30th March.
do	do	Monday,	28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday,	29th May.
do	do	Friday,	27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday,	29th January.
do	do	Thursday,	28th May.
do	do	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township H'w'h & Howard)	Saturday,	28th March.
do	do	Saturday,	25th July.
do	do	Thursday,	26th Nov.
5th Div.	Deal ToRn	Monday,	26th January
do	do	Monday,	25th May.
do	do	Wednesday,	23rd Sep.
	Pardo's Inn,		
do	Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March.
do	do	Wednesday,	22nd July.
do	do	Monday,	23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday,	29th September.
do	do	Saturday,	28th Nov.
do at	Oungah P.Office	Saturday,	31st January.
do	do	Saturday,	30th May.
do	do	Tuesday,	28th July.
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday,	27th March.
do	do	Friday,	24th July.
do	do	Wednesday,	25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	28th Jan
do	do	Wednesday,	27th May
do	do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No FEES can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic chap. 99 with 11, Geo. chap. 36. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, *Clerk of Peace.*

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth } Stratford, December 15th, 1856. }

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c. 26—10 and 11 Vic c. 14, sec, 16 and following sections—10 and 11. Vic cap, 18, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS -12 copies monthly, per annum - one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum-fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and are recommended as *truthful* and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec. 10th, 1856 v3-n21

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

(NOTICE No 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY, HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech. lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure indoctrination. Of Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear.

Are any and who are they, in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 28th November, of the "Child's Paper," and American *Messenger* for 1857 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 20th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review*, C. W., of same date, as to said "American Messenger," &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, never be cured of hypocrisy, or dealing unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics, which he knows it ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, besides spurious printing and pro-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (See *throughout* "Home Evangelisation," p p. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish' &c, and which book, and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S. Union, for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto.—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Milne," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society! For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, blood stains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada, who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3,n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. G. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein exists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING;

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,

Wines, Ales,

Porters, Brandies,

AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS,

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries, and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April; First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE

STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUOS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c.. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,

& ADAMS,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS & CLOAK MAKERS,

North side King Street,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. They are prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour them with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas. Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1855 13 tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates (Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones) at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3. The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies!—Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4 The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [wherein also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills, *to contribute* on Sunday, the 2nd November, instant, and following days, by our money, *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D, of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby, which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.

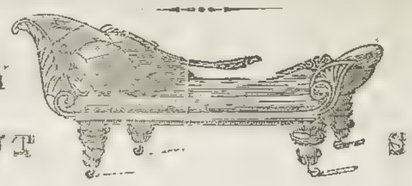
Stratford, C. W Nov. 17th, 1856. v3 n17

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1. many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY  AND

WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM; and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND;

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs;

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins Furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

STRANGE'S HOTEL,

FIFTH STREET,

Between King and Wellington Streets

CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL being one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 37 1y

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES 'and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as

Silks,	Shawls,	Ribbons,
Satins	Crapes,	Ribbons,
Plains,	Mantillas	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the

Grocery Business,

ON KING STREET,

A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,

Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS NEW STORE,

On the Corner of King and William Streets,

CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c &c.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PICKLED PORK AND BACON

Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable

Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store

OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,

CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855 18 tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, Ky.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past in part with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa., but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 19

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing; Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6tf

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Soe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, on their shortest notice. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

WE

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public generally, That he is prepared to furnish the following articles Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL,

New HICKORY SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, N. S.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for the accommodation of which were for merly in the charge of Mr. W. C. Keefer.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE.

King William St., Hamilton, C. W.

N.B.—Coach at all hours, to and from the Cars at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.

September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 24

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.

ANDREW SMITH

WOULD respectfully announce that he has established a NEW STORE in this Town, on the *Corner of King and William Streets*, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all wishing to purchase

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand, the best assortment of *SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c. &c.*

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18 1y

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts — to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find each number, as they come, set apart for their especial and delightful entertainment.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Paco	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.23	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.20	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.10	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.45	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.59	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.50	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.00	....	....	....
Galt do	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.07	5.44	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.45	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.00	....	....	....
Jordan	11.57	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.33	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	4.25
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.50	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.15	11.15	2.30	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.17	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.30	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.52	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	....	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.25	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.19	....	4.23	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.45	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	....	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.3	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.42	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.00	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.55	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.55	7.55	....	3.54
Edwardsburg	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.19
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.57*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.

CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.

43, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29 3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, June 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-assorted Stock of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the NEW STOCK.

☞ Remember the "Original Boot and Shoe Store, No. 80 Yonge Street.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

DAVID C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*

JOHN YOUNG, Esq. *Vice President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company, on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of life surviving another; and the Assured [illegible] for a limited period [illegible] a certain, or a limited number of payments, or annual payments only, ceasing at death, or at the Assured attaining a given age, or at death should it occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate annuities and generally any [illegible] the value and duration [illegible] Company.

Further information may be had through Life Assurance Company's Agents established in British North America, or from the Secretary at the Head Office, Montreal, where [illegible] *liberal management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trade for the gain of a few extra Sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by [illegible] for if a few Sixpences will induce him to rob the diseased and afflicted of health and to place the invalid [illegible] he would not scruple to deceive his best friends.

[illegible] who have R. R. R. [illegible] below dollar price, may [illegible] counterfeit purchase. We buy R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. of gross price. Dealers who [illegible] and offer the same for [illegible] to prosecution.

Also our travelling and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney executed by us, and [illegible]

The following [illegible] Dr. C. W. THOMAS & SON, PAOLI, [illegible] SHAW & CO., TORONTO, [illegible] also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto April 24th 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Circulation between 80,000 and 90,000

The Prospectus for [illegible] proprietors of the Post [illegible] that the [illegible] Literature, Foreign Lands; the most interesting News of the Week [illegible] Commerce and Che[illegible] Reviews upon Ag[illegible]

[illegible] requires a wider [illegible] the human [illegible] The [illegible] fected, and [illegible] Heart becomes [illegible] able to [illegible] man nature [illegible] To sustain the [illegible] benevolent [illegible] efforts of our members we devote a [illegible] portion of the Post [illegible] TION. POLITICAL [illegible]

Among [illegible] above d[illegible] draw fr[illegible] ified. [illegible] Washington [illegible] in our last pa[illegible]

Engravings—illustrative of important places [illegible] of A[illegible] and other new Inventions, [illegible] roads, though refined [illegible]

[illegible] in the *Post*, to any part of the [illegible] quarterly or [illegible] at [illegible] were it is [illegible] a year.

Terms. The Terms of the Post are Two Dollars paid in advance. For Five Dollars a copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be [illegible] city, to one address [illegible] Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - [illegible]
8 do (and 1 to the getter [illegible]
13 do (and 1 to the [illegible]
20 do (and 1 to the [illegible]

Persons in [illegible] North America must [illegible] addition to the subscription [illegible] as we have to pay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs. Any person having sent the money for [illegible] Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main Club. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as may not feel inclined to take advantage of the [illegible] offers themselves, will show our paper to other influential and respectable persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can receive one by addressing a letter [illegible] Post Paid.*

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by eating it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

A GOOD CHANCE

FOR A SNUG HOME!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

IN THE

Village of East Buxton,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING

Township of Raleigh,

IN

Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

THE Land is very rich, and mostly [illegible] pleasant and healthy, [illegible] Saw Mill, owned by Messrs. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All [illegible] in regard to [illegible]

[illegible] Exchange, B[illegible]

or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,

Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 24-6m

(NEW SERIES—1855—No. 11)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the [illegible] States, which are named below, are [illegible] sins to be [illegible] and [illegible] CHRISTIANITY [illegible] and [illegible] remittingly for some time past publicly denounced, proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SATAN, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and [illegible] are apparently trampled under foot, continue their sinful and infamous practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, we [illegible] to believe that conclusively or otherwise, such evil practices are countenanced and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada to all men and women of HUMANITY [illegible] posed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, to hail our noble Province as a land [illegible] for the free,—for the oppressed,—and [illegible] Paradise from American *Christian* [illegible] in *discountenancing* in our free Province of [illegible] circulation of such books [illegible]

[illegible] Anti-Slavery Society—New York. [illegible] School Union Philadelphia. [illegible] Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. [illegible] Episcopal Church [illegible] Street New York. [illegible] Baptist Publication Society, [illegible] Nassau and Broome streets, N.Y. [illegible] 7. American Bible Society [illegible] York—which [illegible] Bible [illegible] Bible [illegible] Baptist,] and the American Bible [illegible] Nassau and Broome street

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857. { NUMBER 25.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way and reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space, can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Ginner, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamel &c. &c. Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1851 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855 32 1y

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855 3m

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a
Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons
Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14.00
Per week,	4.00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.
☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.
ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES

Wendell Phillips Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William J. Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A. B. Alcott,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.
Sept 1 Tremont Temple	

BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 50

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue,
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.
He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.
Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.
No charge made for Consultation at his Office at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43 tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Chalmers & Baxter's Saw Mill
ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 10-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible
A. B JONES
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1851. 25

DR. LIVINGSTON UPON AFRICA.

[Continued]

Among the Bechuanas there is no paramount chief, though they refer themselves to a common origin. They are more effeminate than the Caffres, and those of them who were subjugated by Moschkatze gave no trouble to the Boers, who very wisely sidled away from Caffres, of whom they universally entertain a very wholesome dread When they (the Boers) wish to appear valiant they name the Bechuanas "Caffres," and may without much danger "perform brilliant service before the enemy," seeing our Government at the Cape prevents the Bechuanas from receiving supplies of gunpowder—although they never gave us any trouble—and allows a free supply to the Boers, who have. Among the negroes beyond 18° the system of paramount chiefs prevails in somewhat greater force than in Caffreland. Matiamvo is the paramount chief of a very widely scattered tribe called Balonda (or Balunde);but the various chiefs who profess subjection to him are perfectly independent. yet use his name as a sort of bugbear to each other, and every few years send him a present. Cazembe calls himself a vaseal of Matiomve too, and has an hereditary claim to be general-in-chief to him in somwhat the same way one of our Scottish peers does in reference to his clan. Monomotapa(Lord Motapa), often named by the Portuguese the "Emperor," is another of the paramount chiefs; but, though formerly subsidised by the Portuguese and honoured with a guard of European troops, is certainly not such a powerful man as Sandillah in Caffreland.

Now, these various chiefs, though nearly independent of each othar, are by no means independent of their people. Suppose a man is dissatisfied with one chief he can easily transfer himself to another, and as a chief's importance increases with the number of his follower fugitives are alway received with open armes. The chief of the Balobale who are west of the Balonda (12° and 13° S. lat., 23° E. long.), sold some of his people a few years ago to Mambari. The consequence was, whole villages passed over to the Balonda, and we saw them as an important part of the population under Shinte. Slavery invariably produceess bad neighbourhood. Nearly all the Portuguese wars have had this element in them,—"they received and kept our fugitive slaves." So constantly is this the case I cannot conceive a cordial friendships between the United States and England till either a fugitive slave act is operative in Canada and England, or slavery is abolished in the South. In Africa an extensive slave system could not be carried out anywhere except in the spaces inclosed in the deep reedy rivers of the Great Valley. One of the queens of the Sebituane tried to escape thence to the south; but though accompanied by eight attendants, she got so entangled in the branches of the rivers as to be obliged, after a month's absence, to give herself up. In all the other parts of the county the facilities for escape are so great that the slave system, even though it were desirable to establish it could not be worked. Would it be necessary? Take the most free and independent persons in the country, the Bashmen and Bakalahari: they kill and prepare upwards of 30,000 small animals, the skins of which are taken annually to the Cape in the shape of karosses. Ultimately many of them purchase tea in China. Three or four traders manage the whole affair. Ask an American, and he would answer that these animals could only be collected from the desert by slave labour.

Then in Angola a very large amount of ivory, beeswax, and palm and sweet oil is exported. We met hundreds of people carrying these articles to the cost, The Balonda and Ambond collect most beswax by means of hives, which we saw at a distence of a few miles on trees in the forest. They are not given to steal each other's honey, from a fear of medicine being placed on the trees. For the most part, nearly all the wax is collected by perfectly free agency, though to one sitting in Loando the amout seems enormous. And so of the palm and sweet oil. It is produced by independent negroes, and had they roads, as I recommended they should have, in Angola, the porduce would be multiplied a hundredfold. I say this because of the cheap rate at which these articles many be obtained from the cultivators in the interior, and they very wonderful predilection which all Africans have for barter. In connexion with this subject I may mention that before our cruisers, were so increased in number as to repress the trade in slaves, the traders went inland and purchased slaves sufficient to carry the wax, ivory, &c. they could find to the coast. Both were sold for exportation. But when our cruisers became by increased numbers more efficient a new system was necessary; and now the Government of Angola compels the negroes living under it to render service in transporting marchandise at a fixed rate to the coast. This was pretty clear proof that the slave trade was repressed, though it did not prove its entire suppression. We cannot always trace an untruth to its author. I had unbibed a Yankee notion that our cruisers only made bad worse and increased by interference the horrors of the middle passage. My brother, a clergyman in the United States, heard a professor of political economy assert the same thing; and as our cousins like to say remarkable things, it wsa added, "England would adopt a more humane course were she to fit up a line like the Cunard to transport the negroes from Africa to Cuba in comfort." I was led away by these and other statements made in Parliament. But in Angola I found "the time of the slave trade" spoken of in the past tense. I saw slaves sold for 12s within 100 miles of the coast who formerly would have commaded 70 dollars, and travelled with companies of slaves carried from Angola (chiefly woman) to be bartered among the Balonda for ivory and wax. The entire trade is not closed, but it is so dangerous as to prevent any one except a very few daring characters risking their money in it. The heartiness manifested by all our officers in their work and other things made me rather ashamed of myself for imbibing what I could clearly see was rather a Yankee than an English notion, propagated probably, in the first place, by those who may have been interested indirectly in the slave trade. and believed by those who were not, but had no means of testing its accuracy. The idea that the Africans could not produce cotton enough for the supply of England on their own soil I very much suspect is a Yankee notion too. Look at the insignificant island of the Mauritius, 35 miles long by 25 broad;—a great piece of volcanic rock, and so little soil that the boulders which covered it must be placed in rows, as drystonedykes, in order to get space for the sugar cane; the holes are made for the cane between the rows, and a little guano added, for without that there would be no sugar; and when that part is exhausted the dykes must all be moved on to the intervening spaces. The labor must all be brought by colonial money from India, and then Enlish enterprise produces sugar equal in amount to one-fourth of the entire consumption of Great Britain. The population of this wonderful little island, 200,000, is entirely free; the labourers, happy and comparatively free from the influence of caste, feel more friendly to Christianity and civilisation, and often return home as such men to spend their after life in ease and quiet. In deed, it is free labour which here, as in Angola, produces the large supply of the articles we need. The latter country contains a population of 600,000 souls averageing from 5 to 7 per cent, are slaves.

[To be Continued]

A FRENCH MARRIAGE OF PRUDENCE.—On the 20th of December last a town in the north of France was quite *en fete* on account of the marriage of Mdlle Eugenie D——— the only daughter of a manufacturer of the neighbourhood. with M. Charles V———, the son of a wealthy merchant of Paris. The marriage was one of prudence and arrangement rather than of love. All the questions of interest had been carefully attended to, but the point of mutual inclination was totally neglected. Every one seemed gay and happy, except the bride However, the ceremony took place and a wedding banquet followed, the whole being terminated by a ball. The festivities were drawing to a close, when a servant informed the bridegroom that a gentleman desired to speak with him on a very urgent affair, The bridegroom went out, but did not return for the rest of the evening. The guests one by one, retired, but the husband still remained absent, and at last, long after midnight, the bride withdrew to her chamber. There she at once discovered the cause of her husband's absence, for on a table by the bedside she found a small parcel, and the following note from her husband:—"Madame—If I had no right, in marring you, to expect a sincere affection, since we were but little acquainted with each other, I, however, looked for a heart which had never throbbed for another, and which I might by assiduity and tenderness in the end make my own. But a long series of letters from you to another man have just been placed in my hand—letters which prove that if you give me your hand your affection has been given to another. I cannot, madame, accept such arrangement, and as I am unable to rend asunder the bonds which have joined us a few hours since, I am determined to protest at least by my absence against the union which I have contracted; and the first day of your marriage shall be the first day of a widowhood which shall only terminate by the the death of one of us. Adieu, madame forever!" The next morning the house of the rich merchant was plunged into consternation, for the bride was found dead in her room, from the fumes of lighted charcoal. On the table lay the parcel of letters transmitted by her husband, and near them the following note:—Monsieur—It is I who am in the wrong, and it is I, therefore, who ought to offer a reparation. I give you the only one in my power—I restore to you your liberty and I expire imploring your pardon."—*Siecle.*

TREMENDOUS FLOODS AT ALBANY, CHICAGO, &c.

Oswego, February 9th.

The ice in the river began to move yesterday and rushed down with great force; tore six schooners from their moorings, sweeping all into the Lake. Much damage was done to vessels in the harbour. Several canal boats are loose on the Lake. Steam-tugs have started out in pursuit.

Albany, February 9th

As anticipated yesterday, a tremendous flood occurred, damaging property last night to an amount impossible to conjecture, but which cannot fail to reach 2,000,000 dollars. All last night the city was in confusion and excitement. The citizens were engaged all last night, in the docks and lower part of the city, in removing goods and storing them away in the second stories of buildings, where it was thought the flood could not reach, but their calculations proved erroneous. The waters rose so rapidly that those who were on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat. The water in the river continued rising until five this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever known before. The entire lower part of the city is flooded as high as Green-street. Persons who had retired to bed, thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsmen who rode through the waters, knocking at doors of houses, to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed; the people in the lower part of the city having barely time to escape with their lives. About three o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire when the flames were discovered bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. E, C. Warner and Son's lime-kilns and buildings on South-street and Broadway Gibson & Kalter's planing mills, at the foot of Fourth-street, and W.R. Burrett's fire brick store on the piers were all in flames at the same time, the fires having originated through the slackening of lime. The height of the water rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of confusion, but the firemen put off in boats with buckets, and confined the flames to the buildings where they originated. About this time the wind changed and became piercingly cold.

The propeller *Western World*, lying in front of Burret's store, caught fire and was scuttled and sunk, to save her cargo of 4,000 bushels of corn.

Chicago, February 9th

We have been visited with the greatest storm and flood experienced in this vicinity since 1849. The Milwaukee Railroad Bridge is damaged considerably. No trains are running on the Galena Railroad. The bridge at Elginwas swept away, and a number of culverts destroyed. The Fond du Lac railroad track is carried away in several places; also, the bridge at Aux Plains. The Burlington Railroad Bridge, across the Bureau River, is gone. The Rock Island Railroad Bridge, across the Dupage River, was moved by the ice on Friday night. An engine tender and six cars were precipitated into the river. The engineer, fireman, and brakeman are missing; supposed to be drowned. The Illinois River at Lasalles, rose twenty-eight feet.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,

We are glad to announce, is about to open a Register at the City Hall, to which all persons can have access, and there record the class of Mechanics, or Domestic Servants they need. Upon the arrival of Emigrants on our Lake Shore, they may at once find out where their services are wanted and make early application. We commend his Worship's example to others. Mr. Hutchinson is thus the first person to carry into effect the recommendations of Mr. Vankoughnet on this subject, and the suggestion of our venerable friend the 'Old Warden,"

Toronto Times.

FATAL MISTAKE OF A DRUGGIST.—A tragedy occured at Baltimore on the 21st. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the Druggist and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in its correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation and spit it from his mouth was also attacked, and was with difficulty saved.

The affair occasioned great excitement. The druggist had mixed cyanuret ofpotassium with lemon juice, and adding enough prusia acid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

Anthony Burns, the hero of the Slavery Rendition case, is delivering a series of lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, C. W. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

[illegible] is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL POSTMASTERS, AND POSTMASTERS, are invited to obtain subscribers for the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, [illegible] cent will be allowed. No paper will be sent until the cash is received.

Persons ordering the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, [illegible]

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties in forwarding their subscriptions promptly, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.

THE SMALL BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remit to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Central American Affairs.

We give below accounts of the movements of Central American forces in opposition to Walker. Were it were possible to transfer the [illegible] in full, but our limited space will not allow it. The fate of Walker was at latest accounts uncertain, but all agree in the probability of his overthrow at no distant day. The Central American forces have displayed great bravery. For the present we must content ourselves with a few short extracts relating to things in Central America in general.

We extract from the correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times, the following:—

I suppose you have seen the proclamation of President Rivas, declaring a free passage by steamer to [illegible] who will desert Walker.

Mr. Spencer, who was at the head of the seizure of the steamers, is said by some to be the Spencer who was arrested for the murder of Capt. Thazer, of the [illegible] *Witch*. Others say he is a celebrity of the young man of such unfortunate celebrity in our naval history.

Walker had only a small schooner on the lake at St. George, since he had lost the steamers. His friends here estimate his available force at 1,200 men—but the *Boletin* of San Jose says it does not exceed 600 or 700, as he has 300 sick.

It is said here that the Costa Ricans found no one of the steamers 8 field-pieces, 2 mortars, 400 rifles, 100 kegs of powder, and $2,000 in money, belonging to Walker.

Mr. Rogers, Walker's Secretary of the Treasury, was also at Greytown on business connected with these and other supplies, when the river was closed against him, came around here on the British steamer, bought a five ton schooner, and on Sunday, the 4th, [illegible] and [illegible] decisive.

The *Boletin oficial* says that after Walker had evacuated the island of Ometepe, the Indians returned to their village, destroyed their corn and provisions, killed their cattle, and burned their houses to the ground, "leaving only the temple of their god," for fear the filibusters might return and be benefitted by them. It also says that 100 Nicaragua troops deserted Gen. Canas, while he was on his march to Masaya. It counsels the allied Generals to drop their little jealousies and quarrels, and says that these are what have enabled Walker to maintain himself in the country, in the face of an enemy numbering 2,500 men.

The same correspondent writing from New Grenada, says, in the usual spirit of those Americans who see colored men with a responsible nationality in spite of them, and so feel moved to depreciate them and their influence:

Colon appears to be full of the worst kind of Jamaica, Carthagena, Curacoa and Santo Domingo negroes and half-breeds, who do little or nothing but loaf about and steal when they get a chance. They are anything but friendly with the whites; and unless the United States shall take control of the Transit Route and its termini, there will be another 15th of April soon. It came very near it on Sunday, the 4th inst. Some Jamaica and San Domingo negroes publish a little sheet in Colon, called *El Criollo*, in which they have been in the habit of blackguarding every person of respectable character. On Sunday morning, an attack having been made in it upon a respectable lady, the wife of one of the employees of the railroad Company, the white residents determined to destroy the press, and assembled near the printing office, or yard, for that purpose. Happily the Police and its aids induced them to forego their purpose, by a promise to abate the nuisance if possible. The negroes were prepared to resist the destruction of the press, and blood shed would have followed the attempt to destroy it.

The N. York Herald true to instinct, be[illegible] the [illegible] Forest Rangers, [illegible] Cost Rangers, [illegible] processes to see "the establishment of our Indian Empire." Who, then, shall be the founder of it? Will it be Commodore Vanderbilt? He has plotted well. Will it be Commodore Morgan? He has fought well. Will it be Commodore Law? He has waited well. Or will it be some new Dessalix, or another Clive that shall spring up from the ranks of our people or the desks of our merchants? We have thousands who are equals of Dessalix in wisdom, or of Clive in valor and craft. All they need is to be brought upon the theatre of action, and their genius will burst forth. The theatre of action is up for sale—who bids?

The great scheme of our Indian empire solves all our difficulties with the countries south of us, and meets all our wants. Everywhere the American is invading those countries, and preparing, unwittingly, for the coming future. It is the sentiment that underlies every impulse of the American people. See the thousands that have already flocked to Walker, surrounded as he is by doubt, difficulty and danger. It is the mighty interest that overshadows all [illegible] yet which secures territory covers the paths of our greatest commerce—defence of the outlets of our greatest rivers and southern seas—progress of commerce and production to fill the increasing demands of the civilized world—these are the elements of our Indian empire, and superannuated statesmen may negotiate, and slumbering Senates ratify treaties to stop its growth, but they are powerless before the mighty impulse of our people and the all pervading rule of their advance. Who bids for the gateway of our Indian empire?

So the contempt for and sneers at English East Indian possessions is a mount to nothing; but must be regarded as a little characteristic jealousy at not having an Indian Empire of "our own." Now that the allies are about getting clear of Walker, the pathway to filibustering by his government is so clear that with indecent haste and cap in air, this Herald editor like the dead Brooks "delicious," in his proclivity to [illegible] hands [illegible] Empire &c.

Our Town and Township Councils and indigent Colored People.

We begin to [illegible] the Councils of Toronto and Hamilton, they [illegible] Among the items will be found, an appropriation [illegible] support of an indigent colored man, and also a statement equally significant; namely, that a benevolent gentleman a member of the body, Mr Campbell, had furnished the man's family with some provisions. This case is just to the point, and proves what we have often said, that the town and township councils in Canada, are willing and do appropriate to needy cases, whether colored or white. The township of Chatham although a flourishing municipality, cannot be supposed to contain as much wealth as [illegible], and there have been [illegible] of the humanity and promptitude of our town council in such cases, and we know that our citizens, too, are benevolent and give readily whenever such a case comes to their knowledge.—M. A. S. C.

☞ Rev. Wm. Ormiston's lecture on "self culture," on Friday evening was a masterly effort; and was listened to and applauded by a large and respectable audience.—C.

☞ The meeting held on Thursday to investigate the charges of incapacity preferred against a female teacher in the public school, resulted in the vindication of the young lady, and a severe reprimand by parties present, of the chief promoter of the meeting. The tables were turned &c.

☞ Emancipation from the states is going on as formerly—one old lady *one hundred and twenty* years old, came to the country yesterday with others who seem to be mad of the freedom they enjoyed. The old lady is more sensible than many younger people &c.

The Bogart Mutiny.

☞ We would like to hear of a more noble specimen of true bravery and love liberty and justice, by a similar number of [illegible] But the [illegible] is painful exhibiting as it does the duplicity and "dare-devil" temerity of some American officers, who in the heart of Britain could attempt so boldly to enslave colored men.—C.

☞ The Rev. [illegible] on Monday evening last, on "the religion inculcated in the writings of Shakespeare" was like the previous effort of that gentleman, of rare excellence and beauty, but, not so well attended as the high intellectual character and ability of the lecturer and the great theme demanded. The people of these [illegible] should [illegible] regularly [illegible] the most accomplished [illegible] &c.

Sage the inscription [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] South, have been closed by the slavocracy we learn. The Rev. D. A. Payne, a Bishop of the A. M. E. church, and well known to colored Americans, was imprisoned at New Orleans, and he and other colored ministers have been ordered to leave the state. A pitiful state of society truly!—C.

Bleeding at the Lungs.—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

The Physicians say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic—so instantaneous—the pain is gone at once.

TOWN COUNCIL

Friday Evening, Feb. 13, 1856.

The Council met this Evening.

Present,—His Worship the Mayor; Councillors McCra, Keating, Burns and Tilt. The other members were not present, owing to the supposition they entertained that there would be no meeting this evening.

Several petitions and requests were laid before the Council, but no action was taken, and after the following resolution passed, the Council adjourned to meet on Friday next,

Moved by Mr. McCra, seconded by Mr. Burns; and *Resolved* That this Council deeply sympathising in the domestic bereavement of our respected Reeve, A. McKellar Esq, through the death of his wife, whose loss to society they deplore; as a mark of respect to him, and condolence with him in his afflictions, stands adjourned without proceeding to business.

MINUTES OF THE CHATHAM [illegible]

Louisville, Feb. 4, 1857.

The Council met according to appointment.

The roll being called, present [illegible] Mr. Hespeler [illegible] Messrs. Cripps, Hall, Kennedy [illegible] The minutes of last [illegible] and approved of, notice of by-laws [illegible] given.

By leave, [illegible] Mr. Salter's acct, for surveying side-line between 6 and 7 through the 5th con. The Treasurer was ordered to pay the account in full.

The Reeve also laid before the council an acct, paid by him to the G. W. R. R. Company per, carriage add cartage, on the township library books, and for postage paid by him.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Kinney, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to S. Arnold, Esq., the sum of nine dollars and five cents, being the amount paid by him as postage and carriage charged on the township library books, &c. Motion Carried.

The Clerk read the reports of Messrs. Arnold and Simpson, respecting road work sold by them in 1856.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr. Kinney, that the reports of Messrs. Arnold and Simpson, be adopted, except that part of Mr. Simpson's report which states that a part of the 6th con, across lot 7 was let at $5 50 per rod. Motion Carried.

Mr. Houston, moved that William Deverna, contractor on certain Roads in the township be heard at the bar of the Council.

Mr. Deverna appeared before the council praying for an extension of time to complete certain jobs.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Sanderson, that the time given to William Deverna, contractor, for completing certain contracts taken by him on [illegible] be extended to the 1st of July next. Motion Carried.

The Reeve reported to the council in accordance with the resolution past last meeting of council, that he had an interview with the Doctor, respecting the removing of the Indigent Colored man, and that he thought it advisable to [illegible] in the matter as Medical Attendance would not be required much longer, and that Mr. Campbell had furnished the family with some provisions &c.

Moved by Mr Kinney, seconded by Mr Campbell, that the sum of two dollars per week be paid to the Indigent Colored man for one months being for his support, and that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the same. Motion Carried.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Sanderson, that Newitt Nicholls be appointed Pound Keeper, in place of Gilbert O'Dey, who has resigned from the office. Motion Carried.

Moved by Mr. Houston seconded by Mr. Kinny, that Campbell be and is hereby authorized to repair a certain bridge on the 5th con, over Big Creek. Motion Carried.

Moved by [illegible] seconded by Mr Sanderson, that the sum of $30, be granted to build a bridge over a certain Creek on lot 4 in the 15th con. And that the sum of $30 be granted to build a bridge in the 14the con., on lot 1. And that the further sum of $20 be granted to 8th con. on lot 3. Motion carried.

Ordered that the Clerk be instructed to write to Geo. Smith, of Wallaceburgh, requesting him to desist selling spirituous liquors [illegible] as complaint has been made to the Council that he is selling liquor, [illegible] no license and his non compliance to [illegible] will be [illegible] to prosecute him for the same.

[illegible] was directed to notify the Trustees of the several School sections that the township library books, had arrived and they are required to provide proper library cases &c. &c.

Mr. Houston, moved that the by-law to remunerate certain tow ships officers for 1857, be read the first time. The by law was read the first time accordingly,

Mr. Campbell, moved that the by-law to amend the by-law regulating license on taverns be read the first time. The by-law was read the first time accordingly.

Mr. Houston moved that the by-law be read the second time. The council went into committee. Mr. Kinney in the chair.

The preamble to the said by-law were read and adopted.

The several clauses in said by law were read [illegible] amendments.

The council resumed, chairman reported the by law as having passed in committee with amendments.

Mr. Houston, moved that the by-law regulating the salaries of certain township officers be read the third time.

The by law was read the third time accordingly [illegible]

Mr. Campbell moved that the by-law [illegible] the by-law to [illegible] on taverns be read the third time.

The by law was read the third time accordingly and passed.

The Collector presented his bond which the Clerk read the same.

The Council accepted of the sureties and approved of the bond.

Moved by Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Kinney, that the Reeve and clerk be appointed to number the library books, and make out a catalogue for each school section as required by the general instructions laid down for conducting libraries. Motion carried.

The council adjourned *sine die*.

SAMUEL ARNOLD.
Township Reeve

RICHARD HOUSTON, *Township Clerk*

From the Stratford Beacon Extra.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AND SLAVERY.

Stratford, C.W., 7th Feb, 1857.

Sir,—It will be of some importance for [illegible] Sunday School Convention to [illegible] to consider [illegible] CONSISTENT [illegible] HUMANITY [illegible] Canada [illegible] United States,—and [illegible] Union [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Resolutions [illegible] Sunday School Union dare not publish or circulate any [illegible] to the condition of the slave, or an expression against slavery as a sin, or even as an evil! It is [illegible] that the system adopted by that Union is a sectional one, and has reference to one class of people. The religious, the political, the common civil rights of the colored man are not recognized.

We will witness, then, at Kingston, an acknowledgement, an homologation of and a fraternization with interests diametrically opposed to the free and generous and humane principles which are inherent in the constitution of our Province, and are the birthright of a monarchial and a free people.

It will well become Canadians who hate imposition and hypocrisy to turn their attention to the proceedings of the Kingston Sunday School Convention.

Your obedient servant,

J. J. E. LINTON.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP "J. L. BOGART," IN THE MERSEY.

From the Liverpool Post.

On Monday morning, Jan. 5, shortly after 10 o'clock, the report of fire-arms was heard to proceed from on board the American ship "J. L. Bogart," and soon a flag of distress was hoisted. Capt. Conway, who was on shore at the time, hastened to the American Consul's office, and immediately proceeded on board. The consul instantly communicated with Mr. Clough the [illegible] superintendent of police at the [illegible] ly af[illegible] [illegible] detective officers [illegible] Lally, with two others of that department, and they, taking ten other officers, proceeded to board the ship. On [illegible] respectively presented a regular battle [illegible] deck, and even the bulwarks of the ship bore traces of contest, being largely [illegible] with blood. On going on board, the deck round the forecastle presented a horrible appearance, and was covered with [illegible] gore; the men showed shocking [illegible] savage treatment, and the first mate was [illegible] cloven, and lay on the deck. One of the crew was in front of them, also on the floor of the ship, having been wounded in the thigh by a pistol fired at him as he states, by the second mate. The officers immediately stayed the tumult, and then proceeded to make arrests. The captain and officers charged the crew with mutiny, and the latter accused the officers of brutally ill-treating them. Sixteen of the crew were placed in custody for mutiny and injury to the officers; and the second mate was arrested for shooting at and wounding James Christie, an able seman on board. Christie received the wound in the upper part of the leg, and the ball lodged in the thigh. He was taken to the Birkenhead landing-place, whither the other fifteen charged were carried, together with the second mate, and he was thence conveyed to the Birkenhead office. The bullet yet remains in the wound. The first mate, whose name is C. O. Thorber, was carried to the Northen Hospital, where he now lies. He has received a very bad wound on the head, and a stabbed wound in the shoulder. They are not supposed such as to place his life in danger, however. The whole of the crew in custody are more or less injured—some of them very severely. Oliver Scott took from the person of [illegible] a pistol; and, on being carried to the hospital, "brass knuckles" were found in his pocket.—We understand that inquiries made on board lead to the conclusion that the officers from the moment the ship cleared commenced ill treating the men, and that this ill-treatment reached such an acme yesterday morning that the men struck work, and refused their ordinary duty.—The officers immediatly resorted to arms, shots were fired, and Christie fell mortally. The men then seized whatever was at hand and attcaked the officers, wounding the first mate as we have stated above. The occurrence has created much sensation in town.

One alleged cause of the mutiny, as stated by the crew, is that they shipped for New York, under articles to that effect, and as they were mostly coloured men, on learning that the vessel was bound for Mobile they refused to go, that being a slave State where they would all be returned in slavery. The men who are in custody are all blacks, and the ship has certainly cleared for Mobile.

On Tuesday the 20th, the affair was investigated before a full bench of magistrates, at Rodney-street. The prisoners were brought up in the custody of four Liverpool detectives, and gave the following names, Hiram Caddis, Edward Spriggs, Joseph Williams, Jeremiah Jones, Lott Hyatt, David Walker, Samuel Stevens, Nicholas John, Wm. Elliston, Jhon Battles, Geo. Kent, Chas. Winterpole, Jhon Wellesley Edward Hill, Benjamin Hodge and Lemuel Dorsey, all colored men.—They were charged, by Captain Joseph Conway, with mutiny on board his ship. Mr. Campbell, the second mate, was charged with shooting Jas. Christie, on board the same ship. Mr. Campbell, solicitor, defended the prisoners, and "some philanthropic gentlemen of Liverpool" employed a second lawyer, Mr Snowball, to assist in the defence. Capt. Conway appeared before the court and charged the prisoners with mutiny. The magistrates refused the charge of mutiny as beyond their jurisdiction but were ready to hear any charge of assault. No direct evidence being ready as to assault, the prisoners were discharged, with the exception of Joseph Williams, Jeremiah Jones, and Lott Hyatt, who had arms in their hands when apprehended. The case is adjourned until to morrow, the 22d. The first mate lies in a dangerous condition in the hospital, and the second mate is in custody. The crew assert that they were shipped for a British bark, called the "Robin Hood," for Africa, and refused to work when they found themselves on board the "Bogart."

CONGRESS.

THE BURIAL OF BROOKS.

Congress is now [illegible] in the last week that we care to record. Here is a condensed telegraphic report of the proceedings of the two Houses, upon the death of Preston S. Brooks:

January, 29, 1857.

In the Senate.—The official notification of the death of Hon. P. S. Brooks having been received from the House, a eulogy was pronounced by Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, who expressed his regret that this tribute to the memory of the deceased could not be paid by his worthy colleague, Mr. Butler; but the deep affliction which this sad event has occasioned him, in the loss of a dear friend and relative, has unfitted him for the performance of that duty.

* * * * *

House.—Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, announced the death of Mr. Brooks, saying that his disease was acute inflammation of the throat, and so swift and fatal that even his medical adviser believed him to be in no danger until within the briefest possible period of the time of his decease. Mr. Brooks was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1819, and had served in the Legislature of that state; and in the Mexican war had rendered gallant service. He was sent to Congress as the representative of a proud and gallant constituency, whose history has been illustrated by the virtue, statesmanship, and eloquence of Robert Goodlow Harper, John C. Calhoun, and George McDuffie. He spoke of his long and intimate relations with the deceased, who in his bearing was frank and honest, in dispute severe, and in friendship delicious. Mr. Brooks has left a wife and four children within the sanctity of that home he would not intrude, but would supplicate Heaven to furnish balm to their crushed and bleeding hearts. Earth never pillowed on its bossom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide its gates to receive a manlier spirit. Mr. Keitt then submitted a series of resolutions, setting forth the deep sensibility with which the House had received the intelligence of the death of Mr. Brooks, tendering to the family of the deceased the sympathy of the House, and resolving that the members, in token of respect, wear crape on left arm for thirty days.

* * * * *

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, added a few words to the tribute paid to the character of the deceased by the gentlemen from South Carolina. He was a man of kind heart and the most tender sensibility. Mr. Keitt had well said his friendship was of the most extraordinary tenacity. If these elements, which are among the highest characteristics of true manhood, ever led him to acts which our judgments would decide to be wrong' let us remember that, "to err is human, to forgive divine."

* * * * *

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, did not approve of so much talking at any time, but he would do injustice to his feelings, and those of his constituents; by remaining silent on this occasion. History records but one Thermpylæ but there ought to have been, "and that for Preston S. Brooks," Brutus stabbed Cæsar in the capitol, and whatever may be thought of the justice and wisdom of the deed, the world has ever since approved and applauded the act. So shall the scene in the Senate Chamber carry the name of the deceased to all future generations, long to be remembered after all are forgotten, and when these walls shall have crumbled into ruins. Had he been permitted to choose his own death, he (savage) was convinced he would have fallen in some great battle for the public of South Carolina. He had seen Mr. Brooks bearing the trials of the siege of Vera Cruz, as an officer of the Plametto regument, ever exibiting all the characteristics of a true man and a soldier. Under all circumstances, never a morning came here but he made his salute to his old commander."

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Feb. 6, 1857.

The steamship Africa arrived this P. M. She left Liverpool Jan. 24, dates three days later than the one brought by the Baltic.

The Swiss difficulty was considered virtually settled but the details of the adjustment were to be submitted to a conference of several powers.

The British fleet had taken possession of the forts of Bushir and the Island of Karak in the Persian Gulf.

It is also reported that the Russians had occupied Astrachan.

Late intelligence from China is to the effect that the Governor of Canton continued obdurate.

The british had taken and destroyed the French Folly Fort. That the Chinese had set fire to the factory and that all the houses were destroyed.

The oriental and mercantile junks had been burned.

It was reported that the shelling at Canton had commenced just before the departure of the mails.

The ship confederation, from Philadelphia was ashore off the Mersey, and it was feared that she would prove a total wreck. The crew had been saved.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market—Richardson, Spencer & Co. reports quiet, and generally dull, at a decline of 2d per bushel on wheat and 6d per barrel on flour,

Corn was slightly cheaper,

Western Canal flour quoted at 31s a 31s 6d Ohio, 34s a 35s; mixed corn, 33s a 33s 6d; white 34s 6d a 35s.

Provisions generally dull, without any material variation.

Lard, 67s a 68.

Consols for money closed at 93½ a 93¾.

The *London Morning Herald* announces that a Cabinet Council held Jan. 21st, the subject of a reconstruction of the Cabinet was discussed, and that offers of another coalition were made some weeks ago. Among other changes it is said that Gladstone would be replaced in the exchequer.

The merchants of the principal commercial cities of France have appealed to the Emperor in behalf of the French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown by the American frigate Cyanne.

(From our files of Foreign Papers.)

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan, 20.

Baron Manteuffel has stated to the chambers that the release of the Neufchatel prisoners has been unconditional so far as Prussia is concerned. This, he adds, has removed the question of war. The solution of other points must be left to the discussion of the diplomatic conferences with the European powers.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that a considerable amount of property belonging to Russian merchants has been destroyed by the late attack of the British on Canton. The Russians accuse the English of attempting to destroy their important overland trade with China.

The Russian military establishments on the Amoor River are now in such a state of defence that it is thought the British men-of-war will not be able to force an entrance.

Special Notices.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Dear Sir,—In justice to this valuable medicine I must say, that I have never sold an article which gives such universal satisfaction to all who have used it. I have never had a medicine which has met with anything like such a rapid sale as your Pain Killer and its virtues are the topic of conversation in many places in this vicinity. I have recommended it for the cure of fever and ague, and warranted it, and it has cured cases in twenty-four hours. In conclusion, let me say, that wherever it has been introduced into a family, it is regarded as an indispensable medicine, and is kept constally on hand.

W. W. ROBESTS. La Port, Ind.

This certifies that I was afflicted with ague and chill fever for several years. I was persuaded to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer—I took part of a bottle, and was perfectly cured; I have not had a chill since beginning with this medicine. My sister being afflicted, applied the same remedy, and found almost immediate relief and has felt none of the ague symptoms since,

JESSE WILLIAMS, Perrysburrgh, Ohio,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHESRY.

From the New York Evening Mirror. May 25.

"Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We regard it as one of Nature's own perparations—simple safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchits, Asthma and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Feb. 14th, 1856

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	9
Oats, per bushel,	3	0	a	3	3
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	3
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	11	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	1,0	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	85	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	6	a	2	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk*

Births.

In this Town, on the 13th inst the wife of Wm P. Francis, of a daughter.

New Advertisements.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

NEWS DOLE and HARNESS SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to announce to the public in this vicinity and the surrounding country, that he has recently comm need in the above line of business in the old stand formerly occupied by Mr ROBERTSON, (late of Messrs. Lennon & Sinclair) where he will keep on hand a good and well a[ssorted] stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, &c., &c.,

for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders punctually attended with despatch. He solicits a share of public patronage, and others to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. JOHNS, Jr.

Chatham, Feb. 13th, 1857. v3 n25-6in.

REQUISITION.

WE the Free Holders and House Holders of the Eberts Ward, having heard with regret and disappointment that you, Mr. Thomas A. Ireland, have given notice of your intention to resign as a member of the municipal council of the town of Chatham; and as we have had the fullest confidence in your integrity and honesty of purpose, during your four years experience and labor in the said Council; and as we believe such a step would be injurious to the town, and particularly to the ward which you have had the honor to represent; we as electors most earnestly desire you to retain your seat as a member of the said Council.

Signed,

J. C. BROWN, G. W. BRODIE,
A. SMITH, J. J. JACKSON,
A. REYNO. GEO. RAMSAY,
and sixty-eight others.

REPLY.

To Messrs, Brown, Brodie, Smith, Jackson, Raymand, Ramsay and sixty-eight others.

GENTLEMEN

I sincerely thank you for the trouble you have taken in getting up the respectable Petition you have done me the honor to present to me, as Municipal Representative in the Town Council for Eberts' Ward. Gentlemen in reply, I beg most respectfully to inform you, that it appears to be the desire of the majority of my constituents that I shall act for the present year. My answer is Gentlemen, that I will act, and serve you also when it is in my power to do so, in the Council or out of it, and at the same time beg to inform you that my humble abilities shall, as long as I have the honor to be your Municipal Representative be devoted to your interests as well, and in the same manner as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, for my opinion is, that you are entitled that respect by the constitution of this country. In conclusion I beg to thank you all for the handsome manner in which you supported me at the last election in this town.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
THOS. A. IRELAND.

Chatham, 9th Feb 1857.

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-1m.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n15-1.

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 11 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns Chap. 99 sec 2 of 12 Vic chap. 99 and 14 Vic chap. 5. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths never were any for the County.

JOHN J. LINTON
Clerk of the Peace & Clerk of the Pleas
Chatham, December 15th, 1856.

New Advertisements.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS -12 copies to one address, per annum—one dollar eighty cents. Clubs, monthly parcels, Bank Post Bills, &c., remitted to us free of charge. Subscriptions may commence from any month. Payment in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

(NOTICE No- 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,

HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

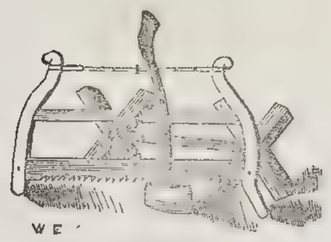
The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech. lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true friends of prosperity and pure industrial enterprise were mainly with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's song of every Christian. It *has* seemed so to us, and we *did* so appear.

And now, what is it in Canada of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society and American Slavery?

See Advertisement, page 2 of November number of the Religious Visitor for 1857 from Toronto, the Montreal *Witness* of 24th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review*. C. W., bearing same date, as to said "American Missenger," &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* publish the following letter of Mr. Cornish, and recommend to its readers to purchase the Anti-Slavery Tracts published by the American Tract Society? Will the Religious Visitor do the same? Will the Religious Papers of Canada do the same? Will the Colporteurs of the American Tract Society in Canada do the same? Will the Committee of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Directors of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Secretaries of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Treasurer of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society do the same? Will the Publishing Committee



NOTICE.

THE undersigned [illegible] that he is prepared to furnish the trade generally, Wholesale and Retail,

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES &c.,

Manufactured to Order,
Also KEPT ON HAND,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for sawing. Axes, Axe and Hammer Keys. Also, Handles put into Axes and Hammers.

T. SMALLWOOD'S New Factory,
York Street, No 88

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
BY CHATHAM HOUSE,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,
(Late Lot 9 in part of 10.)

The House is a Brick two story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchen and Out Houses attached, and is in every way well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House could not find a better, as the House is situated in the best part of the Township of Camden, Plank Road and Travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will not [illegible] one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises or W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. ENSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, February 29th, 1856. 12-f

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec 8, 1855. 32 ly

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜
15th August, 1855. 184f

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1855. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Weekly Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts & to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308 *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice,

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will be found at our hands specially deserving consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued guest at every fireside. The children will find, remember, a page or column set apart for their [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next the 26th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester, ...	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek.....	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell.....	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid.....	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges.....	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh.....	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll.....	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock.....	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek.....	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'.....	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas.....	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive....	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart ...	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario.....	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive ..	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart..	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby.....	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario.....	....	9.10*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive ...	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart ...	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek.....	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart.....	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.15
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood.....	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock.....	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville.....	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersol.....	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg.....	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive.....	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart.....	8.30	1.40	4.30		....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges.....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid.....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa.....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell.....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham.....	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive.....	3.50	5.15	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance
Toronto, March 30 1855 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION

Lot [illegible] Wellington Street, East of King

HE practices in Chronic Diseases and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. G[illegible]M, Esq., M.D.,
George M. Cook Esq., M.D.,
Late Professors of Surgery in the Washington Medical College Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.
Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the EXTENSIVE STOCK Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He has also on hand a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in the various varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, he is prepared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, would find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Remember one trial ensures constancy.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H CHARITY'S first door below the *Kent Advertiser* Office.

C. H CHARITY

Chatham March 7th 1856 13 tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1ST, 1821.
Weekly Literary Newspaper.

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors would first remark that the great success which has attended the publication of this paper for the last [illegible] years, and the unexampled circulation of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS [illegible] always been as much owing to the [illegible] with which it has been conducted as to the [illegible] character of its contents. Its [illegible] and [illegible] have been [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the Union, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857. {NUMBER 26.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also the right to express emphatic opposition to all projects, having for their object, in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall aim to be worthy of the patronage of the public

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business must be post paid, *ost-paia*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham C. W

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s	d
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed to advertisers who continue over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.
And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch. Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 51, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the Cookshaw prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 14th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1851 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W
December 18, 1855 32 1y

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W. Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I Bowditch, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A. B Ansell,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B Smith,
Robert E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph K. Hayes,	Pub. Boston Directory.

Sup't Tremont Temple
Boston, November 20th, 1855. 30

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. K MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E MULLIGAN

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ABAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ABAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have emanated.
He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.
Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.
No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb 13th 1856. 10-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

DR LIVINGSTON UPON AFRICA.

[Continued]

But it may be objected that the colonists of Natal cannot get free labour from the Caffres, and our Government must supply them with coolies—there can be no harm in quoting the Natalians, own words, as published from reports of public meetings in their own newspapers. The avowed object of the speakers at one meeting a few years ago was to induce the Government to grant Chinese or coolie labour, "for then they would get English capital on the strength of it." Now, I wish them to get some of it; they would make a much better use of it than the Emperor of Russia would; but, though desirous to see them prosper, I think it will be in their power to remember that Caffre labour by the thousand was at their door at 7s 6d a month, and if a Times' commissioner had gone out they would both have left off their clamour for "labour" and for a Caffre war, for these "Time's people" are sad fellows for putting the ends of things together. The attempt by a commision to get up a Caffre war produced the opinion of the Recorder of Natal, "that history does not present another instance in which greater security was enjoyed of both life and property than had been enjoyed by the Natalians during the period of English occupation." Mr. Cloeter, the recorder, is a gentleman of Dutch descent, of distinguished impartiality of judgment, and eminent in legal attainments.

And then they were told, *nem. con.*, in the commission; that nearly all those who were clamouring for labour were so unable to employ labour that they had actually come to the colony in search of employment. I wish them success; but you will see whether their want of labour means more than want of capital, and whether the case has any bearing on the question, producing cotton by free labour in Africa.

With respect to the fertility of the soil I have very little doubt, because cotton is already cultivatied, though of inferior quality. It is short in the pile. In Cazengo, a district of Angola, 1200 cloths, each six feet long by three broad, is the annual tribute of the free population to Government. There is bees-wax in great abundance in the interior, but the people eat the honey and throw the wax away. Coffee, wheat, sugar, and indigo were formerly exported from Tete. The country in many parts is quite covered with wild vines; but the grapes are bad. There is abundance of specular iron ore and the black oxide, but I have spoken of these elsewhere. The wheat grows on parts flooded by the Zambese; and this river inundates large patches of country annually exactly as the Nile does. Indeed, it rises in a great valley, containing extensive collections of water with islands. And, as the view of Sir R. Murchisou respecting the formation of Africa was remarkably confirmed by my observations, made without the remotest idea of his having enunciated it clearly three years before, I think it highly probable that the Zambese and Nile rise in one great valley. The valley of the Nile between Cairo and Alxandria is the exact counterpart to the Valley of the Barotse, between 16 degrees and 14½ degrees south latitude, and 23 degrees east longitude.

My principal object in referring to those matters in the present papers is to take advantage of your wide circulation to utter a sort of protest against any rash speculations being made in connexion with them. The ports called Barra Catrina and Melumbe, at the real moutbs of the Zambese, ought to be examined by competent persons, if the opinion of the late Captain Parker, who was killed at the mouth of the Danuba, and who is said to have been delighted with the branch called Luabo or Cuama, cannot be found at the Admiralty. The river of Quilimane, which I came down, is not the Zambese at all. When I left that river it was flowing rapidly, with about three quarters of a mile of deep water. It remains high during five months of the year—*i.e.*, a small steamer would scarcely run aground anywhere within 300 miles of the coast; and during the remaining months there is a deep channel, rather winding and shifting from year to year. There is a shifting, too, of the large reedy island in the river below Lupata: the healthiest period of the year—May, June, and July—corresponds with the time of medium height of the water. The country is uninteresting until you go through the gorge of Lupata The numerous islands where, before the late war, 24 fowls could be brought for two fathoms of strong unbleached calico, and grain equally cheep, are now depopulated. The Portuguese Government has made the ports of the eastern coast free, and certain privileges are granted to any one who may discover and work a mine. The country, especially that north of the Zambese, is remarkably fertile, and the people cultivate largely; yet I would recommend nothing but a small outlay in any attempt to develope the resource of the country. Anything on a grand scale would be sure to fail, because it is so very difficult to get the proper agency, for however good men may appear at home, when freed from the restraints of public opinion and the thousand other influences which bear upon them in England, they do often act in the most unaccountable manner. Let but little be attempted at first, and when success in the small way is attained operations can easily be extended: your men will then be known too. If, for instance, an attempt were made to develope the coal trade there would be no great difficulty in a small armed steamer going up the Zambese 300 miles to the parts around Tete, where the seams crop out of the surface. One seam could be reached by going up, in flat-bottomed boats, a river 60 or 80 yards broad, called Revubue (Revubwe), which falls into the Zambese on the north bank, about two miles below the fort. These flat-bottomed boats would approach to within two or three miles of the seam and but for a small cascade in the Revubwe, they could enter the tributary of the Revubwe in which the seam exists It is situate in the perpendicular bank, and measured from the level of the stream, it is 48 inches in diameter, few inches of shale, then another of 10 inches—58 inches of coal in all. The dip of the same is inclined upwards, so no machinery for drainage would be required, Close by, the coal has been converted into coke by volcanic action. Another tributary of the Revubwe, which enters nearly opposite this contains another seam, and there are others higher up, or north-wards. I have brought specimens for the museum in Jermyn Street under Sir R. Murchison, whose opinion will be decisive as to the value or worthlessness of the mineral. Should such a speculation be successful, accurate information of the commercial value of other articles would in the meantime be secured. I am not qualified by a commercial education to give any opinion, and others equally clever might might not succeed in gaining the affections of the natives. With me, indeed, it has been a work of time, and I have profited much by the kindness of those with whom I have lived in giving me a good name. But any one may keep a civil tongue in his head and avoid espousing the quarrels of others, as the English have done those of the Boers with the Caffres, Let it always be remembered that slavekeeping is bad neighbourhood; "if you don't give up my runaway slave you are my enemy." This has been the root of many a war.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Kendal, Dec. 24, DAVID LIVINGSTON.

[Concluded.]

Literature.

THE DRUNKARDS DEATH.

What a spectacle is this! What a lesson does it teach! The destruction of man's corporal frame is not pleasant under any circumstances. The taking down his "clay tabernacle," even when he hopes to enter a "building not made with hands," in the upper skies, has something melancholy in it. But when we see a mortal stretched upon his dying couch whose life has been spent in debauchery and revelry, what is there connected with him or his, either with his past or present, or future, that does not present the most horrible and forbidding aspect? Life is gone—property wasted—character blasted—wife and children beggared—there he lies upon his bed of straw, with parched lips, bloated countenance, and blood shot eyes, the very personification of ruin. Tossing upon his hard and comfortless couch, panting for breath, and calling for help, but all in vain. Death marks him for his victim; and now, if for a while he is relieved from frightful ghosts and demons which hitherto haunted his disordered imagination, conscience, the sleepless monitor, with redoubled vigor, assails his still conscious soul and brings up before him every act of his worthless life, to blast all hope, to plunge him in deeper agony, and to hurry his affrighted spirit into the presence of his God. How loudly and bitterly does he complain of himself, of life, of friends, of God.

He prays, but it is the angry imprecation of a doomed spirit, demanding of his Maker a speedier discharge. The wild glare of his scorched eyes, his restless tossing his retching hiccough, and his deep hollow groans, tell us how hard it is for a drunkard to die. The very presence of once loved wife and children, kindle in his bosom in advance, the very fires of hell. The soothing voice of mercy and the plaintive prayer of the man of God kneeling by his bedside, but add fuel to the already raging flame. He calls for water! water! water! now, ere he takes up his habitation where "one drop" will not be allowed him; but ah! the cool draught only adds force to the devouring fire. Friends gather around to take a last farewell, and his tremulous hand is extended to bid them adieu; thoughts of the past and the future send their withering arrows, barbed with the poison of death, to his bursting heart; and with one agonizing struggle, his ruined soul staggers into the spirit land to receive its sentence. Pity, compassion, humanity would let the veil drop here, and cover up till the great assizes the doom of the deluded, misguided wretch; but Divine truth has said, "All drunkards shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."
—*Spirit of the Age.*

FREE SUGAR.

The movement in favor of a repeal of the duty on sugar is all but universal.—The following is the substance of a petition to Congress now being numerously signed in New-York. The petitioners represent—

That sugar has become so universal and indespen ible an article of consumption as to be not improperly reckoned among the necessaries of life.

The duty of thirty per cent., with which it is burdened on its importation into our country, weighs severely upon the mass of the people, and upon the various trades and occupations in which it is used as a raw material.

That this duty is a tax levied upon more than twenty millions of our people not for the necessities of the government which does not want it, but for a benefit of a class which, at present, does not probably exceed two thousand in number.

That the sugar-cane is a tropical plant, which does not come to perfection in the climate of the United States; and that owing to frequent unfavorable seasons, the tendency of the plant to degenerate, and the exhaustion of the soil of the sugar estate, more labor is necessary to produce a given quantity of sugar in this country, than in any other part of the world from which the commodity is brought.

The making of the sugar from the cane, for these reasons' even with the present high duty, never likely to become a prosperous branch of industry in our country.

The undersigned therefore pray that Congress will altogether relieve the people from the duty on imported sugars.

During the last year the prices of sugar have advanced fully fifty per cent.—A speculative movement has to some extent stimulated the advance within the last few months.

The agents of the New Orleans planters, having early information of the deficient crop in Louisiana, bought up in the market all the Cuba sugar they could, and have realized very large profits.

An export duty of 87½c. per box is now paid on all sugar shipped from Havana to American ports, and the Spanish Governments threaten to increase the duty to thirty per cent, as a set-off to our import duty the same rate. In that case, the price of sugar in this country would be largely increased, as our chief supplies are derived from Cuba and Port Rico, and cannot be obtained in any degree of sufficiency elsewhere.

No section of the country is more deeply interested in this subject than the Northwest, and we suggest the propriety of circulating petitions to Congress for the repeal of sugar duty form as above. Who will move in the matter? We are sure that everybody would sign such a petition without hesitation.

Meantime, let not our prairie farmers forget to lay in a stock of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and let them be sure that it is a genuine article, as there are several varieties of the plant, the seeds of which do not differ much in appearance. The experiment of raising our own sugar ought to be tried on a large scale in the North-west the coming season. In fact, if prices should get much higher, there will be with most people only a choice between this course and doing without the article altogether. Fortunately there is little or no risk in the experiment, as the stalks of the plant will more than pay for planting and harvesting merely as food for cattle.
—*Chicago Press.*

Agricultural, &c.

JAPAN PEA.—Much has been said in regard to the virtues of the Japan, or Cajanus Bicolor, which in fact resembles a bean, in the vine and perhaps in the taste more than the pea.

We have raised some Japan Peas the past summer and found them to be good producers and not subject to the worm, chicken nor pigeon. They should be planted about the time Indian corn is and may be in rows two or three feet apart and about a foot apart in the row, as they have very bushy stems requiring no sticks for support.

In taste we do not think them equal to the marrow fats.

STABLES for all kinds of animals should be roomy, warm and well ventilated. The ventilation must not be by means of a stream of fresh air flowing over and chilling them Horses, cows, sheep, mules and all such animals, keep in better health, have more muscular vigor and subsists on less food in such stables, than when exposed.
A propor degree of warmth and fresh air, is the problem; and the man who can solve it will be a benefactor to all domesticated animals. We have approximations now; but like the problem of squaring the circle, the precise answer has yet to be given.

MANURE.—Experiment shows that the same amount of manure which has been covered nine inches deep with earth, so that no evaporation can escape, will produce four bushels of wheat more to the acre, than that which has lain to the weathr. Keeping manure covered then, when wheat is a dollar and a half a bushel, will add six dollars to the value of the products of every acre of land, growing wheat.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to recive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Barnard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. P. H Ward, Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva. Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Refugees in Canada.

American Missionary:—Please acknowledge the receipt of the following goods for the Fugitives.

Augusta Me.—From the Daughters of Freedom per Miss Caroline N. Field, one good box, - -
Woburn Mass.—From Ladies A. S. S. per Mrs. Mary C. Eager, one box, - - - - $ 32,00
Haydenville Mass.—Mrs. Josiah Shaw one box, - -
Ladies Benevolent So. per Rev. E. N. Cook, one box, - -
Oxford Mass.—From A. S. S. Circle, per S. C. Pain, one box, - - $ 58,00
From American Missionary Society Rooms - - - - -
Temple N. H.—One box, - - -
Sandwich Mass.—One do - - $ 28,00
Torringford Ct.—One do - - $ 27,00
Oakham Mass.—One do - - $ 30,00
Marlborough Mass.—Two do - - $66,00
Hopkington Mass.—One bbl - - $ 41,00
Two bbs.—Origin not given - - $ 58,00

C. C. Foot, Agent,
of Refugee Home Society.
Detroit, Nov. 20, 1856.

We copy the above choice morsel from the *American Missionary* for the present month, for the double purpose of calling the attention of the friends of the slave and of common honesty, wherever they may be found, to the same—that is, whether in Europe America or the islands of the Sea; and in order that the refugees in this country, may understand more fully the means employed to degrade and crush them on this Free Soil. Who is this C. C. Foot, it may be asked, who has at his command the patronage of Abolitionists in New-England and the middle and western states, and who begs! begs! begs! for the Refugees in Canada? A man of fair address, who begs for the Refugees Home Society and draws from a benevolent public, hundreds aye thousands of dollars, and boxes of valuable goods, pretendingly to appropriate them faithfully to the use of Refugees in this country, but whose operations is a greater curse to the refugees than all of the beggars of Canada combined. C. C. Foot is a paid agent of the Refugees Home Society of Detroit; lives when not out begging, at Detroit, keeps a depository of clothes and other valuables at Detroit, and makes the anti-slavery public believe through the columns of the *American Missionary*, that he is helping the colored people of Canada by means of their donations. The society that sanctions his movements, pay him not less than twenty five per cent to work for them. This society is endorsed by Christians—its healthy disposed by the fugitives, as a powerful body capable of, and doing them great wrong and harm, but so firmly sustained by well known abolitionists (though no doubt innocent,) as to render their case desperately hopeless! The entire officiary and members of the society are in the United States, and so heartless are many of them, that fugitives who have felt called to protest personally against their injustice, have been defied and derided by its official members (we have names and facts) We have said that the operations of the agent or agents and society are harmful, and we defy genuine philanthropists to prove to the contrary after having investigated the matter thoroughly—not simply by depending upon the names of parties favoring or concerned in the same—not by examining any books that may be kept *for the purpose* (Canada has an awful experience of such documents) but by sending men or women, if you please, who shall go unannounced or unbefriended to the Refugees Home and examine, the same, and shall question the settlers thereon; and further, who shall be instructed to inquire of the thriving white and colored farmers settled near the Society's lands and of white and colored Canadians generally. We have been on the Home and know that the entire affair is a palpable "humbug" There are hundreds of acres of land purchased by funds, begged to give homes to a people who are landless, clothes money &c. are also begged for them, and money for schools and churches, and yet their lands are not only sold them, but this same C. C. Foot has demanded an advance upon *the same* purchase because of the rise in the value of lands thereabouts. Of the tonswe may safely say of clothes contributed the worst specimens mostly, and but little has reached them and so well was Mr. Foot's, custom in this respect known, that Mrs. Heviland *took back to Detroit a box* sent out at one time because the clothes were to good and said "brother Foot had certainly not assorted them before sending them" Samuel Williams a teacher applied to Mr. Foot for funds towards a school among the fugitives during the present winter, as amounts have been collected by Mr. Foot for the purpose, and a school of twenty-five being offered, and Mr. Foot would allow him one shilling a week for *all over that number*. Mr. Williams was obliged to abandon the post. Benevolent friends sent funds to Windsor by an honest man, who gave among others, to a poor woman and we were told by a witness to the transaction that on learning the fact, afterwards, C. C. Foot came to the woman demanded the money and got it. The miserably poor condition of the settlers of the home, is the pretext for all this begging, when they are made so by the circumstances attending their settlement. Hundreds, thousands of refugees, come to this country without means, avoid the *Home*, get employmnt, and in time become the prosperous owners of good property; but there are other people who are at first deceived into settling upon the Home, from the idea that not only lands but clothes, money &c., will be given, and who are finally left to worse than poverty—yes the immorality a consequence, is appaling as we learn from settlers, and that the example of both teachers, and manager have not lessened it must be the conclusion, from observation and testimony of honest settlers. C. C. Foot and Dennis Washington both beg for the Home, but the fugitives get but little of the spoils. The two worst features of the case are, the turning from a worthy channel benevolent persons to aid a society the operation of which through its agents, are filling its coffers, and demoralizing the settlers, and at the same time degrading the majority of refugees, who are independent and self supporting. How many schools has the refugees home society established, and how many have they now? How many churches have they? Why did C. C. Foot leave the Home so suddenly after having insisted on larger payments from the same individual? Why did Mrs. Heviland leave so unceremoniously, and why do not the benevolent of Canada endorse the operation as it is intended to benefit Canada? We think it isdue to the refugees on the home at least that investigation be made. When the slaves are required to praise the institution of slavery on the plantation, before visitors, the master reviews them; the terror inspired by his presence prevents the n from speaking out their sentiments against it, and the settlers on the Home are somewhat similerly situated, for threats of prosecution against those who canvass and condemn the policy of Mr. Foot and those connected have been made in their hearing, on the plea that they are men of high character, and standing, whose acts must not be questioned, though known to be injurious to the people protesting. The fugitives know but little about law, and a hubbub about character often forces silence in cases where the parties so threatning evidently have but little, character to lose. Justice requires that men should be sent who are above bias, previously, by C. C. Foot or other interested parties. An investigation of the *Dawn* was frustrated in that way and collusion has in more instances than one, been entered into to the detriment of fugitives.—M A S C.

Local Matters.

Complaints many and frequent are made against us, for not giving more *local news*, to which we beg leave to reply, that there has been but little to give that would be of interest. We have had the usual amount of cold weather and hard times, but thanks to an all-wise Providence, not more of either than we have been able to bear, as the failures in business have been comparatively few, and no one has not died either of cold weather or starvation in this vicinity that we have been able to hear of. There have been several excellent lectures during the season, and they have generally been well patronized by all classes. There have been revivals at several of the churches the fruits of which as in similar cases, may be counted upon until the warm weather at least, for it is pretty well known now-a-day, that religion is not of that permanent and efficient character that it used to be; how can it be, a compound as it is in most cases of American slavery, self-interest and fear?

The most attractive local matter seem to be the war of words between members of the two or three political parties, growing out of the "Reform Alliance" movement, and the newspaper war between our contemporaries. The former, is of great importance to electors, and to none more than colored electors, (as if we understand it, the proposed registration measure, a rotten plank of Dawn production, would be the death blow to our political hopes;) and the commotion among the typos is an event of *public* utility. There is an old story that when "negroes" quarrel the public may discover who "hooked" the chickens, and really the crimination and re-crimination about the town printing charges, is a case in point. After all, there is not so much difference between black people and white, that there should be such abject servility or deference of the former towards the latter, or such assumed superiority of the latter over the former. Ignorance is made the scapegoat for great blunders of the one party, and intelligence and opportunities are no check to little peccadillos of the other. White men tyranize over one another, colored men do the same;—white men defraud one another and tell on one another the world over, and colored men do the same—the truth is *we* are all *related*, and to a certain extent acquainted, and to judge from certain newspapers in Kent county *all alike*.—M. A. S. C.

Lecture.

Mr. Robertson the head teacher of the Normal School, Toronto, gave a lecture on "the History of Russia," before the Mechanics' Institute, in this place on the evening of the 20th. The very inclement weather caused but a small audience. The President of the Society being absent at the hour appointed, the speaker, (who was introduced to the audience by Mr. Holmes.) expressed some degree of embarrassment, having such a small audience to address. The lecture was of the most instructive character, and our citizens who were not out may regret the loss of one of the finest Historical treats delivered in this town for some time. The lecturer dwelt upon the past and future policy of the Russian Government—their seeming intention of destroying British interest in the East, thereby making inroads on our future greatness in these and other British Provinces, with a vast amount of facts connected with their own national History.—I. D. S.

High Water, &c.

The creek and the river here are higher than usual at present, but no bridges have been carried away as yet. Should the water continue to increase our citizens may have the opportunity of tasting the superiority of drowned over butchered beef.—c.

☞ The Lightning on the night of the 18th, struck a new house in the upper section of King Street, completely "shivering its timbers"; fortunately the building was unoccupied. Another building near by was somewhat damaged.

A Word to Dyspeptics. The Oxygenated Bitters is a sure remedy for Dyspepsia in all its various forms, and General Debility, having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.

Davis' Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. Ch. Advocate.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Sir.—Will you please to inform the public of the nature of a certain meeting held every few nights in Smiths' buildings, and if the business of the meeting will excuse the noisy demonstrations made by them?

UNNITIATED.

Chatham Feb. 20th,

The meeting in question is called by some the "Ground Hog Committee" by others the "Fox fire Club"—notwithstanding the "noisy demonstrations" they are said to be working for the good of the Provinces. —EDS. FREEMAN.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Messrs Editors:—I have contemplated penning you a line for some time, admiring as I do your course of action in a public way. I have read the *Freeman* attentively and examined cautiously its editorial columns, and fully appreciate the difficulties you have had and will have to struggle against, or be overcome by this great odds that will continue to oppose you in your unwearied labors for the advancement of your people, which should be ever remembered and cherished by them. The *Freeman* has so far, maintained that principle which has built up the most powerful governments now existing; independence, at the same time avenging the wrongs of the sable race. Not being bound by sectarian ties, you have nobly advocated the interests of the needy, regardless of the adverse sentiments of sectarian leagues and party combinations. Many of those who wield great influence in your avocation, also orators, philanthropists, missionaries and others seem to depreciate your course; they teach the doctrine that their intentions are for the ultimate benefit of your race of men of this continent, yet withhold their encouragement from yours, the most powerful instrumentality for the consumation of their design in the future. We as a people look upon the press as the temple of light, the fountain from which all knowledge flows; things temporal and spiritual, are all under the guidance and admonition of this engine of literature, and all emanations of wealth and power, are scattered to the world through that great medium. Now if men are honest in their advocacies and desires toward the elevation of your people, why is it that enterprises of the highest order in your hands are not sustained? You have told too many of the realities out upon fraudulent institution and fictions, and opened the eyes of many to the impositions that have been imposed upon us, and have shielded us from such hypocrits. Were you silent on these points, many that now use their influence against you, would use their efforts to sustain you in your labors. Free colored men have not arrived at that brilliant state of literary development that the paler classes have, but who can deny their ability if circumstanced equally with others? According to the theory of the most skilled in the science of human developments, the colored races tally with the best, a fact which is not generally admitted, but to the shame of some who should be beacon-lights to the race, they can be found acting as the humble instruments, toadying to the wishes of a set of knaves, and fostering their wickedness to the distruction of their people for their self agrandisement.

Yours for truth,

H. J. BROOKS,

Detroit, Mich. Jan. 23, 1857.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

The Council met this evenin.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Askin, Burns, Ireland, McCrae, and Tilt.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read.

Mr. Burns presented a Petition from John J. Russel and others, praying that the Saloon License be reduced from £25 to £10; and on motion of Mr. Tilt, seconded by Dr. Askin, the consideration of the question was postponed until Friday next, in consequence of the small number of Councillors present.

On motion of Dr. Askin, Seconded by Mr Burns, the sum of $72,57, for lumber purchased by the Municipality from the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, was ordered to be paid to Mr. J. Waddell, and the sum of £10 was ordered to be paid to Mr. Chrysler, for statute labor and for charitable purposes.

Mr. Burns presented the petition of Antonine Labrouf, an indigent person, asking for aid. Referred to Grievance Committee.

Mr. Tilt presented the petition of Geo. Dunlop, asking for the opening of a street to, or providing some other way of crossing the Railway at the West end of the town. Referred to Committee on Streets and Side-walks.

Mr. McCrae, gave notice that on Friday next, he will introduce the following Resolution: That whereas this Council has entered into a lease with the Rev. Mr. Sandys, for the Town Park, for a term of ten years, under a covenant to fence the same on or before the first day of May next; the clerk of the Council be required to advertise for tenders for the same, to be constructed of Red or White Cedar, Chesnut, or White Oak posts, five inches in diamater at the small end, and six feet apart, with two good rails from post to post, of two by four inches, White Wood; and to be boarded up and down, and to have one board at the bottom, of at least one foot in width; the Fence to be in the whole——Feet high, and to be close. The Tenders to be handed in to the Clerk on or before —— day of —— next under seal, with the names of two good and sufficient securities for the performance of the contract, and the Tenders to state the price per Rod in Halifax currency.

Mr. Tilt gave Notice, that on Friday evening next, he will move that the finance committee Report as to the state of the Funds, such Report to shew the liabilities of the Town, and the sum on hand.

The Council then adjourned.

From the Stratford Beacon Extra.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AND SLAVERY.

Stratford, C.W., 7th Feb, 1857.

Sir.—It will be of some importance for those who attend the Sunday School Convention at Kingston, on the 11th inst., to consider the question of consistency and humanity, in recognizing in Canada the presence and the action of Delegates from a pro-slavery country,—the United States,—and especially of those who represent the interests of the pro-slavery American Sunday School Union. Is it not religious hypocrisy for our public religious men in Canada to impose on Canadians a recognition of such or similar institutions.

It is a notorious fact, that that Sunday School Union dare not publish or circulate any book or tract or paper containing a reference to the condition of the slave, or an expression against slavery as a sin, or even as an evil! It is undeniable that the system adopted by that Union is a sectional one, and has reference to one class of people. The religious, the political, the common civil rights of the colored man are not recognized.

We will witness, then, at Kingston, an acknowledgement, an homologation of and a fraternization with interests diametrically opposed to the free and generous and humane principles which are inherent in the constitution of our Province, and are the birthright of a monarchial and a free people.

It will well become Canadians who hate imposition and hypocrisy to turn their attention to the proceedings of the Kingston Sunday School Convention.

Your obedient servant,

J. J. E. LINTON.

NOTES.

1. By a reference to the pamphlet titled, "Letter respecting a book dropped from the Catalogue' of "the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the dictations of the slave power," p. 36, N. Y., 1848,—the complete *Submission* of the A. S. S. Union of Chesnut-street Philadelphia, to the slave power, is notoriously made evident,—and if the reference is extended to an examination of the Hymn Books, Spelling Books, Primers, "Youths Penny Gazette," "Sunday School Journal," their Question Books, Tracts, &c., the *complete ignoring* of the coloured man and the slave's rights appears beyond cavil and dispute.

2. A similar investigation of the Society's twin brother or sister, the American Tract Society of Nassau-street, New York, will also show similar results (besides the expurgations, &c., so well known), and both these Societies are notoriously enough known in the United States, as of the character of pro-slaveryism, as now referred to.

3. Above all—and a *vital question* with Canadians—these Societies show their desire to be to have all to whom their publications go and are ready to be repubicanised, Americaized, and conformed to their republican form of government.—See said publications of A. S. S. Union, which are openly republican, and also "Home Evangelization," p. 171, by the American Tract Society. This matter is one, in an especial manner, to be considered by the Congregationalists, the Regular Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada—the latter especially, as *they* circulate direct and undeniable republican and treasonable sentiments, and American religious publications among the youth of Canada.

4. By a reference to the "Canadian United Presbyterin Magazine" for February 1857 (a publication well worthy of the Church), especially to the Missonary Intelligence" and Caffreland, and to the visit to Grant County, Wisconsin, U. S., and compare the former with the latter as to Sabbath observance, a Canadian will read it with surprise. In the latter there is this remark, "No one dare enforce the law of the land in regard to the Sabbath, but at the imminent risk of porperty or life." So says a worthy minister, the Rev, James Skinner. But that "risk" is far more than Mr. Skinner depicts, for the advocacy of *humanity*, and, with reference to Slavedom and its awful horrors, *cannot* be done in the U. States, in too many places, except at the risk *of life*. Yet we, Canadians, are to be taught from that slavery-cursed land, and teachers, delegates, &c., received unblushingly and with brazen effrontery, by Congregationalists, &c., &c., without remonstrance! Is it to be so? Let us watch.

J. J. E. L,

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Halifax, Feb. 14th.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at an early hour this morning, and will be due at Boston on Sunday evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 31st ult.—Her news is consequently three days later than that received by the City of Baltimore.

European affairs were generally in a state of quietude, and the main interest conferred in the Chinese and Persian questions.

The London *Globe* had a telegraph from Constantinople, dated January 19th announcing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market without change. Quotations nominally the same.

Breadstuffs market generally steady. Wheat quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Flour inactive. Corn in improved request, and holders demanding an advaance

Provisions, no chnage. Sales of pork unimportant. Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 69s a 69s 6d.

Sugars active at an advance of 6d a 1s. Teas, fall qualities, at futher advances, and the market was excited and unsettled

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with doubt.

The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of December 29th.

Some British ships had arrived off the port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on Dec. 3d the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the Island of Karrak without opposition, as a military depot

During the 7th and 9th the British troops disembarked at Hallila Bay, twelve miles south-west of Bushire. Two men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage.

On the morning of the 9th, the army, in two brigades, advanced along the cost, the ships sailing a little ahead, on the flank. The ship *Assaye*, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position, to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while urging on his men to the attack. The British thereon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles, seaward, and by the Cavalry, landward. Col. Melville of the Cavalry was killed. The enmey were not Persians but Arabs; they left three Chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channal having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for four hours, when it surrendered, and the British entered the town. The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet, and an officer, reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released Bushire was proclaimed British territory and a free port. The city became quiet, but reports were rift of abominable conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Verger Executed.—Ministerial Changes. &c.,

Great Britain:—The Earl of Ellesmere was very ill,—so much so that his death was anticipated.

The Duke of Rutland is dead. So are the Hon. Montague Granville,—(son of Lord and Lady Wharncliffe) and Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, a well known composer of ballards, and music arranger.

Ministerial Changes, Etc.—The London papers are full of gossip as to Ministreral changes. One of them intimates that Sir Robert Peel will cease to be a member of the Government, shortly after the meeting of Parliament,—in consequence of his conduct to Sir Charles Napier, and his late pro-Russian lecture. Sir Robert is one of the Lords of the Admiralty,

Health of the Queen.—It is given out that, in consequence of the delicate condition of Her Majesty's health, she will not be present at the opening of Parliament.

Execution of Verger.—Verger's appeal having been rejected by the Court of Cessation, his execution took place yesterday morning at seven o'clock, on the Place de la Roquette. Verger did not, during his last moments, reserve the haughty demeanour which he had hitherto maintained.

Special Notices.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This unparalelled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain than any other medicine ever offered to the public; and these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Asthma, and Phthisic, Pain in the head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic Complaints, Bruises and Sores, Severe Burns, Canker, Bites, and Ringworms, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Painter's Colic, Broken Breasts, Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Colera, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache, &c, &c.

For sale by most of the medicine dealers throughout the world.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

DYSPEPSIA CURED;

Boston, December 6.

Dr Geo. B Green.—Dear Sir: In reply to your question in regard to the action of the *Oxygenated Bitters*. I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decissive effect in alleviating and overcoming a chronic case of indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovreign and infallable remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours

ISAAC DANFORTH.

17 South Market Street.

The above certificate is from a well known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York City.

FREEMAN OFFICE, Feb. 21st, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	0	a	3	3
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	3
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	81	0	a	85	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	3	a	2	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

An International Journal.

ST. GERMAIN'S
ILLUSTRATED MESSENGER.

The New Series of this large Family Paper has been issued in Rochester, N. Y. and, thus far, it has met with unbounded success. It is free from religious and political prejudices—printed on clear, white paper, from entirely new type, of modern cut and superior finish. The various departments of the paper will be carefully attended to, and the Editor's undivided attention will be given to the supplying of reading matter which will prove instructive to all classes of readers. Especial care will be taken in the selection of reprint articles, which is an important requisite in a periodical; consequently, nothing will be inserted that will render the paper inadmissable to the family circle.

The following are the departments of the *Messenger*:—Original Tales; Poems; Music; Sketches; Literary Notices. Notes of Travel; Temperance; Foreign, Colonial, and American Summary of News; Religious Intelligence; Correspondence; Answers to Correspondents; Personal Portrait Gallery, with brief biographical notices of distinguished men of Europe and America; City Matters, Agriculture, Miscellaneous Paragraphs, Telegraphic Information; Wit and Humor; Commercial Matters; Police Reports; Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. Each paper will be *illustrated* with accurate engravings of notable persons, views, &c. &c.

A number of correspondents in several countries are employed, who will favor the *Messenger* with articles, written in a popular style, on News, Politics, Commerce, Trade, and manners and customs of the people among whom they reside.

Merchants and others will please remember that they now have an excellent advertising medium offered to them for making public their business. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted on reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be allowed on yearly contracts for advertising.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to St. Germain's Illustrated Messenger, will oblige by informing the Proprietor, through the Rochester Post-Office, without delay, and the paper will be forwarded to them punctually.

Terms—Single copy, $2 per annum, 50 cts for three months, $1 for six months; Local Agents and Clubs can have three copies one year for $5, six copys (with an additional copy to the getter-up of the Club or Agent,) for $10; ten copies for $15 American postage will have to be prepaid on papers sent to the British Provinces, consequently the Proprietor will expect his Canadian Agents and friends to add 12½ cents per copy to the above rates. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Money, properly inclosed and registered may be forwarded at our risk.

Canadians should patronize the *Illustrated Messenger*, its Editor and Proprietor having been connected with the Provincial Press during the last fifteen years.

Address
A. ST. GERMAIN,
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

☞ The following are our authorized Agents
Canada, Toronto, C. W.—John Wightman, Esq, Colborne st; John Heaning Esq; Mr. John W. Stores; and D. L. Campbell, News Depot; Jacques & Farrell, "Mechanic's Press" corner King and Yonge streets; M. Sherman Arcade.
ODESSA, *County Lennox & Addington*, C. W.—Francis R. Wyeett, Esq Merchant.
ORILLA, *County Simcoe*, C. W.—John H Distin.
PICTON *County Prince Edward*, C. W.—Henry Wyeett, Esq.
OAKLAND (Hollow *County Brant*, C. W.—Julius Martin, Esq Farmer.
KINGSTON—E. Stacey, Esq
VIENNA, C. W.—Mr. James F. Wright.
HAMPTON, C. W.—C. W. Tyler, Esq
HAMILTON, C. W.—D. McLellan, Bookseller, King Street.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!
NEW SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to announce to the public in this vicinity and the surrounding country, that he has recently commenced in the above line of business, in the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. REGAN, one door East of Messrs. Lamont & Sinclair, where he will keep on hand a good and well assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, &c., &c.,

for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders and Repairing executed with despatch; he would therefore invite Farmers and others to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. JOHNS, Jr.

Chatham, Feb. 13th, 1857. v3-n23-6m

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-1m.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!
Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf.

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Exception is demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of place for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic chap. 90 with 11, Geo. chap. 33. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN E. LINTON,
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk's Peace Office, County of Perth }
Stratford, December 15th, 1856 }

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c 25—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec. 16 and following sections—10 and 11 Vic cap. 18, and 12 Vic cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."
PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions to less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

(NOTICE No. 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,
HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S School Union.

6. THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure increase in Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear.

Are any and who are they, in Canada, of the Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *do* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 28th November, of the "Christian Parlor," and American Messenger, &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, never be cured of hypocrisy, or dealing unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics, when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal, that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism*, besides spurious printing at pro-slavery abasement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance. (*See throughout* "Home Evangelisation," pp. 171, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish &c, and which book, and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S. Union, for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto,—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Milne," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia. Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada, who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their pro-slavery ers for a similar support of a more dismal direct, and fatal final kind, as to their system. The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with.

Let our own home and British liable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3-n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. C. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make this Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as far as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would, were this Advertisement not to several columns, be quite unfair to say the least of the Assortment of following goods and kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.
Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article and the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY throughout. If you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not impugne that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons; upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All sorts of Produce will always be BOUGHT and FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE!

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits.

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ Tax Papers of Customers will be received at their Houses or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct 28th. 1855 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUOR,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th. 1856. 9 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 13 in 6th concession with finished and stabling on St. John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm H Wilson, Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th. 1855 13 tf

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

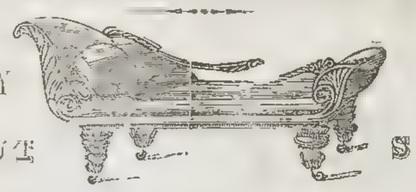
1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday	10th Jan'y
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.	
do	do	Saturday, 7th March	
do	do	Saturday, 4th April	
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.	
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.	
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.	
do	do	Saturday 1st August	
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.	
do	do	Saturday 3rd October.	
do	do	Monday, 2nd November	
do	do	Saturday 5th December.	
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday 26th March.	
do	do	Thursday 23rd July.	
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.	
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday 27th January.	
do	do	Tuesday 26th May.	
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept.	
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.	
do	do	Monday, 27th July.	
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March	
do	do	Monday 28th September.	
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May	
do	do	Friday, 27th November	
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday 29th January.	
do	do	Thursday, 28th May	
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.	
do	(Wellington Inn, Township Harwich & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.	
do	do	Saturday 25th July.	
do	do	Thursday 26th Nov	
5th Div.	Deal ToRn	Monday 26th January.	
do	do	Monday, 25th May.	
do	do	Wednesday, 23d Sep	
	Pardo's Inn,		
do	Middle Road	Wednesday 25th March	
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.	
do	do	Monday, 23rd November.	
6th. Div	Wallaceburg	Tuesday 31st March	
do.	do	Tuesday 29th September.	
do	do	Saturday 28th Nov	
do	Oungah P O	Saturday, 31st January.	
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.	
do	do	Tuesday 28th July	
7th Division,	Clearville,	Friday 27th March.	
do	do	Friday, 24th July	
do	do	Wednesday 25th Nov.	
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan	
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.	
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.	

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }
Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM; and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND;
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also returns his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK is prepared to offer to the public the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Black-smith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Cutters of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Tea Urns and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Buns, Screws, Hinges of all kinds, Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

Order for sale 35 different recipes for $1 many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnets,
Satins,	Crapes,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity

Nov 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE,

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856 14 tf.

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States, has countenanced and still continues by its discipline to countenance, the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the holding, buying and selling of human beings—souls and bodies of men, women and children. Their Class-leaders, Ministers and members, buy, hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion, with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattles—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C. W.)

2nd. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood, of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; nay, more, got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M. E. Church (north.) They also call it "Our Church" and our "Mother Church." They admit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates [Revds. John Rverson and Richard Jones] at the Quarter-tennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession.

3. The British laws declare Slavery, and all trade and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies!—Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law, are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4. The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [wherein also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills, *to contribute* on Sunday, the 23rd November, instant, and following days, by our money, *to the support of* the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, Dissent. Chairman are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5. The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, while the evils of said fellowship, &c,, exist; which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP; and religious imposition thereby, which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches, and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17.

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters**, and **Game**, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

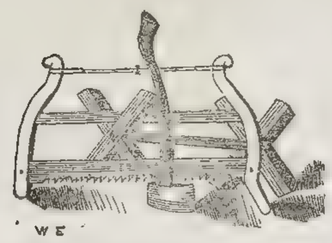
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE,

IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th 1856 42-tf

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY SLABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜
15th August, 1855. 18 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanics, Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention and no invention of improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 26th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersol	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M	A.M	P.M.		P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.30
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.53	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.40
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30 1855 ly

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street.

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen from the best materials and at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store,"* ☜
No. 80, Yonge Street.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Have his Office in the front Private Parlor of THE VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on Wellington Street, East of King.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular

REFERENCES

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Coates, Esq. M. D.
Late Professor of Surgery in the Washington Medical College Baltimore Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, December 22nd 1855 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has bought out the entire Stock of Messrs. SIMMONS, of this Town, and J. H. CHARITY, whose House has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in all its variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz

Boots, Gaiters Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a choice selection of Leather, he can supply them of the best quality, and at the shortest notice.

CUSTOM WORK MADE

Ashamed to press his claims to the favorable notice of others, he will only say, that by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairing done with neatness & despatch.

C. H. CHARITY

Montreal, May 1st, 1856 15-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Edition [illegible] 90,000

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post would call the attention of the Public to the fact that it has now been published for THIRTY FOUR YEARS. The [illegible] has been [illegible] and it has [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Country. [illegible] the Post has been [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Country. [illegible] the Post has been [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Country.

[illegible] Publishers [illegible] Post [illegible] Publishers [illegible] Post [illegible] Publishers [illegible] Post [

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857. {NUMBER 27.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of no ex-pression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively. It will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid* I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A liberal discount to those who advertise by the quarter or year.

☞ Marriages, and notices, contracting for large and standing advertisements on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GREAT WESTERN
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20t

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade, John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 51, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 51, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 13, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES.
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over the "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State, the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

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Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs. A. B. Alcott,
Francis Jackson, Esq.,
Robert F. Apthorp, Esq.,
Joseph K. Hayes,
Sup't Tremont Temple
Dr. James W. Stone.
Lewis Hayden,
William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
James Egan, Esq
Joshua B Smith,
George Adams,
Pub. Boston Directory
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM ORTON.—E MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have emanated.

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS &c., &c, can be had on the most reasonable terms
CHARLES H RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 10-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Poetry.

THE SONG OF STEAM.

Harness me down with your iron bands;
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the power of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns a chain.
How I laughed, as I lay concealed from sight,
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boast of human might,
And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail like band,
Or wanting the wayward breeze;
When I marked the peasant faintly reel
With the toil that he daily bore,
As he feebly turned the tardy wheel,
Or tugged at the weary oar.

When I measured the panting courser's speed;
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they bore the law a king decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love;
I could not but think how the world would feel,
As these were outstripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chained to the flying car.

Ha! ha! ha! they found me at last;
They invited me forth at length,
And I rushed to my throne with thunder blast;
And laughed in my iron strength.
Oh! then ye saw a wonderous change
On the earth and ocean wide.
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the waters o'er
The mountain steep recline;
Time—space—have yielded to my power—
The world! The world is mine!
The rivers the sun hath earliest blest,
Or those where his beams decline—
The giant streams of the queenly West,
Or the ocean floods divine.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep,
To hear my strength rejoice,
And the monsters of the briny deep
Cower, trembling at my voice.
I carry the wealth and the lord of the earth,
The thoughts of the god-like mind;
The winds lags after my flying forth.
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine,
My tireless arm doth play,
Where the rocks never saw the sun decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day,
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From the hidden cave below,
And I make the fountain's granite cup
With crystal gush overflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore, and turn the wheel
Where my arms of strength are mad
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint,
I carry, I spin, I weave;
And all my doings I put into print
On every saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay
No bones to be laid on the shelf,
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage the world myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As a tempest scorns a chain.

Literature.

OUR EXCHANGES

Look at this huge heap of printed, folded and enveloped sheets! These are our exchanges. They come from the East and the West; the North and the South; from the seaboard and the interior; from the city and the country, from every State and Territory of the Union, and from Europe

In common parlance, and in the eyes of the law, these are all newspapers; but how widely they differ in form and in spirit, in manner and in matter, in tone, features, and complexion! Like the human society which they represent, they may be divided into various grades or classes; but in assigning each its rank (as in the case of men and woman), we are liable to make fatal mistakes, if we judge by the dress and external appearance merely. Many a talented and excellent man has been encountered in a seedy coat, and many a noble woman in a cheap calico dress; so many a high-toned, lively and useful journal presents it-self in our sanctum in a coarse envelope, and pirnted on paper far from the finest or whitest. God forbid that we should despise it on that account. It is just as welcome as the more aristocratic looking sheet which lies beside it on our table. Perhaps the fine white paper and new type of the latter are not paid for and never will be. The former may have as good, one of these days, and pay for them too. True merit can afford to wait for a recognition.

We distinguish the city from the country paper at a glance. Northern and Southern papers are quiteunlike each other in form and features. Those from the Far West differ from both; and the press of each city has its peculiar tone and color-

In their character—in the nature of their contents, newspapers differ as widely as in their external forms. Some are devoted mainly to commerce, politics, to science some to literature, etc. Some are racy, witty, and wise; others dull, stupid, and *otherwise*.

Well, they all come to our sanctum as *friends*, and all are *welcome*.

On the corner of this modest little sheet is written, "Please Ex." Why should we add another to this vast heap of papers, one tenth part of which it is impossible for us to read? Besides, this little journal does not contain one fourth as much matter as LIFE ILLUSTRATED, and it comes from a portion of the country from which we are not likely to get important news. But who knows but that this may prove one of the best papers on our list, and if we get no good from its columns, may not its editor and readers get something from ours? We believe in *doing* good as well as in *getting* good. Yes we *will* "exchange." Put this new paper on our books. We exchange with all respectable journals which request an exchange and we lose nothing by it. They always (except through *inadvertence*) give us due *credit* for what they borrow from our columns and are sure to say a good word for us occasionally in a *notice*.—*Life-Illustrated.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—LONDON.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.

Redpath and Kent were placed at the bar of the Old Bailey. Kent was ordered to retire, and Redpath was tried singly upon one of the cases of forgery, the details of which have been already published. The jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found him guilty, Justice Wills said he should not pass sentence until after the case in which Redpth and Kent were indicted jointly had been gone into. Both prisoners were then placed at the bar and indicted for forgery and uttering a transfer to George Sidneys. Several witnesses having been examined, the case for the prosecution was declared closed. Mr. Hawkins then addressed the jury for the defence for Kent, and urged the absence of fraudulent intentions. A number of witnesses were called who gave Kent an excellent character, after which the learned judge summed up. He was of opinion that, although Kent had commited a wrong and irregular act, yet before the jury convicted him they must be satified that he was acting fraudulently with Redpath. It was extraordinary to him that Corkhill, who had done exactly the same as Kent, should be retained in the service of the company while Kent was prosecuted. (Applause.) The jury found Redpath guilty, and acquitted Kent. (Applause) The other indictments were then withdarwn, and Kent was discharged. Mr. Justice Willis, after some strong remarks on the enormity of Redpath's offence, sentenced him to transportation for life.

INCREASE OF THE SLAVES.—It is frightful to glance at the increase of slave population; to find that there were 530 357 slaves in the Atlantic States (including Virginia) in 1790 and 1204,221 in 1850; that in the Gulf States there 225,481 slaves in 1820, and in 1850 that there were 1212,251; to find an increase in chattel slave population of 2 05 per cent. per annum in the slave population of the Atlantic States since 1790 and since the same time a similar increase of 6.06 per cent. in Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia; while in the Gulf States the increase has been 18 per cent. The proportion of slave population to the whole population has increased in South Carolina from 43 per cent. since 1790' to 57 per cent. in 1850. In Georgia, during the same period, it has gone up from 35 per cent to 42 per cent In 1790 we had 697.897 slaves, and in 1850 (according to the patched and doctored census returns) we had 3,204,313 of this bi legged personal property. In sixty years the increase of slaves was 2,506,416. The proportion of slaves to the free white population in 1790 was 45,457, and in 1850 it was 22,377. If we are to go on in the same way, any school boy can cipher out how many slaves we shall have in the year 1900. Where are we to stop? If we have four millions of slaves now, and with greatest difficulty keep them in tolerable subjection, what will the white folks of the South do with forty millions? And yet, by the natural law of increase, forty millions we shall have, long before Democratic sagacity has provided against such a contingency. The science of population has given rise to innumerable theories; we wish somebody who has inherited even the shreds of Mr. Calhoun's mantle would tell us what we are to do with all this wealth fifty years hence, and how we are to prevent it from reversing all our calculations, and making wealth of us —*Tribune.*

"DISTRICT SECRETAY FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Rev. William Warren, of Upton, in this County, formerly of Windham, has received from the American Board the appointment of District Secretary for North ern New England, in the place of Rev. William Clark, resigned.—*Worcester Spy.*

The rev. gentlemen alluded to has long been known in Upton and its neighborhood as a most determined and relentless enemy to the Anti-Slavery cause He has talked and preached against it with a most unyielding pertinacity, and proved himself a very compliant and thorough-going servant of the slaveholding churches of this country. What a very singular circumstance it is that the American Board of Missions always has the *misfortune to stumble* on one of these proslavery gentlemen when it has an office to bestow!

Our readers may remember a good story of the above mentioned minister which went the rounds of the papers a few years since. Soon after the passage of the fugitive Slave law, a petition to Congress for its repeal was presented to Mr Warren for his signature. As the feelings in the town was very general and strong against the law, our parson was in some thing of a quandary, but finally compromised the matter thus—he signed the petition, adding to his name the words, "*Provided laws can be done in good faith to the Constitution.*" The next signer of the Petition, with an equally laudable desire not to be misunderstood, appended his name, and to it added these words, "*Provided all can be done in good faith to the Constitution; for I wish to serve God so as not to offend the devil.*"—*Liberator.*

Accident to the Submarine Cables Across the Channel.

We are informed by the Submarine Telegraph Company that an accident has happened to the submarine lines across the channel, and that telegraphic communication with the Continent is temporarily delayed in consequence. It appears that during the fearful gales of the 5th inst., a ship 700 tons, heavily laden, lost her anchor in the Downs, and driven by the force of the gale and tide, fouled a schooner; she then becoming more unmanageable, drifted into five fathoms water. An anchor was speedily let go, with forty fathoms of chain attached, but the barque, still impelled by the unusual force of the gale, dragged her anchor, until she was suddenly brought up sharply, head to wind, on opening the western light of the South Foreland. It is feared that she here stayed upon the Submarine Telegraph Companies' Ostend Cable; the hurricane prevailing, however, coupled with the tide, the weight of the ship, and the necessity of keeping her foretopsail out and aback to drift into deep water, worked so much upon the submarine line, that, after her holding for some length of time, the cable giving way as is supposed, she instantly rounded before the wind, and was careering forward with increased velocity, and momentum, when she was suddenly brought up hard to wind again by the Calais cable. The barque was held in spite of a heavy sea, the gale, and the pressure of the wind on her sail for about an hour, when once more she broke away, and sailed off down the channel. Both submarine lines unfortunately became unworkable in consequence of this untoward accident, and communication with the Continent was partially stopped. The sea at the point where the vessel caught the cable is about 14 fathoms deep only, and the spot is within three-quarters of a mile from shore. The company have already made arrangements to repair the cables the moment the weather will permit, and meantime messages are being telegeaphed to Dover, sent thence by steamers which leave thrice daily to Calais, and are from Calais telegraphed to their various destinations.

SPAIN.

It is reported that General O'Donnell is likely soon to be recalled to power. Marshal Concha has lately had an interview with the Queen, in which he pointed out the danger of allowing matters to continue in the present unsatisfactory condition.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria is appointed Governor General of the Lombardo-Venetian States, as successor to Marshal Radetzky, who has retired.

SWITZERLAND.

The Times' Paris correspondent hears that the conference respecting the Neufchatel question will be held in London. The Congress will be composed of the resident Ministers of the parties to the original protocol; and, as Switzerland has no permanent diplomatic agent at the British Court, the Confederation will most likely now see the necessity of having one there.

A PROPOSED NEGRO LAW.—Senator Ely of Bucks County, has presented to the Legislature a petition with 108 signatures, asking the passage of a general law prohibiting negroes and mulatoes from coming into our State, with view of acquiring residence. The petitioners who are from Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, complain that they are subject to trouble and expense in consequence of an influx of fugitive and manumitted blacks; that the former are pursued into this State, and their reclamation attended by mobs and excitement that superannuated slaves are sent here by their masters to become a charge upon the public or individual charity, while others commit crimes which occupy our courts, fill our prisons and increase our taxes. The petition has been referred to Messers. Souther, of Elk; Welsh, of York; and Lewis, Delaware County, as a select committee.—*Bucks County (Pa) Intelligencer.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to recive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. I. D. Parker, of Racine Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Barnard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞Rev. P. H Ward. Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva. Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Pay us what you Owe.

For weeks past we have been calling upon those indebted to pay up, as we have pressing liabilities to meet. BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!! has formed the caption of a standing and *humble* and respectful appeal—we have asked until we are ashamed; and ashamed of the people, who knowing that they owe us, read the paper without heeding the same. What would be thought of the man who would take the bread from his neighbor's house, for months and years with a formal contract to pay him, and would not only cooly partake of the same without payment, but who would not give attention to his just demand for remuneration? The verdict of honest men would be that such a man is unprincipled. Now, without wishing to reflect upon those in arrears to us, we must be permitted to say that many scores of men and women hold just the relation to us, that a party in the case supposed, would to the man whose bread he had eaten. Bills to the amount of hundreds of dollars have been sent by us, but except in one single instance, with not one word of reply have we been favored. A few of our local subscribers have acted promptly, but numbers of others have put us off—some with abuse—some with "I'll pay on" that worst of all pay days "Saturday," but when Saturday comes, not a head makes his appearance. Some "I cannot get a cent due me else I would pay, I want the *Freeman*—it must live—we must have an organ, that's so! The truth is, we must *all* do something for it, and if I could get some money I'd *give* you my subscription." The hypocrite! for no sooner is a new fashion, than out come the family in fine style—the paper is not paid for, but the merchant is paid for the finery, and we know it. You see the merchant is *white*, and that sometimes makes a great difference in the payment of a debt. Many white men say the *Freeman* is in a "great hurry" for pay—many colored men think "they are only colored people," and not being *afraid* of one another, we can wait until white creditors are paid. Yes, colored people will generally pay white men *first*. Now friends we are pained at the moral obliquity, or fear or whatever it is, that "he who runs may read," among colored people on this point and of the former trait as exhibited by some of our white creditors; for although some of them will "put us off" twistify, and finally insult us, but do we owe them, the first thing done is to put the amount into court. Let there be honest dealing all around and we will be enabled to pay what we owe and not be forced to tell on you.—M. A. S. C

The Half Sheet.

Our readers will please bear with the half-sheet which we send them this week, as inability to get paper in time, obliges this step. Were we in the vicinity of paper warehouses it would be different. In the present instance, the merchant had but a small quantity of the size we use on hand. This difficulty about paper is one of which all country newspapers complain at times; our patrons can therefore appreciate our embarrassment.

☞ Elihu Burritt, (the learned blacksmith,) and advocate for peace, and very recently interested in a reduction of Ocean postage, will lecture in the Town Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, March 4th. Subject, A plan of Brotherly co-partnership of North and South for the peaceful extinction of Slavery. (See advertisement.) There should be a large turnout, as the speaker is of world-wide celebrity.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera.—(Cin. Nonpariel.

Is Consumption Curable.—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

The town plot, or in other words *Shrewsburry*. Is a little village situated at the entrance of one of the best harbors in North America, called Rond Eau, where schooners call and load with Black Walnut lumber to the amount of $200,000, and sail out again without the use of tug steamers as is required in Morrisburgh. The land for five miles either way adjacent to this town, is in the state of nature, with the exception of about 300 acres which is under cultivation. As for the soil, it needs no recommendation from me, suffice it to say it is far superior to any North of this in Canada either for grain or grass. The forest abounds with game; the waters are covered with ducks in the fall of the year, and fish innumerable are in the waters which are available to all who seek for them. Population. The number of dwellings in 1855 were five, the number of inhabitants was 30. The dwellings now number twelve; inhabitants 57. It must be remembered, that I do not go off the town plot to get this number, like our friend in Morrisburg, who wants to enclose the whole of Williamsburg to swell his number. Of public buildings we do not boast, still we have a substantial Custom Office here. Mills one mile from this place, is a steam saw mill, owned by Messrs. Waters & Fellows, men of enterprise, men of spirit and ability, every way capable of carrying on an extensive business; they give employment to some 30 men and teams, and the best of wages. Mr. Stoddart of Blenheim, sends all of his lumber here for shipment, also, staves and cordwood, one personbeing left here preparatory for spring oporations. All the cry is we cannot get hands enough to carry on the business which might be done here. Next in notice is our worth Customs oficer, who is well known to the commercial community as a good sailor, having long been master of a first class steamer on Lake Ontario; also, universally known as wharfinger in Kingston. He is now spending his time and money for the public good, in petitioning Parliament for a grant of funds to rebuild the light house and piers at Rond Eau point. Next in order is Mr. Button, who keeps a grocery, purely of those things that are needful for the body; he gave the inhabitants of Shrewsburry a supper on Newyears eve, which would do honor to any town or city, the table was furnished with a profusion of the good things of this life as well as tastefully decorated, which shows great taste in Mrs. Button for arrangement. The invitation was general, consequently the table was well filled, the ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves to a late hour when all separated with the utmost good feeling, although two races were present. There would be constant employment here for 50 or 100 men, could they be had to load vessels and clear the land, all we want is men, we can earn money.

Respectfully yours,
FRANCIS H. LAWRENCE.
Rond Eau. Feb. 5th, 1857.

PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL.)

The Presbyterian church (O. S.) stands fully and unequivocally on the side of the oppressor. It is true that a few earnest anti-slavery men may be found in this denomination, but their influence upon it is scarcely felt. They are not able in the least to modify the decided, unfaltering pro-slavery position maintained by the General Assembly. So far as I know, the most ultra friends of slavery are perfectly satisfied with the late ecclesiastical action and influence of this church. It makes no pretensions to anti-slavery. The slaveholder is welcomed to its communion, is authorized to preach and is elevated to the highest posts of honor. At the last General Assembly fifty slaveholding presbyteries were represented. The place of meeting was Charleston, South Carolina. Dr. Lord, author of a celebrated sermon in support of the fugitive slave law, was elected moderator. The General Assembly of 1845, by a vote of 168 to 13, "Resolved, That the existence of domestic slavery, under the circumstances in which it is found in the southern portion of this country, is no bar to Christian communion."

This church has been *progressing* in the wrong direction. In 1818, before the excision of the Presbyteries which formed the New School body, the General Assembly declared that "the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another was a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature," "utterly inconsistent with the law of God," and "totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel." This was a noble declaration, but slaveholders were not excluded from the church as they should have been, but continued to flock in, until in 1836, a *slaveholder* presided over the General Assembly who openly said —"I draw my warrant from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to hold my slaves in bondage."—Since 1836 the General Assembly has been wholly under the control of the pro-slavery interest. Her doctors of divinity have written learned treatises in defency of slavery, and slaveholders are at ease, yea, sleep undisturbed in her communion, and for all that that church is likely to say or do, will sleep on until they find themselves in company with Dives. —*Slavery Question—Lawrence.*

Shipwreck and Loss of One Hundred Lives.—We deeply regret to announce the loss of the Dutch barque Mercurius, Captain Smith, of 439 tons. bound from Amoy to Singapore, which melancholy disaster took place on the north coast of Buning, 100 Chinese passengers perished, as also the third mate. The captain, in a letter dated Rio, the 16th instant, notices that the weather was very thick; the vessel was driven on shore having parted from two anchors. There were in all about 250 Chinese passengers on board.—Singapore Straits Times Dec. 23.

The Storm of last week was very extensive and unsurpassed for its severity. The wind was very high in many places, unroofing houses, prostrating sheds, fences, &c. The roads completely blocked by immense snow drifts; some of them in this county, we are told, are 15 feet deep. The Carriers were unable to force a passage, and of course our readers who depend upon them were obliged to wait for their papers. We trust they will receive last week's and this in good season.—*Olive Branch.*

Religious Movements.—The Catholic *Standard* announces that the Irish Catholic Archbishops are summoned to Rome, and it is expected that Dr. Cullen will be created a Cardinal.

Special Notices.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This unparalelled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain than any other medicine ever offered to the public, and these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Asthma, and Phthisic, Pain in the head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic Complaints, Bruises and Sores, Severe Burns, Canker, Biles, and Ringworms, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Painter's Colic, Broken Breasts, Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Colera, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Toothache, &c, &c.

For sale by most of the medicine dealers throughout the world.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

WILD CHERRY BALSAM

☞ The following is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends:

Dr. S W. Fowle.—Dear Sir. In offering my testimony in favor of your WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I speak from my own experience, having received signal benefit from the use of one or two bottles which were urged upon me by my apothecary who backed up his recommendation, by giving some extraordinary results from its use, as having come within his knowledge. I had taken a violent cold followed by a deep seated cough, which frequently produced vomiting, with pain in the side I breathed with difficulty had night sweats lost my appetite in short, I was completely prostrated. My physician prescribed for me, but I found no relief. I commenced taking the Balsam in small doses at first, and almost immediately began to improve. My cough abated my strength and appetite returned, and in a few weeks I was able to attend to my business as usual. I feel indebted to Wistar's Balsam for my recovery, and cheerfully give you leave to make whatever use you please of this statement.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
ROYAL SMYTH.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1852.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

Births.

On the 26th. Jan. in this Town the wife of Wm. J Moore, of a son.

In the Township of Camden, Jan. 20, the wife of Jeremiah Turner, of a son.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

Freeman Office, Feb. 28th, 1856.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	0	a	3	3
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bush l	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	3
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton. per 100lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	10	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	85	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	6	a	2	0

John Smith, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

ELIHU BURRITT, will deliver a LECTURE in the TOWN HALL, Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th.

"SUBJECT," A plan of Brotherly co-partnership of the North and South for the peaceful extinction of Slavery.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admission one shilling, paid at the door.

CIRCULAR.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the people of Chatham, Kent County, in the case of a suit to obtain possession of the lands of the Dawn Institute, situated in Dawn Township, Kent County, consisting of three hundred acres of land, would appeal to the friends of the Institution in different parts of the Province, to contribute funds in aid of the litigation now pending, being prosecuted by Messrs. James C. Brown and Thos. F. Cary, the appointed Agents of the people, one of them being a lawful Trustee of the property.

The greatest amount of Funds required cannot in this case exceed fifty-three pounds or two hundred and twelve dollars, and it is the bounden duty of the people in every county and township, to aid in this matter. All funds sent will be faithfully recorded against the name of the donor, and that which is not disbursed in the suit, will be returned *pro-rata* to contributors.

Forty-two persons at five dollars, eighty-four at two dollars and a-half, or one hundred and sixty-eight at one dollar and twenty-five cents a piece, would supply the money.

The Agents and Treasurer of the friends have given Bonds and security, for the faithful performance of their duty.

P. S.—Parties to whom may be sent this Circular, will please exert their individual aid and influence in raising and obtaining funds as above suggested, or in any manner suitable, and form corresponding committees to act with the undersigned.

☞ All money must be remitted to G. W. Brodie, Cor. Secy.

Chatham Feb. 19th, 1857.

ANDREW SMITH Chairman
I D SHADD Secretary
G. W BRODIE Cor Secretary
STANTON HUNTON, Treasurer.
Dr M R DELANY
OSBURN AND SON,
THOS SPEAR,
JOHN JACKSON,
JAMES M BELL

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

NEW SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to announce to the public and his friends and the surrounding country that he has recently commenced in the above line of business, in the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. REGAN, one door East of Messrs. Lamon & Sinclair, where he will keep on hand a good and well assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, &c., &c.,

for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders and Repairing executed with despatch. I would recommend the Farmers and others to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM JOHNS Jr.

Chatham Feb 12th 1857. v3n35 3m

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

Alex. Smith, Agent,

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-1m.

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3 n18-tf

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap 11 sec. 16 and as amended by 12 Vic chap 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman and minister.

N. B.—Clergymen formerly licensed ministers of religion by Justices of peace for a particular congregations. Compare sec 2 of 12 Vic chap 99 with 11, Geo chap 37. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any fee for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk of Peace Office, County of Perth
Stratford, December 15th, 1856.

Note.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c 36—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec. 16 and following sections—10 and 11. Vic cap, 18, and 12 Vic cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure.*)

Stratford, Dec 10th 1856. v3-n21

(Notice No 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY, HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S. School Union.

"That Abominable Crime, the Slave Trade."—(*Speech, lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity, and pure indoctrination. Of Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us it does *not* so appear.

Are any, and who are they in Canada, of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Colporteurs, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *yet* support the American Tract Society or American Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 28th November, of the "Child's Paper," and American *Messenger* for 1857, of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 29th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review*, C. W., of same date, as to said "American Messenger," &c. Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, never be cured of hypocrisy, or dealing unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *abolitionism*, heartless spoliation, piracy and piratical assessment. The proceedings of these Societies has previously received and recommended, with many remarks, (See *Uncle Tom and his Free Evangelism*," pp 171 published by American Tract Society, with reflections against the Irish &c, and which book, and others of that Society's books, and U. S. S. Union, for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto.—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Milne," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia! Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The "Facts for Baptist Churches" speak in unmistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with,

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c., and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec 5, 1856. v3,n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. G. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $300 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store sell Cheap for Cash and Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not.

The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied

The Comfortable Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear for Stock, is found to be a great convenience to [illegible]

National prejudices shall not exist here also, an Englishman and an Irishman, a Countryman a deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to a size that must therefore suffice it to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books,

Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,

Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOW BLINDS (all sizes,

Champagnes,

Wines, Ales,

Porters, Brandies,

AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

NUTS, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of [illegible] to all we numerous classes of Goods ENUMERATED, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the [illegible]

Resolved, That as not all the Customers are prompt for many of the Members of the Combination to pay down for their Goods, and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons; upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Produce will always be BOUGHT and SOLD FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ Those who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3 n16 1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857. {NUMBER 28.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a greater or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that no reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s	d
1x to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space to advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAM BOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30 1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References Thomas Gibson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No 51, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported on the sale at the smallest possible advance on the wholesale price

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Glazier, Grainer, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER,
No 20 KING STREET WEST
Mixed Paints, Oils, Etc. Etc. Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles ☜
Toronto, March 15th, 855.

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE COLBORNE HOUSE
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over the City Bank Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church.
TORONTO

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W
December 18, 1855 32 1y

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE.
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168. PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855 3y

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the location is well known for its healthiness summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. It has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,	Dr. James W Stone.
Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.,	Lewis Hayden,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,	William I. Bowditch, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ashby,	James Egan, Esq
Francis Jackson, Esq.,	Joshua B. Smith.
Rev. E. Apthorp, Esq.,	George Adams,
Joseph B. Hayes,	Pub Boston Directory

Supt. Fremont Temple

BOSTON, November 20 th, 1855. 20

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House New York
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—I. MULLIGAN

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Liquors can be had at any hour. Segars &c. &c. always on hand. Friends passing through Detroit will favor us with a call.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 58 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,

where he is prepared to attend to the

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only to

Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,

In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated

He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents such as Mercury Arsenic Antimony, &c, in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Diseases of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and an explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS &c.. &c, can be had on the most reasonable terms

CHARLES H RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W, Feb 13 h, 1856. 40 1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and Entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber intends to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.
London, Jan 7 1857 36

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in this line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

WE ARE PASSING AWAY.

Frail mortals pine away and die,
When heaven calls there's none can save,
Though friends may weep, connexions cry,
They sink, beneath the yawning grave.
Proud monarchs, must resign their breath,
And bow beneath the monster death,
No glittering crowns of massive gold,
Can save the lost the sinking soul.

The rich the poor, the great, must die,
The earth the grave, shall be their bed,
The fearful and the brave shall lie,
All side by side, among the dead,
And greedy worms shall feast on all,
The old the young the great the tall,
The grave, shall be their common bed,
All all must slumber mid the dead.

Go search the records of the past!
The earth the air the grave, the sea
And learn what mortals were at first,
And mark, what ages yet shall be.
Egyptian temples where are they?
In broken stones and mouldering clay,
Hymns scream and lions roar.
Where sages dwelt in days of yore.

What scenes of ruin haunt the coast,
Where Homer rose, The morning star,
Where is the Carthagenian host,
That braved the brow tide of war.
O'er Asian hill and verdant plains,
Where mighty chariots and burning flames?
Bowing to the sword, spear, earth and waves.
Have swept them all away in their graves

Tarquin's Hunibal is o'er,
And Alexanders sleeps among the slain,
Proud Scipio waves his hands no more
O'er Africk's hills and barren plains,
And Cyrus from his bloody car,
Pours forth no more the tide of war.
Great Cesar's gone, and Pompy's slain,
And scattered forth upon the plain

Where are the glorious sons of song,
Who saw the Trogans' fiery car
Whose numbers sweetly peeled along
High o'er the glimering ranks of war!
Sleep they with those who could not feel,
Who drew the sword, the bloody steel,
And waved it o'er the conquered dead,
O'er battle fields in burning red?

They sleep! Great Virgil writes no more,
And Horace lies in some cold bed,
Yet modern bards on Albions shores,
Still muse around the honoured dead,
Great Milton, Scott & Byron sung
But they are not, some other tongue
May sing a louder sweeter song,
To charm the world the battling throng
And unborn warriors yet may wave
The sword above Pelesars grave

JOHN. L. BUCKNER,
Amherstburg, C. W.

OCCUPATION OF A RETIRED DEFAULTER.

GOVERNOR McRAE, of Mississippi, has recently submited to the Legislature of that State a copy of some correspondence between himself and Richard S. Graves, formerly Treasurer of the State, who absconded in 1843, a defaulter to the Treasury in a sum of 45,000, and took up his residence in Canada. The Governor, it seems, despatched an agent to Canada last Summer, and had Graves arrested under the Ashburton treaty at his residence in Simcoe, in that province but after two trials by separate justices, he was discharged by both, on the ground that the treaty did not provide for the rendition of persons charged with the crime of embezzlement.

Mr. Graves, or, as he has called himself of late years, Richard M. House, did not, however, rest easy under his discharge, but yearned for his native South, to which, after an exile of fourteen years, he remains strongly attached. He accordingly addressed the following latter to Governor McRae:

"SIMCOE, July 22, 1856.

"To the Governor of Mississippi.

"As I do not know your name, I address you as I do. "I have been near fourteen years an exile, living in this Siberia of America, exposed to this terrible climate where the mercury often sinks to 40 degree below zero, separated from all that is dear to me on erath. Surely this is sufficient punishment for all, my previous acts—even if I had been living in Russia, my offence would not have merited the punishment I have endured.

"You surely cannot (after fourteen years of punishment, when my head is silvered with trouble and age, when my children have grown up around me, unconscious of their father's misfortune) wish to degrade me any farther.

"I have a wife, sir, born in the Sunny South, whose relations reside in Alabama County, who is most anxious again to return to her native State. She nobly deserted her parents, her home, her all to follow her husband into exile—her punishment has been greater than mine. *She at least, is innocent;* but this has not prevented the climate from doing its worst upon her, and she is gradually sinking into the grave; all she asks is to be permitted to return to her native State (Mississippi), to the Sunny South, to die. This she cannot do unless her husband is free.

"Now what I propose is, to arrange the debt I owe the State. You may say you have not the power, but I have no doubt the Legislature will sanction any arrangement you can make. I have got some property which you can know nothing of and which, if I was free, could be sold to great advantage. Now, I propose to agree to pay the State four thousand dollars, a year, until the entire debt is paid up which I own the State *this I can do,* and the moment I fail I am willing to go to prison. The debt would have been paid years since, if it had not been for my brotherin law squandering funds which I placed in his hands, and intended for the State. This I will satisfy you of when I see you, which I shall do, if you write me a letter pledging me your *honor* that I shall not be molested as long as I comply with my agreement. You will find by the enclosed slips that I do not write this from any fear, a few days ago the Governor of the County declared me free, and not liable to be molested so long as I remained in Canada.

"For years I conducted one of the most respectable papers in Canada, and as you will perceive on the last page, I was 'sole editor, and, by the extracts which I send *you I had managed all my duty for the South.* You can know the course this required, unless you lived here, to this refuge of runaway negroes and Abolitionists *You have no idea how much it has done;* extracts from my paper have gone all over the Union and to England.

"Please write me a letter, directed to me in the name I live here

RICHARD M HOUSE

Simcoe, Norfolk County, Canada West.

The Governor, in his reply to the repentant defaulter, does not regard the proposition so favourably as Mr. Graves might wish, and, in submitting the matter to the Legislature, offers no suggestions as the propriety of allowing him to return. On one point, however, he bears testimony to Mr. Graves's sterling and industry, which may be better illustrated by quoting the Governor's words:

"The paper referred to by Graves, as edited by him in Canada, under the name of House, accompanying his letter to me, with various extracts from other numbers of it, is in my possession, and sustains him in the fact, as stated by him, of having, in his exile, vindicated Southern institutions.

Mr Graves's slavery propagandism is doubtless to be regarded as a mitigating circumstance before the jury of the Legislature, and that due importance will be attached to it, and due credit allowed, is evident from the fact that the Governor notices it in this manner. It is difficult to understand what bearance of Southern institutions has to do with the discharge of his indebtedness to the State of Mississippi, or how it is going to redeem his character as an honest man. One would suppose that if should aggravate the offence—it is bad enough to rob a treasury, but to descend from that to editing a newspaper in defence of slavery, is really making the matter worse. It would be a curious subject of inquiry suggested indeed by the developments in the present case—to ascertain whether, as a general thing, the editors of the pro-slavery papers in the North have antecedents or qualifications similar to those of Mr. Graves.—*Evening Post.*

FOOD FOR THE PEACH TREE

As the peach tree is so generous in its exuberant crops, it is necessarily a great exhauster of the soil and must have the support of proper manures. It is also essential to its prosperity that the soil should be kept open, and free from grass or weeds. I have found that the cultivation of many kinds of root crops requiring frequent and free hoeing, stirring of the soil, such as potatoes, beets, turnips, &c., are quite consistent with the health and vigor of the tree, but that, when the soil becomes bound through a dense growth of grass, which excludes light and air from the roots it soon dwindles, becomes sickly tages on the *yellows,* and dies. At the period of *coming to the front,* a large demand has been made upon the soil, which must necessarily be associated, as I conceive, through the roots, trunk, and branches, in a soluble state. It is probable that, along with carbonic acid, some kinds of alkaline manures, such as lime, or a mixture of one-third pot-ash and two-thirds, salt ammoniac most powerfully to aid the efforts of the tree in effecting its solution, and with this view, I have caused a handful or two, according to the size of the tree, to be applied upon the soil, and forked in to the distance of about three or four feet around each one, the time of the examinations for worms in May and September. A dose of guano, to the same extent, in lieu of the above, is also excellent.—*Olive Branch.*

EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE.

At a public dinner lately given by the conductors of the Patriot and British Banner newspapers, the Rev. Dr. Campbell referred to the experience of an Editor: "Here are some pitchers," the Doctor observed, in journalism as well as elsewhere. Something perhaps, is sent for insertion so late, that it reaches the office on the morning of publication just when going to press or when already more matter is in type than can be admitted, and whole columns must stand over The communication—a trifle it may be—does not appear. Immediately they write by return of post, expressing great disappointment, and perhaps order the paper to be discontinued. Now certainly this is not encouraging; but it is very small and utterly contemptible. At other times some sentiment is advanced which does not please a subscriber, and the offence may proceed from his ignorance of the real cause—and he becomes incensed that the Editor shou'd venture opinions contrary to his. "Is this to be endured?" he says "I will not stand it! Send in my account!" These artlings which thought to illustrate their own folly and depravity themselves. They have given up the paper, they think, forsooth, they have done something manly, They merely turned their back on a friend who deserved better treatment.

On Thursday last two free negroes, William Carter and John Powell, seamen on board the British bark Billow, were arrested in our city for being absent from their vessel without leave, and were ordered by the Mayor to be punished with stripes, by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. The punishment was commuted, with the assent of the captain of the bark, to the payment of cost of arrests and other usual charges, to which, however, her Majesty's Consul, C. P. R. James, Esq., demurred, on the ground of the negroes being British subjects, and therefore, exempt from the punishment to which others were liable for a violation of the aforesaid Act of Assembly. Our worthy Mayors however, maintained his authority in the matter, and gave her Majesty's representative the to pay charges or submit to the punishment of the negroes, the former of which he adopted under protest, the decision of the Mayor in this case is in strict conformity with State sovereignty, the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rights of the slaveholding States.—*Norfolk (Va.) Argus.*

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE (Virginia against New York virtually) came on for review in the Supreme Court, before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies, on Wednesday last. It involves the question whether slaveholders have a right of transit for their slaves in a free State. The hearing of the case commenced on Thursday. We shall watch its progress with due interest.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

RATHER COURTEOUS.—While two little girls, one the daughter of a clergyman and the other, the child of one of his parishioners, were playing together, they fell into an angry dispute, as children often will, in imitation of their seniors. To mortify and spite her antagonist, the layman's girl saw fit to remind her of her father's well-known poverty, and intimated, rather tartly, that had it not been for her father's benevolent interference, the poor minister would have been in the work-house.

"Well, I don't care," replied the other if it had'nt been for my father, *yours* would would have been in *hell,* long ago!"

A PROFITABLE PARTY.—The lady of one of our Chicago railroad kings recently gave at the Tremont House a donation party for the poor. The charity box was at one end of the hall, amid the festivities of one of the gayest dancing parties. It told its own story. People were passing to and fro nearly all the evening, and no one knew who gave and who did not give. There were no solicitations from any one in the room. Upon opening the box, it contained eight hundred and seventy-five dollars—all given in secret.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Agricultural, &c.

POULTRY IN WINTER require a good, warm, but well ventilated house, plenty of food—some meat, fresh bones, and oyster shells pounded fine, cabbage leaves, carrots' beets, onions and all most any kind of comparatively innutritious food, in the place of grass which they freely eat in summer. And they should have large boxes of sand or soft ashes to wallow in, to rid themselves of vermin. With these precautions hens will lay all winter and can be made more profitable than milch cows.

A writer in the Maine Farmer recommends cob meal for feeding poultry. The corn and cobs are all ground together. We have no doubt of its utility, the cob supplying a large quantity of innutritious matter. The essentials for poultry are a good house, plenty of grain, some fresh meat, and grass, cabbage, or some of the etceteras as above. Water should be constantly kept before them.

IMPLEMENTS.—These should be carefully housed through the winter. A large farmer will have a tool house and make broad rakes, hay handles, hay

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SAT. RDAY, MARCH 7. 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinos, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞Rev. P. H Ward. Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Mr. Lewis Curtis, Geneva. Wisconsin.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

The Lecture by Elihu Burritt. Esq.

Upon "a plan of brotherly co-partnership between North and South for the peaceful extinction of Slavery," was a specious handling of the old subject of "compensation to masters," exploded over and over a thousand times. Though presented in a graceful and eloqnent manner, and having for its advocate the learned and far-famed lecturer, the measure was clearly in direct conflict with the plainest principles of right, and the arguments urged in its favor could not by any logical expedient be made to agree with one another, (as should time permit we propose to show in future.) "Expediency" that potent excuse of slaveholder and colonization, and an occasional convenient afterthought with more conscientious men, was the plea upon which compensation was urged. The noticeable feature of the meeting was, that while every just and generous sentiment was loudly applauded, there was no assent to the peculiar theory propounded. After the meeting, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Jameison, with appropriate remarks in favor of freedom, and complimentary to the talents of Mr. Burritt; but in no way endorsing his compensation view. The British Government under which we live does not acknowledge the right of the American slaveholder to compensation; neither would compensation to American slaveholders be a parallel case with that of paying West India masters; were we not, then, to violate every principle, of christianity and morality by agreeing to such a measure, we would be found as Canadians, repudiating the most generous and noble act of our own government. It should be ranked with treason! After saying thus much, we are in favor of compensation, but to quite other parties. Pay the slaves! not the masters as Mr. Burritt would persuade, but pay the man who owns nothing, knows nothing and who has never been paid! Mr. Burritt suggests that over-plus treasury money might be used to educate him at home, or to send him to Liberia! Now we suggest, that that is a little too much to; pursue us with that humbug here, though in the gentlest way unimaginable. What has a Canadian audience to do with Liberia? And we, with others, are puzzled to know what can be obtained by presenting the subject to a British audience? Elihu Burritt, by this brotherly scheme, has clearly forgotten the interests of the most needy of his brethren, namely, his "colored brethren."—M. A. S. C.

"Pay us What you Owe,"—which by the way, must go directly to some of our readers this week also, has already brought censure upon us. A correspondent shall be heard upon the subject next week. We cannot help it! when gentle hints will not answer, strong language must be used!

☞ The letter from our esteemed Philadelphia correspondent, will be read with interest. Miss E. T. Greenfield, Mrs. Webb and Miss F. Watkins, by competing successfully with the most celebrated white females, in their several professions, notwithstanding the superior advantages of white women, can be safely said to have removed from their class and sex the stigma of *natural* inferiority.—M. A. S. C.

FIRE.

During the heavy storm on Sunday last, the house tenanted by Mr. Lyons, and Miss Huff and brother, and owned by Mr. Andrew Smith, was destroyed by fire. The loss to all of the parties is very severe. The tenants were industrious and upright citizens, and by the destruction of their furniture and valuable papers may be said to be nearly destitute. Mr. Smith, has by this sad calamity, been deprived of almost the last vestige of the handsome estate owned by him a few months ago.—C.

☞ A spirited meeting was held in this town on the 26th instant, to take measures for the construction of a Canal from the River St. Clair to the Rond Eau, via, Chatham. The speech of R. S. Woods Esq. upon the importance of the measure was warmly applauded. Altogether it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever assembled in this town.—C.

Our thanks are due to friend the Revd. Daniel A. Turner, for his prompt remittance of funds due us. His example is manly. Many others do likewise!!

Among the Upper Canadian members who voted to sustain the Government upon the Judge Draper appointment, were: Messrs. Benjamin, Robinson, Chisholm, Conger, Roblin, James Ross, Crysler, Shaw, Daly, Larwill, MacBeth, Powell, Angus Morrison.

☞ A communication from Dennis Washington of the Refugees Home, shall appear next week.

The greatest remedy of the day is unquestionably Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, &c., and for pains in the stomach and bowels; it is used with encouraging success, in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera morbus. Sold by druggists.

Dyspepsia Cured. A fair trial of the Oxygenated Bitters will convince the most skeptical sufferer, that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every Dyspeptic ought to know its value.

Pay us what you Owe.

For weeks past we have been calling upon those indebted to pay up, as we have pressing liabilities to meet. BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!! has formed the caption of a standing and *humble* and respectful appeal—we have asked until we are ashamed; and ashamed of the people, who knowing that they owe us, read the paper without heeding the same. What would be thought of the man who would take the bread from his neighbor's house, for months and years with a formal contract to pay him, and would not only cooly partake of the same without payment, but who would not give attention to his just demand for remuneration? The verdict of honest men would be that such a man is unprincipled. Now, without wishing to reflect upon those in arrears to us, we must be permitted to say that many scores of men and women hold just the relation to us, that a party in the case supposed, would to the man whose bread he had eaten. Bills to the amount of hundreds of dollars have been sent by us, but except in one single instance, with not one word of reply have we been favored. A few of our local subscribers have acted promptly, but numbers of others have put us off—some with abuse—some with "I'll pay on" that worst of all pay days "Saturday," but when Saturday comes, not a head makes his appearance. Some "I cannot get a cent due me else I would pay, I want the *Freeman*—it must live—we must have an organ, that's so! The truth is, we must *all* do something for it, and if I could get some money I'd *give* you my subscription." The hypocrite! for no sooner is a new fashion, than out come the family in fine style—the paper is not paid for, but the merchant is paid for the finery, and we know it. You see the merchant is *white*, and that sometimes makes a great difference in the payment of a debt. Many white men say the *Freeman* is in a "great hurry" for pay—many colored men think "they are only colored people," and not being *afraid* of one another, we can wait until white creditors are paid. Yes, colored people will generally pay white men *first*. Now friends we are pained at the moral obliquity, or fear or whatever it is, that "he who runs may read," among colored people on this point and of the former trait as exhibited by some of our white creditors; for although some of them will "put us off" twistify, and finally insult us, but do we owe them, the first thing done is to put the amount into court. Let there be honest dealing all around and we will be enabled to pay what we owe and not be forced to tell on you.—M. A. S. C.

The following taken from the Police Report for Feb. 21, has been handed us for publication. The parties are Mrs. Armstrong a respectable colored lady, and teacher in the public school in this town, and J. F Grady, an Irishman, a Dentist. Mr. Grady left before having a hearing.

COUNTY OF KENT, } TO WIT: }

Before Justice McCrae.

SARAH ARMSTRONG,

vs.

J. E. GRADY.

Charged with assault by taking hold of complainant and endeavoring to force her on a lounge then in the room, after having first locked the door.

Sarah A. Armstrong, sworn:—On Saturday last the 21st Feb'y., about 4 o'clock, P. M., I went into the Dentist room of the accused, for the purpose of getting a tooth extracted and another replaced. Having the tooth extracted, I proposed having another set in plate. Defendant said he would charge ten dollars, which I declined giving. Defendant then asked me if I was married to the gentleman with me. I said I was not. I told him I was a married woman, but that my husband was absent, he then said he would charge four dollars, fixed the day for me to call, which was Tuesday. I then rose to leave, when defendant said my countenance was very familiar, that he thought he had seen me before. As I turned to go out at the door he clasped me, so that I had no use of my hands and then locked the door. I desired him to let me alone and threatened to scream out murder; he still held me and tried to push me to a lounge in the lower part of the room. I asked him what he wanted? He said I had studied human nature and that I knew how it was with a young unmarried man. I again threatened to scream murder, and after tussling around the room some ten minutes, I told him I would take the law of him; he found he could not accomplish his design when he let me go. I said I would expose him. He offered an apology which I refused to take; but said I would expose him. He then said if I would not expose him he would unlock the door, I still said I would expose him, and if he did not unlock the door, I would break a pane of glass and scream for help. He then unlocked the door and I left.

Signed,
SARAH ARMSTRONG.

The Defendant failed to appear either personally or by counsel to answer the charge The case proceeded with *ex parte*. Defendant convicted of common assault and adjudged to pay a fine of £1 2s 6d and costs Ordered to be paid forthwith, and in default to be imprisoned in the Common Gool of this County for the space of thirty days.

24th February, 1857.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, &c.

Dear Friend:—As you are aware Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, the poetess, has been lecturing on Slavery for the last few months in this region. You will therefore, I doubt, not, be pleased to hear, as I am to state how she has succeeded, and the impression she has produced in an atmosphere so notoriously Pro-slavery, as has generally been ascribed to this part of the country, by "all the world and the rest of mankind."

Almost entirely a stranger in Philadelphia, her first lecture (in this city) was delivered before a highly intelligent audience, at the Assembly Buildings on Cuestnut St., where she acquitted herself handsomely and made a deep and favorable impression, doubtless on all present.

Here it must be remembered, she was before an audience who had been accustomed to hear good speaking, who would not be likely to endure or excuse an ordinary effort from any one.

Being invited she spoke effectively and eloquently on several other occasions to deeply interested audiences in different parts of the city.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery society, feeling that she was highly capable of aiding the Anti-slavery cause in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, solicited her to remain and accept an agency under their auspices which she has consented to do, and has been thus actively engaged ever since. And rarely has she ever failed in the many places she has lectured, even in the most Pro-slavery neighborhoods or on the coldest nights, to get out full houses and respectful attention.

In New Jersey, especially, has she done great good. As you are aware from having lived in that state, prejudice and Pro-slavery rarely under any circumstances treat the blackman or the Anti-slavery cause with the slightest respect or a particle of justice. The stoical indifference manifested by the masses, the decided Pro-slavery proclivities of politicians with the marked timerity of those professing to be friendly for a long time, with but few places excepted, have proved invulnerable to, even the appearance of the cause of the oppressed. Neither the Lecturer or the Anti-slavery publication could be tolerated. Hence I record the fact with no ordinary pleasure that our gentle, earnest, eloquent and talented heroine, with admirable tact has entered the enemies camp, and utterly confounded them on the oppression and wrongs of the slave, whether connected with those of her own sex, in infancy or old age; with the most cruel or the mildest form of the system; whether on the auction block or in the rice swamps; whether as seen in the hypocrisy of the nominal church or the heinous enactments of the Government; whether in the wicked prejudices of the North, or the unblushing licentiousness of the South; whether on the Underground Railroad, suffering almost unto death or by being captured, shot and wounded by slave hunters; whether connected with the mercantile, historical, political or literary interest of the country, she is admirably posted. And perhaps but few speakers surpass her in using language and arguments more potently, in impressing and charming her audiences.

Many are moved to tears by her pathos, and almost without a single exception on hearing her first lecture, by a unanimous vote she has been requested to lecture a second time if no more.

An extract or two from papers published in the largest towns in New Jersey, will give you an idea of what the press thinks of her as a speaker.

The *New Jersey Mirror*, published at Mount Holly, speaks as follows:

"A Pleasant Speaker.—Miss Watkins the colored woman who delivered lectures in the Lyceum in this Town, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, on the subject of Slavery, is without any exception, the best female speaker we ever heard She has a fine voice, uses the choicest language, and is very fluent. We are not willing to adopt her views, yet we will accord to her an unusual amount of ability in the discussion of her favorite topic."

From the *Daily Republican* of Trenton.

"A large and respectable audience assembled last night at Temperance Hall to hear the lecture on American Slavery by Miss Frances Watkins, the colored lady of Baltimore. The lecture throughout was replete with pathos, besides it evinced a highly cultivated mind, and a memory well stored with historical knowledge upon this interesting subject It was listened to with the most profound attention, and elicited frequent bursts of applause."

Also in Burlington, Moorestown, Medford, Crosswicks, Allentown, Hightstown, &c., &c., &c., though new fields and thoroughly Pro-slavery, her receptions were equally as flattering as in the towns refered to in the above extracts.

In speaking thus freely, you may think that I have indulged extravagantly, in my remarks relative to the labors of our esteemed friend Miss W., if I have, I am not aware of it. Indeed, I have not done justice to her merits. Simply, however, as a cheering sign of the times, I felt it to be my duty to venture this tribute.

Her little book of poems, an enlarged and new edition of which has just been published making ten *thousand copies*, sells rapidly, and serves admirably no doubt to keep alive in the minds of many, the interest awakened by her lectures, proving her to be decidedly original.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate the *Provincial Freeman*. I observed with much pleasure in a late number, in the report of the Town Council of Chatham, that it has the honor of doing the printing of that Board. This fact is a very significant indication of the impartiality of your laws, and of the encouragement afforded to enterprising colored men.

Yours truly,

W. S.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. I. D. Shadd,—Sir:—I hereby notify you that you must stop sending me the *Provincial Freeman*. I am not one of your subscribers. I bought a number of that journal for one year, and paid one Mr. Douglass for the same. I have nothing to do with you nor your law of newspapers, and I don't want your paper, the celibry is too small for me. I refuse to take them from the Post-office, and shall not pay you if you do send the paper.

JAMES WIRICK.

Earlville, Jan. 1, 1857.

If as you say you paid Mr. Douglass for the *Provincial Freeman* for one year, you have not yet had it for one year, for Mr. Douglass has not been connected with the paper that long. If you wanted it stopped though you had not all your numbers, why not tell your Post-master, as he being a gentleman, probably, would have known how to write in a gentlemanly way? Had you condescended to do so, you would have saved me the trouble of discovering the size of *your calibre* by the sort of letter you write. We trust that Earlville may have few "of the same sort" to boast of, and that you may mend your manners before writing to another publisher.—I. D. S.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Princeton, Ind. Gibson County,
February 2nd, 1857.

Mr. H. F. Douglass, Editor of the Provincial Freeman and Weekly Advertiser:—We the undersigned do request that you discontinue sendin your paper to this office. As the Postmaster here, complains of being burthened with them, on account of their being suffered to remain in the office, and not called for. Furthermore, we did not expect them without first sending the money, according to your own terms.

THOMAS COLE,
JOEL LILES.

After having received the *Freeman* almost from the beginning of its existence, —nearly three years—long before Mr. Douglass became connected with it,—and never having paid one cent to us, although we sent bills to them in common with the rest of the Princeton subscribers, we are cooly favored with this very creditable (?) letter as compensation we suppose. Well, if Mr. Cole and Mr. Liles can square the matter with their consciences so easily we suppose we must make up our minds to lose the amount.—I. D. S.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following Articles and Resolutions that were laid before the church by L. G. Spears, and were past by an overwhelming majority, Feb. 21st, 1857.

Whereas, The Amherstburg Baptist Church did receive aid from the New York State Convention in 1853, and continued until 1855. And

Whereas, We do see with J. J. E. Linton and the American Baptist as relates to the different churches (North,) being connected with or silent upon Slavery, and

Whereas, The public do labor under a misunderstanding in thinking that we still remain in fellowship with them since our last reception of aid. Therefore

Resolved, That we will neither give nor receive aid nor hold fellowship with any Church that does not look upon Slavery as a sin, or that holds its peace on the subject.

Resolved, We will not hold fellowship with any church or churches, that appologise for any such a scheme.

Resolved, That we will not *hold* fellowship with any minister who *will* not stand up and speak in loud tones and shew the people their sins, and the churches their state of transgression in relation to Slavery. See minutes of the sixteenth Anniversary of the Amherstburg Baptist Association, held in Chatham, Sept, 1856.

Resolved, That we will not fraternize nor give credit to any so-called christian Board, Press or Society, any longer than we find them to be pro-slavery

Resolved, That any so-called Christian Church, Press, Society or Minister, that remains silent or is afraid to speak the truth and the whole truth is not fit for the public use or service.

Moved that these resolutions be published in the *Provincial Freeman*

Done by order, in behalf of the church.

L. G. SPEARS,
Church Clerk.

(From "Voice of the Bondsman" No. 2.—Second Edition of 5000.)

Periodical Anti-Slavery Publications.

The Anti-Slavery *Advocate* is printed and published monthly by Mr. R. D. Webb, at Dublin and published also at Tweedie's Strand London. The Anti-Slavery *Reporter*, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Chamerovzow, Secretary, is published monthly at New Broad Street, London.

In Canada there is one publication only, the *Provincial Freeman*, which advocates Anti-slavery interests (besides our humble sheets and extras, and ours are gratuitous and voluntary.)—It is published weekly at Chatham, C. W., by I. D. Shadd & Co. Messrs. Shadds' family are free colored emigrants, who emigrated to Canada from Pensylvania some years ago,—and are educated and respectable,—*and knowing*, as they do, the peculiar interests of the class of people whose welfare they wish to forward in Canada, we would wish *to awaken an attention* to the exertions of Mr. Shadd and sister (Mrs. M. A. S. Cary,) and crave aid from all human and christian people to support their exertions in their publications. *They know* how the fugitives and others, from the land of bondage arrive—*where* they arrive at in Canada,—*and what* help they receive *and who* they are who help them in an honest and liberal way. Let us awaken attention to the efforts of the colored people about Chatham, and we hope that *British* solicitude and sympathy and monied help, *will also* be extended to those who are and who reside on British colonial soil, and who promote the interests on the spot, of those who flee for "liberty dearer than life." There has been some neglect somewhere, as to the matter of what we write. A correspondence with the Messrs. Shadds might lead to some useful information

PLEA OF IGNORANCE IN CANADA—NO PLEA NOW.

There is no body of professing christians can *now* urge the plea of *ignorance*, that they were not aware of the Pro-slavery and silent nature of the religious organizations in the United States which have been coquetted, fraternized and fellowshipped with, by our religious bodies and leading professing religious men in Canada. That plea will find no support, for we notify our readers, that our various publications by way of remonstrance, have been sent to all religious bodies in Canada,—to laymen,—and to the Press, religious and secular. Besides we have advertised the object we have in view, in many newspapers. We regret, however, that christian duty, and christianity itself should have been at such a low ebb, in its *first principles*, love to God and man, as to have required any indoctrination. If ever a plea of ignorance is urged we should like to be informed of the party and the address (pre-paid)

FURTHER BY THE "NIAGARA."

New York, March 3nd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliment, some interest was excited by Lord Palmerston backing out of his previous contradiction that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing Austria her possession in Italy.

Sir Robert Peel made an amusing apology for his celebrated speech respecting Duke Constantine, Count De Morny, and the Prince De Ligne He says it was all true, but he meant no harm.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statements in the House of Commons.

A reduction of Income Tax to the amount at which it stood before the war, has been anticipated from the reduced Army and Navy estimates, as well as from the authoritative hints in the Ministerial organs. The official announcement of the fact, although it did dot excite surprise, was received with much interest.

FRANCE.

A madman attacked the Empress at Paris, he was imediately arrested, and declared his intention was merely to embrace her.

GREECE.

The names of the new Greek Ministry have been submitted to France and England for approval, and it is reported they are satisfactory. Troubles are reported between the Shah and the priesthood; parties are accused of wishing to depose the Shah. The powerful tribe of Babees are reported to be on the eve of insurrection. The French Moniteur, however, contradicts the above statements

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS

Testimony from J. C. Barter, Collector of the Port of Ogdensburg, New York.

Ogdensburg, December 1, 1851. *Gentlemen*,—I had been much afflicted, for the greatest part of the year ending at last midsummer, with a singular derangement of the bowels, connected with occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. During the last summer, I accidently took up a paper, containing testimonials respecting your *Oxygenated Bitters*. In one instance, where it had failed their use. I found my own symptoms and condition so accurately described, that I determined me upon trying them. I accordingly procured, and have used several bottles; and find in renovated strength and health, satisfactory evidence, that in my case, they have accomplished all that, I could wish

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. BARTER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

VALUABLE MEDICINE

We presume no medicine ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

Thousands of persons were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Kille. has long since acquired, is at all sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that at Messrs. Davies & Sons sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—Providence General Advertiser.

For sale by all medical dealers

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

New Advertisements

TENDERS! TENDERS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of the 24th day of March instant for the fencing of the Public Park in this Town. The posts of the fence to be Red or White Cedar, Chestnut, or White Oak, five inches in diameter at the small end, placed six feet apart, and sunk three feet in the ground, with two good White Pine Rails, two by four inches, extending from post to post. The same to be boarded up and down *close*, with White Pine inch boards, and the fence to be in the whole six feet high. The work to be completed by the first day of May next, and the Tenders to state the price per Rod in Halifax Currency, and to have the names of two good and sufficient Sureties for the proper performance of the Contract.

By order of the Council.

DUNCAN McCOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council Office,
Chatham, 4th March, 1857.

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spirituous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer

Terms of Sale:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-d

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved partnership in said business, and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER.

v3 n28-3m.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

FREEMAN OFFICE, March 7th, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	0	a	3	3
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	4	0	a	5	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	3
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	100	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	6	a	2	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!
NEW SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to announce to the public in this vicinity and the surrounding country, that he has recently commenced in the above line of business, in the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. REGAN, one door East of Messrs. Lamont & Sinclair, where he will keep on hand a good and well assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, &c., &c.,

for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders and Repairing executed with despatch; he would therefore invite Farmers and others to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. JOHNS, Jr.

Chatham, Feb. 13th, 1857. v3 n25-6m.

1857.

New Arrangements!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made NEW ARRANGEMENTS to continue the Business hitherto carried on under the name of WHITING & THOMAS, on a more extended scale, beg to thank the people of

Chatham, and surrounding Districts,

for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Whiting & Thomas, and would invite special calls now, to inspect their Stock of DRY-GOODS and GROCERIES, which they are determined to dispose of, prior to the receipt of

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

AT COST & CHARGES!!

☞ The CASH PRINCIPLE will continue to be our system. LOW PRICES and QUICK RETURNS, our Motto.

WHITING & CO.

ALEX. SMITH, Agent.

Chatham, Jan. 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-1m.

An International Journal.

ST. GERMAIN'S
ILLUSTRATED MESSENGER.

The New Series of this large Family Paper has been issued in Rochester, N. Y.; and, thus far, it has met with unbounded success. It is free from religious and political prejudices—printed on clean, white paper; has a entirely new type, of modern cast and superior finish. The various departments of the paper will be carefully attended to, and the Editor's undivided attention will be given to the supplying of reading matter which will prove instructive to all classes of readers. Especial care will be taken in the selection of re-print articles, which is an important requisite in a periodical; consequently, nothing will be inserted that will render the paper inadmissable to the family circle.

The following are the departments of the *Messenger*:—Original Tales; Poems; Musical Editorial; Literary Notices; Notes of Travel; Temperance; Foreign Correspondence; Notices to Correspondents, Personal Portrait Gallery, with original biographical notices of distinguished men of Europe and America; City Matters; Agriculture; Miscellaneous Paragraphs; Telegraphic Information, Wit and Humor; Commercial Matters; Police Reports; Marriages; Births; Deaths, &c. &c. Each paper will be *illustrated*, with occasional engravings of notable objects, views, buildings, sketches of scenery, &c, by eminent artists.

Able correspondents in several countries are employed, who will favor the *Messenger* with articles, written in a popular style, on News, Politics, Commerce, Trade, and manners and customs of the people among whom they reside.

Merchants and others will please remember that they now have an excellent advertising medium offered to them for making public their business. Also the number of advertisements will be taken on reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be allowed on yearly contracts for advertising.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to St. Germain's Illustrated Messenger, will oblige by informing the Proprietor, through the Rochester Post-Office, without delay, and the paper will be forwarded to them punctually.

Terms—Single copy, $2 per annum, 50cts for three months, $1 for six months; Local Agents and Clubs of ten have three copies one year for $5 six copies (with an additional copy to the getter-up of the Club or Agent,) for $10; ten copies for $15 American postage will have to be prepaid on papers sent to the British Provinces, consequently, the Proprietor will expect his Canadian Agents and friends to add 12½ cents per copy to the above rates. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Money, properly inclosed and registered may be forwarded at our risk.

Canadians should patronize the *Illustrated Messenger*, its Editor and Proprietor having been connected with the Provincial Press during the last fifteen years.

Address

A. H. ST. GERMAIN,
ROCHESTER, MONROE Co, N. Y.

☞ The following are our authorized Agents Canada: Toronto C W.—JOHN WIGHTMAN, Esq., Colborne-st; JOHN HENNING, Esq; Mr. JOHN W. STOKES; and D. L. CAMPBELL, News Depot; JACQUES & EVERALL, "Merchant's Press" corner King and Yonge streets; M. SHEWAN, Arcade

ODESSA, *County Lenox & Addington*, C. W.—FRANCIS R. WYCOTT, Esq. Merchant.

ORILLIA, *County Simcoe, C. W.*—JOHN H DISTIN

PICTON, *County Prince Edward*, C. W.—HENRY WYCOTT, Esq.

OAKLAND HOLLOW, *County Brant*, C. W.—JULIUS MARTIN, Esq, Farmer

KINGSTON—E. STACEY, Esq.

VIENA, C W.—Mr. JAMES F. WRIGHT.

HAMPTON, C. W.—C W. TYLER, Esq.

HAMILTON, C. W.—D. MCCLELAN, Bookseller, King Street.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf.

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman, each preacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic chap. 90 with 11, Geo. chap. 36 On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON
Clerk of Peace.

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth
Stratford, December 15th, 1856

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c 26—10 and 11 Vic c. 14, sec, 16 and following sections—10 and 11, Vic cap, 18, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3-n21

"The Children's Paper."
PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856 v3 n21

(NOTICE No 15.)

ABOMINABLE DISHONESTY,
HYPOCRISY, AND IMPOSITION!!

The American Tract Society and Slavery—A. S School Union.

"THAT ABOMINABLE CRIME, THE SLAVE TRADE."—(*Speech. lately by Lord Palmerston, at Manchester, England.*)

NOTE.—WE HAD SUPPOSED THAT the true cause and prosperity and pure indoctrination of Christianity with loyal principles, in Canada, would, by this time, have been the heart's delight of every Christian. If *facts* are any guide to us, it does *not* so appear.

Are any and who are they, in Canada of our Ministers of Religion, Religious Tract Societies, Corporations, &c, and of our Religious Papers, who *do* support the American Tract Society of America, Sunday School Union?

See the Advertisement, dated 24th November, of the "Christian Paper," an American *Messenger* for 1857 of said Tract Society, in the Montreal *Witness* of 25th November, and compare such with the following article of the Streetsville *Review* C W, of same date as to said American Messenger, &c Will the Montreal *Witness* by John Dougall, its proprietor, ever be cured of hypocrisy, or dealing unfairly in religious matters?—for there is an article in his said paper on the *disloyalty* of the Roman Catholics, when he knows he ought to know, as the conductor of a public and religious journal—that the foundation of the American Tract Society is rank *republicanism* besides spurious printing and pro-slavery amusement! The publications of these Societies he has previously reviewed and recommended, without any remonstrance (*See in pages out "Home Evangelisation," pp 171*, published by American Tract Society, with its reflections against the Irish' &c, and which book and others of that Society's books, and A. S. S Union, for shame! are sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society Toronto.—and said advertisement in the *Witness* is signed "James Milne," as Depositary of the Montreal Union Tract society. For shame!)

The American Sunday S Union *dare not* publish a sentence in favour of the freedom of the slave, or allude to the subject of slavery, and is also strictly *republican!*

The sighs and tears, bloodstains and groans, of slave-humanity, are extorted for the support of the issues of books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, (old school,) at Philadelphia Hear that, ye Free Presbyterians of Canada, who colporteur their books! The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada are duped by their preachers for a similar support of a more dismal, direct, and fraternal kind, as to their system! The Facts for Baptist Churches speak in unmistakeable language as to those the Regular Baptists of Canada fraternize with.

Let our own home and British reliable religious literature be put in our children's hands, such as "The Children's paper," published by T. Nelson & Sons at Toronto, &c, and so worthily recommended by a Canadian press.

☞ The article from the Streetsville *Review* is in a seperate Extra

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. Dec. 5, 1856. v3,n19.

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. H. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Commodious Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.
Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the

RESOLVED That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager be open accounts with Members keeping the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons upon such Members or other Persons coming to pay 24 per cent on the amount of Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be made out and entered on the First of January First of April; First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know full well where their own interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, below Ninth, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 20th. 1855 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Spades, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 43 the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th 1856. 13-tf

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand. For

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
GROCERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1854. v3-n18-tf.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y.	
	do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
	do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
	do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
	do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
	do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
	do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
	do	do	Saturday 1st August
	do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
	do	do	Saturday, 3rd October
	do	do	Monday, 2nd November
	do	do	Saturday, 5th December
2nd Division	Mapleh,	Thursday 26th March.	
	do	do	Tuesday 21st July
	do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
	do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January
	do	do	Tuesday 26th May
	do	do	Thursday 24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,		Friday 30th January
	do	do	Monday, 27th July.
	do	Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March.
	do	do	Monday, 28th September.
	do	Dresden	Friday 29th May.
	do	do	Friday 27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,		Thursday, 29th January.
	do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
	do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
	do	(Wellington Inn, Township Hall & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.
	do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
	do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div	Deal Tolta		Monday 26th January.
	do	do	Monday, 25th May.
	do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
		Pardo's Inn,	
	do	Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March.
	do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July
	do	do	Monday 23rd November.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March
	do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
	do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at	Oungah P. Office		Saturday, 31st January.
	do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
	do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division	Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
	do	do	Friday, 24th July.
	do	do	Wednesday 25th Nov.
	do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan
	do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
	do	do	Friday 25th Sept

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, JR.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n.21 1y

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins Furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemakers Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades Shovels Scraps Hoes Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brass Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing; Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds.

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths All of which he will sell at prices hitherto unheard of.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM BADCOCK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PRESTON
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS CIBY,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnets,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply them every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf

(NOTICE No. 14.)

CAUTION!

SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP AND METHODISM—IMPOSITION.

1st. The Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) of the United States has countenanced and still continues by its disciplined connexion the iniquitous system of SLAVERY! Of the kidnapping buying and selling of human beings—sundering and ties of men, women and children. Their Class leaders, Ministers and members, may hold and sell slaves. Ministers of religion with authority and license to preach the blessed Gospel of Christ, being slaves, have been sold in the public market as goods and chattels—as a pig or a horse! Their chief publishing place is at No. 200 Mulberry Street, New York.—(See title pages of their books, &c., and as referred to in the Christian *Guardian*, of Toronto, C W.)

2nd The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church Rev. Enoch Wood of Toronto, President of Conference, *fellowships* with, countenances and receives, the above Methodist Episcopal Church (north) as a church equally as one with themselves. They sell and circulate their books, &c. in Canada; have more got their Canada Sunday *Advocate*, printed at No. 200 Mulberry Street, being a copy next to one, of the same kind of publication printed and circulated from New York by the M E. Church (north.) They also have "Our Church" and one "Mother Church" Can demit, or send ministers of their churches in Canada, to preach and labor in the U. States under said church. They had delegates (Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones) at the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist E. Church (north) at Indianapolis (Indiana,) in May, '56, at which these Rev. gentlemen delivered speeches, which contained not a word of remonstrance or advice as to the sin and evil of Slavery—so existing in their midst. And they also preached. The editor of the Christian *Guardian* was there also. Reliable copies of the proceedings are in my possession

3 The British laws declare Slavery, and all traffic and participation, in the same, as FELONY! Are we, Canadians, under the humane and general government of the British Empire,—are we, loyal people, to be supporters by aid, advice or *money*, of any such Body or Bodies, which *countenance* and *fellowship* with pro-slavery Bodies!—Are we! Whilst the highest and noblest in Britain's land, as well as the lowest, who support and traffic or have property in slavery, are liable to the pains and penalties of that British law are *we* free from it? Shall we prefer *republican* maxims, religious and political, to our free monarchical institutions?

4 The inhabitants of Stratford, and its vicinity [wherein also live the purchased human flesh and blood of Slavery, yes, bought with our cash]—we are called upon, by public large handbills, *to contribute* on Sunday, the 2nd November, instant, and following days, by our money *to the support* of the said Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church! The names of said Rev. Enoch Wood,—also Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D, of Guelph, and Rev. Lewis Warner, District Chairman, are stated in these handbills, as to be present at the meetings!

5 The Subscriber will D. V. continue, as heretofore, to take every means in his power, (while the evils of said fellowship, &c., exist) which time, influence and money, give him, with the aid of humane people, to endeavour to *extirpate* and do away with, every kind of *pro-Slavery* FELLOWSHIP and religious imposition thereby which has *hitherto* been, and continues to be, (for shame!) practiced on a Canadian and a loyal people; by several of our religious Tract and Book and other Societies, Churches and ministers of religion, in Canada.

J. J. E LINTON

Stratford, C. W., Nov. 17th, 1856. v3-n17.

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best **Oysters,** and **Game,** of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c, &c, always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms

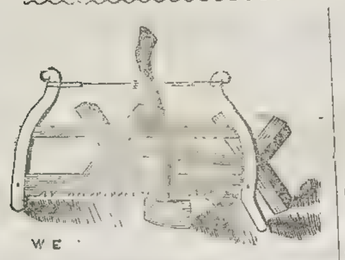
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1855. 27-1y



WE

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and furnish the following articles by Wholesale or Retail:—

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes newly Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 89.

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE,

AT CHATHAM MARKET,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

The House is a Brick, and has a good Cellar, Kitchen, Stable, and all other necessary Buildings attached. The Lot contains about one quarter of an Acre. The premises are now Rented at £34 per Annum.

Any person wishing a good Stand for a Public House, could not find a better, as the House is situated in the centre of business of the Chatham and Camden Gore Road, the travel over which alone is very great.

The Proprietor will give liberal terms to purchasers, that is, one half may remain on mortgage at one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*

Chatham, [illegible] 1855. 42-tf

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Chatham, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit of.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 22-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June [illegible] 1855. 41-tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

[illegible] of the Progress of Discovery and Invention in the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which should be found in every family, containing every human interest and conducing to the full and harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. Arts, particularly in the departments of Mechanic Art, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, shall receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will occupy a part of our pages. We shall endeavor to make the standard of Morals and Literature, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our large and growing Working classes.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, their application to physical development, and the production of health will have a place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in colleges, schools and the home circle, we shall try to render the path of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully noticed, and such information, as it seems to us, will be useful, freely given.

CURRENT NEWS,

we shall be prompt, accurate and full, giving a careful digest of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall, as of old, give a welcome and valued [illegible] The CHILDREN will find, although we [illegible] corner set apart for their amusement and [illegible]

GRET WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.—
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.11	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.—
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.35	....	4.00	....	1.—
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.—
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to announce to the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, that he has on hand a large choice and well selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemens and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials, at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No 80 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS [illegible] Corner of Edward and Residence on MURRAY STREET, First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, peculiar to [illegible]

REFERENCES:

J. P. GZOWSKI, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. O'KEEFE, Esq. M.D.
Late Professors in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1855. 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will [illegible] Large [illegible] of Mens' Women's and Misses' Boots and Shoes to [illegible]

CALL AND SEE

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Slips, Slippers Cloth Tops, &c.

He [illegible]

SOLDIER SHOES MADE

[illegible] shortest notice.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th 1855. 42-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected and culled from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Accounts of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which imagination, the humorous and lively [illegible] and [illegible]. These [illegible] should have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy those Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We shall also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We shall soon commence publishing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c.

Paper for January next.

ENGRAVINGS—Those most interesting places [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857. { NUMBER 29.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	D.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES, AND LOW CHARGES!
Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.
August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

DR DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W
December 18, 1855. 32 1y

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

LEWIS HOUSE,
XENIA SPRINGS, O.

THE PROPRIETOR having spared no pains or expense for the fitting up of his establishment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14.00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1.00

Children Half Price.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain the large front room, will be charged extra.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent.
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Up Stairs,)
BOSTON.

REFERENCES:
Wendell Phillips, Esq.,
Samuel E Sewall, Esq.,
Joseph Southwick, Esq.,
Mr and Mrs A B Alcott,
Francis Jackson, Esq.,
Robert E Apthorp, Esq.,
Joseph K Hayes,
Sup't Tremont Temple
Dr. James W Stone.
Lewis Hayden,
William I. Bowditch, Esq.,
James Egan, Esq
Joshua B Smith,
George Adams,
Pub. Boston Directory.
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 36

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House. New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C N MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

THE ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE
DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of this Vicinity, that he has
Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.
He proposes not only to
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.
DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any particular system, but makes free use of all such means as he finds available in the treatment of disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may have eminated.
He wishes it distinctly understood, that he is directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., in the poisonous forms in which they have been, and still are being administered by many Physicians.
Special attention will be given to Disease of a Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.
No charge made for Consultation at his Office, at which time he will give all information in his power, as to the nature of the cases presenting themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of his mode of treatment.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.
W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

BRITISH WESLEYAN METHODISM & SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Morning Advertiser, London, (Eng.)

STRATFORD, Canada West 3rd Jan, 1857

SIR.—I hope you will permit me to lay before your readers and a British public the following extract from a communication by me, referable to a latter which I see has been addressed to your paper, by that friend of humanity, the Rev. Edward Mathews, regarding British Methodism and Slavery. I am induced to write this now as it was only this week that said letter came under my notice, in the Anti-slavery *Advocate* received from friends in Bristol.

The extract is as follows: "2ndly. I find in a number of the Anti-slavery *Advocate* for December, (Dublin and London) as published by Mr. R. D. Webb, of Dublin, in a letter addressed to the *Morning Advertiser* (London) by that indefatigable anti slavery worker on humanity's cause, the Rev. Edward Mathews,—dated from Leeds 23rd of Sept., that the Rev. F. J. Jobson, A. M., of the *British* Wesleyan church in England, in a conference, apparently then but lately held, at Bristol, stated that the Methodist Episcopal church (north) of the United States, is opposed to Slavery, in fact is anti-slavery. I denounce that statement so made in said Conference, by Mr. Jobson *as a false staement.*— The M. Episcopal church, (north,) according to sound and evangelical writers in the U. S., admits slaveholders to its bosom, and to every church privilege, and its class leaders, members, *and even ministers,* buy, hold, and traffic, in human bodies and souls! Let that truth be known, and widley spread in Britain,—and I, an adopted Canadian of nigh 24 years' residence, of the Free Presybterian church, am ready to show by the proofs I have in my writings referred to, that what *I state, is true.*

"Let me premise, and enquire of those to "whom this is addressed, why is it that a "*fellowship* so direct exists between the pro-"slavery M. Episcopal church (north) of the "United States and the *British* Wesleyan Conference!"—It would be a most proper investigation to make. The noted pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal church (south) which has now, I understand, *ignored* any reference to Gospel authority against slavery,—fellowships with its sister church (north) and the latter had, not so long since, one of the pro-slavery Bishops of its church (south) officiating at a ceremony as to a church dedication at Newark, New Jersey, U. S. within a few miles of New York!—That is nothing, even as to New York,, for what steps can the Methodist Episcopal church *there,*—in its large importance,—(for the said Methodist church by its preachers is proud, self-righteous and tyrannically despotic, no unknown features in such Methodism) what steps can *it* show to a British public, of its exertions to ferret out and stop the slave vessels which sail from that port, or to enlighten the public feeling so apthetised on the subject, or to advocate the colored citizens' right when the ejecting by brute force of colored citizens, even ministers, and even ladies, from the public conveyances in that city is inhumanly and unchristianly countenanced?—That church can shew no practical steps.—None. Yet *it* is kissed, hugged, and fellowshipped with, by the *British* Wesleyan Conference, and by the Wesleyan church *in Canada,*—which latter now exists under British Conference influence! Let the truths be known in Britain. My printed statements of January 1856 (Published at Toronto, C. W., in the *Colonist* and in a separate *extra*) and of a late date, 20th December, in the "Voice of the Bondsman," No 2, being a reply to personal attacks of an anonymous Methodist,—will show more of the Canadian fellowship and connection than there is now room here for. The papers will be found at the Bristol and Edinburgh Societis referred to.

"And it may be proper here to remaind and to inform you, that the said M. E. Church (north) meets quadrennially (besides having *annual* conferences in its sevral districts), its last Quadrennial General Conference was held at Indianapolis (Indiana) in May 1856 and beginning of June, and at that Conference were the Delegation from England, from the *British* Wesleyan Conference, composed of Revds. J. Hannah, D. D. and F. J. Jobson, A. M.—and also the Delegates from Canada, bearers of an address passed at the Canada Conference at London, C. W., June 1855, to be presented in May, 1846; and these Delegates were Revds. John Ryerson and Richard Jones, both at least one of whom were ordained by and had previously officiated in the United States under that M. E. church, (then north and south being one) and that too when it was a slavery church in one body from New Orleans to Lake Ontario,—the Canadian frontier,—and the proceedings of that General Conference, with votes, and pro-slavery actings, are now lying before me, as I pen these lines, *as published by the church itself;*—and from which alone, apart from other valuable testimony, I can so confidently state that the said Rev. F. J. Jobson has made a false statement!

"So *false* is that statement, that the Episcopal address, signed by the seven Bishops of the church, and presented to said General Conference, admits slavery, and the buying and holding and disposal of slaves in its members *and even in its preachers and ministers,* (two classes), further yet, the book of discipline and rules of that church, *recognises* and embodies in the bosom of the church, (to keep it warm with christain purity!) the foulest and rankest system of buying and holding slaves!—Let the books' &c., be produced!—Avaunt! with such an imposition on a British public, as the statement so made by the Rev. Mr. Jobson,—Am I to believe what I read and look upon, or to believe *the lie* put by Mr. Jobson before a British public!—And the proceedings of that General Conference ended, just as epitomised by Mrs. Stowe, in her noble book "Dred," (see appendix)—Jegar Sah adutha!

"Further still I may state, that I laid printed and written papers, containing declarations against Canada fellowship with pro-slavery bodies of the U. States, before the said Conference in Canada, in June, 1855 and I wrote from where I now write this (Stratford, C. W.) a special letter, prepaid, to the Rev. Dr. Hannah, enclosing papers, and with a written remonstrance in my letter, on 30th April last, addressed to him at Indianapolis (Ind.) regarding said fellowship by the British and Canadian Wesleyans,—and a sufficient number of printed papers were otherwise sent by me, to Indianapolis, in May, 1856, to show a British feeling against the curse and sin of slavery, as so homolgated and trafficked in by said M. E. church [north] and *fellowshipped* with in so disgraceful a manner by said British and Canadian Wesleyans. Let Dr. Hannah now produce my letter to a British public!—"

I may state in conclusion, that I am an emigrant of 1833 to this place [then a wilderness with the roaming Indian] from Scotland,—and full setts of my anti-slavery papers will be found at the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-slavery Society, [Miss. Estlin, Sec'y.] and with the Edinburgh Ladies Emancipation Society, [Miss Wigham Sec'y.] the latter society being possessed of some personal information as to the writer. I am known also, at the Canada Company's Office, St, Helens Place London, and I hold an official goverment situation as Clerk of the Peace in this County [Perth].

Respectfully, I am, Sir,
Your very Obt. Servant.
J. J. E. LINTON.

A GREAT PRESERVE OPENED.

(*From the Morning Chronicle.*)

The committee appointed on the motion of the Colonial Secretary last night will have a large task before them. They are instructed to inquire into the condition of the territories now administered by the Hudson's Bay Company. As there territories cover a belt of latitude between 46 degrees, and 70 degrees north, and extend from 55 degrees to 135 degrees of west longitude from Labrodor on the eastern coast of America, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Pacific, the range of investigation is something stupendous The area under the administration of the Company indeed, is computed to approach three millions of square miles, studded with innumerable lakes, intersected by many important rivers, presenting almost every variety of soil, and including a wide diversity of climate.

But the chief question for the committee to consider involves a matter of right rather than matters of fact In other words, they will have to scrutinize the title under which the Hudson's Bay Company have so long enjoyed a monopoly of this vast slice of British dominion, and determine the mode in which Parliament should raze the barrier that has hitherto prevented access to so large an area of available territory. Strong as the Saxon instinct for colonization has always been their reverence for law and vested rights must be infinitely stronger, when we see that a tract of country *forty times larger than England,* and presenting many temptations to settlers of every class has been left for nearly two centuries to the exclusive possession of a mercantile company, out of respect for an equivocal charter from Charles II.

The whole territory now administered by the Company is held under three distinct tenures. One portion over which they claim a proprietorship in fee-simple, as lords of the soil, was granted by Charles II in 1670. This section extends from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Another segment from the Rocky Mountains west-ward to the Pacific Ocean, is held upon a mere lease of twenty-one years' duration, nineteen of which are now expired. Lastly, there is Vancouver's Islands of which the Company also hold a lease originally granted for eleven years, but which has now only two more to run. Both leases will accordingly lapse in 1859, and those portions of the gross estate now appertaining to the Hudson's Bay Company will fall under the control of the British Legislature without further question. How to deal with the vast area comprised in the Stuart charter remains to be decided. One thing is certain—that the existing monopoly must be broken up. The business of the Hudson's Bay Company—who in the course of a stormy career have absorbed the Fur Company, and extinguish all other competions—is to procure and sell furs and skins, especially fox, bear and beaver skins. These articals are not the produce of a populous or of a civilized country, and the Compaey have taken care to keep their territory as nearly a solitude as possible Throughout the whole domain it is calculated that scarcely more than 1 200 Europeans are to be found, all agents and dealers in the service of the Company; while the residue of its scanty population consists of about 300,000 Esquimaux and Indians, who live chiefly by hunting, and furnish the Company with the "peltry" in which they trade.

If distributed over the territory, the above number would give just one inhabitant to every ten sqare miles. This, of course, connot long be endured in the presence of our own over-crowded population, and with respect to a country of which, if some districts are cold and sterile, others present a rich soil and temperate climate, with forests abounding in game, waters teeming with fish, and enormous plains fitted either for grain crops or pasturage.

This preserve must be opened for the use and enjoyment of the general community, under such conditons as Mr. Labouchere, a Committee may suggest and Parliment prescribe. The compensation to the Company may be provided without difficulty, and at no cost to the nation. They cannot claim any extravagant amount on the score of improvements effected on the property. Since the date of their charter the Company have sought to maintain their territory in the same wild and uncultivated state in which they found it.. and have certainly succeeded. Without drawing on the national purse, a very small charge for lands sold or enclosed out of their former domain, will suffice to satisfy every claim which the Hudson's Bay Company can justly advance.

Last week an old man named Michael Fitzgerald, was stabbed in a disreputable house at Port Hope by a girl named Anna Maria Read, and died hortly afterwards. In a deposition made before his death, he showed an inclination to screen the girl, and said she was drunk when she committed the crime. The Coroner's jury, on Sunday, returned the following verdict:—"We find that Michael Fitzgerald came to his death, from a wound inflicted by a sharp-pointed instrument in hands of a woman named Anna Maria Read, in the town of Port Hope, on Thursday, the 19th day of Feb., 1857."

We receive in a late *Louisville Courier* a long letter from Col. Jack Allen, late of Walker's army, a veteran officer and brave man, well know in that State, who lately returned from Nicaragua. He states that Walker is a petty tyrant, without military ability, and that all that has been alleged respecting the fatality of the climate, Walker's neglect of his men, the want of order and discipline, and the drunkenness prevailing among them, is true. He states also that Lieut. Worden was refused a pass to leave the country, although the Surgeon-General and Col. Allen strongly besought Walker to grant one on the ground that Worden's life was in danger from disease. Kentucky has consequently lost another brave son. Lieut. Burbank, a young Cadet, who was enticed by Walker's agents from the Military School of Kentucky, leaving without the knowledge of his parents, being only 17 years of age, died of cholera under Gen. Hornsby's command, after bravely fighting two days on the Transit Road. We also notice that several Western and Southern papers have published at length our San Francisco correspondent's account of the conditon of Walker's forces. People are gradually becoming convinced that the Northern races cannot successfully colonize tropical countires, although backed up by steamship speculators, and led on by an incompetent enthusiast, to whom the quality of mercy is a stranger.—*Tribune.*

The London *Free Press* states that Mr. J. Henderson, who has been for many years post master at Port Stanley, has absconded taking with him a large amount of funds which had come into his possession through the post office. Evidence of his felony has been found in the office, in the shape of portions of letters torn up; and which upon being matched, were found to refer to sums of money enclosed to different individuals. It appears that Henderson came up to london on Friday; and has not been since. He is supposed to have gone west, and the police are already on his trail.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in Jars Hence the origin of the expression, "He's gone to pot."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Rev. Elisha Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper.

☞ Mr. Robert Porter, Mendota Illinois.

☞ Rev. W. S. Marsh, McHenry Illinois

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Chatham and Environs.

The progress of the Town and the apparent successfulness of its inhabitants, in comparison with other towns in this Province, are such as to command the attention of every observing individual. Within the past two years there has been an incredible change in the business done, and the manner of doing the same. At the commencement of this epoch, the most manifest dolessness was exhibited in a general way; but since then, the business community commenced with renewed vigor, and at present a great change is to be seen. The old dilapidated stores and buildings that then stood, have been removed, and now we see erected the large and handsome establishments in their stead, where the best taste and arrangement of large emporiums are generally exhibited. The old fashioned twelve light windows and tallow candles are becoming extinct, and four lights substituted, finely illuminated with superior fluid and other lights, giving a brilliant appearance to the many extensive establishments. Three and four story buildings are no longer a novelty, with their iron pillars and occasional fancy iron sills for doors and windows, but no doubt, will soon be in general use.

Of the many fine and largely stocked business establishment are:

Messrs. Stone & Turnbull, Dry-Goods and Clothing.

D. R. Van Allen & Co.,	Do.
Joseph S. Beatty,	"
Whiting & Thomas,	"
Francis Martin,	"
J. E. Brooke,	"
C. P. Laird,	"
Wm. McKenzie Ross,	"
McKay & Gordon,	"
Tissman & Baxter,	"
Lamont & Sinclair,	"
J. Traxler,	"
John Winter,	"

Miss Gibb, Millinery.
Wm. H. Nelson, Grocer and Hardware.
George Kerr, Hardware.
Andrew Currie, Do.
John O. Smith, Furniture Warehouse.
Jos. Northwood, Wholesale Grain Depot.
Atwood & Jackson, Grocers.
Mr. Curtle:t, Confectioner.
G. S. Orr, Baker.
J. Richards, Do.
Dr. Donnelly, Medical Hall.
Pegley & Cross, Druggists & Stationers.
John McDowell, Stove Foundry.

John Davis, Engine Boiler Foundry, together with seven steam mills, complete the most extensive business places. Plank roads are now stretching out of our town in four different directions, and on the opening of spring the river is frequently filled with steam boats, steam tugs and other lake vessels, adding to business and appearance of the town. Again, among the other important and creditable doings of the past year, was the long needed and at last, accomplished work of the city fathers, the sewering and macadamizing of King street; (which is second to none other in the largest cities in the Province) and the River and Creek bridges, all or nearly completed, which speaks volumes for Chatham. Should the Ship Canal from the river St. Clair to the Rond Eau Harbour, which is now the all important subject before our citizens be chartered, its completion will evidently be carried into effect, brightening the prospect of the coming future, adding strength and vigor to our thriving population; opening up trade through this Western section of the country; increasing the facilities for market; draining and rendering tillable and productive the soil, and thereby increasing the produce; enlarging the market, strengthening the merchant, mechanic, the laborer, and raising our town in population and wealth, to a position among the important trading towns of the North. Was the above the only hope of our increasing in population and size, we might be in doubt; but on entering the country, and seeing the hundreds of farmers whose labors are yet in an infant state, but are gradually maturing, and will ere long, present to the visitor, extensive fields of waving grain, and choice timber setting in the shade, the boasted fertile plains and valleys of the Middle States, but still backing up our internal improvements now in contemplation—the doubt is at once removed.—I. D. S.

Refugees in Canada, No. 2.

A few weeks since attention was called by us to C. C. Foote's operations for the Refugees in Canada, and although an exceedingly unpleasant subject, we are again obliged to advert to it and may probably have to do so again and again. Hereunto appended is a fresh statement of receipts cut from the *American Missionary*, as presented by C. C. Foote, and also, two letters from Dennis Washington, who lives at the Home, and of whom we spoke in our former article. Read these letters!!

REFUGEES IN CANADA.

American Missionary:—Please acknowledge the receipt of the following goods for the Fugitives.

Campton, N. H. Mr. Ephriam Cook one box and $12	$64 00
Randolph, O. Per Rev. J. Meriam one box.	
Oberlin, O. H. Hill, Esq., one barrel.	
Foxglove and Dover, Me. By three young ladies, one box.	61 50
Newton Corners, Mass. From the Eliot Sewing Circle, per Mrs. Henrietta Davis, one box and one barrel.	109 00
Brooklyn, N. Y. A Friend.	2 00
Copenhagen, N. B. B. Thompson one bbl. Letter lost.	

C. C. FOOTE,
Agent of Refugee Home Soc.
Detroit, Feb. 10, 1857.

LETTER NO. 1.

Township of Maidstone,
March 2, 1857.

To the Editors of the "Provincial Freeman."—I have seen in your paper a statement made by you in regard to Mr. Foote, the agent of the settlement that I live in—the Refugees Home. I have never been agent for the society as yet, nor will I be without a great change. I was sent out last spring to get some help for the settlement, when our people was on the point of starvation here, and I only did business for them two weeks. I do not like the way Mr. Foote does business here myself, for some of the people he gives to, and to some he sells the donations for *cord wood*. Some of them he will not give one thing, and I am one of them, I did not come all the way from slavery to have a white man for my overseer. I want you to come and see us and we will call a meeting for you.

I will write you another letter and give the doings as I am at present at Belle River.

Yours for suffering humanity,
DENIS WASHINGTON.

LETTER NO. 2.

Township of Maidstone,
March 4th, 1857.

I sent you a letter dated the second day of this month. I saw the piece in the 21st number of your paper, where you set my name by Mr. C. C. Foote's, as being agent of the Refugees Home Society. My neighbours last spring sent me to Michigan, among my friends to get them some help, we were in a suffering condition. I acted for them for two weeks and gave it up, and will not be agent again, for I do not believe in the system of begging for the fugitives. The things that I got were fairly given to them, which I can prove by them. As for Mr. Foote, he pretended to hire me since I have been here on the land to show people lots, and he promised to pay me for it, and only gave me three dollars for all my trouble, and said I must make the people pay me to show them lots of land. When I bought my lot I paid him thirty dollars as half of my payment on the land, and the society charged me ten dollars more, which would make the lot $70.

This winter I went to the school house where he had some things and got one flannel shirt, and he came and took it away from me and sold it. Some of the people he gives things to, and some he will not give anything at all. I asked him to give me some bed-quilts this winter for my family, but he would not give me any. He said that they were his, and he would do as he pleased with them. Now Mr. Editor, the word of God says, prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. Just before last christmas I went and got me some corn ten bushels, and three bushels of potatoes for my family. Mr. Foote came and wanted to take them from me, things that I got for myself in Michigan. People that try to get along here, he will not give anything at all, and some of them that have cleared off half of their land he is trying to starve out, so as to get the land back. This same Mr. C. C. Foote, said here two or three Sabbaths ago, if any of the people did not like his teachers and would not send their children to the school, he would take their land from them.

One word more and I have done, I want you to correct that circulation in your paper. We people on this land unimproved in the bush with no means to help ourselves, suffer very much for the necessaries of life, we are all very poor. There are some two or two families here; all the teams that we can muster are four pieces of teams.

Some of the children here have been barefooted and naked. I add no more but remain yours, for God and humanity.

DENNIS WASHINGTON.

It will be seen that Dennis Washington corroborates our former statements. We knew that he was out begging for the Home, but never knew neither did we say, whether or not the Home society employed and paid him. What a degrading institution is the Home! A nursery of poverty and degradation, a theatre for the display of petty tyranny by C. C. Foote, and the existences of which enables him to draw thousands of dollars in goods and clothes from the public, pretendingly for them when these same goods are sold or given or taken away, at the whim of this C. C. Foote as his own to dispose of—a temptation is thus held up to hungry and naked settlers—made so by the conditions and circumstances of settlement, to be drawn or taken from them at pleasure There are letters from the most impoverished settlement of colored men in these provinces; and here is a man [C.C. Foote] large enough, to believe his representations, to absorb in his person the entire donations for the "Refugees in Canada," and to judge from his Sabbath-day doings the fugitives too. What does he do with his funds? To some he gives clothes and to some he does not, says D. Washington, the man hired by him to show lots to settlers, although settlers should pay him. What has the American Missionary society to do with his operations? they a Missionary, the Rev.—Hotchkiss there, who is as silent as a mouse in cheese about these flagrant wrongs? Is he, too, hired by C. C. Foote? else why not speak out? Mr. Hotchkiss, in conversation with us when at the Home, disapproved, he said of Mrs. Haviland's course, and of the begging for the fugitives in Canada. Why does he not speak out? It cannot be possible that there is collusion between his society and the Refugees Home society! At the head of the American Missionary association, is an army of names known to the world as friends of the fugitive, how is it that they are silent upon this great wrong here in Canada when their sympathy reaches, as it should do, to Central Africa? If they are ignorant why does not Mr. Hotchkiss inform them? If informed, why remain silent? We, have been to the Home, we walked over the lands when C. C. Foote was drawing tears from the eyes, and dollars from the pockets of New England philanthropists, because of these "poor sufferers," when there was *not one family* settled upon it. Something must be done! And in the right direction and that speedily. Meanwhile, we shall agitate to remove the nuisance!—M. A. S. C.

Mr. T. F. Cary has a varied supply of Newell, Willard and Co's safety Lamps, and Lamp Feeders, constructed so as to prevent explosion, also a superior quality of Chemic-oil for the same, for sale at this office.

Persons wishing to purchase handsome parlor, sitting-room or other lamps, will please call —I. D. S.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the Town Council of the 6th, is another evidence of the statement through the *Freeman* some time ago, [respecting destitute persons.] That our council was as ready and willing to supply to the wants of those, who are really in need as other Councils, and at the same time shows that the demands are uncalled for of applicants for "clothes" and shoes to parties in the States.—I. D. S.

Dr. Askin, presented a petition from Mrs. Susan Goins for aid.

* * * * * * *

Also by Mr. Ireland, from Lumsford, Johnson, wife, and two children, indigent colored persons, praying for aid—signed by Washington Best and 11 others.

* * * * * *

Mr. Chrysler was granted $50 to be used towards applying in a judicious manner to the prayers of the above petitions.

☞ The Dred Scott decision has been given in favor of slavery, by a majority of seven Judges.

A Scald or Burn can be easily cured by the use of Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing headache, pain in the stomach or bowles, dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera. No family should be without it. Sold by all respectable dealers in family medicines.

Deservedly Popular.—We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as Wistar's Balsam. We are all liable to coughs and coulds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the Wild Cherry.

Correspondence.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—Having been a subscriber to your paper for more than a year, I have watched with intense interest its various departments, and more particularly the editorial, and am happy to say, that the able manner in which it has, and is being conducted, exhibiting much talent and taste, really does great honor to its managers, and as an express messenger to invite our friends from American oppression to Canada, and as a sectional and political expositor, your paper cannot be surpassed; but Sir, I beg leave to differ with you in your policy in some things, which to you may appear a matter of indifference, but to me appears to be of the greatest importance. We are invited to this country with the view of bettering our condition both temporally and politically, a majority of us look at the idea of a political equality with such intense anxiety, that we too frequently forget the temporal inconvenience that we may be subject to in coming North in search of hospitality, and without much debberation we gather up our little all and with the rapidity of the wind, we hasten to be in the immediate enjoyment of our imaginary happiness.

But Sir, after we get here, watch us if you please becoming initiated into the manners and customs of a Northern people; the many disabilities, the many unexpected losses of what little money we may have. View the many departments who readily recognize us as strangers, and with open mouths are eager to devour us; all benevolent emporiums are closed and we are left entirely on self-dependence. I beg you to accompany the many hundreds of us in this hopeless condition through the winter season, contending with political prejudice in the background and abjacent poverty at our door, and ask yourself if it is just and fair to make a public exposition of our imperfections, giving to our enemies an advantage of us, presenting a pretended cause of complaint of dishonesty, when the real cause is only known to the sufferer. Now does it appear a philosophical course to persue with the illiterate mind, to stimulate them to a lively sense of the political obligation, when in full view of their great temporal disabilities; to accuse them of wilful disposition to rob the paper of its support, or being actuated through fear of the whites, as the only stimulous to acts of honesty. Now I think this rather an unfair representation, for I think the people are too well satisfied with the hundreds of advertisements of Grocery and Store goods of the latest style and fashion presented weekly for their perusal, without spending their hard earned money they are compelled to buy bread with, to grasp at every fashion as is represented, for the truth of which, we need look no further, than the many old and torn clothes we are compelled to mingle in society with.

Yours for the rapid prosperity of our people.

STEPHEN SHORTS.

Friend Shorts waxes wroth at us; why is this? he does not owe us anything, and no one not indebted to us and not presented with a *bill* need to get miffed. We thought every sensible man would understand us We have sent bills by post to the amount of over an hundred pounds, but except in two cases [since our last] have not received any funds in answer thereto. Mr. Short makes a "poor mouth," we are sorry for that, as we do not believe he means it; he is industrious and self-supporting, and he knows it, and so does this community; now what is he driving at? Not be it mainly whining after the flesh pots of Egypt, as did men several hundreds of years ago, and when men had less sense and less money than now, and a good deal less than friend Shorts. What ails him? Not trying to prevent colored men of energy from coming to Canada, when white men are using "might and main" to get their poor thriftless and oppressed brethren here! Lazy men will come, colored and white, and do come; but we want more enterprising men to come also, and we hardly thank friend Shorts for trying to frighten them away, by pretending that Canada is a poor country to live in? Chatham is not all of Canada, friend Shorts, and many men in the U. States—the Eden of some free colored men—succeed better in some towns or in some sections of the country than others. Is it not time that respectable colored men in North America should learn of colored men in other parts of the world, if they think proper to disregard the every-day example of white men,—to love and seek freedom and political rights *first*, and give bread and meat, and the good things of this life, they used to get in the United States so easily, to believe them, the second place. Men born in slavery, who have fled hither, and who in spite of hard usage are possessed of good sense, show less of that hankering spirit than many colored men we know of, who were always free and lived in free States. Fudge! The *Freeman* has a good many advertisements, but not nearly the quantity in proportion to circulating matter that many papers have, and about which nothing is ever said, although taken by our people; but they are published by white persons and that sometimes makes a difference. What departments "recognize colored men as strangers" and what benevolent emporiums are closed against them.—M. A. S. C.

To the Editors of the Provincial Freeman:

Dear Sirs:—I know myself to be a sincere admirer of the *Provincial Freeman*, and its utility amongst our brethren as an organ of communication, and I desire to promote its usefulness and long life in Canada and elsewhere, as far as it lies in my power, and shall take an interest in so doing, while you continue your labors of benevolence and fidelity. I am a constant reader, though I say nothing as yet through the press, but I delight to hear others that are *more* competent as touching our natural rights, and the glory of God.

I remain Dear Sirs, yours obd't &c.,
DANIEL A. TURNER.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Letter from Mr. Davidson,—The Temperance Lecturer, and (Converted Infidel).

Chatham, March 6th 1857.

Mr. Editor:—I have no acquaintance with you, but I like liberty, and I like the name of your Journal, *The Freeman*; Good name that. "He is the Freeman whom the Truth makes free, and all are slaves beside." When I was a boy that was the motto of a good loyal paper published in one of the Towns, by a loyal son of the Emerald Isle named Bull

I am a free man myself at last, after a slavery of thirty-three years, in the galling chain and hearts, and appetites of the natural man.

Our common Father and Mother, Adam and Eve little dreamed that we would at this time as one of their great family, be talking as we do of Freedom and of slavery. Adams fall caused all *sin*, and hum n slavery so detestable to the founder of the Church of which I am a member that he strictly forbids the traffic in the Book of discipline, a Book that as well as the Bible is too often trampled under foot; I fear, by men and women in the Wesleyan Body *who have never yet been born again of God's spirit* and freed from the consequences of the fall. Slavery of the body is abominable and makes my blood fairly boil against when I think of it, I hate tyrany in all forms; despotism in all its diabolical phases; and God knows the whole world is full of despots, and tyrants. For sixteen years I was a great slave to alchohol, and all its concomitants, also a slave to tobacco, and a slave to all the lusts of the natural man; sometimes I was cast into the ditch, sometimes into the prison, sometimes into into the fire and sometimes into the water! I was indeed a slave! but now praise God! I am free, and the *son of God* made me free! and you know whom the son makes free is indeed free! Are you free in that sense Mr. Editor? are your readers free? Let me recommend the Physician *Jesus Christ* that cured me of all my sores, wants, sorrows and sighs at the touch! he said to me, "be ye clean!" and immediately as by magic, the inbred leprosy of my fallen depraved, debauched, degraded nature was healed! praise God! *this is indeed liberty!* Oh, that all men and women enjoyed it. There would be no slave-holders! How could a freeman made free by Jehovah ever hold a *brother* in chains in slavery! but how often we hear of such men. Where is the Wesleyan that dares to to have part or lot with slavery? Spot him, Mr. Editor wherever you see him, no matter what position or place he fills. It is contrary to the rules of the founder, and contrary to the rules of a *greater than* was *Wesley!* Let the captives go free! What fellowship is there between *Christ* and *Legree!* the idea of Wesleyans in any way giving sanction to slavery would make me soon infidel again; but the holy spirit will not let me fall. I have to stand and I delight in standing up for honesty and truth, and am death on all hypocrisy and humbug. God bless the *Freeman*, and all *Freeman*. Real freemen in Christ Jesus, are the hardest things to find in this Canada!.

JAMES ALEXR. DAVIDSON.

Twenty-two years a Slave and forty years a Free Man, is the title of an interesting narrative by Austin Steward, of Rochester, N. Y., a colored man of intelligence and reliability. Mr. Steward, resided at one time in these Provinces—was president of the Wilberforce settlement, and his account of that place is fully corroborated by men now living here, that our readers may get an idea of the simple, unpretending, intelligible and truthful style of the work, we have thought best to give the two following extracts. The book should circulate in both countries.

Slaves are never allowed to leave the plantation to which they belong, without a written pass. Should any one venture to disobey this law, he will most likely be caught by the *patrol* and given thirty-nine lashes. This patrol is always on duty every Sunday, going to each plantation under their supervision, entering every slave cabin, and examining closely the conduct of the slaves; and if they find one slave from another plantation without a pass, he is immediately punished with a severe flogging.

I recollect going one Sunday with my mother, to visit my grand-mother; and while there, two or three of the patrol came and looked into the cabin, and seeing my mother demanded her pass. She told them that she had one, but left it in another cabin, from whence she soon brought it, which saved her a whipping but we were terribly frightened.

* * * *

The knowledge I have of the colored men in Canada, their strength and condition, would cause me to tremble for these United States, should a war ever ensue between the English and American governments, which I pray may nevr occur. These fugitives may be thought to be a class of poor, thriftless, illiterate creatrs, like the Southern slaves, but it is not so. They are no longer slaves; many of whom have been many years free men, and a large number were neve slaves. They are a hardy, robust class of men; very many of them, men of superior intellect; and men who feel deeply the wrongs they have endured. Driven as they have been from their native land; unprotected by the government under which they were born, and would in all probability in case of a rupture, take up arms in defence of the government which has protected them and the country of their adoption. England could this day, very readily collect a regiment of stalwart coloured men, who, having felt the oppression of laws, would fight with a will not inferior to that wich actuated our revolutionary forefathers.

And what inducement, I ask, have colored men to defend with their lives the United States in any case; and what is there to incite them to deeds of bravery?

Wherever men are called upon to take up arms in defence of a country, there is always a conciousness of approaching wrong and oppression, which arouses their patriotism and incites to deeds of daring. They look abroad over fields of their own cultivation; they behold too, churches, schools, and various institutions, provided by their labor, for generations yet to come; they see their homes, their cherished hearthstones, about to be desecrated, and their wives and little ones, with their aged sires, exposed to the oppression of a ruthless foe—Then, with what cheerful and thrilling enthusiasm, steps forward the husband, the father, the brother, and bares his bosom to the sword, —his head to the storm of the battle field, in defence of his country's freedom, and the God-given rights of himself and family! But what sees the oppressed negro? He sees a proud and haughty nation, whose Congressmen yearly meet to plot his ruin, and perpetuate his bondage! He beholds, it is true, a few Christ-like champions, who rise up with bleeding hearts to defend his cause; but while his eye kindles with grateful emotion, he sees the bludgeon of the South—already reeking in the blood of freemen—raised and ready to fall with murderous intentent upon the head of any one, who, like the illustrious Sumner, dare open his mouth in defence of Freedom, or speak of the wrongs of the poor negro, and the sins of the Southern autocrat!

Railway Accident.

90 LIVES LOST!

We are just informed that an accident of a most melancholy nature occurred on the Great Western Railway, by the falling of the Canal Bridge near Hamilton, while the train from Toronto was about passing over it.

It appears that the train from Toronto, consisting of two passenger cars, baggage car, engine and tender, arrived at the point where the accident occurred, and, 'tis surmised by some parties that the bridge which was of iron, gave way—or that the cars ran off the track at that point, and came into collission with the side of the bridge, thereby breaking it in such a manner as to admit of the train going down into the water.

The cars are said to have been nearly buried from sight, with the exception of the rear passenger car, which remained with one end resting on the abutment of the Bridge.

The train is said by the Conductor to have had about 100 passengers on board at the time of the accident; of this number but *ten* have been heard from, and of these seven are badly wounded. The other ninety have been either killed or drowned.

Up to the time our informant left 77 dead bodies had been recovered. It is said that Samuel Zimmerman, Esq., who was returning from Toronto after having concluded some important business in reference to the Southern Railway, is among those killed—but his body is not yet recovered.

The accident occurred last evening at about 15 minutes before 6 o'clock.

The height down which the train was precipated is about seventy feet; and it is said that the engine, tender, baggage car, and one passenger car, went through the ice into the water, and were completely lost to sight.—*Planet Extra.*

The Beecher Family.—Lyman Beecher D. D. (now 83 years old), is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living, and one is not. Taking them in order of their ages, the family consists of the following persons; Miss Catherine E Beecher, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Wm. Henry Beecher, Reading, Mass.; Rev. Edward Beecher, Galesburgh, Ill.; Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, of Hartford (now with Mrs. Stowe in Europe) Rev. Geo Beecher, late of Chillicothe Ohio who died in 1844, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe [now in Paris, France]; Rev. H. W. Beecher; Rev. Charles Beecher, of Andover; Mrs. Isabella H. Hooker, of Hartford; Rev. Thomas. K. Beecher of Elmira, N. Y.; and Rev. James C. Beecher, Seaman's Chaplain at Canton, China. Certainly this is an extraordinary family. Where can another be found to equal it—such a family of Levites—the father a minister; six sons now in the ministry; and one in heaven, who has been a minister? And in what other family shall we find such an orator and writer as Henry Ward, and such an authoress an Mrs. Stowe?—*Northern Independent.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

Friday, March 13, 1857.

The Council met this evening.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Askin, Burns, Ireland, Keating, McCrae, McKellar and Tilt.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read.

Mr. Ireland presented a petition from the colored people of the town, praying to be allowed to form a Fire Company. Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

Mr. McCrae presented a petition from Louis Wangenhem, praying for an extension of time to pay his Saloon License. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Askin presented the petition of Antonine Labrouf, praying for aid. Referred to Mr. Chrysler.

On motion of Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Tilt, the following accounts were then ordered to be paid.

Jos. Slagg, as Returning Officer,	£3	5
Richard Monk, as " "	3	5
Dun. McColl, as " "	3	0

Mr. Keating presented the Report of the Committe on Fire and Water, in reference to the site for the Fire Engine House in Chatham North, wherein it is recommended, that the same be built on the vacant space adjacent to the Toll House; and that an addition of 25 or 30 feet be made to the Market House for the accommodation of Fire Engine NO 1.

On Motion of Mr. Ireland, seconded by Mr. Burns, the report was adopted, and at the same time, the committee on Fire and Water was requested to procure and lay before the Council, the necessary Plans and specifications.

The Mayor stated that the sum of £150, was unanimously recommended by the Ratepayers of the Town, at the Public Meeting of Tuesday last. for the survey of the proposed Ship Canal from the St. Clair River to the Rond Eau, and in accordance with Mr. McKellars' notice at the last meeting of the Council, a By-Law to appropriate £150, to aid in defraying the expenses and making a survey and preparing plans and specifications of the proposed Ship Canal from the St. Clair River to the Rond Eau Harbour, was read a first time.

The 20th Rule was suspended with the unanimous consent of the Council, and the said By-Law was read a second and third time, and finely passed. Mr. McCrae having been in the chair while the same was being read in Committee of the whole.

In consequence of the defective state of the Fire Engine, at the late Fire in Chatham North, Mr. Burns gave notice that on Friday evening next, he will move that such alterations be made in the By-law about the Fire companies, as will make the chief Engineer, or some other person, responsible to this Council for the efficient keeping of the Fire Engines.

Mr. McKellar, then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee, to revise and consolidate the By-Law of the Town.

After which the Council adjourned.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, March 14th, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	3	a	3	6
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	6
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	100	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	1	3

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washihington, N. C, writes, under date of May 6, as follows: "I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Chery a great deal in practice, and with marked good results Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is ingenious and judicious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medienes in general, but candors must discriminate between outrageous nostrums and humbugs and those medicines which have proved salutary and in many well-attested cases, curative."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

We presume no medicine ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

Thousands of persons were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory sucess. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors save no pains or expense in order to satsfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs, Davies & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.

—Providence General Advertiser-

For sale by all medical dealers.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

☞ In London there are sixty-two George streets, fifty-five Charles streets, and forty-five John streets. There are five hundred andseventy-one streets that possess but seventeen names.

New Advertisements.

CHATHAM & CAMDEN

PLANK ROAD.

THE TOLLS of both gates on the above Road, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at Toll Gate No. 1, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 11, A. M.

☞ For Particulars, see hand bills!

J. F DELMAGE.
Sec'y C. & C. P. R.

March, 13, 1857. v3 n29-td.

TENDERS! TENDERS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March instant, for the fencing of the Public Park in this Town. The posts of the fence to be Red or White Cedar, Chesnut, or White Oak; five inches in diameter at the small end, placed six feet apart, and sunk three feet in the ground; with two good White Pine Rails, two by four inches. extending from post to post The same to be boarded up and down *close*, with White Pine inch boards, and the fence to be in the whole six feet high The work to be completed by the first day of May next, and the Tenders to state the price per Rod in Halifax Currency, and to have the names of two good and sufficient Sureties for the proper performance of the Contract.

By order of the Council,
DUNCAN McCOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council Office,
Chatham. 4th March, 1857.

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spirituous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-td

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pastnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER.
v3-n28-3in.

CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER
DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf

Notice.

Returns by Ministers of Religion.

BY the Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 14 sec 16, and as amended by 12 Vic chap. 99 sec. 1, returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, for this county, are to be made to me within five days of January in each year by every clergyman teacher or minister.

No Fees can be demanded from ministers of religion by clerks of peace for reception of marriage returns. Compare sec. 2 of 12 Vic chap. 90 with 11, Geo. chap. 36. On returns of Baptisms and Deaths, there never were any for their reception.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
Clerk Peace.

Clerk Peace Office, County of Perth
Stratford, December 15th, 1856.

NOTE.—Ministers should read and make themselves well acquainted with the Acts 2, Geo. 4 c. 26—10 and 11 Vic. c. 14, sec, 16 and following sections —10 and 11. Vic cap, 18, and 12 Vic. cap. 90.

J. J. E. L. v3 n21

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure.*)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,
Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS,
Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are positively requested to do so; those who have, know how well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good locaition. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the
Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE
STOCK
—OF—
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUOR,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
Hoes, Spades, Cradles,
Snaths, Scythes, Forks,
Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Ga..

Chatham, June 13th, 1855. 9 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 13, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman.*

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS,
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

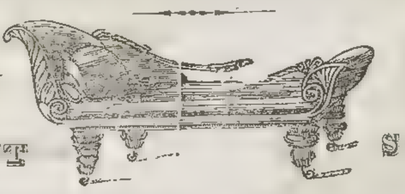
1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday —10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday, 26th March.
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March.
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday, 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do	(Wellington-Inn, Township Hrwh & (Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov
5th Div	Deal Talbn	Monday 26th January
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
	Pardo's Inn,	
	do Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday 23rd November.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st March
do.	do	Tuesday 29th September
do	do	Saturday. 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P. Office		Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, JR.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. v3h21-1y

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.
33

Chatham, December 14, 1855.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds,

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell, at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker; Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14 tf.

An International Journal.

ST. GERMAIN'S
ILLUSTRATED MESSENGER.

The New Series of this large *Family Paper* has been issued in Rochester, N. Y. and, thus far, it has met with unbounded success. It is free from religious and political prejudices—printed on clear, white paper, from entirely new type, of modern cut and superior finish. The various departments of the paper will be carefully attended to and the Editor's undivided attention will be given to the supplying of reading matter which will prove instructive to all classes of readers. Especial care will be taken in the selection of re-print articles, which is an important requisite in a periodical; consequently, nothing will be inserted that will render the paper inadmissable to the family circle.

The following are the departments of the *Messenger*:—Original Tales, Poems; Music; Editorial, Literary Notices, Notes of Travel; Temperance; Foreign, Colonial, and American Summaries of News; Religious Intelligence; Correspondence; Answers to Correspondents; Personal Portrait Gallery, with brief biographical notices of distinguished men of Europe and America; City Matters; Agriculture; Miscellaneous Paragraphs; Telegraphic Information; Wit and Humor Commercial Matters; Police Reports; Marriages Births, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. Each paper will be *illustrated* with accurate engravings of notable objects, views will be given from time to time of cities, buildings, sketches of scenery, &c., by eminent artists.

Able correspondents in several countries are employed, who will favor the *Messenger* with articles, written in a popular style, on News, Politics, Commerce, Trade, and manners and customs of the people among whom they reside.

Merchants and others will please remember that they now have an excellent advertising medium offered to them for making public their business. A limited number of advertisements will be taken on reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be allowed on yearly contracts for advertising.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to St. Germain's Illustrated Messenger, will oblige by informing the Proprietor, through the Rochester Post-Office, without delay, and the paper will be forwarded to them punctually.

Terms Single copy, $2 per annum, 50cts for three months, $1 for six months; Local Agents and Clubs can have three copies one year for $5, six copys (with an adtional copy to the getter-up of the Club or Agent,) for $10, ten copies for $15 American postage will have to be prepaid on papers sent to the British Provinces; consequently, the Proprietor will expect his Canadian Agents and friends to add 12½ cents per copy to the above rates. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Money, properly inclosed and registered may be forwarded at our risk.

Canadians should patronize the *Illustrated Messenger*, its Editor and Proprietor having been connected with the Provincial Press during the last fifteen years.

Address
A. H. St. GERMAIN,
ROCHESTER, MONROE Co, N. Y.

☞ The following are our authorized Agents Canada: Toronto C W.—JOHN WHITMAN, Esq Colborne-st; JOHN HENNING, Esq, Mr. JOHN W STOKES, and D. L. CAMPBELL, News Depot; JACQUES & FARRALL, "Merchant's Press" corner King and Yonge streets; M. SHEWAN, Arcade.

ODESSA, *County Lenox & Addington*, C. W.—FRANCIS R. WYCOFF, Esq. Merchant.

ORILLA, *County Simcoe*, C. W.—John H Dustin.

PICTON, *County Prince Edward*, C, W.—HENRY WYCOFF, Esq.

OAKLAND HOLLOW, *County Brant*, C. W.—JAMES MARTIN, Esq. Farmer.

KINGSTON E STACEY, Esq

VIENA, C W.—Mr JAMES F. Wright.

HAMPTON, C. W.—C W. TYLER, Esq.

HAMILTON, C. W.—D. McCLELAN, Bookseller, King Street.

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

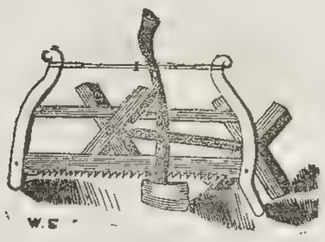
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour to attend to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 28th [illegible] 37-tf



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service; Axes, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GRET WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 26th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.43
			P.M			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.15	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.53	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the lates fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTMER,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto Dec 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies' books I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS; or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and I for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—NEW YORK.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia.—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Beekman streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street. New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.
Stratford, C. W., July 17th, 1856. 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune. Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855 30-1

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, & Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 1-tf.

Provin

AND

VOLUME III.} CHATH

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CAYLEY & IRAM

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20t-

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

RAPID CURES. AND LOW CHARGES'

Charity's Brick Buildings, next door to the "Freeman" Office, King Street East

CHATHAM C W.

August 20, 1855. 15 ly

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

WINDSOR, C. W.

GEORGE KE

HARDWARE MER

WHOLESALE AND R

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf H

CUTLERY, &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham

November 22, 1855.

ANDREW HENDE

Auctioneer and Commissio

No 32, YONGE STREET, To

References—Thomas Clarkson, E. the Board of Trade; John Robe Messrs A. Ogilvie & Co.; Mes Fitch, Messrs. D. Crawford &

CHARLES FLET

BOOKSELLER AND ST

No. 51, YONGE STRE

TORONTO.

British and American Works s sale at the smallest possible a wholesale prices.

CHARLES MAR

House, Sign, and Ornamen

Grainer, Glazier, and Pap

CARVER, GILDER AND GLA

No 2, KING STREET W

Mixed Paints, Putty, Brushes, cow Grass and Linseed Oils a for lowest Cash pri

Toronto, 10th April, 1851

PUNCTUALITY

J. R. BRO

(LATE OF PHILADELPH

Fashionable Boot and S

No. 63, KING STREET W

All Work Warranted to be done in

Repairing done with neatness

☞ Feet measured on approved

Toronto March 18th, 1854

D. FARRAR &

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Groceries, Wines, Li

No. 15, DUNDAS ST.

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM

Barristers-at-L

ATTORNEYS AND SO

WELLINGTON STREET, T

A. B. JONE

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crock

No. 31½, DUNDAS ST

LONDON, C. W

CAYLEY & CAM

Barristers, &c.

Office—CHURCH STREET, NEX. DOOR TO TORONTO

WILLIAM CAYLEY
MATTHEW CROO

VANKOUGHNET & B

Barristers, Attorne

Office—CHURCH STRE

Over "The City Bank" Agency of St. Andrew's Cath

TORONTO

DR DAVID HAY

BOTANICAL PHY

CHATHAM, C.

December 18, 1855.

ANDREW CU

DEALER IN

HARDWA

IRON, NAILS, TIN-W

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSM

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turp Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. V

KING STREET, CHATHA

Chatham, June 13th, 1856.

MRS. S. WILK

BOARDING H

No. 168, PINE ST

PHILADELPHI

November 1855

LEWIS HO

XENIA SPRING

THE PROPRIETOR having or expense for the fitting up of his ment, for the comfort and pleasure of his visitors, respectfully informs them that he has opened on the first of June last, for their reception, the locality is well known for its being the healthiest summer resort in the State; the house has been enlarged and newly furnished. He has also added to the pleasure of the establishment, a

Billiard, Bowling and Ice Cream Saloons

Indeed all the comfort and convenience that might be required for the Public, will be fully met with by the Proprietor.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per month,	$14 00
Per week,	4 00
Per day,	1 00

☞ Persons [illegible] will be taken to and from the Depot, Windsor, free of charge.

☞ Conveyance to town or back, 25 cents each way.

ANDERSON B. LEWIS,
13-tf Proprietor.

DRY GOODS & GRO

He thanks the [illegible] for the liberal patronage he has received in the [illegible] and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a LIBERAL SHARE OF P

The Subscriber is determined to [illegible] possible.

A.

London, Jan. 7, 1856.

Clothes Made, Repaired,

W. L. HUMBU

WOULD [illegible] that he has [illegible] CLOTHING [illegible] CHATHAM [illegible] he flatters himself that, by diligent attention to business, he will be

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 185

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

"TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ST, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857. {NUMBER 30.

LL,
Collector
[illegible]
P,
[illegible]stairs,)
[illegible]s W Stone
[illegible]len,
[illegible] Bowditch, Esq.,
[illegible]an Est
[illegible]nada,
[illegible]nnis,
[illegible]ssion Directory
30

LIGAN,
[illegible] Bankers,
SELLERS,
[illegible] Y.
[illegible]aburn, N. Y
[illegible] MULLIGAN

[illegible]tsements.

ALOON.
[illegible]enue.
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[illegible]tables can be
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[illegible]nd full assis-
LLIAMS.
v3-1.21-1y

USE.
38 Jefferson
[illegible]ation of Col-
[illegible]S will do all
[illegible]ers comforta-
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A 'TRUE' ACCOUNT OF OUR OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

The British operations now in progress at diff'ent points of the Asiatic continent appear to be radicaly misunderstood in certain quarters. It is asserted that the Persian expedition is a buccaneering attack upon the independence of a feeble state; and that the bombardment of Canton was unprovked and agressive. Now, we have declaredwar against the Shah of Persia, in pursuance of a distinct treaty which binds us to prevent the wresting of Herat from the independent government of the Affghans. We have gone through all the usual processes of diplomacy at unusual length; and, while we have negociated, the Persians have breaching the walls of the town placed by solemn convention under our guarantee. What is it that the advocates of peace, under all circumstances, desire to establish as a precedent of Eastern policy? That Persia, if she so willed, should seize Herat, and that Dost Mohammed, when he claimed the fulfilment of our contract, should be presented with the Pipe of Peace? That, from Herat, she should advance, assisted by Russia, to the heights that overlook India? That we should neveresist demand, or enforce a claim? This, it will be perceived, is the line taken by those publicists and speakers who declaim against the Persian war. Their arguments are deprived of all weight by the fact, patent to every reader, that they *never* accept an English reason for an English act, and never find cause for blame in the conduct of a foreign power opposed to England. Let us hear, to-morrow- from any part of the world, that English guns or cutlasses have been brought into action, under whatever circumstances, and we are certain to hear "violence," precipitation," wanton outrage," imputed to our authorities. In China the case in favour of the English is not less clear than in Persia. It may answer a particular purpose to quibble over the registration papers of the lorcha; but the truth is that the conduct of the Chinese officials had become unendurable, and that they seized the crew on board that vessel in defiance of the English flag, of the master's protest, and of the treaty. If Chinese sailors on board a Hong Kong vessel are to be subject to the brutalities of the native police, Singapore vessels can no longer claim protection. Are the assailants of our policy aware that Chinese vessels from Singapore bear certificates, but that, whether provided with certificates or not, the British Government protects them? They may by an act of neglect, forfeit their *individual claims*, but the British Government [illegible] its *maritime* [illegible]t is a process [illegible]inese Empire [illegible]hinese in the [illegible]Borneo, Sing- [illegible]t is no reason protect a Chi [illegible]ornia, or why [illegible]t Hong-Kong [illegible] the mercies of [illegible]er, it is not a [illegible]etter Chinese [illegible]nitted offences [illegible]ainst imperial [illegible] local governments would have [illegible]gation. [illegible]interfere in a [illegible] not minutely [illegible] of Orientals, [illegible]is knowledge [illegible]pted in Persia [illegible]itional and ne- [illegible]y, will be that, [illegible]d decision, we [illegible]calamities of a [illegible]ax of a weak *[illegible]g. Leader.*

UNCLE TOM [illegible] mentions the [illegible]ast, of Thomas [illegible]t 110 years [illegible] the one who [illegible]ading features [illegible]owe's novel. [illegible]s supposition is [illegible]me and char- *Journal*, "that [illegible] his residence [illegible] Uncle Tom's [illegible]y, and a sin- [illegible]We have been [illegible]ometimes cal- [illegible]e Tom's cab- [illegible]se among his [illegible]r phrase here [illegible]talized it At [illegible]he impression [illegible]towe and her [illegible] Uncle Tom' [illegible]e suggestion,

[illegible]ppi have refus- [illegible]heir defaulting [illegible]return to that [illegible]ned, it seems, [illegible]her own. The [illegible]e a great blun [illegible]annual festi-

ments the amount of his deficit. The taking the money in the first instance might have been overlooked, especially considering the good service which Mr. Graves has rendered during his residence in Canada in editorial defences of Southern institutions. But the idea of paying up is perfectly abhorrent th Mississippi ideas and Missisppi practice. It is evident that during his residence in Canada Mr- Graves has become. in some respects at least, a traitor—repudiation bei g a domestic institution of Mississippi even more peculiar than slaveholding.—*Tribune.*

MORE CLERICAL INFIDELITY.—Professor W. T. Brantley, an eminent Southern Baptist, publishes an article to show that his denomination is gaining much more rapidly, in the slave States than in the free. He infers from this that salvery is consistent with the purest form of Christsanity, and cannot therefore be sinful. This the way that the moral sentiment of the world is occasionally outraged and by those who disgace the sacred office of the Christian Ministry. What wonder that infidelity should increas and the most fearful immorality should stalk abroad in open day, when the pretended ambassadors of our holy religion are propagating the views indicated above. Who that has a soul worth saving would not turn away in disgust from a religion that could by any course of reasoning be brought to acknowledge American slavery as "consistent with its purest forms!" In the great day of accounts," when the hidden purposes of all hearts shall be made known. and the outraged slave with his chains stricken from his redeemed limbs, shall stand before the "great white throne" side by side with his oppressor and this "eminent Southern Professor," the wickedness and blasphemy of such men will meet their reward—not before. In that "final day of reckoning," who would not take the chances of such men as Theodore Parker in preferenee to those of this "eminent Southern Baptist?"—*Claremont [N. H.] Advocate, Feb, 24.*

AGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 14 or 16; lions are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of 70. The average of cats is 14 years; a squirrel and hare 7 or 8 years; rabbits 7- Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquread one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription—Alexander, the son of Jupiter had dedicated Aajx to the Sun." This elephant was found 354 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30; years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years, Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live to the age of 1,000. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104 years. Ravens have frequently reached the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 360 years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 290 years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107

A CHANNEL THROUGH ST. CLAIR FLATS.—Gen. Cass writes to the editor of the Detroit Free Press, that an arrangement is about to be made which will ensure the opening of a channel over the St. Clair Flats in the course of the coming season. A proposititon is been made to the War Department to excavate a channel 250 feet broad, and 13 feet deep, upon conditions which have been approved by Secre-tary Davis, upon the recommendation of the Senators and Representatives from the States interested.

We learn that our esteemed friend, Hiram Hutchins, closed his labors with the High-street church, Charlestown, on the 22dult., and would enter upon the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Roxbury, on the 18th inst. His post-office address will remain for the present as before, namely, Charlestown Mass.

The London (C. W.) Free Press says that a young man named George Welsh, living in the 6th concession of Caradoc, near Ferguson's tavern, went into his backyard on the evening of the 11th for the purpose of drawing water for his cattle, and not returning at the usual time, his wife became alarmed, knowing that the well was without a curb and surrounded by ice, She went to the well, and, horrible to relate, discovered him feet upward at the bottom. She immediately alarmed the neighborhood, and he was drawn out, but all efforts at resuscitation were useless.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN NORWAY.—Owing to a failure of crops, the inhabitants of the North Cape of Norway, are in a state of starvation. It is painful to think while we sit at our abundant tables, that so many people are racked with hunger. Hundreds, it is said, are racked daily, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can, on the bark of trees, ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings. charitable Committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of Bothnia, to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the suffering of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice-bound countries. Bayard Taylor will probably haveahard time of it, in his Lapland tour.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—Messrs. Buchanan and Breckenbridge, the President and Vice-President elect, met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and on Monday next will proceed to Washington in company with Senator Bigler. According to the latest advices, the Cabinet is likely to be composed as follows:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Mich.
Secretary of the Treasury—H Cobb, of Geo.
Secretary of War—J. B. Floyd, of Va.
Secretary of the Navy—A. V. Brown, Ten.
Sec. of the Interior—J. Thompson of Miss.
Postmaster-Gen,—W C Alexander of N. J.
Attorney-General—I. Toucey, of Conn.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

DEATH OF DR KANE

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.

The steemer Cahawba, from Havana the 20th, has arrived. She brings the remains of Dr. Kane, the late celebrated Arctic explorer. The body will lie in state at the City Hall. It will be taken by a large number of citizens to a steamboat for Louisville, en route for Philadelphia. The highest honours were paid to the virtues and memory of the deceased, by the highest officials of Cuba

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong are to Dec. 30th. The foreign buildings at Canton had been burnt and pillaged. Admiral Seymour had been throwing hot shot into Canton, but at the latest dates had closed hostilities, and was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong. Troops were about to be sent from India.

PERSIA.

The British camp at Bushire is fortified and safe against attack. Dates from Bushire are to Dec. 30th. It is said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city. General Outrais and staff sailed from Bombay on 16th of January.—The Government was preparing for the immediate despatch of reinforcements to form a second division for service in Persia

NICARAGUA.—Walker's situation is a matter of doubt, amid the conflicting accounts. Several battles, have recently taken place, but, as we judge from the opposing statements. without decisive issues. The filubusters claim a triumph in one of them, but as they retired after the conflict, with several of their officers mortally wounded, they probably had not much to boast of. At last advices, the Nicaraguans had drawn of from, and were in the vicinity of granada, awaiting the arrival of ammunition from Greytown.

The last accounts from Gen. Walker are to Feb. 2nd. He was then at San Juan del Sur with 300 men. He had established his head-quarters at Rivas, and was concentrating all his forces there, amounting to 800 men. The result of the conflict seems very uncertain

Agricultural, &c.

PUMPKIN PIES WITHOUT EGGS.—Prepare the pumpkin in the same manner you would when you use eggs; take a tablespoonful of flour to a pie—mix it with milk—stir in the prepared pumpkin, and when baked you will not be able to tell any difference in the pies made with eggs and those made with flour.

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.—An agriculturist, near Brussels' in Europe, having succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste of some butter by beating or mixing it with chloride of lime, he was engcouraged by this happy result to continue his experiments by trying them upon butter so rancid as to be past use; and he has restored to butter, the odor and taste of which was insupportable to all, the sweetness of fresh butter. This operation is extremely simple and practicable for all. It consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, into which had been mixed 25 or 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having brought all parts in contact with the water, it may be left for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime used, having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that 25 or 30 drops to two and a half pound of butter were sufficient

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Colored Convention in Iowa.

We have received the proceedings of a Convention of colored men, held in Muscatine Jan. 5th, 1857; and regret that the want of space prevents us from giving the Proceedings in full.

Mr. Bowser of Henry county was chosen President; Benjamin Matthews of Muscatine, Vice-President; Wm. Boner of Linn, and Charles Jackson of Muscatine, Secretaries. A. Clark, R.H. Cain, J.T. L. Honer, Committee on *Declaration of Sentiment* reports as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, feel ourselves deeply agrieved by reason of cruel perjudice we are compelled to suffer, in this our native land, which is as dear to us as the white man, knowing full well that the blood of our forefathers, in common with that of the white man, was poured out in the open battle-field, in defence of the liberties we now are deprived of, we are compelled to make the following appeal and address:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed."

Now, if this be a fact, we hope no one will or can deny that, as we are men, we do, and ought of a right, claim the rights of men; and we do claim to be men—and appeal to you, in the name of God and an oppressed, down-trodden, distranchised people, for those rights we are deprived of—holding up in characters of living flames, that immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence, to your sight, which should teach all men that God is just, and will suffer no inequality among his people without just retribution. We ask, in the name of God, how long shall our cries be scanned by an intelligent and civalized people? Behold the blight of the nineteenth century! Civilized Christianity chastising suffering humanity—robbing, disfranchising the colored people of their inalienable rights to liberty and its security! Oh! will you stop and pause for a moment! Remembering that God rules the destiny of men and of nations, we leave our appeal to your consideration trusting in God for the justice of our cause.

Three other Committees were appointed, composed of the following gentlemen:—On form of Petition,—A. Clark, R. H. Cain and J. P. Prichard.

On Education—T. C. Mott, R. H. Cain and Noah Tutt.

Select Committees also made reports upon the subject of Colonization and Emigration. The report on emigration reads as follows:

We, the committee to whom was referred the subject of emigration, beg leave to say that we deem it unnecessary to enter into an elaborate detail on the subject; but we think proper to say that we would recommend to our people that their interests and elevation had better be sought in this our native land, and especially while our enemies are conniving at every scheme to remove us from the soil of our nativity, it behooves us to stand fast and let our cry and our watchword be, by the help of God, we are here and we intend to live and die here, ever trusting in God for the advancement of our cause; believing the patriotism and progress of the American people sufficient to recognize our rights in common with the rest of mankind.

To the report upon Emigration we would specially call the attention of our readers, and we do it because we object to some of their conclusions.

We have never, and our friends will do us the justice to say so, broached the subject of Emigration while lecturing in the States, but carefully refrained from any discussion on the subject. On the other hand, we have always denounced in unmeasured terms, the infernal schemes concocted by the American Colonization Society, to force the free colored people from their native home to a common grave in Africa.

We thought it to be our duty to demand in the name of a constitution, that we believe to be capable of an Anti-slavery construction, every right that is guaranteed to the poorest and meanest white man in the land. In this we were sincere, because we believe while colored men consent to remain in the United States, its their duty to battle unceasingly for their rights.

But when it comes to the question, where can their interests individually and collectively be best promoted? we answer unhesitatingly CANADA, CANADA, and no splendid declamation or Pompousrhetoric about the land of our nativity, or the patriotism and progress of the American people, can change this conviction in us, so long as one slave remains upon the soil to lift his fettered hands to *God*.

We deny that "*our enemies are conniving at every scheme to remove us from the soil of our nativity*" The Committee knows as well as we do, that Pro-slavery men in the United States never urge the propriety of the free colored people emigrating to Canada, on the contrary they use every argument against it. The oppressors of our race in the *United States* are sagacious, they know that in union there is strength.

Their dreams of future conquest and plunder are disturbed by vissions of black regiments upon the Canadian frontier, with the red cross of St. George at their back.

In emigrating to Canada we can possibly make our condition worse, but we have every chance of making it better, to argue otherwise would be fool-hardy in any man or set of men. But would we as freemen wish to leave our brethren in bonds? We answer no.

The same reasons that induced us to leave slave-holding Virginia, where many of our own relations are in slavery, has induced us to exchange the free atmosphere of one of the so-called free states, for that sure and perfect freedom secured to every man by the genius of the British constitution.

The example of success of Lloyes, Doctors, Merchants and Mechanics among the colored people of Canada, must necessarily effect the institution of slavery, especially as the materials used were formerly its victims.

These are moral weapons and at the same time effectual ones in over-throwing slavery.

Archimedes said that if he had a place whereon to stand, he would turn the world upside down. Colored men in the States need a spot whereon to stand, so that they can get a lever under slavery. We have that spot here in Canada, where all may labor unitedly too for the extinction of American slavery, and if there is not power enough in our fulcrum to raise that bloody system to its very foundation, we will get old England to lean upon it, and slavery will be at an end.—H. F. D.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE U. G. R. R.

To the readers of the *Freeman* in Europe, and America, we beg to state that Mr. Wm. Still, a distinguished abolitionist and a prominent manager of the Under Ground Rail Road, will furnish a monthly report of the business of the road for this paper.—M. A. S. C.

LECTURE BEFORE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We are requested to announce, that George Alexander Esq. President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, on wednesday evening 25th inst. Subject, The progress, resources, and future destiny of Canada, and the purpose of the Provincial Association to foster the growth of all industrial arts. Mr. Alexander has the reputation of being an able and eloquent speaker.

We bespeak for him a crowded house. H.F.D.

AN INQUIRY.

Why do we see, the proceedings of the convention held by the colored people of Iowa, noticed at length, in the *Fred. Douglass Paper*? while the efforts put-forth, by colored men, in the state of Illinois last winter, to repeal her odious *Black Laws*, have been wholy over-looked, by the conductors of that journal. Has this modern *Argus* lost his Eyes?—H.F.D.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The infant and only son, of William Graffort of Dresden, C. W. was scalded to death, by fallen into a tub of boiling hot water, on Saturday 14th inst.

THE Friends of C. W. Ellis, and their name's are legion, will be glad to learn, that he has fitted up, a hotel for the accomodation of the travelling public. We hope that our young and enterprizing friend Ellis, will receive, as he merits, a liberal share of public patronage. His card will be found on our first page.—H F.D.

A paper from friend Levi Foster, would have been inserted long ago but that it was written in such pale ink that it must be re written by us before the printers will touch it. Too bad for Foster!

☞ Mrs. Lucretia Mott, will please accept our thanks, for her donation, to the Freeman of £1. 5. 0 which we have just received per Mr. Wm Still.—*Eds. Freeman*

THIS certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer with great success of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. J.C. BOOMER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Tisbury, Matha's Vineyard

Invaluable. None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficency of the Oxygenated Bitters, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

Correspondence.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

FROM X. Y. Z.

More than a twelve month ago, I made my obedience to you and your readers, for which I was severely handled by the citizens of Chatham. I received from yourselves at the same time, not the most gracious [illegible] my long silence. What I have to say now shall be brief, and on that account, and because you must see the folly of our colored people tolerating ignorance, yes, taking it as a sweet morsel, I have less to fear in this letter than for my last one, which you would [illegible] men and are able to talk out their subjects and explain the scriptures, in the true way, they must make up their minds to be [illegible] a great many hundreds here, and some good people, but not enough to keep intercourse [illegible] the people scattered [illegible] tion here, that when they got to Heaven, the angel Jupiter would put golden slippers [illegible] absent the young people. On Monday night, a learned *coping* from the states, drew the people from the good Lecture on Macauly, by Rev. M. Mc. Coll, to tell them [illegible] need not be any theatres or pay houses, as our people can get all the fun and frolic they want at the [illegible] tures by colored yankee minstrel men. Why gentlemen do you not give [illegible] Show them up.

X. Y. Z.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—We seize this opportunity of informing certain gentlemen in the several localities of this Province, that we addressed letters and circulars to them, touching the Dawn Institute [illegible] and we are anxious to hear from them as soon as practicable, as delays are dangerous in a good undertaking.

ANDREW SMITH, Chairman.
G. W BRODIE, Cor. Sec'y.

To the Publisher of the Provincial Freeman.

MR EDITOR, SIR:—Being a subject of the Queen in Canada, and having for a long time noticed the doings in our public institutions of learning, as well as the classes of people admitted into the same, I have been not a little surprised and hurt upon ascertaining that according to their numbers there are so few young colored men and women partaking of the benefits these institutions afford to all classes.

For the simple reason that I wish to have an investigation of the state of affairs, as well as for the purpose of attempting to prompt these youth to a sense of the duty they owe to their country, as men and women of the present day and also to their prosperity. I beg to lay my humble portion before the scrutinizing eye of the public; and having "cast my bread upon the waters" I hope it may "come forth after many days."

Do not suppose for a moment Mr. Editor, that I wish to raise up a set of colored lawyers or doctors especially, like so many mushrooms without any firm ground to stand upon, or that I wish the young men to leave the plough entirely, or the women to turn "blue stockings" for the sake of lighter employments; with regard to physical labor, far from it; I would have no one sneer at the honest laborer, the tiller of the soil, for the farmers are those who have a foundation to work upon, and can live independently of others; but will education unfit him for his employment? on the contrary the better informed a man is the better he is fitted for any employment.

But sir, I am sorely afraid that the colored farmers of this country as well as tradesmen, are falling into the great error of counting the value of education in pounds or shillings, or what is still more like the Yankee, in dollars and cents.

Now this should not be the case by any means among any people, for what is the physical compared with the spiritual? What is the earthly gain which is to moulder and crumble away to the mind, which is to go on living while endless ages last?

You colored men of Canada, remember that every moment spent in [illegible] portion of your time seeking after mammon, but when over-[illegible], but when the pockets are filled without the companionship of a well filled head, that you will be just regarded in the same light, that the Jews were in Europe some centuries past, and if by chance you are dispossessed of this wealth, ye [illegible] pretended to respect [illegible] it was only his country regarded, will utterly despise you as they should. Where will you then look to for sympathy? not to men of superior minds, for they never could have respected you one way or the other: Oh! the case look horrible, but I fear it is too near the true one.

Look to it young men and women of Britain, and do not let the days of your youth pass away like snow under an April sun, while you are wooing for riches, or loung[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], except a few points of this [illegible] [illegible] I say [illegible] [illegible] as a [illegible] for the [illegible] rising generation.

Do not I beseech you, allow your children or little pet dogs to grow up around you, with minds [illegible] to [illegible] unassuaged, and tongues asking questions you are unable to answer from want of proper information.

Think of these things and let the blight [illegible]

How [illegible] man or woman must be, [illegible] use of his or her limbs, whose mind has been stored in youth with an abundance of that sound knowledge, which [illegible] away, but sticketh to me as inseparably, as the earth to her orbit.

Be up and doing while life lasts, let each [illegible] work with what becoming people living under the red cross of St. George, and where there are institutions of all classes, open to all classes, and supported by all classes.

But if as the case may be, there are some who are so situated, that they cannot go immediately to such institutions, do not be idle on any account; let every spare hour be spent in company with some solid book, and with the intention of never laying it up, and putting it down without gaining something no matter how small. Let not your evenings, young men, be thrown away playing at no sensical games so foolish as they are wicked, or [illegible] [illegible] with your companions; and you young women see to it that your [illegible] book [not the novel] [illegible] head, and knit with [illegible] [illegible] there is no other way; such has been [illegible] and may be done again, above all things [illegible] to be up to the age; stay up now by the name of free men. Prepare yourselves well, and my word for it every institution in the country will fling open wide its doors to receive you, as all they ask is the solid qualification; this is not Yankeedom, and if by chance some servile simple of ignorance should dare lift up his head against your color, [illegible] the law which is all you want "all men are free and equal" they say, but as on the other side of the [illegible] only.

And now Mr. Editor, hoping that what I have [illegible] be [illegible] good of those [illegible] and also for [illegible] may by [illegible] have so [illegible] [illegible] tion and wealth, I shall subscribe myself.

Yours [illegible]
ALONZA PRYER.

Stony Harbour, C W, Feb. 25, 1857.

To the Editors of the Provincial Freeman.

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But sir, I am sorely afraid that the colored farmers of this country as well as tradesmen, are falling into the great error of counting the value of education in pounds or shillings, or what is still more like the Yankee, in dollars and cents.

Now this should not be the case by any means among any people, for what is the physical compared with the spiritual? What is the earthly gain which is to moulder and crumble away to the mind, which is to go on living while endless ages last?

You colored men of Canada, remember that every moment spent in [illegible] portion of your time seeking after mammon, but when over-[illegible], but when the pockets are filled without the companionship of a well filled head, that you will be just regarded in the same light, that the Jews were in Europe some centuries past, and if by chance you are dispossessed of this wealth, ye [illegible] pretended to respect [illegible] it was only his country regarded, will utterly despise you as they should. Where will you then look to for sympathy? not to men of superior minds, for they never could have respected you one way or the other: Oh! the case look horrible, but I fear it is too near the true one.

Look to it young men and women of Britain, and do not let the days of your youth pass away like snow under an April sun, while you are wooing for riches, or loung[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], except a few points of this [illegible] [illegible] I say [illegible] [illegible] as a [illegible] for the [illegible] rising generation.

Do not I beseech you, allow your children or little pet dogs to grow up around you, with minds [illegible] to [illegible] unassuaged, and tongues asking questions you are unable to answer from want of proper information.

Think of these things and let the blight [illegible]

How [illegible] man or woman must be, [illegible] use of his or her limbs, whose mind has been stored in youth with an abundance of that sound knowledge, which [illegible] away, but sticketh to me as inseparably, as the earth to her orbit.

Be up and doing while life lasts, let each [illegible] work with what becoming people living under the red cross of St. George, and where there are institutions of all classes, open to all classes, and supported by all classes.

But if as the case may be, there are some who are so situated, that they cannot go immediately to such institutions, do not be idle on any account; let every spare hour be spent in company with some solid book, and with the intention of never laying it up, and putting it down without gaining something no matter how small. Let not your evenings, young men, be thrown away playing at no sensical games so foolish as they are wicked, or [illegible] [illegible] with your companions; and you young women see to it that your [illegible] book [not the novel] [illegible] head, and knit with [illegible] [illegible] there is no other way; such has been [illegible] and may be done again, above all things [illegible] to be up to the age; stay up now by the name of free men. Prepare yourselves well, and my word for it every institution in the country will fling open wide its doors to receive you, as all they ask is the solid qualification; this is not Yankeedom, and if by chance some servile simple of ignorance should dare lift up his head against your color, [illegible] the law which is all you want "all men are free and equal" they say, but as on the other side of the [illegible] only.

And now Mr. Editor, hoping that what I have [illegible] be [illegible] good of those [illegible] and also for [illegible] may by [illegible] have so [illegible] [illegible] tion and wealth, I shall subscribe myself.

Yours [illegible]
ALONZA PRYER.

Stony Harbour, C W, Feb. 25, 1857.

To the Editors of the Provincial Freeman.

The object of this note is to inquire, and if possible ascertain the whereabouts of one Mrs. Matilda Gross, who escaped from Baltimore M. D. some time in the month of May 1854, was owned for by your correspondent —— at —— and subsequently received by the writer at Toronto C. W. within a few months. We are creditably informed that the claimant of this said Mrs. G. had become acquainted with her whereabouts, circumstances, &c, &c, and has opened a correspondence with [illegible] offering her large inducements to return to Baltimore, and to make a full expose of her manner of escape her abettors &c.&c, and it is admitted that she has consented to return back. Should this be the case some of the best friends to the cause in that place will be ruined. One to my certain knowledge has been compelled to sacrifice much on account of this affair. I hope for the sake of the cause and those most closely connected with the matter, that this notice may have the tendency of setting on foot some means of preventing the terrible results of such a foolhardy course. Friends have been written to (those well acquainted with her) at Toronto, to, who state that she and her husband have left the city for other parts of the Province. Any one knowing their present location will render the cause of humanity a great service by communicating the same to the Rev. J. B. Smith, Providence R. I. Do not neglect to attend to it forthwith for a great deal more is involved in this [illegible] matter than we are at liberty to divulge under the circumstances.

J. B. SMITH
Providence R. I.

March, 1857

We thought best to omit the [illegible] the correspondent referred to. (eds. *Free*

EXCITEMENT IN DELAWARE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Fugitive Slaves.

On Tuesday morning last our town was thrown into much commotion in consequence of an almost unsuccessful attempt to capture eight runaways, for which rewards are offered of upwards of three thousand dollars. It seems that some time during Monday a man came to Sheriff Green with the information that he had discovered eight runaway negroes, and had made arrangements to have them in Dover that night, the negroes supposing they were to be concealed in town until next night and then wend there way upwards, &c. Accordingly, about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the man and the negroes, appeared at the Jail. While the Sheriff was dressing they all entered the Jail, went up stairs [illegible] the dark,] found an open room and went to it, but there being no fire they came back into the entry.

By this time the Sheriff had dressed and followed them up stairs, supposing that they would find them in one of the rooms and that he would have to wound before and bolt the door. On discovering that they were all in the entry, the Sheriff returned to his room for his revolver. The negroes, anxious to get to a fire, followed him down and were in the Sheriff's room [illegible] where his wife and children were asleep, [illegible] he could seize his revolver. By [illegible] the suspicions of one of the negroes were aroused, and with the exclamation "I didn't like the looks of the place; I've got out of this," he bolted for the window. The Sheriff [illegible] and while [illegible] the rest of the negroes burst through another window and escaped, first scattering the fire over the floor, the *man* standing trembling in the door like the veriest [illegible] even before [illegible] by his family and the fire, let go the negro for a moment, when to an instant he bounded through the window and was gone. All they all escaped. Six of them were traced to a house in Camden, but the officers could not enter, for the want of sufficient warrant which the magistrates said they had no power to give. On Tuesday last it was currently reported, the six were conveyed to the house of a man residing near Wilson Grove, whence they were to be [illegible] country by the [illegible] roads, or taken the under-ground railroad. The others [illegible] were seen, shortly after the escape from the jail, going out of Dover in a northerly direction. The fault of the escape is attributable entirely to the hoggishness of the man who tolled the negroes into Dover. Desirous to get the whole reward, he will not permit a small force to share it with him, and he got none. The negroes were all armed with cudgles and pistols. The rewards offered for the apprehension vary from $300 to $400 each.—*Dover [Del.] Republic.*

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 6, 1857

BILL TO AMEND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ACT

Hon. Mr. Prince moved for leave to introduce a bill to explain and amend an Act of Parliament under which the members of Legislative Council now hold their seats. By that Act it is provided that a member of one House of Parliament shall not be elected to sit as a member of the other House; but it is well known that a member of the House of Assembly thought proper to canvass the electors of a Western District during the last election, up to the very day of the election, without having complied with that which is implied, though not expressed in the letter of the statute, that a member of one House becoming a candidate for a seat in the other should resign the seat he already holds previous to doing so. The honorable Gentleman to whom he referred was defeated, as is well known, after having contested this District; after having agitated for three months, and after having occasioned an enormus expenditure of money; and he was then permitted to retire to his seat in the House of Assembly, as if he had never taken any action to invalidate his rights to it. The whole of this difficulty had risen from the very indefinite position of the law. The law is clear that no gentleman who holds a seat in one House of Parliament shall be elected a member of the other House; and to render it more definite, this bill provides that no such member shall offer himself as a candidate, unless on or before the day of nomination he shall sign his resignation in the presence of two witnesses, and shall commit it to the safe keeping of the Speaker of that branch of the Legislature in which he shall have a seat. Another very material part of the bill provides that no person in the employment of the Government, or public servant of the Government, shall be deprived their right to vote; but that no sheriff or deputy sheriff, agent of the commissioner of Crown Lands; or registrar, shall be allowed to follow a candidate round the country and make speeches against him. This provision it be hoped, would meet with the approbation of hon. gentleman, as every one must know the influence which these officers could bring to bear on an election, and which might

very unfairly used against an opponent of the government. Another very important object in the bill, and which would no doubt engage the serious attention of hon. gentlemen when the bill was printed was a proposition that the members of the House should be allowed to elect their own Speeker.

Leave was then granted and bill read a first time.—*Colonist.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[REPORTED FOR THE COLONIST.]

WEDNESDAY, March 11th.

FRELIGHSBURGH GRAMMER SCHOOL.

Mr FERRES brought in a bill to incorporate this school which was read a first time.

INCORPORATION OF BOWMANVILE.

Mr MUNROE introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Bowmanvill.—Read a first time.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Mr. J. B. E. DORION introduced bill a to annex a certain portion of the Towns of Arthabaska to the district of Quebec.—Read a first time.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A return was presented of the salaries assigned to the different County Judges in Upper Canada.

NEW MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. SOMERVILLE brought in a bill to erect parts of the Russelltown and Jamestown in the County of Chateauguay, and a part of Hemmingford in the County Huntingdon into one Municipality, and to attach the same to the County of Huntington.—Read a first time.

INCORPORATION OF LINDSAY.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Lindsay and extend the limits of the same.

ST. CATHARINE'S TOWN DEBT.

Hon. Mr. MERRITT introduced a bill to consolidate the debt of the town of St. Catherine's.—Read a fit t time.

PORT DALHOUSIE AND THOROLD RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MERRIT introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, to alter the acts incorporating the same, and for other purposes.—Read the first time.

THE GRANT TO THE HON W. B. FELTON.

Mr. J. B. DORION moved to refer the documents laid before the House at different periods respecting the grant of lands to the Hon. W. B. Felton, to a Special Committee composed of Messers. Papin, Rhodes Laberge, Sol. Gen. Ross, Turcotte, Jobin and the mover, with a view to steps being taken to recover the lands.

After some discussion, Mr. FELTON. said the misfortune was that his family had succeeded as the heirs to property to which there was a doubtful title. More money had been spent both by the family and by the Crown-Lands than the land was worth twice over. There was a distinct patent in favor of the heirs, and although there had been much bugging, the Crown had not been able to dispossess them.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn for the present.

MUNICIPALITIES AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Mr. FREEMAN asked leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the Municipalities now or hereafter holding stock in Railway Companies to vote therein in the election of Directors of such companies. He explained that in the present state of the law there was a doubt as to whether municipalities were entitled to vote in the election of directors of railway companies, and the object of the bill was to render the law clear and explicit on the subject. Many Corporations had given and to a considerable amount—one holding not less than two-thirds or three-fourths of the stock; and it was therefore only right that they should have a better opportunity than they have at present of looking after their stock.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill and it was read the first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. SYDNEY SMITH moved the following resolutions:—

1st. That it be expedient to enact that Elections should at once be held for the several districts in which no election has as yet been held under the provisions of the statute of last session, referring the Legislative Council elective, for the election of members to that Honorable House.

2nd. That such Districts as have a population exceeding 40,000 shall be entitled to have two members instead of one as provided in that Act.

3d. That it is expedient to repeal all clauses and provisions in the said Act inconsistent herewith.

The *Old Countryman* has the following in relation to the recent distresing accident.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

It has seldom fellen to our lot to record a more lamentable accident than the one which occurred on Thursday evening, on the Great Western Railroad.

The loss of life is so great, the individuals who have thus suddenly passed away were, many of them, so well known to us all, that one almost feels as if some domestic bereavment had visited our own fireside.

The sensation created in the Legislative Assembly when the dreadful intelligence reached the House was intense. The voice of party warfare was hushed, as if each man stood in the solemn presence of death, and the House, with a feeling honorable to itself and which will be soothing to many an aching heart when the first burst of sorrow is over, and the stricken one's head bend with holy resignation to His will, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, after a few minutes of whispered and agitated conversation, adjourned its sitting.

How this accident happened, it is useless to enquire, and it only becomes us, as fellow worms, and liable at a moment, to termination of existence upon earth, quite as sudden, to take heed to our ways, and pray that when our appointed hour shall arrive, we may be found watching and ready!

With respect to one gentleman killed on this dreadful occasion, while we reluctantly, at such an hour, allude to mere worldly considerations, we cannot but express a fear, that much public inconvenience and injury will result from it,

Mr. ZIMMERMAN leaves no one behind him with a grasp of mind and a spirit of enterprize at all equal to his. He has done that in his own neighbourhood and throughout Canada which no other person has either the means or the spirit to undertake, and a generation may pass before his place in this respect, be supplied.

"The people" of Hamilton, the site of this awful warning, "when they heard these evil tidings mourned," and not only so, but have with truly Christain feeling, named Monday next as a day of general Humiliation and Prayer to HIM, who, we humbly hope, will temper the wind to the sorrowing members of His flock.—*Old Countryman*

"EMIGRATION TO CANADA."

The London *Times* contains, in an elaborate articale on the Lobour qustion, the following remarks:—

"It many, however, in fairness be asked, since we reject the remedies of others, what have we to propose ourselves? Our answer is, that 14 days off in point of time and £6 off in point of expence—taking Toronto as the terminus—lies a country inhabited by British people, fertile healthy, unoccupied; a country in which any man who can use his arms to dig the ground to build a wall, to glaze a window, rub down a horse, to make a pair of shoes or a coat, is sure of wages which will support him in comfort and decency. We do not say that it is possible, or that it would be wise if it were possible, to take 1,000,000 of people and throw them broad cast upon the surface of the Canadas in one sweep; but no doubt that vast province is capable of absorbing the surplus of our population with great rapidity. If the present distress lasts, and there appears no prospect of improvement, let one member of a family give the thing a trial and pioneer the way. When he has obtained a firm and footing, wife, children, father, mother, sisters may follow. This way of escape from the evils of an overcrowded country is at least open to any respectable artisan and his family Those who choose to remain behind must remember that if they cling to the great advantages of an old country, they must also accept its drawbacks. Not long since we told the farmers and the shipowners they must look about them if they wished to hold their own in the presence of a world at work. We say the same thing now to the British artisan or mechanic; he must be at least as good a man as his father, if he hopes to live as well and bring up a family he can. In any case, whether he chooses to stop or go, let him avoid political agitation as he would the plague. If we sow the wind the whirlwind is the crop, and only M. Frost or Mr. Jones will say that such a crop pays for cultivation."

From the above extract from the *Times*, colored Americans may learn the importance to Europeans of a residence in the Province, Will they not take a hint?

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From the Boston Morning Post.

GOOD ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.—In these days of quackery panaceas, and wonderful cures, it is hardly safe to recommend any thing in the catalouge of patent medicine and we will not knowingly, mislead our readers in these matters; but when we have undeniable proof of the real value of a medicine; and the testimony of good and estimable citizens besides, we feel it a duty to give publicity to such a remedy. The *Oxygenated Bitters* sold by Messrs. Seth W Fowle & Co; 138 Washington Street, we have received the sanction of Scientific men, and their virtues are those fully tested by many citizens of the highest respectability.

Any individual suffering from weakness and derangement of the stomach, nervousness or debility in any form will never regret making a [illegible] trial of this [illegible] medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere,

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C. W

Mr. PERRY DAVIS:—I feel it to be my duty to bear my testimony to the efficacy of your Pain Killer. I have used it for years for complaints of the stomach and bowels. I had a very severe attack of cholera of the ague, and such pain in my back for three days and nights that I could get no rest. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of the "Vegetable Pain Killer." I took a little inwardly, and bathed according to directions, and one application relieved all pain, and I am able to write today though with a trembling hand. The application was made last night about 9 o'clock and I had a sweet nights rest. I have recommended it for several years, as I have travelled a good deal, and it has given universal satisfaction where it has been used according to directions.

Yours gratefully, L. PERRY CHILDS
Pastor of Baptist church Troy Ohio

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

New Advertisements.

CHATHAM & CAMDEN

PLANK ROAD.

THE TOLLS of both gates on the above Road, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at Toll Gate No. 1, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 11, A. M.

☞ For Particulars, see hand bills!

J. F. DELMAGE,
Sec'y. C. & C. P. R.

March, 13, 1857. v3 n29-td,

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n23-td

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n13-tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

GROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham Dec. 12th, 1855. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give entire satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 28th, 1855. 27-1y.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,

At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and adjoining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,

Chatham, C. W., the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPETE

STOCK

—OF—

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

Glass and Crockeryware, &c.

Thermometer Churns, Corn Cultivators, Ploughs, &c., &c.; Hoes, Scales, Cradles, Snaths, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil, &c., ever brought into Chatham at one time. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.

Remember the Corner Store lit up with Gas.

Chatham Jan 13th 1857 9 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13 tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY for In consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to [illegible] It must therefore suffice to say [illegible] the Assortment of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books,

Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,

Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,

Wines, Ales,

Porters, Brandies,

AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS;

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

NUTS, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, do not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

☞ ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the [illegible] inst.:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do [illegible] with ALL respectable Persons upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay a small extra amount of their Account [illegible] for keeping such Account Also [illegible] to be rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, in which days to be closed [illegible] Accounts."

☞ Blank Pass Books will always be found for SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to call and see those who have, know too well [illegible] their interests,—not to repeat and confirm their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town) FREE OF CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov 24th, 1855 v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to receive their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the following ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins Furnished at the Shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer the public the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing; Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22 tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale Waffle Irons, price for $1 many of which have been sold here last year at $3 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those receipts after having it once.

Address WM BROWN, Fort Pleasant Pa and the whole number of receipts will be forwarded by mail

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Brown & Mossom, two doors opposite the Post Office, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from all persons in need, and the ladies generally may be assured that she can supply their every want in her line of business, there as and most varied stock having been selected by the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity

Nov 21st, 1856. v3 n16 tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved partnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER

v3 n23-3

An International Journal.

ST. GERMAIN'S

ILLUSTRATED MESSENGER.

THE New Series of this large Family Paper has been issued in Rochester, N. Y., and, thus far, it has met with unbounded success. It is free from religious and political prejudices—printed on clear, white paper, from entirely new type, of modern cut and superior finish. The various departments of the paper will be carefully attended to, and the Editor's undivided attention will be given to the supplying of reading matter well adapted to instructive to all classes of readers. Especial care will be taken in the selection of re-print articles, which is an important requisite in a periodical, consequently, nothing will be inserted that will render the paper inadmissable to the family circle

The following are the departments of the Messenger: Original Tales, Poems; Music; Editorial, Literary Notices. Notes of Travel; Temperance, Foreign, Colonial and American Summary of News, Religious Intelligence; Correspondence, Answers to Correspondents; Personal Portrait Gallery, with brief biographical notices of distinguished men of Europe and America; City Matters; Agriculture; Miscellaneous Paragraphs, Telegraphic Information; Wit and Humor Commercial Matters; Police Reports; Marriages Births, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. Each paper will be [illegible] with accurate engravings of notable objects, views will be given from time to time of cities, buildings, sketches of scenery, &c, by eminent artists

The correspondents in several countries are employed, who will favor the *Messenger* with articles, written in a popular style, on News, Politics, Commerce, Trade, and manners and customs of the people among whom they reside. Merchants and others will please remember that they now have an excellent advertising medium offered to them for making public their business. A limited number of advertisements will be taken on reasonable terms. A liberal discount will be allowed to yearly contracts for advertising.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to St Germain's Illustrated Messenger, will oblige by informing the Proprietor, through the Rochester Post-Office, without delay, and the paper will be forwarded to them punctually.

Terms—Single copy, $2 per annum, 50cts for three months, $1 for six months; Local Agents and Clubs can have three copies one year for $5, six copys (with an additional copy to the getter-up of the Club or Agent,) for $10, ten copies for $15 American postage will have to be prepaid on papers sent to the British Provinces; consequently, the Proprietor will expect his Canadian Agents and friends to add 12½ cents per copy to the above rates. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Money, properly inclosed and registered may be forwarded at our risk.

Canadians should patronize the *Illustrated Messenger*, its Editor and Proprietor having been connected with the Provincial Press during the last fifteen years.

Address
A H ST. GERMAIN,
ROCHESTER, MONROE Co, N. Y.

☞ The following are our authorized Agents

Canada: Toronto C W.—JOHN WIGHTMAN, Esq., Colborne-st; JOHN HENNING, Esq; Mr. JOHN W STOKES, and D. L. CAMPBELL, News Depot; JACQUES & FARRAND, "Merchant's Press" corner King and Yonge streets, M. SHAWAN, Arcade.

ODESSA, *County Lenox & Addington*, C. W.—FRANCIS R. WYCOFF, Esq Merchant.

ORILLIA, *County Simcoe*, C. W.—JOHN H DUNN.

PICTON, *County Prince Edward*, C, W.—HENRY WYCOTT, Esq.

OAKLAND HOLLOW, *County Brant*, C. W.—JULIUS MARTIN, Esq, Farmer.

KINGSTON, [illegible] STAVELY, Esq

VIENA, C W.—Mr. JAMES F. Wright,

HAMPTON, C. W.—C W. TYLER, Esq.

HAMILTON, C. W.—D. MCCLELLAN, Bookseller, King Street.

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,

ONTARIO STREET,

STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with

REFRESHMENTS,

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable on very moderate terms.

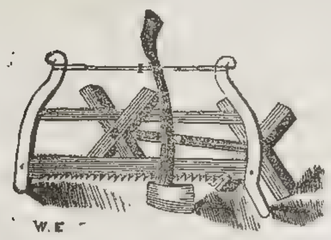
Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit the liberal support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford October 26, 1[illegible] 37-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 83

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE,
IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and Thames Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the TAVERN STAND in Chatham North, known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,

(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two Story Brick, and in good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses attached, and is in every respect well calculated for a Hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn, 34 × 46.

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a Public House, could not do better, as the House is situated near the terminus of the Chatham and Camden Plank Road, the travel over which alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending purchasers, that the House will at any time bring one hundred pounds rent, per annum.

Terms made known on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thompson, at the *Kent Advertiser* Office—if by letter, post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, *Proprietor.*
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Raukin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GRET WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....'	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES.
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.
Come One!—Come All!!
CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in every variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz —

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to suit customers on a call to favor him with a call

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Repairing done with neatness and despatch

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.
THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing its Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this aim, the best articles are selected or purchased from foreign and domestic periodicals, and long and careful lists of an hostile character procured whenever possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands, the most interesting parts of the Weekly News from the World; Speeches of Law, Eloquence and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Produce and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post

By the mail facilities of the present age—the manufacturers of England, France, Germany, the Continental cities and towns—all—send their latest publications to the Post. These agents also muster their strength, and keep cool, when they become excited, and except in the Fall, when Albert becomes hot, are generally able to take a long and comprehensive view of human nature and its wants. To this source these Heaven-implanted cravings for information, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR

Among our contributors in the latter of the above departments are some of the brightest writers in the land. We also have built for Fiction and Poetry upon the periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper of January next.

Engravings of the most important places and scenes of Action, and of new Inventions which present themselves throughout the country, are also given.

The Postage on the Post is but a trifle. Unless it is paid quarterly in advance, we charge at the rate of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year.

Terms. The Terms of the Post are Two Dollars, payable always in advance. For Two Dollars, in advance, one copy is sent during a year. We estimate the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent to the city or one address, and to be sent to one Post Office

4 Copies, - - -

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857. { NUMBER 31.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of in l expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively; it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promotor of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *ex-pats*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St, West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ix to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line -	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, -	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements to continue over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ Advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c,
And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best and most modern style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW-RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch: Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 15th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES.
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next Door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 8

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1854. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

NOTICE.
THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. G. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet warm breath;
For a strange chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears;
Kneel beside me, husband dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears.
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day;
It may leave an angel's blessing
When it vanisheth away

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If in after years, beside the,
She, mother in my chair -
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine, more fair.

A cherub calls thee "Father!"
Far more beautiful than this –
Love thy first-born! Oh my husband!
Turn not from the motherless,
Tell her sometimes of her mother;
You will call her by my name!
Shield her from the winds of sorrow;
If she errs, oh! gentle blame.

Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping,
I will answer if she calls:
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice with blessing falls.
Her soft, black eyes will brighten
With a wonder whence it came;
In her heart, when years pass o'er her,
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Wears between two angels here;
One records the ill, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth, it is cancelled,
Then he seals it for the skies,
And the right hand angels weepeth,
Bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Sealing up the good for Heaven;
Striving that the midnight watches
Find no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod!
Oh! love the jewel, given us
As I love thee next to God.

Miscellaneous.

A SINGULAR DYING SPEECH.

The following extraordinary address was publicly made on the scaffold at Wicklow in Ireland, in 1738. by a man named George Mauly, just before he was hanged for murder. He spoke in these words:—"My Friends,—You assemble to see—What?—a man take a leap in the abyss of death.—Look, and you shall see me go with as much courage as Curtius, when he leapt into the gulph to save his country from destruction. What then will you say of me?—You say, that no men without virtue can be courageous. You see I am courageous. You'll say I have killed a man. Marlborough killed his thousands, and Alexander his millions: Marlborough and Alexander, and many others who have done the like, are famous in history for great men. But I killed one solitary man. I'm a little murderer, and must be hanged. Marlborough and Alexander plundered countries. They were great men I ran in debt with the ale-wife; I must be hanged.

"Now, my friends, I have drawn a parallel between two of the greatest men that ever lived, and myself; but these were former days. Now I'll speak a word of some of the present days: how many men were lost in Italy and upon the Rhine, during the last war, for setting a king in Poland: Both sides could not be right: they are great men; but I killed a solitary man, I,m a little fellow. The King of Spain takes our ships, plunders our merchants, kills and tortures our men; what of all that? What he does is good; he,s a great man, he is clothed in purple, his instruments of murder are bright and shining, mine was but a rusty gun; and so much for comparison.

"Now I would fain know what authority there is in Scripture for a rich man to murder, to plunder, to torture, to ravage whole countries; and what law it is, that condemns a poor man to death for killing a solitary man or for stealing a solitary sheep to feed his family? But bring the matter closer to our own country; what is the difference between running in a poor man's debt and by preventing him from obtaining his right, and clapping a pistol to a man's breast and taking from him his purse? Yet the one shall thereby obtain a coach, and honors and titles. The other—What? A cart and a rope.

"From what I have said, my brethren, you may perhaps imagine that I am hardened; but believe me, I am fully convinced of my follies, and acknowledge the just judgment of God has overtaken me: I have no hopes but from the merits of my Redeemer, who I hope will have mercy on me, as he knows that murder was far from my heart, and what I did was through rage and passion, being provoked thereto by the deceased.

"Take warning, my dear comrades.—Think! Oh think! What would I now give, that I had lived another life

THE CLOCK AT TANGIER.

The Moors, unlike their partially enlightened brethren of the East, prohibit the Christian and the Jew from entering a mosque or other places consecrated by the law of the Prophet, under pain of death or embracing the faith of Islam. A droll instance of this occurred some years ago at Tangier.

The clock at the "*Jaman Lebeer*," the great mosque at Tangier, being much out of order, needed some skilful craftsman to repair it. None, however, of the "faithful," were competent to the task, nor could they ever discover what part of the machinery was deranged, though many put forth their opinions with great pomp and authority, amongst the rest, one man gravely declared that a *Jin*, or evil genius, had, in all probability, taken up its abode within the clock. Various exorcisms were accordingly essayed, sufficient, as every true believer supposed, to have expelled a legion of devils—yet all in vain: the clock continued dumb.

A Chistain clock-maker, "a cursed Nazarene," was now their sole resource; and such a one fortunately was sojourning in Tangier—"the city protected of the Lord." He was from Genoa, and, of course, a most pious Christian; how, then were they, the faithful followers of the Prophet, to manage to employ him! The clock was fixed in the wall of the tower and it was, of course a thing impossible to allow the Kaffer to defile God's house of prayer by his sacrilegious steps.

The time-keeper *Moakkeet* reported the difficulty to the kady; and so perplexed the gray-bearded dealer in law and justice by the intricacy of the case, that, after several hours of deep thought, the judge confessed he could not come to a decision, and proposed to report upon the subject to the kaid, advising that a meeting of the local authorities should be called. "For, in truth," said the kady, "I perceive that the urgency of this matter is great. Yes! I myself will expound our dilemma to the kaid."

The kind entered feelingly into all the difficulties of the case, and forthwith summoned the other authorities to his porch, where various propositions were put forweard by the learned members of the council

One proposed to abandon the clock altogether; another would lay down boards over which the infidel might pass without touching the sacred floor; but this was held not to be a sufficient safeguard: and it was finally decided to pull up that part of the pavement on which the Kaffer trod, and white wash the walls near which he passed.

The Christian was now sent for, and told what was required of him; and he was expressly commanded to take off his shoes and stockings on entering the Jamaa. "That I won't," said the stout little watchmaker; "I never took them off when I entered the chapel of the most Holy Virgin," and here he crossed himself devoutly, "and I won't take them off in the house of your Prophet."

They cursed in their hearts the watchmaker and all his race; and were in a state of vast perplexity. The wise Oolama had met early in the morning; it was already noon, and yet, so far from having got over their difficulty, they were in fact exactly where they had been before breakfast; when a gray-bearded Mueddin, who had hitherto been silent, craved permission to speak. The kaid and the kady nodded their assent.

"If," said the venerable priest, the mosque be out of repair, and lime and bricks have to be conveyed into the interior for the use of the masons, do not asses carry those loads, and do they not enter with their shoes on?"

"You speak truly," was the general reply.

"And does the donkey," resumed the Mueddin, "believe in the One God, or in Mohammed, the Prophet of God?"

'No' in truth," all replied.

"Then," said the Mueddin, "let the Christian go in shod as a donkey would do, and come out like a donkey."

The argument of the Mueddin was unanimously applauded In the character of a donkey, therefore, did the Christian enter the Mohammedan temple, mended the clock, not indeed at all like a donkey—but as such in the opinion of "faithful," came out again; and the great mosque of Tangier has never since needed another visit of the donkey to its clock.—*Western Barbary; its Wild Tribes and Savage Animals.*

A GRANDMOTHER THAT WOULD BE BURIED IN FREE SOIL.

One of the editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following touching incident He was traveling on the cars up to Cleveland, to report the proceedings of the Lake Under-writers' Convention, held last week. He says:

"I must tell you of a rare scene that was witnessed on the cars coming up. At Crestline, a very aged women, apparently in a dying condition, was borne into the rear car by two brakemen, and left in charge of a lad of fourteen years, who proved to be her sole attendant The passengers were astonished that so old a person—apparently quite a hundred years—should be moved in winter even so far as the next station, and they gathered round to help the boy, for she was gasping as if for her last breath Presently, the fresh air and a cup of cold water revived the aged sufferer, and we asked the boy why he had been left alone with such a charge.

"The boy told his story with a clear, manly voice, and it was this: It was his grandmother; he had brought her thus from Green county, Missouri, near the border of Arkansas and Kansas, by stage to Jefferson City, thence by railroad and was taking her to Scotland! She had come out from the old country to die among her children, who were well-to do planters in South-western Missouri, but she had taken an insane dislike to the country, and nothing would do but she must be carried back to Scotland. She would recieve no attentions, would not wear the clothes provided for her, would not be waited upon by the servants, though father had two niggers to do nothing but wait on her,' would not ride in the carriage 'that cost $500, and was brought for her pleasure from Cincinnati.' She would hardly take enough food to keep body and soul together. She had endured all but death in the removal from Scotland to Missouri, but in the first month after arrival, this craze came on her, and we've had no peace since.' In vain his father—the old women was the lad's grandmother—had expostulated and begged till his patience and filial love were exhausted and he 'had to choose between sending the auld one to the crazy house in St. Louis or back to Scotland, but he wad na gang wi' her, so I came mesel.

"'A wee bit o' air—a wee bit! a wee bit! gasped the old women, and we hurried to help her, for it really seemed that death was there to free the spirit from the body. She revived a little, and we could not help asking the boy further questions He had a clear voice with a metallic ring, that rose above the din of the whirling cars and we listened and wondered. By accident a passenger, Dr. Cook, of the House of Representatives. I believe, asked, and was there no cause of complaint whatever

"'None, none,' answered the boy,' only she cu'd out she could na breathe for the slavery, and she could na die in peace for the bluid on father, and she must gang owre the sea and be buried on the hills wi' the ree folks!'

"Now we saw another person. The withered old crone was translated, as it were, before our eyes. We saw the will of an heroic Scotch women staying the dissolution of a worn-out body that it might not be left in ground from which, in her ears, 'almost cold in death, was crying out the blood of her brethren! She will not die yet; her decayed body may no longer respond even to that sublime will; but the spirit will cling to its mortifying temple till that is brought to its Highland kirk yard, and laid among the free by the free."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Sydney Smith says he heard of a clergyman who went jogging along the road till he came to a turnpike. 'What is to pay?' 'Pay, sir, for what?' asked the turnpikeman, why for my horse, to be sure," Your horse sir what horse? There is no horse, sir." "No horse?" said he, suddenly looking down between his legs. "God bless me! I thought I was on horseback?"

EVERY FARMER GROWING HIS OWN SUGAR.

The great demand made at the Patent Office, this year, for the Chinese sugar cane, indicates that the cultivation will be very extensive, the only difficulty in the way being the want of cheap machinery for extracting the juice of the cane. This difficulty we see our own inventors are already endeavoring to remove. A Mr. Hodges, of Cincinnati, has a machine on exhibition at washington, which is described for a sugar mill. It consists of three vertical cast iron rollers, supported between cast-iron plates, resting upon a triangular wood frame, about eight feet on its sides. Under each corner is a large truck wheel, so adjusted when working as to revolve in a circle, the shaft of one of the rollers occupying the centre of the frame, and clutched fast to a timber below, preventing its turning, while the other two, being geared into it at the top, are made to revolve around it as the whole frame is turned by the horse. On one corner is a feed table, from which a man feeds the cane, which having been acted upon by the rollers, passes out upon a table on the other corner, which is removed as often as a sufficient quantity accumulates. The juice passes down through the bed-plate, and is received, in a vessel made for that purpose. Cheap and portable machinery is all that is wanted to test the great experiment which is now being tried with the Chinese sugar cane.—*Ledger.*

NEGRO CAMP DISCOVERED—HIGH LIVING.—The week after Christmas, as some hunters were beating about for game on the river Amite, near the settlement of the late Mr. Matthew, they discovered an edifice occupied by a runaway negro, who forthwith *amused*. Among other items the camp contained, besides sundry articles of kitchen and household furniture, including a *bedstead*, two middlings of pork, a demijohn of whiskey, quantities of flour, corn-meal, sugar, coffee, salt powder and shot &c., also a *pack of cards*. The hunters, of course, "removed the deposits," and burnt up the camp. The following day they captured the fugitive, who proved to blong to Mr. Jeremiah Palmer. The prisoner being called upon to tell his "experience," stated that the camp was occupied by two other runaways besides himself—that they had been there six months—that they all had guns, &c. The other two it seems, had gone over to the plantations on the Mississippi river to spend the holidays. One of them, it is ascertained, has committed a murder, and a reward of $400 has been offered for him, dead or alive.—*Springfield (La.) Gazette.*

LOCAL.

St. CLAIR, CHATHAM AND ROND EAU SHIP CANAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

SATURDAY last was the day appointed for the first Public Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the proposed Ship Canal, and agreeable to annoucement, Alexander Knapp, Esq, Chairman, Geo. Duck, Jr., Esq, Secretary, the following gentlemen, appointed on behalf of the several townships most deeply interested in the construction of the Canal met the Chatham Committee in the Town Hall, and were in order admitted to their places at the Board, viz:

HARWICH—Messrs. Young, McMichael and Fletcher.

DOVER EAST AND WEST—Messrs. Foot and Richmond.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP—Messrs. Arnold, Taylor and McVicar.

RALEIGH—Messrs. Peck and White.

CHATHAM TOWN—Messrs. Knapp, Cross Burns, Northwood, McCrea, Woods, Thos. McCrae, Eberts, Thomas, Vosburgh, T. M Taylor, Smith, King, and McKellar.

On motion of R. S. Woods, Esq, Mayor Chateris was appointed a Committeeman.

Moved by Walter McCrae, Esq., seconded by Thos. M. Taylor, Esq, that Mr. David Wilson, Capt. Eberts, Sheriff Mercer, Mr. J P. Wood, and Mr. Hooper King be added to the Committee.

Moved by Dr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Jas. Burns, that the Reeves of Howard, Romney and Tilbury, and other townships in and out of the County of Kent be addressed to the effect and concerning the circulars forwarded to the townships already reported on; and that the following be a committee to visit the same viz

HOWARD—Young, McMichael, and Duck

ORFORD—McKellar, Rolls and Keapp.

CAMDEN—Arnold, Knapp, and Dr. Cross.

ZONE—McKellar, Knapp and Thomas.

ROMNEY—Northwood, Wilson and Fletcher.

TILBURY—Foott, White and Thos. McCrea.

Moved by J S. Vosburgh, Esq., seconded by David Wilson, Esq., that the projected Canal be named and known as the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal

Moved by R S. Woods, Esq., seconded by Geo. Thomas, Esq., that inasmuch as it is very desirable that the question of levels between the Rond Eau and the Town of Chatham should be decided with as little delay as possible, it is resolved that this meeting do instruct Crosbie Brady, Esq, to proceed at once to the taking of the levels between these two points.

Moved by David Wilson, Esq. seconded by Thos. M. Taylor, Esq, that Geo. Thomans, Esq., be and is hereby appointed Treasurer to this Committee, to whom each of the municipalities contributing to the enterprize is respectfully requested to pay over the amount of the contribution, to be disbursed on order of the Chairman and Secretary.

Moved by Arch McKellar, Esq. seconded by David Wilson, Esq., that this meeting thank Mr. Woods for his exertions in promoting this project, and that he be requested to proceed to Toronto to advocate the matter and the procurement of a Charter from the Legislature now sitting.

Moved by David Willson, Esq., seconded by Duncan McVicar, Esq., that this meeting is alive to the important steps taken by R S. Woods. Esq., in visiting the cities of Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and awaking the interest and enthusiasm in our Canal which those cities have so strongly expressed, adopting it as [the first project of its nature for which this age is remarkable;] and, that therefore, this meeting would express to Mr. Woods its thanks for the vigorous and practical course taken by him in visiting those cities.

Moved by James Burns, Esq, seconded by Samuel Arnold Esq, that this Meeting do petition Parliament to encourage this great project of a Ship Canal from the Road Eau Harbour to the River St. Clair, by a grant of land.—*Planet.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journa enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

The duties of Colored men in Canada.

What are the duties of colored men in these Provinces, who have been forced here from American despotism and oppression? We shall answer this question as frankly and at the same time, as sincerely as we think its importance demands. Well then! we live in a government that knows no caste in its political organization. All men stand upon the broad platform of equality before the laws, and are alike cared for by her Majesty's government. It is as true now as it was when *Curran* spoke those immortal words.

"*No matter what complexion incompatible with Liberty, an Indianian or an African sun may have burnt upon him, the moment he sets his foot upon British soil he is free.*"

He is protected in the enjoyment of that liberty. The strong arm of the government is thrown around the weak and defenceless. This is monarchical England! From this pleasing picture we turn to its contrast the Republican government of the United States, that

"Scoffs at Europes Kings;"

and what are its recent decisions upon questions involving the liberty of her entire colored population. Why? that none but white men were intended to be recognized as citizens in the political structure of the government, That negroes constitute the exceptions; that they have no rights under her laws, are aliens and out cast upon her shores. Its a political maxim, that we owe allegiance to a government, just in proportion to the amount of protection given. If rights are the basis of loyalty and obedience to governments, then the path of duty is plain. We owe every thing to the country of our adoption and nothing to that miserable, contemptible, despotism the government of the United States, who with the cant of liberty, democracy and christianity upon her lips, plunders the black-man's cradle, and sells babies new-born, in the market place, for money. This is harsh language, but just such as they merit at the hands of every colored man! The Devil will never get his own, till he gets that wicked and guilty nation. It is the duty of every British subject in view of the encroachments of slavery upon this continent, the lawless and reckless spirit that it begets in the minds of all who are brought in contact with it, and especially Her Majesty's colored subjects, to resist to the last, every innovation upon the Conservative principles of British liberty and British rule in these Provinces.

Colored men should become as thoroughly British as they can. We are opposed to all separate organizations, whether civil, political or ecclesiastical, that can have no other effect than that of creating a line of demarcation; fostering if not creating a spirit of caste here, such as colored men are compelled to suffer in the United States.

Separate colored schools and churches are nuisances that should be abated as soon as possible, they are dark and hateful relics of Yankee *negrophobia*, contrary to that healthy, social and political equality, recognized by the fundamental principles of British common law, and should never be permitted to take root upon British soil.

We know this is unpopular, but we have counted the cost, and since we have passed the "*Rubicon*," we intend to carry the war on in right good earnest, until every intelligent, independent, thinking, colored man shall fully understand and confess that these things are not necessary here. We have said this much in all deference to the opinions of others. For ourselves, we would rather be right then popular, confident as we are, that time will fully vindicate the correctness of the position we have assumed.—H. F. D.

LECTURE.

Mr. W. J. Hardin who has spent some years in California, will deliver a Lecture this evening in the Town Hall, on the Mineral, Agricultural, and commercial resources of the country; state of society wages &c

The citizens are generally invited to attend.

SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT.

We understand that Chatham is to have another fire company, in addition to the two that we have now. This is just as it should be, the rapid growth of our flourishing little town, demands it; but if as we are informed, it is to be an exclusive concern, then we are opposed to it: for it will only be the begining of a series of fatal steps to end in the political damnationof every colored man inCanada W; we have had enough of such mischeif among us. Let us learn to be wise, and act for the future as well as the present.— H F D

We beg to call attention to the advertisements of the Crown Lands Department, both of the sale of lands, to take place at the Court house in Chatham, May 1st, and the notice in regard to payments, by those now settled on, or holding Crown Lands, but who have not made all their payments for the same.

These advertisements are important, as, by disregarding such official injunctions settlers will be made to pay twice over for the same lands.—M.A.S.C.

Mr. J. J. E. Linton, will please receive our sincere thanks for copies of valuable books.—M.A.S.C.

To Cure a Cough, buy a bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. We have more faith in this combination of Dr. Wistar, than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

Having witnessed the beneficial effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in several cases of dysentery and cholera morbus I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy. EDWARD K. FULLER,

Pastor of First Baptist Church Somers, Mass.

Presbyterianism---Slavery.

The following remonstrance, we are advised, has been forwarded to the various Presbyteries of the [Free] Presbyterian church of Canada,—seven in number,—and we trust that it will have its proper and expected effect. It is to be regretted that a church so eminently pious, and having within its ministers, the highest educational attainments, should have fallen into the error, it has gone into. The *example* also, of such an influential body, has a bad tendency especially with those who may have *fewer* scruples regarding the support of the horrid cruelty of slavery. All we hope is, that the continued exertions of Mr. Linton [who duly advises us of his proceedings] will have the desired effect,—though he says "that he almost despairs of the Wesleyan Methodists." Such is to be regretted, and we shall have a strict observance, for if the churches of the United States have been by *their own* writers designated the "bulwarks of slavery,"—we hope, we pray, that the churches of Canada, in this an enlightened age, will rather be the "bulwarks of freedom." May God in his wisdom and mercy keep the pious and sound spirit of the people of Canada, on "freedom's" side, as to this *blot* on the christianity of the age.—

To the Presbytery of London of the (Free) Presbyterian Church of Canada.

STRATFORD, C. W.,
20th March, 1857.

REVD. J. SCOTT, Presbytery Clerk.

REVEREND SIRS:—It is with some reluctance that I address these few lines to your body. Believing as I do, that it is composed of those whose attainments in education claim the attention and regard of those over whom you are placed, and whose duty it is to look up with a reverence and a respect to you,—not only also from that circumstance, but from another and a higher,—that your attainments in a sound and a firm knowledge of our Holy religion, should claim a submission to your acts.

It is then, with some reluctance, that I present this to your consideration, by way of a *Remonstrance*,—which is, that I consider the homologation and acknowledgement of (and thereby creating a *fellowship* with) the Board of Publication of the (old school) Presbyterian church of the United States, at Philadelphia,—which church is a noted pro-slavery and slavery church, recognising in its bosom the horrid system of chattel or human slavery, of our fellow mortals.—(howbeit of another colour of skin, are God's handiwork like as we ourselves are)—in the buying and calportering and selling of their books and publications, in Canada,—that I consider such acts by your Presbytery, and individual members thereof, and by lay members of the Presbyterian church of Canada, and by other Presbyteries and members, of said church, as a grievous error and sin, as well as a *scandal* upon the church, in a free country under a British Government.

I regret the cause of this Remonstrance the more, as the Presbyterian church in Canada, was made aware before hand (even through my means) of the pro-slavery *status* of the (old school) Presbyterian church of the United States, and of the *silentness* of its (the said) Board on the slave question.

I hope that you will, on consideration of the premises, order an *instant* discontinuance of the above acts I *remonstrate* against, and to all in your power at the Synod, and with other Presbyteries, to have said acts put an end to, whenever practised in this Province, under the Synod of the [Free] Presbyterian church of Canada.

With much respect, Reverend Sirs, I remain,

Your most obedient servant,
J. J. E. LINTON.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

SIR:—Permit me to return you my best thanks for inserting in your number of the 28th of February last, the few remarks I communicated to you, with respect to the prospects and prosperity of the intended Town of Shrewsbury, which appears to have met with the approbation of a number of our neighbors hereabouts. Since then, a brighter dawn has come over us all, and also over the prospects of the Rond Eau Harbour. Our worthy Representatives have taken up the cudgels and are determined to fight for our rights in Parliament.—The Hon. John Prince, presented in the Legislative Council, several Petitions from the Municipal Councils of the counties of Kent and Essex, and also from a number of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of Kent; and E. Larwill, Esq, has presented similar Petitions in the Legislative Assembly; Praying that the Light House at the entrance of the Rond Eau Harbour, which was burnt should be re-built and lit. The Petitions set forth, that the number of ships wrecked and disasters which has happened of late years, and more especially, the unprecedented losses of last season, imparitively demand the immediate attention of the Government, to use every reasonable means of preventing the re-currence of such disaster and loss of life and property The Hon. Colonel Prince, on presenting the Petition, remarked in his sarcastic and pertinent style, that the Hincks administration laid out £30,000 on the improvement of the Rond Eau Harbour, and afterwards, that the late and present governments neglected it and allowed the works to fall into decay. To this the Honorable Premier and Minister of Agriculture replied, that the Petition would come under the immediate consideration of the Government. This is cheering news to the good people of Kent, still it is but a tithe to the improvements and advantages to which the Rond Eau is susceptible by position and by nature. Where is there a harbour on any of the lakes in Canada, so well adapted for naval and military purposes as this? Six block houses not more than ten feet in height, and on a range with one another, on the Lake Erie shore from Morpeth to point Eau Pines, at the entrance of the Rond Eau would defend off all the naval force that could be brought it against, and keep harmless any number of vessels of light draft which might be within its precincts; besides as a Harbour of shelter in rough weather, there is none to surpass it! all this is not a moiety of the many peculiar advantages that the Eau possesses as a Harbour.

Suppose the Southern Railroad in a very few years may be made, it must necessarily pass within three or four miles of the Eau; a switch from it to the Harbour, would induce immediate travel and traffic from the United States, which would exceed that of Port Stanley; take it also for granted, that the projected Canal from the river St. Clair to Lake Erie will be made sooner or later, where is there a better harbour for receiving and shipping property than the Eau? Not anywhere! I am well acquainted with the route from the river St. Clair to Shrewsbury, and I entertain an opinion that a more practicable or easier made canal was never undertaken in North America There is a branch of the river St. Clair, called the Sny of Cartier, commencing at Baby's point in Sombra; three miles below that, there is a small Bay or Basin, near to the well known Basswood tavern, where there is a Revine crossing the Peninsula into Running creek, which enters into the North branch of the River Sydenham, this short cut of about four or five miles is almost a natural canal of itself, and could be made so as to admit of the necessary quantity of water from the St. Clair into Bear Creek. From the village of Wallaceburgh the East branch of the River Sydenham is navigable to the village of Dresden a distance of about ten or twelve miles, where the banks of the river are high, and where it would necessarily have to be dammed, so as to raise the water above the level of the river Thames, which would also require to be dammed; to raise it above the level of the Rond Eau, this part of the construction of the canal I consider to be the most difficult; but scientific men who understand canalling, say that it is perfectly practicable, and that there is sufficient water in the East branch of the river Sydenham and Thames, to feed a ship canal of any ordinary size. This is the full extent of the route, the cutting from the Rond Eau to the Thames is about seventeen miles, from the Thames to the East branch of the Sydenham; ten or twelve miles at farthest, and from the North branch to the St. Clair or *Sny* of *Cartier*, four or five miles at most, making in all, a cutting of thirty to thirty-four miles through the most fertile and productive section of the country in all Canada West. What is most singular, a stone or rock is not visible above the surface of the ground throughout the whole line; this, and the nature of the soil make me think that the excavation could be easier done and at less cost, as I have already observed, than any other canal of the same length and capacity ever made in North America.—Had our neighbors on the opposite side of Lake Erie a harbour possessing the same advantages as the Eau, it would have long ago been fortified at the the entrance, and factories of every discription established all round it, with town and villages, which of themselves would be a source of wealth and commerce. But the people of Canada are less enterprising, and our government from some unaccountable cause have totally neglected it, although they seven or eight years ago, expended £25,000 or £30,000 on the improvement of the harbour, which they ceded to a foreign company who took every advantage of the privilege granted to them, and after stripping our forests of the best of its timber, allowed the whole of the late improvement to fall into ruin and decay. What is more astonishing to me, and in the face of all that I have said, I am credibly informed that our present administration are about ceding to another private company, not only the whole of the Rond Eau Harbour, but all the town plot of Shrewsbury and the reserved Government lands attached to it, even without compensation. This is too much of a good thing. The oldest, the most experienced and the most loyal of the inhabitants of Kent, have considered the just act of the Government premature, but the intended last act of theirs, they declare to be entirely unwise. I have spoken to many on the subject, and they are unanimously of opinion that the Rond Eau Harbour, should be reserved exclusively for Government *purposes*; ceding it to any private company would marr public and private enterprise, and leave the Rond Eau a matter of speculation without improvement for another quarter of a century. If the Rond Eau had been destined by nature, to be situated several miles in the interior of this country, say fifty miles above the Alumette Islands, it would then be considered by the present government, one of the best inland Harbours on earth, but because it is on the frontier and that because it is the policy of other countries and nations to protect theirs, our administration think nothing of making it a gift to some mercenary speculators who, and when they get possession will bring their donation, to market for the trifling sum of fifty or one hundred thousand pounds, and tell their government very coolly that they have thankfully pocketed the affront. One acre of land within the limits of the town plot of Shrewsbury, is worth 50 acres near *the* Lake Nipising, where the *scare* crows can hardly subsist, and are glad to have a chance of retreating to a more congenial climate. I am a man of no professional calling, neither have I any pretensions to scholarship or grammar. I have at the request of a few of my friends in Kent, committed my views upon paper, the public may take them the same as the man took his wife, for better or for worse. This communication, however, may serve as a leader to those who are competent and willing to throw more light on the subject.

Please Mr. Editor, insert this in your valuable paper, and I promise you my next will be much shorter; your compliance will oblige yours truly.

FRANCIS H. LAWRENCE.
Shrewsbury, March 20th, 1857.

FROM OUR PHILADEPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editors of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR FRIENDS: You who have "fled for refuge," or emigrated for freedom, to Canada, are I presume very anxious to learn how "our people" view the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, &c.

With much pains, in my walks in this city, I have endeavoured to ascertain their opinions on the subject, and will report them for what they are worth. Of course quite a diversity of opinion and sentiment prevails—though this decision is precisely in keeping with the pro-slavery usages an policy of this Government, and hence just what might have been expected, nevertheless, its influence has been more discouraging and prostrating to the hopes of the colored man, than any preceding act of tyrany ever perpetrated upon him by this nation.

From the interested, or all hands, the anxious inquiry is made as to the source from whence to look for redress, or reversal of this atrocious decision; as to how it will effect our brethern in the Eastern States, where they have the right of suffrage &c. Some occupying the ground, that we are hopelessly doomed; some that only those of "African desent whose ancestors were of pure Afrsean blood and were brought into this country and sold as slaves," are included in the decision, or excluded from citizenship. Some affect to believe that they are 'glad' of it; that it will work ultimately to the advantage of those aimed to be ostracise &c. The hope of this class rests on the foundation that "the darkest hour is just before the break of day" and that great evils must be consummated thal good may come. Vain hope!

A leading (colored) Rev. gentleman of this city on being asked what he thought of the decisinn, replied: "first rate. "*That pleases me precisely*". And he added that he hoped that this "administration, would reopen the African Slave Trade, and import one hundred and fifty thousand natives, annually." "Next that all the barriers prohibiting slave holders from bringing their slaves into the Free states, would be removed, and finally that the white, mechanics &c, would be reduced to slavery; and the fulfilment of which he fancied emancipation would come. How would a prayer in keeping with such opes sound from Bethel Church? from one of her leading Ministers!

Some turn to Canada as a land of hope; in this trying hour. Others oppose because they apprehend that prejudice is about as virulent there as it is here: besides, with some the duty to *stay here and fight it out* seems paramount.

Mr. Wear, a distinguished leader amongst us very imphatically assumes the position that not a free man [!] can be spared, eve if all the attractions of Heaven could be found elsewhere: and the facilities in reaching such a place as favourable as they are in going to Canada. To many the idea that we must endure present ills may seem consistent, manly and noble; to my own mind however, viewing us with our hands tied, filling menial avocations, and made drudge horses of for the whites, generally, while in the eye of the nation, and the decision of the detestable Chief Justice Taney, we are "unfit associates for the white race, socially or politically;" as 'having no rights which white men were bound to respect', and as 'never being thought of or spoken of except as property'. I confess I see but a faint prospect of any very great change for the better, at least in the present generation. Therefore I am not of the number any longer to subscribe to the above "staying" &c doctrine; and verily hope never to again as long as this abothnible decision and present very constitution remains.

Of course if in taking a retrospective view of the free colored people in the Northern States, we could find them lively interested in their own cause, sustaining and establishing anti-slavery Presses and Advocates; vigorously contending for their rights; encouraging talent and genius amongst one another, it would then seem imperative duty to submit to existing circumstances.

But what are the facts in the case? Suppose I come directly home to this state, Pennsylvania, containing the largest number of colored inhabitants, the most wealth and intelligence perhaps of any nothern state in the Union, and how are we fighting it out? Out of the 30,000 inhabitants of Philadelphia, how many support anti-slavery papers, whether published by white or colored? I am confident, not four hundred. How many signatures have been procured this winter to send into the Legislature for the right of suffrage? certainly not three hundred. Two public meetings were held here in the early part of the winter to interest the people on the suffrage question, but both meetings contained less than forty persons; and although a committee of ten were appointed to agitate &c., I have yet to learn whether a single name has reached the Legislature, from this city, up to this hour.

To turn to our Library Companies and Literary Institutions, what do we find, but prostration and desertion! How few intelligent and respectable young men give them their support and countenance! How

How very rarely are to be seen in the Anti-Slavery prints of the Country, elaborate productions on our rights or destiny from colored minds of Pennsylvania! It is hard to have to acknowledge these truths and it is with shame I do it; but concealment will avail us nothing. Indeed it is impossible to keep an intelligent public ignorant, while the question of the black-man is being so universally viewed. That there is another side to this picture I am aware of, and that the crushing tyranny to which we have been subjected is irrationally adduced as the chief cause of our delinquencies is also obvious; but that so many intelligent industrious and professedly liberty loving men amongst us should disregard a country whose laws proscribe no color; where all the immunities and priviliges are as sacred to the black man as to the white, as in Canada for instance: is, I confess a mystery that I cannot fathom. Here robbed of all our rights, experience teaches how slowly we have progressed; there in posession of all our rights—and citizen of the most powerful nation on earth, and as "fine a country for the poor man as the Sun ever shone upon," what would hinder us from rising?

W. S.

March 15th 1857

Slavery—Fellowship,—
Provincial Freeman, &c.

(*Extract from letter of 19th March, to the Pilot, Montreal, by Mr. Linton of Stratford.*)

7. But, in conclusion, cast a glance at our *religious* periodicals, from the Montreal *Witness* to the Christian *Guardian* of Toronto, (the latter the organ of the deceptive and slavery fellowshipping Wesleyan Methodists of Canada,)—there, in such periodicals it might be supposed something would be found to guard Canadians from having anytning to do with slavery-fellowship, slavery books, &c., or giving any cash support or any kind of countenance and support, to those from the other side who are so allied to slavery, or to those on this side,—but(excepting the "Evangelical Witness" of London, C. W., a practically pious paper of the New Connection Methodists)—all,—all—is mute!

Examine a file of John Dougall's Montreal *Witness*, (in its *twelfth* year,)—of the Christian *Guardian*, (in its *twenty-eighth* year)—of the Christian *Messenger* [Regular Baptist Brantford, C. W.,] or the Canadian *Independent*, [Congregationalist, Toronto, C. W.,] or the piously and cautiously written Ecclesiastical *Record* of the Free Presbyterians [Toronto,] and will we find any article or extract, to guard Canadians and Canadian ministers of religion, from having *slavery-fellowship*? No,—search, and my statements will be *more* than proved, for article from slavery [direct] and fellowshipping, neutral and silent, church publications, papers, &c., will be found and no monstrances found, excepting rarely something will be against slavery, I repeat, against slavery!—Till lately, it was the habit of John Dougal, in the Montreal *Witness*, to review the books of the American Tract Society and the American Sunday-School Union and insert advertisements, &c.,—without any remonstrance—and more than all this, he sold [and perhaps yet sells] their publications, knowing their affinities,—I am not to be told,—a truthful christian public are not to be told,—that other *religious* bodies do the same. "Two blacks do not make a white." is a *common* and a true maxim—and applicable in *his* case.

These religious publications can only be viewed by human observing eyes as impure and deceptive 'indoctrinators" of religion,—and how viewed by the Most High, can be thought of, when the *first* principles of our common christianity are pondered upon—in holy first,—Love the Lord thy God,— and second, and the one "like unto it"—thy neighbour as thyself,—the latter illustrated by such texts of scripture [best less so many others] and of the new Testament especially, as "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath *not* seen!"—[1 John.]

Again,—your readers will recollect the just anxiety in Montreal to establish a Missionary Society, on a general basis, and to have missionary laborers in what is called *amongst us* [!] "heathen lands"—and the many articles [well written too] in the Montreal *Witness* referable thereto.—In one of my extras on "Slavery as it is," I appended a sentence, which may not be inappropriately repeated here as an adjunct to what has been stated herein,—namely: "*Missionaries from Canada*, to non christian lands,—when they are on the scene of labor and asked if those who sent them, fellowship or fraternize with pro-slavery or silent societies, what can they answer? Montreal *Witness*, please think of this!"

For fifty years a Canada, the ministers of religion of Canada, and of the *greater* so many were fifty years ago *and now are*, beginning with the Wesleyan Methodists *who imported themselves* from the slave states along our border. Yes, slave states along our border as New York, and the others as Vermont then were, and alas! now still are,—for fifty years these ministers introduced the system of *slavery fellowship* with the vilest traffic under the sun, namely slavery, and are continuing the same *till this day*—so that *now* in 1857, we see the Wesleyan Methodists, the Regular Baptists, and the Congregationalists—and to the extent mentioned—the Free Presbyterians [who otherwise are to be praised in this matter as to opposition to slavery.]—we see them in Canada, upholding the slavery laws of the Slavists of the *great* slave Republic of the United States! In sorrow we state it,—but will these daring—and the more daring of them,—religionists feel any sorrow? Yes, as to slavery! The hypocrits!

8. A word for humanity, Dear Sir, in final conclusion. In Western Canada, at Chatham, C. W., and its neighbourhood there is a large settlement of colored people—and they have a newspaper there, representing their interests truthfully, conducted by free colored emigrants [not fugitives] from Pennsylvania, who are respectable and well educated, I mean Mrs. M. A. S. Cary and her brother Mr. I. D. Shadd, with help of others, let me note the circumstance, so as a generous and a humane public will extend their support and encouragement to it.—It is named the Provincial *Freeman*, published weekly, price one dollar and a half in advance. Here is a periodical which has tried to keep afloat, under difficulties, and amongst and for [chiefly] a people who are industrious, sober and anxious to do well—only, not willing to be imposed upon.—At the Buxton settlement [in Raleigh, C. W.,] there is a considerable

number settled—and the Rev. Mr. King, [Presbyterian] deserves every praise for his unostentatious management. The *impositions* practised on the humane at a distance, as to the trials, &c., of the *fugitives* in Canada and the *begging* system so shamefully practiced also, out of Canada, find a complete exposure in the *Freeman*, and there is something yet to be *reviewed* as to St. Catherines, as to Dawn, [British institute!] in Canada, and some other things.—But truthful information can be obtained at Chatham. As your paper circulates in Britain, may the humane hearts there, recollect, that on *British soil*, at Chatham, C. W., there is a centre for usefulness,—as well as at London, C. W., and *donations*, &c., in that direction, on British ground are required, if needed at all. And there are good men in this Province, who can appreciate the intention of this reference.

Finally, on a review of the question of fellowship, there is no wonder then, that the good men and the true, of the United States, who advocate the slaves and the colored men's rights, hold up their hands in surprise and in sorrow, and exclaim, "*there* "indeed in Canada is the *free soil*, but it is "trod by ministers of religion, who worship "by look, by support, and by act, the sla-"very vermin of the South!"

I am, Dear Sir, &c,
J. J. E. LINTON.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List,

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth—(Lists of numbers &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood!" Hon. M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—By "AMICUS—

STRATFORD C. W
13th March 1857

NOTE. The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country.—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britain's possessions; and make it in Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those assisting inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Heels" of our community—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are these, D. F. who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

We take great pleasure in giving insertion and drawing attention to the above. Could a census list of the kind be taken for Chatham, it would no doubt subserve a great purpose. Many a profane man hereabouts, will find an inebriates grave, because he has an excuse for his drinking practices, in the examples set him by Deacons, Elders, preachers and other professors of religion. The church in Canada is the bulwark of the liquor traffic, as the same body in the United States is of the slave trade. It is a lamentable fact, that tippling by the pious prevails to an alarming extent among our Canadian churches, both white and colored. That its no bar to membership, one would suppose to be also true, as men making loud professions deal in the trade—and a rebuke by the church for personal indulgence in the use of intoxication drinks is a rare occurrence, and only then of ministers, and not then till profanity, or some other vice in connection, has served to give prominence to the besetting sin. Neither is the practice confined to the denominations above mentioned, here, we will not answer for other places. Methodists, Baptists and Radicals, should come in for their share of blame, in towns and country in this county. That there is enough whisky used in the rural districts, to clear up the lands, and more than enough by churches in town to pay off the church debts we believe to be within the bonds of truth. Let the church only take up this work, and we shall see a different and better aspect of society.—MASC.

BOOK NOTICE.

LAKE NGAMI, WANDERING IN SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA.—This book by Charles John Anderson, is the narrative of the explorations and observations of a scientific and sporting gentleman in that part of Afrtca, lying immediately North of the Cape Colonyr The book is clearly written, and exceedingly interesting and should be extensively read as its thorough perusal will effectually cure the African emigration fever. The extract beregiven from men of position contains in a nut-shell sufficient to satisfy anyone that the country is not fit for Americans or British emigrants.—C.

During the four months that I was absent from my men, I traveled, either alone or accompanied by a single native, sometimes on foot, and at others on horseback or ox-back, over upward of a thousand miles of country, parts of it emulating the Sahara in scarcity of water and general inhospitality. Tongue is too feeble to express what I suffered at times. To say nothing of narrow escapes from lions and other dangerous beasts, I was constantly enduring the cravings of hunger and the agonies of thirst. Occasionally I was as much as two days without tasting food: and it not unfrequently happened that in the course of the twenty-four hours I could only once or twice moisten my parched lips. Sometimes I was so overcome by these causes, coupled with bodily fatigue, that I fainted. Once both my steed and myself (as seen in the sketch below) dropped down in the midst of a sand-plain, where we remained a long time in a state bordering on unconsciousness, and exposed to all the injurious effects of a tropical sun. I would at times pursue my course with a pained and listless step, scarcely konwing what I was about, and staggering like a drunken man. "This," says Captain Messum, when speaking of the hardships he had undergone in a short tour into the interior of the West Coast, "was the pleasure of traveling in Africa. It requires the endurance of a camel and the courage of a lion."

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The vote of last Friday on this question which gave to Ministers a small, but sufficient majority from each section of the United Provinces, is a complete justification of the step proposed by Ministers to refer the vexed question of the Seat of Government to the Queen in Council.

The numbers stood thus at the close of the debate at 3 o'clock a. m. on Saturday morning!

For the resolutions,	63	
Against them,	53	
Majority	10	
Upper Canadian votes for,	31	
Lower " " "	32	63
Upper Canadian votes against,	24	
Lower " " "	24	53
		— 63

If the following votes do not further strength en the arguments used by hhe Ministry, and sustained in the Upper House by a majority of 20 to 4, and in the Lower House by a majority of 10, we don't know what can.

In a House consisting of 116 Member out of the whole number of 180, the votes against the only five places ever suggested, were

Against Toronto,	majority	51
" Montreal,	"	37
" Ottawa,	"	91
" Quebec,	"	86
" Kingston,	"	57
Against the perambulating system,		47

—*Toronto Times.*

"ONE THOUSAND FARMS IN CANADA."

Some hair brained fellow advertises in the *Canadian News* that he has "1000 farms of 100 acres each, 20 cleared 30 fenced and good houses, to be sold for £10 each cash, and £10 per annum"!

Now we will undertake to say that this schemer has not and never will have, any such farms for sale. The Government of Canada will allow no such speculations to be made of any lands they have for sale. They insist upon actual occupation for the *benefits of the settler*, and not for the enrichment of a pack of land sharks. Canada has suffered too much already by such grants, and they will never be repeated but with a view of encouraging and securing national objects, such as railroads and canals. We earnestly warn intending settlers against these cold-blooded robbers!—*Toronto Times.*

Dr. Beall, of Kentuck, sued the Cincinnati *Inquirer* for libel, in charging that he enticed a free negro man from that place to Kentuckey, and there offered him for sale to a negro trader. The damages claimed were $5,000, and the jury assessed them at $250.

AN AFRICAN EXODUS—The Petersburg [Va.] *Express* of Tuesday says:

"Our citizens are beginning to observe the unusual number of slaves that are constantly passing through Petersburg, on their way South; and to the minds of many the result appears inevitable that it will need the work of but ten or twenty years to clear Virginia of that part of her population. A company of one hundred passed through on Saturday."

PUNISHMENT OF SLAVES.—The Mississippi Legislature has just passed a bill prohibiting any owner of slaves from punishing them with more than "nine and-thirty lashes" at any one time, or for any one offence, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. All other unnecessary cruelty to slaves is also made indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

[Here is another illustration of the tendency of the Anti-Slavery movement to ameliorate the condition of the slaves' by putting slaveholders on their good behaviour before a watchful public opinion.]

Special Notices.

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Editor of the Boston *Post* says—"We have not until recently, been accquainted, experimentally, with the true value of WISTARS BALSAM. From this truly valuable preparation we have a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough, with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation, and worthy of confidence."

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all nothern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but a name for an effect,
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C, W

Mr. PERRY DAVIS:—I feel it to be my duty to bear my testimony to the efficacy of your Pain Killer. I have used it for years for complaints of the stomach and bowels. I had a very severe attack a few days of the ague, and such a pain in my back for three days and nights that I could get no rest. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of the "Vegetable Pain Killer." I took a little inwardly, and bathed according to directions and one application has removed all pain, and I am able to write to-day, though with a trembling hand. The application was made last night about 9 o'clk and I had a sweet nights rest. I have recommended it for several years, as I have travelled a good deal, and it has given universal satisfaction where it has been used according to directions.

Yours gratefully, L. PERRY CHILDS
Pastor of Baptist church Troy Ohio

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy.

FREEMAN OFFICE, March 28 h, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	3	a	3	6
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	6
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	96	0	a	13	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	81	0	a	100	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	1	3

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

Crown Land Department

TORONTO, 18th FEBRUARY, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have payments to make an account of Public Lands in Canada West, must in future, deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordaance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department.

TORONTO, 24th FEBRUARY, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit *in triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other two they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
COMMISSIONER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the First of May next, at the hour of Noon, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by 4 equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession,	Lot E 1-2 1; 100 acres	
9th "	Lot S 1-2 20; 100 acres	
10th "	Lots N 1-2 2, S 1-2 3, N 1-2 6, N 1-2 20, N 1-2 21 N 1-2 22, 100 acres each	
11th "	Lots 20, 22, 168 acres each N part 23, 68 acres; N 1-2 21; 95 acres.	

ROMNEY

2nd concession,	Lot 6; 150 acres	
3rd "	Lots N W 1-2 15, S E 1-2 17, N W 1-2 20; 100 ac each; 22, 24, 200 ac each	
4th "	Lots N part 16, 56 ac. N W 1-2 18, N W 1-2 19, 100 acres each. 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 200 acres each; 30 150 acres;	
5th "	Lots N part 13, 65 acres 14, 15 17, 18, 19, 20 200 acres each 22, 185 acres 24, 45 acres, 26 50 acres 27, 30 acres; 28, 5 acres	
6th "	Lots 14, 46 acres; 16, 18, 19, 200 acres each; 21, 95 acres;	
7th "	Lots 17, 120 acres; 18, 145 acres; 19, 45 acres; 20, 5 acres;	

TILBURY EAST.

3rd Concession,	Lot 12, 200 acres;	
4th "	Lots 2 4, 200 acres e; N W 1-2 9, N W 1-2 14, SE 1-2 16, 100 acres e;	
5th "	Lots N W 1-2 1, N W 1-2 3 N W 1-2 4, N W 1-2 8, 109 acres each;	
6th "	Lots 2, 7, 200 acres e;	
7th "	Lots N W 1-2 3, SE 1-2 20, 100 acres; 23, 200 a;	
8th "	Lots 19, 20, 23, 200 ac.	
9th "	Lots 18, 20, 21, 23, 200 acres each;	
10th "	Lots SE 1-2 12, 100 ac. 16, 17, 19, 20, 200 acres each, N W part 22 100 a	
11th "	Lots SE pt 10, 100 acres 12, 13, 15, 17, 28, 200 acres each;	
12th "	Lots 9, 11, 12, 16, 200 ac each. 17, 185 acres;	
13th "	Lots SE pt 7, 100 acres; 8, 10, 12, 13, 200 acres each; N W pt 15, 100 a.	
14th "	Lots N W 1-2 7, 100 ac. 11, 12, 200 acres each;	
15th "	Lot N W pt 6, 100 ac.	

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY.—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, VIZ.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books, Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April; First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good locaition. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

CABINET, CHAIR & WARE HOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz —Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Screws, Snaths, Bush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Horse Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1855 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford, C. W

January, 23rd, 1857. v3 n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS CHIP.

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3 n16-1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pastnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10.h, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer

TERMS OF SALE—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n23-td

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3 n18 tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms.

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

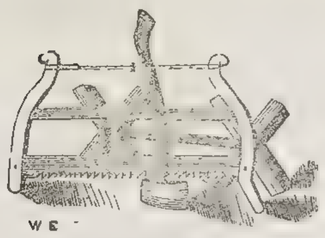
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below North*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855 27-1y.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale or Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES &c.,
Made in the best manner
Also, AXE REPAIR,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 88

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS—12 copies monthly, per annum one dollar eighty cents 13 copies, monthly per annum 1 dollar 50 cents. Postage throughout the British Provinces. No subscription taken for less than twelve copies nor for a longer time than from January to December. Published in Toronto on the first of every month. Payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855 v2 1y

G. W. BRODIE.

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308 *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given, as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The CHILDREN will find, each number, some thing connected apart for their amusement and instruction.

GRET WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	.....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.15
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30. 1855. G-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, *Yonge Street,*

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No.* 86 *Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1854. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call, as he can supply them to as good an assortment, and on as favorable terms as any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Remember the name and number, when you call, C. H. CHARITY'S [illegible] doors below the *Royal Exchange Hall*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1855. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall be a welcome visitor, and also a profitable companion, when read, inasmuch as it is read. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and [illegible]

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

[illegible] facilities which delight the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Miss Sedgwick, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Means and Ends," &c., in a short space of time.

Engravings [illegible] important places, [illegible] and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 2½ cents a year.

TERMS.—The Terms of the *Post* are, Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - -	per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do (and 2 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do (and 3 to the getter up of the Club)	$20.

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription [illegible]

EXTRA COPIES TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, as it thus prevents confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be collected from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the* POST, *as a sample, can be accommodated by sending a note to the Publishers, (Post paid.)*

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

D Y GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange,
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1855. 1y.

H. MONTMER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dammer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Feb 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them mere cuts copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated [illegible] in Canada, by colporteurs [illegible] by The Society's and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed especially on a REPUBLICAN Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been named as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a PASSIVE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,— [illegible] are opposed [illegible] SLAVERY and our noble Province [illegible] for the free,—or the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American Christian [illegible] in discountenancing in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut street Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [south], Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia.—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] American Anglican Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Beekman streets, N. Y.
7. American Seaman's Friend Society, Wall and South streets, Astor Place, New York.

These are the principal societies, respectively and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What Books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the heathen, &c.—and the publication on the spot, as Canadians have not received. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada, —lay or clerical.—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Sara. J. C. W July 17th 1856. 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN;

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums.

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $1 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books; Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston Late national Journal, Yankee Notions, Gems Lady's Book, Harpers Magazine &c. &c.

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES, Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES VELVETEENS,
SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

"God Save the Queen!"

December, 1855 31

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 36-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Steigh Shoe STEEL,
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS,
Cast, Table and Plough CLAIMS,
ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

A large and well-assorted assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 29, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would invite to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Ten Rooms, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. / INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. {NUMBER 32.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
M. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views of actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall make worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *ex-paia*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s	d.
In ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continue over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW HEAD
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
could inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3t

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 3t

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Orig. MILLER.—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 88 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

NOTICE.
THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. G. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

Poetry.

WHAT MAKES A MAN

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind,
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee,
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great,
That truly speaks from God within,
That never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake,
That worships God and him alone,
And bows no more than at His throne;
That trembles at no tyrants nod,
A soul that fears no one but one God
And thus can smile at curse or ban,
This is the soul that makes a man.

STRANGE AND HORRIBLE FEATURES OF UNITED STATES SLAVERY.

There are very rare periods in the history of the world when facts the most outrageous and dreadful follow each other in such rapid succession as to cease to produce the startling effect which, at any other time, and if occurring singly, they would inevitably produce. Such was the case in the reign of terror of the French Revolution, in the seige of Jerusalem, and during the plague in Athens and in London. Men's minds seemed then to be stunned with the fearful scenes or tidings which followed each other as fast and relentlessly as the blows of an assasin, and they had no longer the power of wondering at any thing, or of estimating crime and evil aright. Just so is it with the events occuring in our own day in the slave States of America. They are so strange, so unnatural, so outrageous, so indescribable, so grotesque, (if we may use the term) in their horror and wickedness, that any one of them alone would excite the indignation of the world, and yet they follow each other so rapidly that they stun our moral sence, and we lose the power of adequately appreciating them. We record them and speak of them with comparative calmness; they do not horrify and agonize us as they certainly would if any one of them came upon us separately, and so to secure our attentive consideration.

Let our reader reflect for a few moments on each of the following facts, which are mere samples of the events in the modern history of the slave States of America. Would they have believed, unless proved to them by testimony beyond all possible question, that in the blaze of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and in a Christian land, such things as the following could have taken place? —

That human beings should be bred, in certain States, to be sold as slaves in other States, and that this breeding and traffic should go on as regularly as with the graziers and drovers who bring cattle from highland to lowland markets!

That fathers should remorselessly sell their own children into hopeless and murderous bondage!

That regular establishments should be formed for blood hounds, to hunt the wretched men and women who flee from servitude!

That in the open market-places of elegant cities there should be auction-blocks, where human creatures of both sexes are exposed nearly naked, and knocked down to the highest bidder!

That in these and all other sales, the dearest bonds of relationship should be ruthlessly severed—wives being torn from their husbands, and children from their mothers!

That the system should be attended by hideous licentiousness the young women being compelled to become the concubines of their owners, and being made to breed slaves to be sold for their own father's profit!

That the slaves should be flogged at the discretion of theis owners, and that in very many instances they should be flogged to death!

That in the States where these things are "as notorious as the sun at noon-day," legislatures should enforce the laws; nay, that ministers of religion should defend the system and themselves practise its enormities!

That the Press itself should be so prostituted as to vindicate slavery, nay, even to maintain that it is the natural and best state of human society, and to argue that the state of freedom is WORSE than that of slavery!

That the States depraved by this system should audaciously claim as a right that the Union should extend slavery into new Territories, nay, should seize fresh Territories from foreigen Powers for this purpose, and should even go to war to effect that object!

That, not finding material enough at home for their covetousness and cruelty, the slave owners should be actually proposing to revive the African slavr-trade, which has been declared piracy by every civilzed government!

That the slave States should extend slavery by open force and civil war,—sending an army into a neighboring territory, (Kansas,) driving away legal voters from the polls, electing a Legislature by ruffian invaders, enacting by that Legislature one of the most horrible codes of laws ever known, carrying those laws into effect by imprisoning a Governor, and hundreds of freemen for maintaining therr freedom, and all for the express purpose of extending the dominon of slavery!

That when these atrocious deeds are exposed in the Congress of the United States at Washington by one of the best and ablest of the Senators, he should be brutally beaten to the earth with a bludgeon by one of his fellow-senators, and his life endangered, and that the wrong-doer should receive no punishment, but, on the contrary, be loaded with honors!

That the great people of the United States should, after all these things, elect as their President, a man who is pledged not only to maintain the existing system, but to extend it by the acquisition or seizure of foreign territory!

It is surely impossible for the graet people of the Untied States to endure much longer such outrages and abominations as those of which we have presented specimens. If they do, it will be the worst reason to freedom, and the greatest scandal to civlization and Christianity, recorded in history.—*Leeds Mercury [Eng.]*

THE SPECTRE FIRE SHIP.

Many, many years ago a ship called the Palantine sailed from Holland, with a large number of Dutch passengers, bound to a new home in North America. Soon after leaving port, it became geurally known that many of the passengers were wealthy, and had a large amount of gold and silver in their possession Three weeks elapsed, when the captain and his crew conceived the idea of enriching themselves by plundering and murdering the inoffensive and unsuspicious persons in their power. They first reported their provisons spoils, but managed to sell hard biscuits for a guinea each. This process was at length suspended, and disease and famine had full sway. The winds were favourable, all were not yet dead, and lo! the vessel was floating off Block Island, The few passengers who still survived might still live to tell their tale of woe, and so the ship must be destroyed with all her living freight. The captain and his crew piled their ill-gotten wealth in their tow yawls, and having scuttled and set fire to the ship, they embarked for the neighboring island, where they landed, just as the great mass of flame sank hissing into the deep. The pirates told the islanders a plausible story, and for many months they lived in a house which is still pointed out to the curious vistor—but is a mere ruin. The pirates quarrelled, separated, and left for parts unknown. For many years thereafter, the house was deserted by all persons of flesh and blood, but thickly peopled with ghosts—with pale women in white, old men reduced to skeletons, and children with bloody faces, and whenever they made their appearance at the witching time of night, there were heard the most frightful cries of anguish In process of time the spectres all disappeared; but of late years, whenever a great storm is about to lash the ocean into fury, the *Fire Ship* is distinctly seen in the offing; her hull a mass of cinders, and upon this phantom man times, and some of them allege that they have seen the sufferers imploring Heaven for succour, and heard their shriks of despair.—Lanman's Adventures in he Wilds of the United States.

THE FRENCH DEFEAT IN CANADA.

On ascending the Restiogouche form Dalhousie, whether by land or water, the traviler will be everywhere impressed with the manifold charms of its scenery; and among the more prominent objects of interest which will attention, at the respective distance above the town of eight, twelve and forten milles, will be the several points named Animapk, Le Garde, and Battery Point. Upon all these, as may be gathered from the older inhabitains of the region, there once stood warlide fortifications, but so long ago that their remains are almost obliterated by adense growth of forest trees. The story which they reveal is this,—When, in the autumn of 1760, the French were driven from Acadia, or Nova Scotia, the ships in which they sailed were hotly pursued by the British; and, instead of making their "deserred haven," which was the River St. Lawrence, they acidentally entered the Bay of Chaleur. The British yursed them as far as the Restigouche; but as winter was nigh at hand, the pursuers abandoned the chase, and went to England, while the pursued ascended the river and built themselves cabins upon the shore as well as the three forts alsons a ready mentioned. Early in the following spring the British fleet, commanded by Captain John Byron, of the Louisbourg memory, returned from England, sailed up the Restigouche, and with one blow totally destroyed the habitations, batteries, and vassels of the unfortnate French. Seven skeletons of the destroyed vessal, which numbered some twenty-two in all, may be seen ... the bed of the Restigouche at the present day: as "lasting tokens of this great victory" in the shape of French cannon and swords, pistols, cutlasses, military buttons, spurs, gun barrels, bayonets, iron pans, and spoons, may be seen in the possession of the older inhabitaints; but the most curious articles recently discovered are a bottle of molasses, a small cask of wine, and a number of iron balls, found incased in the trunks of certain trees growing on the banks of the river. As the tide of good fortune was decidedly against France at time in question—for with her defeat on the Restigouche terminated her dominion in Acadia and Canaca—and as England unquestionably hand to advantage in the affair, the result was not to be wondered at; and yet the victory was rendered more complete by the heroism of a British sailor. His name has not come down to us, but the deed he performed was this: He was a prisoner on board of a French ship, and while yet the British fleet were at the mouth of the Restigouche meditating a plan of attack, he made his escape at night, and with the assistance of a plank, swam a distance of sixteen miles, and having boarded one of the ships of his country, marked out the exact position of the enemy, and the victory immediatly following.—Lanman's adventures.

MAKING KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

The work being done by the pro-slavery men to carry their favorite and peculiar institution into Kansas is silently progressing, but is vigorous and adroit. Judge "Jeffries" Lecompte, is not removed after all, and is not likely to be. The Legislature, instead of repealing the worst features of the "bloody code" have made it more barborous, intolerant and diabolical than ever. The measures taken by the Ruffians are almost certain to bring Kansas before the Congress for admission as a State, with a Slave Constitution. The following from the Lecompton correspondence of the Missouri Democrat, will show the drift of Pro-Slavery policy:

The bill for the census and providing for the election of delegates for the Constitutional Convention, has passd both Houses without amendment, just as it came from the joint committee It has been sent to the Governor for his signature so that it can be passed over his veto, in case he should veto it. It leaves the entire management of the census-taking and the election in the hands of the county-officers appointed by this body. It also provides that the census shall be taken before the first of April; none arriving after that time can be listed as voters. Those listed are merely required to be "inhabitants" up to or on the first of April. All cases of election frauds are to be determined by the Convention itself, when it assembles, and not by the Governor, who has no power in the matter, by this bill. The whole thing is regard as a part of a plan comtamplating fraud, and giving no chance for justice. The Free State settlers declare that it would be folly to go into such an election, and they will not. It is not intended to submit the constitution so framed to the people.—*Cincinnati Commercial, March 2nd.*

Agricultural, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The operation in this department must depend upon the weather. If the weather be mild, then pursue the following, but if cold and backward, delay proportionably:

"Gardeners should never sleep while the sun is up."—*Buist*

Artichokes.—Dress plants by the 15th, if mild. Sow seeds in moderate hot-beds, if not already done. Plant out suckers from old plants.

Asparagus.—Sow seed; plant out two-year old plants; force and dress beds.

Beet—Plant.

Basil—Sow.

Lima Beans.—Start in-doors, in sods reversed in boxes, in time to plant out after frosts, they are tender, and must not be exposed until settled weather.

Early Windsor and English Long Pod Beans—Plant as soon as settled weather. They are more hardy than Limas, but the leaves will suffer by the frosts—are inferior in quality

Beets—Sow; *Borage*—Sow; *Borecols*—Sow; early; *Broccoli*—Sow; *Burnet*—Plant; *Cabbages*—Plant out and sow early in hotbeds for safety if settled weather in April, may sow out-doors; *Early Carrots*—Sow.

Cauliflowers—Prick out from frames—give air freely to those protected, and prick out early spring raised, in April.

Early Corn—May be planted if settled weather. *Cress*—Sow; *Coriander*—Sow early; *Corn Salad*—Sow; *Garlic*—Plant; *Horse Radish*—Plant; *Sea Kale*—Plant or sow: *Leeks*—Sow; *Lettuce*—Sow; prick out and plant from frames; *Mushroom Beds*—Make; *Nasturtium*—Sow.

Onions—Sow. Plant out small onions or pips; plant seeds thickly to raise for next year's use. Plant large onions to raise seed. Potato and tree onions, plant; *Parsley.*—Sow.

Potatoes—Plant, and if you can get them plant the *Mammoth Nutmeg Potato*—they are the earliest as well as the best potato known. If these cannot be had, plant early kinds; or if your seed be of late kinds, at least *plant them early*, as both early kinds, and early planted late kinds, are less liable to the potato disease than late planting.

we received a letter from Mr. James Campbell, of Weston, N. J., who says, that although other sorts potatoes were destroyed by the rot, the Mammoth Nutmegs were entirely sound.

Sweet Potatoes—Plant in hot-beds, to get sprouts for setting out.

Pennyroyal—Plant; *Radishes*—Sow *Rhubarb*—Sow and plant *Rochambol, Rosemary* and *Sage*—Plant; *Sage*—Plant; *Salsify*—Sow; *Savoys*—Sow; *Sorrel*—Sow; *Spinach*—Sow, *Thyme* and *Tarragon*—Plant out; *Thyme*—Sow; *Tomatoes*—Sow in hotbeds; Turnips—Sow; *Wormwood*—Sow.—*Sat. Exp. Post.*

Meadows and Old Fields.—If you have any meadows or old fields that are swarded-bound, or which bore but indifferent crops of hay last season, give them a thorough harrowing as soon as the frost is out of the surface, while the ground is soft, then sow to each acre four quarts of timothy seeds, teen pounds of clover seed, one bushel of plaster of Paris, five bushels of wood ashes, and five bushels of newly-slaked lime, all well mixed, and finish off by rolling.—*A. Agriculturist.*

If, after the above, you will sprinkle the surface with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, (cubic petre) in solution, much benefit will ensue.

Fields occupied by winter grain, if partially winter killed, should be harrowed, the bare spots sown with spring grain or clover, and suitable top-dressing, and then the whole rolled Any roots disturbed by the harrow will be partially restored by the roller to the soil, and the abrasion will cause such roots to *tiller* (throw out new shoots from the first joint), and thus give full crops.

Top dress pasture and mowing land's and winter grains with 1cwt. of improved Super Phosphate of Lime per acre.

Prepare and Sow Spring Grains.—Plough deeply manure fully.—*Ib.*

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says "I have been informed by a European acquaintance that the malestrom has no existence. A nautical and scientific expedition went out and sailed all aroud and over where the maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be, as any other part of the German ocean.

WASHINGTON.—March 27.—Lord Napier came here with four or five millions of claims against our Government for the distruction of alleged property of British subjects at the bombardment of Greytown.

Two weeks befor the late administration went out, Mr. Garheys proposed demands on behalf of French subjects, requesting Mr. Marcy to leave them open for adjustment to his successor, but he prepared a reply which is regarded as conclusive against our liability, and Lord Napier not feeling its force and bearing upon England or Canton, will withold [illegible] reclamati...

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D S

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

Colored men of the States.

After struggling for years for their political rights, holding convention after convention, spending much time and means to demonstrate their ability for self-government, what great good has resulted therefrom? Again in some of the States, the political Constitution serving brethren, have organized military companies, and occasionally march after the sound of the drum, showing their determination to support the government that oppresses them; evidently wishing to exhibit their love of country, notwithstanding their conceded disabilities.

To what eminence in the scale of political equality have they attained? The recent decision of the United States Court has decided the controversy, and prostrated all the past efforts of the colored man.

Who are American citizens among the masses of colored Northern State men? There are none according to the lately declared meaning of the Constitution. We are of opinion that people proscribed in their native land, denied the rights of citizenship, without claim to government protection, must feel to be but little superior in condition to the slave, and according to the "Fugitive Slave Law" they are all as liable to arrest, and may be subjected without the greatest difficulty on their part, to the same degradation; in reality a population of monenties, without existence in the body politic.

We do not rejoice at their downfall, but regret that those whom we supposed had better judgment, should have remained in such utter darkness, in hope of surmounting the machinations of the pro-slavery people of the S. With all that has been said or done against them, we hear that now as formerly, the leaders are speaking out in commanding terms to the masses: "Do not leave the States; it is our home and we'll stay and contend for our rights:" How determined! Now if they intend to repose under the shade of the tree that was planted at the Rochester convention, we will not object, but according to the late decision the whole body are trespassers, and can be driven from under their tree at option. Again, should they *be permitted* to "repose under it," there will be but the glimmer of a shade, as the tree seems rootless and without proper nutriment. The contention for rights, then must end in talk, and the few great Orators, Journalists, &c., who have kept up the *hubbub*, like the eagle, after soaring above all, must come down to the earth to find a permanent resting place; while thousands that have been their adherents, will stand as living victims to the continual outpouring of superlative nonsense. The affinity between the Northern and Southern pro-slavists, is such, when considering the aid of Southern colored men,--Slaves!—the unwitting promoters of the designs of their owners by the three-fifths representation—together with the fact, that, the eloquent oratory and influence of the most popular colored men of the United States shields the blood stained pro-slavery political party from view as pro-slavery, thereby measuring arms with freedom, and adding strength to the South, that their whole efforts have been of a downward tendency, and leadership has proven abortive. We shall wait patiently, but look for a hurried emigration e'er long, of a large portion of the most intelligent nominally free men to these Provinces, in search of what they so long waited for but failed to get.

Here is a prosperous and free government, untrammeled in her laws and healthful in prospects; with lands and resources capable of sheltering and sustaining, the half million free colored people of the Northern States, and the same number of foreigners from Europe.

The Canadas have been reputed by the people of the States to be but a suitable refuge for the fugitive; but permit us to say, these fugitives are men! many of them acknowledged British subjects, and those that are not, in due time will be.—I. D. S.

"STEALING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN TO SERVE THE DEVIL"

The Rev. S. Ewer an agent of the Free Mission Baptists, has lately written a letter to the *American Baptist*, in which the Refugees in Canada are represented as needing aid "in order to live".—The Canadian whites, are charged with being not only deficient in sympathy, but as,"not wanting our slaves" to come to the Provinces; and free colored men are said to be indifferent to their fugitive brethern &c. We cannot conceive of a more untruthful, contradictory, and injurious letter than this same, in part, and in the whole! A new impulse is by this means, to be given to the wholesale begging we suppose.—Mr. Ewer said when in London, during the winter, that after having travelled to the settlements, and among the colored people, extensively, he was of opinion from observation and testimony that there was no need of the begging for fugitives.—That as a few of their Churches (Free Mission Baptists) needed aid in their erection &c., —insta ce the Dawn Church,—their society would help them; but the begging for food, clothes &c., for the people at large, was wrong. This was said after a visit to the admirable settlement of Buxton, into which such aid *is not permitted to be sent*; and after having been among some of the most destitute settlements.

But the Reverend gentleman has neared the region of the Refugees Home,—that moral pest of Canadian Refugees, and of a sudden, his optics become clearer. 'Tis an insult to the Elgin settlement to be put in such degrading juxtaposition,—for the Home is clearly sought to be introduced into favourable notice by the association, although so daintily handled.

What had the Foote and the "Feet," Committeee, agents, &c., to do with getting up that letter we would like to know? Begging agents of societies among refugees, have a "trick" of letting one another alone—that is—however much of wrong in the one, others may be cognizant of, there shall be no exposure on the one hand, provided the other party shall be suffered to proceed in filling its coffers—though their aims, views and professions may be widely different. Mr. Ewer goes a little farther; he directly endorses *one*, the most obnoxious to charges by the colored people; defies all their repeated protests against the begging, and yet farther, selects a most important crossing point, and the point from which the strongest remonstrances ever sent were issued—Windsor, the place where the Joneses, Freemans, Reynolds, Bushes, Keyes', and other noble and benevolent men, free born and fugitives, have for years helped, cared for, and burried the needy fugitive! Windsor! from whence went a protest of forty odd to the *Liberator* against C. C. Footes begging and misrepresentation, and where white men and colored men of respectability, have always been active in aid of the refugees. Windsor was selected as the point from whence to send the missive on its *wicked* errand, by way of the columns of the *American Baptist*.

The religious body known as the Free Mission Baptists—we respect highly,—they are right on the slavery question—they are right in sympathy to the slave, but they are wrong in so far as they impose upon us and support their superannuated ministers, and give head to their messages to revivify the almost defunct begging degradation.

What despotism was ever equal to that of pushing and hounding on to further debasement, the men who would be self-reliant and loyal in this free land? But we cannot believe that such a respectable body will countenance this great wrong, even in so old a man as Mr. Ewer.—M. A. S. C.

The Hon. Colonel Prince in Parliament.

The friends and supporters of this gentleman view his present Parliamentary course with the most intense satisfaction.

His position on the "Bill to Amend the Legislative Council Act," meets the approbation of many of his former opponents as well as well as his supporters, in this Division.

The active partizanship of officials in the last canvass was unblushing, without concealment and was familiar to, and has been commented upon by our citizens, freely.

As a striking proof of the change of views wrought by his course in one particular among opponents, our neighbour the *Planet* [the organ during the canvass of the opposing candidate] says:—

We coincide with him that it is not fair that a person holding a seat in the Lower House should contest a constituency for a seat in the Upper House, without first having resigned such former seat; and if the law touching this matter is so vague to cause lawyers to disgrace as to its strength then we agree that it ought to be amended.

A little further on, however, true to the instinct of self-preservation, and to personal and party preferences, our contemporary hath the following:—

In reference to the assertion put into the mouth of the Sheriff, that "he had seven horses in his stable, and that their hide and liver should be worn off their backs, before Col. Prince should be elected," we have the best authority for stating that no language of that description was ever uttered by the gentleman referred to And that he ever used his office or authority in favor of any particular candidate is what no man in this or the adjoining country would dare to impute to him. In fact, although the Hon. Mr. Prince tells the House he ought to be removed from his office, we believe that if a petition were circulated through our whole population of 20,000, not one man would be found to sign a paper to displace him, but every one would sign it for the purpose of retaining him in it. The same may with equal truth be said in reference to our Crown Land Agent Mr. Brooke, and the Registrar Mr. Knapp, who by-the by, Mr. Prince puts down as a supporter of Mr. Rankin, whereas he was an admirer and supporter of Mr. Prince's friend, Mr. Dougall.

Now we beg to say that the best way to test the truth or falsity of that last, is, to get up the petitions to remove, two at least, and if signatures will not be produced we misinterpet what we hear every day. "Not one man". Fudge!!—M.A.S.C.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholic, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Asthma, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Sold by druggists.

The Oxygenated Bitters is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debillity, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR:—The excitement of the day has been such as to induce me to pen you a line, hoping that you may give it an an insertion in your next issue. My object in thus writing is to say a word in condemnation of the ignorant expressions of some *bigoted*, would be judges of articles emanating from eminent Canadian writers—articles to complicated for their shallow minds to fathom. Severe threats have been made by some of these pompous dictators, such as would, if they were justly dealt with, put them to some trouble; and it is necessary that they be watched with a vigilant eye.

Their *ignorance* is the soul cause of the animosity existing. One Reverand who has not learned to speak good English yet, talked about cutting his *shirt* into strings to tie up the man that wrote the article, with the word "Fugitive" in it. A *cobler* hard by, thought the *Freeman* office might get torn down; another, a man with "capting" to his name, who expects to take command of a stalwart company of young men, had much to say about it—thought he would, or could call a public meeting and turn your paper "up side down". The above are all church members! "*Small potatoes, and few in a heap*".

Yours,
X. Y. Z.

Similar threats to those named by our friend X. Y. Z., have been made because the word "fugitive" occurred, by the way of explanation in an article, copied by us last issue.

As the agitators in this case have nothing to do, and as "*an idle mans mind is the Devils work shop*" such ebulitions are to be expected, there will hardly be much harm done, as such parties mostly take it out in talking; yet, we shall take the example of wiser heads in this instance, and "in time of peace prepare for war".

It is needless to say that such ignorant demonstrations, only nerve us on to more determined work for the entire dissipation of these unmistakeable marks of degradation. "An indignation meeting!" Get it up!—"Tear down the *Freeman* office" we would rather see that than hear talk about it. "Use his garments for a lash!" Has he any to spare?—*Eds. Freeman.*

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts for the year 1856 were brought down by the Inspector General last night. The returns of Customs' Duties and other items have already been published, and there is little else of importance under the item of Revenue.

The following is an abstract:—

Customs	£1,127,532	0	9
Excise	26,100	9	3
Territorial	111,448	6	6
Bank Imposts	22 142	14	2
Revenue from Public Works	111 854	12	9
Fines and forfeitures	7 841	11	8
Casual Revenue	80 531	10	8
Law Fee Fund	6,914	4	8
Militia Fines	11	5	0
Total,	£1,487 385	18	7

The total expenditure for the year was £1,309,438 14s. showing a balance of receipts over expenditure of £187,952 4s 7d, which added to £1,028,717 14s 0d, being balance at credit of Consolidated Fund for 1855, shows a present balance at credit of fund of £1,216,669 19s or nearly a million and a quarter of money. Among the principal items of expenditure are:—

Interest on Public Debt	£225 223	15	7
Civil Government	56 030	10	3
Administration of Justice	111 251	8	5
Legislation	117 411	17	4
Education	97 514	1	6
Ocean and River Steam Service,	39 849	17	10
Public works and Buildings,	92 787	16	6
Expenses of Collection	231 911	8	3
Agriculture	17 955	13	3
Militia and Enroled Force	36 107	14	11
Hospitals and other Charities	38 756	18	10

The revenue for 1856 exceeded that of 1855 by the sum of £219,606 19s 8d. The excess of expenditure of 1856, over that of 1855, was £61.266 2s 3d.

Among the items we find £52,000 charged for deficiency of Post Office revenue for 1855, and up to March 1856, £52,000. The sum of £116.209 8s 4d. is charged against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and £35 341 11s 8d. against the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company, for interest account.—*Colonist 27th.*

Slavery and Slavery Fellowship.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in the *Pilot* of the 14th instant (sent me by some kind friend, and received to-day, for I get the weekly edition only,) an extract from the Montreal *Witness* as to the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with slavery. The question referred to was the very proper refusal of the young men of Montreal to consent to hold an Association meeting at Richmond, Virginia, U S, in a noted Slave state;—but the impropriety, the inhumanity, the [wickedness,] (for I can use no other term justly, and I refrain from such which might properly be used,) of Associations in Canada, churches, and congregations, ministers of religion, tract societies, and prominent religious men, therein, that wickedness is every day displayed in thinking and observing Canadians, in the [fellowshipping] with pro-slavery and silent ("dumb dogs") religious organizations of the United States. These in Canada may, as they do, proclaim against "slavery" as slavery,—for it is brutish and heathenish,—but what avails that proclamation, that resolution, that action of discipline, that anything, in our religious organizations, while the resolvers, proclaimers, &c. encourage in Canada the actions and doings of such despicably base (on this question) Societies as the American Tract Society of 150 Nassau Street, New York,—the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia—the Associations and Societies of the Regular Baptists of the Northern, and hypocritically styled Free, States,—the Old School Presbyterians of Philadelphia (will the Rev. D. Fraser of Montreal and his colleague think of this in their colportage for the Free Presbyterians of Canada?)—the mean and hypocritical action and workings of the Pro-slavery Methodist E. Church (north) of 200 Mulberry street, New York,—so grossly homologated and added to by the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, in the fraudulent and cheating process practised on a Canadian people in the issue of the "CANADA Sunday School advocate," which purports to be a Canadian production, issued from Toronto, C. W., (at the Book-room, by G. R. Sanderson,) while it is *a copy*, excepting some short editorials, and *not always* this exception even,—the "Sunday School advocate," issued by said Pro-slavery body at 200 Mulberry Street, New York, and this statement *I dare* any Wesleyan Minister, Preacher or Layman in Canada with truth to deny. Besides its republican virtues! its open republican sentiments, its treasonable statements, —in a *British* Province!!

The Methodists may, as they do, swallow the deception, and get along with such, and with Canadian money collections: but an "honest man," with the Bible in his hand, and its precepts in his heart, cannot. Let your readers turn up the number of that deceptive "Canada Sunday School Advocate" of 8th November, 1856, and judge for themselves—and the leading article therein, under date Toronto, C. W., which denounces Kings, Queens, and all monarchical governments, was written in republican New York, printed there, (as said is) and sent for distribution to loyal Canada, to be circulated amongst the rising generation of boys and girls, and was so circulated. I write what I can prove; and my proof, printed and written, is now before me, and, when authoritatively denied, I am ready. In the meantime, the statements and facts in the "Voice of the Bondsman," No. 2, (second edition,) can be digested and pondered upon! I send you some additional copies.

What avails it, then, all such resolutions, &c., whether of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, or of others. The whole is humbug; pure quasi religious deception.

When shall the truthful spirit be shown in Canada, in religious matters? When will the (Protestant) Montreal Witness, with "good" John Dougall as its proprietor at its head, begin to write articles against fellowshipping with slavery, slave agents, and pro-slavery things, selling and colporting their books and tracts, and not "gull" a Canadian people by inserting articles *only*, against slavery! Why, dear Sir, if the very brutes of the earth were endowed with the faculty of speech, so as to make *us* understand, they would proclaim not only against slavery itself, but against the avoiding of the question of fellowship, which, from John Dougall downwards, in all religious periodicals, (with the exception, I recollect of, of the New Connexion Methodists organ, the Evangelical Witness,) has been, in Canada, avoided and eschewed, likely for a very good reason, that such professing religionists were themselves guilty! [For list of religious periodicals in Canada see said "Voice" No. 2]

There is no mincing the matter with the writer of this letter; and, though placed far West, in what was so lately the wilderness of Canada, (as it was when we pitched our 14 x 12 shanty in the trees,) I hope to be spared to keep the *guilt* of John Dougall, of the Montreal Witness, and all others concerned, before a Canadian people, till they confess their bad acts, bad management, deceptive and hypocritical conduct—and republican propagandism!

I am, dear Sir, &c.,
J. J E. LINTON.

Stratford, March 17, 1857.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, son of Bryan Mc Donald, Dover Town-Line, had his leg badly smashed, on Tuesday March 24th, which resulted in the death of the sufferer, Doctors Sewewright and Cooper, we are informed, were in attendance, and after amputation of the leg, the young man expired. The death of the unfourtanate sufferer, our informant supposes to have been caused by loss of blood before medical assistance could be had.—Kent Advetiser.

Last night a supper was given at Sword's Hotel, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. About sixty sat down to an elegant repast and all went smoothly enough till about 4 o'clock in the morning. By that hour several were found to have imbibed much more freely than would St. Patrick—thereupon they forgot themselves and began to make unseemly remarks respecting the black servants who were waiting at table. The blacks being somewhat more sober than the whites resented this, and strange as it may appear a melee took place between the guests and their attendants, when one of the men upon whom the sun had looked, and being like Sambo Sutton rather handy with the "bunch of fives," planted a blow on the *os frontis* of a gentleman holding a high office under government which showed pretty evidently this morning that he had been keeping up St Patrick's day.—[Toronto Cor. Kent Advertiser April 1st]

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ILLINOIS CENTERAL RAILROAD.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A WHOLE TRAIN OF PASSENGERS.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from La Salle, that a frightful accident occurred on Thursday morning on the Illinois Central Railroad near La Salle. The particulars are as follows:—

About 7 o'clock in the morning, the gravel train, loaded with labourers who work along the line, started from La Salle southward. The train crossed the bridge all right, and as the engine came on to the embankment on the other side of the bridge, it all at once gave way, and the whole train was precipitated a distance of probably 25 feet. Four men were killed on the spot, and one died a few hours afterwards. Eight others were severely injured, some, with broken legs, arms, &c. The engineer and fireman escaped with their lives, though somewhat injured.

The marvel is that so many escaped, the heavy rains of last Sunday, along with the general thaw that ensued, had so softened the embankment, that it appeared as soft and incapable of bearing up a train as the softest kind of mud Whenever the engine came off the bridge it seemed as if it had fallen over a precipice.

But disasterous as the occurrence has proven, it seems providential that it is not much more fatal. The passenger train ought to have passed over the road at that point on Wednesday night, by some trivial accident was delayed, and did not arrive at the fatal spot till after the gravel train was wrecked. As it was loaded with passengers, boxed up in close cars, the sacrifice of life that would have attended its attempt to cross must have been much larger,

Our informant did not learn the names of the dead and injured. They were all Irishmen at work on the road, and probably all have families. *Chicago Express.*

The President's health is in a precarious state and his friends begin to feel alarmed. He is obliged to retire at 8 o'clock to rest, that he may be able to perform his duties. Mr. Breckenridge may yet be President.—[Belvidere Standard.]

OUT OF POCKET.—The Inauguration Ball at Washington is said to have proved an unprofitable speculation to the managers, who lost $3,000 by it. Among the items composing the bill of fare were the following:

$3,000 worth of wine, 4,000 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1,200 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of jellies, 60 saddles of mutton, 4 of venison, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, 125 tongues, besides plates of various kinds. At the head of the table was a pyramid cake four feet high, with a flag of each State and Territory, and the coat of arms of each printed on it.—*Ib.*

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

England was excited by electioneering movements It is believed Palmerston will carry a small majority. He continues to receive addresses of confidence.

Notice has been given in the Commons, of an inquiry respecting the present relations with the United States.

Lord Elgin had given a similar notice in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Clarendon stated in answer to a question, that the Persian treaty was most satisfactory. Persia was to evacuate Herat within three months after the ratification, whereupon England would immediately evacuate the Persian territory. All future disputes between Persia and Afghanistan are to be referred to the arbitration of England. —Palmerston in the House said the treaty was in all respects a better one than Persia offered to accept at Constantinople. Mr. Laboachere said recent advices indicate tranquillity in the northern part of China,

It was rumored that the Duke of Newcastle had been offered a special misson to China and had refused.

FRANCE.—The Neufchatal conference progresses very slowly.

An exchange of notes on the Chinese difficulty had taken place between England and France.

SPAIN—Spain was quiet. Preparation for the invasion of Mexico continued on a large scale. It is thought operations will be limited to the blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not embrace the landing of a military force.

The Espana, government organ, demands that France and England shall request the United States to remain neutral

French ships are ordered to cruise off Vera Cruz.

A special Mexican minister had arrived at Southampton en route to Madrid, for the purpose of arranging difficulties. In the meantime the war programme contemplates bringing Santa Anna from retirement and lending him aid to capture Vera Cruz.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has presented France with the Church of Nativity and Palace of Knights of St. Johns, at Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.—The Carenssians have again beaten the Russians on the bank of the Save, driving them across the river, with a loss of 400 men, field pieces and baggage.

LATEST—LONDON (Saturday)—The Earl of Elgin has accepted a special mission to China.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The steamship Illinois arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with California dates to the 5th. The steamer Panama, from San Juan, arrived at Panama with 125 deserters from Walker. They were in a most destitute condition.—Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican Government. One hundred left on the Grenada. The number remaining came in the Illinois. The Illinois left Aspinwall, March 19th. The Costa Rican papers state that 3000 troops are to be added to the allied forces. General Cavas would march against San Juan del-Sur. The intention is to surround Walker with 1000 troops. Nothing late from Walker's position. His case is considered desperate.

At lates dates from Bogota, the proposition of Mr. Morse, our special envoy to Grenada were under secrt consideration. There seemed to be but little chance of an amicable arrangement. The tone of the press and a majority of Congress is of the bitterest opposition. The publication in El-Tempo of what purported to be Mr. Morse's propositions had created great excitment on the Isthmus.

The native are anxious that the government will refuse the proposition, although they expect the result will be the military occupation of the Isthmus, by the United States. Some of the deserters from Walker state that his troops had unanimously refused to leave Rivas to fight, but were willing to defend their position.

California news un-important generally.

Markets dull at former prices:—Flour $16 with some speculative movements.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Legislature has no authority to appropriate money to pay interest on the State debt, and that the Court will enjoin against leveying a tax for that purpose.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

The following extracts from a letter dated dated Hong Kong and describing the proceedings of the amiable objects of so much Parliamentry solicitude, will be read with interest:—

"The Chinese emboldened by their successful incendiarism in the foreign factories, have assumed offensive operations, while the squadron under the command of Admiral Seymour, being composed of vessels of large size, has been unable to do more than maintain its ground and keep open communications with this colony. There appears to be no chance of the obstinacy of the mandarins giving away until the arrival of such a force as will be able to act against them with effect. This the gunboats on the way hither are expected to afford but in the meantime the entire population seems arming against foreigners without distinction, and some fearful hazzards have marked the progress of the last month, acts of assassination having been frequent for the purpose of obtaining the head money offered by the Provincial Government.

"Jan. 15.—I am hardly able to hold my pen to write you a few lines, being under the influence of a strong emetic taken to avoid the effects of poisoned bread eaten at this morning's breakfast Mr.—, Mr.—, and myself were seized with violent fits of vomiting immediately after leaving the table, and I have just been informed that the whole town has been more or less affected in the sameway

by bread baked by a Chinese shopman. We are so surrounded by the scoundrels that it is hardly possible to guard against there designs; and the atrocious blood money edicts issued by the Canton Government have set on foot a system of assassination and kidnaping. How this state of things will end it is impossible to say; but notwithstanding the injury to our interest, I cannot regret that the Canton people are at last about to meet their deserts. Trifling as was the original matter in dispute the time must have come sooner or later when the humiliating position of foreigners could be no longer endured. At the other ports it is altogether different; the Canton people are as much hated by the Northereners as foreigners are in the south, and the Shanghaimen openly express their satisfaction at the action of our navy. Whether this feeling will continue when they hear of our delay on enforcing terms I do not know.

"The exports of tea for the season will be 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lbs, deficient.

Another letter, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 15, from which the following is an extract, states:—

"The baker from whom the poisened bread was purchased is in custody, but it is feared that legal difficulties will prevent a conviction. My bread was baked the day before, and was toasted, so that we escaped the effects of poison. Natives as well as Europeans hastend to the doctors, apparently in great pain. I mean to make my cook, a Chinaman, taste every thing in my presence before I partake of it."—*Scottish Paper.*

☞ On Friday a deputation from Liverpool, introduced by the borough members, waited on Lord Palmerston, to present an address expressing their approbation of his lordship's conduct on the Chinese question. Mr Sleigh called his lordship's attention to the fact that the address was signed by men of every shade of political character, and with an enthusiasm quite unprecedented. He thought his lordship had been unfairly and ungenerously treated by the coalition in Parliament. Lord Palmerston expressed himself much pleased by this mark of confidence, and, after a few remarks the deputation withdrew.—[Glasgow Advertiser March 12th.]

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The country has now before it a general election, and accordingly the sooner constituencies commence to resolve on what they are to do, the better will it be. The first question, of course, is this—Is Lord Palmerston to be supported in the view he and his colleagues have taken with regard to the Chinese embroilment or not? If he be not supported, there is but one course to be pursued, namely, to let a Derby-Disraelian Ministry take power, and what will the consequences of that be? Why, nothing more nor less than the progress of the nation will be so far thrown back. When Lord Derby and his party were last in office the country had no faith in them, It gave them no countenance. It, in short, did not believe in them And so far as apperances go, it is now in no better mood towards them. If Load Derby and Mr. Disraeli were getting in again, they have nothing better to propose than what was scouted before. Therefore what is the use of bothering with them.

There can be no doubt, however, that Lord Palmerston possesses the confidence of the country. Some of his underlings perhaps such as the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Frederick Peel, Sir Robert ditto, and a few others of a like kidney, are viewed with no great favour: but still, on the whole, the Ministry is believed in and the country feels comfortable with them. It is therefore inclined to support and strengthen them, and have things to go on as before, only it is rather a bitter pill to swallow this illegal Chinese affair—to endorse, as it were, a discreditable business and to clothe with glory such a fribble as Sir John Bowring, instead of indignantly putting him as de.

So far as Glasgow people are concerned, we believe they sympathise with Lord Palmerston on general principles—though not on the individual one alluded to. They will therefore be inclined to treat the Chinese affair as an open question, and under that aspect they will return men from whom the Premier has nothing to fear.—*Ib.*

A LITTLE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The people of Newfoundland are in a state of ferment in consequnce of a proposal which originated in England, that they should cede to France the Island of Belleisle, which occupies a commanding position on the straits of the same name, to the north of their territory. It is inserted by a corespondent of the London *Daily News*, that a treaty, giving up the island, has actually been framed, and only await the concurrence of the Newfoundland legislature, but we earnestly hope that the affair has not goue so far, but that the request of France for the cession has been referred to the colony in order to gain information. The Island of Belleisle possesses a climate lessrigid than might be exp'ed in the region in which it lies; wheat is said to ripen on its soil, and it produces vegetables in abundance. It is not for its agricultural capacity, however, that its possession is envied by the French government. It is as a fishing station, as a depot for provisions and other stores required by the fishing fleet which annually leaves the shores.

A Border Ruffian Parson.—In a discussion in the Kansas Bogus Legislature, the Rev. Martin White, a member, made a ferocious speech, in which he admitted that he killed Frederick Brown. He said that he was with the advance guard of the army that destroyed Osawattomie last August. They met Frederick Brown on the road before they got to Osawattomie. White ordered him to halt, which he did not do, when he, White, "let him have it, and he whirled over." This was received in the Legislature with tremendous applause,

First Steamer Out.—A Rochester paper of tuesday says:—The Maple leaf left this port at 11 o'clock last night for Cobourg and Port Hope with a full freight and a fair number of passengers. This is the first steamer on Lake Ontario this season.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Boston, July 3, 1851. *Gentlemen*,—Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state, that some five weeks ago, I purchased two boules of your *Oxygenated Bitters*, and commenced useing the same according to directions, and experienced the happiest effects.

I had been troubled with dyspepsia about three years. During the warm season, and at times; was obliged to give up all attention to bussiness and although I had the advice of many good physicians, I was confined for six weeks to the house, and continued to grow worse, until I took your medicine; I am now almost cured from every disagreable symptom, and able to do business as usual.

The whole credit of my restoration to health, is due to the *Oxygenated Bitters*.

Your obedient servant.
ABNER SMITH
Grocer, Central Square, East Boston

SETH W FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C, W

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davi's Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a valuable remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

Perry Davi's Pain Killer.—The thousands who have been relieved, as well as the thousands who have the most unbounded confidence in *Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer*, will read among our special notices this week, another of the additional evidences of the power of the application. We are doing an act of humanity, when we urge every family to possess themselves of it.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

OBITUARY.

Died on Sabbath morning the 15th. Inst. William Henry, infant, aged 1 year, 8 months and 3 days. first and only child of Mr. William and Mrs Minerva J. Grafflort of Dresden, C. W.

The circumstances connected with the demise of this child are painful. A promising little prattling by accident, was cut off from the fondest bo, es of devoting parents, at a moment when least expected, by plunging into a vessel of boiling hot water. Our sympathies unite with theirs in condoling the untimely loss of so interesting and promising a child. which like the tender bud of a choice fruit, has been plucked e re it bloomed.—Com.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y.

Freeman Office, April 4, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	3	a	3	6
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	5	0	a	5	6
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton. per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter. per lb,	1	9	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	96	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	100	0
Eggs. per doz,	1	0	a	1	3

John Smith, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

☞ *For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators Ministers of religion &c.)*

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distilers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth.—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M Camoron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from th traffick" L.—By "AMEN"!—

Stratford. C. W.
10th. March 1857,

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators. Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE," of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks*,(the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, laboures &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways. must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday —10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,		Thursday. 26th March.
do	do	Thursday 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,		Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday. 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,		Monday, 30th March.
do	do	Monday. 28th September.
do Dresden		Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington tion, Township H'rw'h & Howard)		Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday. 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal Polka		Monday 26th January.
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn,		
do Middle Road		Wednesday, 25th March.
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday. 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September
do	do	Saturday. 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P.Office		Saturday 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday. 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,		Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept

By order of William Benjamin Wells, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

Crown Land Department

Toronto, 18th February, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have payments to make an account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department.

Toronto, 24th February, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit *in triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other *two* they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857

THE undermentioned Crown Lands wil be offered at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Chatham on Friday the First of May next, at the hour of Noon, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by 4 equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession,		Lot E 1-2 1; 100 acres
9th	"	Lot S 1-2 20; 100 acres
10th	"	Lots N 1-2 2, S 1-2 3, N 1-2 6, N 1 2 20, N 1 2 21 N 1-2 32, 100 acres each
11th	"	Lots 20, 22, 168 acres each N part 23, 68 acres; N 1-2 21, 95 acres.

ROMNEY.

2nd concession,		Lot 6, 150 acres
3rd	"	Lots N W 1-2 15, S E 1-2 17, N W 1-2 20; 100 ac each; 22, 24, 200 ac each.
4th	"	Lots N part 16, 56 ac. N W 1-2 18, N W 1-2 19, 100 acres each. 21, 23. 24. 25, 27, 200 acres each; 30 150 acres;
5th	"	Lots N part 13, 65 acres 14, 15. 17, 18. 19, 20 200 acres each 22, 185 acres 24, 45 acres, 26 50 acres 27, 30 acres, 28. 5 acres
6th	"	Lots 14, 46 acres; 16, 18. 19 200 acres each, 21, 96 acres;
7th	"	Lots 17. 120 acres; 18, 145 acres; 19, 45 acres; 20, 5 acres,

TILBURY EAST.

3rd Concesrion,		Lot 12, 200 acres;
4th	"	Lots 2 4, 200 acres e; N W 1-2 9, N W 1-2 14; SE 1-2 16, 100 acres e;
5th	"	Lots NW 1-21, NW 1-2 3, N W 1-2 4, NW 1-2 8, 109 acres each;
6th	"	Lots 2. 7, 200 acres e;
7th	"	Lots NW 1 2 3, SE 1-2 20, 100 acres; 23, 200 a;
8th	"	Lots 19, 20, 23, 200 ac.
9th	"	Lots 18, 20, 21, 23, 200 acres each;
10th	"	Lots SE 1-2 12, 100 ac. 16, 17, 19. 20, 200 acres each, NW part 22 100 a
11th	"	Lots SE pt 10. 100 acres 12, 13, 15. 17, 23, 200 acres each;
12th	"	Lots 9, 11. 12, 16, 200 ac each. 17, 185 acres;
13th	"	Lots SE pt 7, 100 acres; 8, 10, 12, 13, 200 acres each; N W pt 15, 100 a.
14th	"	Lots N W 1-27, 100 ac. 11, 12, 200 acres each;
15th	"	Lot N W pt 6, 100 ac.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers

National predilictions are gratified here also. an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books;
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,
Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS,

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant.

"Resolved, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April; First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good locaition. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for fusther particulars.

CABINETS AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows Anvils, Screw Plates Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots. Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham. C. W.

Chatham. June 13th, 1856 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford, C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the Royal Exchange Hotel, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pastnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER

v3 n28 3in

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev W m. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spirituous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer

Terms of Sale:-One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-td

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL.

v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

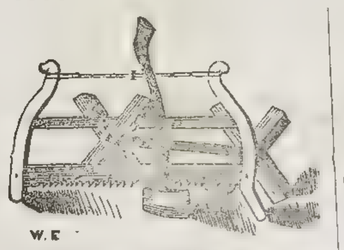
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct 27th 1855. 27 v3



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner
At Shop in Rear of
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory
Yard Street No 88

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Provincial currency.

JOHN HATTON

Bronte, July 17th, 1856 41f

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. Ten copies, monthly per annum—fifteen shillings. Sent free of postage throughout the British Provinces. No subscription taken for less than twelve copies received at one time. Published in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Weekly Publication "The Children's Paper" are well known in Britain and throughout Canada, and recommended as a first-class publication.

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856 w3m21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has purchased the LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec 8 1855 32 1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and personal attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18 1f

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, Art, and Entertainment, Industrial Progress

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal which is bound to no party, sect or faction, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind; shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention and no invention or improved process will escape notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to devise still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION

in its broadest sense will be encouraged and aided by contributors, engaged in the school, college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and delightful.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and welcome visitor at every fireside. The Parlor, the Kitchen, the Nursery, the Sitting Room, the Counting House, the Workshop, each and all will find in our paper matter for their amusement and instruction.

GRET WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 26th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows —

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.05
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.31	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vanneckles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Dundas	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	2.55
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	3.05
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Oakville	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.28	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.58	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.18	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Oakville	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.16	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vanneckles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.40
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door South of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS, &c,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor or one of his Assistants always on the Premises

Toronto March 30, 1855. 1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood that he has on hand a choice and well selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen in the best material and at the shortest notice

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ Remember the "English House" No. 80 Yonge Street.

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET, First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COCK, Esq. M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore MD.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41f

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer Wear

He will continually keep a large stock of his own Manufacture of every description. Measures will be taken, and work guaranteed.

LADIES' BOOTS

will be kept in all the varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz —

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to please, he will hope to receive a share of public patronage.

CUSTOM WORK MADE

to order on the shortest notice, and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Remember the Store, Yonge Street, one door North of Elm Street, next door to Mr. Hawke's Shoe Store.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

Cookstown, March 1st, 1856. 41f

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Circulation 70,000 and upwards

IN issuing the Prospectus of the Oldest Literary Paper of the United States, the Publishers would call the attention of the Reading Public to the fact that during the Seventy-five years of its existence THIRTY FOUR YEARS of that time it has been published in the City of Philadelphia, and has been under the present management for the last twenty-two years. During this long period it has been the object of the Publishers to furnish a Family Newspaper, which should be a welcome visitor at the fireside of the Intelligent and Refined, and which could be safely placed in the hands of the Young, without fear of contamination. How far they have succeeded in this object, they leave to the verdict of their numerous readers throughout the country.

In the Literary Department, the publishers have secured the services of the most popular writers of the day, and will spare no pains to render the Post worthy of the support of the Intelligent and Refined Portion of the Community.

Each number contains Thirty-two Columns of Reading Matter, and is printed on fine white paper, with new and beautiful type.

TERMS.

1 Copies, one year, $2 00
8 do (and 1 to the Getter up of the Club) 15 00
13 do (and 1 to the Getter up of the Club) 25 00
20 do (and 1 to the Getter up of the Club) 35 00

Postmasters, Booksellers, Agents for the American Bible Society, Agents for the American Tract Society, Agents for the American Sunday School Union, Agents for the American Temperance Union, Agents for the Female Moral Reform Society, and Agents for the Publication Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Post.

Back numbers can be supplied to commence with the present volume.

Remittances may be made at our risk by Mail, when the sum does not exceed five dollars, by the first mail after the subscription is received.

All letters should be addressed (post paid) to the Publishers, and the name of the State, County, and Post Office should be plainly written.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to any part of the United States, when requested by letter (post paid)

DEACON & PETERSON
No. 102 South Third Street Philadelphia

☞ NB—A Postage Stamp sent in a letter to the Publishers will be duly acknowledged by return of mail (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by going to, than there is in coming to it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856 1y.

EVERYBODY

French Boot and Shoe Maker,

YONGE STREET

TORONTO

[illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES [illegible]

31

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

[illegible] Corner, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, which he will endeavour, by selling Cheap, and close attention to business, to make it an inducement to parties to favor him with a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto [illegible] 1856

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c. (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs of the Societies and by others of American societies and bodies I have unfortunately some time past, publicly denounced as PRO-SLAVERY OR SILENT, and am (still) forced especially on a Religious occasion, and oppose [illegible] on such principles as the British [illegible] Societies, &c., have been supported (as religious, humane, and [illegible] partially trampled under their sinful and inhuman [illegible] in the British Province, yet I am led to believe that candles merely [illegible]

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who [illegible] our noble Province as a land and an asylum [illegible]

[illegible] —New York.
[illegible] pool Union Pulpit.

3 The Presbyterian Board of Publication [illegible]

[illegible] Church, [north] [illegible] New York.

5 The American Bible Society, [illegible] New York.

6 The American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston [A Baptist] of United States except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists" are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts on Baptists Churches," [page 15]

6 American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau St. New York.

7 American Tract Society, Astor Place, New York, [illegible] pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 18 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c. do you publish, circulate, or [illegible] against Slavery, and are the Bibles circulated by you among the [illegible]—and [illegible] protest, practically on these grounds, Canadians have [illegible] received. As a subject of [illegible] of 23 years in Canada, I have [illegible] respectfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 9 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(COLLECTED arranged, and [illegible] by [illegible] A. T. Foss. [illegible] Maine, [Free Mission Baptists] [illegible] Vt. [illegible] N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait]

[illegible] which no Baptist in Canada, —[illegible] —[illegible] Baptists [illegible] Free Will Baptists and Free Mission Baptists [illegible] Canada, [illegible] —[illegible] slavery and [illegible] —J. J. E. L.

July 1856

(Notice No. 11)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations—are [illegible] the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN;

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Gobey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c. &c.

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed

Illustrated Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c. &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

Dec 1856 3m

CARDS.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 38, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility, the ALTERATIVE for Purifying the Blood Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov 22, 1855 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would inform their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 21, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857. {NUMBER 33.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *ost-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
In ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements re continued over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CHEAP CANADA
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30 1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch. Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜
Toronto, March 19th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charters & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 40-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. M. MILLER. WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

NOTICE.
THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

Slavery and Slavery Fellowship.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in the *Pilot* of the 14th instant (sent me by some kind friend, and received to-day, for I get the weekly edition only,) an extract from the Montreal *Witness* as to the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with slavery. The question referred to was the very proper refusal of the young men of Montreal to consent to hold an Association meeting at Richmond, Virginia, U. S., in a noted Slave state;—but the impropriety, the inhumanity, the [wickedness,] (for I can use no other term justly, and I refrain from such which might properly be used,) of Associations in Canada, churches, and congregations, ministers of religion, tract societies, and prominent religious men, therein, that wickedness is every day displayed to thinking and observing Canadians, in the [fellowshipping] with pro-slavery and silent ("dumb dogs") religious organizations of the United States. These in Canada may, as they do, proclaim against "slavery" as slavery,—for it is brutish and heathenish,—but what avails that proclamation, that resolution, that action of discipline, that anything, in our religious organizations, while the resolvers, proclaimers, &c., encourage in Canada the actions and doings of such despicably base (on this question) Societies as the American Tract Society of 150 Nassau Street, New York,—the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia,—the Associations and Societies of the Regular Baptists of the Northern, and hypocritically styled Free, States,—the Old School Presbyterians of Philadelphia (will the Rev. D. Fraser of Montreal and his colleague think of this in their colportage for the Free Presbyterians of Canada?)—the mean and hypocritical action and workings of the Pro-slavery Methodist E. Church (north) of 200 Mulberry street, New York,—so grossly homologated and aided to by the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, in the fraudulent and cheating process practised on a Canadian people in the issue of the "CANADA Sunday School advocate," which purports to be a Canadian production, issued from Toronto, C. W., (at the Book-room, by G. R. Sanderson,) while it is *a copy*, excepting some short editorials, and *not always* this exception even,—the "Sunday School advocate," issued by said Pro-slavery body at 200 Mulberry Street, New York, and this statement *I dare* any Wesleyan Minister, Preacher or Layman in Canada with truth to deny. Besides its republican virtues! its open republican sentiments, its treasonable statements, —in a *British* Province!!

The Methodists may, as they do, swallow the deception, and get along with such, and with Canadian money collections: but an "honest man," with the Bible in his hand, and its precepts in his heart, cannot. Let your readers turn up the number of that deceptive "Canada Sunday School Advocate" of 8th November, 1856, and judge for themselves—and the leading article therein, under date Toronto, C. W., which denounces Kings, Queens, and all monarchical governments, was written in republican New York, printed there, (as said is) and sent for distribution to loyal Canada, to be circulated amongst the rising generation of boys and girls, and was so circulated. I write what I can prove; and my proof, printed and written, is now before me, and, when authoritatively denied, I am ready. In the meantime, the statements and facts in the "Voice of the Bondsman," No. 2, (second edition,) can be digested and pondered upon! I send you some additional copies.

What avails it, then, all such resolutions, &c., whether of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, or of others. The whole is humbug; pure quasi religious deception.

When shall the truthful spirit be shown in Canada, in religious matters? When will the (Protestant) Montreal Witness, with "good" John Dougall as its proprietor at its head, begin to write articles against fellowshipping with slavery, slave agents, and pro-slavery things, selling and colporting their books and tracts, and not "gull" a Canadian people by inserting articles *only*, against slavery! Why, dear Sir, if the very brutes of the earth were endowed with the faculty of speech, so as to make *us* understand, they would proclaim not only against slavery itself, but against the avoiding of the question of fellowship, which, from John Dougall downwards, in all religious periodicals, (with the exception, I recollect of, of the New Connexion Methodists organ, the Evangelical Witness,) has been, in Canada, avoided and eschewed, likely for a very good reason, that such professing religionists were themselves guilty! [For list of religious periodicals in Canada see said "Voice" No. 2.]

There is no mincing the matter with the writer of this letter; and, though placed far West, in what was so lately the wilderness of Canada, (as it was when we pitched our 14 x 12 shanty in the trees,) I hope to be spared to keep the *guilt* of John Dougall, of the Montreal Witness, and all others concerned, before a Canadian people, till they confess their bad acts, bad management, deceptive and hypocritical conduct—and republican propagandism!

I am, dear Sir, &c.,
J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, March 17, 1857.

[Letter No. 2.]

SLAVERY AND SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

DEAR SIR,—I may be permitted to add a few words in continuation and by way of addition (through an omission) to my letter dated the 17 th to the *Pilot*, on the important matter embraced in the heading viz, Slavery and Slavery Fellowship.

While a humane press, secular and religious, of the United States, has been proclaiming for years, within our very reach, against the iniquitous system of chattel slavery in that Republic, and against the having *fellowship* with slaveholders,—with slavery supporters,—and against all silent and neutral bodies on that all important question to the common human freedom of mankind, —black, white, or of any color,—while *they*, so many on the other *side* of our border, have on this question even divided their churches, and caused separations, (never to be united,) and established *special* societies and issued libraries of books and tracts, (as done by the Cincinnati Reform Tract Society, &c.,) and also periodicls,—what have we in Canada been doing, in a land so justly and truly held up to the gaze of an admiring world for its *free* though wisely monarchical government, in a Province the very foremost of Britain's Colonies—in a Colony which contains so many sons and duaghters of our fatherland,—and to which the poor benighted slave and colored fugitive flies for that liberty dearer to him than life and finds in Canada rest for the sole of his foot, and where no bloody cries follow or bloodhounds hunt him, as a beast of the forest?

What have *we* been doing? Shall I tell? For over *fifty* years, till the time I write, (with how many exceptions?) the *religious* organizations of Canada, the very Christianity we love to boast of, have all combined *to fellowship*, hold intercourse and fraternization with, receive Canadian monies and pay the same to, the various exceptional slavery and silent bodies in the United States.

1. Look at the Regular Baptist Grand Ligne Mission on the Richelieu, in the Counties of St. Johns an Iberville, C. E., which fellowships with and receives aid from, and extends and gives help to, the pro-slavery Baptists of the Northern States, whose Societies, including the American and Foreign Bible Society and others, are, so far, upheld by the blood-stained monies of slaveholders and their supporters and their fellowship!

2. Look at the French Canadian Missionary Society itself for years bygone, receiving *large* very large, sums from the American and Foreign Christain Union of New York, which latter Society is upheld in its potency by slaveholders and their supporters, and by the same blood-stained monies and through the means of which the other year (in 1853?) collections were made in a slave State to help to forward Bibles and Testaments to Tuscany, (and it was done;) —while in *that slave State*, at the same time there was imprisoned a lady, and her daughter also, (if we recollect aright,) for teaching *free* colored persons to read the Bible, at the same time that the Duke of Tuscany held the Medaii in a Tuscan prison for reading the Bible! But that *fact* is a mere bagatelle in comparison to other inconsistencies and grievous evils, done in the slave and the free States, (now no longer *free*, as witnessed the other day in the case of Dred Scott.) What has that French Canadian Missionary Society been doing, as the Ligne Mission, *but acting with and for slaveholders, slave breeders, and all their variations?* There, then, are cases of *fellowship*.

3. Look nearer, and you see the Congregational Union of Canada recognizing, praising, and recommending the pro-slavery and silent American Tract Society of New York the one year, and the next, or one after, endeavouring to shew *its dissaifaction* with it —but, readers of the *Pilot*—mark these word —still the said Union joins in the circulation and sale of their books, &c. Further, the wholly depraved [on this question] American Sunday School Union, whose printed books, papers, tracts, hymn-books, &c., contain not one word referable to human and chattel slavery or for its relief; that Society is warmly countenanced and received by the Congregationalists of Canada; and in the Sunday school rooms, and in their churches, the very hymn-books containing political hymns on republicanism, even the anniversary hymn of the fourth of July, such books will be found. In fact, the Congregationalists of Canada, leaving aside the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society of Boston, a Congregational institution, and one which publishes *pure and exact* copies of books, and their Congregational Board of Publication, also at Boston, [and where youths and Sunday School libraries, &c.,&c., can be cheeply and easily obtained]—leaving these genuinely true Societies, the said Congregationalists of Canada [unless lately there may de a change] run after with speed the books, &c. of the two pro-slavery Societies referred to—fourth of July hymn and all! But we *may* be told that only *some* of their churches in Canada, do as above. Even if only confined *to some*, [which we do not admit,] I take even one church of the body as an index of the whole,—for if not so, the Congregational Union is a myth,—a nonentity.

4. Look also nearer,—you of Cote Street and St. Gabriel Street, Free Presbyterian Churches of Montreal, also look—and there we see *an* enlightened body, unexceptionally so, so different in education as individuals from many others in Canada whose education befits them better for something else,—of which anon, we see that body, with their eyes open, and with the purses of Presbyterians asked to be opened and replenished, with their education and their *status* in Canada, from the Rev. Michael Willis, D. D, President of the Canada Anti-Slavery Society at Toronto, for shame, Rev Robert Burns, D. D., Revds. Messrs. Irvine of Hamilton, and Scott of London, and Rev. D. Fraser of Moutreal too,—all in fact, all —joined to buy, to get carried over, and to colporter and sell, the books, tracts, &c. &c. of the pro-slavery Publication Board at Philadelphia, of. the *noted* pro-slavery old school Presbyterian Church of the United States! What matters it to me, that the Free Presbyterian Church of Canada has proclaimed against Slavery,—what matters it if *in part* mark the words, as they are true they have declined receiving any pro-slavery candidate for the Ministry, though the time of his *probation* of *anti*-Slavery sentiment—was not stated,—what matters anything so long as for some time past, and at this moment I write, the most gross, unlooked for, and miscalculated action is going on in Canada by that church,—namely, the colportering in Canada, of said books &c. of that Presbyterian board of a Slavery Church. I am aware, that in Montreal and its Presbytery, in the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, &c., there will be many found who are ignorant of the above facts—and likely in some other parts or Canada,—*but it is not my fault*, ignorance exists, as I have done my best and at some expense too to arouse attention and feeling to such a marked irreconcilable and inconsitent act, as well as a grossly culpable one,—and *humanity* now whispers, that in the regions of the damned, such things if known will be hailed with satanic pleasure!

5. Look Montreal readers, at your doors, and there you see the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, notwithstanding all the pride and show, and self-righteousness, with the greatly-praised Methodist Church building in Great St. James Street,—it bears the character as previously stated in my other letter, and as at length to be found in the *Colonist* of January 12, 1856, and January 24, 1857 tri-weekly, and in the *Voice of the Bondsman* No 2 second edition. If we human beings, can conceive of the satanic reception which I alluded to, as to the Free Presbyterian Church conduct, what reception I would ask, would the tidings receive of the action of the Wesleyan Methodist Church as to Slavery and its fellowship,—a satanic "welkin ring"!—Jegar Sahadutha!

6. Look, too, at the Anniversaries of Religious Societies,—Bible, Tract, Missionary, &c. &c. The slavery fellowship question has been repudiated: the Slavery propagandists from the United States of all shades meet with ready reception in Montreal at such meetings, and there we see the open arms of men—of ministers of religion —of Montreal receiving, with every fraternal feeling, the concealed supporter of the traffic in human flesh!

7. But, in conclusion, cast a glance at our *religious* periodicals, from the Montreal *Witness* to the Christian *Guardian* of Toronto, (the latter the organ of the deceptive and slavery fellowshipping Wesleyan Methodists of Canada,)—there, in such periodicals it might be supposed something would be found to guard Canadians from having anything to do with slavery-fellowship, slavery books, &c., or giving any cash support or any kind of countenance and support, to those from the other side who are so allied to slavery, or to those on this side, —but (excepting the "Evangelical Witness" of London, C. W., a practically pious paper of the New Connection Methodists)—all,—all—is mute!

Examine a file of John Dougall's Montreal *Witness*, (in its *twelfth* year,)—of the Christian *Guardian*, (in its *twenty-eighth* year)—of the Christian *Messenger* [Regular Baptist Brantford, C, W.,] or the Canadian *Independent*, [Congregationalist, Toronto. C. W.,] or the piously and cautiously written Ecclesiastical *Record* of the Free Presbyterians [Toronto,] and will we find any article or extract, to guard Canadians and Canadian ministers of religion, from having *slavery-fellowship*? No,—search, and my statements will be *more* than proved, for articles from slavery [direct] and fellowshipping, neutral and silent, church publications, papers, &c., will be found and no remonstrances found, excepting rarely something will be against slavery, I repeat, against slavery!—Till lately, it was the habit of John Dougall in the Motreal *Witness*, to review the books of the American Tract Society and the American Sunday School Union and insert advertisements, &c.,—without any remonstrance—and more than all this, he sold [and perhaps yet sells] their publications, knowing their affinities.—I am not to be told,—a truthful christian public are not to be told,—that other *religious* bodies do the same. "Two blacks do not make a white," is a common and a true maxim—and applicable in *his* case.

These religious publications can only be viewed by human observing eyes as impure and deceptive "indoctrinators" of religion,—and how viewed by the Most High, can be thought of when the *first* principles of our common christianity are pondered upon—namely first,—Love the Lord thy God,—and second, and the one "like unto it"—thy neighbour as thyself,—the latter illustrated by such texts of scripture [besides so many others] and of the new Testament especially, as "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath *not* seen!"—[I John.]

Again,—your readers will recollect the just anxiety in Montreal to establish a Missionary Society, on a general basis, and to have missionary laborers in what is called *amongst us* [!] "heathen lands"—and the many articles [well written too] in the Montreal *Witness* referable thereto.—In one of my extras on "Slavery as it is," I appended a sentence, which may not be inappropriately repeated here as an adjunct to what has been stated herein,—namely: "*Missionaries from Canada*, to non christian lands,—when they are on the scene of labor and asked if those who sent them, fellowship or fraternize with pro-slavery or silent societies, what can they answer? Montreal *Witness*, please think of this!"

For fifty years in Canada, the ministers of religion of Canada, and of the *grade* too so many were fifty years ago *and now are*, beginning with the Wesleyan Methodists *who imported themselves* from the slave states along our border. Yes, slave states along our border as New York, and the others as Vermont then were, and alas! now still are,—for fifty years these ministers introduced the system of *slavery-fellowship* with the vilest traffic under the sun, namely slavery, and are continuing the same *till this day*—so that *now* in 1857, we see the Wesleyan Methodists, the Regular Baptists, and the Congregationalists—and to the extent mentioned—the Free Presbyterians [who otherwise are to be praised in this matter as to opposition to slavery.]—we see them in Canada, upholding the slavery laws of the Slavists of the *great* slave Republic of the United States! In sorrow we state it,—but will these daring—and the more daring of them,—religionists feel any sorrow? Yes, as to slavery! The hypocrits!

8. A word for humanity, Dear Sir, in final conclusion. In Western Canada, at Chatham, C. W., and its neighbourhood there is a large settlement of colored peo-

ple—and they have a newspaper there, representing their interests truthfully, conducted by free colored emigrants [not fugitives] from Pennsylvania, who are respectable and well educated, I mean Mrs. M. A. S. Cary and her brother Mr. I. D. Shadd, with help of others, let me note the circumstance, so as a generous and a humane public will extend their support and encouragement to it.—It is named the Provincial *Freeman*, published weekly, price one dollar and a half in advance. Here is a periodical which has tried to keep afloat, under difficulties, and amongst and for [chiefly] a people who are industrious, sober and anxious to do well—only, not willing to be imposed upon.—At the Buxton settlement [in Raleigh, C. W.] there is a considerable number settled—and the Rev. Mr. King, [Presbyterian] deserves every praise for his unostentatious management. The *impositions* practised on the humane at a distance, as to the trials, &c., of the *fugitives* in Canada and the *begging* system so shamefully practiced also, out of Canada, find a complete exposure in the *Freeman*, and there is something yet to be *reviewed* as to St. Catherines, as to Dawn, [British institute!] in Canada, and some other things.—But truthful information can be obtained at Chatham. As your paper circulates in Britain, may the humane hearts there, recollect, that on *British soil*, at Chatham, C. W., there is a centre for usefulness,—as well as at London, C. W., and *donations*, &c, in that direction, on British ground are required, if needed at all. And there are good men in this Province, who can appreciate the intention of this reference.

Finally, on a review of the question of fellowship, there is no wonder then, that the good men and the true, of the United States, who advocate the slaves and the colored men's rights, hold up their hands in surprise and in sorrow, and exclaim, "*there* " indeed in Canada is the *free soil*, but it is " trod by ministers of religion, who worship " by look, by support, and by act, the sla- " very vermin of the South!"

I am, Dear Sir, &c,
J. J. E. LINTON.

NOTE.—For books, &c. on the question, see lists in the *Voice of the Bondsman*, No, 1 and 2, copies of which can be seen at the *Pilot* Office, forwarded by me, for the purpose, and to be given away. J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W.
March 19, 1857.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office, on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

Let my People go that they may serve me.

These words were sounded in the ears of a relentless despot of antiquity, who had for four hundred years, in violation of that eternal and unchanging law of right, held in cruel bondage the children of Israel; thus sat Pharaoh in pride upon his gilded throne, mocking the impending judgment of an outraged *God*, until the dark and dreadful hour of retribution came, and with it, the total overthrow of Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea. Reading on in history, we see the Jews led captive by Nebuchadnezzar, and held in bondage in the Asyrian empire, but in the very hour of triumph, in the midst of his drunken feast, came the hand writing on the wall. Only a slave could read it, and ere the chapter is finished, old bloody Babylon sleeps in ruins upon the banks of the Euphrates. Rome learnt a similar lesson; her eagles that had been carried by her conquering arm in triumph through the world, was struck down by Sparticus, at the head of ten thousand slaves in Italy. Nature combining with the Helot's valor made the Spartan master give up slavery. In Santo Domingo, slavery gave up the ghost amid the cries of slaughtered slaveholders. Will such lessons as these be lost upon the despots of our times? Will Republican America regardless of the warning voice of history continue in her downward tendency to despotism and crime, until she fall head-long into the "*pit fall*" of nations, to come out no more for ever? Yes it seems so! Every paper that reaches us, tells of some fresh outrage upon our poor bleeding race, by these heartless tyrants; or where a sublime will, struggling against this high handed villainy, with suicidal hands shatters this earthly tenement and seeks in the bosom of its *God*, that liberty which was denied it by men on earth.

We copy from the last number of the Frederick Donglass paper with its comments, an account taken from the *Nashville Banner*, of March 19th, of the slave *Levi*, whose love of liberty and hatred of slavery as evinced in his untimely end, deserves to live in immortal story. Some one has said that the heroism of the hour is among the fugitive slaves; it is not in the Saxon race of America, for they have suffered their dearest rights to be wrested from them, by the slave power. Slavery is no longer confined to the colored race in the U. States. White men are slaves; they have lost *free* speech, there is only a step between this and absolute bondage. The extension of slavery over the entire North by a recent decision, its fillibustering spirit, and repeated agressions upon freedom everywhere, has made it a continental question. What security have we here in Canada, that our liberties will be perpetual, if this infernal barbarism is allowed longer to exist. The overthrow of slavery in the United States, has at last become a British question, because our peace here as British subjects is endungered by its continuance; already its influence has been felt here. We would therefore warn our colored fellow citizens to be careful in the exercise of the right of suffrage; be argus eyed in guarding your interest, in sustaining the honor and dignity of the British Empire.

Let us be strictly Conservative until the great battle between Liberty and Slavery is decided on this Continent. This reform party is nothing more nor less, than the old Locofoco party of the United States galvanized, wrapped in a lion's skin, a *Brown* head at Toronto, a *Rank-in* its tail in *Essex*, professing so much love for the "*dear people*." We have seen enough of democracy and slavery in the United States, without wishing to see it introduced here. *Clear Grit*, Reform and Radical, are words that belong to the vocabulary of Yankeedom, they act like an *emetic* on us to mention them. Let us under the banner of that Conservatism, that has offered the only asylum for the colored man on this Continent, renew our vows of hostility to slavery, and devotions to its principles. We believe in non-intervention; but this is a vital question, that not only disturbs the peace of nations, but seeks to enthrone itself upon the liberties of mankind. It respects not color, clime, nor condition, but lets its blows fall just as heavy upon the uncovered head of a prostrate Senator, as it does upon the body of weak and defenceless woman, driven to unpaid and thankless toil.

We profess to be lovers of peace; but it must be an honorable peace. We believe "that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God;" that the slaves of the South have an undoubted moral right to break their chains, even if in the act, they were compelled to break every slaveholders neck; with us it would be a clear moral duty. Rights such as life and liberty are not conferred upon man, neither can they be taken away, because they are inalienable; a part of man's being as essential to his existence as an accountable being, to the faithful performance of the duties and obligations of life, as the powers of respiration; and the intelligent being, who understands his divine origion, and immortal destiny, that submits to slavery rather then death, commits a high crime against God's moral government.

If the three hundred thousand slaveholders, shall continue to hold on with a death like grip to that gigantic fraud, by which four million men are deprived of their liberty, then we pray God to hasten on the day of retribution, and speedily usher in the glorious period, when the slaves in the South shall rise in their manhood, with the courage of a Roman Sparticus, and the determination of a Desaline, and compell their oppressor to bite the dust, and achieve their natural rights, if they have as Theodore Parker says, to "cut down a despot at every step, and walk blood red from Texas to Canada."—H. F. D.

God made the Country—Man made the Town.

This was an old Spanish Proverb, but never more clearly demonstrated than now. Such are the influences brought to bear upon population in the aggregate, that all the higher feelings and aspirations of one's nature is wholly destroyed, when packed away in one of these large Commission Houses of humanity. This is true, not only here in Chatham, but all over the world. Wherever commerce and trade have concentrated, man in his physical and moral nature, ceases to march on to the fulfilment of his high destiny.

These thoughts were suggested while passing down King Street, from our office last Saturday afternoon; as strange as it may seem to our sober, industrious, quiet fellow citizens out in the country—in the rural districts: we met not less than nine drunken men; we offer our hat to any one as a premium, that can beat this in a population of only six thousand.

We were induced by a friend, to take notes, in order to find out the countries represented in this drunken carnival; the following is the result of our observations:

England, four; just able to navigate.

Scotland, one; though carrying a considerable sized "*brick in his hat*," was as proud in mien and look

"As if a Baron's crest he wore,
And sheathed in armor trod the shore."

America, one; "big Indian," perfectly oblivious of everything pertaining to this terrestrial ball, lying lonely over the sidewalk.

Ireland, one; *very indecent* in the selection of words, to express what he called *ideas*; but what to us, seemed to be the strangest jargon we ever listened to.

Africa, ably represented in the person of two of her sable sons; one was over anxious to get a "*thrashing*," to which some friend his accommodated him late in the evening. The other, after having been strangely infatuated by a fine yoke of cattle belonging to some country man, was last and we thought very appropriately too, delivering a Reform Speech. We shall ascertain his name if possible, for the benefit of our "Clear Grit" neighbor of the *Advertiser*. He may yet in the way of politics do "the state some service."—H. F. D.

Enquiry No. 2.

Why is it that if F. D., left Rochester, under pressing invitations to speak, which had become so numerous since the recent Dred Scott decision, that he could not resist them, that when he arrived at certain places no meetings were appointed? Bah! Talk about the American people being indignant at the recent outrage: the truth is they are just like the colored people, there is no outrage that they are not prepared to submit to. Dissolve the Union at once! Put an end to that bogus Government and Constitution, for all the eloquence of F. D., aided by the logic and rhetoric of his accomplished assistant, W. J. W., can't make it pass current any longer.—H. F. D.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.

M. R. Hull Esq., an old-time anti-slavery man, a native of Virginia, will lecture in the Town Hall THIS EVENING on the subject of HUMAN RIGHTS. We hope there will be a large attendance of citizens generaly, as in addition to his well known reputation of a first class orator, and the advantage of birth in the old Dominion, he has had over twenty years experience among anti-slavery men. M. A. S. C.

☞ R. H. Brett, Esq., of Toronto, will please accept our thanks for £2 10s. generously donated by him to this paper.—EDS. FREEMAN.

A PLEASANT TRAVELLING COMPANION, and one that no traveller should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhœa, dysentry or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. Sold everywhere.

A Cure for Asthma.—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the Wild Cherry as combined by Dr. Wistar, in his famous Cough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world wide reputation.

NEWSPAPERDOM.—From a lengthy communication signed J. J. E. Linton, in the *Pilot* of a late date, we observe that the Rev. gentlemad speaks upon the conduct of the colored people in refernce to the support they *do not* extend toward the FREEMAN, of this Town. Mr. Linton says:—

In Western Canada, at Chatham, C. W., and its neighborhood, there is a large settlement of colored people—and they have a nespaper there, representing their interests truthfully, conducted by free colored emigrants not fugitives from Pennsylvania, who are respectable and well educated; I mean Mrs M. A. S. Carey, and her brother, Mr I. D. Shadd, with help of others. Let me note the circumstance, so as a generous and humane public will extend support and encouragement to it. It is named the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, publised weekly, price one dollar and a half, in advance.—Here is a periodical which has tried to keep afloat, under difficulties, and amongst and for chiefly a people who are industrious, sober, and anxious to do well—only, not willing to be imposed upon.

* * * The impositions practised on the humane at a distance, as to the trials, &c, of the fugitives in Canada and the begging system, so shamelessly practised also out of Canada, find a complete exposure in the Freeman: and there is something yet to be reviewed as to St. Catherines, as to Dawn British Institute! in Canada, and some other things."

That is correct—the first part But what is there yet to be reviewed as to St. Catherines and as to the Dawn British Institutes in Canada? Let us hear it all Who has played traitor in the camp? Let us have more light. Will our contemporary give it? —*Planet*.

In due time light will be given.—EDS. FREEMAN.

THE ASSIZES.

The Court of Assizes for the County of Kent was opened yesterday at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in this Town the Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, of the Queen's Bench presiding—Associates, Judge Wells, Thomas McCrae, George Duck, John Waddell, and Edwin Larwill, Esquires.

Samuel Arnold, Foreman.

Edward Baby,	J. S. Beatty,
William Chambers,	Thos. Crow, Sr.,
John Desmond,	Wm. A. Everitt,
Thomas Jackson,	Alexander Miller,
Hugh Morrison,	A. B. McIntosh,
William Northwood,	Henry Ridley,
John Stone,	Thos. W. Smith,
John South,	Mathew Scott,
John Williams, and	H. Winter, Esqrs

—Kent Advertiser, April 8.

Miss Greenfield's second concert at the Mechanics' Hall last evening was quite as successful as her first one, the hall being crowded. She was frequently *encored*, and as the assemblage broke, every face seemed to beam with satisfaction and delight, as if its owner would say "I feel it was worth while coming here." The playing of Professor Laurence was fully equal to his reputation as a pianist, nor must we forget to mention the Sraksch Grand Piano, which was made expressly for Miss Greenfield, which is quite a feature in the concert.

The "Black Swan" sings in Quebec on Saturday evening. It is her intention to give another concert in this city on Tuesday evening next.—*Montreal Pilot*.

Miss Greenfield will be in Chatham in a few weeks, when our citizens will have the pleasure of listening to, by far the greatest female vocalist on this continent.—M A S C.

☞ The brig "David Smart," Captain Phelps, was wrecked on the 31st ultimo at Chicago. Captain and crew all lost. A crew of seven brave young men who went to their rescue were also lost. The latter were strangers and leave only their coats as mementos of themselves and their deplorable fate.

☞ The Ice boat employed to carry passengers from Kingston to Wolfe Island, was swamped April 2nd., nine persons, the mail and some luggage were saved; but the following are supposed to have been drowned:—James McDonald, James Mitchell, both belonging to the Island; Wm. Dempsey, stage driver on Long Island; William Saunders, shipwright, and John Buggy, sailor. Three bodies have been found, up to half past 7, viz:—Jas. McDonald, James Mitchell, and William Dempsey.

"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH."

RUNAWAY SLAVES CAUGHT—SUICIDE.—The particulars of one of the most unaccountable suicides have just come to our knowledge. Two servants of Mr. Jones proprietor of Union Hall, in this city—one a yellow man named Levi, and the black, named Allen—ran away on Sunday night last. It appears that they intended to get on the night train for Chatanooga and arrived a moment too late. They took the track on foot and proceeded a few miles, secreted themselves until Monday night in a thicket. They then appeared at Antioch, when the night train came along, and the yellow man purchased the tickets for himself and servant for Chattanooga. The trick was not detected—Levi passed as a white man, and took his supper at the same table with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side table. The attention of Mr. Charles Fox, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little scrutiny, he recognized him though disguized in a fine suit of clothes. Mr. Fox on Tuesday morning, before reaching Chattanooga, questioned Levi, and becoming satisfied that he was runing away, collared him and intimated that he was a prisoner. Levi was wraped in a blanket, and he managed to draw a pistol from his breast without being noticed, and turning the muzzle upon his adomen, fired and fell on his seat. Mr. Fox and other passengers fled in an opposite direction, under the impression that he was firing at them, and when they turned back he had drawn a bowie-knife and cut his throat, and was a corpse. —Nashville Banner, March 19.

A Corpse! Well, poor fellow, he could not have died in a better cause. He died struggling to be free! "BETTER" as our own eloquent GARNET says, "DIE FREEMEN, THAN LIVE AS SLAVES." Would that the whole slave population would adopt the motto!—Would that they would say to their oppressors, and all others, "away with the sickly sentimentality concerning non-resistance; you have too long taught the lesson, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,', and we have learned it well."

"HE CUT HIS OWN THROAT," and not that of the villian who would enslave him Probably, the cowardly scoundrels who "fled in an opposite direction," were afraid of having justice meted unto them But no! "he cut his own throat" It was only the throat of a man most white. Who cares? What rights had he "a person of African descent." which men altogether white are bound to respect? Is not this a glorious free country? If he had not killed himself, or been killed or captured, might not old Tenessee have "dissolved the Union?" Let the white nigger die" will be the response of slaveholding Christendom?

And was it for this that the Constitution was ordained? Was it for this that the Union was? Was it for this that Attucks fell? Was it for this that whole companies of black soldiers fought in the revolutionary conflict, that their descendants might have the poor privilege of cutting their own throats, in order to obtain in death that boon denied in life? Answer, ye murderers of Levi, answer. Answer, ye doughfaces of the North. Answer, all who profess to minister at God's altar and at the same time charge Him with this daily brokerage in human blood.

"How long, O Lord, how long!" O that thou wouldest rend the heavens and come down! O that the sighing of the prisoner may come up before the. Our bones lie at grave's mouth, as when one cutteth wood. We are led as sheep to the slaughter. We are killed all the day long. How long, O Lord, how long!"—Frederick Douglass Paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE

"ASIA."

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Saturday Morning.

It was announced in Parliament last evening that it was the Queen's intention immediately to dissolve Parliament in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner, the sense of the people in the present state of affairs.

A despatch from Paris says the King of Prussia had finally agreed to settle the Neufchatel difficulty, renouncing his rights on condition that the title of Prince of Neufchatel be resumed for the Prussian crown —that he be allowed for four years the revenues of his ancient domains in the Canton, and an amnesty be granted to his partizans there.

The final sittings of the Paris conference on Turkish affairs, chiefly concerning the Principalities, will be held in June.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have voted 5,000,000f. to put the fortifications at Alexandria in an immediate state of defence, in view of approaching hostilities with Austria.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz on the 12th of March, to the Governor General of Havana, respecting the difficulties with Mexico.

The Irish Liberals have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are the leading points:—

1. Tenant right, as recently modified.
2. Disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a State Establishment.
3. Religious equality, involving the repeal of ecclesiastical titles.
4. Involving county franchise.
5. Abolition of property qualifications.

FRANCE.

A modification of the French Cabinet is again discussed—the believe object is to incorporate the Cabinet with the Department of the State and the Imperial household.

DENMARK.

The Text of the Sound Dues Treaty is published. Denmark engages not to levy any dues whatever, on vessels passing the Belts or Sound, and also maintains lights, buoys, &c., at the approaching of ports and along the coast, &c.

CHINA.

Private letters to Paris say that four persons had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British charge and family at Hong Kong.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily *News* asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England to send a French army of 20,000 to China.

LATEST.

Parliament was formally dissolved by a speech from the Throne, the Lord Chancellor acting as proxy to the Queen.

The *Asia* passed off Tuscan Light on the 22nd. The steamship *City of Washington* on the same day, off Kinsale.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—One incident connected with the household management, and coeval with the Queen's accession, will serve to illustrate Her Majesty's ideas of domestic economy, and explain the cause of those attacks to which we have alluded. It was, it seems, the usage to appropriate among the domestics all the wine that was not used at the royal dinner-table, no matter how much the supply exceded the demand, and whether or not the bottles were uncorked. We need not say that, under such circumstances, there was no scarcity of the best wines on the sideboard and in the coolers, and that the wine merchants' bills were heavy The Queen, even though then a girl in her teens, had a due regard to propriety, and being resolved to keep the expenditure of the Court within the assigned income, inquired into this matter, and took effectual means for putting a stop to the systematised plunder The remedy was as simple as it was judicious and efficacious. As the servants who used to appropriate the surplus wine to their own use were already allowed an amply sufficient quantity of port and sherry, they were forbidden to touch in future any of the wine that was taken from the cellars for the use of the Sovereign and her guests; and any uncorked bottles were to be replaced, while the wines that were broached but not consumed were to be sent to the hospitals.—Court Circular.

George W. Johnson, one of the largest sugar planters of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, who died recently, left an estate valued at not less than $7,000,000. He has by his will manumitted all his slaves, 1,200 in number. They are all to be sent to Liberia, in four years from his death, and each one is to be furnished with $50.

Forty students have left the Mississippi University at Oxford since the holidays, the majority having been expelled for the offence of robbing henroosts.

☞ The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted the amendment of the Constitution establishing the reading and writing qualification, by a vote of 266 to 43. This amendment passed the last Legislature, and has already passed the Senate. It now only remains to submit it to the people for final ratification.

Harrisburgh, Pa., March 23.—An exciting debate took place in the State Senate to-day on resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. The resolutions were referred to a select committee.

Special Notices.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the sore ness first commences, or even when far advanced it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis's Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a valuable remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—The thousands who have been relieved, as well as the thousands who have the most unbounded confidence in *Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer*, will read among our special notices this week another of the additional evidences of the power of the application We are doing an act of humanity, when we urge every family to possess themselves of it.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

BROOKLINE, Feb 5, 1851.

To Seth W. Fowle,—My Dear Sir:—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating, to my mind, its great value as a restorative, that only needs a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL A. WALKER.

None genuine unless Signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C. W

New Advertisements.

TENDERS!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 17th inst., for the enlargement of the TOWN HALL and the erection of a

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE,

in this Town, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen at the Town Council Office between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Each Tender must have the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the due and proper performance of Contract.

By order of the Council,
DUNCAN McCOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council Office
Chatham, 6th April 1857

The Municipality of the TOWN OF CHATHAM IN ACCOUNT WITH M. WEIR, Treasurer. (CONTINUED.)

1856.	TOWN FUND ACCOUNT.	Dr.		
Decr. 20	To cash pd. S. Hadley, in full of contract and extras for building Adelaide street Bridge,	£12	2	2
23 do	do. to purchase fire hats for Hose Company,	10	0	0
24 do	County Treasurer, for County Rate, 1856	741	0	0
24 do	ditto. for Lunatic Asylum Rate 1856	91	3	9
27 do	Thos. Lark, bonus for best conducted Hotel in Town	5	0	0
30 do	Receiver General, for 6 months interest on £25,000	1000	0	0
Balance at credit Town Fund acct. 31st Dec. 1856		14648	19	5
		£16508	5	4

1856.	TOWN FUND ACCOUNT.	Cr.		
	By balance at credit Town Fund per act. rend.	£14400	15	6
Decr. 20	By cash from H. Chrysler, on act. taxes	354	1	3
24 do	County Treasurer, 2½ per cent for collecting of Asylum rates	2	5	6
31 do	H. Chrysler on account taxes	165	4	1
31 do	Hon. J. H. Cameron, for Octr. instalment and inte est	1585	19	0
		£16508	5	4

1856.	MARKET ACCOUNT.	Dr.		
	To balance at debit per account rendered	£301	16	9
Decr. 23	To cash, pd. D. Forsyth, for candles for Town Hall	3	15	7
29 do	A. Steven, Debenture No 4 and No. 4 coupon on do.	212	0	0
		£517	12	4

1856.	MARKET ACCOUNT.	Cr.		
Decr. 31	By cash from H. Chrysler, taxes collected by him	£224	0	0
	By balance at debit Market account	293	12	4
		£517	12	4

1856.	STATUTE LABOR ACCOUNT.	Dr.		
	To balance at debit per account rendered	£2580	5	9
Decr. 20	To cash pd. H. Chrysler, for Statute Labor purposes	25	0	0
29 do	Jas. Baxter, in full of contract for Scantling for side-walks	60	10	1
	Balance at debit Statute Labor account	£2665	15	10

1856.	STATUTE LABOR ACCOUNT.	Cr.		
	By balance at debit Statute Labor account	£2665	15	10

1856.	BRIDGE ACCOUNT.	Dr.		
	To balance at debit per account rendered	£103	14	2

CHATHAM AND CAMDEN PLANK ROAD COMPANY. 1856.	Dr.			
	To balance at debit per account rendered	£2923	11	2

ST. CLAIR & ROND EAU PLANK ROAD COMPANY. 1856.	Dr.			
	To balance at debit per account rendered	£7047	4	0

1856.	BALANCE SHEET.	Dr.		
Decr. 31	To balance at debit Market account	£293	12	4
To	" " Statute Labor	2665	15	10
	" " Bridge account	103	14	2
	" " Chatham & Camden Plank Road Company	2923	11	2
	" " St. Clair & Rond Eau " " 7047	4	0	
	" " credit Municipality 31 Dec. '56	2361	2	11
		£15,395	0	5

1856.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.		
Decr. 31	By balance at credit Town Fund acct.	£14,648	19	5
31 do	" License account	700	0	0
31 do	" Fines account	46	1	0
		£15,395	0	5

1856.	SCHOOL FUND.	Dr.		
Decr. 23	To cash pd David Pratt, for school expenses	£10	0	0
23 "	" Cornelia Pratt, on acct. salary	12	10	0
23 "	" Mary Atkinson " "	12	10	0
24 "	" Jane McCrae, " "	30	0	0
27 "	" Thos. Cross, salary as super. 1856	5	0	0
29 "	" A. Whipper, on acct. salary	25	0	0
To balance at credit School Fund 31st Dec. 1856		317	1	6
		£412	1	6

1856.	SCHOOL FUND.	Cr.		
	By cash at credit per account rendered	£345	11	9
Decr. 20	" received from H. Chrysler, collector for Public Schools	66	9	9
		£412	1	6

Liabilities of the Municipality Town of Chatham, 31st December, 1856.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund bor. at 8 per cent	£25000	0	0
Town Debentures issued and sold	1,900	0	0
Hon. J. H. Cameron, borrowed at 6 per cent	186	13	4
A. Steven, Esq., " at 6 per cent	200	0	0
Interest on Debentures,	69	0	0
Unpaid stock of St. Clair & Rond Eau P. Road C'y.	960	0	0
do salaries to Municipal Officers	483	0	0
	£28,798	13	4

ASSETS EXCLUSIVE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Stock in St. Clair & Rond Eau P. R. Cy.	£8000	0	0	
" in Chatham & Camden P. R. Cy.	3000	0	0	
2 per ct Lequidating Municipal Ln. Fund	770	11	0	
Balance of Assessments for 1856 not col.	908	6	7	
Cash on hand	2,361	2	11	15,040 0 6
				£13,758 12 10

M. WEIR, Treasurer, M. T. C.

CHATHAM, 2nd Feby. 1857.

We hereby beg leave to report, that we have carefully examined and audited the above accounts of the Treasurer of the Municipalty of the Town of Chatham, for the year ending the 31st December, 1856. Vouchers have been produced for all payments and the Books are kept in a clear and satisfactory manner.

ROWLEY PEGLEY, WM. McKEOUGH. } Auditors.

March 6th, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the First of May next, at the hour of Noon, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by 4 equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession,		Lot E 1-2 1; 100 acres
9th "		Lot S 1-2 20; 100 acres
10th "		Lots N 1-2 2, S 1-2 3, N 1-2 6, N 1-2 20, N 1-2 21 N 1-2 22, 100 acres each
11th "		Lots 20, 22, 168 acres each N part 23, 68 acres, N 1-2 24, 95 acres.

ROMNEY.

2nd concession,		Lot 6; 150 acres	
3rd "		Lots N W 1-2 15, S E 1-2 17, N W 1-2 20, 100 ac each; 22, 24, 200 ac each.	
4th "		Lots N part 16, 56 ac. N W 1-2 18, N W 1-2 19, 100 acres each. 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 200 acres each; 30 150 acres;	
5th "		Lots N part 13, 65 acres 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 200 acres each 22, 185 acres 24, 45 acres; 26 50 acres 27, 30 acres; 28, 5 acres	
6th "		Lots 14, 46 acres; 16, 18, 19, 200 acres each; 21, 96 acres;	
7th "		Lots 17, 120 acres; 18, 145 acres; 19, 45 acres; 20, 5 acres;	
TILBURY EAST.			
3rd Concession,		Lot 12, 200 acres;	
4th "		Lots 2, 4, 200 acres e: N	
5th "		Lots N W 1-21, N W 1-2 3 N W 1-2 4 N W 1-2 8, 100 acres each;	
6th "		Lots 2, 7, 200 acres e;	
7th "		Lots N W 1-23, S E 1-2 20, 100 acres; 23, 200 a;	
8th "		Lots 19, 20, 23, 200 ac.	
9th "		Lots 18, 20, 21, 23, 200 acres each;	
10th "		Lots S E 1-2 12, 100 ac. 16, 17, 19, 20, 200 acres each, N W part 22 100 a	
11th "		Lots S E pt 10, 100 acres 12, 13, 15, 17, 28, 200 acres each;	
12th "		Lots 9, 11, 12, 16, 200 ac each. 17, 185 acres;	
13th "		Lots S E pt 7, 100 acres, 8, 10, 12, 13, 200 acres each; N W pt 15, 100 a.	
14th "		Lots N W 1-2 7, 100 ac. 11, 12, 200 acres each; Lot N W pt 6, 100 ac.	
15th "		W 1-2 9 N W 1-2 11 S E 1-2 16, 100 acres e:	

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged about $300 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not.

The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilictions are gratified here also an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,--Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books, Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.
Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the 'FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE'

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so, those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT
will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE

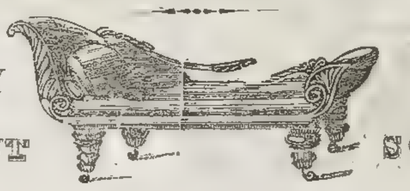
By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

CABINETS AND CHAIRS WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTUTED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.
Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,
With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W
January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once
Address WM. BAUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved partnership in said business, and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER.

v3 n 25 3 n

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n23-td

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT
WITH NEW
FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!
Ready-made Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.
STONE & TURNBULL
v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

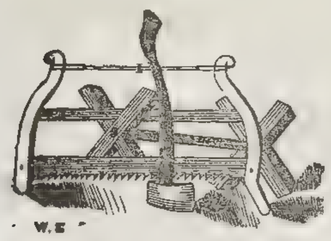
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 20th, 1855. 37-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-6.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their pleasure and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.38	....	PM.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart		....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold		....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines		....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan		....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville		....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby		....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario		....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton	Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
	Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas		....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'		...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown		....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles		....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek		....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart		....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.		....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris		....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton		....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood		....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock		....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville		....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll		....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg		....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London	Arrive	....	A.M.	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
	Depart	....	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	4.50
Komoka		....	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges		....	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....
Ekfrid		....	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....
Mosa		....	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....
Wardsville		....	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	6.30
Bothwell		....	11.40	3.15	....	....	....
Thamesville		....	12.20	....	....	....	....
Chatham		....	P.M. 1.25	4.07	7.15	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek		....	2.10	....	....	....	....
Rochester		....	2.55	....	....	....	....
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive		....	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring an. Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King-St.

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Select and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous side of life, in the gay, the social and genial. These faculties also must be appealed to, for, as society is now constituted, and, as a consequence, the intellectual appetite is created, it is not enough to live and labor—general knowledge of human nature, and the [illegible] Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the last two or three years, the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance [illegible] is only 26 cents per year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, [illegible] per annum $ 5
5 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them on hand, to those who have all the subscriptions in a Club commence at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

D Y GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTHER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dunmer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American Societies and Boards have unanimously resolved, (as I am informed and believe,) to SILENCE, and some (if not all of them) to carry on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even to such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been ORGANIZED as (since religious, humane, and God-like principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES,

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical,—should be with'ut. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856. 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums.

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambourines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South North Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, to Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Carbuncles, Chapped Hands, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL,
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS,
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools,

AXES, of the best Descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of [illegible]

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855. 1-1y

ovincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: {ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

H.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857. {NUMBER 34.

EEMAN
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Editors.

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BRONZES.
WSPAPERS

xpress notice to wishing to con- ontinuance o. ontinue to send

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HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
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Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

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Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glasses, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 15th April 1854 4

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(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 54, KING STREET WEST
All work warranted to be of the first quality and of the latest style
Repairing done with neatness and despatch
Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855 39

NEW STORE
IN THE
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STREET,
RKET,
oore & Ralph,
ld inform his rs and Friends,
w Stock of
OCERIES!
rs, and hopes to he at large, a
ATRONAGE.
Sell as Low as
B. JONES.
36
SHOP,
TREET,
der's Saw Mill.
E, such as BED- CUPBOARDS, had on the most
H RAMSEY.
1856. 49-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGIN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
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Opposite Astor House, New York
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

NOTICE.
THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

Poetry.

GIVE ME THE PEOPLE

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Some love the glow of outward show
Some love mere wealth, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When link'ed to hard or haughty feeling?
Whate'er we're told, the noblest gold
Is truth of heart and manly dealing!
Then let them seek, who seem mirs are weak,
Mere fashion's smile and try to win it,
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it!

A lowly roof may give us proof
That humble flowers are fairest
And trees whose bark is hard and dark,
May yield us fruit, and all on earth
There's worth as sure 'neath garments poor,
As e'er adorned a loftier station
And minds as just as those, we trust,
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it!

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

IN commenting upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, we referred to the rule of our Southern masters, one never varied from, to test always the obedience of the North, either when she really complains that her burden was greater than she could bear, or when the load laid upon her patient shoulders is so heavy that she might be expected to complain In other and homelier words the South always proves her pudding according to the proverb It may be a very good pudding, according to the proverb. It may be a very good pudding, fair to look upon, round as a ball, unbroken as a globe, smooth as glass, and and smoking hot—but the proof, after all is in the eating thereof; the good maker is not deceived by the outside; a fair seeming does not satisfy her; she must plunge into its depths for the evidence she needs; she eats the pudding, and thus proves it. Do not accuse us of treating a serious matter lightly. Proverbs are epitomes of the wisdom of ages, and sometimes one of these pithy sentences illustrates more completely than columns can do the wisdom of an action which is universally in accordance with it.

The Dred Scott case is decided; the Supreme Court makes the law of the land, so far as they could, in a decision of this case the monstrous doctrine which Judge Kane was the first to promulgate, and profess to be governed by, in the seat of a Judge. We at the North, have had our say about it; the *Tribunes* have blustered; the *Journals* have sneered; the *Couriers* have solemnly appealed; one class has thundered in indignant words; another has protested in meek humility; a third has given apprehensive warning of trouble to come; all are moved. It is desirable to know, say the overseers, just what these "niggers" mean; are they moved even to the point of seizing the whip which is laid on their backs? Let us see.

We beg the intelligent reader to consider for five minutes the character of the decison of the Supreme Court; how it ignores all history; how it sets all law at defiance; how it outrages common sense; how it scorns human pretences; how it tramples upon the plainest principles of the Christian religion; how it laughs at liberty; how it scoffs at democracy; and how it scouts all Northern pretension to fredom of thought, or freedom of act, or freedom of conscience. And consider then that the March in which all this was done has counted out but little more than half its thirty-one days ere, under the very eyes, and within the reach of the very hands of some hundreds of thousands of grown men, to whose faces all these things have been said, there appeared first in Boston a slave-hunter, in search of a man who had lived there for years, a respectable, a thrifty, an honourable man—the free citizen of a free State, who helped to make Governors and Mayors and other officials, more or less worthy—who paid taxes, and, probably supported the preaching of the Gospel like any other well-to do and respectable citizen—a man like any other man who goes daily down State street, or on Sundays into the broad aisle of the Rev. Dr. Adams's Church—but who this slave hunter was to take, if he found him, back to the South to drag out his weary life hereafter as a mere chattel slave.

Boston stands where it did eighty years ago, and the tide into which her people once threw a cargo of tea still rolls into her harbour. Have they thrown a man into it this time? Not at all. In all probability the slave hunter has the best rooms in the Revere House—it may be, like Daniel Webster, is entertained only for the honour done by his presence; perhaps he has dined with Judge Loring, and Edward Everett invited to meet him; perhaps asked to say grace over parson Adams's breakfast table, or to lead in prayer in any Bible Class or Sunday School where his hungry soul might lead him to seek a meal of spiritual cold victuals. And how is it with the man whom he seeks? The Vigilance Committee, as the best thing they can do, and notwithstanding the Personal Liberty Law of Massachusetts hurry him off as fast as steam can carry him, to where British Law and Lord Palmerston's Government will give him a refuge. If the slave hunter had got hold of him, he would have been taken back to Virginia as sure as there is a monument on Bunker's Hill.

Nor is this all. A scoundrel of the same sort was prowling about this city nearly all last week, in search of two fugitives. The particular villain who is known, of all our policemen, for his past services in the perpetration of wickedness of this sort, was seen *during the day*—he knew too well to go there in the evening—lurking about, in company with a white fellow, in those streets where the colored people congregate. The pair were slave-hunting here in New York, one of them sent, at this particular moment, to test our obedience to the powers that be, and also show us the precise measure of our opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court.

If the two poor wretches had been found, does any body think that New York would have raised her hand in anger, or bowed head in humiliation? Not at bit of it. The quantity of bough in this particular pudding, which the mistress has just proved, has so many ounces to the pound as ever—*Anti-Slavery Standard*

HISTORICAL WORDS.

There are recorded in the history of mankind many words with which every body is acquainted, and in the genuineness of which everybody believes. Sometimes the whole signification of a great event lies, so to say, hidden in them. They give vent to a common and public feeling, and therefore they are accepted by high and low, with no more distrust than the fact to itself which they refer.

Antiquity has transmitted to succeeding ages many words, both simple and sublime, worthy of the deeds of the heroes of the time, In this case inquiry is of no avail, and we must account all such sayings as truthful traditions. All we are able to do is to examine whether the words attributed to Alexander, Pericles, Cincinnatus, or Cæsar, are worthy of those great men: and if we find they could have said so, *why* they may say so. But happily or not for the moderns, historical criticism is more difficult; and it is really curious to perceive how many of the words which are attributed to high persons, especially to crowned heads, were really uttered by them.

No history abounds more than that of France in historical sayings *in mots*, as the French say; and in no other country does a single word, when appropriate to the circumstance, produce so much sensation.—Yet it so happens that scarcely any of these mots are authentic; and strange as it may seem, it is precisely those that are received without question that are most false

Who has not read, in the appalling history of the execution of Louis XIV., the beautiful sentence put in the mouth of the Abbe Edgeworth, when the unfortunate monarch was on the point of receiving the deadly blow of the guillotine "Son of St Louis, ascend to Heaven," Have we not all on hearing these pious and exalted words, been touched to the heart; and did one of us ever doubt the accuracy of the record? The priest *must* have said so, is the common notion. Nor only did all the important historians of the French Revolution, M Theirs included, vouch for the accuracy of that scene, but whether in the hut or in the palace, in the home of the republican or of the royalist, everybody takes the words of the Abbe Edgeworth for granted truth, and, nevertheless, worthy clergyman declared publicly in writing, more than thirty years ago, that the words were a mere invention; he never uttered them on the scaffold of the Place de la Revolution. And yet, in spite of that public declaration, the touching farewell is still repeated again and again. For critics, it is no more an historical saying, but the rest of the nation take it as such, and thereby give expression merely to their own feeling.

It would be an easy task to demonstrate that the greater number of the words put in the mouth of Napolean Bonaparte are nothing but popular fiction. But go to the farm and workshop, there the cry of sentry—"And if you *are* the *Petit Corporal* you shall not pass"—and other familiar discourses between the mighty emperor and his affectionate soldiers, are more readily believed than the address at the foot of the Pyramids or the adieu of Fontainbleau. There exist thick volumes of apocryphal Napolean anecdotes; in this respect, he is inferior to none, not even to Frederick the Great of Prussia

There is also a word commonly attributed to the celebrated General Kleber, who succeeded Bonaparte in Egypt as commander-in-chief, and who is said, by nearly all historians, to have flattered the future dictator by exclaiming: "You are as great as the world." The truth is, that the simple and heroic Kleber never uttered these words, for he, like his collengues, Dessaix and Alexander Dumas, foresaw and feared the ambitious designs of the talented Corsican. Gen. Alexander Dumas, the father of the illustrious romance writer, always denied the statement; and it is certain that he, the gallant friend of Kleber, Dessaix, Augereau, and Brune, lived and died under the first empire greatly neglected.

We come now to an anecdote of a more pleasing character. Every history of the two French restorations of 1812 and 1815 relates that the Duc d' Artois afterwards King Charles X., in making his entree into Paris, pronounced the words; "Nothing is changed in France there is only one Frenchman more." Happy words in the mouth of a Prince returning from exile, and happy the Bourbons if they had always kept these words in mind! But here, again, we must declare that this promising sentence was never utered. The famous Talleyrand of cunning memory, had in the evening of that eventful day a rather select party assembled at his hotel, and asked the company, as a matter of course, "What did the prince say?" The general answer was "Nothing at all." "But exclaimed the shy diplomatist, "he *must* have said something;" and addressing a well known political writer he continued: "B———, you are a wit; go into my closet and make a *mot*." B——— went and came back three times; his wit was at fault; and his ideas did not suit the company. At last he returned the fourth time and pronounced with triumphant emphasis the above mentioned patriotic words: "nothing is changed in France; there is only one Frenchman more." Tallyraud applauded; and the Duc d' Artois had found his *mot*; and the next the papers made it known to the world, and, as an old French author says. "In this manner history is written."—*Chamber's Journal.*

SCOTTISH RIGHTS.

DECLARATION of the Independence of Scotland, and of the right of Robert Bruce to the Scottish Crown, by Edward II., King of England, and his Parliament, assembled at York, on 1st March, 1327-28.

"Whereas we and others of our predecessors, Kings of England, have endeavoured to obtained a right of dominion and superiority over the Kingdom of Scotland, and have thereby been the cause of long and grievous wars between the two kingdoms and, considering the numerous slaughters, sins, and bloodshed, destruction of churches, and other evils brought on the inhabitants of both kingdoms by such wars, and the many advantages which would accrue to the subjects of both realms, if, by the estalishment of a firm and perpetual peace, they are secured against all rebellious designs, have therefore, by the advice of our Prelates, Barons and Commons of our kingdom, in Parliament assembled, granted, and hereby do grant, for us and our heirs and successors whomsoever, that the kingdom of Scotland shall remain for ever to the Magnificent Prince and Lord, Robert by the Grace of God, the illustrios King of Scots, our ally and dear friend, and to his heirs and successors, free, entire, and unmolested, separate from the Kingdom of England by its respective marshes in the time of Alexander, King of Scotland, of good memory, lately deceased, without any subjection claim, or demand whatsoever, And we hereby renounce, and convey to the said King of Scotland his heirs and succesors whatever right we, or our ancestors in time past have laid claim to in any way over the Kingdom of Scotland. And these same presents, we renounce and declare void for ourselves, and our heirs and successors, all obligations, agreements, or treaties whatsoever, touching the subjection of the Kingdom of Scotland and the inhabitants thereof entered into between our predecessors and any of the Kings thereof, and their subjects whether clergy or laity. And, if there shall anywhere be found any letters, charters, monuments, or public instruments, which shall have been granted, touching the said obligations, agreements, or compacts, we declare that they shall be null and void, and of no effect whatsoever. And in order to the fulfilment of these promisses, and faithful observation thereof, in all time coming, we have given full power and special authority to our faithful and well beloved cousin, H'y. DePercy and William le Zouche of Ashby, to take oath on our soul, for the performance of the same. In testimony whereof, we have given these our letters patent at York, on the 1st of March, and in the second year of our reign; (sealed) By the King himself and his Council in Parliament'"

For two and-twenty years, from 1306 till 1328, Bruce heroically fought for the independence of Scotland, Never was there gained so complete an acknowledgment by an enemy, of the right of a nation, and of their own unlawful attempts at subjugation and dominion than is contained in the above declaration. The war of Scottish independence in the end fo the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries, was a lesson for all time, But, alas! we modern race of Scotsmen have to confess that English diplomacy has mightily curtailed Scottish independence; and that what Bruce so nobly won by the sword has been, bit by bit encroached on by English Statecraft and Act of Parliament legislation, till at last we are left hardly even an emblem of Scottish nationality.—*Scottish Paper.*

THE PRICES OF SLAVES RISING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—At a recent sale in Pickens District, of Mr. John Bouch's personal property, fifteen slaves, men, women, and children, brought upwards of $16,900.—Greenville S. C. Patriot.

We attended the sale of the property belonging to the estate of Smith Bradley, deceased, on Tuesdry last. Ten negroes were sold at an average of $730. One negro man, field hand, sold for $1,500; a boy fifteen years old, at $1.000; another at, $970. Negro women and girls brought as high as $900. Of the number sold there was one child two years old, and one five years old.—Greenville Enterprize.

RECIPES, &c.

A Remedy for Cancer.—Take a yolk of an egg, with as much salt as it will absorb; stir into a salve, and apply it as a plaster, spread upon silk, three times a day.

Cure for Erysipelas and all inflamations of the skin.—A simple poultice of cranberries pounded fine and applied in a raw state.

Cure of Coughs.—A strong decoction of leaves of the pine, sweetened with loaf sugar. Take a wine glass full warm on going to bed, and a half an hour before eating three times a day.

Cure for chapped hands Sore Lips &c.—Take 1 lb honey 1 lb sal soda, and 2 quarts of water. Apply when necessary.

Cure for Rattlesnake and other poisonous bites.—Indigo, 4 drams, gum camphor, 8 drams, alchol, 8 ounces; mix and keep in close bottles.

Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.—Take of the root of alleacompane 1½ ozs, cut it fine and boil it in a pint of new milk down to a ½ pint. Take this every morning fasting (eating no food until 4 p. m.) from 1 to 2 ozs, at a time, for two weeks. This has cured many individuals.

To make fine Blacking.—Put 1 gal, of vinegar into a stone jug, and 1lb ivory black well pulverised, a half lb. of loaf sugar, half ounce oil of vitroil, and 6 ounces sweet oil, incorporate the whole by stirring. The blacking produces a fine polish never to be surpassed.

Dr Chapin says of the equally well known Dr. Franklin:

"His temperate habits made him cheerful, and as bright in his old age as an evening taper, and as fresh as a new monthly magazine."

A sentimental chap intends to petition Congress for an act to improve the channels of affection, so that henceforth the "course of true love" may "run smooth."

A cockney philologist says that the letter W enters into the composition of woman, in all relations of life—i. e., Wirgen, Wife, Widow and Wixen.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

☞ M. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, to which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

Anti-Slavery Meetings in Chatham.

M. R. Hull, Esq., well known to Eastern and Western Anti-slavery men, completed a series of meetings on the subject of slavery, on Monday evening last, to the satisfaction of the hundreds who were eager listeners. The first meeting was held in the Town Hall, but owing to the weather, was not as numerously attended as it would otherwise have been; however, there was a respectable attendance.

The speaker who is of Virginia birth and of German and Irish parentage, discoursed powerfully upon the bearings of slavery upon Canadians, and all free and christian nations; and called upon them to make it a national question, and to fight if need be for its overthrow. Though suffering at the time, severely from the effects of an accident by runaway horses in the morning, the subject was handled in a new and eminently attractive way to a British audience. The encroachments of the Institution,—its voracious, horse-leach like cry of give! give!—its contaminating influence, and pestiferous breath being felt from American intercourse here in Canada; its demoralizing and degrading influence upon the whites, making of the master a tyrant, and of the poor white man a creature, infinitely below the slave in intellect, and all else, except the liberty to leave the slave states if he knew how to go and had the means to go with, were all dwelt upon in a masterly and forcible manner. The different abolition schools were then adverted to, and though of the Radical Abolitionists, handsome reference was made to the Garrisonians. The political parties were next brought in review, and the Know Nothings and Democrats were so ably handled, as to frighten a pair of live Buchananites quite away.

Mr. Hull, very properly rebuked our Canadian churches for their silent fellowship with American slaveholding churches At the Indiana Methodist conference, at which he attempted to exercise the church for its great sin, our British Wesleyan delegates "were like Isaiah's pupps, dum dogs."

The other meetings held in the churches, though consisting mostly of colored people, were densely crowded by eager listeners, who showed their appreciation of the speaker, by a large voluntary contribution. Mr. Hull will lecture in the Province yet further, and will sail for England in June next.—M A.S.C.

Rowdyism by three Trustees.

A most disgraceful scene occurred in the British Methodist church, on Sunday night last; and one justly felt by the congregation and community generally, to be a great scandal. Three graceless individuals, who by mistake, hold appointments among the church "officiary," felt moved after premeditated consultation, to break up the meeting, because the moral bearing of the slavery question was too secular a theme for their pious ears, on a Sunday night. Two of the disturbers, were fugitive slaves, who had in their experience, travelled North as briskly on Sunday as any other day The end of the mele and of their disturbance, was a severe *caning* to one of the parties by a brother "officiary" on the spot; and subsequently, a vote of censure by the people, at the largest meeting of Refugees we ever saw. Altogether, the conduct Sunday night, would have dignified any grog-shop among the wordlings; but it should be traced to its just source—the ignorance and degradation, consequent upon perpetuating among colored Canadians, the separate churches and organizations with their multitudes of self-righteous officials, &c., imposed by the enemies to human freedom in the American States.

Understand us, good reader! We do not say that in the separate colored churches and institutions of Canada and the States, there are no intelligent and and good men, far from it. Such men as Rev. Willis Nazery, G. W. Rrodie and the preacher, who during the troubles of of the meeting and in the fullness of genuine piety, prayed God to give the people "common sense and a plenty of it," show that even in our churches here, there are praiseworthy exceptions; but the great preponderance is on the side of stupidity and tyranny among the shepherds and office bearers, and cannot be otherwise. We trust that in the Providence of God, and for the credit of the church, that the like may never occur again'—M.A.S.C.

Refugee Home Items.

☞ Another letter from Dennis Washington of the Refugees Home, detailing most presumptuous, reprehensible and disgusting conduct on the part of *C. C.* Foote the agent, will be found in the present number. We beg that no reader will overlook this serious, this humiliating, this pitiable statement of the freedom enjoyed on the Refugees Home under the rule of *C.C.* Foote, from the pen of a former slave in Kentucky, but now, a sufferer in that fugitive trap. We will give in our next, the proceedings of another meeting at the Home with settlers' names attached. Can any friend of humanity answer why it is that such a petty despot as this beggar for the Refugees *C.C.* Foote, can find countenance from the Whipples Tappans and other leading anti-slavery men of that school in New York, Michigan and elsewhere? And why it is that they have no ear for the objects of his oppression, the settlers? Mr. Foote must remember that we have abundant evidence as to our course, and of their approval of the same, when employed by the American Missionary Society, from the pen of its Secretary Mr. Whipple, and his vulgar conduct and foul language about us, will neither convince refugees who know better, stop us from exposing his misdeeds, nor be borne out by the testimony we have from the body he quotes. But his conduct is just what may be expected from such a preacher supported as he is by the Refugees Home officiary. The body should be regarded and avoided as a "nest of unclean birds."—M.A.S.C.

We have learned by a gentleman from the Refugee Home the following which we give in addition to other matters. A settler on the Refugees Home, deceased, and his widow disposed of his lot to another settler named Wilson, upon which a suit was commenced in Sandwich; Mr. Wilson claiming a right to the land, and Mr. Foote on behalf of the society, persisting that by death of the former owner, the land reverts back to the society, and consequently by inference, that no settler can be owner, but merely a tenant for life of the society, whose widow and helpless children may become as landless at his decease as before settling on the land. And this land is purchased in the name of the Refugee, by funds begged from the benevolent —M. A S C.

☞ C. C. Foote who boasted in the meeting for the formation of the R.H.S., that he did not own one foot of land—we were present and heard him—lives in Detroit Michigan, in "good style;" fares sumptuously every day; and yet this man Foote could find conscience to justify him in entering the houses and selling out the furniture of two of the settlers during the past winter, when they were absent, working to earn their bread. We dare to assert that not one settler in ten, was ever told by the society, that in the event of the death of a purchaser, the land must revert to the society. Settlers have been deceived, and we hope that British justice will overtake this Foote in his high-handed course towards Canadian settlers on the Home; and that the cause of the widow and the fatherless may triumph.—M.A.S.C.

☞ A committee was appointed by the Refuees Home Society to visit the Home and report. The Committee consisted of Rev. Mr. Kitchell, a party who has been in the society since its formation, and Mr. Geo. DeBaptist, a comparatively new member. They report all correct. They are interested parties. How could they report otherwise? That is the way to prove things Prove them by themselves. Mr. Hotchkiss, half of the Home and half of the American Missionary Society says, all right. Another man proving by himself, so the world goes.—M.A.S.C.

Meetings at Philadelphia.

We beg to call attention to the proceedings of a meeting held in Philadelphia lately, to express condemnation of the Dred Scott decision, &c. Mrs. Mott, Messrs. Still, Remon, Purvis, McKimm and many others, white and colored participated.

The resolutions are strong and pointed, but why not go farther? This is not the time for strong words only; when all realize the yoke so forcibly as now why not act? Protests are well enough in their way, but to be of effect, they must point to determined action. Do the Purvises, Remonds, and others, who took part in the meeting intend to stay in the U. States? if so, the resolutions amount to nothing, if not why not say so friends? Your national ship is rotten sinking, why not leave it, and why not say so boldly, manfully?

Canada is a good country,—we have British freedom and an abundance of it,—equal political rights of course, and if you covet it. social intercourse with those in your position in life. We here give you facts. If Canada should be distasteful, British Europe, or the Isles. may be more to your mind; at all events. leave that slavery-cursed republic. Another meeting of respectable free and independent colored citizens was held previously, as they claim to believe in the United States Constitution, we shall wait with patience to see what it will do for them. We hope, however, that they too, will look at facts instead of everlastingly theorising. —M.A.S.C.

Mr W. H. Nelson, King St., has for sale a very superior composition for kindling fire, without the trouble of cutting and preparing light-wood. We have given it a fair trial, and are free to recommend it as an excellent article. Price 1 shilling york per paper.

CHOLERA.—No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis' Pain Killer It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Oxygenated Bitters. This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain. will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will give proof of its curative power.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Township of Maidstone, Refugees Home, April 11th, 1857.—A meeting of the people on the Refugees Home, called by Mr. C. C. Foote, was held here: On motion of Mr. Barnes, seconded by J. Holland, Mr. Ward was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Nathan Evans, seconded by myself, F.G. Anderson was made Secretary.

A prayer was made by C. C. Foote, and after reading a sacred chapter from the Bible, Mr. Foote preached a short discourse; then stated that the object of his meeting was the two letters of Dennis Washington, in the *Provincial Freeman*. He said that these letters had fifteen lies in them. Mr. Foote said that giving the produce from the soil in exchange was not selling, that I offered to sell him my wood, but he would not buy it at all. In my letter No 1, concerning the donations I did not say that I never had got any thing from him; this spring a year ago, I got some few things from him. when I was sent as agent from the settlement. You will find in letter No. 1, where I stated that I did not come all the way from slavery, to have a white man for my overseer. He said that was a lie; he was no overseer, he wanted the people to be free. I said in my letter No. 1, that you must come and see us, we would call a meeting for you; Mr. C.C. Foote said to the teacher, Mr. F. G. Anderson, that he must not let you have the School House for any meeting at all This is the way he wants the people to be free, to choke down free discussion. The Vice-President of the United States would not have said any more than that, and he is a slaveholder of the state of Kentucky, where I fled from. Mr. C. C. Foote said that when I was sent to Michigan by the settlers to get help, I did not go among my friends, that I went among his friens. By this he wants the people to believe that I have no friends in the States.

Mr. C. C. Foote made some very rough remarks concerning the Editress of the *Freeman*, when she was sent out by the American Missionary Society at New York; and this same Mr. Foote said that I stold the flannel shirt out of the School House which is a lie, for there was a family living in the house when I got the shirt, and the woman was in the room when I and she overlooked the things, when I carried it home.

You will see in letter No 2 where I said that some of them that try to get along he is trying to starve out. There was a woman in the house at the time Mr Foote was in the stand, who said something, and he drew a letter from his pocket and said that it was from the Committee, and he told her if her husband did not keep quiet. the Committee would put him off. A peaceable family they are on their lot. The woman's husband was in Detroit at the time at work, trying to get something for his family of ten when all at home. The woman's husband is my father-in-law.

Then Mr. C. C. Foote said that Mrs. Cary had hired me to write these letters, which you know is false, and then went on to abuse me, calling me a serpent and all kinds of names he could lay his tongue to, and told the people that if they did not vote to have letters of mine published as lies in your paper, and another, he would leave the agency or have *them* corrected. He said at last he hoped I would repent.

I have offered them my land back, and would be glad to leave the settlement—my impoverished condition demands it. At present, I have no means to go away with; I am in debt to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, and no way to make it here. No more to say at present.

Yours for God and humanity.

DENNIS WASHINGTON.

futes the absurdity, to indulge in any such idle phantasies,

Resolved, That to persist in supporting a Government which holds and exercises the power, as distinctly set forth by a tribunal from which there is no appeal, to trample a class under foot as an inferior and degraded race, is on the part of the colored men at once the height of folly and the depth of pusillanimity.

Resolved That no allegiance is due from any man or any class of men, to a Government founded and administered in iniquity, and that the only duty the colored men owes to a Constitution under which he is declard to be an inferior and degraded being, having no rights which white men are bound to respect, is to denounce and repudiate it, and to do what he can by all proper means to bring it into contempt.

Mr. Purvis' speech in support of these resolutions was brief and earnest. He scouted the idea of colored people taking comfort from the pretence that this decision of the Supreme Court was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, he said, was the appointed tribunal, and what it said was constitutional was constitutional to all *practical* intents and purposes. There was nothing new in this decision; it was in perfect keeping with the treatment of the colored people by the American Goverament, from the beginning to this day. Mr. Purvis was asked by one of the audience if he had not been acknowledged and treated as an American citizen. He said he had been, and that by the Cabinet of General Jackson. He stated that, intending to embark on a voyage to Europe, he applied to the Secretary of State for a passport, and an informal ticket-of-leave sort of paper was sent to him in return

He showed this to Mr. Robert Vaux, father of the present Mayor, who was so indignent that he wrote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal passport giving him the protection of the Government as a citizen of the United States was sent to him. But, said Mr. Purvis, I was indebted for this not to the American Constitution orto the spirit of the American Government, but to the generous impulses of General Andrew Jackson, who had on more occasions that one in the then late war publicly tendered his gratitude to colored "citizens" for their brave assistance in the defence of the country.

Mr. Purvis was followed by C. L. Remond of Salem, Mass., who, in reply to the same interrogator, stated that his father, being an immigrant from the West Indies, was formally naturalized as a citizen of the United States, but like Mr. Purvis, he considered this no proof that the supreme Court were not vested power to declare that people of African descent could not be citizens of the United States. Mr. Remond then offered the following resolutions, with a view, as he said, of making the expression contained in those of Mr. Purvis more complte:

Resolved That though many of our fathers and some of us have, in times past, exercised the right of American citizenship; this when a better spirit pervaded the land, and when the patriotic services of colored men in the defence of the country were fresh in the mind of the people; but that the power to oppress us lurked at the time in the Constitution, only waiting to be developed, and that now when it suits the slave oligarchy to assert that power, we are made to feel its grinding weight.

Resolved, That what little remains to us, of political rights in individual States, we hold as we conceive only by sufferance; and that when it suits the purposes of the slave power to do so, they will command their obedient dough-face allies at the North to take these rights away from us, and leave us no more place under the State Government than we have under the Federal.

Resolved, That we rejoice that slave holding despotism lays its ruthless hand not only on the humble black man, but on the poor white man, and our hope is that when our white fellow slaves in these so called free States, see that they are alike subject with us to the slave oligarchy, the difference in our servitude being only in degree, they will make common cause with us, and that throwing off the yoke and striking for impartial liberty they will join with us in our efforts to recover the long lost boon of Freedom.

Mr, Remond spoke at length and with much fervor. He considered that for colored people, after this, to persist claiming citizenship under the United States Constitution would be mean-spirited and craven. We owe no allegiance, he said, to a country which grinds us under its iron hoof and treats us like dogs The time has gone by for colored people to talk of patriotism. He used to be proud that the first blood shed in the American Revolution that of Attucks, who fell in Boston was that of a colored man. He used to be proud that his grandfather, on his mother's side, fought for liberty in the Revolutionary war. But this time had passed by. The liberty purchased by the Revolutionary men was used to enslave and degrade the colored man, and, as a colored man, he loathed and abhorred the government that could perpetrate such outrages. He repudited, he denounced the American Union in strong terms. People might talk to him of "patience. He had no patience to submit quietly to chains and oppression. Let others bare their backs to the lash and meekly and submissively wear their chains. That was not his idea of duty, or of manhood, or of self-respect.

Mr. Remond many remarks on other subjects, as did also Mr Purvis, who again took the floor. When the resolutions came to be put, some opposition was made and a rambling and somewhat personal debate ensued; end of which was that the question, was taken on the resolutions as a whole, and the chair pronounced them carried. The minority vote if not large was very loud.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, April 16.

The Cunard steamship Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the p. m. of Saturday, April 4th.

The English Elections were still progressing, and in general were favorable for the Palmerston Administration.

ARRIVAL OF THE

"NIAGARA."

HALIFAX, April 10.

GREAT BRITAIN ELECTIONS-

A few members have been returned. General appearances favor Palmerston.

The Board of Trade returns show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year. Imports show a decrease in breadstuffs,

The London and Eastern Banking Corporation disclosures are unfavorable-

Dullion in the Bank of England has increased £24,000,

FRANCE.

The Customs revenue for the past month show a trifling increase.

The Committee's report on the Budget for the year 1858 is published. Revenue is provided for 1,737,000 000 fouucs. Expenses estimated at 1,716,000,000.

The Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but the Grand Duke Constantine will next month.

It is reported that England has ceded to France, Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

SPAIN.

The Spanish naval squadron at Rio Plata is to be relieved. The 1st division of the fleet to invade Mexico would sail on the 23th of March for Havana.

RUSSIA.

It is stated, *via* Berlin, that Russia again refuses to admit British Consuls to the Black Sea, It is reported that the Chinese Emperor disapproves of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton, and had given orders to conciliate the English.

Special Notices.

It has been said of old—"this is a world of wonder"—and to the observer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in searching out that which may become valuable to the public, and living emblem so cutifics, and from all these wonders which have been brought to light, and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed Parry Davis' Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the drug store where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to $1.—*Tennessee Organ.*

THE PAIN KILLER—As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merits, and that is sufficient.—*Newport & Covington (Ky) News.*

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

THE OXAGENATED BITTERS.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Among the many popular medicines which have acquired a high reputation we believe none have been found of much benefit for dyspepsia, asthma, a similar companies, to the *Oxygenated Bitters*, by many and various trials and experiments, has been found a sure and radical remedy—a *desideratum* long desired by physicians. Its ingredients has been shown by chemical analysis to be perfectly harmless and safe; and from the testimonials of many of our first citizens who have been benefited by it, we feel assured that those in imposed with the above complaints can rely upon these Bitters with safety.

These celebrated Bitters have received the *highest testimonials* ever offered in favor of any medicine.

SETH W FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston. Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C. W

New Advertisements.

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, showing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations applied.—also Taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination to which Lists (Children and Brewers, with the Justices of the Peace of the County of Perth—Licensed Victuallers &c., of congregations may be added) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron – the next best legacy and gift to every woman [illegible] of our land, will be *the freedom* from the trash [illegible]—

By "AMICUS."

STRATFORD, C. W. }
16th March 1857, }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country, –the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*,(the savage, uncivilized and christian lands excepted)--that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britan's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. V. who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday,—10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,		Thursday, 26th March.
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,		Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,		Monday, 30th March
do	do	Monday 28th September.
do Dresden		Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday, 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)		Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div Deal Talbot		Monday 26th January.
do	do	Monday 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardee's Inn.		
do Middle Road		Wednesday, 25th March.
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd November.
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
to at Oungah P.Office		Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,		Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th 1856. 13-tf

Crown Land Department

TORONTO, 18th FEBRUARY, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have payments to make an account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department.

TORONTO, 21th FEBRUARY, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit *in triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other *two* they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
COMMISSIONER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the First of May next, at the hour of Noon, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by 4 equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession,	Lot E 1-2 1; 100 acres
9th "	Lot S 1-2 20; 100 acres
10th "	Lots N 1-2 2 S 1-2 3 N 1-2 6, N 1-2 20, N 1-2 21 N 1-2 22, 100 acres each
11th "	Lots 20, 22, 108 acres each N part 23, 68 acres; N 1-2 24 95 acres.

ROMNEY

2d Concession,	Lot [illegible] 150 acres.
3rd "	Lots N W 1-2 15, S E 1-2 17, N W 1-2 20, 100 ac each, 22, 24, 200 ac each
4th "	Lots N part 16, 56 ac. N W 1-2 18, N W 1-2 19, 100 acres each, 21, 23 24, 25, 27 200 acres each, 34, 56 acres
5th "	Lots N part 1, 3, 5 acres 14, 15 17 to 20 100 ac each 22, 155 acres 24, 15 acres, 26 50 ac 27, 30 acres, 28, 5 acres Lots 14, 16 acres; 16 18, 19, 200 acres each; 24, 25 acres
	Lots 17, 120 acres; 18, 145 acres; 19, 45 acres; 20, 5 acres;

TILBURY EAST.

3rd Concession,	Lot 12, 200 acres;
4th "	Lots 2, 4, 200 acres e, N W 1-2 9, N W 1-2 14 S E 1-2 15, 100 acres e;
5th "	Lots N W 1-2 1, N W 1-2 3, N W 1-2 4, N W 1-2 8, 100 acres each;
6th "	Lots 2 7, 200 acres e;
7th "	Lots N W 1-2 3, S E 1-2 20, 100 acres; 23, 200 a;
8th "	Lots 19 20, 23, 200 ac.
9th "	Lots 18, 20, 21, 23, 200 acres each;
10th "	Lots S E 1-2 12, 100 ac. 16, 17, 19, 20, 200 acres each, N W part 22 100 a
11th "	Lots S E pt 10 100 acres 12, 13, 15, 17, 28, 200 acres each;
12th "	Lots 9, 11, 12, 16, 200 ac each. 17, 165 acres;
13th "	Lots S E pt 7, 100 acres; 9, 10, 12 13, 200 acres each; N W pt 15, 100 a.
14th "	Lots N W 1-2 7, 100 ac. 11, 12, 200 acres each;
15th "	Lot N W pt 6, 100 ac.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October, when, and until NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since The sales have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

in buying their own necessaries,—instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY,—herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores.

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost, and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not. The Combination are determined to make their Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its deficiences are ascertained, they will be supplied.

☞ The Large Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store, is found to be a great convenience by the Customers.

National predilections are gratified here also, an Englishman will find a Countryman to deal with, so will a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to several columns; it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books,
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper,
Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,
Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods, UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant:

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as is [illegible] with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October; on which days, to be closed and interest charged till paid."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT, and FOUND FOR SALE at the "FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so; those who have, know too well where their true interest lies, not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels, or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.,

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER;
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

[Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows. Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades. Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth. Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots. Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition:

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pasinership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER.
v3-n23-3in.

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n23-td

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL

v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand for

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

GROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

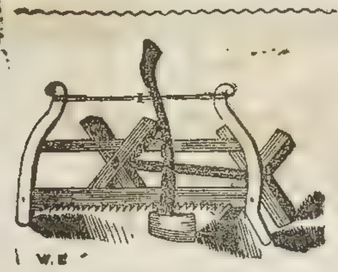
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED A BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856 14-tf.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,

(GOOD)

and Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate as the times will

Acts as agent for the Toronto

ABRAM MAYNARD.

Chatham, Dec 8, 1855 1y

G. W. BRODIE.

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
			A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,		....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek		....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham		....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville		....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell		....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville		....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa		....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid		....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka		....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
	Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh		7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll		7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville		7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock		8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood		8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.		8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.		11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek		9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles		9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown		9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'		9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas		10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
	Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario		11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby		11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville		11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan		11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
		P.M.					
St. Catharines		12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold		12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	....*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOKE, Esq., M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 13 tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856 the Proprietors of the POST feel that the favor with which the public have honored it during the last thirty-four years of its existence, and the character of a first-class family paper which it has always sustained, during the whole of that period of FIFTY FOUR YEARS, are sufficient guarantees that it remains to be, as it has always been, a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands, the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character, Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Accounts of the Produce and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the entire intellect becomes narrow and one-sided. In order to take the enlarged and comprehensive view of human nature which is necessary to a correct estimate of Heaven-implanted emotions, the Publishers of the POST endeavor to give a fair proportion of both PROSE and POETRY and HUMOR.

Among our contributors will be found some of the above named classes of writers in the best. We have now in preparation for the Post a story by Fredrika Bremer, the celebrated Swedish authoress, and this country's Great Britain's most popular writer, commencing a New Story by Miss Sedgwick, author of "The Poor Rich Man and the Poor Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings of the latest fashions, and other engravings, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the Post to any part of the United States, if paid quarterly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the POST are Two Dollars, if paid in advance. Two Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low rates of Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

1 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 2
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North American provinces*, must remit *fifteen cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and this prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When a draft is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they could conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT. Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

D Y GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in owning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTURE,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He constantly keeps on hand, a supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of every variety and finish.

Dec 1st, 1855 31

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door from Bay Street),

respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He will endeavour by strict attention to business to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY

Toronto Dec 23 1855

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

VARIOUS BOOKS, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unanimously denounced in past years, have enacted and proved as Pro-Slavery or Silent, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. These societies, &c., have been shamefully and wickedly (since 1850) in force, and Canada and its laws and its people trampled under foot, by the most inhuman and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province. And I call to witness that character of otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

The Canadian Anti-Slavery Society of Canada [illegible] Anti-Slavery Society are with the Pro-Slavery Societies in Canada, and [illegible] Canada Tract Society and [illegible] of Canada, and [illegible] of Canada, &c. &c. of forming any fellowship with such societies.

The societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society, New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [North] Book Room and Depository, New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, and American Baptist Missionary Union, Bible—[All Baptists of United States except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists" are called pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptist Churches" page 108.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] American and Foreign Bible Union, [Baptist,] New York and Boston Bible Houses, N.Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York—with many others,—all pro-slavery, and *silent* on slavery, and obtained at its Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Let me to custom question the public "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived, sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 108. Utica N.Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The 'Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sideways of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856. 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

(In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES

Framed and Glazed.

BLANK BOOKS.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

LEADY-MADE CLOTHING,

CASSIMERES VELVETEENS,

SATINETS JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

HARDWARE, AND TRACKLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 3

CARDS.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON.)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, No. 82, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description
Cast, Blister and Spring STEEL.
Cut Wrought and Horse NAILS.
Cut Proof and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES and BELLOWS.

And a full assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash.

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situate on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,

On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House,

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857. {NUMBER 35.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY, N. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of no less expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

All LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements re continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for pace can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, FUNERAL LETTERS LABELS, INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES. MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 51, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!

J. R. BROWN,

(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.)

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

No 63, KING STREET WEST

All work warranted to be done in a superior style

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Fectmeas ure on anatomical principles. ☜

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO

WILLIAM CAYLEY,

MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office CHURCH STREET,

Over the City Bank Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855.

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 40-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit. Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. C. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

Poetry.

WHAT MAKES A MAN

Not numerous years, not lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things;
Not pipe, cigar or bottled wine,
Not coats nor boots nor yet a hat,
A dandy vest or trim cravat;
Not houses, land or golden ore,
Not all the world's wealth laid in store;
Not Mr, Rev, Sir., nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Not ancestry, traced back to Will,
Who went with Normandy to kill,
Not Latin, Greek nor Hebrew lore,
Nor thousand volumes rumbled o'er;
Not judge's robe, nor mayor's mace,
Not crowns that deck the royal race;—
These all united, never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain for small or great;
That truly speaks from God within
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make
And loves the truth for its own sake,
That worships God and him alone,
And bows no where but at his throne;
That trembles at no tyrant's nod,
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse or ban;—
That is the soul that makes a man.

THE DUTIES OF COLORED MEN IN CANADA.

What are the duties of colored men in these Provinces, who have been forced here from American despotism and oppression? We shall answer this question as frankly and at the same time, as sincere as we think its importance demands. Well then! we live in a government that knows no caste in its political organization. All men stand upon the broad platform of equality before the laws, and are alike cared for by her Majesty's government. It is as true now as it was when *Curran* spoke those immortal words.

No matter what complexion incompatable with Liberty, and Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him, the moment he sets his foot upon British soil he is free

He is protected in the enjoyment of that liberty. The strong arm of the government is thrown around the weak and defenceless This is monarchical England! From this pleasing picture we turn to its contrast the Republican goverment of the United States that,

"Seeds at Europes Kings

and what are its recent decisions upon questions involving the liberty of her entire colored population. Why? that none but white men were intended to be recognized as citizens in the political structure of the government. That negroes constitute the exceptions; that they have no rights under her laws; are aliens and out-casts upon her shores. Its a political maxim, that we owe allegiance to a government, just in proportion to the amount of protection given. If rights are the basis of loyalty and obedience to governments, then the path of duty is plain. We owe every thing to the country of our adoption and nothing to that miserable, contemptible, despotism the government of the United States. who with the cant of liberty democracy and christianity upon her lips, plunders the black-man's cradle, and sells babies new-born, in the market place, for money. This is harsh language, but just such as they merit at the hands of every colored man! The Devil will never get his own, till he gets that wicked and guilty nation. It is the duty of every British subject in view of the encroachments of slavery upon this continent the lawless and reckless spirit that it begets in the minds of all who are brought in contact with it, and especially Her Majesty's colored subjects, to resist to the, last every innovation upon the Conservative pinciples of British liberty and British rule in these Provinces.

Colored men should become as thoroughly British as they can. We are opposed to all separate organizations, whether civil political or ecclesiastical, that can have no other effect than that of creating a line of demarcation; fostering if not creating a spirit of caste here such as colored men are compelled to suffer in the United States.

Separate colored schools and churches are nuisances that should be abated as soon as possiable, they are dark and hateful relics of Yankee *negrophbia*, contrary to that healthy, social and political equality, recognized by the fundamental principles of British common law, and should never be permitted to take root upon British soil.

We know this is unpopular, but we have counted the cost, and since we have passed the "*Rubicon*," we intend to carry the war on in right good earnest, until every intelligent, independent, thinking, colored men shall fully understand and confess that these things are not necessary here. We have said this much in all deference to the opinions of others For ourselves, we would rather be right than popular, confident as we are, that time will fully vindicate the correctness of the position we have assumed.—H. F. D.

IMPORTANT MOVE—THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

(From the Venango Star.)

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of this county, was held at Riceville, on Monday, March 30th, for the purpose of endorsing the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Col. Kamer, of Irwin township, presided. Several eloquent speeches were delivered by Judge Cooley, Dr. Weymar, and Mr. T. H. Parsons. The following resolutions were offered by Jas. F. Wool, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always sustained the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Federal judiciary.

Resolved, That our confidence in the learning, integrity, and patrotism of the Supreme Court of the United States, is firm, unshaken and unbounded, and that their recent decison of the Dred Scott case, is entitled to the approbation and support of all who uphold the Union and the Constitution

Resolved, That the Black Republican party, by its malignant abuse of the venerable members of the court, has shown that its real aim and object is to subvert and destroy the very foundations of this glorious Republic.

Col. Holland offered the following resolution;

Resolved, "That the State Legislature be requested to inquire into the expediency of liquidating the debt of the State by the sale of all persons of color now residing in Pennsylvania.

Col. H. in supporting this resolution, said that altough this proposition might at first seem to be a startling one, yet a little reflection would convince every thinking man that the plan was not only perfectly in accordance with the decision of the U. S Supreme Court but was also perfectly feasible, He spoke at considerable length, developing the details of the proposed plan. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and at their conclusion the meeting adjourned until the 27th instant, when final action will be taken on the resolution. We abstain, for the present, from any remarks on this new move on the political chessboard.

'THE WORTHLESS NEGROES.'

In consequence of the recent stringent enactments in Florida, touching their interest, forbiding trade with them and appointing guardians over them, a large number of the free colored population of Pensacola, mechanics, &c., have determined upon chartering a vessel in the Spring, and emigrating in a body beyond the confines of the United States Tampico being their immediate destination. Alarmed at this movent, the West Florida *Times*, published in Pensacola, makes the following earnest remonstranee;—

'We regret that the Assembly should have marred the general propriety and wisdom of its legislation at the late session, by the passage of the act. Unnecessarily oppressive in its provisions, particularly in as regards the colored of this community, who have ever been among the most sober, industrious and law abiding of our citizens, the workings of the act must present a strong balance of evil rather than of good. Many of our colored people are persons of property, and, not having the privilege of appointing there own agents, their substance may be placed at the mercy of dishonest and of designing parties; their previously scanty privileges are yet further limited, and they are scarcely allowed the feeling of volition, not to speak of independence of action, in the smallest affairs of business. A consequence of such stringent enactments is the expatriating of a large number of colored persons, mechanics, etc., whom the town can ill afford to lose; they have determined upon chartering a vessel in the Spring, and emigrating in a body beyond the confines of the United States Tampico being their destination. We hope they will be dissaded from carrying into effect a plan that will exile them from the locality where, with scarcely an exception, they were born and have passed their whole lives. Though a question as to their constitunality can scarcely be raised, we think, although we have heard such such course suggested by several, we can hold out a well-grounded hope that the next Assembly will so modify existing statutes as to render the position of the free colored people more bearable.'

RECEIPT FOR MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party' and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grew, as it were, together, and at last they will be come as one. Ah, if many a young pair had, at their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas!—they are!

HAVE MERCY ON THE CHILDREN.—The Independent in an article on the physical degeneracy of the American people speaks as follows:

The child's will governs to much. If they do not choose to go to bed they sit up; if they choose certain articles of food they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them in this delicate organization, keeping late hours when they should go to bed with the birds; and eating hot bread, pudding and cake, and drinking tea and coffee to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach. The injury thus early done can never be repaired; as a machine constructed at first can never be made to run faultlessly.

This is the secret. Parent's should know that instinct is no safe guide to a child, particularly when the child is surrounded on all sides with poisoned delicacies. To ask a child at a modern table what it will have and give it what it asks for, merely because it asks for it, it is a very common practice. But it is as cruel as it is common. Have mercy on the children.

DEATH OF ANDERSSON THE TRAVELLER.—The *Exdret audet* of Stockholm, of March 2, says; "We have just received the news of the death of the celebrated Swedish traveller. Mr. Anderson. He some time ago set out on his third journey into the interior of Africa to make zoological researches, and after having explored the banks of the Tioghe and of Lake Ngami, he undertook, in company with an Englishman. Mr. Green, an excursion in an easterly direction, and succeeded in reaching a country into which no other European ever penetrated. There he met a young elephant and went in pursuit of it; just as he was on the point of overtaking it, a very large elephant joined it, two natives fired on the latter and wounded it, on which the animal attacked Mr. Anderson, and killed him by trampling him under foot. Mr. Andersson was buried on the spot on which he was killed. His numerous and valuable collections have been deposited at the consulate of Sweden and Norway, at the Cape of Good Hope."

Mr. Andersson was the author of the captivating book of travels entitled "Lake Ngami or Explorations in Southern Africa," from which we have given our readers copious extracts.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.—A man named Vincent Rossen, says the West Tennessee *Argus*, has recently been run out of that town for appearing to claim a runaway slave woman, who was induced to leave his service by the most barbarous treatment we ever heard of. The *Argus* says:

"We are informed that he pushed her out into the weather during the coldest of last winter, bare-footed and poorly clad, until her fingers and toes were badly frosted; he then took his knife and cut them off, and threw them into the fire—poured hot water and threw hot embers on her—beat and abused her in every way which the devil himself could have invented, and she is only eleven or twelve years old. At length she could bear it no longer, and ran away—she was taken up and brought to town for imprisonment in a horrible condition, covered with sores, and nearly dead."

THE IRRELIGIOUS PRESS. The *Independent* thus heads a flaming column:—

'THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IS THE MORAL ASSASSINATION OF A RACE, AND CANNOT BE OBEYED.'

We will see—if ever in this city they try disobedience. There is an army of 20,000 Irishmen, and 15,000 Germans and French here, (most of them having been conscripts,) who stand ready to follow the new U. S. Marshal, Capt. Rynders; and there are 20,000 of us 'Americans,' who will look on and follow Judge Betts whenever Capt. Rynders is resisted in serving a U. S. process, or a process of the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Observer*

A FINALITY.—The decision in the Dred Scott case must be a *finality*, so far as federal legislation on the institution of slavery is concerned. The fiat has gone forth, the constitution has been construed, and Congress must reform. Abolitionism must now unmask, and wage its warfare openly and above board against the government *per se*, or bow to its behests and pass off the stage.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

The difference between a school master and an engine driver is, that one minds the train and the other trains the mind.

Agricultural, &c.

THE GARDEN CULTURE OF PEAS.

One of the first seeds put into the ground by all good gardners is the pea. Some even anticipate the Spring, and put it in the early crop in the Fall, before the frost shuts it up. The seed is not injured by the frost, and any open spell in winter be improved to plant this crop. It starts at a low temperature, and it is not uncommon to see a row of garden peas passing through the snows of March. Unless actually frozen, they do not appear to be injured by the snow. As they are the earliest annuals that come to the table, so they are among the most wholesome and warmly welcomed of all the products of the Garden.—There are several hundreds upon the lists.—Among the early variety that we know to be good are the Extra Early May, Early June, Early Kent, Washington, Charlton, Emperor, and Prince Albert. The Dan O'Rourke, sent out from the Patent Office, is an early and excellent pea, but all cannot get the seed of it this season. About a week later than these is the Champion of England, which we prefer to any other we have ever grown early or late. The vines are a little taller, and the pods much heavier, and full of a very rich, delicious pea. The peas shrivel as they dry. The Marrowfat are a little later still, and of these there are of numerous varieties all excellent.

For early varieties we select the south side of a wall or the southern or eastern slope where they will have the full benefit of the sun, and be protected from the north winds. We sow them in double drills about six inches apart in the drill. We sow with a brush seed sower, making very rapid work.—For convenience in picking, and for cleanliness, brush are desirable, but are not generally used by market gardeners, as they increase the labor and expense.

We usually trench the land where we plant peas, working in large quantities of stable manure or compost. It is one of the lime plants, and is much benefitted by application of lime to the soil.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS.

APRIL

BY J. A. BRUCE, GARDNER AND SEEDSMAN

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

This is certainly the most important month in the year for gardening operations, the soil should be well manured and dug or plowed, then harrowed or raked to pulverize the soil and make it suitable for seeding or planting.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to the cultivator to have good sound seed, for want of which many are disappointed in their principal crops when too late to sow again; it is also a material consideration to have the best variety, both of seedand plants of their respective kinds. Asparagus plantations may now be made, and the following sorts of vegetable seeds sown, viz: beets carrots, early cabbage for summer use, celery, cress, cucumbers, and melons in frames for early planting, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnip, radish, salsafy, spinage, turnip scorzonera, mustard; also, plant peas and English beans, potatoes and artichokes, top and potato onions.

Towards the end of the month, cucumbers and melons may be removed from the frames to the open ground; cover with hand frames, and attend to them according to the changes of the weather. Weed hotbeds, and give them air, by raising the lights in sunny days to harden the plants, and prevent them being drawn up and becoming weakned; in a very warm sun it will be necessary to shade the lights at mid-day. Water morning and evening.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SAT. RDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

The "Raleigh Plains" Lands.

We have learned from very respectable sources, that the above lands are likely to be disposed of by the Government to one or two speculators in this county, on condition of draining the same; representations having been made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, that the lands in question are entirely submerged, and therefore, unfit and undesirable for agricultural purposes at present.

Should such be the intention of the department, great injustice will be done to many worthy men, who either have squatted upon lots, or who have long desired to cultivate them, but who have been thwarted by the local Crown Lands agents, from the representation that Government did not intend to dispose of them to actual settlers. Nothing is farther from the truth, than the statement that the plains are under water, to such an extent that they cannot be cultivated—a large portion are as dry as the prairies of Illinois, at any season, and the remainder could in the opinion of practical agriculturists, be drained with but little expense. The experiment of draining their lots has been tried by some parties with satisfactory results, and in the case of one party—to whom, by the way, a lot was sold by the department some time ago—the expense of draining, tilling, &c., has been found to be less than that of clearing and preparing timber lands. The truth respecting, those lands their availibility for agricultural purposes even in their present state, is well known to those seeking to monopolize, and the anxiety of many who are, and who desire to become actual settlers is equally well known in this county. Were an opportunity given to the latter,—could definite and encouraging information reach them, the vast area would in a short time be settled up with industrious agriculturists, who would obligate to drain their lands where needed, and thus add to the general interests of the community, without the draw back upon prosperity, the sure result of a monopoly.—M. A. S.C.

The Things most Needed

By the colored people of Canada, are a good *British* Education, thorough instruction to the young by means of British school books, by teachers British at heart,—and religious instruction in the churches of the Province without distinctions, and by qualified preachers, whether white or black—not as now in some cases little places of our own, and by ignoramuses; these essentials, and a regular indoctrinating in the principles and policy of Canada Conservative politics, make up all to be desired at present. That is, if the people will consent to let American books, teaching, pro-slavery republican preaching, negro-hating separate institutions, Yankee old clothes and new clothes, and Yankee habits alone. —M.A.S.C.

☞ By particular request, and because we heartily endorse the sentiments contained in the same, we give on 1st page an article by Mr. Douglass, from the *Freeman* of March 28th.

LECTURE.

Mr. Peter H. Clark of Cincinnatti, Ohio, delivered an Anti-Slavery lecture, &c., on Wednesday evening last, to a large audience in the colored Baptist Church. Mr. C. is a ready and eloquent speaker and his address was listened to with deep attention after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him.

Mr. Clarks' remarks upon economy, and the necessity of trades to young people, the force of moral example upon the Institution of slavery, were particularly good.—M.A.S.C.

Permanent Cures in all affections of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Great as its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER seems particularly efficacious in cholern morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, &c.

REV. J. BENJAMIN,
Late Missionary in Burmah.

Laymen to search and read for themselves—Slavery.

The following letter, written to a gentleman in Stratford, by our friend Mr. Linton, will shew how much laymen in churches, &c., have to learn and to investigate *for themselves*. Mr. Linton has published lists of books which if consulted will shew to the world, that the grounds of action he takes are invulnerable. He publishes nothing,—as he writes to us,—but what he has *the proof* of in his possession. Will our friends be induced to act and challenge their several ministers and churches who may have erred, and who *continue* to err, on the subject of slavery fellowship?

(COPY.)

STRATFORD, 21st April, 1857,

DEAR SIR:—As I thought from an expression of yours last night, in conversation while with Mr. H. F. Douglass, (after his valuable lecture) that you seemed *to doubt* the statements and accusations I have made against the pro-slavery American Sunday School Union and American Tract Society, I hope you will consider it your duty *to test* your doubts by obtaining *American* authority and information on the subject *as to facts*, [for "opinions" and "arguments" are only such which are advanced in the best and is the worst of causes.] Among the various lists of American books I have published, you will find the names of some which contain the facts, not disputed,—and one of the lists, you will find in the "Voice of the Bondsman" No 4, just received and enclosed,—and in the Extra No. 5, [October 1855] also enclosed. *Before* you came to Stratford from Montreal, *that part* of the subject referable to the accusations against the above two Societies, was amply discussed in the public papers. The matter is so notorious, that now in 1857, [what was not in 1854] colporters of these Societies are not to be found in Canada [I believe]—but the same and *worse*, is to be found in your church, the Congregational, never-the-less, gives countenance to and helps to circulating of the books, &c., of these Societies,—and the very books [unless very lately changed] were to be found in your church in Stratford,—"fourth of July hymn" and all. It is a *pity*, that to you, a Canadian, and to so many others, connected with churches, that explanations as to such a "horrid cruelty," as slavery and slavery fellowship, [for the *latter* as an "accessory" is worse than the "principal"] have to be made,—when the very information which I, a layman too, have access to, *is as* accessible to you and any one else,—and my statements of *facts*, will be borne out by reference to the most evangelical men, in the U. States. It is a layman's duty, if he has any connection with religion at all, or with any church.—to put his remonstrances, at the very least, before the body he belongs to or adheres to.—and where do we find such? But *I find* the instances of want of knowledge on the subject, and with a want of *anxiety to know*. I consider the matter,—better and far more able men than I am, have also considered it,—as one of the *first duties* of the professing christian, to repudiate from them, such things as I accuse churches and in particular Canada of entertaining,—and these things are *sad things*, to be entertained by any professing christian, or by any church

I enclose also "Bondsman" Nos. 1 & 2 You will see from this explanation to you, how impossible it would be, to give such to every one, for I would as likely need to have an army of clerks to help me,—that shows how urgent it is, for all professing christians and for every one who values humanity and his own freedom as a man, to search and examine for themselves.

I humbly try, in the issues of the "Bondsman" [gratuitously and voluntarily] to put before Canadians and a British people, some facts on the subject in reference to our churches in Canada, and their *fellowship* with pro-slavery and silent religious bodies of the U. States.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. J. E. LINTON.

Review.

MANUEL PEREIRA; or the Sovereign Rule of South Carolina—With views of Slavery Laws Life, and Hospitality—By F. C. Adams—(Written in Charleston, South Carolina)—LONDON: Clarke, Beeton & Co., HALIFAX,—WASHINGTON, D. C., Buell & Blanchard,—PHILADELPHIA, Willis P. Hazzard,—TORONTO, C. W., Thompson & Co.—pp. 388, price 3 9d.

We are particular in stating the *title* of this valuable book. The preface dated July 1856—It should be one of the first books to be reviewed by Lord Napier, the noble representative of our mother country, Great Britain at Washington, U. S.—The *facts* elucidated are worth the notice of Canadian politicians, and joined to the also invaluable works of Frederick Law Olmsted, on the Seaboard Slave States and "Journey through Texas," &c. (both books also to be got at Thompson & Co's, large book store in Toronto) which with many others of a kindred character lie scattered about promiscuously,—the Lord only knows, and Uncle Sam, perhaps—If joined to the [illegible] and the [illegible] would make a volume of startling facts, and his assistance [illegible] (as we have the opposite,) and loyal nation to see things *as they are* at last and to give to that part of all Uncle Sam's dominions, namely,—the Land of the brave and the free, its just claims. Joined to the [illegible] Society and his assistance [illegible] (as to [illegible] Constitution &c.,) there is at once the two foremost gigantic powers of the humanitarian world, both at issue with each upon the question of practical fellowship viz:—"Letters on slavery addressed to the pro-slavery men of America, &c." by O. S. Freeman,—pp 105, Boston,—B Marsh,—and "the North and the South,—A statistical view &c., pp. 134, by Henry Chase, A. M and Charles W. Sanborn, M. D., (compiled from official documents—Boston; Jewett & Co. Of these "Letters" it has been written—"*Every one, whether black, interested in his own state of freedom should have these letters.*—We pretend to know something of the slave question, for and against, and we hesitate not to say.—In such books, as the above, THE ARMOUR OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE CONSISTS

In the March 1857 number of the Anti-slavery *Reporter*, published in London, (Eng.) under the sanction of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (Louis Chamerovzow, Esq., Secretary,) there is an article on the [illegible] ment of Colored Seamen" and in it the subject and the case of Manuel Pereira, who was steward on board the British brig Janson, is referred to.—That useful monthly periodical, should be in the hands of all considerate persons, who are desirous of having truthful and reliable information, and we recommend also the worthy publication of Mr. Webb of Dublin, (Ireland,) titled the Anti-Slavery *Advocate*.")

In the preface to the above book of Manuel Pereira, the author justly states that he bore witness to "the effect of a law made to arm fear, and punish innocent men we mean that law claiming a right to imprison *foreign women* because they are colored. It may seem strange to our readers in the New England States, not acquainted with the merits of the law, that an innocent man should be marched at noon-day and dragged to a prison, because he is colored, but it will seem still more strange to know that such an exhibition should be performed upon a citizen of *their* country. We witnessed this barbarous spectacle carried out upon the person whose name is to mark a portion of the title of our work, and with pained feelings take up our pen to expose its inhumanity, hoping that our Southern friends will profit by our hints, and root out the evils that are working their own downfall. We *know* Southern life and the South."

"When we are called upon to support laws founded in domestic fear, that infringe upon the rights of foreign citizens, and are made subservient to various grades of mendacity, it becomes our duty *to localise the serpent*, and point out the odium which attaches to the State that enacts them." "Though the task be a delicate one for us, we shall show that law is a mere instrument of favour and not principle and that justice hath no reign in the Slave States, and especially those of a central locality,—that a *peculiar institution* absorbs public spirit, and takes precedence of every thing,—that its protection has become a *source of wealth* to lawyers and politicians, and that law is [illegible] as the means to an end, and that [illegible] ask for those who owe to allegiance [illegible] to the protection of [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and

CHARGE OF MURDER AT SEA.

At the late Exeter Assizes, Hugh Orr was indicted for the wilful murder of Edward Devne, on the high seas, on the 3d of July last. The prisoner was the captain of a vessel called the Hannah Jane, of about 12a tons burden. The deceased was a black man a native of Boston, in the United States, about thirty-two years of age, and was engaged as cook in the ship. In February 1856 the vessel sailed from Newcastle to Senegal then to Cape Verde Islands, to Rio Grande, and then back to England. While they were in the Senegal river, the captain commenced a most extraordinary series of cruelties—beating and flogging the cook day by day for four weeks, until, becoming weaker from these cruelties, death relieved him from his sufferings on the 3d of July. He was beaten by the captain and the mate with ropes, with broom handles, and with a 'cat,' and when his back was raw he was scrubbed with a brush. The poor fellow used to cry for mercy, and called upon the crew to come and help him, but the crew dared not interfere. When the vessel reached Rio Grande, the crew informed the consul there of the treatment the cook had received, and of his death, but he said he could not do anything in the matter. The ship arrived at Plymouth in December, and then an inquiry was instituted, which ended in the captain being sent to prison for trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

The weather was favourable and the crops promising, with the prospect of a considerable increase on the crop of last year. Enthusiastic meetings for the suppression of the slave trade in Cuba had been held all over the island, and the utmost determination expressed on the subject. Different articles in one of the London morning journals, supposed to express the sentiments of the Premier on this subject, had given general satisfaction.

The health of the island was good, and the colonists in better spirits from their improved prospects.

TRINIDAD.

Reaping operation had been rather impeded by wet weather. The crops on the whole were promising, but comparatively little sugar would be exported to Britain, large operations having taken place for the States, to supply the failure in the Louisiana crop.

BARBADOES

The attention of commercial men was occupied with a project started by the "West India, North and South American Telegraph Company, to lay down a line of submarine telegraph, connecting the West Indies with the North and South American continents, the line then to be placed in connection with the transatlantic line which is about to be laid down. The required capital to lay down the line will be L 350,000. The plan had been well received, and the House of Assembly had almost unanimously adopted resolutions approving the project. His Excellency the Governor had in reply to a deputation promised his cordial support to the measure.

TORTURES OF PRISONERS

According to the correspondence of the *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, the governor of the prison at Celalu in order to deaden the cries of persons under torture, has imported from Palermo an instrument for the purpose. It consists of an iron band round the head, with a band over the head, and a band round under the lower jaw, with another band under the ear round the back of the neck, keeping the jaw-piece in its place. By the tightening of the wire band the patient is compelled to keep his jaw firmly closed. A constable, who had fetched a doctor to one of the patients whom he had supposed to be dying, was severely punished for his humanity, although the governor of the prison, under the injunctions of the doctor, permitted the band to be removed from the prisoner in question

SICILY.

CRUELTY TOWARDS POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A Palermo letter gives a painful account of the tortures practised on political prisoners to make them retract

Southern Railway.—Every thing has been arranged for the construction of the Southern Railway, Mr. Buchanan being since the death of Mr. Zimmerman, the ruling spirit in the affair. Mr. Wythes a leading English railway man, and contractor for the Toronto and Hamilton road, and the London and Port Stanley branch of the Great Western, takes one-half the contract for construction, and Messrs. Gzowski & Co the other. Hon. Joseph C. Morrison is the President of the company. Under these auspices the road will undoubtedly be built immediately.—*Globe.*

War in Liberia.—We have seen letters from several of the missionaries employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, from which we learn that a furious war is in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, between the colonists and the natives. Thirty seven American houses and much property have been destroyed and twenty-eight lives been lost. All missionary and business matters were at a stand. A detachment of 150 men had left Monrovia for Cape Palmas, on board a schooner, with ex-President Roberts and Vice President Yates to aid the colonists. We understand that the settlements immdiately at Cape Palmas had not been destroyed, and it is hoped it will be able to resist the attacks of the natives. We do not understand yet the immediate cause of the war.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Freedom in Mexico.—This country, so long distracted by faction and revolution, has adopted a new Constitution, under which, in view of the intrigues of the American Slavocracy against the peace of the country, is specially significant. It declares that all persons born in Mexico are born free, and that slaves coming thither from other countries are free the moment their feet touch the soil, and entitled to the protection of the laws It also declares that no treary for the extradition of criminals shall include those who, in the country where the crime was committed, were held as slaves. The slaveholders of the United States, living on the Mexican border, have been anxious for a long time to make some arrangement with the government of country for the restoration of their lost chattels. The new Constitution blocks their game.—*A. S. Standard.*

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

Our London correspondent gives us some interesting information in regard to emigration movements at home. The establishment of the Wellington fund for the assistance of emigrants, is likely to benefit Canada more than any other place, because the chief aim of the curators will probably be to secure the means of passage for as many individuals as possible, and Canada can be reachad at les expese than Australia or New Zealaad. Some one in England has suggested that possibly the Province might be willing to pay the passage money of emigrants, but were there no other, there is one fatal objection to such a scheme. There could be no security that emigrants brought out with Canadian money, would not immediately take their way across the border, and so deprive the Province of that labor for which its money had been paid. There can be no doubt, we think, that a very large add tion will be made to the population of Canada this year, without the use of such doubtful means, and that the emigration, being chiefly of a voluntary character, will be more only in the *personnel* of the emigrants, but in their determination to find homas in Canada.—*Toronto Globe.*

Lucky Slave—A slave in Louisville, Ky., has drawn half prize of $30,000 His master deducted his value for his freedom, and gave him the balance.

A White Man Sold into Slavery.—The Buffalo *Express* learns that a young man named Barnhart the son of early emigrants to Linden, Cattarnugus County from the Mohawk Dutch settlements, had been sold as a slave by a company of strolling play actors, which he had engaged to travel in December last Young Barnhart is an excellent player on the violin and accompanied the actors in Md. and Va. in the capacity of a musician. He was of rather dark complexion, and his companions, representing him to be a negro, sold him to some Virginia slave-dealer. The evidence of this was doubted at first, but is now believed to be true, and Barnharts father was making preparations to seek for and rescue his enslaved son.

Special Notices.

WISTARS' BALSAM VERMONT.

Tunbridge, Orange Co, Vt, Nov. 25.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir,—One year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a pain in side and stomach and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following, my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty five pounds of flesh and physicians, with whom I advised could give me no relief. I heard of the beneficial effects of WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article; and I was inclined to make a trial of it myself. I had not taken up one bottle before was completly cured and from that day to this, have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C W

It has been said of old—"this is a world of wonder"—and to the observer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public, and a living emblem scientifica, and from all these wonders which have been brought before the world, and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the drug store where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to $1.—*Tennessee Organ.*

The Pain Killer—As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merits, and that is sufficient.—*Newport & Covington (Ky) News,*

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy.

Freeman Office, April 25, 1857

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	3	a	3	6
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	6
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	8	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	100	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	1	3

John Smith, *Market Clerk.*

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November
do	do	Saturday 5th December
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday 26th March.
do	do	Thursday 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday 26th May
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday 30th January
do	do	Monday 27th July
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday 30th March
do	do	Monday 28th September
do	Dresden	Friday 29th May
do	do	Friday, 27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday, 29th January.
do	do	Thursday 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 25th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township Hrw'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday 25th July.
do	do	Thursday 26th Nov
5th Div.	Deal PoRn	Monday 26th January
do	do	Monday, 25th May
do	do	Wednesday, 2nd Sept
	Pardo's Inn	
do	Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
do	do	Monday 23d November
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday 31st March
do.	do	Tuesday 29th September
do	do	Saturday 24th Nov
do at	Oungah P Office	Saturday 31st January.
do	do	Saturday 30th May
do	do	Tuesday 29th Sept
7th Division	Clemville,	Friday 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday 25th Nov
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday 29th Jan
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday 25th Sept

By order of William Benjamin Wells, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec. 1856. {v3n21 1y

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43 the house is now finished and situated on St John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm H Wilson of Dresden or at the office of the *Freeman.*

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13 1

Crown Land Department

Toronto, 18th February, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West must in future, deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department,* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department.

Toronto, 21th February, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit in *triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other two they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the First of May next, at the hour of Noon, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-tenth down, and the remainder by 4 equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession,		Lot E 1-2 1; 100 acres
9th	"	Lot S 1-2 20; 100 acres
10th	"	Lots N 1-2 2 S 1-2 3, N 1-2 6, N 1-2 20, N 1-2 21 N 1-2 22, 100 acres each
11th	"	Lots 20, 22, 168 acres each N part 23, 68 acres; N 1-2 21, 95 acres.

ROMNEY

2nd concession,		Lot 6, 150 acres
3rd	"	Lots N W 1-2 15 S E 1-2 17, N W 1-2 20, 100 ac each, 22 24, 200 ac each.
4th	"	Lots N part 16, 56 ac. N W 1-2 18, N W 1-2 19, 100 acres each 21 23 24, 25, 27 200 acres each, 30 150 acres;
5th	"	Lots N part 13, 65 acres 14, 15 17 18 19, 20 200 acres each 22, 185 acres 24, 45 acres, 26 50 acres 27, 30 acres, 29 5 acres
6th	"	Lots 14, 16 acres; 16 18, 19 200 acres each, 21 9 acres;
7th	"	Lots 17 120 acres 18 14 acres 19, 15 acres, 20, 5 acres;

TILBURY EAST.

3rd Concession,		Lot 12, 200 acres
4th	"	Lots 2, 4, 200 acres; N W 1-2 9 N W 1-2 11 SE 1-2 16, 100 acres e;
5th	"	Lots N W 1-21, N W 1-2 3 N W 1-2 4, N W 1-2 8 100 acres each;
6th	"	Lots 2 7, 200 acres e,
7th	"	Lots N W 1 23, SE 1 2 20, 100 acres; 23 2.00 a,
8th	"	Lots 19 20, 23, 200 ac.
9th	"	Lots 18, 20 21, 23, 200 acres each,
10th	"	Lots SE 1-2 12, 100 ac. 16, 17, 19, 20, 200 acres each, N W part 22 100 a
11th	"	Lots SE pt 10, 100 acres 12, 13, 15. 17, 28, 200 acres each;
12th	"	Lots 9, 11, 12, 16, 200 ac each. 17, 185 acres,
13th	"	Lots SE pt 7, 100 acres. 8, 10, 12, 13, 200 acres each; N W pt 15, 100 a.
14th	"	Lots N W 1-2 7, 100 ac. 11, 12, 200 acres each;
15th	"	Lot N W pt 6, 100 ac.

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS

OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics'

Combination Store!

Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October when, instead of NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived and it has been perfectly CROWDED ever since. The sales have averaged also $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION

CONSISTING OF

Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to.....

☞ *SAVE MONEY*....

in buying their own necessaries.—Instead of establishing it to MAKE MONEY, herein consists the difference between this and the other Stores

In order to make the Farmers & Mechanics Store self-supporting, the Small Advance of

Fifteen Per Cent,

is charged on Cost; and the whole public placed on an equal footing with Members of the Combination, so that the RULE IS

One Price to ALL!

Whether Members of the Combination or not

The Committee are determined to make this Store as POPULAR AS POSSIBLE, so that as fast as its objections are ascertained, they will be removed.

☞ The Long Yard and Comfortable Shed in the rear of the Store is found to be a great convenience by the Customers

Numerous instances might be gratified here also an Englishman was met by a Countryman to deal with, as well as a Scotsman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Canadian or a Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED

AND

ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate items would swell this Advertisement to an unusual size; it must therefore suffice to say, that the Assortments of the following different kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very COMPLETE, viz

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,—Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Stationery and School-Books, Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,

GLASS & STONEWARE,

CROCKERY, WINDOWGLASS, (all sizes,

Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS,

Warranted Genuine!

PICKLES & SAUCES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

NUTS, &c,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Bear in Mind, kind Reader, only FIFTEEN PER CENT is charged on the cost of any Article in all the above numerous classes of Goods UNIFORMLY, therefore, if you happen to find some particular Article as Cheap in some other Store, you must not imagine that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Combination, passed at a Meeting of its Members, held on Saturday, the first instant

"RESOLVED, That it is not at all times convenient for many of the Members of this Combination to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL respectable Persons; upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be due and rendered on the First of January First of April, First of July and First of October, on which days, to be closed and interest charged thereon."

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT and FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

☞ THOSE who have NOT YET visited the Farmers and Mechanics Store, are politely requested to do so, those who have, know too well where their interest lies not to repeat and continue their visits

KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT

will be extended to all who visit the Store

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Hotels or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 24th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES

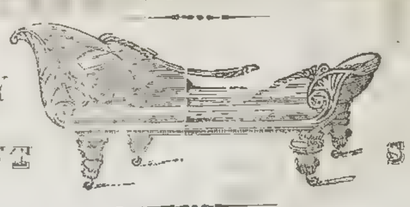
TO LET!!

OVER THE

Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars

CHEAP FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins Furnished at the Shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 11, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes, Spades Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts Screws, Hinges of all kinds, Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 excellent recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brubaker Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply them every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos W Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Baxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved partnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due at the late concern up to this date, November 10th, 1856.

GATES & STRINGER.

v3-n28-3m

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spirituous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-1d

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

Is SUPPLIED in every DEPARTMENT

WITH NEW

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS!

Ready-made Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Cheap for Cash, is our Motto.

STONE & TURNBULL

v3-n18-tf.

THE LARGEST FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

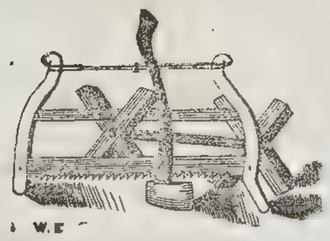
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and situated in *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec 8, 1855 22-ly

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you B[illegible]*

15th August, 1855. 18 tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. Particulars apply to D. LEONARD, office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq
Rankin's Buildings
Chatham, June 6th, 1856.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts in Entertainment, Improvement and Progress
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand a t our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance see us to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information will as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
[illegible] take out p[illegible] one and valued [illegible] ly [illegible] ul and, [illegible] ag [illegible] ept apart for their [illegible] ement and in[illegible] truction.]

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

[illegible] DAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	3.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Down	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Iles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.30	....
Fs Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
[illegible]	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
[illegible]	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
[illegible]	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
[illegible]	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Puce	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has brought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the lates fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its [illegible] To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY [illegible] UMOR.

Among our contributors in these two of the above departments, are some of the most gifted writers in the land. We shall draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do it conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTHE,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1851

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)
Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-Slavery in Spirit, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, of foundation, and support even on such principles to our British institutions Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the SINFUL curse of SLAVERY and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books tracts, &c. and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, (Baptist,) Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York, —with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c, do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)
FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be with'it. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)
Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.
Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856. 46

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS. TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3y

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382 *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. {NUMBER 36.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY, H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
1s to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CASH

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c &c, &c,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No. 24, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the Lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

PUNCTUALITY!!!

J. R. BROWN,

(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,)

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

No. 63, KING STREET WEST.

All work warranted to be done in a superior style

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Feet measured on anatomical principles. ☜

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House

TORONTO

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO.

ANDREW CURRIE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS

Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.

NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,

KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 3

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 40-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

C. N MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E MULLIGAN

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. G. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

Poetry.

FRATERNITY.

What though the crowds who shout the word
Pervert the meaning it should bear,
And fire their hearts with hatred stirred,
E'en while their plaudits load the air;
Yet shall not we, thou mighty thought,
Despair thy triumph yet to see,
Nor doubt the good that shall be wrought
In thy great name, Fraternity!

By prophets told, by psalmists sung,
Preached on the Mount by lips sublime;
The theme of every sage's tounge
For twice a thousand years of time.
What happy progress hast thou made!
What bliss to man hath flowed from thee!
What war and bloodshed hast thou stayed!
What peace affirmed! Fraternity!

—CHARLES MACKAY.

HURON AND SUPERIOR TERRITORY.

The last section of the Province (of Canada) within the valley of the St. Lawrence and its Lakes, is that on the North side of Lakes Huron and Superior, extending from the mouth of French River to the east, to the source of Pigeon River to the west. Its length from east to west is 110 miles its extreme breadth northwards to the sources of the tributaries of the lakes, is probably 160 miles; and its area about 48,000 superficial miles, being more than one half greater than that of the State of Maine

It has a coast of 180 miles in length on Lake Huron and River St Mary, and 420 on Lake Superior—in all; 600 miles

The Canadian-shores of Lake Superior have been described by Sir Wm Logan, as presenting a bold rocky coast, diversified in the character of its scenery in accordance with the distribution of the geological formations; cliffs and eminences rising up to heights varying from 300 to 1,300 feet, close upon its margin, and this deeply indented in some parts with extensive bays, and in others presenting clusters of islands, is in multitudes of places carried out in well sheltered coves affording innumerable harbours of a safe and commodious character, destined greatly to facilitate whatever commerce may hereafter be established on the lake, whether in the produce of its mines or its fisheries.

He speaks more favourably of the north shore of Lake Huron, describing it as presenting an undulating country, rising in hills which sometimes attain the elevation of 400 and 700 feet above the lake These, he says, occasionally exhibit ruggad escarpments and naked rocky surfaces; but in general their surfaces are rounded, and their flanks, with the valleys separating one range from another, are frequently well clothed with hard and soft woods, often of large growth and much of such species as are valuable in commerce; in many places giving promise of a good arable soil. Many of the slopes are gentle, and many of the valleys wide.

CAUCHON ON THE RED RIVER AND SASKATCHAWAN COUNTRY.

As public attention has of late been much directed to the Red River and Saskatchawan Country, and we may have ere long to take action for its developement, and as apparently offering a favorable field for settlement, with that easily cultivated prairie land so desirable to many, it seems appropriate here briefly to notice it.

Including in this territory the valleys of the Beaver River, the Peace River and the River Arthabaska, as having a common character with it, the whole presents an area of nearly five hundred thousand superficial miles. Its extreme length from the Lake of the Woods westward to the Rocky Mountains is about nine hundred miles, and its breadth from the northern boundary of the United States to the mouth of Peace River about seven hundred miles.

This territory, though forming but one-fifth part of that heretofore rendered available for the purpose of hunting only, a little exceeds the Empires of France and Austria added to-gether. The isothermal positon of the greater part of it resembles that of Poland

A territory so extensive naturally presents a considerable variety in surface, soil and climate.

It has some strikingly different characteristics from the valley of the St. Lawrence and the eastern part of the continent generally

OUR PRAIRIE LANDS.

The most prominent of these is its prairie character, which presents the greatest facilities for extensive farming without the labor of clearing off woods and for the expansion of settlement: the great expense of grubbing out the timber in opening roads (which is the chief hindrance to it in wooded countries) being there unnecessary not that it is entirely destitute of wood, there being clumps and groves of timber chiefly along the streams where the best lands are to be found and where settlement will first prevail besides wooded tracts of considerable extent on the upper waters of the Saskatchawan.

OUR COAL FIELDS WEST.

The next characteristic of importance is the immense coal fields which extend across the territory near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The large rivers whose head waters intersects this deposit of coal apparently present the readiest means of transporting it for the use of the settlements along their banks.

The celebrated Liebig in explaining the impossibility of certain interior countries of the old world competing successfully with England in manufactures, attributes it solely to the want of coal, notwithstanding the low cost in them of manual labor and provisions This territory will be under no such disadvantage; its coal beds and its other mineral resources will, at some future time give rise to manufacturing towns of an importance commensurate with the vast regions they will have to supply.

There is another peculiarity to be observed of this territory—the comparative mildness and shortness of the winters in the western part of it. According to the highest scientific authorities the line of equal winter temperature with Kingston in Upper Canada, and the vicinity of Sheboygan on Lake Michigan, crosses the Saskatchawan half way between its forks and its sources and continues northerly even beyond this territory, giving all the country between it and the Rocky Mountains a winter like that of Chicago.

Though isolated it has a connected internal water system that may become of much value. The Red River, which falls into lake Winipeg is by the best American authorities stated to be navigable upwards for good sized steamboats far into Minnesota. From the boundary of the United States, northward, it is navigable to Lake Winipeg which at about two hundred and fifty miles, receives on the west side of the Saskatchawan, a river thirteen hundred miles in length. Excepting for twenty miles from its mouth upwards, where it is obstructed by rapids, this great river is navigated by batteaux without interruption for about a thousand miles, to Fort Edmonton, near the base of the Rocky Mountains. At three hundred miles from Lake Winipeg the Saskachawan divides into two branches each about a thousand miles in length and both navigable.

The Red River, Lake Winipeg, and the Saskatchawan therefore present an inland navigation of at least thirteen hundred miles, commencing only three hundred and fifty miles from Lake Superior and terminating at but little over five hundred miles from the Pacific, and very near the head waters of the River Columbia.

In describing a portion of the country westward of Lake Winipeg, as large as Great Britain, Sir Alexander Mackenzie says, "All this country to the south branch of the Saskatchawan, abounds in beaver, moose deer, fallow deer, elks, bears, buffaloes. &c. The soil is good and wherever any attempts have been made to raise the esculent plants, &c., it has been found productive."

Speaking of the northern extremity of the territory, after mentioning that vegetables had been cultivated with success in latitude 58°, he says, "There is no doubt the soil would be very productive if a proper attention were given to its preparation. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Pond was settled on the banks of Elk River, where he remained for three years, and had formed as fine a kitchen garden as I ever saw in Canada. At Latitude 56 9. he says, Snow feel on the 11th December, animals having been grazing in the meadows previously. On the 5th April the snow was all gone, and flowers were in bloom, and the trees were budding on the 20th of that month. and on the 25th the ice had disappeared from Peace River." Ascending it he found in latitude 55 ½ 58, on the 10th of May, exuberant verdure, buffaloes grazing with their young, and elks in vast herds, groves of trees in full bloom, open lawns and magnificent scenery. Sir John Richardson gives latitude 60° on the River of the Mountains a tributary of the Mackenzie River, far to the north of this territory, as the limit of economical wheat cultivation; oats and barley, he says, yield good crops, and the latter can be profitably cultivated five degrees father north

The plains in many parts of this great territory have a sandy and gravelly soil, elsewhere they present extensive tracts of fertle alluvial land.

In regard to the fertility of the soil, we have the testimony of Sir John Franklin:—

"The land is fertile, and produces, with little trouble, ample returns of wheat, barley oats, and potatoes The ground is prepared for the reception of these vegetables about the middle of April; and when Dr. Richardson visited this place on the 10th of May, the blade of wheat looked strong and healthy.

Sir George Simpson gives the following description of the country betwen Lake Superior and Red River:—The river which empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, is in more than one respect decidedly the finest stream on the whole route. Form Fort Francis a stretch of nearly 100 miles, it is not interrupted by a single impediment, while yet the current is not strong enough materially to retard an ascending traveller. Nor are the banks less favorable to agriculture than the waters themselves to navigation resemblin in some measure those of the Thames near Richmond. From the very brink of the river rises a gentle slope of green sward crowned in many places with a plentiful growth of birch, poplar, beech elm, and oak. Is it too much for the eye of philanthrophy to discern through the vista of futurity this noble stream, connecting as it dose the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom and populous towns on its borders?"

LAND ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

SIR:—It gave me much pleasure to hear Mr. Jos. Wilson of your intention to survey a tract of the country lying N. E. of Goulais Bay, L. Superior, as I intend to be a purchaser of some of that land as soon as it is in market. In September last, I took a party of three men out with me into that region, and made an extensive exploration there; having carried my pack for 18 days through those hills and valleys, I travelled about 70 miles back into the interior, the trip cost me something in money as well as in toil and exposure, but I felt myself well repaid by the beautiful country I had passed through So different from the dreary storm beaten shores of the Lakes and of the River St. Mary. In fact it is completely sheltered from these cold dampwinds by the lofty range of mountains lying to the N. W. which act as both screens and reflectors, throwing back the concentrated rays of the sun in to the valleys along the southern banks The face of the country is undulating, forming level plateaus sloping hill sides and extended valleys running far back into the mountains. The timber is nearly all MAPLE *the largest and the finest I have ever seen.* The soil is what is called volcanic; being formed chiefly from the *detritu* of decomposing traprocks, with a deep layer of vegetable mould on the surface. The place is admirably adapted to farming and grazing purposes. I am an old farmer myself, having been 33 years in America; and seen the whole country from New Brunswick to Missouri, so that I can speak from experience; but the place will not wholly depend upon its agricultural resources—it is rich in minerals Those explorers who have spent their time and money in searching for treasures along the lake shore made a great mistake. Along the coast of Lakes Huron and Superior, the rocks are all confusion; so disturbed and dislocated, that it would be impossible for a good vein to exist in them; for if it be ever so good in one rock, it is speedily cut off by another, and their is the end of their vein. But back in the interior the rocks are settled, every thing is in place. The veins are regular and well defined, and may be traced continuously for miles, without a single break. In the part of the country that I passed over the rocks in places are all a compact gray trap; intersected by numerous quartz vines remaining systematically about east and west and many of them richly charged with ores of copper and lead, During my late exploration I found a number of beautiful lots, which I intend to secure as soon as your Department will give me a chance to purchese on reasonable terms. The ores of copper which I saw, were yellow pyrites with now and then some very rich varieties of purple and gray sulphurets. The ore of lead that I found is galena, and bears every appearance of being argentiferous. The river which flows through this tract of country is just about the size and volume of the Thames in the Western district; it is navigable for a small steamboat, a distance of 18 or 20 miles from the mouth at the head of Goulais Bay, and by an improvement of some trifling rapids it could be made navigable much further It is a most beautiful stream, and the scenery on its banks is magnificent. This river I found nameless; the Indians simply call it "See beeh," "the river." So as I was the first white man who had ever explored its banks, I named it the Avon, and the country around 'Avondale.'

I found after I had got back a couple of days journney from the lake shore, that the country abounded in large game, such as carabo and red deer; and I am going back on snow shoes, to spend part of the winter in their pleasant company. Travelling back far into the interior, and whilst engaged in the pursuit of wild animals, I shall keep a memorandum of the general features of the country, and as this is the country through which the projected railroad (that we all hope to see crossing the frontier at the Sault) must pass, some knowledge of its topography may be useful to the public,—Should you let out the Survey of Avondale, by contract, it will be a fair competition amongst surveyors A friend of mine, Coatsworth, now residing at the Bruce Mines, is an accomplished Surveyor, an able Mathematician and an excellent Draftsman and Sketcher, particularly clever with the pencil; and I, he should be a successful bidder, I should assist him; and we should carry with us a good Camera Lucida, to take landseape views, mountain and forest scenery, water falls and other grand scenes with which that region abounds. Thus our survey would be accompanied by a regular set of colored drawings, which could be lithographed at a trifling expense and thus furnish illustrations useful to the purchasers of and, as affording them the best and truest descriptions of the country which they may intend for their future home.

W. H. PALMER.

Sault de Ste. Marie, 17th Nov., 1856.

THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONS IN CALIFORNIA.—

The California *Democrat* comments on recent disclosures about the prison discipline in California, and says—"We have in our youth read tales of dark barbarities in the middle ages, and of the brutal treatment of prisoners in Russia, but we never dreamt of such things in free America; yet we must confess that our constitution has become a mockery, that certain strata of society are wholly destitute of any ideas of right, and that absolute barbarism is their normal condition. Those without means among the criminals who have been condemned to prison are horse-whipped and obliged to sleep on floors covered several inches deep with water they have insufficient food, covering, and raiment; the keepers hold them in prison at will long after the legal time of incarceration has expired, and practise upon them the obsolete system of torture. The doctor who visits them when sick has no sympathy for their sufferings; he does not inform the authorites of their condition, but divides with the keepers their gains, and thus the complaints of humanity are prevented The same keepers who so maltreat the poverty-stricken prisoner, who may be there for some slight misdemeanour, give to the hardened criminal of means the widest possible privileges. They open to him the door of the prison at night, and thus a stream of criminals is poured into our city. Burglary, larceny, and murder are the ordor of the day, and the prison is the refuge of crime. Who can prosecute the criminals in prison? What proof can be brought against people, of whom they were safely kept under lock and key? When the crime has been successful the spoils are brought to the prison and the keepers receive their share. From the State Prison also the criminals come out during night in order to return at daybreak for a safe asylum. We complain of the increase of criminals, but we encourage them daily by our courts and our prison system."

THE PRO SLAVERY PARTY IN NEW YORK. According to the census of 1855, the city of New York contained 46,113 native, and 24, 701 naturalized voters. Ten thousand men naturalized between 1855 and the Presidential election of 1856. The Irish vote of New York is estimated at 35,000. These went in a body for Buchanan and slavery; 7000 other persons, native and foreign, also voted for him. Of the whole native-born vote, scarcely one in ten supported the pro-slavery ticket in the city of New York. Nine-tenths of the natives divided their support between Fremont and Fillmore.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH CAPITAL.—On Friday morning nearly 150 persons from the old country reached and passed through Toronto to their various destinations, at Galt, Guelph and Goderich. This may be looked upon as the first fruits of the through-ticket system so wisely inaugurated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, through whose agency Canada is daily and hourly increasing in wealth and importance.—*Toronto Times.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

Exposed at Last.

Many among the people of Canada of all classes, know full well that there is not a Manual Labor School existing at Dawn in this county, and has not been for several years, the old school having been long ago discontinued; and yet, during the present week, citizens of this town have been startled by a statement *incidentally* made by some respectable emigrants from Springfield Massachusetts, who will testify when called upon that Rev. Josiah Henson of Dawn, has been begging for the refugees in Canada, and that he did during the past winter, collect money in the Methodist Church (white) of that city—some $17 more or less,—for the MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL at Dawn, after having collected over $100 more in the same town, for the same purpose, from the representation that he had "been the making of the fugitives here,—that many now came in that he was providing for, and they needed help on arriving and that the school needed the same. On the strength of these and other equally false representations, the large sums here named were contributed. Mr. Henson's friends hereabouts, have been offering as a justification of his begging, that *he* WAS BEGGING FOR HIMSELF. We regard this exposurs as Providential, in view of the great injury done to the colored people, by Mr. Henson's self-assumed character of a public benefactor and authorized beggar for them. Will anti-slavery papers pass him around! and thus prevent much evil to the Refugees?—M. A. S. C.

☞ The Brantford Examiner alludes to the Lecture by our associate, Mr. Douglas in most complimentary terms, but calls him Frederick Douglass, a great mistake. We beg to say to the Examiner, by way of correction, that the speaker referred to is Mr. H. Ford Douglass, a British subject, of the Provincial Freeman office, and not Mr. Fred. Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., a citizen of the United States.—M. A. S. C.

☞ The Firemen of this town made quite a display on Thursday last, on the arrival of a new Engine. Where was the No. 3, (colored,) on the occasion?—M.A.SC.

☞ Our readers will please notice the Great Western Railroad Time Table, which will be found on fourth page.

NEW BOOKS.

"FULL details of the *Railway Disaster at the Desjardins Canal on the line of the Great Western Railway.*" This is a graphic description of the sad disaster of March 12th last, with the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest on the occasion, and a view of the scene at the bridge. For sale at the Book store of Mr. J. Pankhurst.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York for a copy of their late books, A MANUAL OF SPEAKING, CONVERSVTION AND DEBATING." This publications contain valuable hints upon speaking, writing, punctuation, &c., that should be familiar to all. For sale by booksellers generally. —M. A. S. C.

A MANUAL OF COMPOSITION AND LETTER WRITING.—Fowler & Wells, New York.—The above is a neatly got uplittle work written in a somewhat concise but clear and forcible style. The different rules and explanations are each arranged under its own appropriate heading. The chapter on writing for the press, including directions for proof reading, especially, may be of much advantage to many who may find it necessary to write for the public eye Price in Paper 30 cents; in Muslin 50 cents.—W.

Sick head ache and Debility. The Oxygenated Bitters are worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

Perry Davis—Sir:—Experience has convinced me that for head-ache, indigestion, pain in the stomach, or any other part of the system, severe chills, weariness, common colds, hoarseness, cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, tooth-ache, &c., there is nothing better than the Pain Killer D. T. TAYLOR, Minister of the Gospel.

"The European," of New York,—Slavery and Freedom.

About six months ago in New York, a weekly Journal or newspaper was commenced called "the European,—weekly Journal of Political and Social Reform,' bearing the honorable and dignified mark of an upright conscious essence of a perfect knowledge of the Southern States and the despotic character of the *entire* state of society there, by the inscription words on its face, namely: *"This paper must not be sent to any place in the United States South of Mason and Dixon's line."*

The "*European*," unlike any other newspaper, is composed of selected items of news,—or "articles," as the separate original pieces of writing are denominated, which appear in the periodical press, and which when applied to the editor's and individual views are now-a days also called 'leaders." The word 'article' means however, in the sense we adopt it, means a distinct and separate writing on a given or particular subject. For instance,—with reference to the "European" of the 25th April, (which, alike with all its preceding numbers, contains most valuable information,) there is the 'article" on "cruelty to soldiers in the American army,"—from the N. Y. *Citizen* of April 18, followed with another on the same subject,—and another, "Illegal ment of seamen," from the London *Times*,—and the continuation of a previous article, of valuable interest to all who desire to *look into* the stores and grades of society—"the Social condition of the United States,"—another titled "The Missionaries Dignity" [illegible] but is pictured from life from the Chicago *Tribune*—and "pro-slavery consistency" from N. Y. *Tribune* of 2 st April with a previous article (comprehensively written with reliance date) on "The Submarine Telegraph from Europe to America"—that article will well repay a perusal. The "European" then in its weekly issue, contains such pieces of writing, and being extracted from respectable current periodicals, of America and of England,—and also of France and Germany.—and especially of *German* periodicals in the United States.—it may well be assumed, that no better authorities can be put before a *reading* and a *thinking* people than the opinions and statements of facts collected, by writers of undoubted existing reputation in the several countries they reside in and belong to

The [illegible] paper, at present we are aware of (Littels "Living Age" may be an exception which is [illegible] to be the same plan as the "European." It is in fact, an *embodiment* of political and social knowledge, rarely to be met with. It is an "Epitomic current history" of the United States.—No American who wishes to *know* the country he lives in, and is a native of [illegible] can not well [illegible] the "European."

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says:

"The island of Malta did not escape the terrible visitation, which on the night of October 12, laid city and villages of Rhodes in ruins, shaking as it did, the loftiest mountains to their very summits, as well as the sea coast and plains which surround the great bed of the Mediterranean. The shocks were long and violent at Malta, under which the stroke of a hand as resistless as invisible. The armour, rattling in the palace where it had been so long suspended, as though instinct with the bravery of the heroes who once wore it, seemed ready to fight again on their own hook; unless the old sleepers awoke whose bodies reposed under the Church of St John. The affrighted population fled from their houses, and betaking themselves to the churches, or standing half petrified in the street, either loaded the air with screeches in the one, or lifted up their prayers in the other. How helpless is man in such a moment, when the whole island seems ready to be engulphed in the profound abyss from which it originally was uplifted. Happily, though many buildings were cracked, and severely injured, the city was saved and no lives were lost. The whole of Egypt felt the same shock and one hundred and sixty houses fell in the vicinity of Cairo. It was also violent at Alexandria.

REMAINS OF A MASTIODON.—The Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette* says, that last week two sailors discovered, about a mile west from that place, the tusks of some huge animal, which were five feet eight inches in length. Three joints of the backbone were also found, each measuring two feet seven inches in diameter. These specimens are to be removed to the Philadelphia Museum

MARYLAND.—A dreadful fire, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives and $500,000 worth of property occurred at Baltimore on Tuesday, 14th inst. It caught in the five-story warehouse on Charles Street owned by Eli Lewis, and consumed that and the warehouse of E. L. Parker & Co., on Lombard Street, besides other buildings. By the falling of the walls a number of lives were lost.

ATROCIOUS ACT OF THE CHINESE.—The Lyons journals say.—"Great sensation was caused in that city on Saturday by the appearance in the streets of a priest, who had his nose, ears, and right hand cut off. On inquiry, it appeared that he was the Abbe Beloc, missionary to China, and that he had arrived at Lyons from Marseilles, on his way to Rennes, where his family resides, also, that the frightful mutilations he displayed had been inflicted by the savage population of Pennay Kiai, which is at the mouth of the Yellow River at the extremity of China. Four missionaries, his colleagues, were, he says, mutilated in the same manner as himself, and were then decapitated. He also was believed to be put to death, but was rescued by some English sailors."

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.—A writer says—"When I lived among the Cherokee Indians I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things he informed me, that at their first start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent their boys to school. These boys became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and ungivilized wives, and the uniform result was, that the children were all like the mother. Thus the father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. 'And now,' said he, 'if we would educate but one glass of our children, we should choose the girls; for when they become mothers they would educate their sons.' This is to the point and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently enlightened, when the mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.—*Investigator*.

COLORED CITIZENSHIP. Paul Cuffe, the son of a native African, refused in 1771 to pay Massachusetts electric [illegible] personal tax unless he were allowed to enjoy the whole rights of citizenship. The matter reached the Legislature, and declaration went forth previous to the adoption of the Constitution, Securing to black men all the privileges belonging to other citizens, and they have enjoyed them ever since.

☞ The House of Assembly is to consider the question of a federal union of the British possessions of North America. Mr. Rankin having given notice of resolution in favor of the scheme.

THE FAMINE IN FINLAND.—Messrs Joseph and Charles Sturge, of Birmingham, have each contributed £500 towards the funds now being raised for the relief of the suffers from the above calamity. Members of the Society of Friends generally are subscribing largely to the fund.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Mr. J. S. Martin, a fugitive from slavery, was in this office yesterday a short time, and at our suggestion and not his request, we give a few particulars of his history. He is well educated in the ordinary branches, and converses very fluently and correctly. He is of rather a warm drab, or pale yellow, genteely formed and tastefully dressed. He is a barber by trade, and his owner, Mr. J. F. Cady, of New Orleans, has been in the habit of letting him out to work at his trade, upon the river- the master receiving so much per month for his services, and allowing him clothes. Not having read Judge Taney's opinion, he imbibed the impression that he might make more money by working for himself—he is now aware that judicially considered he has no self. Mr. Martin allowed us to read two very touching letters from his master, pathetically urging him to leave the inclement North and come to New Orleans again where all is sunshine. Martin regards it as all moonshine, and proposes to make a tour through the State, showing up the physical and moral condition of slavery. He accuses his master of no cruelty or unkindness but only of the injustice of charging $1,300 for what only cost him about $100—his liberty.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 10th.

☞ On the morning of the 15th instant, a policeman named Hornebrooke was assassinated in New York, by one of two burglars whom he had arrested.

Special Notices.

MORE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Surveyor General of Iowa,

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DUBUQUE, IWA.' September 18.

Doctor Gregory B Green. Dear Doctor—I intended, before leaving Washington City last spring, to say to you in black and white, as I have frequently done *viva voce*, how highly I esteemed your *Oxygenated Bitters*, and that I have no doubt but that they will act as a certain speedy, and agreable cure of Dyspepsia, in any case it matters not how obstinate. Your Bitters acted as a charm with my friends, Hon. A. C. Dodge M. L. Martin. H. D. Foster, and others, as they did with myself,

Your obedient servant, GEO. W JONES

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C. W.

Read the certificate of a Regular Practioner!

THIS may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have personally tried it exensively in bowel complaint (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children I have always commenced with a quarter to fifty drops to a teaspoonful of the sweetened, with milk.—Others have mixed it with meal and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNNING, M. D.

Perry Davis Pain Killer is an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholic, Sick Stomach Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Ascarides, and worms in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Its action is like magic when externally applied to badsores, burns scalds and sprains. For the sick head ache and the tooth ache, don't fail to try it. In short it is a Pain Killer

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices In York Cy

FREEMAN OFFICE, April 25, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel	3	3	a	3	6
Barley per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	5	0	a	5	6
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	53	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	1	8	a	2	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	19	0
Cheese, per lb,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	84	0	a	100	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	1	3

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

TO FARMERS
AND
Breeders of Horses.

THE English Coach Stallion *PRINCE ALBERT* in colour is a dipple Bay, and stands sixteen and a half hands high, has good bone and sinew, will be moved this season for Mines in the County of Kent.

On the arrival of the horse *Prince Albert* in this part of the country, he was said by competent judges to be the best horse for Agricultural purposes ever introduced into the counties of Essex and Kent, and his services have proved that his stock cannot be excelled by any horse in Western Canada

The horse *Prince Albert* is kind in harness and suitable for all kinds of farm work, he is gentle before the carriage and under the saddle, and in regard to trotting, walking, endurance and mildness of disposition cannot be surpassed by any horse in the county, he has, in fact all the desirable qualifications a horse can possess, his stock resemble him in every particular, his colts at one year old are selling for $70 and $80 per colt. $300 has been offered to the subscriber for the young *Volunteer*, sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, for to proceed to the Western States

The horse *Prince Albert* has received ten prizes eight of which were in the neighborhood of Toronto, and two in the county of Kent, and was proposed the first prize at Port Stanley by the Agricultural Society in the spring of 1853, which was rejected on account of his being at the time enrolled to the country Kent

Many persons are under the impression that a large horse require a greater amount of feed and attendance than small horses, which is the case generally; but not with the horse *Prince Albert* or his stock, for instance, a colt belonging to Mr. T Hillier, of Tilbery East, in the fall and at the time of weaning strayed into the woods and several unsuccessful searches were made and was supposed to have been stolen, when in the following spring the colt was found in the woods where it had wintered with oxen, not having been fed once during the winter, and $50 was offered in different parts of the neighbourhood, to any person who would produce a colt in better condition, grain fed, stabled or otherwise.

The horse *PRINCE ALBERT* was sired by a horse imported from England, his dam was sired by an imported horse. See hand bills in a few days If any persons doubt his strength durability or speed, they can have the opportunity of testing it, after the season is out, by a friendly competition of $100, against any entire horse which has been moved for mares in the County of Kent.

GEORGE CHURCH,
Proprietor.

Romney, 20th April, 1857.

YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

HE will be our years old in June next, he stands sixteen and a half hands high, good action, bone and sinew, he was sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, he is allowed by good judges to be a very promising colt, he will walk and carry 200 cwt. 20 miles, likewise draw from 25 to 30 hundred, 25, 50 or 100 miles, trot from two to six miles in or out of harness, on a friendly competition, against any entire colt of his age that has been raised in the County of Kent, for the sum of $200. See his pedigree in his bills in a few days.

GEORGE CHURCH.

v3 ..36 3in.

New Spring Goods
AT THE
CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW *GOODS* for the present season, and being an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS.
DOMESTIC GOODS

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS & GENTLEMENS' GOODS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857 v3-n36 tf

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BLENHEIM, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at seven o'clock each day. The Village contains a large number of [illegible] and is situated on the River Thames, about [illegible] from the New Welland Canal, and [illegible] from the Great Western Railway. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to attend the sale, as the terms will be liberal, and the chances seldom offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half Cash, and balance in one and two years

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton March 6th, 1857. v3 n23-tf

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Divisions Courts for the County of Kent for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham	Saturday	10th July.
do	do	Saturday	7th February.
do	do	Saturday	7th March.
do	do	Saturday	11th April.
do	do	Saturday	2nd May.
do	do	Saturday	6th June.
do	do	Saturday	4th July.
do	do	Saturday	1st August
do	do	Saturday	5th September.
do	do	Saturday	3rd October.
do	do	Monday	2nd November.
do	do	Saturday	5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Tuesday	24th March.
do	do	Tuesday	23rd June.
do	do	Tuesday	24th November.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday	27th February.
do	do	Tuesday	26th May
do	do	Tuesday	24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday	30th December.
do	do	Monday	25th January.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday	30th March
do	do	Monday	29th September
do	Dresden	Friday	29th May.
do	do	Friday	27th November.
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday	29th January.
do	do	Thursday	28th May.
do	do	Saturday	26th Sept.
do	(Wellington Township Hall & Howard)	Saturday	24th March
do	do	Saturday	25th July.
do	do	Thursday	26th Nov
5th Div.	Dover East	Monday	23rd January
do	do	Monday	25th May.
do	do	Wednesday	23rd Sept
	Dover West		
do	Mitchell Road	Wednesday	25th March
do	do	Wednesday	22nd July.
do	do	Monday	24th November
5th Div.	Walpole Island	Tuesday,	31st March
do	do	Tuesday	29th September
do	do	Saturday	28th Nov
6th Div.	Chatham Police	Saturday	31st January.
do	do	Saturday	30th May.
do	do	Tuesday	25th July.
7th Division,	Orford,	Friday	27th March.
do	do	Friday	26th July.
do	do	Wednesday	25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday	25th Nov.
do	do	Wednesday	27th May.
do	do	Friday	25th Sept.

Bench { WILLIAM BALDWIN WELLS Esq
Judge of the County Court { GEO. DUART Esq

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kent

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Chatham 9th Dec. 1856. v3n21-1y

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East side of LOT [illegible] the house is newly finished and situated on [illegible] Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wells on the premises or at the office of the *Freeman*

Dresden, July 15th 1853 tf

Crown Land Department

TORONTO, 15th DECEMBER, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons who have made deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, for the purchase of Public Lands in Canada West, are hereby required to repeat and complete the same at the Office of the Receiver General in the City of Toronto, or at the Office of the Local Crown Land Agent, in the Locality where the Lands are situated, within Three Months from the date hereof, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West, that are not made in accordance with the foregoing Notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner

Crown Land Department.

TORONTO 21th FEBRUARY, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit *in triplicate* from the Bank one of which they will retain, the other two they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
COMMISSIONER

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

ALL THE GOODS
OF THE
Farmers' and Mechanics'
Combination Store!
Have Now Arrived!

THIS STORE was opened on the 15th of October when, and ever NOW, not ONE HALF the Goods had arrived, and it has been perfectly CROWDED every day. Tuesdays have averaged about $200 PER DAY!

REMEMBER,

The CAUSE of this GREAT RUSH is,—The old fogy system of doing business is reversed!

THE COMBINATION
CONSISTING OF
Forty-Five Farmers and Mechanics.

All large buyers themselves, have established this Store in order to

☞ *SAVE MONEY*

[illegible] Farmers & Mechanics Store is supplying [illegible] Assortment of

Fifteen Per Cent,

[illegible] and the whole public placed on an equality [illegible] the Combination [illegible]

One Price to ALL!

Whether Member [illegible] or not. It is the aim of the Committee that as PUBLIC AS POSSIBLE, so that [illegible] in order to save [illegible] may [illegible]

[illegible] Plan of Trade [illegible] the Stock is found to be a great [illegible]

Natives of [illegible] are also an English [illegible] Canadian to deal with, as well as Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman or German or Frenchman.

ALL are HERE REPRESENTED
AND
ALL WILL BE WELCOME!

To enumerate [illegible] this Advertisement would [illegible] it must therefore suffice to say that the Assortment includes [illegible] kinds of Goods to be found in the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE, are very complete, viz:

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS!
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes --Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,
Stationery and School-Books
Oil Painted & Paper Window-Shades & Self-Adjusting Rollers, Wall Paper, Wooden & Willow-ware, Cordage,
GLASS & STONEWARE,
CROCKERY, WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,
Champagnes,
Wines, Ales,
Porters, Brandies,
AND ALL OTHER LIQUORS.

Warranted Genuine!
PICKLES & SAUCES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS, &c.,

Groceries and Provisions, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine & Paints, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible] Bar in Mind, kind Reader only [illegible] PER CENT [illegible] on the cost [illegible] and the [illegible] numerous classes [illegible] UNIFORMLY therefore if you happen to find [illegible] that Articles Cheap in some other Store [illegible] it is not for one that every thing is so, because about FIFTY PER CENT is the CUSTOMARY ADVANCE.

It is claimed for the Farmers & Mechanics Store, that its Customers SAVE, all round,

Fully 30 Per Cent,

and HUNDREDS who have bought Goods there will willingly certify to the JUSTICE of the CLAIM.

ATTENTION is directed to the following Resolution of the Committee passed at a Meeting [illegible] Saturday, the first instant:

"Resolved That [illegible] convenient for many of the Members of this Co-partnership to pay down for their necessaries; and in order to meet the case of such parties, it is the wish of a majority of this meeting that the Manager do open accounts with Members requiring the same, as also with ALL responsible Persons: upon such Members or other Persons consenting to pay 5 per cent on the amount of their Account, to cover expense of keeping such Account. All such Accounts to be closed and rendered on the First of January, First of April, First of July and First of October, on which days to be closed and rendered accordingly."

[illegible] of Farm Produce will always be BOUGHT at or FOUND FOR SALE at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE"

[illegible] who have NOT YET visited the Farmers & Mechanics Store are politely requested to [illegible] to repeat and [illegible] KIND & OBLIGING TREATMENT will be extended to all who visit the Store.

☞ The Parcels of Customers will be delivered at their Houses or Residences (if in town,) FREE of CHARGE.

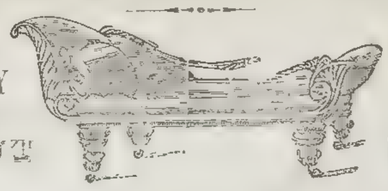
By Order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

Chatham, Nov. 21th, 1856. v3-n16-1y

COMMODIOUS OFFICES
TO LET!!
OVER THE
Farmers and Mechanics Store.

AS the above Store is doing more business than any other in Chatham. Professional Men would find this a good location. Apply at the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Store for further particulars.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND;
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to [illegible] Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MADE WORK IN CANADA

[illegible] ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY [illegible]

[Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE will find it to their advantage to call and examine [illegible]

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to [illegible] the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds, Horse Tackle, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump Brake and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Flames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds,

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's, King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 tf

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, C. W. Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3 n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 25 different receipts for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham [illegible] she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the [illegible] lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke & Mc[illegible] opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where she [illegible]

SHOW ROOM,

is now open to the Fall Trade [illegible] kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS WEAR, such as

Silks,	Scarfs,	Bonnets
Satins,	Crapes	Ribbons
Plaids,	Mantillas	Plumes

Children's Clothing and Fancy Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856 v3 n18-tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandize, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pastnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th 1856.

GATES & STRINGER.

v3 n28-1y

[illegible] attention of all Temperance readers, [illegible] Ministers of the gospel &c.)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List
OF
The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FROM [illegible] denominations, [illegible] intoxicating drinks at the [illegible] religious Denominations and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth.—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick's [illegible]

By "AMEN"!—

STRATFORD, C. W. }
16th March 1857. }

NOTE. The Association of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legions Monsters of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country.—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks* (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of [illegible] "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britains possessions; and make it —Canada—[illegible] as a home for the Emigrant, [illegible] and loyal government.

The above "Census" complete in its intended [illegible] List should be subjoined of the [illegible] inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same society needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK
In Chatham,

[illegible] PAID for CASH, and OFFERED

NO CASH

[illegible] at prices as low as such terms demand, or

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS.
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER,
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

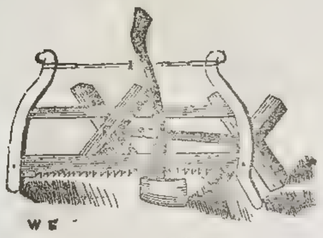
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 371 SOUTH STREET, [illegible] North PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give [illegible]

Philadelphia Oct 29th 1855 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

CROSS CUT SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S New Factory, York Street, No. 88

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with [illegible] are hereby cautioned against applying to [illegible] Shoemaker, Plowman, Town Crier and Bill Poster, Hilton County Canada West [illegible] bogus notice.

JOHN HATTON

Brock, July 17th 1856 44-tf

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS. 12 copies in a body, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, in a body per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received. Issued on the Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n31

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays [illegible] graphical, and Descriptive Sketches [illegible] and Anecdote, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture etc., from the pen of [illegible] with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature.

SCIENCE,

in all its departments will be explored, and all new discoveries will be laid before our readers [illegible] Arts, particularly to [illegible] will receive [illegible] improved process will escape [illegible]

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to [illegible] the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, some corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 26th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	Nt. EXPRESS.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.29	2.00	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London { Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburg	6.20	....	3.15	....	A. M.	....
Ingersoll	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Oxford	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.03	2.45
Beachville	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Edwardsburg	....	P M	4.42	....	....	....
Port Burwell	7.45	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P M			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.35	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
Lynden	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
Hamilton { Depart	9.20	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
Ontario	9.45	....	6.25	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.25	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.35	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MERR.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL	Nt. EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P M
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.45
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P. M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12 00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.48	8.16*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London { Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.00	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But Children and readers of a lighter cast—it has treasures which delight us, the humorous and lively narrative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become callous, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes sour, or [illegible] and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and [illegible] To satisfy these Heaven-implanted [illegible] the following are devoted a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important places and events, of Articles, natural and other new Inventions, Models of a Humorous or high toned character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms. The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance. Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office

4 Copies,	- - - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONNIER,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 3t

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts Hymn Books Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them in foreign tongues) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES who have named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been named as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid, in *discountenancing* in the Province of Canada the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1 The American Tract Society—New York.

2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

3 The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.

5 The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]

6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.

7 American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 18 Beekman street, New York.

Let the cockstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circu-"lated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856 [illegible]

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each,
ACCORDEONS
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS.
From $3 to $20.
BOWS.
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3t

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provinci[al Freeman]

AND WEE[KLY ADVERTISER.]

"SELF[-RELIANCE IS THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."]

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, [C. W., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.] {NUMBER 37

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of sects respectively

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are to continue over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CHEAP
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Graver, and Paper Hanger,
GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 13, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints Ready for use, Plain White Glass and Looking Glasses, for Sale, at the Lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
T. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms
CHARLES H RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb 13th 1856. 40 1y

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1851. 25

clothes they require, they make shingles, or baskets or gather pine knots, or wild berries, which they sell in the villages, but beyond what is required to supply their very limited actual necessities they will not work for.

Their principal employments are hunting and fishing, and their standard amusement drinking whisky and fighting.

Their dress is as primitive as their habits. The woman and children invariably go bareheaded, barefooted and bare legged their only garments apparently being a coarse calico dress. The men wear a cotton shirt and trowsers of the coarse home-spun cloth of the country, with the addition sometimes of an

forests of pine, interspersed here and there with a variety of other trees. Where it is under cultivation, the principal crop is cotton. But the land is not generally fertile, and much of it is likely to remain for a long time; a portion wilderness.

The country itself presents few interesting features, but it is the home of a singular race of people, to whom I may devote a few paragraphs as of description.

In traveling through the middle country, I often passed the rude, squalid cabins of the Sand-hillers. All the inmates usually flocked to the door of their windowless domicile to stare at me And such a lank, scrawny, filthy set of beings I never beheld elsewhere—not even within the "purlieus" of the "Five Points"

Their complexion is a ghastly yellowish white, without the faintest tinge of wholesome red. The hair of the adults is generally sandy, and that of the children nearly as white as cotton. The children are even paler, if possible, than the adults, and often painfully haggard and sickly looking.

They are entirely uneducated, and semi-barbarians in all their habits, very dull, stupid and, in a general social position far below the slave population around them. In fact, the negroes look down upon them with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. They are 'squatters' on lands belonging to others either with or without their consent. They sometimes cultivate or rather plant a small patch of ground near their cabins, raising a little corn and a few cabbages, melons and sweet potatoes. Their agricultural operations never extend any beyond this.

Corn bread, pork and cabbage, [fried in lard] seem to be their principal articles of diet. To procure the latter, and whatever

vious to, and being, at the time of his voting the legal and *bona fide* tenant or occupant of lands of the value aforesaid, he may vote.

No person to vote as tenant unless his lease was originally for not less than one year.

No person deemed the occupant of lands, unless he occupy with the consent of the owner, and with the intent of becoming the owner or proprietor on the performance of certain conditions. No person to vote as owner or tenant, or occupant of lands on which any instalment of purchase money, or any rent, or other sum of money is over due to the crown and unpaid; for as owner, tenant or occupant of the property belonging to the Crown, without authority.

Joint tenants and partners, entitled to vote their respective shares are sufficient.

The electors shall vote at the polling place the township or ward where the property all lie upon which they claim the right of voting.

A person may vote if the lands lie partly within one county and partly within another.

If lands lie partly within one polling place and partly within another, the voter may vote in either place, at his discretion.

A voter may be called upon to declare the legal situation, or the names of his neighbors. No person to vote more than once at the same election.

Two consecutive days of polling in each township or ward. Voting to commence at nine of the clock, a. m., and finish at 5 p. m. on the same day.

Oath of Allegiance, without other formality may be administered by the Deputy Returning Officer, where that is only necessary to naturalize a voter. Interpreters may be appointed, and shall take an oath: I swear [affirm] that I will faithfully translate the oaths, declarations, affirmations, questions and answers as the Deputy Returning Officer, shall require me to translate at this election. So help me God."

Voter may be required to take an oath or declaration No. 3, in addition to any other oath that he may be legally required to take and as, that he believes himself to be of the age of 21 years. &c.

Deputy returning officer empowered to administer oaths Nos. 1 and 2; but a voter taking one of the said oaths or affirmations, shall not be required to take any other oath

OATH OR AFFIRMATION, NO. 1.

TO BE TAKEN BY FREEHOLDERS.

"You swear [or if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, solemnly affirm] that you have been for months or more immediately preceeding this day, and are actually and *bona fide* possessed to your own use and benefit of the estate which you have just described as giving you a right to vote at this election as owner of your own property [or freehold]; that the said estate has not been colorably or collusively conveyed to you for the purpose of enabling you to vote; and that it is of the full value of £50 currency or more [or of the yearly value of £5 or more, as the case may be;] and that no instalment or purchase money, rent, or sum of money, rent or sum of money which you have undertaken to the crown therefore is now over due the unpaid; that you are a subject of Her Majesty by birth [or naturalization, as the case may be] or that you believe yourself to be of the full age of twenty-one years; that if you have already voted at this election: and that you have not received anything either directly to induce you to give up your vote at this election, so help you God."

OATH OR AFFIRMATION, NO. 2

TO BE TAKEN BY TENANT OR OCCUPANT.

"You swear. [or if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases solemnly affirm] that you have been for months, or more, immediately preceding this day, and are actually and *bona fide* in possession for your own use and benefit, as tenant [or occupant] of the estate which you have just described as giving you a right to vote at this election if he vote as a tenant, say that you present, as of the said estate was made for a term of not less than one year;] and that the said property has been colorably or exclusively leased or granted to you for the purpose of enabling you to vote; and that it is of the actual value of £50 currency, or more, [or of the yearly value of £5 currency as the case may be;] that no instalment of purchase money or any part or sum of money, which you have undertaken to pay to the crown therefore, is now over due and unpaid; that you are a subject of Her Majesty by birth [or naturalization as the case may be;] that you believe yourself to be of the full age of twenty-one years; that you have not already voted at this election; and that you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to give your vote at this election. So help me God.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION, NO. 3.

TO BE TAKEN BY PERSONS WHO MIGHT OWE DEBTS TO THE CROWN.

"You swear, [or if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases solemnly affirm.] that no instalment of purchase money, or rent, or other sum of money, which you have undertaken to pay to the crown for the property in respect of which you claim to be entitled to vote at this election, is now overdue and unpaid. So help you God."

FOUND DEAD.—An old negro women, belonging to Mr. Joseph Sutton of this County, aged about sixty years, was found dead on Monday, in the field where she had gone to work. It is supposed that she died from natural causes. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.—*Georgetown Gazette* 26th *ult*

Now we should like to know what facts were elicited. All that any one can suppose in this case is, that "an old negro woman, feeble and sick (as she must have been to die so suddenly), had been driven out in the field to work by some inhuman negro driver, and died in a willing attempt to perform what her age would not sustain her in doing. Hence the *Gazette* says: "It is supposed that she died from natural causes."

How "natural" it must be to drive out negro women *sixty years of age*, sick, faint and weary, to work in the field and there die. Not a word is said against Mr. Joseph Sutton, the owner, for not keeping the good old slave in the house, and having her comfortable provided for in her old days; the whole matter is passed of by the *Gazette* as though it was amatter of no consequence, and scarcely worth a notice This however, in all probability, is more than would have been said by the *Gazette* about a poor white man, from the fact that no one would lose anything by his death.—*Newport (Ky) News*

UNION-SAVING.

Senator Wilson declares the Republican party pledged to the Union, and that if any men North or South, lay their hands upon it, they shall die, if we [Republicans] have the power, traitor deaths, and leave traitor names in the history of the Republic. General Jackson said 'the Union must be preserved.' So said the democrats; so said the Whigs; so said the Know Nothings; and so have said the Republicans But what is still more important the slaveholders have always inflexibly resolved that the Union shall be preserved so long as it ensures the safety of their peculiar institution—and no longer. Now be it remebered, that this same ever be glorified, perpetually saved,, and never-to-be-dissolved Union will stand till the said slaveholders snap it asunder, which they will certainly do when it ceases to foster and conserve slavery. The North will never dissolve the Union—not a single State in the North; but the time is not distant when the more southern States in their madness *will*. Mark the prediction! Then 'we shall see what we shall see,' 'the begining of the end.' Meantime, let the politicians of all parties play at *Union-Saving*, and diamond cut diamond. Take this away from them, and half their stock in trade will be gone. Every decent mind in the country will soon come to understand their game, and will get familiarized with the real value of the Union, aye, much better still, with the market value of its *special saviors.—Practical Christian.*

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY. An interesting and important meeting of French Protestant clergymen was held in Paris a few weeks since, to consider the subject of American Slavery. An address of 'fraternal but severe remonstrance' with American Protestants was adopted and extensively signed. It calls upon the Protesttants of this country to wipe out this great reproach

This indication of a growing interest among French-men in the subject of American slavery will be regarded with great pleasure by the friends of freedom. Humanity is one—our interest, rights and duties the same; The bonds and the divisions of nationality are as nothing in comparison with those great common ties which will one day unite in one feeling and purpose, one great Brotherhood, all nations of the world. Hail all sympathy in a righteous cause, from whatever quarter it may come!—*Salem Observer.*

THE FLESH MARKET.—It appears by a statement in the *Central Organ*, published in Avoyelles, louisiana, that the prices of slaves at a recent 'succession sale' in that parish reached an extraordinary high figure, The following sales of boys and girls took place;

Benton, aged 10 years,	$1365.
Amanda, aged 14 years,	1475.
Hayden, aged 15 years,	1525.
Patsey, aged 16 years,	1600.
John, aged 14 years,	1820.
Harrison, aged 15 years,	1885.
Louisa, aged 25 years,	1955.
George, aged 19 years,	2000.
Silas, aged 21 years,	2020.
Charles, aged 19 years,	2065.
Laura, aged 16 years,	2070.
James, aged 21 years,	2150.
Lewis, aged 31 year,s	2360.

From San Salvador we receive the intelligence that the partition of Nicaragua among the South American Repeblics has been finally settled. The native Nicaraguans are represented as consenting parties to the divison.

☞ The Grand Trunk Bill paseed the House of Assembly on last Friday night by 58 to 45 votes—Government's mayority 13.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

Raleigh Plains, No. 2.

Parties opposed to colored settlers were trying to solicit names from colored men for lands in the plains above named; they represented that thereby cheap lands may be obtained. We hope sincerely that the colored people and whites, who intend to locate, and who have already located, may get a hearing on their petition as well as our worthy land agents, &c. It is fresh in the memory of many that scores of signatures were obtained by gentlemen of this town, a few years since, and we learn from several of the deluded colored people, that after the land was granted, not a foot could they get except as the private property of parties in office. We trust that the right man may get the land next time—namely the scores asking for it on their own account. A sale of lands took place a few days since, and yet, not one man in twenty of those who locate knew there was any government lands to sell until the advertisement of the same by the Honorable Commissioner. Let the right prevail.—M. A. S. C.

The Preachers and the Press.

Brother Wm. Jones, a colored Preacher, gave for peroration to his sermon two Sabbaths since, the *Provincial Freeman*. Brother Jones who once said to us he would *preach down* the "falsehood" he told about that lamp oil, when with his "pamoram" in Windsor,—brother Jones told his congregation not to take our paper; that the church was paper enough for them.

Brother Jones stated that he intends to read from the *Freeman* occasionally; whereupon, some in the congregation said Amen! We are under obligations to the brother, as we may confidently look not only for an increase to our list from that quarter, but for a veto upon his ignorant assertion that the church is the only paper needed. No wonder the *Planet* forgot him.—M. A. A. S.

Where are the Colored Ministers of Chatham.

Our neighbor the *Planet* when enumerating the ministers of Chatham not long since, failed to call attention to the colored clergy. Why that oversight? A few weeks ago, when Mr. Elmu Burritt was here, the *Planet* was eager to buy all the slaves at once; we hope for the sake of the cause, that all of the philanthropy did not then ooze out at our neighbor's fingers ends. Whynot mention *our* clerical hosts, we again ask? The Joneses, Coxes, Yorks, Staffords, Johnsons and other colored preachers, make just as much noise as any of those named. Why did not the *Planet's* colored correspondent put in a reminder?—M.A.S.C.

The Proposed High School.

A teacher of superior attainments, a gentleman practically acquainted with the languages, and an excellent English scholar, of German descent, visited Chatham by solicitation, last week; to take preparatory steps for establishing a superior boarding and day school. There is not a first class seminary in this county, and never has been; therefore, we consider the visit of Mr. Metzger opportune. In a population of twenty thousand, a school such as proposed, conducted by qualified teachers, affording as it would thorough instruction to those who speak English, German and French, in their respective languages, the sciences, &c., should be taken into consideration at once.—M. A. S. C.

Land Agents Caught Napping.

A few days since, about twenty colored men were loading staves at the wharf in this town, when their employer, a Crown Lands agent, and an ex-official of the same department, presented a petition for the men to sign, refusing to explain the contents, but contented themselves with saying it was for lands, and would be for the good of colored men; doubts existing in the minds of some, the employer brought forth a bucket of whisky, and treated the company.

One of the party, too "wide awake," took an opportunity to communicate his suspicions, enforcing his convictions of foul play by certain emphatic expressions.

The petition was soon after presented when one feigning intoxication, delivered the following speech: "Look here gentlemen! What is this paper for any-how? We don't understand it, and will not sign! you white men are so often trying to cheat us—we cannot trust you now. We are not going to *sign*—not a man."

The proprietor and two agents left with the bucket, saying: "you can't do anything with —— niggers." May such manœuvres always be thus frustrated. A respectable man who suffered some parties to use his name a few years since, for two hundred acres, had the honor of an arm-in-arm promenade with one of our Land Lords "to sign the bond," as he was told, after the government grant, which he did, as did others without examination, thinking all was right, when by the very act he unknowingly transferred the land to the officious gentlemen. That man is now landless, and the very familiar *gentleman* has thousands of acres.

☞ Will our readers please read attentively the Underground Railroad Report? it is interesting and will be continued in our next.

☞ No 5. "Voice of the Bondsman;" the gratuitous and anti-slavery paper circulated by Mr. Linton, of Stratford, C. W., is now in circulation by thousands. The "*Voice*," is as pungent, pointed, uncompromising able as ever. Read it ye who make long, hollow, meaningless prayers in the synagogues and are too time-serving to think of those in bonds as bound with them.—M. A. S. C.

Mr. T. W. Stranger, of Buxton, a model settlement, will dispose of Town Lots on the day preceding, and two days following the Queen's Birthday. The village better known as "Kings settlement," is beautifully located, villagers industrious, moral and religious, and the lots are in one of the best locations. See advertisement.—M. A. S. C.

We thank the *Banner* of Hamilton, for its flattering notice of our humble effort in the Mechanics' Hall.

We hope, however, that the Canadian Press will make the proper distinction, as we have no desire to wear borrowed garments. We are ambitious we admit, and shall never disgrace that name so memorable in the annals of old Scotia; if in our effort to preserve its clasic brilliancy, we shall lose our personal identity and be swallowed by our illustrious name-sake on the other side of the Lakes, we pray that the fate of Jonah may be ours.—H.F.D.

Important Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Chatham and vicinity, that Madame Sharpe, the renowned Clairvoyant and Doctress, who has astonished thousands both in Europe and America, by her wonderful revelations of the mysterious and the unknown, will visit Chatham in a few days, Where all who may desire to hear from absent friends, wherever scattered round the Globe, on Ocean's wave or in Earth's secret place, whether dead or alive, can do so to their entire satisfaction.—H.F.D.

☞ The Clarendon, Dallas Treaty has been rejected by England. Good! —Eds Freeman

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints,—particularly for children,—and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have used for the relief of those diseases.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, by an ingenious combination with a few other simples, afford us the surest antidotes known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam of Wild Cherry, has produced a remedy of untold value-

Correspondence.

CIRCULAR.

ADDRESS to the people of Canada from the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society:

We are now called upon, in the Providence of God, by an imperative sense of duty, to reiterte our earnest appeal to you, to exert yourselves the very utmost, at the present crisis, to obtain the abolition of Post-Office, Canal, and Railway Labor, of every desciption, upon the Lord's Day.

Again a measure has been brought before Parliament, to secure to the servants of Government the recognition of their right to exemption from secular occupation in the Public Departments, and to obtain the enactment of a law for closing the Post Offices and Canals, and preventing the transmission of mails on the day of sacred rest.

It is plainly the duty and interest of us, the People of Canada, to aid, by every means in our power, in the furtherance of these noble objects.

Let all immediately set about the work in right earnest. Let Petitions be sent in before the 15th proximo to each Branch of the Legislature, expressing in strong terms our sympathy in this movement and a firm purpose never to desist from urging our just claims to the possesion of a whole Sabbath—exempt from every species of secular labor—till it shall have been made good to us and our children after us, by a Provincial Statue in conformity with the Law of God!

It will be well for us, also, to remind the Share-holders of Railway Companies, their Managers and Servants, of its being their bounden duty, to cease from labor on the Lord's Day; and that by doing so they will, in the end, best serve their own worldly advantage—in accordance with a physical as well as moral law, which cannot be broken without leading to loss, as is frequently evidenced in the destruction of life and property.

It has been our privilege to set forth powerful and irrefragable arguments on former occasions, why we should contend earnestly for Sabbath Rights. Suffice it now to say, that if we are indifferent about these right; we are indifferent to our civil and religious liberty—to our personal, domestic, and social happiness,—to the eternal interests of our never-dying souls!

This is the age of money making and reckless speculation. Many are in haste to be rich; but let those who are so, and who barter Sabbaths for filthy lucre,—remember, that money acquired in this way—whether by posting letters, keeping accounts, trafficking in railways or canals, or receiving hire for unnecessary labor of any kind on the Lord's Day—will prove a curse to them instead of a blessing, and if unrepented of be a source of never-ending remorse. "Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them will be a witness against you, shall eat your flesh as it were fire."—James, v, 3. Let this be our call.—Quit at once such a desperate pursuit, lest your hearts be hardened, and your consciences become seared, by the deceitfulness of sin, and ye "be suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy." - Prov. xxix. 1. Railway trains conveying intelligence with a speed unknown in past ages, now form lines of communication between the remote parts of the country, and where greater speed is required, the electric telegraph supplies the means. What shadow of excuse then can there be for the business of this world encroaching upon God,s own time? Besides what base ingratitude will it betoken, if men persist in robbing their fellow-man, and themselves, of that precious day, which God has reserved for His own honor, when He has so graciously provided them with such remarkable facilities during the week for serving their own interests!

Let us, as Christian People, who duly prize our Sabbath rights and privileges, and konw how to use them for God's glory,—let us, we say, spare no pains to have the Lord's Day brought back to the standard of Holy Writ,—be careful to set a good example to those who undervalue it and treat it as an ordinary day. Let us "set our faces like a flint" against every form of Sabbath desecration, and prove by our practice that it is to us "the pearl of days"—"a delight." Let us be consistent, and, by the grace of God, "abstain from all appearance of evil"!

Lastly, let us not forget our rulers and legislators, but pray, that He who has their hearts in His hand, may be graciously pleased to turn them, that they may cheerfuly grant our reasonable and Scriptural request—That all public labor in Government works and offices, and all other modes of Sabbath desecration, which the law can restrain shall cease forever *upon the Lord's Day, within this Province.*

"Prove me now herewith saith the Lord of Hosts, If I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing . . . And all nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith Lord of Hosts."—Malachi, iii 10, 12.—On behalf of the Society,

R. V. ROGERS, A.M. *President.*
JOHN MAIR, M. D. *Cor Secretary.*
Kingston, C. W., 21st April, 1857.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY—AND CORRESPONDENT R. T. B.

To the editor of the Bradford Chronicle.

— Stratford, C. W. April 26, 1857.

Dear Sir.—In your paper of the 1st instant, is an anonymous communication, signed "R. T. B," as to my notice No. 14, about the Methodist Church in Canad and Slavery. I have declined answering anonymous letters, for in my own letters I give my name and address. For the sake of the cause I advocate, [the rights of humanity and as applicable to the colored people and refugees in Canada,] and for the information of your readers, and as my notices, of various numbers, have been inserted in your paper, I will refer to said correspondent "R. T. B." and his statements, and show that what he has referred to and state is purely untrue, or erwise false; and I will do so in a short time, for various matters of a necessary nature to be attended to preclude me at this time from replying at length. But in the meantime I refer you, dear sir, —as I wish no editor to publish any matter, from my pen which is untrue,—to the authorities in the list of "books on slavery—to be consulted," which is appended to the "Voice of the Bondsman" No. 4, sent you; and I send you additional copies to be given away, and also to the Post master. I refer also to the book "The Slavery Question" by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Dayton-Ohio,—sent you formerly. I cannot, and will not be at the expense of publishing books of authority to satisfy those like your corespondent, or for such who will neither buy books nor read them; but I publish lists of books, &c., sufficient—far more than sufficient,—if consulted, to prove every word I pen and every accusation I make, I am not responsible for the "ignorance" of "R. T. B."

Yours truly,
J. J. E. Linton.

Lecture on Slavery.—Mr. H. Ford Douglass, from Chatham, C. W., and one of the editors of the Provincial *Freeman*, a paper advocating the interests of the colored people of Canada.—delivered a lecture on Slavery in the School House on Monday evning. There was a very large attendance—in fact, many could not gain admittance. The lecturer has an easy and fluent delivery and seems quite "at home" in dealing with his subject.—*Stratford Ezaminer.*

Mr. Hull's Lecture—Mr. M. R. Hull, an eloquent Virginian, lectured in the School House on Wednesday evening last, to a large and respectable audience. The subject of the lecture was "White and Black Slavery in the U. S." The lecture was an able *expose* of "the sum of all villainies." Mr. H. intends going to England to lecture. —*Stratford Beacon.*

The Brampton *Times* says that a young lad named Newel, near Orangeville was accidentally shot a few days ago by the discharge of a gun which he was in the act of examining.

THE SHIP CANAL.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Bill for the chartering of the projected Canal from the River St. Clair to the Rond Eau, is in a fair way to pass both Houses. It is already through its second reading, and it is stated by those well acquainted with members of Parliament that the third reading will be carried without doubt.—Planet.

Murder.—A murder of a most aggravated character was committed in the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois, the 14th instant, on the person of an aged and much respected Scotch farmer named John Simpson, who, on that day, was induced by one Eusebe Parent to accompany him into the woods where the deed was perpetrated, Parent breaking Simpson's skull with an axe. The Coroner proceeded, on Tuesday last, to St. Louis to hold an ingest, the jurors on which rendered a verdict of wilful murder against the above named Eusebe Parent, who had, prior to the inquest, disppeared. We trust the Executive will use such measures as will lead to the arrest of Parent.—*Montreal Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "INDIAN."

Quebec, May 4, 1857.

The *Indian* arrived at 1 o'clock without having been announced below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Hayter, the Treasurer's Secretary, has issued a notice to the Liberal members asking them to be in their places in parliament on the 4th of May to vote for Mr. Evelyn Dennis, the Ministerial candidate for the Speakership.

There are speculations in endless variety as to the Ministerial programme for the parliament.

The *Observer* says that many important measures of social polity will be at once proceeded with.

Among the matters mapped out as likely to occupy the session, are a bill for the continuance of the Government Board of Health; the reforms in the Courts of Law and Chancery; a measure in reference to the rights of married women as regards their own property. A bill regulating the whole system of local taxation; and a medical reform bill.

It is more than hinted that the Opposition will commence an obstructive policy at once.

"Most likely," says the *Press* "the first session of the new Parliament—short as it must be—will not pass by without ground being broken on both sides."

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen and infant Princess are both doing well.

The Duchess of Gloucester is dying.

FRANCE.

A number of political arrests have been made but their is a rumor that the conspiracy was a mere trap laid by the government to commit refugees in London to actionable proceedings.

SPAIN.

An attack occured at Burgos. It was proposed to place Count Montemolin on the throne and re-establish the Inquisition.

DENMARK.

The ministerial crisis has resulted in the triumph of the Constitutional party.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess and Prince William visit England in July. The Prussian Government have remonstrated with the United States Government relative to the kidnapping of Prussian subjects on board of the American vessels.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

Buckingham Palace, April 14.

At seven minutes before two o'clock this afternoon the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. There were present on the occasion, in her Majesty's room, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Lowcock, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments besides the medical men, Sir J Clark and Dr. Ferguson, were the Mistress of the Robes and the Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen, and the following Officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council, viz: his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Chancellor Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Landenburg, arrived at the palace shorly before two o'clock.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madams Musurs, the French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Prussian Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, the Russian Minister and other members of the diplomatic corps, called at Buckinham Palace. Many of the nobility and gentry also called to pay their respects during the afternoon.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMER ROBBED BY PERUVIAN REVOLUTIONIST

The Pacific Steam Navigation Companys Steamer *New Granada*, had arived at Hunanchaco from Valparaiso, on her way to Panama with the semi-monthly mails for Europe. The mails from Hunanchao were sent ashore in a boat. The boat was intercepted and the mails and cargo put on board the Steamer belonging to the revolutionary party. After a remonstrance, the captain of the *New Granada* proceeded on his voyage. He was by the revolutionary steamer, and at the next port the *New Gra*

nada was bordered by sixty armed revolutionists from the Peruvian war steamer, and they demanded money, arms, and amunition, which they declared were on board the New Granada for Castillas party. The captain of the mail steamer refused to give up anything. The revolutionists took by force what they demanded. They then broke open the treasurer's room and took away thirty thousand dollars.

THE STATE OF GRENADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

There is news by the *Atrato* to the effect that the President and Congress of New Grenada had refused entirely to negociate with Mr Morse respecting the matters upon which he was commissioned to present the demands of the United States Government. All communications are at present suspended till an answer is received from the United States.

INDIA.

The overland mail had arrived in England. The latest dates are Calcutta, March 8; Madras, March 13; and Bombay, March 20. There are no advices from China by this arrival

From the annual reports it appears that the Province of Pegu is becoming prosperous. The people have got rid of their notoin that the English are about to abandon the country, and are steadily settling to cultivation. The Burmese, Kareus and Shans are thronging into the northern districts, and the area of cultivation has increased by 135,000 acres in one year. The export of rice has risen to 126,000 tons more than the usual export of Calcutta. The trade which has sprung from nothing, has reached two millions sterling. The revenue is 30 laks of rupees (£300,000), and the expenditure not 20. There is now no doubt even among the opponents of annexation that Pegu in twenty years will pay a revenue such as in Aria is obtainable only from these rich deltas. Great efforts are being made to introduce superior cotton, but these efforts seem as yet to inspire no great hope.

The news from Central America is to the 13th April, and is exceedingly interesting. Col. Lockbridge's party of filibusters has been completely dispersed. The Costa Ricans occupy Punta Arenas, and have no doubt erected ortifications to protect the river. The intelligence from Rivas, Walker's headquarters, is down to the 1st inst., at which time the allied forces had hemmed in on every side their opponents, who were reduced to great distress for want of provisions. The Costa Ricans also had possession of San Juan del Sur, and the early capitulation or destruction of the filibuster force seemed inevitable. It is stated also that orders had been issued to grant no quarter to either Walker or Henisen. Thus, the cause of Walker is more desperate than ever. It is so utterly hopeless that his own friends do not suppose him capable of holding out beyond the 20th of April. The reports of his victories on the 5th and 16th of March were fictions. No such victories were obtained, nor was there any such slaughter of the Costa Ricans as the filibusters represented. Walker did attack San Jorge on the 19th March, but he was repulsed with heavy loss. The allies since that day have been gradually closing round them. The Walker forces then only amounted to 150 men. There seemed to be only one doubtful question in connection with the issue—could Walker escape?

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The following vessels have been ordered to rendezvous at Panama, during the pending trouble with New Grenada, viz: the frigate *Independence* and the sloops of war *Decatur* and *John Adams*. The two former are already there, and the *John Adams* is on her way from Callao. The following vessels of the home squadron have been ordered to Aspinwal, viz: the steam-frigate *Wabash* and the sloops of war *Cyane* and *Saratoga*,—the *Cyane* is already there, and the others are on the way,—the steam-frigate *Roanoke* and the sloop of war *Saint Mary* will probably soon be added to the squadron.—*Colonist* (28th).

A Reward for Gen. Walker.—It is stated by the deserters from Gen. Walker, that Gen. Mora, the Commander of the Costa Ricans has offered $10,000 for Walker's head, or $30,000 if he can be captured and brought in to their camp alive. Furthermore, that it is the wish of the Costa Rican Government to offer all of Walker's men who desire to avail themselves of it, the opportunity to leave their chief and thus escape death.

FROM HAVANA.—*Attempt to Assassinate the British Consul.*—Mobile, April 16—We have Havana dates to the 30th. An attempt had been made to assassinate W. Sidney Smith, the British Consul, on account of his exposure of certain slave transactions.

The impression that there would be no war with Mexico was becoming more general.

The Ohio Legislature, previous to its adjournment, passed a bill making it a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio or to undertake to carry out of the State as a slave any person of color. This is intended, of course, to prevent the operation of the Dred Scott decision.—*Investigator*

Special Notices.

LOST VOICE RESTORED!

NEW BEDFORD, August 10

Mr. S. W. Fowle!—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since, my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle, she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and health was soon fully restored.

Yours truly, (Signed)
HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

None genuine unless singed I. BUTS on the wrapper.
For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C W.

Read the certificate of a Regular Practioner!

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children, I have always combined it with gum-arabic, say ten drops to a teaspoonful of the syrup, well mixed.—Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNNING, M. D.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of Cholic, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, and Asthma, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely, It is the best Liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to badsores, burns scalds and sprains. For the sick head ache and the tooth ache, don,t fail to try it. In short it is a Pain Killer.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 9 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel.	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH. *Market Clerk*

New Advertisements.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise heir certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I County of Kent.
Chatham, May 4th 1857. 2in

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.
Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-td

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3-n36-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased at first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons. Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22nd, 1857. v3-n16-1y.

TO FARMERS

AND

Breeders of Horses.

THE English Coach Stallion *PRINCE ALBERT*, in colour is a dapple Bay, and stands sixteen and a half hands high, has good bone and sinew, will be moved this season for Mares in the County of Kent.

On the arrival of the horse *Prince Albert* in this part of the country, he was said by competent judges, to be the best horse for Agricultural purposes ever introduced into the counties of Essex and Kent, and his services have proved that his stock cannot be excelled by any horse in Western Canada.

The horse *Prince Albert* is kind in harness and suitable for all kinds of farm work, he is gentle before the carriage and under the saddle, and in regard to trotting, walking, endurance and mildness of disposition cannot be surpassed by any horse in the county, he has, in fact all the desirable qualifications a horse can possess, his stock resembles him in every particular, his colts at one year old are selling for $70 and $80 per colt. $600 has been offered to the subscriber for the young *Volunteer*, sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, for to proceed to the Western States.

The horse *Prince Albert* has received ten prizes, eight of which were in the neighbourhood of Toronto, and two in the county of Kent, and was proposed the first prize at Port Sarnia, by the Agricultural Society in the spring of 1853, which was rejected on account of his being at the time confined to the county of Kent.

Many persons are under the impression that a large horse require a greater amount of feed and attendance than small horses which is the case generally; but not with the horse *Prince Albert* or his stock, for instance, a colt belonging to Mr. T. Hillier, of Tilbery East, in the fall and at the time of weaning, strayed into the woods and several unsuccessful searches were made and was supposed to have been stolen, when in the following spring the colt was found in the woods where it had wintered with others, not having been fed once during the winter, and $50 was offered in different parts of the neighbourhood, to any person who would produce a colt in better condition, grain fed, stabled or otherwise.

The horse *PRINCE ALBERT* was sired by a horse imported from England, his dam was sired by an imported horse. See hand bills in a few days. If any persons doubt his strength durability or speed, they can have the opportunity of testing it, after the season is out, by a friendly competition of $100, against any entire horse which has been moved for mares in the County of Kent.

GEORGE CHURCH,
Proprietor.

Romney, 20th April, 1857.

YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

HE will be our years old in June next, he stands sixteen and a half hands high, good action, bone and sinew, he was sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, he is allowed by good judges to be a very promising colt, he will walk on early 200 out 20 miles, likewise draw from 25 to 30 hundred, 25, 50 or 100 miles, trot from two to six miles in or out of harness, on a friendly competition, against any entire colt of his age that has been raised in the County of Kent, for the sum of $200. See his pedigree in his bills in a few days.

GEORGE CHURCH.

v3-n36 3in.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,	Saturday,	10th Jan'y.
do do	Saturday,	7th February.
do do	Saturday,	7th March.
do do	Saturday,	4th April.
do do	Saturday,	2d May.
do do	Saturday,	6th June,
do do	Saturday,	4th July.
do do	Saturday,	1st August.
do do	Saturday,	5th September.
do do	Saturday,	3rd October.
do do	Monday,	2nd November.
do do	Saturday,	5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday,	26th March.
do do	Thursday,	23rd July.
do do	Tuesday,	24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do do	Tuesday,	26th May.
do do	Thursday,	24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday,	30th January.
do do	Monday,	27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday,	30th March.
do do	Monday,	28th September.
do Dresden	Friday	29th May
do do	Friday,	27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday,	29th January.
do do	Thursday,	28th May.
do do	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Townsh'p H'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday,	28th March.
do do	Saturday,	25th July.
do do	Thursday,	26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal ToRn	Monday,	26th January.
do do	Monday,	25th May.
do do Pardo's Inn,	Wednesday,	23rd Sep.
do Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March.
do do	Wednesday,	22nd July.
do do	Monday,	23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March.
do. do	Tuesday,	29th September.
do do	Saturday,	28th Nov.
do at Oungah P. Office	Saturday,	31st January.
do do	Saturday,	30th May.
do do	Tuesday,	28th July.
7th Division Clearville,	Friday,	27th March.
do do	Friday,	31th July.
do do	Wednesday,	25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	28th Jan.
do do	Wednesday,	27th May.
do do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, JR.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

Crown Land Department

TORONTO, 18th FEBRUARY, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have payments to make an account of Public Lands in Canada West must, in future, deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department.

TORONTO, 24th FEBRUARY, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Cerificate of Deposit in *triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other *two* they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
COMMISSIONER.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds: Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth. Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots. Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand lately occupied by Messrs Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want, her stock being the largest, the best and most varied, of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16 1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved pastnership in said business; and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10th, 1854.

GATES & STRINGER.
v3 n23-3in.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended:—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added,) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traficers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" [illegible]

By "AMEN"

STRATFORD, C. W.
16th. March 1857.

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, laboures &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, for

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

GROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

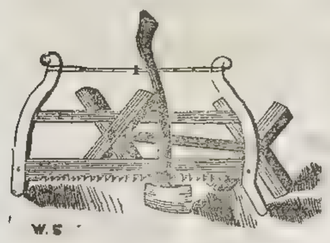
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y



W. S

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail.

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner
Also, by RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes of other Tools
I. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No 88

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1855 14-tf

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents 100 copies, monthly per annum fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Misses Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in British Canada, and recommended as faithful.

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1855.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, second to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render a pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording the steps of progress in every department of life. MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, from week to week, a snug corner set apart for their benefit and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	NT. EXPRESS.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.29	2.00	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.15	....	A. M.	....
Ingersoll	6.40	10.35	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Beachville	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
Eastwood	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	4.42	....	....	....
Paris Depart	7.47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.35	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
[illegible]sburg	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
[illegible]	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
[illegible]	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
[illegible]	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	....	6.15	....	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	[illegible]	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.28	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.38	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.01	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL.	NT. EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P M
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.45
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P. M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12.00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.49	8.16*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.09	....	2.00	5.35
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE STUFFS, &c.,

[illegible] to his business, to [illegible] of their patronage.

[illegible] *daily prepared.*

[illegible] APPLIED.

[illegible] the Proprietor, or a competent Assistant always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College Baltimore, MD Pittsburgh, Pa

Chatham, March 1st, 1855 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

His long [illegible] practical knowledge of the business [illegible] to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

[illegible] promptly, in Workmanship, which is [illegible] advantageous and as low as can be [illegible] Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing [illegible] done with neatness and despatch.

[illegible] Corner of King and Charity's Building, two doors below the *Royal Exchange* Hotel, King St.

C. H. CHARITY

[illegible] M[illegible] 7[illegible] 13-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Circulation between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of this [illegible] paper, feel that the public are aware that [illegible] quantity of change [illegible] has grown strong [illegible] and stable of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it continues to be, to publish a weekly paper [illegible] which shall not only amuse but also [illegible] those who may read it. Every method is sought, the best articles are selected, condensed from foreign and [illegible] periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from [illegible] the most eminent pens [illegible] Washington, Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and other [illegible] Capitals, are regularly received. Accounts of the Politics, Sciences, Wars, and all the Movements that are [illegible] the Public mind, are carefully collected and [illegible] in the Post.

Both [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857. {NUMBER 38

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of ... expression on all questions of ... the people in a politi... the right ...

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamel and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE.
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Colors.
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W,
Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 49-1y

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90, King Street West,
TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D, D. D. S.
DENTIST,
Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.
REFERENCES:
BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington B. Handy M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. French has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—
TORONTO, Oct. 18th, 1856. "The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction. JOHN TORONTO
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 14th, 1857.—"Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped Teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.
Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr. P. Badgley, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. T. A. Calwell
Office hours from 9 A. M, to 6 P. M.
TERMS CASH.
v3 n37 1y.

ORIGIN OF THE RACES.

Whence came we? What are we? Whither are we tending? These are questions of absorbing interest. They are questions on which theologians differ. They are matters respecting which the philosophers, in their many and mazy speculations, are forever leading us out to sea, and there leave us to flounder about as we may, or find our way back to *terra firma* as best we can, They are subjects, too, on which the ever-busy ethnologists will give us no peace.

One class of the wise men of the wise men of our day professes to have made the discovery - the *humiliating* discovery, as some seem to regard it—that we have come up from the monkey tribe. Another class has demonstrated, to its own satisfaction at least the equally humiliating problem, that we have come *down* from the angels And so whether we have ascended or descended in the scale of creation, our poor, pitiful human nature has very little reason to puff itself up with pride. But a thought of vast and almost fearful import is naturally suggested by this controversy. If we have descended, and are descending, when and where are we going to stop? "How deep extends below" our present depraved and somewhat miserable condition? And if we have ascended, and are ascending, where and when shall we reach the end?

Above, how high progressive life may go?

In a late work on the "Indigenous Races of the Earth," we find the scholarly names Nott, Gliddon, Agassiz, maury, Pulsky, Meigs, Berard, Dunomtier, and others, giving countenance to the theory that we—including all the races and tribes of humans, white, black, red, with all their intermingling—are but improvements on the Ourang Outang.

We do not quite fancy this notion of man being a developed monkey. One of our main objections to it is its obvious untruthfulness As well might a monkey or a baboon claim or confess to be a developed horse, *cattle*, or pig, or poultry. As well might these be regarded as improved fishes reptiles, or insects!

According to our understanding of this very vexed and complicated question, the philosophers have got their Natural History a little out of the order of nature. than which predicament nothing can be more fatal to either premises or conclusions.

Lest men suspect your tale untrue,
Keep *probability* in view.

Man has powers and organs not possessed by any animal, or, if any one please, by any *other* animal. He has organs and powers whose semblance or analogues do not exist in any other being. If man were merely a developed animal, be it monkey or elephant, sheep or goat, tiger or rhinoceros, ostrich or anaconda, goose or giraffe, this could not be. He would only have the same parts and powers, the same structures and functions as the "parent stock," however much exalted and refined; and he could have nothing else.

This however, is not the case. He does, indeed, possess essentially all of the organs, powers, attributes, and qualities of all the animals below him. But he possesses something else. He has other, higher and distinct organs superadded. He has *hope*, which looks forward beyond the grave; and he has *perfectiveness* or *ideality*, which prompts in him the ever-restless desire to change his circumstances and improve his condition, while no vestige of these qualities are found in any creature below him.

These facts alone suffice to remove him as far from the *mere* animal kingdom, as from the center to the circumference of the universe, They take him at once out of the plane of the animal kingdom, and place him in the sphere of humanity, and they annihilate, in an instant, all the humiliating inferences we have alluded to, while they present to our view the being, man, as an original creation, and in peculiar relations to his Maker, to and to all else in the universe.

We do not now meddle with another branch of this general inquiry, viz., whether "in Adam's fall we sinned all ?" or whether the different races of men had distinct origins? It is enough in one article to show that man is not an animal.—*Life Illustrated.*

MEN OF GREAT WEALTH.

There are some in our country who pass for very rich men. And so they are when we compare them with their neighbours around them. But compard with some others who once lived in the world, and even with some now on the stage. their property is not so very great. Just look over the list of rich men of former times. Why, some of them could have bought half the globe almost

Croesus, who flourished before our time, and whom the reader has doubtless heard of, used to say that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man: and he is good authority. His landed property alone was worth the snug sum of $8,500,000 Then be possessed slaves, furniture, horses, cattle, and cash to an equal amount, making the comfortable sum of $17,000,000.

Crœsus was a rich man; but many there were richer than he. There was Seneca, the philosopher, who uttered and wrote some tolerable good things, considering the age in which he lived; was worth $17,500,000. Many modern authors would doubtless have been glad to have been remembered in the old fellow's will. And so they were all of them. He had left them an invaluable legacy, if they would but accept it, and this it is: Whenever you have written a book, lay it aside for nine years. At the expiration of that time peruse it carefully, and *then* if your judgment approve, publish it but not before.

Julius Cæsar, was continually incurring pecuniary liabilities that he found it hard to discharge.' He set a high price on friendship having purchased that of Lucius Paulus for $1500,000,and that of Curio for $2,500-000. He was a terible spendthrift. Before he succeeded in obtaining any office, he had amassed debts to the amount of $14,974 000. But office holders had good picking in those days, as well as in our own, and as soon as Julius got his hands into the public treasury his debt began to diminish. He soon became rich. He gave Servilla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of $200,000. He would doubtless. have been guilty of many other extravagances had not the beloved Brutus given that cruel stab under the fifth rib. On the day of the assassination Cæsar's friend Mark Anthony, owed $1,500,000, which was all paid thirty days afterwards. This same Anthony subsequently swallowed a pearl, dissolved in vinegar, (which Cleopatra administered to him) worth $400,000.—He also squandered $735,000. 000 of the public treasure.

Tiberias at his death, left $118,125,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. He lived at the rate of about $355 000 a day. One supper cost him $400,000

Esopus, the comedian, even transcended Caligula in extravagance, having given $400,000 for a single dish. He had a son, Clodius, who was a chip of the old block. Among other costly gastronomic feats, Clodius swallowed a pearl valued at $4,000.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A LONG LOST CHILD

The *Edinburgh North Britain* relates a very remarkable circumstance which will be read with interest by the Scotish subscribers to the *Globe* in Canada, On Monday last, says the writer, about four o'clock in the afternoon, an unusual crowd was collected at the foot of Warriston Close attracted by the wild behaviour of a respectable middle aged gentleman, who was gazing, with eager interest on a portrait displayed in the window of Giles' Photographic Gallery, exclaiming, in broken sentences, with a strong accent which at once bespoke him "ayont the Tay,' —"Guid gracious do my een deceive me? It maun be her—sae like her mither! Far could that come frae? I'ts her—my ain dochter! What are ye a' glourin, at? Whar's the man that's sellin my ain flesh and blood? an' in a Christian kintra, tae!" The shouts of the crowd, and loud declamation of the stranger, brought a young man to the door to ascertain the cause of such an unusual disturbance, and imagining the gentleman was intoxicated, he called out to Mr. Giles to quell the threatened riot.

When that gentleman appeared some boys and flesher lads called out, "That's the man that sells your dochter." The stranger rushed upon him, declaring that picture he should have, though it should cost him ten pounds. Alarmed at the impetuosity of the man, he was invited in, when, after a little time had elapsed, he burst into a flood of tears—"Dear, dear, sir—this is strange! Whar did ye get yon picture? Oh tak it oot o' the window! gie into my ain hand! I,ll gie ony money for't."

After examining it minutely, he asked in a subdued tone how it came into his possesion, and was informed that a young lady sat for it on Friday last, and not calling according to promise he put it in the window as a specimen. "It has been so ordained, then, and I may see her yet; you'll be the means of restoring her to me. Six years ago I left Montrose, after my wife's death, to go to America, leaving Nelly with her grandmother. On my return, I learned my puir mother was dead, and Nelly had left ham to seek service in the Lothians. Fruitless endeavours to discover her retreat have since been made; but noo Providence maun hae directed me here, for this is jist her verra sel.' An, will he no sell's?"

Being informed that portraits could only be given to the originals, the face of the stranger became pale as ashes, until hope whispered—Nelly micht ca hersel, yet and glad him wi'a sweet word as weel as her ain look: which was verified by the identical Nelly stepping in for her picture, apologising for not being punctual to her appointment; and great was her surprise when she listened to the tale of the strange gentleman who took away her portriait. But greater still was Nelly's joy and happiness when she learned the strange gentlemen was in an adjoining inn, anxious to behold her, when she, full of anxiety, rushed to the appointed place, and in a few minutes was locked in a father's found embrace.

REPUBLICANISM OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The National Era, Feb. 19, contains a speech of Wm. H. Seward at Owugo, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1856, just before the late election The speech occupies upwards of four columns and is chiefly an appeal to the prejudices of the "whites,' against the 'blacks,' whom the Democratic policy would throw into the new territories.—Throughout the speech we have the continual recurrence of the phrases, 'negro savages from the coast of Africa'—forced barbarian black labor to be imported from Africa'—the 'African black slave trade'—'African slave labor'—'black African slave labor'—black imported African slave labor,' &c. &c. These are contrasted with 'free white European labor—free white labor'—free white labor'—'free white labor'—'free white industry'—'free white labor'—*imported* white labor'—'free white native and foreign labor' —'naturalized and native free whit labor,' &c. &c. The former (the *black*) is deprecated—the latter (*white*) is advocated. Not a hint in favor of 'free *black* labor' is anywhere to be found. nor any implication that the labor of 'blacks' can be anything but 'slave labor.' 'Freedom' is always 'white' freedom and slavery is 'black' slavery. And finally, the position of the Republican party, as the successor of the old Republican party is thus tated by Mr. Seward.

'1st. The political equality of all white men within the jurisdiction of the United States, whether nativeborn or English, Scotch, Irish German, Hungarian Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, or French; and whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian, or Unitarian, or Uriaitarian, or Protestant, or Roman Catholic, in their religious faith. This was the great element of the strength of the ancient or early Republican party.

2d. The exclusion of black imported African slave labor as far as is constitutionally practicable, and the substitution in its place, by constitutional means' of free native and immigrant white labor, with institutions of Government based upon it. This last was really the one single element of strength which pervaded all the parties which that early Republican party was ever called to encounter."

The Republican party, then, is founded on distinctions of *color*—the first example of a party that has openly avowed it, in the country.—Mr. Seward, when a *Whig*, would have repudiated it. We are disappointed in Mr. Seward. We had thought him to be making progress towards Radical Abolitionism. 'Bennett's N. Y. Herald had stigmatized 'Seward Republicans' as nigger-worshippers' The charge may be withdrawn. 'Political equality of all *White* men,' forsooth! In what part of our Constitution, Articles of Confederatoin, or Declaration of Independence, is any such idea to be found?

The above was written before the decision of Judge Taney in the Dred Scots case, founded on the assumption that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.' Can such a decision be wondered at, after such a prominent 'Republican' as Wm. H Seward had uttered such sentiments, and after they had been circulated, as orthodox, in the National Era?

St. Louis April 13—Kansas advices to the 7th inst. have been received. Messrs. Robinson and Deitzler appeared at Lecompton on the 6th inst., to stand their trial on the charge of treason, but the time, place and Court having been changed, they were directed to appear on the first Monday in May.

The requirements of the law not having been carried out respecting the census lists, no voting at the coming election was to be allowed at Lawrence or Lecompton, and four obscure places had been designated in which to hold the polls

The 13th of May has been named by the Lord Bishop of Toronto for the election of Bishop for this Western dioces. The election will take place here. The clergy of the new diocese, and the delegates appointed in each parish or mission, will compos the electors. Whether the successful candidate will requie a two-third vote or a majority only, we believe has not yet been settled. We believe this is the first instance of the Crown relinquishing its right of appointment and we only trust that the experiment may not disappoint those who have advocated its trial.—*London Hearld.*

Though nothing very exciting characterises the Legislation of the present Parliamentary Session, still some very useful and practical measures are likely of find their way to our Statute Book, amongst others, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald has introduced a Bill for establishing Prisons for juvenile offenders; as also, for the better government of Public Asylums, Hospitals and Prisons, and for the better construction of Common Jails. We refer elsewhere to the debate. This measure proves we have a Ministry who are prompt to action, and ready at once to remedy abuses when found to exist and certainly, all our readers will admit that so far as the Public Gaols are concerned, there is great room for improvement.—*I. B.*

That popular and horrible pagan rite in India familiarly known as "Hook Swinging" has been recently abolished by the British Government. The deluded people will therefore no longer be allowed to run hooks through their flesh and be suspended thereby in the air, to please their gods. The practice also of running a sharp iron through the fleshy part of the leg, drawing it out and sprinkling the blood upon the temple doors, has also been declared unlawful.

A PULPIT ANECDOTE.—If the following pulpit anecdote from the Methodist Protestant is not appropriate to this place, is it our fault? It is worth inserting *somewhere*:—

Rev. Mr. S. was preaching in one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city, and there was in attendance a good old Methodist brother, very much given to responses Sometimes these responses were not exactly appropriate, but they were all well meant.—The preacher, usually lucid was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored thro' his first part, and then said:

"Brethren, I have now reached the conclusion of my first point."

"Thank God!" piously ejaculated the old man who sat befor him, profoundly interested; but the unexpected response, and the suggestive power of it, so confused the preacher that it was with difficulty he could rally himself to a continuance of his discourse.

ALEX. DUMAS.—A person more famed for inquistivenss than for correct breeding—one of those who devoid of delicacy, and reckless of rebuff, pry into everything, took the liberty of questioning Mr. Dumas, rather to closely about his genealogical tree.

'You are a quadroon, Mr. Dumas?' he began.

'I am, sir,' quietly replied Dumas, who had sense enough not to be ashamed of a descent he cannot conceal.

'And your father?'

'Was a mullatto.'

'And your grandfather?'

'A negro,' hastily answered the dramatist whose patience was waning.

'And may I enquire what your great grand father was?

'An ape sir,' thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his impertinent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass. 'An ape, sir—my pedigree commences where yours terminates.'

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The term of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remit to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

Anti-Slavery Lecturing—Our Success in Canada.

We hope to give under this head a few facts in regard to the Canadian Provinces, and their relation to the barbarian Republic of the United States; the reciprocity of religion, manners, and to some extent habits of life existing between the two governments; it is, these relations that make anti-slavery lecturing in Canada necessary; politic; leaving out the question 'are we morally bound to remember those in bonds as bound with them.' There is a strong anti slavery feeling among all classes of men in Canada, that need only to be agitated, to bring it forth into active conflict, to produce a generous co-operation, a warm hearted amen and God speed, to those on the other side of the Lake, who are struggling with earnest hearts, against the foulest system of wrong and villainy that ever a righteous God permitted to nestle upon old earth's bosom; to awaken this sentiment was the object of our mission.

We make no pretensions to infallibility, wisdom, or high literary attainments. We confess that our early education has been very limited, for we had none at all. We were born and reared to the age of fifteen, without even the knowledge of the alphabet, in a land of slavery, among slaves; though conditionally free, yet, sharing their wretched lot and degrading associations; all this too, in the slave breeding state of Virginia, one of whose Governors as early as 1671, declared, "That there were no Free Schools and Printing Presses in Virginia, and he hoped there would be none this hundred years." The spirit of Sir William Berkly seems still to preside over the councils of the old Dominion. Under these circumstances it could not be expected of us, to bring to our aid, that finish and culture that the age demands, and that a highly educated British audience, is slow to excuse in a public speaker. This much, however; we think we may claim for ourself, without the charge of egotism or vanity; that is, an earnestness of purpose, a sincere desire to do something to benefit our race, and to overthrow slavery in the United States. We confess that our tour thus far in the Canadas, has been beyond our expectations.

Our first meeting in London was held at the Mechanics' Hall, which was densely filled, hundreds failing to gain admission. We met many kind friends, but none whose acquaintance we more highly prize than that prince of gentlemen Mr. A. B. Jones, whose urbanity and unbounded hospitality, we shall not soon forget. Of his intellectual lady we need scarcely speak; coming from the same state we were made welcome, and was soon convinced that she was one of the "Pey tons" "from the fustest families." We also had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old and cherished friend, W. Howard Day and his accomplished Lucie, who are now residing in London; to see them brought back old reminiscences of the Buckeye state. We are sorry that Mr. Day has not put himself in a proper position, to give the colored people the benefit of his classical education and fine literary attainments, such men are needed and deserve to be encouraged. We must not forget to mention our visit to the British Institute, now under the charge of Mr. Hurst, formerly under the superintendence of Mr. Dillon; our opposition to this school heretofore, and while under the charge of Mr. Dillon, was bassed upon its exclusiveness, after a very pleasant interview with Mr. Hurst, we were assured that whatever were the intentions of its former head, that the school now presented no objectionable feature, either to the philanthropist or the christian. From London we went to Woodstock, spoke to a very fine meeting in the Town Hall. Objections were raised against us, because we charged the Wesleyan M. church of Canada, with being in fellowship with Pro-slavery churches in the United States. "We admit [says] Mr. Hutton and Mr. Scarff that we fellowship with the Methodist church North, but she is Anti-slavery." But said we, here are the *facts*; the M.E. church North, embraces eleven slaveholding conferences; that members of that church own over thirty-five thousand slaves, that the notorious Gorsuch who was shot at Christiana, while in pursuit of a fugitive, was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church North. But, as these gentlemen seem to be conscientious christians seeking for the truth, we hope that the earnest and indefatigable Mr. Linton, will give them more light on the subject. We spoke to a crowded house in Stratford, and had the pleasure of seeing for the first time J. J. E. Linton Esq., just referred to, who has won for himself a permanent and lasting reputation on both sides of the ocean, by his untiring exertions to purify and cleanse the Canadian church from the hateful contamination of slavery. Our meetings at Paris, Brantford, Dundas, and Hamilton were very large; at the last named place we spoke to over a thousand people in Mechanics' Hall. We feel ourself deeply indebted to the following gentlemen of Hamilton, for their kindly aid and assistance, W. H. Berry, J. H. Bland, Charles J. Carter and Josiah Cochrane.—H. F. D.

Just Arrived!!

A Celebrated Indian Clairvoyant Doctress,

Who will examine the system in any state of disease, Mental or Physical; accurately describing the locality of Disenses and their remedies.

She also travels by sea and land in the trance state for losses, absent friends, and matrimony, giving accurate descriptions of the persons and things.

She has wrought wonderful cures in the following diseases—

Blindness, Deafness, Rheumatism, Scrofula [Kings evil,] Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Fits, Gout, Asthma.

Come and have a demonstration, at E. Doston's on King Street, near the First Baptist Church.

☞ We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £3 15. for the *Freeman*, from kind friends in Pennsylvania, who forbid the publication of their names.—M. A. S. C.

Davis' Pain Killer—from the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medidine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pains cannot fail to to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or attack of dysentery, diahorea, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power.—[Montreal Transcript.]

Most of the popular Tonic Medicines contain more or less Alcoholic Stimulants which prevents their general use. The Oxygenated Bitters being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

"Rattlesnakes"—Slavery Influence.

When perusing various exchange papers from the United States, and in reading extracts culled from European papers, the thoughtful philanthropic mind, is startled with the contrast of facts. Witness the following: "Benjamin Screws, the Negro Broker." "Benjamin Screws, Negro Broker, will keep constantly on hand, field hands, house servants, carpenters, and blacksmiths. Office, No. 159, Gravier Street, New Orleans." There is a long and a just comment on this notice, in the New York *Tribune*. The New York *Observer* has an extract of a private letter from a Rev. W. C. Pond of Downieville as follows: "We are enjoying a most precious season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The meetings are held at the Methodist Church, but all christians participate in them freely and eagerly. Back-sliders are reclaimed, and sinners are convicted and converted. The work is going on quietly but powerfully—and makes it delightful to preach the gospel." This last extract is of a very *ordinary* character, for our readers will recollect it is from the land of chattel slavery, where these same worshippers of the Almighty and beseechers at a throne of grace,—buy, hold, and sell, *their fellow brethren* of the flesh, yes, their bodies and souls, as Canadians do a horse, cow, or a pig. So ordinary is the character of such, and so *unremarkable*, that to read of the screams of agony and the writhings of the whipped and lacerated bodies of those held in bondage,—and the cries and the shouts of a *camp* or a *revival* meeting of *professing* religious Americans,—at the same time, within the same distance of hearing, at the same neighborhood, —is no *remarkable* feature. Seeing, by the auctioneer's hammer, of the babe at the mother's breast, and tearing it from the mother (when not sold along with it) is too *common* a thing,—no, not even the selling or bargaining for the unborn babe—and whether a boy or a girl, increasing or decreasing the population.

The Chicago *Tribune* has much to say as to Sabbath observance—a part of which is this: "Here in Chicago, on Sunday, we have 56 churches open during the forenoon and evening; but, *at the same time*, there are no less than 80 ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these "festivities," we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivalling Elsser in their graceful evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrance." And we might add the names of other *places*, say New York,—where, in the midst of churches, tract societies and missionaries, bad,—very bad,—scenes are acted on Sunday, and all we hope is, that such things will not encrease and extend. Has a nation which acknowledges slavery and the open sales of human beings, a greater chance for a moral reformation, than a country or nation which does not, but which may have cleaned its skirts of the iniquity, if ever it had been led into it? Which of such two nations is there the most hope of, for a sound moral regeneration,—a gradual change for *the better*, a nearer approach to abide by the doctrines of humanity revealed to us in Gods word in the New Testament? Any of our readers who may be even only *partially* acquainted with the history of nations, and of the progression of the human family, will at once agree in a decision for the "land of the free." But here is another feature, at this our day existing.—not in 1807 in the noble Wilberforce and Clarkson's time,—and the same appears in an exchange paper: "A vessel, schooner rigged, named the *Merchant*, was yesterday arrested by the United States Marshal of New York, while passing out to sea, on suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. There was considerable cause for the suspicion. The Captain of the schooner and the crew, and the steam-tug "John Bukbeak" and her crew, (who took out men for her to the Hook) were all arrested, and the men locked up for examination." This is no uncommon thing, the arrest of a Slaver or slave ship, from the port of New York,—the christian capital of the greatest mart of commerce on the American continent! Still farther, on the 13th March,—as reported by the Falmouth *Post* (Jamaica,)—"An American Schooner was captured by Her Majesty's brig *Arab* and brought into St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. The schooner had on board 373 Negroes, 127 having fallen victims to the horrors of the middle passage, during a voyage of twenty-nine days from the coast of Africa. They were all naked and most of them in a famished condition. The interpreter on board stated that upon an average two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board, and that each slave was worth in Cuba, from $500 to $700. The poor creatures were taken ashore and their necessities attended to"!!! The above last *fact* quoted, is a more momentous text to be expounded, explained, and illustrated, than all the accounts of revivals, camp-meetings, &c., &c., from the Rio del Norte to the borders of Lake Erie. "Christian brokers in the trade of blood!" How can the matter be much otherwise. Even in Canada—and should we all not be ashamed of it, —there is the approach to the recognizing of the direful and hellish trade, in the disgraceful fellowship which certain of our churches, people, and tract societies, have with the silent and pro slavery parties of the North,—who again, bow to the Southern influence. And yet,—a wonder in our christian times,—that Southern influence will send missionaries to Africa, to Hindostan, and to other unchristianised portions of our Globe,—while they deny, at their own doors, in their own Southern States, a knowledge of "schooling" from the A B C upwards, to their young or their old and grown up slaves! Nay more,—they will not permit of education, by the book, to be given to free colored people! Yet more, they will not permit a free colored person, to return to the State he may leave,—though he may have been absent only for a day,—an hour,—or a month!

No wonder then, that the scenes enacted amongst such a lawless and inhumane people, appear on the surface of society—for we predict, that much worse scenes will yet have to be recorded, which will arise from the slave influence of the South. How can there be any foot-hold for genuine christianity there? Is not the gospel with its ministers, in the South, only looked upon as *a thing* to give the inhabitants (generally) a claim to the name of a "christian people," a "civilized nation!" Does not the disgrace of "slavery," attach itself to the name and character of every American, whether of the South or the North? And—on the European continent, it is only when the passing traveller or tourist, when an American, has some claim to attention or notice as a man of literature or of knowledge, (and even such but rarely) that he is not treated looked upon! A nation, in these enlightened times, which acknowledges chattel slavery, [and more so, where impudence boasts of its freedom] cannot otherwise be, than held in disgrace and ignominy.

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Young Men's Associations—Slavery.

In this issue will be found a copy of a circular issued by the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, which expresses pure sentiment of Christian love and humanity, and which, on a perusal, we hope, will be received by our numerous readers as a document of some consideration, and as well suited to the atmosphere of Canada as to that of the Northern, Western, and New England States of the adjoining Union. And why is such a noble expression of opinion suited to a Canadian atmosphere? Just in this way—that the Canadian *Churches* and religious organizations, of our *white* Canadian brethren, have not hitherto given forth a sure and certain sound of gospel truth, to their respective people, showing that "there is no respect of persons with God," with the exception of the Free Presbyterian Church, the Church of England, (by its Colonial Church and School Society especially,) and the New Connection Methodists. The United Presbyterian body in this Province show through their monthly Magazine, (published by W. C. Fletcher of Toronto,) that *their church* has adopted a high-toned Missionary enterprise among colored people, who were so many of them formerly slaves, (as witnessed in their pleasing progress and advancement in Christian fellowship in the Island of Jamaica)—and the same as well in the *native countries where colored people come from*; and to which countries so many missionaries are sent, *by white people*,—with the fond hopes, and we must with the same success of showing to these unchristianized gods, the advantages of civilization and of a belief in and conformity to the precepts of our holy religion With the fond hopes, we trust, of successfully implanting amongst these 'COLORED NATIONS,' the divine command of "doing to others as we wish others should do to us." But with a sigh, for fallen and *sinful* humanity, we record *the fact*, that many of our white professing Christians; only recognize the colored people, in *foreign lands*, while they despise their condition and blight their prospects, in the very lands where these missionaries are *sent from*, and where so many descendants from these lands are, nay, where even the *natives* may perchance come, (as witnessed in the case of the present King of the Sandwich Islands by name, we think Liholiho, who was so unceremoniously sent out of and unchristianly expelled from *white* society in the steamboat on the Hudson river but a few years since.) and in this we refer more particularly to the Christians (professedly) of the United States. Will such things occur in France?—Roman Catholic and partly Protestant France? or in Belgium (a Catholic country) or in Holland—the nursery of Protestantism—or in our own mighty and powerful, but humane, Christian England, Scotland or Ireland? No, no,in these countries, "human creatures" are recognized as "God's handiwork," of every hue or color; of every religious belief, and of every kind of political faith. It is in the self-styled "free America."—the United States,—that the *ignoring* of the "common brotherhood" of mankind exists.

"But why *Mr. Freeman*, refer to Canada, in all this, when *it* is an offshoot, though part and parcel, of the mighty and powerful England you have so justly cited? Why, our readers, the reason is, that in searching *the records* of its—Canada's—*religious history*, we do not find, but with the exceptions above noticed, the full, frank and free admission of the "common brotherhood" of mankind. We find that the common social and Christian relations of life, amongst Canadians, have been tampered with by *foreign* colporteurs and missionaries, (aided by Canadian religious organizations) from the United States, who for so many years colported their books, tracts, hymn books, &c., containing *Republican* ideas, wishes and desires, with no words of comfort for the poor, down-trodden sons and daughters of Africa,—and as likely, *omissions* which really were (through deceptive intention) of words and sentences in the original editions as to slavery and as to detestations of its cursed influence. We find also that a *fellowship* with such pro-slavery, religious, (?) organizations, has existed with some in Canada, and *no where* have we seen the sinfulness of such denounced in Canadian religious publications excepting in the *Evangelical Witness* of the Methodist New Connection, a very pithily written paper published twice a month at London, C. W.: though we know that the Free Presbyterians have no fellowship either with pro-slavery bodies, and the obtaining of the "Presbyterian Books" from Philadelphia, we understand, will not be suffered hereafter.

We *have found* in Canada, by and through *religious influence*, (pro[illegible] pudor!) that the state and condition of the colored people, and their progressive advancement, have been to a lamentable extent, dealt with, nearly akin with such a condition as such is in the United States. There is as much "Yankeeism" in Canada, and amongst some Canadians, as to produce what we state.—And why, *to any extent* in a British Province? Just because of the spare moral influence; and the paucity (or poverty,) of pure religious knowledge from God's own word.—in our churches and amongst our church-going and church-loving people It is not so in Britain. What remedy should be applied? Just such a worthy document as the Montreal circular, we have referred to be issued by our respective churches. Ha! such a circular? We mean a similar writing, containing such Christian and divine sentiments, and as firmly and concisely expressed. If our ministers of religion, when ask in their prayers for success to the missions to heathens and non Christian lands will be only persuaded, one and all, to set before their members and hearers, from the *pulpit* and from the *press*,—*the real and true doctrine of Christianity*, that our Savior's words and commands were for all, and not for *white people alone*,—for the German Frank, Briton, Greek, Turk, Asiatic Colored American, American, Indian or Chinese Burmese & Hindoos, equally by Christ's choice a heaven and a hell, or the same and broad gate—and the inviting promises of reconciliation and peace are proffered to God the Son Jesus Christ, for acceptance to the *white* sinner and to the *black* sinner alike. Let us direct these reflections to the candid and just historian and to the Christian, there will cease the "blushing shame," that all the outcries for and against chattel Slavery,—the mockery and sham[illegible] horridness of horror" that various manifestations the cursed traffic in human [illegible] flesh,—*the blushing shame, the sad mockery and was created and indented in civilized society by the Christian forefathers of the colonists from whom the white people in [illegible] in America, have sprung*

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YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS—SLAVERY.

Young Men's Christian Association,

Montreal April 1857

To the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces.

Dear Brethren,

At a late meeting of this Association, after having long and prayerfully considered the matter, and after earnest and repeated deliberations, it was Resolved, by an almost unanimous vote "That as Southern Young Men's Christian Associations, connected with the Confederation refuse membership to Christian Young Men of Color; and forasmuch as no discussion of this this question will be permitted in Convention therefore, Resolved, That the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association do withdraw from the Confederation of Y. M. Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces;" and the undersigned were appointed a special committee to prepare and address a circular to the various Associations on this Continent, setting forth the reasons which impell us to this course.

In addressing ourselves to this kindly less painful than important duty, we invite your serious and candid consideration of new facts and thoughts, which will, we trust, be received by all in the same spirit of Christian love and charity which prompts them. We utterly disclaim all unkind feeling and censoriousness of spirit in the remarks which follow, as foreign to our thoughts and intentions

At the Convention held in this City last summer, in unison of this Association was brought to full discovery, that in a portion of the Associations connected with the Confederation Christian Young Men were denied the privilege of Membership solely on account of a difference of *Race* or *Color*—and that [illegible] what the members of this Association could not help considering an unchristian feeling existed on the part of those Associations on this subject. Adhesion to it in Convention only created discord, and brethren who sympathized with and acknowledged the rights of *all* men were denied this privilege by their connection with the Confederation.

The "Basis of Organization," adopted at the Paris Convention, and ratified by the Constituted Associations on this Continent, reads as follows:—"*The Young Men's Christian Associations seek to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Savior, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men.*" On this broad platform, we recognize no distinction among those who thus believe and act; and no qualification, save that of sincerity and consistency of life. No distinction of Race or Color is here made, but the privileges of Christian fellowship and the advantages of Confederation are accorded alike to *all* young men who love our Lord Jesus Christ; and those who avail themselves of these advantages, avow their obligation to extend them to *all* young men who are ready to conform to the same simple requirements.

This we conceive to be the only fair and true construction of the terms of the "Basis," and any attempt to limit or qualify them, as calculated to impair the usefulness of individual Associations, and essentially to weaken their confederated strength. Nay, more—we look upon such a distinction as that above alluded to as contrary to the Spirit and teaching of Christ, who declares in unmistakable terms and by forcible illustration, every man to be our neighbor and entitled to our Christian sympathy and regard; and a virtual denial of the Divine truth, that "in Christ Jesus there is neither Barbarian, Scythian; Bond nor Free."

Thus far we have spoken of the action of individual Associations, but a further cause of deep regret is found in the fact, that the Confederation endorses that action by its non-recognition of existing Associations of Christian Young Men of Color, thus enforcing the same distinction with regard to its individual members as that which obtains in the Association alluded to.

On this ground then we take issue; claiming, as we do on the broad Basis of the Constitution and of Gospel Christianity, the same rights and privileges which *we* enjoy for *Christian Young Men irrespective of Caste, Class, Race or Color*.

"In voluntarily excluding ourselves from the benefits of Confederation, which none more highly appreciate, we are actuated solely by conscientious motives of duty. The love of Christ which implies the love of our fellow-man, constraineth us.

In foreign missionary fields we rejoice to extend the right hand of Christian fellowship to the Converted Brahmin and Hindoo—to the Hottentot and the subjugated *bondsman* of *Africa*, and when these are transplanted to a land of Christian enlightenment shall we deny them the privileges we accord to them abroad? No, rather far deny ourselves the benefits of the Confederation, than by so doing ourselves with it so far sacrifice our feelings of sacred duty as to exclude those whom Jesus loves, of whatever Race or Color, from full fellowship and communion with us.

In conclusion, such being our views and feelings on this subject of membership, it is our duty to bring them to notice of all Sister Associations in the only way left open for us, and to urge upon them a prayerful consideration of *their* duty in this matter.

We cannot doubt that many of you entertain the same sentiments, and we earnestly hope and pray that you all may be brought to the same mind, even the mind of Jesus our Common Lord and Savior.

A union of Young Men's Christian Associations, Confederated together on the broad and comprehensive basis of the present Confederation, pledging themselves individually to carry out its principles, with no other qualifications than such as the Gospel requires, and without distinction of persons, is the devout desire of our hearts, and with all such Associations we stand ready to unite either in the present or in a new Confederation if such be needful.

To your own consciences, under the guidance of the Divine Spirit, we commend this matter, hoping and confidently believing that the result will redound to the Glory of God, to the success of Associations, and the salvation of souls

With renewed assurances of warmest Christian Love, and unabated in your spiritual prosperity

We remain your Brethren in Christ,

F. E. GRATTON,
T. JAMES CLAXTON,
JAMES BAYLIS,
P. W. WOOD,
WM. DICKSON,
GEO. S. BRUSH.

On behalf of Montreal Y. M. C. A.

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EUROPA."

PER MONTREAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

HALIFAX, 6th May, 1857.

The steamer *Europa* arived this morning.

She left Liverpool on the 25th ult., with dates three days later than brought by the *Indian*.

Her news possesses several features of commercial and political interest.

PRUSSIA.

It is said propositions for the settlement of the Neufchatel difficulty have been accepted by the Prussian Envoy at Paris, subject to the approbation of the several Governments.

CHINA.

The Earl of Elgin has left England for China.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political interest in England was centered in the approaching meeting of parliament.

CHINA.

By telegraph from Trieste, dates from Hong-Kong to the 16th of March from Calcutta to the 21st of March, and from Bombay to the 2nd of April had been received.

The Europeans on board the British steamer Queen, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by the Chinese, and the steamer with its valuable cargo carried off.

The Government Contractor's storehouses at Hong-Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th of February and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and with the aid of Sir James at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities, but her services was not required.

The latest dates from Bushire were to the 6th of March. They furnished no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

☞ Mr. Douglass, Editor of the Provincial FREEMAN, delivered a lecture on the subject of slavery, at the Mechanics' Hall Hamilton, on Tuesday evening, before a numerous audience. The lecturer is himself a coloured men. He was eloquent and logical in his remarks, and was frequently applauded, as he held up to the execration of the audience this organized system of foul wrongs, and exposed the infamy of those professing Christians who tolerated and even palliated slavery by their countenance and example. He revieved its history to show that the only effectual means which had ever been applied, or could be applied, to its amelioration and extinction, was the force of public opinion; hence it should be rather the bounden duty of Christian Ministers throughout the world to create a sentiment adverse to slavery instead of fraternizing with slaveholders, or holding non-interference doctrines. He endorsed and affirmed the maxim that, "outside the Church there was no power capable of sustaining slavery!" Ergo, the professing church of Christ, is responsible for its maintenance! in all of which there is more truth than poetry.—[Globe.]

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—We referred in our issue of the 23d to the interesting lectures as to Slavery and its influences, delivered by Mr H F Douglass of the Provincial *Freeman*, Chatham, C. W.,—and on Wednesday evening, the 22nd. Mr. M. R Hull, (who is a native of Virginia,) in traveling via Woodstock, Paris, &c., took advantage of the Buffalo line and paid us a visit & delivered in the School house a practical lecture on Slavery and its results,—with allusions to the "poor whites" of the South. We were glad to notice that the School house was filled (and at Mr Douglass' it was crammed,) and gratified that our population show the inteligence to hear of the wrongs of their fellow beings (though of another colour). Mr Hull has lectured very effectively in other places in Canada.—At Chatham he had over 700 at one meeting. He intends to lecture in several towns in Canada, and to proceed to the old country.—*Stratford Examiner.*

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

BOSTON, November 1, 1850. *Gentlemen*:—Although averse to almost every thing in the form of patent medicine, I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of your invaluable remedy for dyspepsia and general debility.

The course you have pursued in submitting Dr. Green's formula to a chemist of established reputation with the medical profession, merits the approval of scientific men, and entitles your *Oxygenated Bitters* to the confidence of the public. I have used the medicine for some six months past, and recomended it to many others, who will agree with me in saying that it surpasses all other remedies known for the relief and cure of the most distressing complaints arising from weakness and any derangement of the digestive system.

With great respect your obedient servant.

EBENEZER SMITH,

Residence, No. 1 Allston street.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO. 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham, C. W.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

BROOKLYN, Conn, June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS:—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent.—I have had several attacks of dysentery, one very violent,—I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning, and at sunrise I was not able to get out of my bed, I sent and got a twenty-five cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evning my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend all similarly afflicted to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

ELMER WILLIAMS.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Medicine Dealers every where.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C W.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	10	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Court of Revision for this Municipality, will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th day of May next at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. And public notice is hereby also given, that copies of the Assessment Rolls will be found as under viz.

For Eberts Ward, in the lobby of the Town Hall.

For Crysler Ward, at the central School House.

For Northwood Ward, at the Toll House of the Chatham Bridge.

DUNCAN McCOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council Office, Chatham 8th May, 1857.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR

By order of the Board

THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 2in

Auction! Auction!! Auction!!!

A SALE of TOWN LOTS will take place at BUXTON, on the 23rd, 26th and 27th of MAY next, at eleven o'clock on each day. The lots average from one-fifth to a half acre each, and are very desirable to those wishing to purchase a handsome residence. The lots are located in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. King's School, in a perfectly temperance neighbourhood, where spiritous liquors are not allowed to be sold, and on the line of the proposed new Southern Railroad. Persons wishing to purchase, will not fail to be present as such rare chances seldom offer.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half Cash, and ballance in one and two years.

THOMAS W. STRINGER.

Buxton, March 6th, 1857. v3-n28-td

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3 n33 tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars than was ever before done in Chatham by any one store.

Shewing conclusively, that the great mass of the people can and do discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal are now daily arriving, so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete. Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased at first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' 'Magnolia,'
Champagnes. Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22nd, 1857 v3 n16-1y.

TO FARMERS

AND

Breeders of Horses.

THE English Coach Stallion *PRINCE ALBERT*, in colour is a dapple Bay, and stands sixteen and a half hands high, has good action, bone and sinew, will be moved this season for Mares in the County of Kent.

On the arrival of the horse *Prince Albert* in this part of the country, he was said by competent judges, to be the best horse for Agricultural purposes ever introduced into the counties of Essex and Kent, and his services have proved that his stock cannot be excelled by any horse in Western Canada

The horse *Prince Albert* is kind in harness and suitable for all kinds of farm work, he is gentle before the carriage and under the saddle and in regard to trotting, walking, endurance and mildness of disposition cannot be surpassed by any horse in the county, he has, in fact all the desirable qualifications a horse can possess, his stock resembles him in every particular, his colts at one year old are selling for $70 and $80 per colt. $60 has been offered to the subscriber for the young *Volunteer*, sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, for to proceed to the Western States

The horse *Prince Albert* has received ten prizes, eight of which were in the neighbourhood of Toronto, and two in the county of Kent, and was proposed the first prize at Port Sarnia by the Agricultural Society in the spring of 1853, which was rejected on account of his being at the time confined to the county of Kent.

Many persons are under the impression that a large horse require a greater amount of feed and attendance than small horses, which is the case generally; but not with the horse *Prince Albert* or his stock, for instance, a colt belonging to Mr. T. Hillier, of Tilbery East, in the fall and at the time of weaning, strayed into the woods and several unsuccessful searches were made, and was supposed to have been stolen, when in the following spring the colt was found in the woods where it had wintered with others, not having been fed once during the winter, and $50 was offered in different parts of the neighbourhood, to any person who would produce a colt in better condition, grain fed, stabled or otherwise.

The horse *PRINCE ALBERT* was sired by a horse imported from England his dam was sired by an imported horse See hand bills in a few days. If any persons doubt his strength durability or speed they can have the opportunity of testing it, after the season is out, by a friendly competition of $100, against any entire horse which has been moved for mares in the County of Kent.

GEORGE CHURCH,
Proprietor.

Romney, 20th April, 1857.

YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

HE will be our years old in June next, he stands sixteen and a half hands high, good action, bone and sinew, he was sired by the horse *Prince Albert*, he is allowed by good judges to be a very promising colt, he will walk and carry 200 cwt. 20 miles, likewise draw from 25 to 30 hundred, 25, 50 or 100 miles, trot from two to six miles in or out of harness, on a friendly competition, against any entire colt of his age that has been raised in the County of Kent, for the sum of $200. See his pedigree in his bills in a few days

Peaceable mares can be pastured on reasonable terms, at No. 180, 181 and 182 Talbot St.

GEORGE CHURCH.

v3-n36 3in.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday	10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday,	7th February.
do	do	Saturday,	7th March.
do	do	Saturday,	4th April.
do	do	Saturday,	2d May.
do	do	Saturday,	6th June.
do	do	Saturday,	4th July.
do	do	Saturday,	1st August
do	do	Saturday,	5th September.
do	do	Saturday,	3rd October.
do	do	Monday,	2nd November.
do	do	Saturday,	5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday	26th March
do	do.	Thursday,	23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday,	24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do	do	Tuesday,	25th May.
do	do	Thursday,	24th Sept.
3d Div	Tecumseth,	Friday	30th January.
do	do	Monday,	27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday,	9th March
do	do	Monday,	28th September.
do	Dresden.	Friday,	29th May.
do	do	Friday,	27th November.
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday,	29th January.
do	do	Thursday,	28th May.
do	do.	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday,	28th March.
do	do	Saturday,	25th July
do	do	Thursday,	26th Nov.
5th Div.	Deal ToRn	Monday,	26th January.
do	do	Monday,	25th May.
do	do	Wednesday,	23rd Sep.
	Pardo's Inn,		
do	Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March.
do	do	Wednesday	22nd July.
do	do	Monday	23rd November.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday,	29th September.
do	do	Saturday	28th Nov.
do at	Oungah P.Office	Saturday	31st January.
do	do	Saturday,	30th May.
do	do	Tuesday,	28th July.
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday,	27th March.
do	do.	Friday,	24th July.
do	do.	Wednesday,	25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday,	27th May.
do	do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. v3n21-1y

Crown Land Department

TORONTO, 18th FEBRUARY, 1857

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have pay monies to make an account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies

The government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

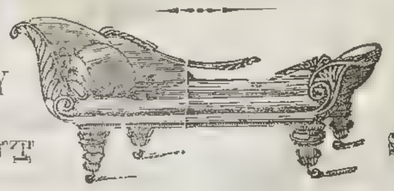
Crown Land Department.

TORONTO 24th FEBRUARY, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Notice of the 18th instant, all persons making Deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada, or its Agencies, on account of Public Lands in Canada West, will receive a Certificate of Deposit *in triplicate* from the Bank, one of which they will retain, the other two they must transmit to the Local Crown Land Agent

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
COMMISSIONER.

CABINET, SOFA & CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

....ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

33

Chatham, December 14, 1855.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1. for one of those recipes alone, after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

REMOVAL!

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of Chatham and vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISMENT to the stand, lately occupied by Messrs Brooke & Montgomery directly opposite the ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, where her

SHOW ROOM,

is now open for the Fall Trade, containing all kinds of LADIES and CHILDRENS' WEAR, such as:

Silks,	Shawls,	Bonnetts,
Satins,	Cloaks,	Ribbons,
Plaids,	Mantillas,	Plumes,

Children's Clothing and all kinds of Trimmings in great variety.

☞ As her stock is very complete in the above departments, she respectfully solicits a call from her customers, and the ladies generally as she can assure them that she can supply their every want her stock being the largest, the best and most varied of any ever before opened for the inspection of the Ladies in this vicinity.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3 n16-1y

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that Josiah S. Gates and Thos. W. Stringer, who were engaged in the business of Merchandise, in the Village of Buxton, have this day by mutual consent dissolved partnership in said business and the said Thos. W. Stringer, is to collect all the monies due, and pay all the debts of the concern up to this date, November 10 h, 185

GATES & STRINGER

v3 n28 3in.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended Lists of Distilers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c &c:—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—By "AMEN"!—

STRATFORD, C. W. }
16th. March 1857. }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

GROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

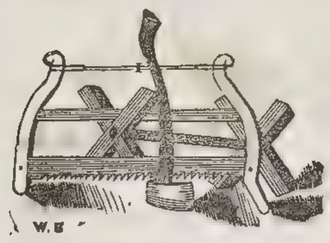
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE-HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

E. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec. 10th, 1856. v3-n21

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, to the

Corner of King & William Streets,

where will be found, at all times,

Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts

ABRAHAM RAYNO.
Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜
15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,
in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,
in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed, in the department of

GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, each number, a few snug corners set apart for their treatment and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	Nt. Express.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.29	2.00	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.15	....	A. M.	....
Ingersoll	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Beachville	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
Eastwood	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	4.42	....	....	....
Paris Depart	7.47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.35	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
Lynden	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
Hamilton Depart	9.20	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
Ontario	9.45	....	6.25	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.25	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.35	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL.	Nt. Express.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.45
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P. M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12.00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.49	8.16*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.52
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	A.M. 2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.09	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6 1y

GREAT BARGAINS.
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86 Yonge Street.*

DOCTOR DELANY,—
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

1 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto Dec. 23 '1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)
Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)
FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical.—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)
Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York

J. J. E. L.
Stratford C. W. July 17th 1856. 3

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.
ACCORDEONS
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS.
From $3 to $20.
BOWS.
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 36

CARD.
MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catharine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 36-1y

HARDWARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855. 1-1y

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857. { NUMBER 39

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

☞ All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *Post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St. West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continue for three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting to place cards or advertisements by the year, can do so on favorable terms.

☞ All advertisements, without a fixed time for the length of time, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

GREAT BRITAIN

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
BANK BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DRAFTS PROMISSORY NOTES
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September 6th, 1855 20

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson Esquire Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 64, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No. 5, YONGE STREET,

Mixed Paints of every kind, Lead and Oil Ware, new Glass and Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames at the lowest prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to

T. JONES, Leader

Chatham, Dec. 26th 1850 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House

TORONTO.

WILLIAM CAYLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & LEATHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency (two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 3m

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1853. 35

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Butler's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1855. 40-1

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

C. N. MILLER—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. First-rate accommodations, and polite attention will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. vo 2.-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS

Detroit Jan 10th, 1857. v3 21-1y

J. R. BROWN,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

No. 90 King Street West,

TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.

DENTIST,

☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., ☜

TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. F. has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct 18th, 1856.—"The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is, that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction." JOHN TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1857.—Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr. F. Badgley, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Caldwell

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

v3-37-1y

Poetry.

Lines written on hearing Professor G—— Declaring Scotland to have been "Once Conquered."

BY EVAN MCCOLL.

Scotland a conquered land! Learn'd sage,
Pray tell us how, or in what age?
Not so I read historic page.

Thou canst not deem a mere invasion—
A brief disputed occupation—
To be the conquest of a nation!

A midnight robber in the room
Acquires no social right therefrom;
No claim to call my house his home.

Think'st thou the homage of a knave
Binding on those he would enslave?
Let Bothwell answer from his grave!

Scotland a conquered land! Ho-ho!
Proud Edward found it was not so,
When dying—vainly, still her foe.

No purchase thou to Saxon pride,—
[illegible]
Shalt thou [illegible]?

Despite [illegible]
Is [illegible]
And [illegible]!

Thou speak'st of Church! Be it so:
He hath not even one left to foe—
How then her conqueror,—let us know!

Her friend and Freedom's, north he came;
His watchwords appeared his aim.
And Reason trumpet in his name.

What such a marshal could wield in fight
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Thy sons forget that they are men.
Then may'st be conquered—*not till then.*

Miscellaneous.

CANADA MISSION.

CHATHAM, C. W., May 6th 1857.

DEAR BRO. WALKER:—After a sojourn in this place of some five weeks, I take upon me to fulfill my promise made to many brethren when in the States, to give them some facts concerning matters and things in Canada. I was disappointed on my arrival here to find so large a city. I find it a city of some 7000 inhabitants, with its eight churches—one Catholic, one Episcopal, two Presbyterian, two Methodist, and two Baptist; a city with its presses, its enterprise, and its temptations, among which may be mentioned its numerous public houses and saloons, where temptation is dealt out according to law. I spent the first week in surveying the field, and endeavoring to ascertain its wants, that I might know how to apply the agency that had been allotted me by the providence of God, and by appointment of brethren, to perform in behalf of the colored man, in the "Home of the Free." To arrive at an intelligent conclusion, in regard to the wants of the field, I have been a careful observer of events, and the moral aspect of things. The colored people exhibit numerous [illegible] as a general thing, an interesting moral condition, and possess a [illegible]; but their intellectual culture quite deficient. They are not allowed to educate their children in the government school, in common with the white children, owing to the prejudice which exists in this vicinity, like that so manifest in many parts of the "Free North;" which prejudice, while opposed to the law of the Province, is confined to this vicinity; there being none of it at London, Hamilton or Toronto. As the result of this demand for separate schools and separate churches, the colored people [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] lectures; the parents being unwilling to send their children where, under existing circumstances, the proscriptive taxes paid by them, is beyond their control or direction. The consequence of the existing state of feeling here is this—if anything is done to bless the colored people here, either intellectually or morally, it must be a mission sustained by the friends of the cause; the means of doing the work exist not here at present, though the colored people themselves have not yet done all that they might in this behalf. I find many things to encourage in the work that I have undertaken, and, so far, the prospect seems to brighten daily, but the road is not all level, or smooth, that the missionary must tread to to reach the end of his effort, even here. Our Sabbath-school is much enlarged, and prosperous and promising. The Bible class in which I teach "*Systematic Theology*" is well attended, both on the Sabbath and Friday evening; and the aspect of things is favorable to the hope often expressed by brethren, that God has yet blessings in store for them. Our prayer meetings are well attended and encouraging, and we are beginning to feel the sweets of brotherly love. Chatham is a very promising field for missionary labor. It is well situated with respect to "out stations," of which there are several that may be occupied by a missionary at Chatham, with the assistance of "nature preachers," of whom there are some three or four, that are good men, and may, with proper arrangements, accomplish much good. At Shrewsbury, on the borders of Lake Erie sixteen miles from here, there is a little church, that was constituted this spring and recognized on the 25th of April. It numbers eleven members, and is at present the only church in that city in miniature—for although now a wilderness, it is [illegible] and arranged with its streets, public houses, etc. The place is at the "Road End," an important harbor on the Lake, and the probable terminus of the Huron and Erie Ship Canal, which is now being surveyed, and soon the place will number thousands. Building lots sell there already at from $43 to $100.

The church need some aid to build a meeting house, in which to hold meetings, and also a school. A school of thirty can be started there as soon as they can get the frame up and covered, when they will need a teacher. Will not some friends forward to me the amount of $100 to aid that little band toward the completion of their house of worship and school? They ought to be encouraged to hold the ground [illegible] in anticipation of the time when that house shall occupy the center of a city of many thousands. I will get and return to the donors of such money, a receipt from the church sending it through the columns of the *Baptist*. At Thamesville, a few miles east of this is a village that begins to invite us to "Come over and help" them. Indeed we as Free Mission Baptists, already occupy the extremes of the western part of the [illegible] of the inhabited places, at London, Chatham and Dresden, and we need to increase our efforts, until the "region beyond" is supplied with the light of life.

There is something to keep the mind alive to the evils of slavery, that may be seen daily in many places about here. 1. There is *positive want*, to a greater extent than is pleasant to look upon, though not general among the people. There are children in Chatham, that have not clothing to fit them to attend school. There are families so, that have suffered during the winter for the want of the common blessings of life, save as scantily supplied by a few benevolent friends, and they yet need help. A box of clothing sent to the care of J. C. Brown, Chatham, will be distributed by a committee of members of the Baptist church, after the things are properly registered, so that an account can be made, and returned be sent to the donors. 2. There are those [illegible] very in our congregation, who remember the bound as bound with them. Said a mother to me, "I have ten children in slavery; I do not know where one of them is." Another said, "I have four children in bondage, God knows where." One brother, from Louisiana always remembers his wife and child, left behind, when he prays. A man called yesterday to solicit my assistance to aid him in getting his wife and three of nine children all of them are in slavery—where they grind so many faces of the poor—on the sugar plantation. May the Lord give him success to obtain the money, $1800, required for them. Will brethren pray for this place when they remember the oppressed.

A. M PIXER.

SLAVERY.

The thanks of the community are due to the Mr. J. J. E. Linton, of Stratford, for his great and unwearied exertions in explaining the precise position of the American and Canadian Churches respecting Slavery. The former are evidently sold *in toto* to the interests of the accursed system and in every possible way connive at the proceedings of the [illegible] friends of the South. The [illegible] Canadian Churches are, as a [illegible] to shut their eyes to the connexion which exists between the North and the South in respect to their publications and institutions. Works which are perfectly dumb on the subject of slavery, which instead of deprecating its existence seem studiously to keep it out of sight, are constantly exposed in our shop windows and on the drawing room tables of our professed fellow christians, who declare their belief in the fact that the Gospel should cause men to unloose every fetter and to let the oppressed go free. If Mr. Linton's letter be generally circulated and read Canada generally will lift her voice against the accursed system of American Slavery, the most abominable institution that ever disgraced any country, and which is at complete variance with the best interests of the world. For this reason we conceive such works as the Child's Paper ought not to be countenanced in Canada, which is perfectly dumb upon Slavery, because published in the U. States for general reading; while we have a British work for the young viz.: the *Children's Paper* published in Toronto which is very nearly as cheap, whose material and mechanical execution are superior to the American work and which is a fearless expositor of sin in every form and therefore just such a periodical as sincere *British*, (at least Christians should rejoice to put into the hands of their offspring. Our American friends who are opposed to Slavery should also use all their influence to have that system which in their hearts, as cruel, anti-christian and a plague spot to their country, they abhor in every possible way, exposed to the detestations of the Christain world; for it will be only through exertions and united prayers and efforts, the world can be rid led of it.—[From the Brantford Courier.]

☞ The conduct of the United States Senate gives much offence here, and the selfish manner in which that government acts with regard to China has placed her in a very unenviable light before the world. It appears that Mr. Buchanan's answer to France and England has been that he will not join them in any expedition against China, nor will his government take part in treaties formed through their agency, but that he thinks he can best consult the interests of the United States by having a neutral but imposing force upon the spot and independently arranging with China the best terms possible for the Americans. It will thus be seen that General Cass's [illegible] to the House of Representatives [illegible] the United States Senate's interrogations of the Central American Treaty, and as Cobden and other Yankee sympathizers are out of the House he will not be called to account for this act. Mr. Dallas, has in consequence of his want of success in carrying out the treaty given in his resignations and will leave London immediately.—*London Eng. Cor. of Toronto Times.*

WHY ANTOINETTE BROWN'S CHURCH WAS CLOSED.—The Church at South Butler, N. Y., of which Rev. Antoinette L. Brown was pastor, has been dissolved and the house closed. Antoinette was not a woman's rights man through the sneering bitterness of Lucy Stone, but, full of womanly tenderness, she longed for some object to lavish her affection upon, and thought it was a Church and Godless world. She became a bright Miss Blackwell, and [illegible] A Mr. Brown was put in her arms. She [illegible] herself [illegible] and [illegible] and has given up the whole flock to take charge of his wealthier. Had she found his sooner than she did, retirement at South Butler might have been such.

Is there no hope for Lucy?

We do not believe all that Rev. F. says.

☞ The Kingston *News* relates a melancholy occurrence which took place in Waterloo, near Kingston, a few days ago. "Two little boys, sons of Mr. Richard Petifore, aged about 8 or 8, found in the field, which they had been sent for the cows, a quantity of wild parsnip or hemlock, and thinking they were carrots, the tops of which latter somewhat resemble those of that poisonous vegetable, they ate freely of them and started for home. They had not proceeded far, however, when the eldest one was seized with convulsions and fell down upon the road; the other one then tried to bring his [illegible] home, but by [illegible] to feel unwell [illegible] left him and ran home to inform his parents who immediately sought and brought home their already insensible child [illegible] sent for medical aid. When the Doctor arrived, however, he found that the boy first affected was dying; but after much exertion he succeeded in relieving the other one, who was by this time laboring under all fearful symptoms caused by this most active poison and who is likely to recover.—*Colonist May* 12.

WHO ARE OUR NEIGHBORS.

"The Proslavery gospel is thus illustrated by the Washington *Union*, grand organ of the Administration:

Who are those neighbors we are commanded to love as ourselves? Is it those who partake in our blood and lineage, in whose welfare and prosperity we are joint-partners who equally contribute their treasure to the support and their blood to the defence of the State, and who are in the daily exchange of benefits with us? Or is is it the African slave, who is not our neighbor in any one sense of the word as applied to the great commandment?"

What Christianity! what Democracy!

THE PALMESTON HOUSE

We take much pleasure in noticing the opening of the above private Hotel and Restaurant for business, The exterior of the building and the interor arrangements reflect much credit upon the judgment and taste of Mr D. B Thomas, the Architect and upon the enterprise of the owner of the property, A. Seegmiller, Esq. The house is four stories high, including the basement, and is built of red and white brick.—the cost being about £1200. It is occupied by Mr C Thomas, whose reputation as an obliging and successful caterer to the wants of the public is widely known. The bar-room-paalours, and bed-rooms are furnished in a in superb style,—and, in this respect it is probably not surpassed by any place of the kind in Canada. Mr Thmas has shown such enterprise and spirit in providing suitable accomodation for his numerous customers, that he deserves a porpen return and will certainly obtain it.

The opening of this Hotel was celebrated by a Ball on Thursday night last, which was well attended, and acknowledged by all present to have been one of the most successful affairs of the season.—*Stratford Beacon.*

GREAT FIRE!

SUTHERLAND & MCLEAN'S CAR FACTORY DESTROYED.

LOSS $50,000.

On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock Sutherlands & McLean's extensive Car Factory depot was observed to be on [illegible] bursting from the building [illegible] boiler. The alarm bells of the city were immediately rung, and the Fire Brigade, under Mr. Ashfield hurried out to the scene of conflagration. The distance, however, being considerable (nearly two miles from the centre of the city) and a strong breeze blowing at the time, the fire had proceeded so far before the engines arrived that it was impossible to do anything to save the work shops and their contents from total ruin. The engines, with the scanty supply of water furnished by the carters, could do nothing beyond playing on the adjoining lumber yard, occupied by Mr. Thirston. This fortunately was preserved unharmed. An engine was also for some time kept at work to preserve the Great Western Railroad buildings, on which a shower of sparks were falling. The car factory being entirely destroyed, the loss is very heavy. Several cars were burnt, besides a number of freight drays. Among the cars were three just ready to be turned out for the Buffalo and Brantford Railway; six had been turned out for the Grand Trunk a few days before. By the disaster which has occured, some 50 mechanics, employed by the firm, are thrown out of work. A portion of the premises was rented by the Messers Shaw of Yonge street, as a tool factory. They were uninsured. The total loss is estimated at from, $50,000 to $60,000.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Stud, of Philadelphia P A is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac Cary, Front street Toronto, is authorized to act as agent for this paper

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No Papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent to get than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I D S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

MORE BEGGING!

ELDER PIPER, FREE MISSION BAPTIST MISSIONARY AT CHATHAM!!

CLOTHES FOR FUGITIVES!!

We can scarcely repress the indignation we feel at the multiplied attempts of men, calling themselves Missionaries from the United States, to disgrace the people here by their continual begging for clothes, &c. Another case has just come to light, and true it is, that scarcely is one piece of falsehood of the sort exposed, as in the case of Reverends Henson, Foote, & Co., when some new mischief comes to light, and the worst of the whole matter is, that the actors can always command the colums of some paper in the States to back their wicked pretensions. Here is a Baptist preacher claiming to be Anti-Slavery, as will be seen by reading the article Canada Mission, on 1st page, taken from the Amer'n Baptist, in whose church a collection of fifteen dollars was taken at one Anti-Slavery meeting recently by these same people, who, to accredit the Elder, are "suffering for the common blessiugs of life: the collection having been freely given by these poverty stricken ones to Mr. Hull, a worthy anti-slavery man of the United States out of compliment for his excellent lecture. The Colored Methodist Church too, under the charge of "native preachers," took up, not a month since $200 on one day for building purposes, and a few days afteward; when one of their members lost his household effects by fire, the same congregation volunteered $44 to him as their quota of the very liberal donations to the same end by the citizens generally, so that his pecuniary state is better than before, yet these people too, want the comforts of life.

Elder Piper is sent to the Baptist, why not minister to them then? By what authority does he assume the guardianship of the people of this field? Certainlynot by appoinment of God, however much "thebrethren," who are not likely to be injured by his publications, had to do with it. No, it is the same old whine and cant about God and his providence; and here are the same adroitly written statements about separate churches and schools. If the Free Mission Baptists are going to strike hands with the Wilsons Rices, Footes, Hensons and others through their new missionaries, the sooner we know it the better

Mr. Piper complains of separate churches and schools, and yet this same Elder Piper preaches in, encourages and begs for separate churches and schools, and really stands in the way of a school without distinction to be taught by a Mr. Metzger. But his colored school may have some pickings from the other side. Why did not Mr. Piper say that the claims of Mr. Metzger was so clear, that according to his own public assertion, *here*, he would stand aside? That would not have suited his purpose, when asking for a church, school house and clothes for the colored people through the American Baptist.—And how does he better affairs here by soliciting for colored schools and churches, at the same time that he complains about them? We lose our respect for the clerical office when we see such evident venality promoted and fostered by preachers almost invariably. Elder Piper has seen fit to reflect injuriously upon the whites of Chatham and one or two other localities where exclusive institutions exist: that is no doubt any easy matter, and much more easy than to write the whole truth, as his admission that they are "oppoesd to the law of the province" proves. Why did not Elder Piper tell the fact, that in *every case* where these exceptions to the law of the Province may be found, an American Missionary or Missionaries have had a hand in the work, Elder Piper with his colored school and church making no exception. No good reader, a few of the colored people aidedby their missionaries from the United States, petitioned to the Canadian government that their children might have the *separate school privilege*, then desired by them, and their prayer *was granted*.

Free Mission Baptists, Congregationalists, and Anti-Slavery Wesleyan preachers, so called in the States, who have come to Canada and built up or encourage colored churches have helped one way or another, and Elder Piper is doing the same, asking for funds to build up what he pretends to be opposed to. If this man is God appointed, he will not misrepresent the condition of the colored people here, that he may get funds, neither the white people of Chatham, that he may get funds: neither will he remain dumb in Chatham upon these sins of the whites, and virtues of the blacks: (how is it sinful for white men to grant to colored men separate schools and churches but a virtue in colored men with Elder Piper at their head, to send abroad for funds to build up the same?) No he will put the horse before the cart—he will reason to these white Greeks—not away off in some little *colored* Baptist Church—not up at Thamesville with its one or two colored families only—not at the Rond Eau, with less than a dozen. Neither will he make a "cat's paw" of J. J. C. Brown to distribute his clothes. Mr, Brown has told us that he defied any one to say he ever sent for old clothes or wanted them. If Mr Brown is to receive clothes for naked and hungry Baptists, only, why not say so; if not by what authority does a committee of Baptists assume to be almonors for the entire people?—When did the *two thousand* colored people here abouts authorized them?

Mr. Hull an intelligent and deserving anti-slavery man, said frankly, after having visited and lectured. and seen the colored people, that the begging was a great wrong Mr. Piper the promoter of *colored* Baptist Churches, who has travelled from here to the Rond Eau 16 miles, and to Thamesville 18 miles, and who has not seen what may be seen in plenty; in his towns of 7000 on the other side, comes to the conclusion that he must have some boxes and some money.—to strengthen this case, some man who very naturally wants to buy his family, declares the same, and $1800 in large figures swells the necessity.

Mr. Piper says: the consequence of the existing state of feeling here is this—if anything is done to bless the colored people here, either intellectually or morally, it must be a mission sustained by the friends of the colored man." This very *interested* conclusion of the Reverend gentleman we unhesitatingly deny! and shall continue to until the British preachers in Chatham say openly or by implication colored people are not within the pale of our Christian consideration—M. A. S. C.

The Queens Birth Day celebration was an imposing affair. There was a fine display by the firemen, Military Muster, & Rifle Brigade, parade during the day, and in the evening a fair for the colored Methodist Church, and concert at Eberts building; very little drunkedness, the result of spirits was observable, but their was a demonstration of loyalty equally boisterous, but more excusable. The fireman looked exceedingly trim, and although on principle opposed to exclusive companies based on complexion, whether whiteor black theVictoria No. 3, colored, who by the way have done better service with the Engine in her old days, than was ever done when she was young, looked not a white behind the Chiefest.—M. A. S. C.

The American Anti-Slavery Society;—held its twenty-fourth anniversty in New York, City, on Thursday 14th, of the present month, the attendance was good and the speeches on the occasion wer of a high order. Among the good things of the occasion and worthy of especial perusal, were speeches by Messrs Phillips, Purvis, Remond, Miss. Watkins, and Mr. Brown. Our small space forbid their publication entire, which otherwise we would be most happy to do.

We propose however to give extracts in future. It is from their perusal plane that no one anti-slavery party on the other side can honestly claim all the talent, and earnestness among colored or white abolitionist: but the American society, may with propriety boast a fair quota from the proscribed classes—M. A. S. C.

The Toronto Anti-Slavey Society—held a general meeting one the 29th, of April; two years having elapsed since their annual meeting previous. The attendance was smaller than formerly.

The action against pro-slavery religious bodies, inaugarated and prosecuted by Mr Linton of Stratford was we perceive fully urged and endorsed by the meeting. The remarks by Messrs. Brett & Dick were particularly forcible and appropriate, but the compensation theory of Elihu Buritt introduced by Mr. Bans was hardly in harmony with the general radical and earnest tone of the meeting.

M. A. S. C.

We see by an exchange that the suffering among the people of Northern Michigan, for the want of food is very great. A meeting was held in Detroit on the 16th, to raise funds to purchase provisions to supply their wants. A man was present from Gratiot County, whoes wife & three children had died from starvation, and who gave a sad statement of the present suffering in that locality $5000, was determened to be raised in Detroit to purchase food and 1,000 was subscribed at the meeting.

It is to be regretted that the boasted agricultural State of Michigan, will not produce sufficient crops to supply the wants of her Citizens, while the frozen fields of Canada, reputed by yankees, as unproductive, and settled only by ignorant eCannucks runaway negroes, & Indians produces a superabundance for the supply of home and foreign markets.—S.

☞ Our subscribes who feel at all interested in the business being done on the U. G. R. Road, will be gratified to read the Reports that have appeared in our two last and the present issues, and they may still look for full and interesting ones to appear.

As the names of the persons escaping, and their State & county from which they came, will invariably be given, an opportunity will thus be presented to many, who have left the south, of once more perhaps embracing the friends & relations whom they left in slavery.—I. D. S.

☞ A mob hung two colored men, and cut the throat of another at Louisville Kentucky, on the 13th, the poor victims were tried on a charge of murder, but found innocent by the court, previously

☞ Toronto has again ben visited with another serious conflagation, which resulted in the loss of some 50.000 dollars worth of property, particulars in another colum.—S

A special Election of the Rate Payers of this municipality, was held on Thursday and Friday of the present week, when the vote of Messers. McKeller & Smith, Reeve and Deputy Reeve, upon the appropriation for a Bridge at Thamesville, was disapproved of by a Vote of 274 to 10. resignation seems to be now the only, course of those officers, according to their own terms.—I. D. S.

☞ Valuable lots in the Township of Dover, are now offered at Private sale, on favorable terms; also a town lot No. 55 of the old survey in this town. Do not fail to call upon Mr. Thomas McLean, at Mr. Lauke's Hotel, who is now up from Toronto disposing of the same, as a rare opportunity to secure cheap and good lands is thus offered.

☞ Do not forget the sale of Lots in Buxton by Thomas W. Stinger. Se Advertisment.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sall at this office.—Also fluid for the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call.

☞ Five families arrived in Toronto, last week, direct from New Orleans, by the U. G. R Road.

Heal thyself.—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate.—[Salem Observer.

THE EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND) LADIES' EMANCIPATION SOCIETY,

And the Christians of Canada.—Slavery.

Though we have on so many occasions during these few years back endeavored by just, though warm, representattion, to awaken the Religious bodies of Canada and the Tract Societies therein, to the *humiliating* spectacle of a *fellowshipping* with Pro-Slavists, and with Pro-Slavery societies and bodies in the United States, and although the matter we so represented was *new* in Canada, still we never despaired of success ultimately We did not consider it as water "spilled on the ground, not to be lifted up again," or a 'casting of pearls before swine." We have had a hope that so many, at least, of the said Religious bodies in Canada and Societies, would see the inconsistency and even the dire *hypocrisy* in their professions towards the cause of a crucified Redeemer,—when on the one hand they passed resolutions and declaimed against *Slavery proper*," but "shook hands" and fraternized with those of the United States who were either *silent* on the sin at home of that Republic, namely Slavery or directly fellowshipped with Southern interests We were not without the hope that *time* and a higher power would show that a "*profession*" of Christianity in Canada was *not* a vain thing or [illegible] pounds, shillings and pence!—We have [illegible] that we perceive that [illegible] took place—and [illegible] we meet not with the supporters of, and [illegible] advertisments of the American Sunday School Union or the hypocritical American Tract Society, excepting as to the latter, which states a truth loving and a free people and loyal Canadians in the columns of the *Evangelist* the religious papers in Canada advocating the interests (and by its columns said to be the *evangelical* interests!) of the Church of England. But the Upper Canada Tract Society *must* throw off its hypocritical covering and stand *by itself*, and not as a representative, as it is, of slavery bodies

We shall endeavor firmly to remonstrate with the Religious bodies in Canada; nor shall any influence here let we know of at present, thwart us in our design of *remaining* every approach to a support in Canada of pro-slavery organizations in the United States. We are the avowed enemies of such support No name, however sacredly reverenced, or [illegible] importance in such a case will debar us from publishing to the wide world any association of that name with pro-slavists We will hesitate not a moment in sending a faithful report across the Atlantic to the home" of the brave and the free, of every religious society and Tract Society in Canada which will show a [illegible] conduct.

It is cheering in these times, to see such an Address as the following one, emanate from true loyal and humane hearts. The Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, with the good and venerated Mrs Sarah Wigham as President, have for years acted in the cause of humanity for the oppressed African, and his descendants and it must be cheering to them in the capital of the free nation of Scotland, to witness the responses given to their prayerful entreaties on behalf of the Slave. Truly may they say, in the dolhese words,

"Can we be [illegible] evening,
Lay us in soft [illegible] ease,
While *woman's* heart is bleeding
Shall *man's* voice be hush'd?"

The Annual Report of the Society is now before us as we pen these lines It is for the year ending March 1857. We shall on an early occasion refer more particularly to it. We are glad to notice a letter by Dr. Daniel Wilson Professor of the University College at Toronto addressed to it, also one from Mrs. Brett, Secretary of the Toronto Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society and letters from Mrs. Stowe, Mr Tappan Jr. Garrett, &c. We shall notice the Report, as we have said.

In the meantime [illegible] *Christians*, that is, those professing Christianity and by a solemn vow to Almighty God acknowledging the "golden rule" of doing to others what they should wish to be done to them, and also the general precepts of *charity* and *love* enunciated so humbly by our Savior, shall these Christians pass by as unheeded the appeal made to them. We hope not. Shall they still adhere to the *policy* of acknowledging the Pro-Slavery and silent bodies of the United States, as they, so many of them have been accustomed to, or shall they *disconnect* themselves entirely, and of even every semblance of fraternization? While Congregational church in its *individual* churches and congregations still countenance the American Sunday School Union and the American Tract Society? If they do as to the latter, will no *remonstrance* of any kind be put forth as indicative of not approving of the pandering policy *to the South*, as practiced for *two and thirty* years, and a time previous by that Society? Will it be shown to the American Sunday School Union that they [said society] only *show* to the world a concern to give general instruction in Christian doctrines whereas they are altogether *sectional*, and only for the *white* population? The soothing words of humanity for the oppressed, appear not in their books. The heaven and the hell, a Christ and His Gospel, and every exalted thought and promise all, all, are only for *white people!* And will not these societies (even if reformed,) be eschewed and avoided altogether in Canada *as they teach Republican doctrines and maxims* They are *political* in their tendencies, as well as rankly savouring of Southern influence. And how can the ministers of Religion in Canada, who have encouraged, and still do encourage these societies, stand before a loyal people, with their vow of truth and godliness? Why the thing is so preposterous, that it must make the very Deist and Atheist blush for shame for the human family. No greater cause for infidelity, and "turning the back" upon the God of our fathers, can be given to a *thinking* people, than the unblushing and impudent bearing of ministers of religion in this *matter*.

But the regular Baptist of Canada, what can he say? And the Wesleyan Methodist of Canada in all the ramifications of his church in this Province only shows that "hypocrisy rules" and that the god of this world, has displaced the Supreme Law giver. "Shame, hide thy blush."—Shame, why, our readers will excuse us for indting these words,—that the ugh the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, has neither that *fear*, apparently, nor any *shame* in the matter. The God of *this* world has so evidently absorbed everything else, and causes its blazonry of *pride* to herald a Gospel which, in their hands is of the Devil! But we refer our readers to the Address, which breathes an Apostolic unction.

*

SLAVERY!

Address From the Edinburgh (Scotland) Ladies' Emancipation Society to the Christians of Canada

BRETHREN,

We would respectfully address you on the present occasion on a subject which must be of deep importance to sincere Christians throughout the World

Since the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, the eyes of friends of the slave have been turned to the condition of three and a half millions held in bondage by the United States of America, and we have endeavored to inform ourselves of the nature of their position, and of the various circumstances which bear upon it. In this investigation the melancholy conviction has been forced upon us, that there is no influence so powerfully at work in rivetting the chains of the slave as that of the professedly Christian church of America. Again & again have honest men with in the church declared this truth and facts on facts arise to substantiate it. Ministers and members of churches hold, sell and buy slaves, and ministers and members apologize for the system, and unblushingly twist the Holy Scriptures so as to assign a sanction for that *compound crime* which includes a violation of every command of the Decalogue and of the spirit of the Gospel.—Nor are the religious associations are mute with regard to Slavery or openly defend it.—The American Board of Missions neglects the [illegible] time, and interferes with the oppressor, by whom the heathen are held in darkness. Silence is the course of the Tract Association which represents a condemnation of the sin. The Sunday School Union and others follow the same course

But it is not to dwell on these facts that we now address you They are probably more familiar to you or us. Our object is rather to appeal you to administer a remedy for these great crimes of your neighbors; for we cannot but conceive that you have much in your power, if you will earnestly [illegible] a faithful testimony against Slavery, and faithfully and strictly avoid all communion and fraternization with slave holders and their apologists. It seems to us to be essential for the maintenance of your own purity as a church "Ye are the salt of the earth," is emphatically the title given to the Christian Church—and as such who can doubt but its presence has acted as a preservative to the nations wherein it has been placed. How solemnly incumbent is it then on all who profess the name of Christ, to see that the salt "have not lost its savour," to watch over this vital principle of [illegible] and to the brethren abroad to eschew every ghostly approach to corruption and to carefully avoid the contact of evil, which, dims the moral sense, and gradually brings to that state described as "thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men." Such an evil influence, we firmly believe, is American slavery, which sheds its poison over not only the churches of the United States, but also to those of our country, and (we are given to fear) in some degree to those of Canada also. We have therefore, presented to the Churches of our own land as we now do to you, to stand on the defensive against this sin, and in this matter to seek by the help of God to maintain the purity of the Church in Queen Victoria's dominions. "Slaves cannot breath there"—then would it not be a sorrowful thing, for the Slaveholder to find apology and shelter in what ought ever to be the very sanctuary of freedom.

Your country has the noble privilege of affording an Asylum to thousands of the poor victims of oppression; we rejoice in this fact, and we feel grateful to you, our fellow subject, for the kindness you have shown to these outcasts from the miscalled land of freedom. We hope that your kindness may continue and that you will, by your unwavering recognition of them as both free enabled to combat the iniquitous prejudice against colore, which prevails to so great an extent in the Free States of America, and which, we earnestly desire, may not be alloged among you.—So we would earnestly hope that these poor people—under improved circumstances, may become useful citizens and noble vindicators of the equality of the Negro race, and of the right of the Negro to his freedom an his manhood In conclusion, permit us to express an earnest desire for your preservation in every good work, and for your maintenance in the purity and holiness of the Church of Christ.

We are, yours for the slave.

SARAH J WIGHAM. *President.*
AGNES LILLIE. } *Secretaries.*
ELIZA WIGHAM }

On behalf of the Edinburgh Ladie's Emancipation Society.

Edinburgh, Dec 12th, 1856.

We the undersigned, know the parties subscribing the above document; and that they, and others associated with them, have for many years manifested a lively sympathy in the cause of slave-emancipation—by their contributions, and prayers, and active efforts.

ROBT. BURNS, D. D.
M. WILLIS D D.

Toronto, C. W., January 21, 1857.

[A reference is also made to Dr. Daniel Wilson, Professor in the University College of Toronto, who is well known by his just appreciation of the efforts of the Edinburgh Ladies Emancipation Society; and the testimony of Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Tappan, and many others might be added]

Correspondence.

☞ We take great pleasur in inserting the following letter, from W. H. Day, addressed to "*Mr. Douglass*" in reference to our recent visit to London: and we shall only add that if there is any thing in our Editorial notice of Mr. Day, for us to correct, he and his friends may consider it corrected. If Mr. Day, is in a 'proper' Po-

sition to give the colored people, the benifit of his talent, and attainments, we are certainly glad of it. We look however from a different *Stand point*.—H F. D.

LONDON, C. W. May 18th, 1857.

Mr. DOUGLASS;—By the courtesy of a friend I have had the opportunity of seeing copy of the "*Provincial Freeman*" of the date of May 16th.

In your leader for that week (an article headed, Anti-Slavery Lecturing—Our success in Canada,)—among other matters, you speak of your visit here, and of the "reminiscences" thus "brought back," of the "Buckey-State."

Thus far you are very complimentary, (whether deserved or not deserved,) but you make an additional remark, about which some of us here desire to make a request. And that is—that you will explain to us just what you mean by the following:—

"We are sorry that Mr Day has not put himself in a proper position to give the colored people the benefit of his classical education and fine leterary attainments"

1st What is the position "Mr Day" is occupying.?

2. How might he have "put himself in a different one.?

And 3d, What that "proper position" would be.?

Having devoted years of labor for "the benefit of" "the colored people" both in the United States and Canada, and having shown no desire to abate one jot of that labor, I would be surprised to find myself obnoxious to such a charge as is broadly imphed in your article I have writen, I have lectured, I have taught, I have given money to the extent of my ability. Nay more. I have sacrificed to this cause probably more than any other colored man in either Canada or the United States I am sacrificing more. What more I could have done or can do to "put" myself in a proper position to give the colored people the benefit," etc., you will probably tell us.

Remember, you are Speaking of an "old and cherish friend."

Yours Respectfully,
WILLIAM H DAY.

COLCHESTER, NEW LEBANON, May 18.h, 1857.

The slaveholders say that we are not created of God to be free, and if we were free we can not get our living, but the white people in the States that call themselves our friends say we are created equal with themselves, and can get our living being free, but they deny it by their deeds. If we can get our living, what do they send their clothes here to us for? why,to degrade us, that they may sell our names in the States and get money to make themselves rich. This shows that they are not our friends, but the friends of slaveholders. Their sending their old clothes here to prove what the slaveholders say of us to be the truth, for they witness what the slaveholders say of us. But we can get our living being free, and that without their old clothes. I have on hand now 1500 weight of as good pork as there is in Canada West for sale. This shows that the colored people can get their living here if they try. If the white people wish to be the friends of the colored people, they will be their friends by helping the slaves to Canada, and when they get here let them go to work and get their living or die. We have the same rights in law here that white men have and we can get our living without the old clothes, like they do. The agents, ministers, and the old clothes that are sent here to us by those in the States that call themselves our friends are a curse to us and to the free land of Canada.

Mr. Editor—Please give this place in your paper, and oblige your friend,
WILLIAM FISHER.

CONVENTIONAL AND REAL FAME

Pierce has just vacated the Presidency, and James Buchanan is freshly endued with its honors and its authority, its resources of patronage and its claims upon sycophancy. But what is the one but an Out and the other but an In as the political world goes—the one retiring to be disregarded and forgotten, the other entering upon the highest office in the country, to be toadied and bored in turn, and then, like his "illustrious predecessor" to pass unregretted into some "cool sequestered way of life," his setting rays completely eclipsed by the glory of a newly arisen sun, or wholly obscured by the black harbingers of storm and convulsion which may follow his going down?

What is a bivalve after the fish is extracted? What is an orange which has been squeezed? What is the shell when the kernel is eaten? Trash, mereat trash. What is an ex-President (we speak according to the materialistic ideas of the time but an empty oyster shell, a squeezed orange, a kernelless nut?—*New Orleans Delta.*

CELEBRTION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday is always a day rejoicing in Toronto. Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this portion of her dominions seize on the opportunity to testify their love and loyalty to the sovereign and institutions of Great Britain. All places of business were closed Monday, and the people give themselves up to pleasure of every kind suitable to the day. Hundreds flocked by the different lines of railway to various sylvan retreats in different parts of the country, in search of health and enjoyment The return trains on the other hand, came in laden with people from the country and the adjacent villages, dressed out in their holiday attire. Every street in the city was thronged by citizens and strangers. The different companies of Military and Firemen marched in procession through the streets, and contributed much to add interest to the scene The dress of the Fire companies looked brilliant and becoming. They appeared much to advantage, and elicited commendatory remarks from many strangers.—*Daily Colonist.*

It is asserted that the Cabinet of the United States cannot preserve a neutrality in the Eastern contest; and the English papers assert that Mr. Reed's offers of negotiation will be heard amidst the din of war which will rage in China by the time he reaches there. England asserts that should the resort to an effectual blockade of the ports of China, no neutral flag will be permitted to enter.

SUICIDE.—The *Galt Reformer* says that an old pensioner, a native of Wales, committed suicide in that Town on the 2nd instant, by hanging himself to a bed-post. He was of intemperate habits.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWBURY.

The London *Free Press* gives a detailed account of the disastrous fire at the Newbury Station on the Great Western Railway. We have only room to state that the whole of the buildings &c., at the Station were consumed by the devouring element. Estimated loss from $20,000 to 25,000. The fire occurred on the 25th Inst.

☞ A Mexican paper stats that on the 10th ult., a Mexican woman of the capital has delivered of seven male children at one birt .

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skilful men the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption says—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other pathologists."

The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority should inspire hope, and reanimate failing courage in the heart of every sufferer from this disease.

The remedy we offer has cured thousands. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recomended.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

BROOKLYN, Conn, June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addresing a few lines to you, for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent.—I have had several attacks of dysentery, one very violent,—I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning, and at sunrise I was not able to get out of my bed, I sent and got a twenty-five cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evning my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend all similarly afflicted to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

ELMER WILLIAMS.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

For sale by Pegley & Cross, Chatham C W.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	*a*	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	*a*	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	*a*	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	*a*	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	*a*	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	6	0	*a*	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	*a*	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	*a*	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	*a*	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	*a*	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	*a*	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	*a*	95	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	*a*	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	*a*	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	*a*	0	0

JOHN SMITH. *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

Ladies' New Goods,

AT THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons from th BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention, at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.

STRATFORD.

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL

AND PUBLIC

RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts,
Dinners, Suppers,
on the shortest notice

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c,
catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,
of the very best brands.

Summer beverages. Soda Water; Mint Juleps. Shery Cobblers, "Old Pam" Cheese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS.

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*

Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend, otherwise they will be left to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS.
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 2in

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &C.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil, and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

April 23nd, 1857. v3-n16-1y.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND;

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS;

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division,	Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2 May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division,	Morpeth,	Thursday. 26th March.
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday, 24th Sept.
3rd Div.	Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday. 30th March.
do	do	Monday. 28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November
4th Division,	Harwich,	Thursday. 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do	(Wellington Inn, Township H'r'w'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov
5th Div.	Deal ToRn	Monday 26th January.
do	do	Monday, 23th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
	Pardo's Inn,	
do	Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March.
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd November.
6th Div.	Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday. 28th Nov.
de at	Oungah P.Office	Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division	Clearville,	Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

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New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857 v3 n36 tf.

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once

Address WM. BRENBICK, Point Pleasant Pa, and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

☞ *For the attention of all Temperance Societies, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.)*

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distilers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth.—(Lists of members &c, of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—

By "AMEN"—

STRATFORD, C. W. }
10th March 1857. }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the 'DISGRACE' of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks* (the savage, undivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, laboures &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

HARDWARE, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER,

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3 n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

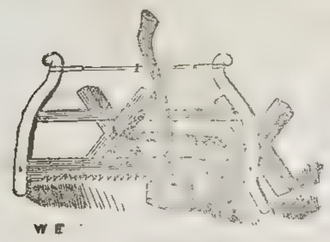
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order; and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1853. 27-1y



WE

. OOD.

THE undersigned has ... that he is prepared ... Wareside and Ready
AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES
ADZE HANDLES
BUTT[ER] STAMPS and
SAW HORSES, &c.
Made in the best manner of
A[sh] and Rock Elm.
CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality, to complete order for service. Also Axes of every description. Also Handles put into Axes at short notice.
T. SMALLWOOD.
Yonge St. North.

"The Children's Paper."
PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies ... one dollar eighty cents ... per annum—... but the British P... less than twelve ... Toronto on the ... advance. Post ... & Sons
(Messrs. ... Wesleyan ... Paper ... Canada, and recommended ...
Stratford, Dec, 1855.

NOTICE

FANNY JACK ... da West, ... Mary Jennings, ... ing, Pennsylvania, ... brother-in-law, ... bring the child ... C. W.
January 23, 185...

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER ... SPRING ... the public, one
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND ...
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at
Wholesale or Retail!
Consisting in part as follows, viz: ... Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's ... Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Bush Hooks; Chains of all kinds, Hollow Tooth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump Cast and Gearing, Pots, Pans, &c. &c.
Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools
SADDLER'S HARDWARE!
Hames, Locks, Bolts, Buckles, ... of all kinds; Knives, Forks, ... of every description; Brushes of all kinds;
MULLY MILL SAWS
Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, &c.
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.
With other articles quite too numerous for mention. He will also, as he always has on hand a large quantity of
MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.
A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allens King Street, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and ... to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which shall be of no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world wide circulation.

LITERATURE
in the form of Original Essays Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Life and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of ... with choice selections from ... periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent ... The great field of
SCIENCE,
in all its departments, will be explored, and ... new discoveries and ... popular form. The Arts ... departments of Agriculture, Mechanics, Inventions and Manufactures, will receive ... no invention or improved process ... notice.
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE
in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands ... vation. We shall endeavor to ... more the standard of MECHANICAL ... to develop and bring to light the ... and skill of our intelligent ... Artisans.
PHYSIOLOGY
and the Laws of Life, in their application ... sical development and the ... will have a prominent place ...
EDUCATION
in its broadest sense will ... aided by contributors, ... lege, school, and shop, ... pursuit of knowledge easy and ...
NEW BOOKS
will be carefully and candidly ... their importance ... reviewed. In the department of
GENERAL NEWS,
we shall be prompt, and ... carefully prepared ... both foreign and domestic ... of progress in every department ... Markets will be carefully ... general, commercial, and ... given as the interests of our readers ...
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The CHILDREN will find ... each number, ... amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows —

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL	NT. Express
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
...natham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
...dewich	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
M. Brydges	....	9.23	2.00	6.40	....	A.M.
...	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
... Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.28	7.30	11.47	1.32
... Depart	6.10	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
...	6.20	....	3.15	....	A.M.	....
...	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
...	6.51	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
...	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
...	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
...	7.30	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
... Arrive	....	P.M.	4.42	....	....	....
... Depart	7.47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.56
			P.M.			
..., depart	7.45	1.00	1.00	5.00	....	....
... do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
...	11.00	....	7.55	8.20	....	....
...	11.20	2.30	7.20	....	....	....
...	8.17	12.53	5.07	....	....	1.0
...	8.18	....	5.10	....	....	....
...	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
...	8.34	....	....	....	....	....
...	8.50	1.09	5.50	....	....	....
... Arrive	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	2.05	4.12
... Depart	9.20	1.50	6.00	....	2.15	5.0
...	9.45	....	6.30	....	....	....
...	10.10	2.12	6.50	....	....	....
...	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.20	....	1.20	6.11
...	11.02	2.55	7.05	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL.	NT. EXPRESS.
	A.M.	A.M	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	2.15	8.50	11.15
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P.M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St Catharines	6.40	7.45	12.00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.21	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.49	8.16*	....	5.11	....	....
Ontario	8.00	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.20	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London { Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.00	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Parlor Cars can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Dinner.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.
A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the ... generally, that he has OPENED ... Store on Yonge Street, one door South of ... Street, with a New and Choice Selection of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS &c.,
He trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared
LEECHES APPLIED.
Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.
The Proprietor has an experienced Assistant, always in attendance.
Toronto March 30 1855. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general ... and practical ... to business, we hope to merit a ... of patronage,
Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.
☞ *Plans Calculations &c. &c.*
15th August, 1855. 18tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of
J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS ... and Residence on MURRAY STREET, First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.
REFERENCES:
J. P. Gozzan Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq. M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, March 1st 1855. 41-1

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully ... to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled ... to
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
... of the latest style, suitable ... Spring and Summer wear.
... a large stock of ... Moccasins, ... always on hand.
Merchants ... to call and ... before ...

LADIES' WEAR

... the Latest ... Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

... them ... part ...

C. H. CHARITY
Montreal, ... 1856. 1B-

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST

... AUGUST 16th, 1821.

... 1856, the proprietors ... the ... with a ... CURTIS ... PHILADELPHIA ... to ... and ... the ... Subscription ... Publishers ... POST, as soon as ... can be accommodated on notifying the Publishers by letter, (post paid)

1856
NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by
C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be
EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is
"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."
No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to
Make the most of a Dollar!!
We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!
C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTHER,
French Boot and Shoe maker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,
BEGS ... to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of ... and finish.
Dec 14 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE ... have opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dunnet's,)
Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash and attention to business to purchasers to give satisfaction, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.
JOHN MURPHY
Toronto Dec. 23 1854

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books.
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS.
From $3 to $20.
BOWS.
From $2 to $20.
Harps, Guitars, Tamborins, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,
And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.
Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.
Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journals, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
BRITISH BOOKS.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
CASSIMERES VELVETEENS,

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)
Slavery—Republicanism

In the name of **Humanity** I make this
APPEAL to CANADIANS!

VARIOUS Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies of the Societies and Religious bodies in the United States, which are named below, circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs employed by Tract Societies and by other American societies and bodies I have for some time past, publicly denounced as PRO-SLAVERY or SLAVE-SUPPORTING. The spirit of a REPUBLICANISM which opposed even ... Slavery, & ... Slaves, ... Books, ... Pictures, ... Hymn Books, ... Almanacs, ... Periodicals, ... Tracts

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857. { NUMBER 40

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY, H. F. DOUGLASS, I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of an Expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether on publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St, West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	1
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	1
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continue over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for page can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements without a stated length of time, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly

☞ NEW PLANT ☜

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS, INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES, DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES, MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c. &c., &c.

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and most prompt style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

1. Subscribers, who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September5th, 1855. 20

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No 30, KING STREET West

Mixed Paints, Putty, Gum Shellac, Plain Window Glass and Looking Glasses, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE TORONTO

WILLIAM CAYLEY,

MATTHEW CRODAS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855 30

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

C. S. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

J. R. BROWN,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

No. 90 King Street West,

TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.

DENTIST,

☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., ☜

TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

DR. FRENCH has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Local Clergy of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct. 15th, 1856.—The bearer, recommended that I can give of Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, is, that he has been employed in the family and given much satisfaction. JOHN TORONTO

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1857.—Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has to my Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr. F. Badgley, Dr. S. Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Caldwell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

v3 n37-1y.

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

THE FUGITIVE.

BY ANNE LEOPOLD.

He was old and worn and weary
Yet his *freedom* still he craved:
Though his heart was sad and dreary,
All the blasts of Winter braved;
But its cold was too severe
And a grave he findeth here!

Though his loved—his bosom friend
He does fit in Slavery,
Yet a helping hand he found,
An the tear of charity
Drops upon his dying pillow,
Soothing him o'er death's rough billow

Now, he's free of all his anguish,
Dat how shall he cast from his
Next *oppression's* rod to languish,
To be sold and sent to chains confined.
No, he rather thus would be
Than to roam in *Slavery*

Now he is *free*, yes free forever,
From oppression's heavy rod,
Blessing now the precious Saviour,
Who redeemed him unto God.
And *those* who tried to ease his pain,
With him in *Heaven* shall *meet again*.

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

THE WEST INDIES AND SLAVERY.

The following items of late intelligence from the West Indies will, we hope be a sufficient reply to those who assert that the abolition of slavery was attended with ruin to all concerned: At a meeting in London, to take measures to present an appropriate testimonial to Dr. Livingstone, African traveller, Mr. Montgomery Martin made this statement:—

"He had recently visitrd the West Indies to ascertain if the emancipation of the slaves had produced ruin there. He found there a free, happy and prosperous population, and speaking commercially, the West Indies now yield more rum, sugar and other produce, than they had ever done during the existence of slavery. (Hear, hear.) Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, not a drop of blood was shed, not a single crime was committed, nor was there destruction of property throughout the whole of the West Indies."

A letter received, a few days ago, in New York, dated Spanish Town, March 16, 1857, says: —

"Let it suffice that, with the high price of sugar, the good season with which we have been so long favoured, and other favourable circumstances, our prospects are brighter than they have been for many years. Many of the planters are extending their cultivation to the utmost, and are rapidly recovering from their late embarrassments; while numbers of labourers have purchased deserted estates, and are engaged in the cultivation of sugar, and are thus raising themselves into that middle class which slavery annihilates, and without which no country can prosper. In every respect there is a decided, palpable progress. The change from slavery to freedom, in this country, is as from darkness to light. The labourers are, for the most part, orderly, industrious and happy. Schools and places of religious worship are being extended over the land, and are generally well attended. In fine everything augurs a steady advancement toward a permanent and general prosperity."

INCIDENTS OF THE MICHIGAN FAMINE.

Lafayette township, composed of 11 and 12 north, 1 west, has forty families, who want to puchase provisions on a year's credit. They have not got enough food in towu to last two weeks. Pine River, 12 north, 2 and 3 west, has ninety-five families—fourteen entirely destitute to day. As many in the town north in Isabella County; some have a little money, but the provisions are not here to buy.

Sylvan township, 12th north, 4 west has thirty-one families. Many have been without bread for several days; I will here state that I have not heard of a single family that had a pound of pork or beef; are living on leeks and maple-sugar. Nearly all will be able to pay within a year—very few have food, or the means of procuring it before next Fall.

Sumner has fifty families. A few are destitute of breadstuff, say four or five, and many have not enough to last one week. Those who would have had enough have divided with their neighbours, until they are out. There is not enough in town to last one week, nor potatoes enough for seed.

Arcada has seventy-eight families. One-eighth of them can get along; there is not enough to last the balance one week. Most of them have got from 40 to 150 acres of land, and some have wheat growing that looks well. Can get along for seed corn and potatoes, but must have 100 barels of flour or its equivalent. They trade at Mapel Rapids and Fish Creek.

Emerson has thirty families—twenty that must have provisions furnished them. Most of them are now living on roots and maple-sugar.

Hamilton has twelve families. Five of them may get along; the balance must be helped,—want seed corn and potatoes.

North Star has eighty families. Forty of them have not got one week's food on hand of any kind. It takes all the time of two-thirds of them to live, as they have to go a great way to work for their food, and carry it home on their backs.

We met, as we were going up, an old man, coming down to Clinton county after food for his family. He stated that he had a wife and six children entirely destitute, that he had a good crop of wheat in the ground, 130 acres of land, worth $5 per acer, and that he would sell 40 acres of it $60, and take it all in provisions. There are many more similar cases. They hurried on their lands unprepared, in consequence of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior and the frost having cut off their last year's corn crop, they are left thus destitute.

I met men, some on foot, some with oxcarts, one or two on horseback, all the afternoon, going out for provisions. Most of them look as if they had been on short allowance. I called at one house; the lady came to the door and said she guessed there was more cry than want: that it was a great cry and little wool. Some people she said were always whining and making wry faces If they would work more and whine less they would get on better. "Well," said I, "How are you in your family—have you plenty?" "We shall not starve," she replied; "we have had much hard luck this spring—lost our only cow, but our credit is good, and we bought another. We had some of the time to live on bread and molasses. We had a little meat, but we are well off to what some are further North, and we shall get throug,'

RICHARD CROMWELL.

He had no faith in his cause, nor confidence in himself, nor reliance on those around him and his unceremonious ejection from power was a natural consequence where such premises existed. If they who ejected him had, paid his fathers debts as well as his own they would have made him a richer, but not a much happier man. They would have added some dignity to his retirement, but a he was, he had enough for enjoyment—such enjoyment as he could find in the pursuits he most cared for—those of a country gentleman and boon companion. These pursuits, however, were not always practicable. From May, 1559, to the middle of 1660 he lived at Hursley, in some fear of creditors, whom even now he could not satisfy, and in some doubt as to what his fortune might be if Charles II. were recalled; he then retired to Paris, where he lived in obscurity, and under the fictitious name of Wallis. Twice he visted Genva; and on one of these occasions he was spoken of to his face, by the Prince de Conti, who received him under his assumed name, as "coxcomb," "rascal," "coward," "base fellow," "fool," and "sot." About 20 years after, "Mr. Wallis" first buried himself in obscure lodgings in Paris, a Mr. Riched Clarke settled at Cheshunt. It was by this name that Richard Cromwell, no longer in fear of creditors, chose to be known. He was a hearty church and conventicle going, hunting, joyous gentleman, loving good wine a little, and fair ladies more. He was choice in the selection of his company, seldom referred to his past greatness, and was never sarcastic, save when he alluded to the addresses of the people of England who, on his being proclaimed Protector, laid their lives and fortunes at his feet. These touch of Kind Lear in the old man's destiney after all. His daughters opposed his having life possesion of an estate left him by his son, on account of mental debility. Queen Anne was then reigning, and old Mr. Clarke came up to town, appeared personally in Cour where his suit was carried on, and was not only courteously treated by the judge, but was requested by him to remain covered during the proceedings. It was at this period that he strolled into the House of Lords. A stranger present asked the country gentleman if he had ever been in the place before; a small remnent of venial pride prompted the answer, as he pointed to the throne, "Never since I sat in that chair." He won his suit, was reconciled to his daughtres, and in 1712 being then in his eighty-sixth year, he died at Chesnut, in the house of Sergeant Pengelly, who was said to be his son, and who became a Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His enemies ridiculed him under the names of "Tumble-down Dick" and "Queen Richard;" but even they could not deny that he was an honester man than he for whom Richard was compelled to make room.—Monarch's Retired from Business, by Dr. Doran.

DIVINITY INCARNATE.

The following account of the personal appearance of Jesus Christ, supposed to be from the pen of a Jewish historian, has been several times published; and is worth putting again on record:

A Description of the person of Jesus Christ, as it was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome—"There lives at this time in Jduea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers esteem him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall elegant shaped—his aspect amiable and reverend. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head-dress of the sect of Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheek without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry, his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world beholds him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude can not withhold theirs from joining in sympathy with him. He is moderate, temperate and wise In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections every way surpassing the children of men."

CHANCES OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

We have shown in a previous discussion of the subject that it is by no means ridiculous or extravagant to think it possible that some (if only two or three) of Sir John Franklin's companions, vigourous men who went out at the age of twenty-six, or twenty-eight, and would be now, as to their years of the age when men have but attained their complete ripeness and strength, may have taken refuge among the Esquimaux, as Dr. Kane declared that 'it required all his powers, moral and physical, to prevent his men from doing, when they also were placed in a critical position. Dr. Kane says of himself and his men, 'we regarded the coarse life of these people with eyes of envy, and did not doubt but that we could have lived in comfort upon their resources.' It is clearly possible, then, that at least one Englishman may still be living among the Esquimaux, parted by a vast and impassable tract or desert continent from the most northern settlements of his own countrymen, and to whom the sight of a deliverer would bring such joy as we who live all the year through among friends and in families, are utterly unable to immagine. We have already pointed out how the behaviour of the Esquimaux has led more than one Artic sailor to believe that they know somthing about Sir Sir John Franklin's crews, that they are indisposed to tell what they know, and that it needs time and tact to extract their knowledge from them. The space of ground within which it is now certain that Franklin's ships were lost, and probable that their disabled hulls are to be found, is of so limited extent that even on maps of a considerable size, it may be covered with shilling. To Cambridge Bay, on one side of the region a single sailing vessel has passed and returned home unscathed, its commander expressing his conviction that the passage is so constantly open that ships can navigate it without any difficulty in one season. To the other side of this region there is no choice of routes, and the point that would be reached by a vessel entering Peel Sound would, probably, be less than 200 miles distant from the limit of the area of search on the western side. From such a point the whole area could be explored easily and safely by the help of dogs.—*Dickin's Household Words.*

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

It will be remembered that, a year ago, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the course of the Publishing Committee in reference to the slavery question. That Committee presented their report at this city, May 13, in the form of the resolutions that follow:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of your Committee, the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

"*Resolved*, That whatever considerations, in the past may have seemed to recommend to the Publishing Committee the course pursued in its revision of certain works, yet, in the future publication of books and tracts, no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author should be made; but works not adapted to the design of the Society in their original form, or by a regular impartial abridgment, should be wholly omitted."

Those abolitionists, in different parts of the country, who have been looking and hoping for some substantial and tangible change in the course of the Tract Society, at this anniversary, will undoubtedly be disappointed unless they are misled by the ambiguous language of the resolutions, and by the announcement that they were adopted unanimously, to the entire satisfaction of the "anti-slavery men connected with the organization."—*Radical Abolitionist.*

☞ The following very important resolution was the seventh of the series passed at the meeting of the American Abolition Society, May 14th. We commend it to the Churches and Religious Societies of Canada:

7. That inasmuch as all just Government and righteous political action, must have their basis in the principles of morality and religion, we earnestly implore all religious teachers, churches, ecclesiastical bodies, and Missionary and publishing religious Societies and committees, not only to forbear all religious fellowship with slaveholders, and complicity with slaveholding, but in all suitable ways to bear testimony against that great national sin, as they would against all other great sins, and instruct the people in their duties to the oppressed, in accordance with the teachings of the Saviour, who said "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, MY [illegible] 57.

[illegible] of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receipts for the same.

[illegible] Toronto, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and PEDDLERS [illegible] subscribe for the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, for which twenty [illegible] papers will be sent [illegible]

The terms of the [illegible] payment in advance—and no paper will be sent [illegible] paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

H. Amherst, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in [illegible] and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office, on payment of two cents, in addition to the postage,—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will obliege us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers, and hope they will remit to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscription is [illegible]

AN OUTFIT OR A SALARY.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mrs. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as she canvasses, and we know, satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are laboring in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work—[illegible]

MORE BEGGING!

Border Baptist Free Mission Baptist Missionary at Chatham.

LOOKING FOR CLOTHES!!

(Concluded.)

We are glad to learn that the representations of Mr. Piper published in the American Baptist, do not meet the approbation of the most influential of his congregation. We hear an expression of unqualified disapprobation at this volunteer statement, and implication of Baptists in the business of begging themselves, and the hundreds here who are not of that persuasion. Only one person of all our population, and a Mr. Shadd, who has used our columns to oppose the clothes begging, has told us that it was right. The Reverend gentleman [illegible] from the fact that during preaching lately, he alluded not approvingly to the amount and gayety of dress by those same people whose children have not, to believe him, clothes to wear to school. Mr. Piper may have seen two ragged children in Chatham, but we doubt it very much; certainly not in the sense that white children are ragged in N. York and Philadelphia, not more of colored children in proportion than white children in Canada either—and the school children of all classes and people, go remarkably well dressed, for witness to which we have only to refer Elder Piper's pulpit testimony, and the frequent expressions, since here, by the members of his family to members of his church. Now, if these people are so poor, can the Reverend gentleman find conscience to ask of this wing of the colored baptists of Chatham, $200 dollars per annum to be added to the $500 his own members freely speak of, as his salary from abroad? How can the Rev. gentlemen find conscience to state that the majority of children are out of school, when he has publicly expressed disapprobation of so many being in the justly obnoxious exclusive government school; and when he knows there is already an excellent private school already in existence in Stringer's Buildings, wherein no distinction would be made, and where children can and do go the year around, and that in both schools they are abundantly clothed?

But why hoodwink Free Mission Baptists or the world not only in relation to colored Baptists here, but the people of all [illegible] and those of no church, for the "dimes" when like Judas' thirty pieces of silver they must stick to the conscience and sting? and by the way, how surprisingly little of the article conscience Missionaries to the colored people of Canada have had for the last twenty years.

Before he came, all parties here abouts, felt scandalized by the begging and protested publicly and otherwise, not only against old clothes, but new clothes, and against any almsgiving that compromised the manhood of the people—now we have the painful fact to record that for the first time, openly, Mr. J. C. Brown, so well known in public and private as having opposed begging—as having written against it—tells us that he is in favour of it. Will we would almost lose faith in humanity did we not remember that Mr. Brown's age and infirmities of mind and body should be his excuse. Sending for clothes in warm weather, too, is a novel idea and can only be explained by the fact that Mr. Piper is young in the business, and Brother Brown is very old!

Already are our fellow townsmen pointing to those duped by the beggars as waiting for clothes, instead of working for the same. Already is the fame of the entire community compromised because of this supposed hard-heartedness and cruel neglect to the poor around. Already are Canadian ministers and their flocks being regarded as wanting in common sympathy. These things can only be remedied by promptly rooting out the evil.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS AMONG COLORED NATIVES OF FOREIGN LANDS.

Methodists and Baptists.

We have a serious question to ask all the Teachers of Christianity in Canada. It is this "There being no Church of the living God in this Province, but what receives and sends Missionary efforts, at home or in foreign lands,—of what color or complexion are those *who are* in foreign lands and heathen thereof?" We ask this without having reference to the emigrants to our conquerors of these foreign lands, who are supposed to be of Saxon and European origin. We have reference solely and entirely to those *who are natives*, and are, as white Christians call them, (from the divine record) "without God in the world."

The merest tyro in such branches of geographical and historical learning, will tell that the color and complexion of these natives *are not white*, but black, and of shades of color varying, according to the country they inhabit. We are not aware, *that there is one Mission, in this world to purely white native inhabitants of a foreign land* who are "without God and without hope in this world."

To a stranger to this earth, if it can be imagined that such would be,—to one dropping down from the clouds amongst us, and putting into his hands, supposing too that he could read our language,—Clarkson's History of the accursed Slave Trade, or Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery, with other books showing *the facts* and *the actors* of a professedly Christian people as to chattel Slavery,—and at the same time give him Newman's "History of Missions" with the recently published book, "Life Scenes from Mission Fields,"—the latter a book of "facts, incidents and results, the most material and remarkable in Missionary experience," by the Rev. E. D. Moore, (J. C. Lingee, Toronto,)—in such a case, with such a "stranger" as a judge, what is to be supposed would be *his* decision as to the Christian nations' proceedings regarding Slavery and Missions? He would undoubtedly *be obliged* to say,—that the Christians, as such, *have been*, and to a certain extent *are, the vilest and most despicable hypocrites and pretenders under the sun!* We defy a contradiction of the justness of this inference. Let page by page of the history of the United States be examined, comparing at the same time with the books we have referred to,—let the *existing* history of Spain Portugal and Holland, (as to their colonies) be similarly examined,—let the insulting conduct of churches, ministers of religion, and of laymen, (noted as conspicuously forward in these churches,) in the United States,—and alas! in Canada—in monarchical and free Canada—be patiently and truthfully reviewed, and grosser, greater, unchristian and inhumane, action and conduct in an enlightened age, cannot well be conceived, than *the action towards the colored people of the American Continent!*

"Missions to the Heathen" is a term commonly used with professing Christians, and the descendants of the same *Heathen* (?) amongst them, and who are trampled upon and denied the common rights of their *white* brethren, are passed by and neglected,—because these descendants *are coloured people!* And pray who are the "Heathen" so prominently put before us? Who are the inhabitants of Hindoostan, and its Eastern Peninsula,—of Himalaya vallies? of the Australian deserts and South Sea Islands? of the Tartaric countries? of Persia? of Turkey? of Egypt? of Africa? of China? of a Malayan and Siam'ese? of South America, and who are the "red men" and the "pagan chiefs" (so called) of North America? The curse of a just and an All-seeing Righteous Jehovah will assuredly rest, and terribly, upon the rulers of men, churches and ministers of the American Continent, (Canada included) *who will deny to the descendants in America of the Indian and the African*, the same rights, privileges, and franchises, *which are now and have been* extended to the ancestors and co-relatives of these people, in the foreign lands to which American and Canadian Missionaries are sent!

Already are our fellow townsmen pointing to those duped by the beggars as waiting for clothes, instead of working for the same. Already is the fame of the entire community compromised because of this supposed hard-heartedness and cruel neglect to the poor around. Already are Canadian ministers and their flocks being regarded as wanting in common sympathy. These things can only be remedied by promptly rooting out the evil.

Missionaries from the Southern States of the neighboring Republic, from the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and by united societies of churches,—are at this very moment while we pen these remarks, teaching Christianity in "heathen lands," and also teaching all kinds of knowledge and of industry and social habits—to the colored people of these heathen lands—but the Christian ministers and laymen, who send these Missionaries forth, *will not so act to and teach* the natives and their descendants, of these Foreign lands, who reside in America and who have been reared amongst them! No, for these Masters and Laymen, will act the inhuman, ungodly and demoniac, by barring the preaching by even a foreign speaking tongue, and sell as a chattel—as a pig or a horse, both the babe and mother!! And this at the same time that they contribute money to send forth Missionaries *under a Christian garb*, to christianize the natives of the countries where the forefathers and mothers *of that mother and babe*, were stolen and abducted from, to be used *as slaves*, a cruel and undying fact for Christians! England's poet, Cowper, has justly stamped the transactor. "A Christian Brought-at was TRADE OF BLOOD!" and our fair and humane American authoress, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, has [illegible]

The Methodist Episcopal Church (north and south)—the Presbyterian Church (old School) and the Regular Baptists, are involved in the above gross and heathenish conduct. These three churches acknowledge and recognize Slavery? They, each of them, send such Missionaries as we have described, to foreign and heathen lands, to teach Christianity and civilized social habits to the *colored natives* of these lands,—while at the *same time*, their Books of Discipline and church government, *in the United States*, condemn the *descendants* of these natives, to abject chattel slavery! What more monstrous thing can be conceived than this,—what *fact* of historical hypocrisy towards civilized men and a just God can be "pitted" as *equal* to that!

Yes,—our readers, there is *yet a thing more monstrous*. As the schooled accessory with his previous knowledge, is worse than the thief, so is the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, as compared with the pro-slavery and heathenish church *it fellowships with* in the United States, the M. E. Church (north) which latter again has *its* fellowship with the M. E. Church (South). Till such time as the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, renounces and gives up said fellowship, and also the circulating of the deceptive bi-monthly "Canada Sunday School Advocate" which is a reprint of the pro-slavery "Sunday School Advocate" of 200 Mulberry street, New York, of the M. E. Church (north) with its republican and treasonable articles,—copied, be it remembered, into the "Canada Sunday School Advocate,"—till such time as *these practices* are given up, we must continue to give a *name* and a *character* to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. Not only given up,—but a published statement also made to Canadians of the error, the sin, and the deception, and a recantation of the same. We hope that the *laymen* of this church will not allow the *stigma* to rest any longer, on their Wesleyan body, or on a church named after the pious man who declared slavery as the "sum of all villanies."

So again, is the Regular Baptists of Canada—for their monies go into the funds of Societies in the States, which are made up from "whole cloth" collections, and pro slavery support,—and the "fellowshipping processes" of the Northern Regular Baptists, with the Southern Regular Baptists, are well revealed in the small pamphlet published in England (and to be got at New York) titled "The shame and Glory of the American Baptists"—&c., by Rev. Edward Matthews—and in the valuable books "Facts for Baptist Churches". Mr. Matthews is a Free Mission Baptist, and now laboring, for the time, most beneficially and humanely, amongst Christian people in England, and may God speed his mission. We have some hopes, that the Regular Baptists of Canada, will see their errors, and give up every kind of fellowshipping with the Northern Regular Baptists,—till the latter reform, and "with a will" denounce Slavery and every approach to "chattel bondage," *which that church has not yet done!* The mockery of one small congregation, or a single church, which perhaps, may denounce Slavery, [illegible] hands of churches which do not, being [illegible] a good Canadian [illegible] deeply and most wasteful moment upon.

What does, to the benign and *living* Christian, would appear as a blessing or a curse on the exertions of the Wesleyan [illegible] Baptists in Canada? To a Christian in deed, to one who lives as understands God's purposes with a heart responding for the success of OUR SAVIOUR'S mission to man, THE CURSE OF GOD CANNOT OTHERWISE BUT BE ON such churches, who in Canada or in the United States, *which recognize in their discipline, and in their fellowship*, the holding, the buying, the selling of God's human brethren, whether "bond or free," black or white,—as both are embraced in American Slavery!—confirmed and fellowshipped by the said Wesleyan Methodist and Regular Baptists in Canada!!

May 18th, 1857.

To all who suffer from Weakness and Debility, we say, try the Oxygenated Bitters—a medicine which contains no Alcohol and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma and all derangements of the stomach.

Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer [illegible] of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days.

WARD C. COPELAND, Fulmer,

FREE GRANTS.

THE [illegible] LANDS OF THE

ROAD,

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

VIZ. ADDINGTON ROAD,

HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrell's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected one of road known as "Bell's line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of [illegible] for the [illegible] Lake, a point [illegible] from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point; and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the [illegible] part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaski, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement, within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Almost parrallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about thirty-two miles is the Hastings Road. This Road begining at the northern part of the County of Hastings and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, and its extensions.

The Government Agent, is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 20 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—the land to be granted by the Crown under the Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for buying in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles—and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the County and provide for keeping it repair the Roads thus opened, the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along the same Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following.

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the [illegible] made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or [illegible] other.

The road having been opened by the Government [illegible] required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and place of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The Log-house required by the Government to be built is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbors generally help to build the Log-cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and whitewashed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are in sections of Canada West, capable as both to soil as climate of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and full weight, and also crop of every other description of farm produce grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others but there is an abundance of good land for farming purposes.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timber land is almost always the best and of it, the ashes of three trees—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily timbered lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about *FOUR POUNES* Currency per Acre, which the first Wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The very best timber for fencing can be had in abundance. A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country, lying south of Lake Nepissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of Eight Millions of People and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being more filled up.

☞ We clip the following from the proceedings of the Council Meeting, on May 30., for this Town.

Mr. McKellar moved the second reading of a By-Law to impose a license on Billiard, Bagatelle and other tables, and ball alleys. The Council in committee of the whole Mr. McCrae in the chair. The By-Law was read a third time and carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Ireland, that the sum of £10 be granted to defray the expenses incurred by Union, Co. No 2. in giving a dinner on the 25th, Carried.

The sum of £5 was given to Mr. Chrysler for charitable purposes.

The Mayor then read the result of the two days polling upon the appropriation of the £1000. It was as follows; against the appropriation 274 for it 10.

Mr. McKellar stated that if he was satisfied that the majority of all those parties who have votes in Town, woae against him, he would on next Friday evening resign.

☞ Town of Chatham and the County of Kent, can afford to keep up and sustain two *Conservative* Journals, the *Planet* and the *Provincial Freeman*, we see no good reason why the Reformers of the same localities, being by far the greater number may not sustain two Reform Journals.

PROGRESS OF ELIHU BURRITT.

We find the following notice of Mr. Burritt in the Port Gibson (Mississippi) *Herald*. It is a good specimen of the fate of compromisers in moral questions. When the North has been converted to Mr. Burritt's doctrine, and has made his proposition to the South, and has received in reply the statement made below to Mr. Burritt—what is the next step?—Liberator.

☞ Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith is lecturing at the North upon his favorite hobby—a proposition to get rid of Slavery by purchasing the entire mass of it with funds from the national treasury. The money he proposes to raise by sale of the public lands—putting his hands into our pockets for a share of the funds with which to purchase our own property. He estimates the number of slaves at three and a half millions, and values them at only $200 per head; and yet this makes the pretty little sum of $700 000,000. But suppose we reckon the number at 4 000 000 and value them at $300 each, including young and old, halt, &c., which is perhaps about a fair estimate, and we have the sum of $2,000 000,000 invested in this species of property—at least four times the value of all the public lands belonging to the United States. Taking simply one dollar and cent view of the question we should say if Burritt is a learned mad, much learning has made him mad; but his facts and figures, rather warrant the conclusion that he is as much of an idiot as a maniac, and more knave than either.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—On Monday of last week a farmer named Gilbert Matheson, found in a meadow of the fence a short distance from his dwelling house, the dead body of a newly born infant tied up in a pillow case, covered over with some old rags. Mr. Matheson had removed to his present premises only about three weeks previously, and on finding the dead body on Saturday last, informed Coroner Dr. Scott, who summoned a jury to investigate the matter. A protracted inquest ensued, till Saturday night last, when they agreed upon a verdict that the child found had been born alive, and that foul means had been resorted to, in order to accomplish its death, and from the evidence adduced before it, against the Jury were strongly of opinion that one of the witnesses Isabella Cameron was the mother of the child.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

The Montreal *Pilot*, states, the General Eyre was nearly drowned on Sunday, the 16th inst., at Isorel, where he is at present staying. It appears that he was out boating in the "Richelieu" with his secretary, Major Robinson, and while engaged in paddling, the boat gave a lurch, pitching him head first into the water, but by the exertions of Major Robinson he was saved from drowning. There was great excitment, the news having spread that the General was in the water, and in a short time the bank was crowded with people.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPERIORITY.

This country ought never to become a great naval power, and ought to renounce all ambition to vie with England for the mastery of the seas. To maintain such a force as would be required to dispute with her the control of the Mexican Gulf alone, would send millions of American laborer's children supperless to bed; and we do not think the prize worth the cost. No; let us open lines of communication across the continent of our own soil; first, a wagon road, swiftly followed by telegraph line, and then let us put thro' a first class railroad; to be followed, in due season, by another and another,—then let the Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec and Honduras routes, with as many more as speculation may devise, be improved and used by those who have a taste for such enterprises—our own people or others. We only insist that not a dollar shall be taken from the Treasury of the United States to buy or conquer routes from sea to sea through foreign countries, until we shall have improved at least one of the routes through territory all our own.—*N. Y. Times*.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADIAN."

Quebec, June 1st, 1857.

The mail steamer *Canadian* arrived here this morning, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

MARKETS.

London Breadstuffs.—Wheat, American wheat 58s to 65s; red 54s to 60.—Flour American sour 24s to 27s; do sweet 30s to 31s. Consols for money 83¾ for account 94¼.

British news unimportant.

FRANCE.

Telegraph despatches received from Paris 18th, state that the King of Barbaria arrived at Fontainbleau on Sunday evening.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated Sunday evening, says the *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Constantinople of the 16th, announcing that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia was ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April, and was despatched to Bagdad on the 17th of April.

Accounts from Agricultural districts concur in describing the appearance of the growing crops as magnificent.—Wheat and flour are declining in nearly all the French markets. The reports are extremely favorable as to Wheat.—Rye has been injured in some places from dry and cold weather. The meadows and oats require rain, but in both north and south an abundant harvest is promised. The uneasiness respecting the vintage has entirely ceased but holders remain firm.

PRUSSIA.

The marriage of the Prince of P[illegible] with the Princess Royal of England is [illegible] popular, and the question of a public demonstration is already under consideration.

The *Gazette* of last evening contains the announcement on this subject, in terms as follows:—"At the Court at Osborne House, the 16th day of May, present, the Queen's most Gracious Majesty in Council, was very much pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, which consent their Majesties has also caused to be signified under the great seal.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI

A census of the State of Missouri, which has just been taken, shows a total of 901,835, divided as follows: Free whites 819,593, free blacks, 2,602; slaves, 87,599. Increase of white population in six years, 224,453; or over 28 per cent.—Increase of slaves 14,823, or a fraction over two per cent. Two counties return no slaves; twenty counties report only 10; the largest number only 96, and the lowest having 8 [illegible] dent of Missouri is 67,000 square miles and that of Ohio 40,000 miles, and yet Missouri, with so much larger extent of territory, has less than half the population of Ohio.

These facts denote a state of things anything but favorable to the prospects of the Missouri slavery propagandists. While endeavoring to extend that institution into Kansas, free labor is slowly undermining them in their own State, showing a preponderance for free labor that must soon assert itself.

The St. Louis Intelligence, referring to these facts, declares that "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri;" that "the lines is irrevocably," that this institution "will not be abolished," but that "it will disappear" that "it is going now;" that "it is waning in Missouri, and to be waning is to be dead."

The same causes which are at work in Missouri are also operating in Kentucky. We must hope tremblingly—but it is not unpossible that both these States will, in due time, purge themselves of the pollutions of Slavery, and aid in swelling the chorus of Liberty. God speed the day.—Radical Abolitionist.

THE SURRENDER OF FILLIBUSTER WALKER

The New York papers of Friday morning are filled with particulars of the last days of Walker in Nicaragua. It seems that before he succumbed, promises of succor from all quarters had failed—from Col. Lockridge California, and the United States. Capt. Davis, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Cary's offered to mediate, which Walker at first declined, but at last upon a threat by the American commander to take the only vessel belonging to Walker, the Granada, by force, he gave way. A San Juan writer of the *Times* says:

"The fact that only 80 of Walker's men remained sick at Rivas at the capitulation shows that at least 100 must have died within a few days from neglect and starvation, as the number, when Walker commenced to eat dogs and mule meat amounted to 170 When Gen. Canas entered the hospital he he was perfectly horror struck with the destitution and misery of the sufferers."

The Costa Ricans were extremely averse to letting off either Walkie or Gen Henningsen, and especially the desired the head of Walker, but at last they consented to let him go.

The *Times* correspondet says:

"Those who have any sympathy for Gen. Walker in his fall, unless they are lost to even the common sentiments of humanity, will have their sympathy somewhat modified in becoming acquainted with the following facts, which I have from a high official source, a gentleman who cannot be mistaken in what he relates:—On the 30th day of May, while Gen. Walke, without the knowledge of his men, was negotiating his capitulation, knowing that he was to surrender the next day, one of his soldiers, contrary to a general order, went outside of his lines. He shortly after returned, he having only gone out to get a bottle of aguadiente. Walker called him up, when he acknowledged his fault and prayed for forgiveness. 'If you have any message to send to your friends,' said Walker, in his mild, but sarcastic way, 'you had better prepare it' for at sundown you die.' Punctually at sunset a platoon of soldiers was drawn up for the execution, and just as the order was given to to fire, the soldier appealed to his comrades: 'Boys, you wouldn't shoot a fellow-soldier for such a thing as that, would you?' They raised their rifles and fired over his head The poor fellow broke and ran, when he was brought to his knees by Lieut. Col Rogers, an Englishman, who figures in the list I send you. With a pistol shot Stepping up to the [illegible] while in this position' Rogers placed his [illegible] at his forehead and blew out his brains."

After the capitulation Walker behaved with great impertinence, and showed a disposition, after reaching Aspinwall, to remain in the country, but the American commander then placed a guard over him until the steamer left Walker theatening that it should cost him his commission.—Boston Traveller.

The concession of the Pacific Islands to England by New Granada to satisfy claims of British capitalist, has produced much sensation in Washington as the United States Government were anxious to get those very Islands for naval stations.—Chronicle.

Special Notices.

Messrs. P Davis & Son—Gents.—Before I left Mergui, both Karens and Burmans had [illegible] supposed of a large quantity [illegible] particularly efficacious [illegible] Mountains and other dis[illegible] Burmah, from their [illegible] are peculiarly ex[illegible] valuable assistant to the [illegible] Hornets, and the like. I [illegible] and in both [illegible] and even [illegible] with vo[illegible] symptoms of chol[illegible] Pain Killer with [illegible] immediate and happy results. So thorough and speedy was the relief that he assured [illegible] would not go, I would [illegible] your excellent medicine, if he could possibly procure [illegible]

Respectfully yours

Rev J BENJAMIN Late Missionary to Bur[illegible]

CURE FOR WATER BRASH AND INDIGESTION.

HARTFORD, March 5.

I hereby certify, that D. Gates' *Compound* has proved more efficacious in relieving me from a water-brash stomach, indigestion, and costiveness, which has been very troublesome for five or six years, than all other remedies which I have been trying during my illness; and cheerfully recommend it to all who are thus afflicted

SAML HAMILTON

Mr. Hamilton has charge of the Orphan Asylum, Hartford, Ct., and is well known and highly esteemed as a citizen The pamphlets containing the medicine abound with certificates of the most remarkable cures, and may be had on application to the Agents gratis.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	1	0
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid for the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call.

New Advertisements

ew Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c., &c. ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware,	The Most Glassware.
The Cheapest Liquors,	The Best Liquors,

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas.
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar.
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee
Twe Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All these Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever before heard of in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Leg Saddle and Harness Store and in Miller's new Brick Store.

W. H. NELSON.

N B Call and see the Variety of goods, and will find accommodating Customers and a hearty Welcome Free of Charge.

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th, 1857.

Ladies' New Goods,

At THE

PALACE

MILLINERY STORE!

MRS. GEO. WELLS,

BEGS to inform the Ladies that she has returned from New York, with the latest fashionable goods of the Season.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods,

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES on clothing!!

To which she respectfully invites attention. The MOURNING ROOM, is one of the best in the City of New York. Dressmaking in all its branches.

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Queen's Hotel Enlarged,

THE Subscriber has just completed an extensive addition to the above Hotel, containing

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PUBLIC RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any Establishment of the kind in the City of Toronto.

Refreshments Provided for Dinners, Suppers, &c., on the shortest notice

A Omnibus every day at 9 o'clock.

Balls, Parties Picnics, &c. catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c served up in a variety of styles

Wines Liquors, Cigars, of the very best brands.

Summer Beverages, Soda Water, Mint Julips, Sherry Cobblers, Cold Punch, Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS

Andrew Taylor's well known Hotel, the Queen's House, will still be kept as heretofore, and will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen Also Board [illegible] Lodgings, by the day or week, on reasonable terms

C. THOMAS *Proprietor*

Stratford, May 30, 1857 3tf.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet at the Central Room of School Section No. 1 Chatham, in the Building of this Town on the first Tuesday in June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund. Teachers who hold certificates granted by the Board are also required to attend. Candidates for Certificates of Qualification as Teachers of Public Schools will be examined on the first day of the meeting of the Board. No certificates will be granted for a longer period than one year.

By order of the Board

THOMAS CROSS,

Sec'y B P I County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 2in

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 13 the house is newly finished and situated on St John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm H Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars than was ever before done in Chatham by any one store.

Showing conclusively to the great mass of the people that our assortments and appreciated and consequently we patronize the store in which they are found

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

The sales have increased during the last six months to such an unprecedented amount that we are sincerely thankful, and are pleased to inform the Manager in January will go through to European Commercial Precincts and obtain Spring Goods, which will be shipped from New York and Montreal and in four weeks so that very large assortment as in every department. We have purchased our Goods for CASH and will sell them for CASH at the lowest cash prices, and the patronage of this community.

In this consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces [illegible] assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Ready made and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Produce of the Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL & WINDOW PAPER.

OILED SOLD, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Oil Cloth of all widths, Linen Floor Cloth, Italian and German Matting.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its success are laid to well, a view to the supplying their every want—as the Farmers & Mechanics of the county, have not all that's the

DIMES

to put from each purchase a well defined at [illegible] Great business will be done [illegible] wants of worthy and economical persons. Money only 5 per cent [illegible] Cash and Credit.

We have a [illegible] for Customers to drive their Cattle [illegible] and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horse under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so. All [illegible] depend upon being [illegible] and obliging treatment.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, Free of charge

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

April 23rd, 1857 v3-n16 1y.

CABINET & CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins Furnished at the Shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham	Saturday	10th January.
do do	Saturday	7th February
do do	Saturday	7th March.
do do	Saturday	11th April
do do	Saturday	2 May
do do	Saturday	6th June.
do do	Saturday	4th July
do do	Saturday	1st August
do do	Saturday	5th September.
do do	Saturday	3rd October
do do	Monday	2nd November.
do do	Saturday	5th December.
2nd Division, Moresth,	Thursday	26th March
do do	Thursday	25th June.
do do	Tuesday	24th Nov.
no Ridgetown,	Tuesday	27th January.
do do	Tuesday	26th May
do do	Thursday	24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday	30th January.
do do	Monday	27th July
do Dawn Mills,	Monday	30th March
do do	Monday	28th September
do Dresden	Friday	29th May
do do	Friday	27th November
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday	29th January
do do	Thursday	28th May.
do do	Saturday	26th Sept.
do (Washington P. O. Tower-street Dutch & Edward)	Saturday	28th March.
do do	Saturday	25th July.
do do	Thursday	24th Nov
5th Div. Deal Fo'Rn	Monday	26th January
do do	Monday	25th May
do do	Wednesday	23rd Sept
Pacers In.		
do Mill Road	Wednesday	25th March
do do	Wednesday	22nd July
do do	Monday	23rd November
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday	31st March
do. do	Tuesday	28th July
do do	Saturday	28th Nov
Oungah P.Office	Saturday	31st January
do do	Saturday	30th May
do do	Tuesday	25th July
7th Division Clearville,	Friday	27th March.
do do	Friday	24th July
do do	Wednesday	25th Nov
do Kilmanock's,	Wednesday	28th June
do do	Wednesday	27th May.
do do	Friday	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,

Clerk of the Peace County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec 1856 v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TORNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857 v3-n35 tf

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different receipts for $1 many of which have been sold the past year. For $5 a piece No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those receipts alone after trying it once

Address Wm. Brumbaek, Point Pleasant Pa, and the whole number of receipts will be forwarded by mail.

(For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, showing the religious denominations, those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended.—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same List of Ministers of the County of Perth.—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Camoron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—

By "AMEN"—

STRATFORD, C. W
16th March 1857.

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian [illegible] *Traffic* in *Intoxicating* [illegible] uncivilized and unchristian [illegible] that attention is called to the above Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and [illegible] by said plan, to help to put in a Britain Colony which is the most favored of Great Britain's possessions; and make it —Great—Preferable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those resident inhabitants, who publicly use [illegible] drinking drinks at our *Public* bars [illegible] the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those D. T. who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada a direct with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

of Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham Dec 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

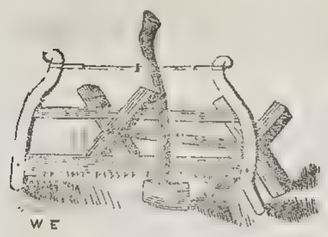
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct 29th, 1855. 27-1y



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail.

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
Also, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles fit into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as truthful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856 v3 n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Buns, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everything of interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a page or corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	Nt. EXPRESS.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River.....	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek.....	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell.....	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury.....	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe.....	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid.....	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges.....	....	9.29	2.00	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London { Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburgh.....	6.20	....	3.15	....	A. M.	....
Ingersoll.....	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Beachville	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock.....	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
Eastwood	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	4.42	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	7. 47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.35	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
Harrisburg.....	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
Lynden.....	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'.....	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas.....	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive....	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
Hamilton { Depart ...	9.20	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
Ontario.....	9.45	....	6.25	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.25	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.35	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive ..	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL	Nt. EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart..	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.45
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P. M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12.00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby.....	7.49	8.16*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario.....	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive ...	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton { Depart ...	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg.....	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart.....	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood.....	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock.....	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville.....	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll.....	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg.....	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London { Arrive.....	A.M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London { Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.09	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges.....	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid.....	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe.....	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell.....	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham.....	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River.....	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive.....	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. The Post always has been as it now is to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human life and its relations. To satisfy these demands, a certain portion of the Post is devoted to a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important passages and incidents of the day—the new fashions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to the Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY

Toronto Dec. 23 '854

(New Notice—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of Humanity I make this Appeal to Canadians!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies of the Societies and Religious bodies in the United States, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by corporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-Slavery or Silent, and some (if not all) formed specially on a Republican Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c. have been stained as it were (since religious change, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore appeal to all Laymen in Canada,—to all men and women of Humanity who are opposed to the sin and curse of Slavery, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American Christian slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia and American and 1st Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York.—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 18 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada, —lay or clerical.—should be with out. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C. W. July 17th 1856. 5

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Book

In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEON

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborn Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Pic Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES, Framed and Glazed.

Church Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS, SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33t

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Coil, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham Nov 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855.

Pro

VOLUME III.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, (*post-paid*) I. D. Shadd, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser;
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

Terms:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

	s	d
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	
Each subsequent insertion,	0	1
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instructions as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that the Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country; that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please. 25
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854.

Philadelphia Pa. Mrs. Still

al Freeman

KLY ADVERTISER.

LF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

Terms: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857 {NUMBER 41

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90. King Street West,
TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., ☜
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

Baltimore Ref.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. French has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen —

Toronto, Oct 18th, 1856.—"The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction." JOHN TORONTO

Government House, Toronto, Jan 15th, 18 7.—"Dr D D French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. Douglass, A. C.

Rev. Dr Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., [illegible] Herrick.

No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856.

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 50-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DAISY POPE.

Subsequently there was a Pope Agapetus, who dying, a left young son a lad named Octavin. This precious individual had influence or daring enough to procure his own election to the Pontifical throne when he was only eighteen years of age. He then assumed the name of John XII., and was the first who changed his name on being crowned with the tiara. He was fond of military expeditions; but mistakeng inclination for inspiration or strategical knowledge, he suffered ignominous defeat—and yet would not allow that he was an unskilful commander. He placed the imperial crown on the head of Otho 1. the first German prince who thus recived that much coveted and uneasy diadem. This illustrious couple speedily became deadly enemies, and Otho determind to depose the Pontiff. The latter was terribly iniquitous; and there was no lack of bishops and cardinals in the unperial interest to hear testimony against him. One told how he had made the gay widow Rainera governor of a city and endowed her with ornaments that belonged to the church, and gold that was intended for the poor. Another point'd out the shameless presence of very lightly-clad damsels in the very Lateran Palce. "Honest widows with fair faces," said a third "dare not come to Rome and visit the tombs of the faithful, because of him." Cardinal Bishop Peter solemnly declared that he had seen John celebrate Mass without having communicated. A bishop and a cardinal agreed in desposihg that they had beheld him in the act of ordaining a deacon in a stable. "I know;" said Deacon Benedict. "that he has ordained many a one for money." "He made a child, ten years old, Bishope of Todi," cried another. Others deposed that he was found hunting, still fonder of wine and very fond of drinking to the health of the devil!—that he was cruel in his cups, never said Matins never made the sign of the cross, and could not even play dice without ejaculating now and then "by Jupiter," or other oaths made in the name of Pagan divinity. The Synod imperially invoked to try John pronunced him "Guilty" and declared him deposed. When intimation was conveyed to him that a new election the Papal authority was about to be opened, he answered, that he flung his excommunication at all concerned in such a proceeding, and that was sufficient to render the threatened proceeding nugatory. The Chevalier Artaud de Montor says that he was legitimate'y Pope, and in this exercised an indisputable rihgt! However this may be. John was deposed, and Leo 8th elected in his place A. D. 963.—Monarchs Retired from Business: By Dr. Doran.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYMENTS.

The following table, recently prepared by order of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is very instructive—showing as it does the comparative healthfulness of various employments, by a statistical statement of the average ages which those that follow them attain to :

Agriculturatists	63.93	Manufacturers	43.28
Bakers	43.45	Masons	47.78
Bank Officers	63 75	Mechanics	48.45
Blacksmiths	51.44	Merchants	51.71
Butchers	50.00	Musicians	36.86
Calico-printers	51.33	Operatives	32.93
Carpenters	49.39	Painters	42.68
Clerks	34.36	Physicians	54.94
Clergymen	55.72	Printers	38.00
Coopers	58.37	Public Officers	56.87
Editors	40.00	Rope Makers	54 50
Gentlemen	68 19	Shipwrights	55 27
Hatters	54 27	Shoemakers	43.12
Judges & Justices	65.00	Tailors	41.35
Lawyers	54 43	Teachers	34 46
Machinists	36.41	Traders	46.35

It will be noticed that those who pursue the pleasing avocation of living "Gentlemen," attain to the greatest age, being an average of over 68 years. Then come the Judges and Justices, 65 years. Then the Agriculturists and Bank Officers nearly 64 years. The Lawyers and Physicians live 54 years—and the Merchants only 51. Of the above classes, it is doubtless partly the mental anxieties and excitements to which the Merchants, Lawyers and Physicians are subjected, which shorten the average of their lives. They also do not live as regularly, do not take their sleep and meals as leisurely and methodically as the "Gentleman," the Judges and the Bank Officers and Merchants—they are anxious as to their situations, and a life at the desk is not of itself a healthy one.

Editors only live, on the average to forty. Poor fellows! who can wonder at it? Their means of living generally are precarious, and they are expected to do up the larger portion of the complaining and quarreling of the community. Does any grieve, and if they are not grieved? Forty years of such harrassing, temptuous life—spent in keeping the rulers of the world in the straight and narrow path, to say nothing of the people, and an occasional tilt with the editor of a rival paper! is generally enough to consume the vital energies of the strongest and most hopeful.

The Clergymen, it seems, live to fifty-five. Editors belong to the church militant, the Clergy, very generally, to the church triumphant. This gives them fifteen years more of life—though they fall short of the "Gentlemen" nearly as much as the Editors fall short of them.

Of the trades, Coopering seems to be the healthiest, 58 years; while the Hatters and Ropemakers live 54 years, and the Butchers 50—showing that the last name is not, as some have termed it, a "killing occupation." The poor Printers are down near the tail of the list, being two years worse off than the editors, reaching only thirty eight years. The Musicians blow their breath of life away at about 40—and the Machinists sacrifice their human machines as victims to the brass and iron steam-gods of this money-loving generation at 36.

The Teachers are the lowest in the list—teaching children being even a more worrying business than teaching men; while the wages are even smaller. Poor fellows, they die on an average at 44—to the great gain often of their assistants, who each take a step higher. Swedenborg says that all the children that die early in this world, have to be taught in schools in the next.—If this be so, we hope the teachers' wages nae better, and the little urchins not quite so unmanageable.

HARD UP FOR A HERO.

General Walker, as the telegraph informed us on Saturday, and as the New York papers of Friday give us full accounts, landed at New Orleans, and was received with considerable marks of favor. Speaking of the scene, the *New York Tribune* does itself much credit by saying that "General William Walker capitulated on the 1st instant, with all his forces, to Captain Davis, of the United States ship of war *St. Marys*, by whom he was brought to Panama, where, we are told, he was held a close prisoner by the Commodore. The next thing we hear of him he arrives at New Orleans in the *Empire City*, not as a prisoner of war, nor as a fugitive from justice, nor as a person held to answer for piracy, robbery and murder committed abroad against citizens of the United States, but as a passenger; and on his arrival he would seem to have been received and welcomed by crowds as a patriot and a hero. That crowds should flock to see Walker, just as every great criminal always draws a crowd in his train, we can well understand; but that anybody should have for him any admiration or respect, or should view him in any other light than that of a poor creature as destitute of ability as he is of honesty or humanity, we cannot very well understand."

The American papers devote a great deal of their space to a history of his achievements; but the *Tribune*, from which we have quoted, says that beyond murders, plunder and villainy, there is little else to chronicle in his history. He will, however, be a vulgar hero for a day; and then will settle down as a pound keeper, or a killer of rabid dogs at the usual price of twenty-five cents a head.—Golonist.

Hen Persuaders.—The Springfield Republican in speaking of a new invention for a hen's nest, whereby the eggs drop through a trap-door, and it deceives the hen that she keeps on laying, is responsible for the following:

"Blobbs met with a loss, however, with one of the persuaders. Blobbs had a lovely young Shanghaie pullet, of boundless ambition. Blobbs bought a persuader, and his lovely Shanghaie used it. She went upon the nest in the morning. Blobbs saw her go, and his heart bounded within him! Alas! he never saw her come off again. At night he visited the persuader. In the upper compartment was a handful of feathers, a few toe nails, and a bill. In the lower compartment were three dozen and eleven eggs! Blobbs saw it all! Her delicate constitution had been to unequal too the effort, and fired by young ambition, she had laid herself away."

Editing a Paper.—The majority of readers seem to think that nothing can be more easy or pleasnt, than to edit a paper; but of all difficult employments by which men make their bread and butter, there is none we firmly believe that so taxes the mind, temper, and flesh, as that of editing a paper. There is none that requires a nicer tact, a sounder judgment, a more constant application, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A churlish temper could never succeed as an editor; nor a narrow-minded men, nor an ignorant one, nor a hasty one, nor unforgiving one. An editor must of necessity turn himself inside out to the public. He cannot be a hypocrite any more than a husband could be a hypocrite to his wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others, as in publishing his own, and, therefore, the better way for him in the outset is to begin frankly, to save himself from after contradictions and mortification.—Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor, is something more than an ordinary man, let his cotemporaries think of him as they will.

New Counterfeits.—The *Free Press* of yesterday says the Bank of British North America's bills are being tampered with—the $1's altered to $2's. Counterfeits well executed are traced on the Kingston, Toronto and other branches.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

SCHOOL FOR ALL!!

The School taught by Mrs. Amelia Freeman Shadd, is still in operation in Stringer's Buildings, wherein young people o both sexes are instructed thoroughly in the primary and higher branches necessary to a good practical English Education, at moderate charges, to those able to pay. Music, Drawing, Painting, are also taught, on most reasonable terms.

Mrs. Shadd will afford Educational facilities, gratis, to the children of poor widows and other respectable, but destitute persons, really needing such aid, and to that end, competent assistance will be obtained. The enterprise is praiseworthy, and will, we sincerely hope, enlist public attention, as the tact and qualifications of the principal, peculiarly fit her for the management of such a school; and an institution wherein those least cared for can have ample instruction side by side with those able to pay, must meet with general approval. No complexional distinctions will be made.—M. A. S. C.

SATAN'S SMILES—"REVIVALS" AND SLANERY.

It is with no irreverent inclination that we title this brief article as "Satan's Smiles." We came from a land of "Revivals" and of the Bible,—from the most foremost of nations as to Education, and we trust a land as much renowned for its "patriotism" and liberality, as for Bible knowledge and discipline. May the land which gave birth to a Wallace, a Bruce and a Douglass, ever be classed as one "where *freedom* has a dwelling!" But to the *cause* of the title.—We weekly observe notices of "Revivals," in various churches and congregations in the United States. We also notice a "groaning" article (we must be truthful in our terms) occasionally in our Canadian religious periodicals, of an imprecatory kind, that such *revivals* should be in Canada. We ask, do these churches which so "cry aloud," in Canada, *know* the position they are in, as to the Slavery question? They will,—their editors we mean and correspondents as well,—likely point to various references in their "religious periodicals" as to *Slavery*, and though short, as they seem all to be, yet express a *kind* of horror at the trade and traffic. But do they look farther.—No.—If they did, and searched such perodicals from their commencement, and their *church records* also, they would not find any article *against fellowshipping* with pro-slavery bodies of the United States.—No.—Slavery is one thing and "crying out" in a pungent and a sincere style against *perpetuating* the sin of Slavery is another.

It does seem strange to a sincere observer, that the "woes" of slavery embrace but a *small* share of the space of any of our religious papers; and that is, when a comment of any kind is made. How seldom that is done, in a land and Continent where the horrors of chattel slavery exist, must be apparent to every one who reads a religious paper. It would seem that as if Christianity and the profession of it, had but little to do with that sin. This is sad.

If the same earnestness were shown *against* slavery, and its perpetuation as appears against intemperance, dancing, use of tobacco, and a host of other things, which we see in columns upon columns of printed matter filling up religious periodicals,—some more indelible mark would be made against that "prince" of sins,—chattel slavery. No, the greatest readiness is betrayed to have Missions to the *heathen*,—who are colored people,—but the claims of the colored people, in the lands from which Missionaries go, are not vividly put before a Christian people. There must be a reason for this. A call for a "Revival will occupy much attention, but a Revival of heart-feeling" on behalf of the despised African, is but seldom encouraged.

Can the ears of Jehovah in His great compassion, be bent to listen to the prayers of a people, amongst whom exist without the protest or remonstrance,—plans for enslaving their fellow men? We read in the public press, day by day, accounts of the fitting out of Slavers in the land of the revivalists,—in that land hell out to us in some of our Canadian papers, as an example for "revivals!"

There in that land of revivalism, we read such as this—(May 11, 1857)—"Early this spring three men of color actuated by the love of liberty, made an attempt to get to the country where the sable sons of Africa are regarded as *men*, but they were seen and pursued by five men (one a member of the Baptist Church at Vienna, two members of the Christian or Campbellite church (Baptists) and two others, and finally captured and taken to Louisville—for which valiant deed their oppressors received the sum of $450. One of these poor oppressed creatures was an old grey-haired man, who was thus taken and sent back to perpetual bondage for no other crime than a desire to enjoy the blessings of liberty for which his fathers fought, and which they declared to be the inalienable rights of all. This wicked deed, done by professed Christians is but an example of the spirit which still prevails in many parts of this State." (Indiana)—*Am. Baptist N. Y.* Slavery must be viewed by many in "that land of revivals," as a very *innocent thing*. The other day we saw the names of several *Divines*, at New York, who had withdrawn from the Young Men's Christian Association there—and as the subject of other member also seceded from the association on same grounds. A "land of revivals",—style such, a "land of Satan's smiles.

Again we read—"Recent intelligence states that the slave trade in Cuba has been revived with all its former violence. Hardly a day passes without we hear of a vessel being despatched to the Coast, *and it is to be regretted that the Americans* are the most willing to engage in the prohibited traffic. Several fine vessels have been purchased quite recently, and left New York ports for parts unknown,—certain New York merchants are large shareholders in this kind of speculation,—doubtless some of the principal fortunes in New York at this present time, owe their origin to a successful venture in the African trade. New Orleans has also furnished a goodly number of fast sailing schooners and brigs, the most of which were despatched there for lawful trade on the Coast, but are now believed to have gone on some other errand." Also the Alta *California* of 20th April, states "that a bill was introduced into the assembly for admitting the testimony of Indians, Negroes and Asiatics, in judicial proceedings where whites are concerned, but was defeated by *a strong negative vote!*" But this is in the Land of "revivals," for we see in Canada papers the revivals in California referred to! Sheer hypocrisy,—for if the professed Christians *in all* the United States, north and south, would purify their churches, and expel Slavery and Slavery fellowship, *from within, them* honest people might look favorably on a reference to "revivals;"—but where that iniquity is kept *within* the church, and countenanced by ministers of religion, the "revivals" with such honest people cannot otherwise be looked upon, but as "Satan's Smiles!"

See in the land of the Turk, the readiness of compliance with a demand for justice. In the European news per Ocean Steamer, May 18, we notice that "letters from Smyrna state that a ship belonging to Tripoli, with 45 slaves on board, had been seized at Tchesme, on demand of the British Consul General—and the Municipal Council of Smyrna had given orders to have the slaves set at liberty." This is in Turkey. Yet we admit that in Massachusetts, and other States (north) we find noble declarations against Slavery; but such are of little avail, where, in the aggregate, the prime sin and iniquity is nursed *in* the churches and *amongst* professing Christians and so long as such exists, the Indian, African and Asiatic, and their descendants, will look in vain for a recognizing of the claims of common humanity. But there are "revivals" in the States, north and south western and Pacific, and *because* such are recorded in the journals of the day, they must be acknowledged as of divine origin! And our Canadian Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist Episcopal also, must put the records of such before us, and continually by their fulsomeness, pollute a Canadian atmosphere, by calling on Canadians *to follow the example*! "From all such may the good Lord deliver us," should be in Canada the earnest pray of every truthful follower of Jesus.

Another taken from the land of "revivals" we here add—"(May 1857) A man in Pulaski county, in the state of Kentucky a few days since, whipped his slave to such an extent that he died. He punished him six mornings in succession, and on the seventh the slave died. The negro desired to see his wife, who was owned by, and lived with another party. The master refused permission. The negro disobeyed and visited his wife in the evening, returning early next morning. For this the unfortunate man was whipped to death. The brute who committed the inhuman act made his escape." But we could fill volumes from our exchange papers, and other authorities, as to the atrocity of Slavery and its manngement, and of its brutality and inhumanity. Do the churches in the United States rise in their might, and frown the system of iniquity out of their pale and bounds? NO! "The American Churches are the bulwarks of Slavery." (Birney)

To the consciences of the Wesleyan, Regular Baptist, Episcopal Methodist—and of the Congregationalist, in Canada, we appeal, and ask of them,—is it right that any system or process of *fellowshipping* with pro-slavery, silent and dumb religious bodies, of the United States, should be encouraged and tolerated by you, in Canada, when a gross iniquity as chattel slavery stares you in the face? Is it right that you should *evade* the rights and humanities of the colored people in Canada? And if you deny this, on any occasion, be sure to produce proof of some satisfactory kind, that your respective bodies have all along been free from the *fellowship* alluded to, and that you have condemned the same in the pulpit, and out of the same—and that your religious periodicals show a similar testimony. But this is vanity. Ans. that we are are compelled to write so.

In conclusion we beg to refer our enquiring and thinking readers to the May number of the "Canadian *Presbyter*" for a good article on "Revivals," which has come under our notice as we are concluding this paper,—and there are occasionally, very earnest and solid thoughts to be found in the Evangelical *Witness* of London, C. W., a publication worthy of the New Connexion Methodists of Canada.

*

May 25th 1857.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

☞ Emigrants and others intending to purchase farms or other property, and recently arrived fugitives &c, desiring employment, information about lands, &c., will find it to their advantage to enquire for, and to call at the "Freeman Office," where they will be enabled to get such information as will save them future trouble, and will be profitable to them, free of charge. As parties at a distance and hereabouts, frequently write to and confer with us concerning lands we have decided to open an agency also, where their businesss will be attended to on reasonable terms.

NEW CABINET WARE ROOMS.—Mr. Henry Jackson of this Town, has opened Cabinet Ware Rooms next door to the Wesleyan Methodist Church King Street, where the citizens of Chatham and the county will find articles of furniture, durable, beautiful and cheap. Mr. Jackson is one of the best workmen in the Western Country, is polite honest and industrious, and is in every way worthy of liberal patronage.—M. A. S. C.

PRODIGIOUS.—The Rev. Thos. L. Davidson, of the Regular pro-slavery Baptists, at Brantford C. W., has been serving his cause through the *Brantford Herald* by publishing a vituperative and to him no doubt, a very *powerful* article against Mr. Douglass one of the Editors of this paper. The "Christian Messenger" of the same persuasion and town is "out" in a similar strain. They shall be attended to next week.—M. A. S. C.

VERY SMALL INDEED.—When copying the able Under Ground R. R. Report furnished for *this* paper, in the "Frederick, Douglass Paper," the words of our correspondent commendatory of the "Freeman" were magnanimously (?) omitted.—M. A. S. C.

☞ We beg to call attention to the advertisment of a cottage sale, to be found in another place; the property is in good location and will be disposed of on most reasonable terms.

☞ A large number of Emigrants have come into this county lately; a great many singly, and in one company night before last, four families from Pennsylvania. The U. G. R. R. also does handsomely.—M. A. S. C.

Miss. Greenfild the "Black-swan" will be in Chatham ere long: A rare musical treat may be anticipated.

☞ The Errickson arrived at New York, June 10th no foreign news of importance.

Townsend the Murder is safely lodged in Toronto Jail.

As a means of removing pain from the body, no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merit, and that is sufficient—Newport & Covington (Ky.) News. Sold by medicine dealers generally.

A Word of Caution.—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, would have saved the life and healt of the sufferers.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MESSRS EDITOR:—

Having in an article written for your journal somotime since, made inquiries into the causes why so few of the colored portion of Her Majesty's subjects were at present taking advantage of the enticements afforded by the institutions of learning in this our Canada, and receiving no reply to my inquisitive, but I hope pertinent questions, I beg to lay before the minds of your readers a few of the many thoughts, that have crowded through my mind on the important matter of enligthning the minds of a mass of this community.

Whilst I write perhaps some youthful mind is pondering how to commence the undertaking; to such, and I hope there are many of the kind, allow me to address myself in a manner, which I hope they will duly appreciate, as coming from one who has their case at heart. If you, pondering youth, have acquired any bad habits, you must begin by laying them all aside, I mean by bad habits, such evils, as, are countenanced in fashionable society, for instance "smoking" "chewing," card playing in all its forms and dancing, the latter two particularly, as any one, who follows these vices up, need no more expect to make true men and women of themselves, than to look for "Figs of thistles."

Cast away all such heathen

Gods, all such suicidal practices murderers of both body and soul; then having put on with Divine help a breast plate of steel, press forward towards that great prize, your moral redepmtion

Once having taking in hand to cultivate the intellect look not behind, sigh not for the flesh pots of Egypt," neither manifest any such symptoms, by reading the romantic trash with which our young country is fast being flooded, as it can never help to form ideas, but on the contrary, is well suited to poison every young mind and totaly unfit one for any high mental action, such works may be esteemed by Yankee ladies, but should not be suffered to remain one moment in the hands of Canadians, just think of people living in a country, where the y are physically free and making themselves slaves to any of the afore named vices.

Your time is precious, every moment should be carefully hoarded, as a miser hoards his specie, but unlike that article, these ornaments should be used in a wise manner, if you desire the result to be felt, as it should be and has been in many past instances. How many of the languages have been studied, how many of the sciences acquired to a greater or lesser extent through the medium of what might have been considered leisure moments, by your Franklin's, Clarkes Burrits, and many others! What has once been done may be done again. Strive then to do likewise.

Chose as a foundation for your studies treaties on mathematics, with this solid basis to begin with and having a determination to keep your foot on the first round of the ladder till you have strength to attempt another there by saving yourself the mortification of slipping backward, pry into the hidden beauties of learning with the staff of arquisition. Thus equipped and with the Bible for your guide, go forward with ploding patience toward the object you wish to attain; stand to yor purpose with the steadiness exemplified by the planets in their orbits and my word you will succeed.

ALONZO PRY.

"Dr. BARKER'S VIEW OF KENT" AND CHATHAM.

* * * "The wheat crop looks well, and there seems a great breadth sown; but an intelligent farmer at Chatham tells me, that he fears a failurie, on account of the back wardness of the season; for says he, "if we cannot take off the crop before the 15th of July, the wheat is sure to suffer from rust, caused by the 'fogs of that time!" What an admission!! *And then, the unhealthiness of the climate.* "Fever and Ague, Remittant and other low fevers, are the constant inmates of every man's domicile;" things that we occasionally hear of in Eastern Canada. Why, therefore, should the raving to go West exist? There is nothing here equal to what we have at home—neither good schools, good society, good roads, or good health; and yet there is the continual craving for it. Well, we must bide our time—and when this section of the Province gets filled up, and immigrants can not go to the rocky shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, they will begin to turn their attention eastward, and find out, too late for the safety of their pockets, that they have passed by and despised better and cheaper lands than they have come to come to occupy.

* * * * * *

Chatham is a lively and stirring town, of five or six thousand souls. "It was at one time cursed with a black population," but the colored race is decreasing rapidly and will soon be no more troublesome than those in the more eastern cities.—Slavery is doubtless a great crime and a great evil, but keep negroes away from Canada, say I. They are unfited for this cold climate; the people generally are unfriendly to them: and for their own happiness they should not be encouraged to emigrate hither. Or if brought here by aboltionists and other fanatics, the same people should be induced or compelled to assist in their emigration to countires farther south, more congenial to their indolent habits and dispositions.

To which the *Planet* of this town replied.

Then the truthful Doctor dilates upon the unhealthiness our climate, a finer than which is not in British America or any of the Northern States. That "fever and ague, remittant, and other low fevers, are the constant inmates of every man's domicile," a libel of the grosses and foulest nature, the object of which it is wholly impossible for us to perceive.—It is passing strange if sickness is so provaleut in Kent and Chatham how it remains so remarkably healthy!! When the country was without clearings, drains or improvements as in all new countries fevers were of somewhat common occurrence; but we will gurantee to say that now and for the past six or eight years, Chatham and the surrounding country will bear comparison, in reference to health, with even the egotistical Doctor's own beloved Kingston.

* * * * *

"How like a Briton the Doctor talks about the "colored race," how philanthropic he is, and how he compliments them! We almost wonder that, as the Doctor was on his way to St. Louis, that he did not endeavour to kidnap a few "healthy, fat fellows," and thus "assist in their emigration to countries further South!" He might have made a handsome "speck" out of it, seeing that "money is very tight here" The Doctor like his friend "Mitchell," probably would not object to a large plantation well stocked with negroes, in Alabama" The Doctor too, is, a charmingly consistent man: he abhors slavery; but "keep free negroes away from Canada" says this large hearted and loyal Editor! He pities the slave—Canadians treat them badly and the country 'is' cold," 'and "for their own happiness they should not emigrate here!" Yes, he sympathizes with them; he is as willing as a bowie-knife,—as affectionate as a tomahawk! If there is one thing more than another that we detest it is to hear a man condemn slavery, curse the slaveholder and yet refuse to put out a helping hand to secure freedom for the slave. Doctor Bar-

ker would not allow that a slave should be held in Canada: still he would rather they should live in bondage at the South than they should be freemen in the North. Such philanthrophy is more than despicable—and we regret that in this Province many who talk of the oppression of the South would not lift their little finger to ameliorate the poor slave's situation. Out upon such sympathy say we. If a man cannot sacrifice something to secure happiness to his fellow creatures, he is no philanthropist—he is but a tyrant after all. And this is the case with all men who utter sentiments like those of Dr. Barker. Shame we say to him who boasts of British blood, pretends and to love freedom, but loves it only for himself! Take white men and place them for ages in the cotton fields and let us see how much superior than the blacks they will be. And as for the industry of the blacks of Chatham we trust they will compare favorably with many of the Doctor's friends, or even with himself!

The above truthful remarks of the Planet exhibit a manly spirit on the part of the writer, and are a most successful refutation of the l natured and jealous remarks of the Kingston Ass. Wonder to what Class of Christains that "hater of slavery" and "free negroes" belongs?—M. A. S. C.

News Items.

☞ The Collins steamer *Columbia* sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with 50 passengers and $300,000 in specie.

The County of Kent contemplates borrow the sum of £4,000, for County improvements.

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet promises to recommend an appropriation of money, to open a road through the "waste" lands of the Crown, from Perih to the Hastings road

Mr. Jemison's paper mill, in Bellesille, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago. It was insured for £1,000 in the Monarch and Liverpool, and London Insurance Companies

We have news from the city of Mexico to the 16th ult. The accounts of the execution of Col. Crabbe and his party of filibusters are confirmed. The election of President Comonfort.

Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 9th ult, state that considerable excitement existed there in consequence of the British Charge d'Affaires having solemnized a marriage between two native Roman Catholics, contrary to the rules of the church, the bride being step-daughter to her husband. The Archbishop and Pope had previsouly refused their sanction Lord Palmerston had been written to on the subject.

We hava news from Brazil dated at Rio Grande on the 18th and at Rio Janeiro on the 28th of April. Governm nt had given notice that the new tariff would take effect on the 1st of July. The scale of duties on American products was, generally speaking, higher. Flour was an exception, as the duty was reduced. Rio Grande was visited by a severe storm on the 3d of April, which caused great damage to houses and shipping, nd occasioned the loss of some lives.

Heavy Loss.—On Friday, Mr. Robertson of the British North American bank, Quebec, while on his way to the Upper Canada Bank, with notes and cheques of that institution, amounting to £1063 0s 10d found that the money had been abstracted or lost from his coat pocket in which he had placed it. No trace of the missing parcel has been discovered.—*London Free Press.*

The *Dundas Warder* says, that an accident occurred to a train on the Great Western Railway between Dundas and London, on the 5th inst, which cased the injury of several passengers. No particulars are given.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A message from his Excellency was communicated to both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, announcing that His Excellency would come down to day at 4 o'clock, to prorogue Parliament.

This will end a session, which, if not prolific of good measures, has certainly been remarkable for the amount of business done, and for the absence of much of that strife and bitterness which but too often distinguish our legislation.

The session opened on the 26th Feburary, and has therefore, lasted full fifteen weeks.—*Daily Times.*

Dr. Hiram Cox, chemical inspector of alcholic liquors, in Cincinati, states, in an address to his fellow citizens, that during two years he has made 249 inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them immitations, and a great portion of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy, he does not believe there is one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having corn whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiment. Of wines not a gallon in a thousand purporting to de sherry, port sweet Malaga, &c, is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, Guinea pepper, horse radish, &c., and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr, Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinati. In his inspection of whiskey he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent, of alcoholic spirits, when it should have 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in one quart to cut a hole in a man's stomach.

PREBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (NEW SCHOOL.)

Seventh Day—Afternoon Session.

Cleveland, May 29.

Mr. Painter, of Tennessee, offered a substitute for the repot of the Committee on Slavery, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitutional Presbyterian Church will not allow any of her preachers to preach in slaveholding States, without being subject to annual reproofs and admonitions from the General Assembly."

Mr. Painter said: We wish to know what the Assembly are going to do, embarrassed by continual admonition from the North. If it is the intention of the North to say "We will have nothing to do with you" it, was best to adopt this resolution at once.

The subject was indefinitely postponed.

The approval of the Synodical Records of Mississippi was also postponed.

The report of the Central American Educational Society was read.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Education was concluded, and the report adopted.

The Standing Committee on Education reported its approval of the Ashman Institute.

Mr; Carter of Ohio, presented another substitute for the Committee on Slavery, calling upon the Presbytery of Lexington to rectify its position sustaining slaveholders.

Eighth Day—Morning Session'

The Committee on Church polity reported in favor of keeping up a correspondence with the Reformed Churches.

Mr. Carter's substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery was taken up, which called out Mr. Clelland, of Ky, who read a document giving, as the opposition of the Church South, the belief that American slavery is an appointment of God, on the same footing with the family relation.

Mr. Scarrett of St. Louis said that he and his asociates, not in that paper, belonged to the Northern side of the question.

Pending a motion to adopt the substitute, the Assembly adjourned.

Special Notices.

Messrs P Davis & Son—Gents.—Before I left Mergui, both Karens and Burmans had found out the value of your Pain Killer, and I could readily have disposed of a large quantity of it among them. It seems particularly efficacious cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, and the like. I have been twice stung by Scorpions, and in both cases eased the most excruciating pain and entirely prevented the swelling by applying the Pain Killer. On our voyage homeward from Burmah, Captain of the ship was taken with vomiting and purging and other symptoms of cholera. I give him a good dose of Pain Killer with the most immediate and happy results. So entire and speedy was the relief, that he assured me he would never go on a voyage without your excellent medicine, if he could possible procure it. Respectfully yours,

Rev. J. BENJAMIN, Late Missionary to Burmah

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The *Montreal Transcript*, speaking of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEERY, June 19 1856: "We believe it to be generally recognized as a usefull medicine by medical men, and we can state, with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman at last eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troublesome at times with an asthmatical complaint—the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam; this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be concluded an unanswerable proof of its virtues."

Look out for imitations.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York Cy

Freeman Office, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

John Smith, *Market Clerk.*

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Consession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.

June 5 1857. 41-tf;

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached; for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

June 13th, 1857. 41.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sall at this office.—Also fluid for the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call.

New Advertisements

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE, WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c., &c., ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Most Glassware.
The Cheapest **Liquors,**	The Best **Liquors,**

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar,
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee.
Twe Cheapest Spices.	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq., Saddle and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barlotts New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge

W H N.

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

Ladies' New Goods,

AT THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods;

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention, at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.

SPRATT'S PONDS,

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PUBLIC

RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts,
Dinners, Suppers,

on the shortest notice.

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c,

catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.. served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,

of the very best brands.

Summer beverages, Soda Water; Mint Juleps. Sherry Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chirese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS.

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels.

Loard and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*

Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund. Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR

By order of the Board

THOMAS CROSS,

Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 2in

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman.*

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"....
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

April 22nd, 1857. v3-n16-1y.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,	Saturday,—10th	Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday 26th	March.
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th	January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday, 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th	January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th	March
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do Dresden	Friday, 29th	May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday. 29th	January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th	March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal ToRn	Monday, 26th	January.
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Parlo's Inn, do Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th	March.
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st	March.
do.	do	Tuesday. 29th September.
do	do	Saturday 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P.Office	Saturday, 31st	January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,	Friday, 27th	March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th	Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of William Benjamin Wells, Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS.
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3 n36 tf

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumback, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distilers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Camoron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—

By "AMEN"!—

Stratford. C. W. } 16th March 1857, }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks*,(the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, laboures &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

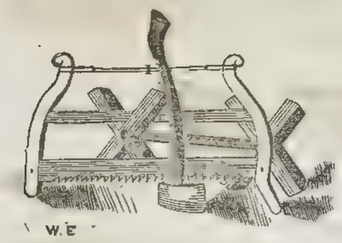
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, 1855. 37-1y



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner
Also, by Retail,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled Also Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars Small post free through out the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received. Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T Nelson & Sons

(Messrs, Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz.: Iron and Steel of all kinds: Blacksmiths' Bellows Vices Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenters Tools Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes Spades, Shovels; Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks Bolts, Buts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds, Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The children will find in each number a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	Nt. EXPRESS
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.29	2.00	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London Arrive	A M	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.15	....	A M.	....
Ingersoll	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Beachville	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
Eastwood	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Paris Arrive	....	P M.	4.42	....	....	....
Paris Depart	7. 47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.55	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
Lynden	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
Hamilton Depart	9.20	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
Ontario	9.45	....	6.25	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.25	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.35	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS*	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL	Nt. EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A.M	A M.	P.M.	P. M.	P M.
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.45
Thorold	6.30	7.35	P M.	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12 00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.40	8.16*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London Arrive	A M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.09	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World, Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the sound information to be constantly found in the Post

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is no able to take an enlarged and generous view o human nature and its destiny. To satisfy thes Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New 'Story' by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important pacific and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 2½ cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance* one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY

Toronto Dec. 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c, and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1 The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church. [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical.—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C. W. July 17th 1856. 3

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HAL

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Boo s

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalo Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly; Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,

&c., &c , &c

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a close selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-3y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1856.

Accident 150 miles on the way to your state. This week paper run out and we cannot always get it in time Absolom Hadd is dead died this morning 15. Douglas & D. Hadd are to have to send See notice of school. That is last Freeman that we

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. { CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857. { NUMBER 42

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of an expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	S.	D.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

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☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.
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PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c. &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLOURS AND BRONZES. ☜

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Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. [illegible] JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office CHURCH STREET,
Over the City Bank Agency House South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1856. 30

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th 1856. 50-tf

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90, King Street West,
TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., ☜
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

DR. FRENCH has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct. 18th, 1856.—For the best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French's Surgical Dentistry, is that he has been employed in the families of persons much attached to me.
JOHN TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1857.—Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. Dodgson, A. D. C.

Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Smith, Dr. F. Badgley, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. H. Frick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Hagerman, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, D. F. A. Gosnell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH. ☜
v3 n37-1y.

Poetry.

THE VIRTUES OF OLD ENGLAND.

BY C. MACKAY

The virtues of old England!
We'll count them if we can,
And prove to all who doubt us
What makes the Englishman:
What makes us stand the foremost
Among the brave and free!
What did our sires in days of old,
And what in ours will we.

From Agincourt and Cressy,
To Nile and Inkerman,
We've showed the wondering nations
What English valour can.
Our foes have felt our courage
In every clime and sea;
Our fathers stood like solid oak,
And so, to death, will we.

In times when evil fortune
Assailed our country's cause,
Around the throne we rallied,
Defenders of our laws.
And the throne still stands,
And home, the sheltering tree;
Thus did of old our loyal sires,
And so, true hearts, will we.

Our ships in every ocean
Are messengers of peace;
They carry happy tidings;
And bid the world increase.
Our fathers thrive by honest,
Their words and bonds agree!
Our fathers wrought for homes, gold,
And won it—so will we.

And in all times and places,
We cherish woman's worth;
Through all our isles we own her
The love—light of the earth:
To youth and age we offer
Respect and bended knee.
Thus did our sires, and taught their sons
And so, true hearts will we.

And if we're rich and thriving,
We'll keep an open door;
If Poor ourselves, the poorer
Shall taste our little store.
The hospitable wine-cup
Shall circle in our glee,—
Our fathers spread the welcome board,
And so true hearts will we.

The virtues of old England!
We'll prove them if we can!
And show to all who doubt us
What makes the Englishman;
What makes us stand the foremost
Among the brave and free!
Thus did our sires, in days of old,
And so, true hearts will we.

Political.

HON. MR. CAUCHON.

The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1856, we regard as one of the most instructive and valuable documents that we remember to have seen issued by the head of a department. Extending over some three hundred pages, it enters minutely, and with great clearness and ability, into everything connected with the management, &c., of the public domain, with numerous excellent suggestions for the future managemedt of the Crown Lands. Mr. Cauchon's very able Repoat is at the present moment of infinite value to Canada. Particularly thus are his remarks upon the "Ottawa Country," with its area of 77,000 miles—"the Huron and Superior territory" with an area of 48,000 miles; and not least, by any means, the "Red River and Saskatchawan country," with its area greater than that of both France and Austria, its immense and fertile prairies, splendid coal fields, large navigable river, and fine climate.

As the limits of this article prevent our making even an attempt to do justice to Mr. Cauchon's invaluable report, we shall recur to it at an early day. In the meantime, we cannot but express our deep regret that through a mistake (for we so regard the the published cause of his resignation,) the country should be deprived of the inestimable services of Mr. Cachon, who has proved himself the best department chief that Canada has ever had. With him, in his public capacity, all men, rich and poor, stood upon a perfect equality. By him the speculators, who formerly fattened upon their exactions from the simple, industrious settlers, were placed on the same vantage ground that the humbles unmigrant occupied. No man, in Mr. Cauchon's day, was allowed an advantage over the other in the matter of obtaining information from the Crown Lands' department, whose halls used formerly to be chiefly filled with land sharks engaged in the inspection of field notes and other documents belonging to the department. In a word, Mr. Cauchon had just well begun that extensive reform in the management of the Crown Lands which the best interests of Canada had long and fruitlessly demanded, when he unwisely tendered, his resignation, which was, by his colleagues, as unwisely accepted. It is ardently to be desired, by every one anxious for the prosperity of this country, that the unfortunate breach between himself and his colleagues, which led to Mr. Cauchon's resignation, may be healed up without delay, and that Mr. Cauchon may be recalled to the post which he filled so creditably to himself and so beneficially to the country.—*Brant. Courier.*

☞ The Bill to abolish Sunday labor on the Canals, and in the Post Office was disposed of at all events for this Session. Two divisions took place, on amendments, which were negatived by a majority respectfully of 1 and 2. On a third by Mr. Ferres, the numbers were equal, and the Speaker having given his vote in favor of the amendment the Bill accordingly fell to the ground. This result will be very unpopular in Western, and we belive will be equally so with a large number of all religious lines in Eastern Canada. We are not disposed just now to discuss the abstract question involved in the Bill. The reasoning of the Speaker for giving his vote in favor of the amendment and against the Bill is instructive, and we gladly quote it: "He could not allow that the Legislature had a right to impose upon him, or any other citizen, the necessity of resting on a particular day, for it was not the Legislature but every man's own conscience which gave him the right to rest on that day." Just so, and we rejoice that such a recognition of the rights of conscience are thus forcibly put forward, and we hope that in all cases in our public departments, where the rights to rest on the Christian Sabbath are advanced, the exemption from labor will be cheerfully recognized.—[Montreal Transcript.

Miscellaneous.

MR. JOLIFFE MOBBED IN COVINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 1st.

JOHN JOLIFFE, Esq., a lawyer of this city, extensively known as the friend and advocate of the slave in cases arising under the "Fugitive law," was on Saturday last mobbed in Covington, and driven out of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe had been invited by Rev. Mr. Sage, of Covington, to dine, and Mrs. J. went over in the morning; between 12 and 1 Mr. Jolliffe started over. On the ferry boat he enquired the way to Mr. Sage's.

Proceeding up town, Mr. Jolliffe was accosted near the first cross street, above the landing, by name. He extended his hand to the man, saying at the same time, "I don't recollect you." The man replied, "My name is Gaines. I know you d—d well, you d—d rascal—you d—d nigger thief. You came over here to steal our niggers." Mr. Jolliffe, thinking this was only the usual Kentucky way, said, good-naturedly, "Oh, no, I came over here to dine with my friend, the Rev. Mr. Sage."—A crowd collected around them, and Gaines thrust his fist against Mr. Jolliffe's breast, and into his face, using violent and insulting language at the same time, evidently with the design of provoking Mr. Jolliffe to some show of violence. Mr. Jolliffe, however, walked on, surrounded by the hooting crowd, beyond the Madison House, and finally went into Timberlake's store for protection.

Timberlake made some show of dissuading Gaines, and even holding him, but seemed very glad when he got Mr. Jolliffe out into the street again. Gaines then went to the corner of the street and made a proclamation that Jolliffe was a d—d nigger thief, and that all those interested in niggers had better look out, for he had come over to steal their niggers." This brought a still larger crowd out. Mr. Jolliffe finding it was impossible to proceed to Mr. Sage's turned to the crowd and told them that if they were determined not to permit him to go on, that he would return, and appealed to them for protection to the ferry. This gathering of Kentucky gentlemen (for there was a number of merchants and respectable looking men in it, with some rowdies) replied with one voice, "G—d d—n you, you need not appeal to us," and hugged in derision at the idea.

Mr. Joliffe was in great danger of being seriously injured by the crowd, when Mr. Warnock an ex-marshall) came up, and, taking Mr. Jolliffe by one arm, guaranteed to see him safely to the boat. Marshall Lett took the other, and they walked towards the ferry, Gaines and the crowd following. A large man walking with Gaines cried out, "Get a cowhide and cowhide him," and Gaines inquired at every house they passed for a cowhide. He finally got a whip and struck Mr. Jolliffe with it over the shoulders, when Marshall Lett turned and arrested Gaines. A German then came forward to assist in protecting Mr. Jolliffe, and he arrived safely on the ferryboat.

On the way down the crowd seemed determined on violence, crying out "lynch him," cowhide him," "hang him," and were only deterred by the determined conduct of Mr. Warnock and Marshall Lett.

Mr. Warnock deserves great credit for his conduct in this affair. Though differing entirely from Mr. Jolliffe in his views on Slavery, yet he is too high-minded and honorable a gentleman to permit even a political enemy to suffer by mob violence.

There is no doubt, from the spirit manifested by the mob, that but for the interposition of these men, Mr. Jolliffe would have suffered serious personal injury.

Gaines will be tried to-morrow at 10 o'clock before Mayor Foley, who we understand has expressed a determination to put a stop to such scenes. This Gaines became notorious as the master of Margaret, the negro woman, who murdered her little girl rather than see her returned to slavery. We presume he will receive but little sympathy in Covington, for he is regarded with great contempt by all honorable Kentuckians for his conduct in taking Margaret away secretly from Frankfort and selling her down South when he promised the Governor of that State to keep her to await a requisition from Governor Chase, not only breaking his own word (which was nothing,) but also causing the Governor of Kentucky to break his, and thus bringing disgrace upon the State.

FACTS ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY.

There are 208 bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and ethereal substance, the forms preponderating in youth, and later in old age rendering the bones brittle. The most important of the bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty four small bones called the vertebræ, one on the top of the other, curiously hooked together, and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar, so to speak, by which the human frame is supported.

There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bone one way, and the other to draw it back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic threads, bound up in their case of skin. Many muscles, terminating in tendons, which are stout cords such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the the skin; and which can be observed to move when the hand is open or shut. Every motion made even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed through the agency of the muscles.

In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each quart weighing about two pounds This blood is of two kinds, the arterial and veinous. The first is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion colour. The last is the blood as it returns to the heart, loaded with the impurities of the body, to be refined, and is of a purple hue Every pulsation of the heart sends out about two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to eighty beats in a minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers motion is accelerated, the waste goes on faster than it can be recuperated, and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach, is the boiler, if we use such an expression, which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles crossing each other traversely, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours. Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestine, where it is mixed with bile and pancretic juice and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty-four feet long, closely packed of course, and surrounded through the whole length with small tubes which act like suckers, and drawing off the chyle, empty it into a large tube, named chyle duct, which runs up the back, and discharges its contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes into the heart, to assist in forming arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags connected with the open air by the wind pipe, which branches out into innumerable small tubes all over the inside of the lungs, each tube terminating in a minute air cell. The other surface of these air cells is full of capillaries, or infinite small veins, a membrane only dividing the air from the blood. The impure portion of veinous blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this membrane in a gaseous state, combines with the air in the air cell, and is expelled with the next respiration. Meantime the oxygen of the air unites with the blood and becomes purified, then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle, it is forced through the body as life giving and arterial blood.

from barbarity which, for eye to depict or pen describe, would be an impossibility.

STATISTIC.

The *Leader* of 31st ult., informs us that there were 9,391,531 barrels of flour exported from this Province in 1856, against 6,413 428 barrels in the previous year—showing an increased export in 1856 of 2978103 barrels; and further, that in the matter of wheat, it is estimated that the produce in 1856 amounted to 26,555,684 bushels, of 60 lbs. per bushel; while the crop of 1851 was estimated at 16,155,956 bushels—showing an increase in five years of 10,399,783 bushels. Now as, according to the usual estimate of five bushels of wheat per barrel of flour would require 46,957,655 bushels of wheat to make it, we should like to be further instructed by the *Leader* by what ingenious process that large quantity of flour could be manufactured out of 26,555,684 bushels of wheat, given as as the crop of 1856 and what the natives managed to exist upon after *exporting* nearly twice the quantity of flour that their whole crop of wheat would make. We presume the exports, or at least all beyond some three or four millions of barrels, must have gone eastward by way of the *Sault Ste Marie Canal*, the *Leader's* lately newly discovered route for the produce of Chicago to the Eastern Markets.—*Colonist.*

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following beautiful sentiment deserves to be written in letters of gold and perpetuated forever:

"The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of all political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—reliance on the goodness of God."

PEOPLE WHO ARE NEVER PITIED.—We have no sympathy for a railway speculator, who is reduced to his last shilling. None for an ill-tempered man with the toothache. None for a stout man running after his hat. None for a dandy splashed by a mud-cart None for a man who loses his umbrella.

☞ There were, on the first day of June, masses of frozen spray and snow, 50 feet in solid thickness, under the American side of the Falls at Niagara. A heavy rock thrown upon them makes no more impression than upon hard ice

The *Devil* jump'p up in a rage,
And set these lines to fill out the page.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis upon application

☞ Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c, while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE, NO. 1.

Visit to Toronto—Anti Slavery Meeting in St. Lawrence Hall,—Colored Regular Baptist Church, Corner Teraulay and Edward Streets,—Colored British Wesleyan Church, Richmond St.,—Baptist Church, Corner of Victoria and Queen Streets.

Our stay in this city has been a lengthy and discouraging one; shortly after our arrival here we procured the St. Lawrence Hall for the purpose of having an Anti-Slavery Lecture to be delivered by Mr. Douglass; large posters were put in all the main thoroughfares to get out a good house. The *Globe*, generally characterized as the leading paper in the Province, the stickler for Reform, by being requested, found time and space for an editorial notice of *three or four lines*, for which I suppose, we should feel very thankful, emanating as it did from such an influential source, and as colored men are expected to be forever thankful, and under obligations for these little condescensions or favors, I feel heartily glad there was no more of it. As the hour of meeting approached, the rain commenced falling, and continued until near meeting hour, though abating in sufficient time to have allowed persons from the various parts of the city to assemble, had there been the proper interest felt in the cause, but after the elapse of the appointed hour, on looking over the audience, and seeing but sixteen persons scattered over the seats of the splendid hall, Mr. Douglass thought best to abandon speaking. Now we were left to wonder, where the members of the Anti-slavery society were, of whom we have heard so much said at times, as being much interested in the welfare of suffering humanity, only one being present. No, we are inclined to think that the lengthy report of the Anti-slavery friends that appeared in the Colonist on the fourth of May was their main labor of the year, rendering themselves popular by talking. After reading the lengthy report referred to and noticing some who took active part as speakers, and seeing to abhor the vile Institution so much, I thought I would call upon one Mr Barras and solicit same information, and his name as a subscriber to our list, stating to him that the *Freeman* was actively Anti-slavery, and we were desirous of supporting it, as an organ of the kind was much wanted. He expressed his knowledge of the Paper, and its worthy cause, but was sorry to say that he could not do any thing just now, told that usual tale "*I have so many papers I have calculated to stop some*," and of all the friends he knew he could not refer to one who he thought would take interest enough to subscribe, but wished the Paper, great success, *which done considerable towards supporting it.* If I could see less profession and a little more practice I would look for a more happy demonstration in the end.

After such a complete failure in the St. Lawrence Hall we made application to the Trustees of the coloured Regular Baptist Church Corner of Teraulay & Edward Sts. and were granted the use of it for Sabbath evening, by Messrs Adolphus Judah, & E. Richards, but after having the Notices circulated in the different churches, one sister & church *mother in her own estimation*, backed up by some few ignorant brothers, all of whom ran as fast from Slavery on Sunday, and were as willing to receive the aid of Anti-Slavery friends on Sunday as any other day, were first to object to the use of their sacred little house for the redemption of the yet oppressed bondsmen. A vote was taken upon the propriety of using the House on sabbath for such purposes when unfortunately ignorance had two of a majority. When will ignorance cease to be the ruling influence in these Colored Churches? Mr. Judah one of the pillars of the church and a thorough Anti-slavery man, who feels for the success of the freemen of Canada as he does for the Slaves in Chains, contended for the use of the Church for the fullest expression for the amelioration of the wrongs of the oppresed at all times, believing it to be truly Christian to do so, and said he had left a white church for taking a proslavery position, and the would quit us. Since then, he and R. Richards have left the Trustee board. *Noble men!* and of course this was the second future but our talented and indefatigable friend Dr. A. T Augusta having become so disgusted at the deluded, ignorant and unchristian action of a portion of the Teraulay St. Baptist church members, determined to have a meeting and applied to that noble little Spartan Band, on Richmond St. the colored British Wesleyans who recently came out from the white Wesleyans for their fellowship and union with the pro slavery churches in the United States—they were anxious and willing to open their church and give the use of their altar, for the elevation and liberation of any portion of the human family, so on Wednesday Evening the 10th the House was opened at an early hour and soon filled with anxious hearers. On motion of A. Judah seconded by I. N. Cary. W. H. Abbott was appointed Chairman, and I. D. Shadd sec'y. The meeting was opened with prayer, and Mr. H. F. Douglass, addressed the audience at considerable length showing up the Institution of slavery in its most horrid form, and descanting upon the fellowship existing between the northern and southern churches whose hands and garments are dripping with the blood of their fellow brethren and sisters in chains: when these delicate portions of the subject were dwelt upon, quite an uneasiness was manifested among some of the Regular Baptist members, but after his conclusion, the whole of his remarks upon their pro-slavery fellowship was sustained by some honest members who were present, and the following Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That we as the subjects of great Britain, feel it to be a christian duty to remember at all times the poor slave, whose liberty has been cloven down by an irresponsible Despotism, in the Republican Government of the United States: That we will use every effort, consistent with our duty as loyal British subjects, and the injunctions of our holy religion, to break his chains—and place him "Redeemed, and disenthralled, upon the world wide platform, of a common humanity."—by H. F. Douglass

Resolved, That in the opinon of this meeting according to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, christians of every denomination everywhere, are morally and religiously bound to plead the cause of the Slave and the oppressed, at all times, and in all places. —By I. N. Cary.

After the above resolutions were adopted the audience desiring a further statement in regard to church fellowship oppointed a meeting to be held the next evening in the Queen St. Baptist church; when the appointed time arrived a large and respectable number were in attendance and addressed by Mr. Douglass, Wm. Harris by appointment presiding as chairman, and I. D. Shadd as secretary. The hearers manifested great interest and satisfaction by there earnest attention and—frequent applause to say nothing of the liberal collection and some subscribers to our "paper." The only strange conduct we observed, in the audience was on the part of some half-dozen *pious looking men*, with white neck cloths and the prefix Rev. to their names, who have been holding a conference at their church, (Late Wesleyan) but have not learned to pay that respect to the church that is done by almost every school boy, no these gentlemen came in side of the door placed themselves against the wall, and stared as if gasping for breath in a pit of nauseous gases. Seats were frequently offered them, by the friends but all in vain, and Mr. Douglass assertions in respect to the Wesleyans being pro-slavery were sustained when subscribers were called for to sustain and carryon our paper devoted to Anti-slavery, by these Revs. slipping unceremoniously out into the street. Let colored Wesleyans, pray for them: they need it.

I. D. SHADD.

Toronto, June 12th.

REVD. THOMAS L. DAVIDSON.- SCANDAL AND SLAVERY.

In the absence of Mr. H Ford Douglass, who is engaged in what we think a very laudable business,—namely, in advocating the interests of the Colored population of Canada, and pointing out to the public wherein their rights are not acknowledged and wherein they are put in anomalous and not in true positions, and also in advocating the interests of this paper, (the only one for the Colored people in Canada) -while he is so absent, we notice an article entitled "Scandal" in the Christian *Messenger* of Brantford, and also another in the Brantford *Herald* the latter with the name of the Rev. Thomas L. Davidson, Regular Baptist Minister at Brantford, attached.

Awaiting the explanations which Mr, Douglas is well able to give,—and to give an opportunity to the Rev. Thos L. Davidson to *reflect*, and to *look back* upon his ministerial course in Canada; and as a prominent minister in the Regular Baptist Church of Canada, we propose that the Christian *Messenger* and also Mr. Davidson, give to the public an admission, or a denial to the accusations made in more ways than one,—that the Regular Baptist Church in Canada as a church collective, and in individual instances, *fellowships* directly with Regular Baptist organizations in New York state and other Free States of the adjoining Republic, which latter *recognize* the pro-slavery Churches and Societies of the South, in the organizations of the American and Foreign Bible Society. American Bible Union.—American Baptist Publication Society;—and American Baptist Misionary Union—and by other reciprocal ways and means.

Also,—what reason can Mr Davidson, and those of the Regular Baptist Church in Canada, give for a *desire* to have such fellowship, and to persist in keeping up an intimacy with such pro-slavery organization, which latter, of course, recognize no rights human or divine to be enjoyed by the descendants of the Africans,—*for all efforts by such societies, are, in America, for white people*—and such human and divine rights, are only so recognized *in the countries where Colored people have been abducted from*, and to which there is such an apparent zeal to send missionaries!

When the regular Baptist Church in Canada can show that there is *no fellowship* then, and not till then, shall it be worth while to refer to Resolutions *against Slavery*, which the Baptist Church in Canada have passed.—*for the present hypocritical position of the said Baptist Church* does not entitle it to any consideration as a truth telling Body against slavery, or as one *which hates* the iniquitous and accursed system.—The southern and other connections have, through New York and other mediums, some power over the Regular Baptist Church in Canada!—A. B.

☞ We notice in the *Planet*, of June 16th, an advertisement over the signature of G. H. L. Newburne, charging us with a "design to prejudice him in the eyes of the public," by stating that a collection and subscription amounting to $14,00 had been taken up in the Colored Methodist Church, here on one occasion to aid a party who had sustained losses by fire. After having denied receiving that amount but stating that he had received but $17 69 1-2, and that his loss by that fire was property worth every cent of $300,00, he concludes by tendering heartfelt thanks to those kind friends who have helped him and whose opinions he is "sure will not changed by, what all *enemies* can say against him.

Now what does this great 'refutation" amount to? We stated what we did on the authority of several persons whom we supposed to know: one a member of G. L. Newburne's Church, when speaking of his loss, informed us that $150 (of *his* $300) was money placed in his hands by the Church, to buy brick for their new building; that we did not state, but give the party the benefit of the entire $300. However, the *advertisement* says there were $17 00, and not knowing G. H. L. Newburne by *sight* or *name*, previously to his publication, in that particular, we stand corrected

Now to the "root" of the matter. Our object in mentioning the collection in connexion with that of the $15,00 gathered in one meeting in Elder Piper's Church, and the $200,00 previously taken in the Methodist Church, was to show that Elder Piper and J. C. Brown were not justified in begging for a people so prompt to render assistance, it was not to prejudice the public against G.H. L. Newburne, whom we *did not know by name even*. We might have told with *certainty* that $50.00 was taken up for Rev. Mr. Young, on another Sabbath afternoon and have saved G. H. L. Newburne the trouble of farthering designs of the few among the Baptists here who love to beg, and also have saved his pious conscience the sin of *appearing* to write an untruth about our enmity to him; we say appearing to write, as the finger traces of beggars and the "street talk." may be seen in the document; so in answering an *advertisement* of the sort which we are hardly bound to do, we feel to pity the dupe of other men's depravity, G. H. L. Newburne, and bring the matter home to the men who dare to try their hand at begging, and who, when but a few days since, a woman asked for help for her injured husband, had nothing to add to the liberal gifts contributed by our citizens (we saw her success from white and colored) but sent her to us.

No, G. H. L. Newburne! we do not know you, but we do know that we pity, but do not hate you for suffering yourself to be (may be unwittingly) an instrument for the people who want new clothes &c. Your "refutation amounts to nothing, as you know begging not necessary—in fact there is nothing to refute, as we have your simple statement that *you* lost $300 when some of your brothers in the church state that a part was "brick" money.

But why degrade yourselves you, who sympathize with old clothes by tampering with poor or rich Newburne? Why not be manly and retract your representation about the condition of the colored people here? Such a course was promised for the Freeman; why not undo your mischief through the vehicle you used to start the same?

—No! you all serve your master's cause by stirring up to enmity the colored people. It is the trade and trick of nine out of ten of the Missionary advocates. Remember the resort of the Rice's Kirkland's Hotchkiss's and others in Colchester and Amherstburgh, and now the same is being repeated here we have reason to believe. But we tell certain colored beggars the props they lean upon will not support them be they white or black, and we tell this community that $17,00 is enough to confute the idea of such utter poverty as a published letter in the Baptist pretends.—M. A. S. C.

SCHOOL FOR ALL!!

The School taught by Mrs. Amelia Freeman. Shadd, is still in operation in Stringer's Buildings, wherein young people of both sexes are instructed thoroughly in the primary and higher branches necessary to a good practical English Education, at moderate charges, to those able to pay. Music, Drawing, Painting, are also taught, on most reasonable terms.

Mrs. Shadd will afford Educational facilities, gratis, to the children of poor widows and other respectable, but destitute persons, really needing such aid, and to that end, competent assistance will be obtained The enterprise is praiseworthy, and will, we sincerely hope, enlist public attention as the tact and qualifications of the principal peculiarly fit her for the management of such a school; and an institution wherein those least cared for can have ample instruction side by side with those able to pay, must meet with general approval. No complexional distinctions will be made.—I. D. S. C.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER is deservedly the most popular family medicine known; no other remedy has been so succesful in relieving all kinds of pain. Where other medicines have failed, it has often effected a speedy and complete cure. Sold by druggists generally.

Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

FREE GRANTS.

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrell's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opengo Road in the Township of Bradenea, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twnty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kalader, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of, the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Almost parrallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about thirty-two miles is the Hastings Road. This Road begining at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road and its extensions.

The Government Agent, is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 20 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—the land to be granted by the Crown under the Ageney extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides

The direct way to reach this Section which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles—and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following.

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settle have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families consisting several settlers entitled to lands pretening to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the lashme made on each lot The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the mediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to an other

The road having been opened by the Govemnt, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and place of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The Log-house required by the Government to be built is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbors generally help to build the Log-cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and whitewashed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are in sections of Canada West, capable as both to soil as climate of producing abundant crops of wintr wheat of excellent quality and full weight, and also crop of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good,

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others but there is an abundace of good land for farming purdoses.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposas.

The heavy timber land is almost always the best and of it, the ashes, of three trees—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily timbered lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about *FOUR POUNES* Currency per Acre, which the first Wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The very best timber for fencing can be had in abundance A Settler on these lands, possessing a capita of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself

his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country, lying south of Lake Nepissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of Eight Millions of People and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being more filled up.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

"EUROPA."

HALIFAX, June 16.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* Captain Leitch arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 6th instant. She brings three days later news than by the Vanderbilt.

Parliament which at the date of the accounts by the Vanderbilt, was not in session on consequence of the Whitsuntide holiday had again assembled, had not, up to the departure of the Europe, despatched any business of particular note. The debates had been rather tame. The United States steamship, Niagra, Captain Hudson, having been inspected by the American Minister has proceeded to Portsmouth to receive the necessary alterations preparatory to taking on board her portion of the Atlantic cable at Liverpool. The British Government had readily loaned the use of the dock yard at that place.

THE COMMISSION IN OHIO.—The case of the State against the United States authorities came up to the District Court, at Cincinnati on Wednesday morning. Mr Mason for the defence read several affidavits, the general import of which was that the first fire came from the U. S. Marshal's party, and that they were very violent in their manner, treating the prisoners they had in charge very harshly. The depositions of several ladies, agreeing with the foregoing were also read.—Sheriff Layton's family physician deposed that he was lying very dangerously ill and that probably he never would fully recover. Another affidavit stated that the Marshal's men were generally armed. The case was continued yesterday.—Wesleyan.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

We understand, says the Leader of Wednesday last, that the Hon. Col. Taché has been sworn in Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the place of Mr. Cauchon, who recently vacated that post.—The office has been provisionally held by Col. Taché since the vacation of it by its late occupant.—Planet.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A message from his Excellency was communicated to both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, announcing that His Excellency would come down to-day at 4 o'clock to prorogue Parliament.

This will end a session, which, if not prolific of good measures, has certainly been remarkable for the amount of business done and for the absence of much of that strife and bitterness which but too often distinguish our legislation.

The session opened on the 26th February and has, therefore, lasted full fifteen weeks. [Daily Colonist.]

Col. Titus, of savory memory both in Kansas and Nicaragua, has published a letter, in which he calls Walker a tyrant and Lockridge a coward, and advises young men at the South to wait till Walker's men get home and tell their story before enlisting in another campaign.

HURRAH FOR CANADA!

The New York *Oranica* says that the scarcity of Tobacco in all the American markets is such that prices have run up to exhorbitant rates. At Petersburg, Virginia, on the 4th inst., good tobacco sold at public sale at $455 a hogshead, equal to 38 cents per pound, a higher price than it ever obtained before in Virginia. By the way why does not our agricultural department do something towards encouraging the cultivation of tobacco in Canada? The Western District has been proved capable of raising good tobacco, and among the colored population so numerous in that quarter, there are thousands well acquainted with the cultivation and cutting of it. *Ib*

It will be seen that the Canadian steamer *North America*, and the famed New York Commodor crackboat, the *Vanderbilt*, sailed from England on the same day—the 3rd instant—and that the *North American* won the race by nearly a day, having anchored in the River on Saturday night the 13th inst, while the *Vanderbilt* did not arrive till the following afternoon.—*Mail*

Special Notices.

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of *PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.*

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel under obligation to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. A few days since I assisted in laying out one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the Cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth; My wife's family who had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849 advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensued, and the next day barring a little weakness, I was well and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

W. M. CROZIER, Atty at Law

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Astonishing Success of the Oxygenated Bitters.

NEW HAVEN, November 28th 1851.

Gentlemen: I feel that no sense of pride or delicacy should deter me from expressing publicly my gratitude for the efficacy of your *Oxygenated Bitters* in restoring me to health, after suffering more than six years from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, during which time I had the best medical advice, with no benefit except temporary relief. My case became more hopeless, from an attack of diarrhœa, which confined me to my bed for eight weeks, causing great prostration of the whole system.

About two months ago, I was so much reduced, that I could eat scarcely any food whatever, and was obliged to take my bed, in despair of ever getting any better. I read some of the certificates of remarkable cures by the *Oxygenated Bitters*, and determined a bottle of the medicine. However surprising to me at the time, that I was almost immediately relieved of every symptom of my various complaints.

I am now in better health than I have enjoyed for many years, and attribute my restoration, by the grace of God, to your invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours, MARY E. HANOVER,

No. 28 Fair Street.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by them agents everywhere.

Died,

DIED, Elm Dale Farm, Raleigh on Monday morning, the 14th instant, Mr. Absalom W. Saunders, aged 42 years. The deceased was an estimable citizen and his loss is severely felt by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintance.

MARKETS.

Chatham Market.—Prices at York Office, May 1st 1857.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, per bush	3	6	a	0	0
Wheat (spring),	8	1	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel	3	6	a		
Barley, per bushel,	10	0	a	12	1
Rye, per bush	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	55	0
Butter, per lb,	2	6	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	95	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay per ton,	95	0	a	120	0
Eggs per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover West.

N 1-4 Lot No 21 in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8 Front on the River Creek, Concession [illegible] miles of Dresden, [illegible] Great Western Railway—Local Interest [illegible] Concession [illegible] 200 acres per acre, $. 0

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hardwood land 200 acres per acre, $12 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office

June 20th, 1856

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD FARM.

Lot No 18 in 3rd Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton. 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and well situated, being about 5 miles from Rivers Corners and the same distance from the flourishing town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the '*Provincial Freeman*,' Office.

June 5 1857 11-tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

June 13th, 1857. 11

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call.

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has just received a large and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE WOOLLEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. imported into *Chatham*, consists of

The Cheapest Hardware	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles
The Cheapest Scrads	The Best Scrads
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes
The Cheapest Rakes	The Best Rakes
The Cheapest Spades	The Best Spades
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones	The Best Grindstones
The Cheapest Pocket Knives	The Best Pocket Knives
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware	The Most Glassware
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	Liquors.

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar	The Best Sugar
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee
The Cheapest Spices,	The best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq., Saddle and Harness Store and in Millers and Barbers New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N B Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them to Customers.

W. H. N

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857

Ladies' New Goods,

AT THE

PALMIST

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GRAY

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she is now prepared to show to her customers and the public generally.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods;

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.

LADIES call and see!!!

Chatham, March, she respectfully invites all persons to call and see her ROOMS, over the Royal Exchange Saloon in King Street, Chatham.

Chatham, March 1856 3-tf

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Opposite, West of the Town Hall

DRESDEN,

THE above House is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

PRIVATE HOTEL

AND

RESTAURANT,

which is found fully equal (if not superior) to any in the West of Toronto

Refreshments, Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, at short notice

An Omnibus every day at 1 o'clock.

Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c, catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c. served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars, of the very best brands

Soda and Sarsaparilla Water; Mint Julep, Sherry Cobblers, "Old Pam" Cocktails and Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS

Will find this House within easy reach of the Railway Station, and the Omnibus will be in attendance on the arrival of the trains.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of Gentlemen. Also Beds [without Lodging] by the night or week on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, Proprietor

Dresden, May 30 1857 3m-1

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Common School Trustees for the Township of Raleigh, in the County of Kent, C. W., will meet at the Township Hall, in the Village of Chatham, on the first Saturday of each month, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting Certificates of Qualification to such as may be found competent to teach the Common Schools of said Township.

Persons intending to present themselves for examination will please attend at the time and place above mentioned.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857 3m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and Lot on Lot No 43, the house is now furnished and situated on St. John Street in the flourishing Village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, than was ever before done in Chatham by any one store

Showing conclusively that the great mass of the people approve of this mode and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked. We respectfully inform that the Manager in London, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be complete. The Goods will be sold two months from the time of Manufacture, and guaranteed of first quality.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs Boyd & Calvin Montreal

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of various grades from English, French, Italian and American Manufactories

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being Purchasers & Manufacturers Stocks are sold with a view to supplying their own wants and as Farmers & Mechanics like a part of the community, have not at all times the

DIMES

to spare for their necessities we will defer a little longer to our Patrons the wants of which we are fully aware. Credit for those will be given for not more than 6 months. Moving only 5 per cent on Cash and Credit

We have a large Yard for Customers to drive in to, with Sheds and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under at Dinner.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so. All may depend upon being attended to promptly and politely treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

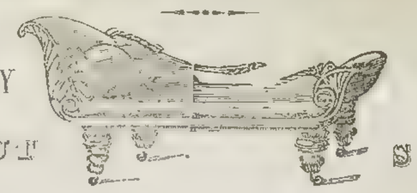
By order of the Manager,

JOHN D McLEOD,

Cashier.

April, 1857. v3-n16 1y

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y.	
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday 26th March.	
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.	
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.	
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March.	
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do Dresden	Friday, 29th May.	
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday, 29th January.	
do	do	Thursday, 28th May
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington Sun, Township Hi'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.	
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal Tolta	Monday 26th January.	
do	do	Monday, 23rd March.
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd Sept
Purchase Inn, do Mud Road	Wednesday 25th March.	
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd November.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st March.	
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P Office	Saturday, 31st January.	
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,	Friday, 27th March.	
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.	
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec 1856 v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to-day received part of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, and by an early and extensive purchase are enabled to offer

LADIES DRESSES
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS
FLOWERS
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES
HOSIERY
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857 v3-n18-1y

Important to Housekeepers

I HAVE for sale Sofa Bedsteads for $1 more of which I have been selling for $3 and $4 per piece. No Housekeeper will be without one of these Sofas after having seen it.

Address Wm Buchanan, Point Pleasant Pa. and the wholesale and retail orders will be forwarded by mail.

(For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended.—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically shew the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—

By "AMEN"!—

STRATFORD, C. W.
16th March 1857,

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the "CURSE" and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adding of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

at Prices only at prices as low as such terms demand, for

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

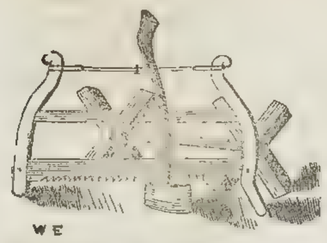
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will be pleased to see respectable persons, permanent or transient, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give entire satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct 9th, 1855. 27-1y



WE

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper," are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NOTICE.

JANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades Shovels Scythes, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE.

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and when their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt authentic, and full, giving a careful, prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all steps of progress in every department of life. Financial Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 1st APRIL, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.	NT. EXPRESS.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	10.30	12.20	7.45	9.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.05	1.10	8.20	10.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	1.50	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.10	2.40	9.20	....
Thamesville	....	8.09	....	3.55	....	12.10
Bothwell	....	8.28	....	4.30	10.08	....
Newbury	....	8.40	1.13	5.05	10.25	....
Glencoe	....	8.55	....	5.30	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.17	1.51	6.20	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.29	2.06	6.40	....	A. M.
Komoka	....	9.40	2.10	7.00	11.22	1.07
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.05	2.33	7.30	11.47	1.32
London { Depart	6.00	10.15	2.55	....	12.00	1.40
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.15	....	A. M.	....
Ingersoll	6.40	10.55	3.35	....	12.40	2.20
Beachville	6.50	11.05	3.45	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.17	3.57	....	1.05	2.45
Eastwood	7.10	11.26	4.05	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.50	4.22	....	....	3.10
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	4.42	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	7. 47	12.10	....	....	1.50	3.36
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.35	4.10	8.00	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.35	8.20	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.35	5.07	....	....	4.00
Lynden	8.18	....	5.15	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.38	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	1.00	5.35	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	9.00	1.20	5.50	....	3.05	4.52
Hamilton { Depart	9.20	1.40	6.00	....	3.15	5.00
Ontario	9.45	....	6.25	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	6.36	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	6.47	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.05	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.25	....	4.20	6.10
Thorold	11.02	2.55	7.35	....	4.30	6.20
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.00	....	4.50	6.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	NIGHT MAIL.	NT. EXPRESS.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	6.00	7.15	11.30	3.45	8.30	11.15
Thorold	6.30	7.38	P M	4.07	8.54	12.09
St. Catharines	6.40	7.45	12.00	4.17	8.59	12.14
Jordan	7.02	....	....	4.32	....	....
Beamsville	7.24	....	....	4.45	....	....
Grimsby	7.49	8.46*	....	5.00	....	....
Ontario	8.09	....	....	5.17	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	8.40	8.50	1.05	5.40	10.00	1.20
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.10	1.30	5.50	10.10	1.30
Dundas	....	9.32	....	6.10	....	....
Flamboro'	....	9.43	....	6.20	....	....
Copetown	....	9.53	....	6.30	....	....
Lynden	....	10.05	....	6.43	....	....
Harrisburg	....	10.17	2.25	6.55	....	2.32
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.35	4.10	....	8.00
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	12.00	4.25	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	7.35	....	8.20
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	7.50	....	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.44	2.50	7.22	11.35	2.57
Princeton	....	11.04	....	7.40	....	....
Eastwood	....	11.26	....	7.58	....	....
Woodstock	....	11.34	3.30	8.08	12.23	3.50
Beachville	....	11.43	....	8.20	....	....
Ingersoll	....	11.54	3.55	8.30	12.43	4.12
Edwardsburg	....	12.14	....	8.50	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	12.34	4.35	9.10	1.25	4.52
London { Depart	8.00	1.00	4.45	....	1.35	5.05
Komoka	8.30	1.28	5.09	....	2.00	5.15
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.20	....	....	....
Ekfrid	9.13	1.56	5.30	....	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.26	6.05	....	3.02	6.32
Bothwell	10.55	2.34	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.00	3.30	7.10	....	4.05	7.37
Baptiste Creek	1.45	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	2.35	4.35	8.17	....	5.10	8.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.30	5.15	9.00	....	5.50	9.30

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctuality to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the lates fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown stronger during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to-day, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character, Scenes on the Ocean and Among Agriculture, Accounts of the Progress of Stock Markets and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has an infinite variety of the human and only becomes wearied at sameness. For these reasons the Post is appropriate to those they become interested, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important passages of [illegible] new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 2 to the getter up of the Club) $15
28 do (and 5 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit fifty cents additional to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town, in which they live. *The letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that many of our old friends, the Post Masters, as to whom we feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '851

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unrighteously for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American CHRISTIAN SLAVERY—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists" are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Fact's for Baptist Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be with'ut. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C. W. July 17th 1856. 5

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HAL

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalo Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Cutblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-3y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855.

Provincial

AND WEEKLY

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE

VOLUME III. CHATHAM, CANADA WEST

{ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

{NUMBER 43

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect, exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an humble device in any and every conceivable direction, as a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

All Letters, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid* I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continue over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
and inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHECQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works as imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH.
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. . JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency (two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3o

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1855. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c, &c, can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W. Feb. 13th 1856. 50 yr

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Bind
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELL
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn,
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MUL

NORTH STAR SALOO
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just up his splendid DINING SA where all kinds of Choice Eatables had at any hour. Superior drinks on hand. Friends give a call and fa faction will be given.
JOHN WILLIA
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n

ADAMS HOUS
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Je Avenue, for the accommodation o ored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will in their power to make Boarders c ble, and give general satisfaction
C. W. ELL
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n2

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAK
No. 90. King Street West,
TORONTO.

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D. fessors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. FRENCH has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct. 18th, 1856.—"The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction." JOHN TORONTO

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 13th, 1857.—"Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Inserted for me with perfect success, and with less pain than I thought possible.—A. P. De C. Ass. A. D. C."

Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr. F. Badgley, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. F. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Caldwell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3 n37-1y.

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER SLAVE-HUNT IN CINCINATI.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Cincinati June 13th, says. "This forenoon, as four of the U. S. Deputy Marshals were arresting a fugitive slave and his wife, the slave stabbed one of them, Mr. J. Elliot with a long sword knife, upon which another of the Marshals shot the slave in the abdomen four times. The negroes were then taken into custody. The marshal's wound is dangerous, and the negro's is considered to be mortal. The affray occured in a room in Vine street, near the Post Office, where the negroes were secreted."

After the above was in type we received the following account of the affair.

From the Cincinati Commercial June 15.

About ten o'clock Saturday morning a bloody affair took place on Vine street, east side, a few doors above Fourth. Deputy United States Marshal J. C. Elliot was severely stabbed by a runaway negro, whom he was attempting to arrest, and the negro shot and desperately wounded by another of the United States Marshal's posse. It appears that two negroes, Irwin Brodhus and Angeline Broadus (man and wife) slaves of Colon l C. A. Withers, of Covington, superintendant of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, had for some days been concealed in room No. 18 of the building adjoining the *Gazette* office on the north, which apartment was rented as a lodging-room by W. M. Connelly.

It is said that information concerning their whereabouts was given by one of the Underground Railroad "folks—whether from the prickings of conscience, the temptations of gold, or the instigation of malice, we have not been informed. Friday night the room was watched, and Saturday morning warrants having been procured for the arrest of the fugitives Deputy United States Marshals John B. B. Anderson, B. P. Churchill J. C. Elliot, J. K. Lowe, Jas. Woodward and E. B. Carty, proceeded to ba the game which had been treed. Woodward was stationed at the trap door on the roof of the [illegible] much, dosing and moaning. At 9 o last evening Dr. Blackman reported h improving, with prospects of recovery.

At 5 o'clock last evening the wou negro was considered much better.

CLIFTON HOUSE, CANADA W June 14, 1857.

HERE I am on the soil of Queen Vict God bless her! The blessing I feel disp to bestow every time I meet a black and it is very often), and reflect that just the breadth of the Niagara that m all the difference between safety and da to so may of them. The bloodhounds obliged to stop and bay across the st which bars the passage, while the h prey can laugh at his ease at their impo malice. A stream of running water w always stop the pursuit of witches and de when those public characters were openly active than they are now; an devil of Slavery, with all his incanta and spells of Compromises and Fug Slave Laws, has to turn back baffled his victim has once interposed the g rushing of this glorious river between h and his infernal pursuers

I saw a black man eating his dinner terday in the yard of a house I came u pectedly upon in an exploring expedi was engaged in. He was a negro of th tensest kind, with no bleachery about and he had all the marks and numbers slave. As he was eating his meat wit fingers and then licking them with a that was comfortable, if not elegant, i expression, I asked him where he came f

"From the lower part of Virginny, m said he.

"How long have you been away Virginia?"

"Better than seven years, massa," he swered.

"Do you find it easy to get along he I inquired.

"First-rate," said he, "I've lived with bossad the time, and I reckon he won have kept me so long if I had n't suite

"You don t want to go back to Old gunna, tin n. do you?" I asked

"Yah! yah! I, spects not!" he guffa out; adding, "I saw my old boss t' other room here"

"And did he know you?" I asked.

"He knowed me fast enough," he rep He offered me six hundred dollars if I w go back with him."

"That was very kind of him," sa "I suppose he could sell you for twelve h nd in a minute."

"More'n that! more'n that massa said with the air of a man who did not c to be undervalued, "but I told him this ger would n't go back just yet! yah! yah

[illegible]man

Still

BAYARD TAYLOR WITH THE FINNISH GIRLS.

B. Taylor has some novel adventures in his northern European tour, and met with some strange customs and curiosities. In his last letter he tells us about stopping a couple of nights with a very friendly old Finnish lady, where he got a bed with sheets. The first night the mother and her sons were so amazed to see him undress before retiring, that they were curiosity-bound, and did not leave the stand point in the room until he was snugly covered up. The revelation of what they had seen, to other members of the family, produced a most wonderful audience the second night. On this occasion, he writes:—"Three buxom daughters, of ages ranging from sixteen to twenty two, appeared about time for retiring, and stationed themselves in a row near the door, where they watched us with silent curiosity. As we had shown no hesitation in the first case we determined to be equally courageous now, and commenced removing our garments with the greatest deliberation, allowing them every opportunity of inspecting their fashion and the manner of wearing them. The work thus proceeded in mutual silence, until we were nearly ready for repose, when by pulling off a stocking; and displaying a muscular calf, suddenly alarmed the youngest who darted to the door and rushed out. The second caught the panic and followed, and the third and oldest was obliged to do likewise, though with evident reluctance. The perfect composure of the girls and the steadiness with which they eyed us, showed that they were quite unconscious of having committed any impropriety."

A POR-SLAVERY PREACHER IN A PREDICAMENT.—Rev Dr. Ross, of Alabama, preached lately in a Cleveland pulpit, where in he had the following experience:

"The distinguished gentleman, forgetting that the hymnbooks in that part of the country had not been 'revised and corrected' to suit the peculiarities of pro-slavery religion, opened the book lying upon the desk, and commenced reading a hymn at random. The first four verses went off swimmingly; but on coming to the fifth, the reader's face turned suddenly the colour of a blood beet, and his voice sank almost to a whisper. What was the matter? The congregation referred to their hymn-books, when a broad smile ran like a wave of mirth all over the house—old deacons hit their lips, and strove to look grave, and the younger class of the congregation almost laughed right out. [The last verse pronounced a curse upon the oppressor, and breathed a prayer for the suffering bondman]. Shades of the Supreme Conat and the Fugitive Law! what a position was that for a minister who openly contends that slavery is of God, and sanctioned by Heaven! The Rev. gentleman was for a moment nonplussed—the situation was uncommonly tight—but he rallied, and proved himself equal to the occasion, by shouting to the singers, with a face like an Indian summer sunset after a storm, You will omit the fifth verse!"

FROM UTAH.—The late dates from Utah reach the last of April. BRIGHAM YOUNG had set out on his promised expedition to the North accompanied by Presidents KIMBALL and WELLS. The tour will extend into Oregon. A scientific corps is attached to the expedition, to observe the mountain ranges and the physical geography of the region to be traversed. On the 23d of April, there was a grand departure of Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake City. They are assigned to fields of proselyting labor in the United States, the British Provinces, Europe and Africa. They eschew mules and horses and adopt BRIGHAM's suggestions for a hand-cart Journey over the Plains. The Mormon militia had been carefully re organized. Great rejoicings were expressed that Mormonism was rapidly progressing.

CHILDREN DROWNED BY THEIR MOTHER.—In Leoni, near the centre of Michigan, last week, a colored man named Logan, who had been at much trouble regarding the title to his farm, went to Jackson and succeeded in obtaining a good title and a full settlement.—His wife had labored under great anxiety in the matter, and while Logan was absent at Jackson, some malicious or unthinking neighbors told his wife that the property was all lost, and that they had good reason to know that her husband would be entirely unsuccessful. The Jackson Citizen gives the sad result of their shameful conduct:

"This so distressed the wife and mother, in view of the hard times and their destitution, that she determined to put an end to their lives to prevent their starvation, and immediately after their neighbors had left, she threw her four youngest children into the well, and then jumped in herself. A dash of the water cooled her excited temper, and she crawled out again, when her oldest boy attempted to rescue the unfortunate little ones. He succeeded in extracting one only,—the other three were drowned. The unfortunate woman was the mother of nine children. The jury found that she drowned her three little ones while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front-street, Toronto, is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remit to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

EDINGBURGH (SCOTLAND) LADIES EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.—We have with much pleasure observed the Address by this truly humane Society, (and which was inserted in over twenty papers in Canada.) May a blessing attend the efforts of these Ladies. God *looks* on them.

VOICE OF BONDSMAN, No. 5.—This number is in press, and will soon be distributed (gratis.) It will embrace "Missionary Efforts,"—Edinburgh Ladies Society,—Satnu's Smiles—List of Books' &c. Published by J. J. E. Linton, Esq., Stratford, C. W.—M. A. S. C.

☞ We beg our readers not to overlook the Farms' advertisement to be found elsewhere: they are rare bargains and in most beautiful locations on the river Thames. Terms are easy and a few thousands would be well invested by their purchase.—M. A. S. C.

☞ The proceedings of a public meeting of the Colored Citizens of Toronto, are unavoidably crowded out this week they shall appear in our next.

☞ Six passengers came by Under Ground Rail Railroad, to Chatham one day this week, and more are looked for shortly.

Pulmonary Consumption. — The great scourge of our Southern climate is disarmed of half its terrors, since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

North to the Township of Raleigh, and the Village of Hunt's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Almost parralel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about thirty-two miles is the Hastings Road. This Road begining at the northern part of the County of Hastings and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road and its extensions.

The Government Agent, is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 20 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—the land to be granted by the Crown under the Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without dificulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles—and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country and provide for keeping it repair the Roads thus opened the Government is authorized to make Grants of Land along the said Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the same in the course of four years.—Build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settle have the right of obtaining a title to the property.

Parties assembling several settlers shall have lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the 12 acres made on each lot, shall on accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the reserved lot of land, which will be sold or granted to other.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and place of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The Log-house required by the Government to be built is such a description as can be put up in a few days by the help of the neighbours who will help for the Log-raising and house warming. The cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and whitewashed. It thus becomes a healthy building, and warm as a stone house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are in sections of Canada West capable as both to soil and climate of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and even superior.

The land, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others but there is an abundance of good land for farming purposes.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are throughout numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timber land is almost always the most valuable—the ashes of three trees—well taken care of and carried from wet,—are worth in Montreal or Quebec, worth from £12 to £15 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily timbered lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about *FOUR POUNES* Currency per Acre, which the first Wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The very best timber for fencing can be had in abundance. A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make handsome investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own labor, but can devote a portion of his time to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing and to the Ottawa River—all the best tract of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country, lying south of Laks Nepissing, and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of Eight Millions of Peple and it is now attracting general attention, as the more westeran portions of Canada are being more filled up.

FREE GRANTS

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ARTEN FON ROAD,

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Bytown," [illegible] a short distance North of the Rideau Falls, and passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is the design to connect with this a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudenell, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

The road, on the county through which it passes is open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. Throughout the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bytchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the north-east part of the County of Addington, at the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Hunt's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Ontario, and between it and the River Ottawa. The Townships are called respectively Anglesea, Denbigh, Ashby, Kaladar, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence

SLAVERY

In perusing the proceedings of our Town Council at their last meeting, on last Thursday's issue, our readers will have perceived that the prayer of a very respectfully signed petition, addressed to the Town Council requesting that the use of the Town Hall, be given to Mr Lewis, of this place, for the purpose of delivering a lecture therein, on Slavery and its Barbarisms, was granted; and it will be noticed, also, that there *but two men* sitting at the Council Board who have hearts cold enough, and feelings sufficient, of a pro-slavery tendency, (adverse to the feeling, which every man living on Canadian soil should have,) to oppose that petition; however, this one fact can only be regretted; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the community, that the men, who, at that Council Board, ridiculed the idea of Mr Lewis' capacity to enlighten *them* on the Slavery question, will be present on the occasion. An idea, presumptuous, and most inconsiderate, to suppose for a moment that a man like Mr. Lewis, who has bent his back for years to the hoe, has had is reddened with stripes from the lash of the Planter, his feet chained, and family separated by the Auctioneers hammer, is not competent to unfold the mysteries in which is enveloped the dark deeds perpetrated on the poor slaves by the Southern monsters. Yes, we have no doubt but Mr. Lewis will retail those Southern transactions in a manner, such as will cause a reflecting mind to wonder how such things could exist. We say let the dubios attend and be enlightened. But a few weeks ago, we had not only as eloquent and as well an expressed discourse on Slavery, as we have ever listened to, but we had a striking example in the person of the lecture himself, Mr. H. F. Douglass, of the mass, of not only worth, but, in some instances, talent, which exists in the Southren States; and which, if free from their bonds, and their minds to a degree cultivated, would in all probability prove worthy settlers for the thousands of acres of wild lands as yet untracked in Canada. Mr. H. F. Douglass but a few years past, hoed corn with a fiend standing over him administering lashes in a manner we, in Canada, would think cruel to animals; and thought perseverance he obtained his liberty and is now nobly engaged, by his pen and oratorically, knocking at that door which, in time, must open and set at liberty his own countrymen, and free them.

In conclusion, we trust that the men who would dare enjoy the privilege of a British soil, and at the same time entertain pro-slavery views, will give an attentive ear to Mr Lewis' Lecture, on Tuesday evening and, if they do so, if we are not very much mistaken, and if their feelings are not paramount to those of the slave owners themselves, they will, at least, be somewhat softened, and their minds, for the credit of the community in which they move, will be enlightened. *Dumpas Warder,*

ENGLAND'S NEGOTIOAT WITH HONDURAS.

From the London Times, June 4.

We learn that intelligence has been received in London of the partial adjustment of differences with Honduras. The President of Honduras, General Don Santos Guardiola, has, we are informed, ratified the treaty signed by his minister, Senor Victor Herran, with Lord Clarendon, in London, last year, being a treaty of commerce and friendship of the ordinary kind, together with the important "additional article" which guarantees the neutrality of the railroad through the Isthmus of Honduras. But for reasons which the Honduras agents in this country do not appear to have been yet made acquainted with, the President has not ratified the convention which, signed at the same time as the foregoing treaty and by the same functionaries, provides for the transfer, on certain conditions, of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and the cession of certain rights of British sovereignty over the Mosquito territory. The Honduras Plenipotentiary accredited to England and France, Senor Herran, and now resident in Paris, has received information from Count Walewski that the government of France will immediately ratify a treaty with Honduras, and embracing the "additional article" securing the neutrality of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway. This line, extending from Porto Cavel, on the Atlantic to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, both coasts belonging to the State of Honduras is now being surveyed, with the approbation of her Majesty's government, by a large staff of engineers who lately left New York for that purpose. They were accompanied thence by Senor Alvarado, the Honduras Minister at Washington, where he had just signed a treaty with the government of the United States identical with the Anglo Honduras treaty, and containing likewise, the "additional article" which insures the free use of the proposed railway, in the interests of commerce and civilization, to all nations.

LETER FROM ENGLAND.

Reception of the Hon. Neal Dow. The Maine Law movement. Conference of the Band of Hope League.

BRISTOL June 5, 1857.

Last evening a meeting was held in the Broadmead Rooms, in this city, to give a public reception to Hon. Neal Dow, the founder of the Maine Law. The rooms, which will accomodate about 3000 persons, were crowded to overflowing. I learn that the publicans had intended to "particularly assist" the effort. But forewarned forearmed. Half a dozen rough-looking customers whom no one would suspect for a moment of having taken the pledge, handed over their tickets as I reached the door, when a dialogue occured as follows. Doorkeeper: "I can not allow you to go in." Six applicants: "I will buy your tickets of you, but you can not go in." So the arrangements were soon settled. Each receiver has two pence, gave up his ticket and retired. The chair was taken by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. He is one of that class of the aristocracy who labor to promote the virtue and intelligence of the people, and is very mild and self-possessed in his manner.

While addressing the audience he made some use of his written speech, showing that the Maine Law is the remedy for the evils of intemperance. Thomas Richardson, Esq., moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting hails with cordial welcome the Hon. Neal Dow; and regards his presence on this platform this evening with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, believing him to be pre-eminently qualified to afford sound information on the facts of the prohibition movement in the United States, and that this meeting acknowledging Mr. Dow's authority as a statesman and his worth as a man, extends to him the hand of fraternal regard, and pledges itself to promote by every available means the great cause of social reform in which he has taken so distinguished a part."

This was seconded and unanimously adopted. The honrable gentlemen then rose and made a speech, advocating the Maine Law, which was effective for the progress of the cause and pleasing to the audience. It combined argument and anecdote. The former was strong, and the latter, while racy, evinced the difference between English an American minds, or rather their features. The former excels in concentrativeness, the latter in constructiveness. Another reason why his speech pleased, was his willingness to render honor where honor was due. He claimed for America, and gave to England, due credit. I feared that he designed to relieve the Free States to too great a degree from the sin of supporting slavery. He was showing what might be accomplished by discussion, and in this connection referred to the Slave States being unwilling to listen to the truth, and the violence with which they sometimes visited those who went into the Slave States to lecture against slavery. I can bear witness to the truth of this. He remarked that the people in the Free States were not so guilty of slaveholding as many imagined. By conversing with him learned that he considered the Free States deeply guilty because they supported slavery, but it was a passing comparison, and would have taken much time had he wished to give a full view of the subject—During his address, which lasted nearly two hours, there were three brief interruptions. A person would attempt to make a disturbance, three or four policemen would step up and kindly aid the person out of the room with as much celerity as was consistent with determined gentleness. The audience prepared to support order.

The closing speech was made by the Rev. Henry Gale.

This morning I attended a meeting of the Bristol and West of England "Band of Hope League." Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., in the chair. Original papers were read, the first from the pen of Mrs. Clara Barlour, a talented lecturer, author of "Morning Dew Drops," etc., on "The History and Future Prospects of the Band of Hope Movement.

The second from Miss Mary Carpenter. "Author of Reformatory Schools," on Juvenile Delinquency,—its connection with Intemperance," etc, the third from Handell Cossham, Esq, on "The Band of Hope, an auxiliary to Sabbath-school usefulness." These papers were ably written and are to be published.

Speeches were then made by the Hon. Neal Dow, by the Rev. Henry Gale, and one or two other friends. The Conference will be continued this evening. This I design attending, and have written this short sketch that it may go by the post, which closed before the opening of the meeting.

Yours For the slave.

EDWARD MATHEWS'—*Cor. American Baptist,*

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, April 21—The news of war With China has been received with universal congratulations. Nobody in this country ever doubted that Sir John Bowring was in the right, but many feared that the nation, misled by dreams peace, would decline to support his acts. Accordingly the merchants of Calcutta are about to attend Lord Canning with an address expressing their unanimous sympathy with the policy Lord Palmerston and their conviction that the time for concession to the Chinese has passed. The news of events in Sarawak has increased the prevailing enthusiasm. Those events are beyond my province; but Sir James Brooks is one of the heroes of the Anglo-Indian community.

When the commission of inquiry was ordered, it was difficult to find two commissioners free from the extraordinary prepossession in his favour, and I have known quiet officials who actually resented abuse of the Rajah as vehemently as a personal insult to themselves. You will observe that at Singapore the very men who, in 1854 called for the commission of inquiry, have passed at a public meeting an address, congratulating the Rajah on his just severity.

The Viceroy Yeh has already shown us what sacrifices of private affection and hatred he is capable of making to the grand policy of keeping China to the Chinese Government, At the taking of Nankin his wives, his children, and all his house, were massacred by the Iconoclasts, who are now reigning there in the stead of master, and the decapitation of some 70,000 'rebels' by his order, at Canton, attests the sincerity of his avowed love of vengeance. Yet their surviving in arms and himself are now leagued in the common cause of "Canton for the Cantonese and the Yellow Dragon of the "White Emperor" floats from the mast head of every war junk in the combined fleets of the waters of the "Pearl." It is but a transfer of allegiance from a "red" to a "white" Em-

peror which these have made. It will be but the converse transfer which those will make when Tai Ping's conquest shall have rolled onward to the gates of the Vice-regal palace; and what Chinaman ever refused to render that token of his acknowledgement to "the Divinely Appointed," whose commission from heaven is attested by the people's desire and sealed by success?

HOW TO BEHAVE &c.

An American paper say, of this neat little book.

How to Behave; A Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits. Embracing an exposition of the principles of good manners; useful hints on the care of the person, eating, drinking, exercise, habits, dress, self-culture, and behavior at home; the etiquette of salutations, introduction, receptions, visits dinners, evening parties, conversation, letters, presents, weddings, funerals, the street the church, places of amusement traveling, etc., with illustrative anecdotes: a chapter on love and courtship, and rules of order for debating societies. Price, post paid, paper, 30c., muslin, 50c., New York: Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway.

This is an honest and earnest little book, designed to aid the young people of our great republic in becoming true American ladies and gentlemen. The author seems to desire to make his readers something better than mere imitators of foreign manners often based on social conditions radically, different from our own—something better than imitators of *any* manners, in fact, and has dwelt at greater length and with more emphasis upon general principles than upon special observances, though the latter have their place in the work. It seem to have been his first object to impress upon their minds the fact, that good manners and good morals rest upon the same basis, and that justice and benevolence can no more be satisfied without the one than without the other.

The work is essentially different from any other manual of etiquette, and will aid, we hope, in building up a truly American and republican school of politeness.

U. G. R. R.—A conductor on this road informs us that nine "chattels" belonging to a gentleman in Boone Co., Kentucky, were sold and were to take their departure for the South on Monday morning last. The "chattels," however, preferring to take a trip to the North, borrowed their master's horses on Sunday night, and rode about 20 miles, to the Ohio river, where they took a boat and reached the opposite shore in safety. Taking the first train, they arrived at Sanduske Monday night, and on Tuesday night took lodgings on the "other side" of Lake Erie.

One of these "chattels" was sole for $1,200, and the nine brought the snug sum of $9,000. How the buyer and seller will compromise the matter is more than we can say.—[Painsville (Ohio) Advertiser.

The New Hampshire Legislature have passed a law asserting the equality of the colored race, and securing perfect freedom to every slave who may come into that State. Fugitive slaves therefore will now be as secure in New Hampshire as in Canada.—*Col.*, 20th.

The Dundas *Warder* asserts that some of the bridges on the Great Western Railway are still in a very unsafe condition.

On the 11th inst., different parts of the state of New York were visited by a most violent storm of rain. Rivers and creeks overflowed their banks, and a great amout of property was destroyed. We have heard of no loss of life.

The revolution in Peru is finished. A portion of the fleet and surrendered to Castilla with the Chincha Islands and they would soon be given up. It was proposed to place these islands under the protection of England and France

☞ William S. Burronett, a colored man was brought before the court, in Bangor Monday, on an action for debt. The plaintiff claimed $20, the balance of an account The defendant put in a special plea that under the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, he was not a citizen of the United States, and could not sue in any court, or be sued. Counsel for the plaintiff allowed a non suit, and the defendant left the court room with a grinning countenance.

Steamer Burned,

200 LIVES LOST.

Quebec, June 27th, 1857.

The steamer Montreal was burned at Carouge, a short distance up the river last night.

About 200 of the passengers were drowned chiefly Scotch emigrants.

Mr. Phillips of Three Rivers is among the dead.

The steamer Napoleon must have saved some 200.

No particulars yet reported.

Planet Extra.

From spain we have intelligence of the resignation by Espartero of his seat in the Senate, and a wild rumor that the husband of the Queen has been engaged in a plot to dethrone her for which he is about to be brought to trial, for treason. The Mexican Ambassador had not arrived, but was expected on the 13th. There were rumors of the recall of Gen Concha from the government of Cuba, and the appointment of Gen. Lesundi, late Minister of Marine, to the place. The government had finally decided to send two ships of war to the China seas, to conclude a treaty of commerce with that nation, so soon as circumstances will permit it.

☞ M. R. Hull, Esq., the Western Anti-Slavery lecturer, has addressed the citizens of Worcester, repeatedly and very acceptably, on slavery. He spoke in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening last, to a large and enthusiastic audience. At the close of the meeting. Mr. Hull was invited, on the part of many leading individuals, to lecture another evening. The Worcester *Spy* says that 'Mr. Hull's speeches seem to be telling with good effect upon our New England audiences.'—Liberator.

Special Notices.

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of *PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.*

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I feel under obligation to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer, A few days since I assisted in laying out one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the Cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to estore warmth; My wife's family who had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849 advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensued. and the next day barring a little weakness, I was well and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

W. M. CROZIER, Atty at Law.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED

Seth W. Fowle, Esq.,— Dear Sir: Having been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs which left me with a troublesome cough and the usual deadly consequent upon such an attack, and having cured myself by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I feel it a pleasure and a duty to testify to its merits. My general faith in patent medicines is small; but for those who are suffering under pulmonary attacks, I am persuaded that the Balsam is an excellent preparation.

Yours, very truly,

JONA. R. CHILDS.

Editor *Chicopee Telegraph*,

Chicopee, Mass. Feb. 20, 1854

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York City

Freeman Office, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Pullow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

John Smith. *Market Clerk.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and write preferred.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order,

S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C. TOLVÉR,
N. McCURDY.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 1-2 Lot No 24. in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8. Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London Stage Road passes through it. 30 acres cleared. In all 240. acres per acre, $50.00

30 No n 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office.

June 20th, 1856.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD FARM.

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and well situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.

June 5 1857. 41–tf;

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached, for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

June 13th, 1857. 41.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call,

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware	The Most Glassware.
The Cheapest Liquors,	The Best Liquors,

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee
Twe Cheapest Spices.	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c , &c., &c , &c., &c , &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail

Remember in 2, d and 3d door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq Saddler and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barlow's New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N.

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

Ladies' New Goods,

At the

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB.

Begs to inform the ladies that she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES' underclothing ! !

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention, at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.

STRATFORD,

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL

AND PUBLIC

RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts,
Dinners, Suppers,

on the shortest notice

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c,

catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,

of the very best brands.

Summer beverages, Soda Water, Mint Juleps. Shery Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS.

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, whether the horse and driver require accommodation at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*

Stratford, May 30, 1857 39-tf

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will proceed to the examination of Schools Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those Teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend: the wise only will be fit to their respective Sections the Public School Fund. Teachers with Second Class certificates during the present year are required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been employed otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board

THOMAS CROSS,

Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 3m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No. 43, the house is newly finished and situated on St. John Street, in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm. H. Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th, 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham by any one store.

Shewing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving, so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased at first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive sales we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs. Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Of the most approved English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying [of] every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', how many classes of the community, have not at times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries a well defined and discriminative Credit business will be done in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons. Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

BARN

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

April 23rd, 1857 4y.

CARPET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGNY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM. and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday,—10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June,
do	do	Saturday, 1st July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October
do	do	Monday, 2nd November
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,		Thursday, 26th March.
do	do	Thursday, 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday, 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March.
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday, 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)		Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal ToRn		Monday 26th January.
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn,		
do	Muckle Road	Wednesday, 25th March.
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P. Office		Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do	Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of William Benjamin Wells, Esq Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec 1856 v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

Have to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES
BONNETS
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS.

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3 n30 tf.

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Brumbach, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance formers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c, of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—

By "AME.N"[—]

Stratford, C. W. }
16th March 1857, }

NOTE The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE," of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britan's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a *home* for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are these, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

Of Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY: GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. v3-n18-tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

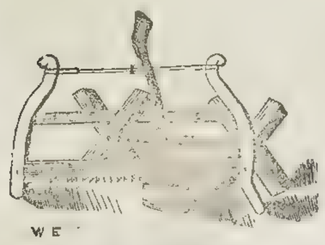
WILLIAM STILL

Begs to announce that he has Opened a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, Philadelphia, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, in the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give entire satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1857 27-1y



WE

...OCTON.

THE undersigned ... rally ... to ... Hides ... &c. Rec...

AXE HANDLES,
SHOE AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES &c.,

Made of the best ... Also, a Rotary ...

New BUCK SAWS ... quality, in compact order for service. Also Axes ready Handled. Axes, Hatchets put into Axes, and other Tools ...

T. SMALLWOOD'S ... Factory,
York Street, No. 86.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS. 12 ... one copy, 6 months ... per annum ... Canada, British Provinces ... less than twelve copies ... Toronto on the first of each month, ... Office, Toronto, C. W.

Messrs. Nelson's ... Paper ... are well ... Canada, and recommend ... Stratford, Dec. 10th, 1855.

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3 n2 4f

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER ... his SPRING ... to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes, Spades Shovels Scoops Hoes Forks, Grain Rakes, Hay Rakes, Axes Sneads Bush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles.

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts Screws, Hinges of all kinds Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pitt Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

IT is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everything ... interest, and ... food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE.

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Brave and Adventurous Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture ... the pens of our best writers with choice selections ... the leading periodicals of Europe ... a prominent feature. The great ... of

SCIENCE,

in all its legitimate ... explored, and all new discoveries laid ... readers in a popular form. The Arts ... particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand ... our ... special ... consideration. We shall endeavor to ... more the standard ... Monthly ... to develop and bring to light the latent ... and skill of our intelligent ... weekly ...

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION

in its broadest sense ... be encouraged, and aided by contributors, ... college, school, and shop, ... to render the pursuit of knowledge ... attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully ... their ... merits ... reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall ... present, ... a carefully prepared summary ... events both foreign and domestic ... progress in every ... The Markets will be carefully reported, ... general, commercial, and financial ... matters ... to the interests ... demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

... and ... value ... Publications will ... number, ... approbation ... and ...

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next, the 14th JUNE Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	COMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LT. EXPRESS	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	.....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.30	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.34	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London { Arrive	A M	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London { Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.10
Wanbano	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A M.
Ingersol	6.40	10.45	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.11	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.14	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.23	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P M	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.30	1.31
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.45	11.00	4.00	8.15	....	....
Galt do	7.30	11.—	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.11	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.25	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.51
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Limboro'	8.31	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.50	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	9.00	.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.10
Hamilton { Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Dundas	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Guelph	10.00	2.12	7.03	....	....	....
Seanstle	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.30	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.0	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM	NIGHT MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A M	P.M.	P. M.	P M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.04	12 00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	....	8.14	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby	....	8.45	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.45	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.00	1.05	4.15	5.50	11.—
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Limboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.15	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.50	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.30	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.10	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.20	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.15	8.32	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Wanbuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London { Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.54	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P M.				....	
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.50	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.20
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Fast Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of King Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS &c,

and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 30, 1855. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W

☞ *Post Cards Gratis.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 1811

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the Post Office.

J. B WILLIAMS, Esq,
Richards Building

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located in Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GOZZAM, Esq., M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Professors in the Washington Medical College Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa

Chatham, March 1st 1857. 41 t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

... of the latest style, and ... Spring ... wear

... on hand, a large stock ... American Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken ... to order

LADIES WEAR

... and the Latest ... Styles

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

... a large ... and ... assortment ...

... will find it ... to call ... before ... purchasing ...

... with promptness and despatch.

... CORNER ... HILL, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th 1856. 13 t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Circulation upwards of 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN commencing ... Proprietors ... the ... Paper ... with ... and ... an unabated ... which for ... has ... the ... of THIRTY ... YEARS. ... to ... the ... and ... of THIRTY ... YEARS. ... to ... and ... to ... and ... and ... and ... and ... procured when possible.

... the most ... Weekly News of the World, ... Literature and Character, ... the Original Articles ... Agriculture, ... and ... Markets; ... Notices ... and ... the ...

... gives a wider ... the humo... ... and ... the ... and ... Paper.

... Clubs. ... for Clubs, ... to one ... conveniently.

... to Canada ... stopped at ... which they have ...

A NEW ARRANGEMENT. ... will be ... with ... Agents ... Sale. ... will ... post-...

All persons ... letters to us should be ... to ... the name of the State, as well as ... in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be ... as well as the Post-Office they wish it changed to.

We ... to ... our old friends the Postmasters ... to ... to ... a ... of our ... themselves, will ... to ... subscribers ... and ... to ... who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PATTERSON,
No. 6 North Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ NB. *A Person desirous of receiving the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by addressing the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the First Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856 1y.

M. LOCKERBY,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Bloor, West Side,

... to inform the Ladies and Gentle... and Vicinity, that he is ... to execute all orders in the above line, ... on ... He also keeps constantly ... supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of ... and finish.

Dec 1st, 1855 31

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Duncan's,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers ... him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1851

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are ... and sold in Canada by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American Societies have ... eventually for some time past, ... denounced and proved ... Pro-Slavery ... and ... (if not a ... from ... spirit ... the ... American Boards, or both ... and opposed ever ... such principles ... our British institutions ... Communion of ... Societies, &c., have been ... (under ... humane, and ... Christian ... recently trampled under foot, ... their sinful and infamous ... the Synod ... in Canada ... Province, and ... to ... clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

... for ... Laymen in Canada,—to all ... who are opposed to the ... Slavery, and who ... the ... system ... —to ... —should be ... It shews ... support ... to Slavery by the American Baptists. The Free Will Baptists" and "Free Missionary Baptists" are exempt from this charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive no ... for ... slaves. J. J. E. L.

July 1856

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society -Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are ... among the streets, highways, and sideroads of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C W. July 17th 1856. 3

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, ALL TEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS, Or New Year's Present Books

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS. From $3 to $20.

BOWS. From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Pical Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES, Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS, SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 ...

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON.)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382 *South North Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-3y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit August 21, 1855.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Rev. A. F. SUNDERLAND, Missionary. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 108.—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society. [with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The Free Will Baptists" and "Free Missionary Baptists" are exempt from this charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive no ... for ... slaves." J. J. E. L.

July 1856

Provincia

AND WEEKL

"SELF-RELI

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CA

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect; at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid* I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed to yearly advertisements according to the extent of the contracts.

☞ Merchants, and others contracting for space on advertising on liberal terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GREAT REFORM

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible;

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.

No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. . JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES.

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House TORONTO

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 3m

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.

Chatham, C. W. Feb. 13th 1856. 50-yr

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

"INDEPENDENCE." TERMS: {ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857 {NUMBER 44

Whereas, the said Colonel Prince has seen fit to speak slightingly of the colored people; in particular, during the rebellion of 1838, when he was in command of the troops in the western part of this Province, he walked arm in arm with colored men, and when he was in danger for having (as he very justly deserved) executed without judge or jury, some border ruffians whom he fell in with captured, it was colored men who gave him his person and household, not one of whom was ever a rebel, or traitor.—

And whereas, this said Colonel Prince owes his election to the distinguished position he now holds, to the votes of colored men, and much of his earthly gains, has accumulated from a lucrative practice of law among his colored clients,—

Be it therefore, it has pleased Almighty God to enlighten the understanding of British statesmen to give that boon to the colonies which few other countries have yet freely: To be free as soon as his foot touches British soil, and ultimately enjoy all the rights and privileges of a subject. And whereas it ill becomes a petty colonial politician at this progress of enlightment to the mother government—to colonize her criminals on a barren island on lake Huron. Our fathers have fought, bled, and died, to wrest this beautiful country from the grasp of a monstruous slaveholding and despotic government, in order to enjoy ourselves, to starve them out, or to imprison us, to starve them out, and finally to overwhelm us by keeping with the black heart and treason of the American Colonization Society, which receives its impulses from the blood stained gold of the South. And as we all know, "Southern gold" is the great work of corruption and bribery and villainy in this Province in high places, and that this new scheme of colonization, by fraud and kidnapping, to deter colored people from emigrating to this Province.

Be it Resolved, That the charges against Colonel Prince, the self styled "Canadian gentleman," against the character of the blacks (as reported in the Colonist of the 10th inst.), are false and false in the extreme, and his inflammatory and despotic language in making those charges, whether instigated by bribes of southern gold, or a too great zeal did so "taint the atmosphere, of the Legislative Council, as to cause several members to withdraw from the Council Chamber.

Be it Resolved, That, we the colored people of Toronto, do cast back into the teeth of Colonel Prince, the foul imputations cast in his speech, as a base slander upon our character as citizens, calculated to foster prejudice against us and to degrade us.

Be it Resolved, That we will resist by all means in our power, any invasion of our rights as citizens; and will hold up to public scorn and contempt, all such panders to public prejudice against color.

Be it Resolved, That we recommend to the constituents of Colonel Prince, that they request him to resign his seat in the Legislative Council immediately, as being unworthy of it to represent them, and as expressive of their unanimous assent toward the colored people without a parallel in the legislative proceedings of this province, not excepting the resolutions of the notorious Family Compact.

Be it Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the colored people throughout the province should unite in the expression of their most decided detestation of the conduct of Col. Larwill, who have shown themselves mere despotic demagogues, and the bitterest enemies of the colored people, and should set the seal of condemnation upon all so disposed to act.

Be it Resolved, That we will ever hold dear the boon which gives us protection of our persons and property; and we pledge ourselves to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, to be ever ready at a moment's warning to defend the country of our adoption at all hazards.

Be it Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Garret, for the prompt manner in laying before His Excellency the Governor-General the resolutions of the meeting.

Be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Col. Prince, and also to the Colonist newspaper as worthy of the confidence and patronage of colored people; and therefore, do earnestly urge that they patronize them as much as possible.

Carried.

Resolved, That Messrs. Warren, Baker, and Abbot, be appointed committee of publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. M. TINSLEY,
President.

A. R. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

COL. PRINCE AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Subjoined will be found a letter from the Hon, Col. Prince, in reply to certain resolutions of the Indignation Meeting held in this city a few days since, which apperared in our issue of Wednesday. Colonel Prince's powers of objurgation are so well known, that the wholesale manner in which he 'pitches into" his assailants will surprise nobody.

We feel bound however to say, that in this city and neighbourhood, the Coloured People have earned for themselves generally, a reasonable amount of respect and regard —respect for the patient energy with which they have to push their way in life, without repining unnecessarily at the difficulties and prejudices they have to surmount; and regard for the good nature and grateful courtesy with which they repay fair or kind treatment. We have never flattered the Coloured People in the slightest degree. We always opposed the Elgin Settlement, as calculated to do more harm than good to the refugee slaves, by building up a permanent wall of separation between them and their white neighbours; and what is worse, by affording no sufficient check upon those depraved habits and tastes, which are the natural consequences of their having been reared in demoralization, brutality and ignorance of the duties and advantages of freedom, While we would treat coloured men as rational and responsible beings, we would by no means exonerate them from the consequences of misconduct or insubordination to the laws; although, at the same time, it should not be forgotten, that to whom little has been given, from him little should be expected

With respect to Col. Prince's opinions and statements, our readers can judge of them as well as ourselves; and will know whether they should be accepted in full *cum grano salis.*—*Colonist.*

To the Editor of the Colonist.

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable paper of yesterday has afforded me a rich treat and not a little fun in the report of an indignation meeting of "the coloured citizens" of Toronto, held for the purpose of censuring me. Perhaps I ought not to notice the proceedings—perhaps it would be more becoming in me to allow them to pass at once into the oblivion which awaits them; but as it is the fashion in this country not unfrequently to assume that to be true which appears in print against an individual, unless he flatly denies the accusation, I shall, at least, for once, condscend to notice these absurd proceedings They deal in generalities, and so shall I. Of the coloured citizens of Toronto I know little or nothing; no doubt, some are respectable enought in their way, and perform the inferior duties belonging to their station tolerably well. Here, they are kept in order—in their proper places—but their "proceedings" are evidence of their natural conceit, their vanity, and their ignorance: and in them the cloven foot appears, and evinces what they would do, if they could. I believe that in this city as in some others of our Province, they are looked upon as necessary evils, and only submitted to because white servants are so scarce. But I now deal with these fellows as a body, and I pronounce them to be, as such the GREATEST CURSE ever inflicted upon the two magnificent western counties which I have the honour to represent in the Legislative Council of this Province! and few men have had the experience of them that I have. Among the many ESTIMABLE qualities they possess, a systematic habit of LYING is no inconsiderable eminent; and the "coloured citizens" would seem to partake of that qualification in a pre-eminent degree, because in their *resolution* they roundly assert that during the rebellion "I walked arm in arm with colored men"—that "I owe my elections to votes of colored men"—and that "I accumulated much earthly gains," principally among "coloured clients." All of which lies! from beginning to end. I had but one company of blacks did duty in the contingent battalion, but they were the very worst of soldiers, and were, I may say speaking, unsusceptible of discipline, and were conspicuous for nothing—a stupid sentry shot the son of one of the oldest Colonels, under a mistake that he was thereby doing his duty. I certainly never did myself the honour of "walking arm in arm" with any of the coloured gentlemen of that distinguished corps. Then, as to my election Few of the blacks voted for me. I never canvassed them, and hence, I suppose they supported, as a body, my opponent. They took compassion upon "A MONUMENT OF INJURED INNOCENCE," and they sustained the the monument for a while, upon the pedestal their influence erected. But the monument fell, and the fall proved that such influence was merely ephemeral, and it sank into insignificant nothingness, as it should, and I hope ever will do; or God help this noble land. Poor Blackies! Be not so bold or so conceited, or so insolent hereafter. I do beseech you.

Then how rich I have become among my "coloured clients!" I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that I have been the friend—the steady friend of our Western "Darkies" for more than twenty years; and amidst difficulties and troubles innumerable, (for they are a litigious race), I have been their adviser, and I never made twenty pounds out of them in that long period! The fact is that the poor creatures had never the ability to pay a lawyer's fee.

It has been my misfortune, and the misfortune of my family to live among those Blacks. [and they have lived upon us.] for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and, with the exception of one [named Richard Hunter], not one has ever done for us a weeks honest labour. I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them, year after year on their arrival from the States, and in return I have generally found them rogues and thieves, and a graceless, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds. That is my very plain and simple description of the Darkies as a body, and it would be indorsed by all the Western white men with very few exceptions.

I have had scores of their George Washingtons, Thomas Jeffersons, James Madisons, as well as their Dinahs, and Gleniras, and Lavinias, in my service, and I understand them thoroughly. and I include the whole batch (old Richard Hunter excepted) in the category above described. To conclude, you "Gentlemen of colour," East and West, and especially you "coloured citizens of Toronto," I thank you for having given me an opportunity to publish my opinion of your race. Call another indignation meeting, and there make greater fools of yourselves than you did at the last, and then "to supper with what appetite you may."

Believe me to remain,
Mr. Editor,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN PRINCE

Toronto, 26th June, 1857.

P. S.—I think it proper to allude to the case of Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, of whom the Darkies' resolutions make mention, and who were so improperly and so unjustly dismissed form the commission of the peace. Those two magistrates did their duty— they acted upon a statute which has never beed repealed, and they were dismissed for not having acted upon a statue which did not tuch the offence charged—Horse Stealing! However, there is some consolation in reflecting that the black rascal whom they caused to be arrested was tried and convicted of the crime charged and will luxuriate for six years yet to come in the State Prison of Ohio. It is believed (and I believe it too) that the "monument" had much to do in influencing the Executive against those worthy magistrates. J. P.

OUR COLORED NEIGHBOURS.

We refuse, positively, the communication made on the subject. The colored people of Toronto are an example, in point of industry, sobriety, and morality, to their white neighbours.

Out of 5346 persons committed to Toronto Jail last year, 5288 were *white* men and women!!! Outof 1057 ladies so committed, only 8 were colored!

We judge people by their conduct, not by their color—*Toronto Times.*

WHAT ENGLAND IS WORTH.

The philosopher and mathematician Herepath, has just made an estimate of England's material wealth as an estate. Here it is, a most business like document, fit to be put into the hands of any lawyer or land agent in the kingdom:—

Value of cultivated soil	£1,700,000,000
Railways	300,000,000
Mines	120,000,000
Canals, docks, &c	200,000,000
Dwellings, factories, &c	550,000,000
Agricultural implements, &c	230,000,000
Horses, cattle, sheep and other live stock	242,000,000
Manufactured goods	200,000,000
Mercantile shipping	40,000,000
Foreign merchandize paid for	40,000,000
Fisheries—foreign, domestic	5,000,000
Gold and silver, &c	60,000,000
Waste lands, public buildings Churches, chapels, hospitals prisons, arsenals, forts, military stores, docks yards and ships of war	750,000,000
	£4,117,000,000

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees."

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces, will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING, COL. PRINCE &c.

We devote the first page of our present issue to the colored citizens of Toronto and Hon. Col. Prince, and we shall cheerfully allot space to anything further on the subject provided that due consideration be paid to the length of our columns, but as the question has been asked "what will the Freeman do or say about these charges?" we will take this occasion to say it will *neither do nor say anything* at present. Experience has taught us that the least said in such cases the better. And as Col. Prince, when in his sober senses most positively denied using the language reported of him at first, we cannot but regard is as out of place to give so much importance to the possibly after-dinner effusions of such exalted personages as members of Parliament even. Besides, we would rather let the people do their own talking upon such matters, though they should thereby do harm to themselves and their cause than incur their censure, (in this land of free thought and speech,) by giving our opinions, for we know something about their censure. In the meantime we will look after and interest ourselves in those measures designed to promote the *general* good, and will give those facts which no theory or private opinion can controvert.—The item cut from the Toronto *Times* is to us of vastly more importance than all the Parliamentary speeches and published letters against colored British subjects, or the indignation meetings that may be called to fight such verbose but harmless opinions.—M. A. S. C.

☞ In the "Protection" furnished Colored seamen, form the Port of New York the word "native" is substituted for "Citizen" which was usedbefor the Dred Scott decision.

☞ An enthusiastic meeting was held in Chatham, June 27th, to further the Ship Canal enterprise.

REFUGEES HOME.

We learn with great satisfaction that in the suit brought by the Refugees Home Society's Agent, C. C. Foote, against certain poor settlers, our British Courts have decided against the Society, upon the ground that as the purchase money for the land was begged in the name of the fugitives, they are entitled to the land without payment. The decision is said to be very agreeable news to the settlers, indeed!! Wonder will "brother" Foote continue to beg in any line but the clothes business now? "According" to brother Hotenkiss he will certainly leave. And so he should.—M. A. S. C.

☞ The keeper of a new confectionery shop on King Street, Mrs Curtiet refused to sell ice cream to some respectable colored youngmen on Sunday last, unless they would eat outside of the saloon These cook and other shopkeepers, who keep open a back door, and thereby indnce young men to disregard the Sabbath, that they may get their pence, need hardly be quite so fastidious about any little "one horse" saloon they may have.—M. A. S. C.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD —RACES.

Let the axe be brought to the root of the tree. The population of our world is stated to be one thousand millions. All God's responsible and accountable creatures,—"as they live." Of that number, at least seven hundred millions are colored,—and the fraction left, are white or mixedly so.—What presumption then, that so small a number, comparativeiy, and smaller yet when the educated and christianly tutored portion is numbered,—that that number should try to ignore the position of the majority. All of God's creatures nevertheless,—white and colored, *and there is no Christianity given to us* to authorize the enslavement or the degrading of the majority by the minority, or the enslavement as chattel slaves of any human beings!—"Shall I buy and sell my mortal brother or sister, or their children? Who am 'I?'—Enslave them, is laying down the principle that *I also* can be enslaved, whether I am white or colored." And for christians—christians—stealthily to traffick in the souls and bodies of Africans, invade their lands, and hold out the bribes of the Christian's civilized rum and intoxicating drinks, powder, trinkets, &c., to ignorant heathen chiefs, to part with *their* people and possessions And failing all these bribes,—*to steal them!* And then, what usage afterwards, physicaly and otherwise, towards these poor people, it is too degrading to our human nature to reveal! None but Christians *have* done it, none but Christians *do it* !! Unbelievers, Deists, and Atheists, blush, (for you do) blush for humanity,—blush for such Christians! This subject will be resumed at another time.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

These are and have been (and exposed by us on former occasions) two of the most hypocritically conducted Religious Societies in the known world. Like the hunter or trapper of the American wilds, we "spot" them. We wish all our readers to *mark* them. Let not the hypocritical attempt at reform, by the A. Tract Society, at its last annual meeting, the other week, in New York, turn aside the truly humane or the Christian, from any other "mark"—for the present—than the one we have "spotted." How unlike such proceedings stands the truly humane and christianly benevolent institution at Cincinnati, the American Reform, Tract and Book Society,—a standing monument indenting on the page of passing history, that the New York A. Tract Society should be avoided. Let all truthful and sincere people, encourage the Cincinnati Society. Dr. G. L. Weed is Secretary and their catalogue of Tracts, Books, &c., stamp its christian character.

The religious boey in Canada, which endorses these two first named pro-slavery "concerns," is the Congregational Union of Canada. For shame! Look too, how the latter *has* neglected the Societies,—much purer—of its own denomination in Boston. Say the Mass. Sabbath School Society and the Congregational Publication Society.—And the *Upper Canada Tract Society*,—and the other similar Tract Societies of Montreal, Kingston, and Quebec, &c., endorse or fellowship the said pro-slavery "concerns!" But Canadian laymen are not blind, however, which certain religious teachers have shown themselves to be. There is no excuse for those on British soil, with the opportunities for light, liberty and knowledge which one possesses. to have any kind of fellowship with such pro-slavists or the supporters of all such.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS — UNITED STATES.

We hail the action of this body, at their recent meeting at Cleveland [Ohio] as the first momentous defiant challenge of the Free North against the cursed institution of Slavery in the South. We pray that the example so publicly given, may be liberally copied by all Bodies which have not yet as openly declared against the cruel and horrid system. Let the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, United States, in their yearly Conferences, have the above example before them. But will they act? Freedom shrieks and Christianity stands abashed and red with shame, at *what* is done in *its name!* And who, in Canada, *fellowships* with any acknowledgement of the vile sin? Let the pro-slavery Canada Wesleyan answer, with the [Baltimore] Maryland pro-slavery preachers in Toronto at the last Conference there, the other day,—and on British ground. Write about *fellowship*, why the thing was too apparent by that act, to be conceded. And to see declarations by them, in Canada, [when made] against Slavery, made in such a position one might picture of Satan on his knees at a throne of grace!

Book Notices

NEW BOOKS ON AFRICA AND SLAVERY.—Messrs Thompson & Co., Toronto, have always on hand, and can get, at any time, the various Books relating to this subject.—We regret however, that the influential parties in New York, do not *circulate* widely—"here and there" and in Canada as well,—lists of Books which should be consulted, showing not only the capabilities of that much reviled land of Africa but the base usage of her sable sons. *That land*, as will yet be shown, when divested of the obstructive means furnished by those who *trade* in her sons and daughters, will yet appear as a higher country; and when some further proper incitements are made to induce to a more *relying* dependance on civilized habits than have been,—the land of Africa and her inhabitants will show differently. The various travellers say much in favor of the people. The inhabited creeks, coasts and inlets,—the scenes of infamy and heathenism by christian barks and brokers. furnish no certain reliable source for these at a distance to judge from.

Dr. Livingston's Life and Adventures.—&c., by H. G. Adams, p. p. 2-3. Thompson & Co., Toronto, with map and engravings. The interesting details and observations, and this valuable book, we intend referring to.

American Slavery and Color.—By William Chambers, of Edinburgh, [Scotland] p. p. 216—[Do.]—with valuable appendix of facts. This is a book of stern facts, and shows at once, what the South wishes to do with the *stolen African's* descendants. The opening pages, with the cited quotations from American authorities, prove indubitably the *intentions* of a slaveholding power. Every one interested in the welfare of his race, should be *made aware* of these intentions.—They show a grade of feeling and heathenish desires we were not prepared to find in this, the nineteenth century. There is no surprise at all, with such desires by an indolent slave desiring oligarchy, that these Southerns wish the poor down trodden slave *to be ignorant*. He must be very weak-minded who cannot percieve this on reading this book. We shall refer to it again, at greater length. Mr. Chambers having seen the land and people in his travels,—besides his other qualifications,—is a high authority.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

EVERY family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

issued, inviting subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company organizing under the auspices of the Government for the construction of a line of steamers to ply between the northern and southern extremeties of the island. They have sent to England for proposals to build them.—I. N. C.

It will be seen by the above that Hayti designs to keep apace with other progressive nations.

FREE GRANTS.

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrell's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opengo Road in the Township of Bradenell, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twnty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrisk is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and forms a direct line for the distance it runs to the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of Lands on this Road is Mr. T. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The conditions of settlement are very superior, lots are now being surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, being north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Almost parralled to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about thirty-two miles is the Hastings Road. This Road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road and its extensions.

The Government Agent, is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 20 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—the land to be granted by the Crown under the Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Setters can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides

The direct way to reach this Section which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Bellville 56 miles—and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country and provide for keeping it repair the Roads thus opened the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following.

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplisement only shall the settle have the right of obtaining a tittle to the property Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required cleaing of the lashme made on each lot The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the imediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to an other.

The road having been opened by the Govemnt, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposas.

The heavy timber land is almost always the best and of it, the ashes of three trees—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very, small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily timbered lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about *FOUR POUNES* Currency per Acre, which the first Wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The very best timber for fencing can be had in abundance. A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishment, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneratinn for his labor.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stratching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country, lying south of Lake Nepissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of Eight Millions of People and it is now attracting general attention, as the more westeran portions of Canada are being more filled up.

NEWS BY THE "INDIAN"

The remains of Douglass Jerrold were interred on Monday, the 15th, at Norwood Cemetery. There were present, in addition to the members of the family, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Maher, M. P., Sir J. Paxton, M. P., M. Forster, Mr. H. Dixon, Mr. Cornelius Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Wills, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Quain, &c. Mr. Jerrold has died without leaving sufficient to his family, and a committee of his friends has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of his wife and family.—Mr. Charles Dickens is to superintend a series of performances by an amateur company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the former, the Misses Dickens will appear. The lessees of various theatres are each to devote a night to the same benevolent object; while Mr. Thackeray is to give us his contribution to the fund for the benefit of the widow and family of Mr. Jerrold, the proceeds of one of the nights of lectures; and Mr. Russell will deliver one of his Crimean lectures for the same purpose.

The Handel Festival rehearsals in the Crystal Palace, sydenham, in which the sublime orations of that composer are produced by about 2000 performers, are the most magnificent concerts that have ever taken place in this or any other country. The Queen and her court are to be present to-day at the performance of Judas Maccabæus.

The christening of the Infant Princess took place on Tuesday, the 16th, in the private chaple of Windsor Palace. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the Chapel, accompanied by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the Princess Royal and Prince Fredrick William of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, the Hereditary Prince, of Saxe Meiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, &c., &c. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Athol, Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Caroline Barrington, &c., with the great officers of State. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet, and the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of Windsor. The royal princess was named Beatrice Mary Victoria.

An explosion took place at Curtis and Harvey's gunpowder factory, at Hounslow, yesterday. It arose from friction whilst cleaning the machinery. One man was killed, another died shortly afterwards, and a third lies in a very precarious state. The building was destroyed, but the machinery though displaced, is little injured owing to the small quantity of material in the house at the moment.

Lord Burgherrish is about to marry the second daughter of Earl Howe.

The *Times* has a leader on the importance of the island of Penime, at the entrance of the Red Sea, now finally occoupied by the East India Company. It is but the duty of the Indian authorites to take such steps as will make the overland route a safe and rapid mode of transit to repress piracy in those seas, to keep a watch over the wild inhabitants of the coast; and to take measures for maintaining the passage constantly free and open are matters which the company can never neglect. The occupa-

tion by England of a strong position at the mouth of the Red Sea can hardly be without its effect on both Mahommedan and Pagan races; and we may reasonably expect that a few years will see the beginning of a great improvement in these long neglected places of the earth, which will furnish, we hope, a new field for the enterprise of Europe.

Letters from Paris state that the question of reducing the rate of discount was not even mentioned at the last meeting of the directors on Thursday. It is probable, however, that this was simply in consequence of the formalities connected with the installation of the new governor. The accounts from the provinces regarding the prospect of the grain harvests are all exceedingly satisfactory. The general result of the European and Asiatic silk crops can now be approximately estimated, and according to advices from Lyons, it is likely to prove better than was at one time anticipated.

The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill passed the House of Lords on Monday, the 15th. The Oaths' Bill by which the Jews will be admitted, not only to Parliament, but rendered eligble for the highest offices in the State, was for-warded materially in the House of Commons, on 15th; some of the clauses having passed by very large majorities.

We have advices from Kingston, Jamaica to the 13th of June. The question of an additional supply of labourers was attracting much attention, and it is evident that the public mind was being gradually prepared for a re-opening of the slave traffic in some shape, either by a direct traffic with Africa or by a free importation of coolies from China. The landing and apprenticing out of the cargo of slaves lately captured at Cuba was hailed as having an important and good effect on the sugar and cotton cultivation of Jamaica. A drought prevailed to the eastward of Kingston, but the south side papers report heavy rains and a good cane crop. Mines yield well. All the British gun boats were ordered home. There was a good supply of breadstuff in the Kingston market and the island was healthy.—*Colonist.*

The Californians are so incensed as the shooting of Crabb and his party of filibusters in Mexico that they intend to organize another force for the invasion of that country.

Bishop Strachan has issued a circular, naming Wednesday, the 8th of July next for the Clergy and Laity of the Western Divison of the Diocese of Toronto to meet and make choice of a fit person to become their Bishop. The Synod will assemble in St. Paul's Church, London, at eleven o'clock.

The Hamilton Banner states Mr. Henry de Blaquiere, who pocketed about $170,000 as bribes in connection with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad, has offered to refund $30,000 of it, on condition of his being indemnified against the executors of the late Mr. Zimmerman for damages. The offer, it is said, has been rejected

☞ One night last week, a man named Jehiel Robbins, who had established a house of prostitution in the village of Marshal, Mich., was visited by a committee of women who knocked at his door, and when he appeared they threw a bucket of tar over his head, completely blinding him; and then proceeded to strip and cover his body with tar and an overcoat of feathers!

WELLS IN THE DESERT:—The French in Algiers are sinking Artesian wells in the desert, which will be of great benifit. The Arans are frantic with joy in seeing fertility at once restored to their grounds.

Special Notices.

PERRY DAVIS—SIR:—The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, *CHOLERA' CHOLERA MORBUS*, Diarrhea, Dysentery Toothache, &c., *there is no nothing better than the Pain Killer.* I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes in a wine glass full of hotwater. I am confident that through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera during the summer of 1849. Traveling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a *sovereign remedy*, one teaspoonful during the worst case in an hour, or at most, *half a day.* I have heard many cases the country over of Dysentery being cured by its use.—Put in the teeth, it would stop the toothache.—Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor, D. T. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Minister of the Gospel.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY
IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Washington, D. C., June 10.

Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, of Windsor, Vt. and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be so generally diffused throughout the country, that it may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, } U. S. S. Vermont
WILLIAM UPHAM, }
JAMES F. SIMONS, U. S. Senator R. Island
J. T. MOREHEAD, U. S. Senator, and former Governor of Kentucky
L. H. ARNOLD, Member of Congress, and formerly Governor of Rhode Island.
WM. WOODBRIDGE, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Michigan.
M. L. MARTIN, Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory.

Such testimony as the above is worthy the confidence of the public.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere

Births.

In Raleigh, June 25th the wife of Mr G B. Shreve, of a son.

Died,

In this Town on Monday, the 29th of June, Mr. Richard Carter, aged 24 years and six months.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York City

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, Market Clerk.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelagent boy about fourteen years of age Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order,
S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C. TODAVAS,
N. MCCOADY

BOOKS ON SLAVERY- (TO BE CONSULTED)

1. Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodell, New York; p. 660—a complete history of the Institution in the churches of U. S.

2. The Slavery Question, by Wm Jay—Auburn, Dayton (Ohio) publishers—one of the most valuable.

3. Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev. John P. Thompson, D. D., New York—1856—(also valuable.)

4. Pastoral Views of Slavery, by Rev. Albert Barnes—Philadelphia—1856—(not of much importance.)

5. The North and the South—Slavery and the Slaves—Reasons for Speedy Abolition—by a Citizen of the South—London—(Why will not Sir Archibald Alison read, confess and Repent)

6. The Christian's Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn. against American Slavery, p. 34

7. A Concise Statement of Slavery in connection, &c., embracing the Principles Valuable Sermon—Mr Jay's Letter, and Notices to American Sunday School Union—pp. 96—New York H. B. Knight—1854

10. Letter respecting a Book purporting to be from the Clergy of the American States, Sermon [illegible] in accordance with slavery—pp. 12—New York, 1848

11. Bible View of Slavery, by Dr. Parsons Jewett & Co, Boston 1855—(containing facts of *horrors*)—p. 318.

12. Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p. 108. Boston: B. Marsh—1855—This is *the* book of *principles.*)

March 1857

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $30. 00

Dover Land.

N 1-4 Lot No. 24, in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8 Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London State Road passes through it 200 acres cleared and 25 acres pr acre, $ 5000

No 6 in 1st Concession Excellent Land wood on 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent land wood on 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office.

June 20th, 1856

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Consession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and delightly situated, being about 5 miles from River St. Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman,*" Office.

June 5 1857. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached, for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

June 13th, 1857. tf.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sail at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of 5s. per gallon.—Please Call.

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE, WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c. & c. ever imported into *Chatham* the goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware	The Best Hardware
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles
The Cheapest Scythes,	The Best Scythes
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes
The Cheapest Spades	The Best Spades,
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes	The Best Hoes
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware	The Most Glassware
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	**Liquors,**

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar
The Cheapest Coffee	The Best Coffee
The Cheapest Spices.	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite Messrs Smith, Saunders and Clarkes Store, Indian Millers and Bakers New Brick Store.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find no Haranguing Clerks to show them to you.

W. H. N.

Vol 3 16tf Chatham, June 6th 1857

Ladies' New Goods,

AT THE

YRENION

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS CLEVE

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which has been carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons and the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c,

LADIES' underclothing &c.

To all of which she respectfully invites attention at her SHOW ROOM, opposite the Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham.

N. B. Hats Bleached and New York Fashions just received per Steamer, August 1857

Nov 21st, 1856 v3-n16-1y

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel

STRATFORD.

THE above house combines all the [illegible] a First Class Hotel

PRIVATE HOTEL
AND
RESTAURANT,

Refreshments, Breakfasts
Dinners, Suppers,
on the shortest notice.

At Other Times every convenient Luxury
Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c,
catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,
of the very best Brands.

Summer Beverages Soda Water, Mint Juleps Sarsaparilla Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

THE ELLIS'

And every attention will find every accommodation at the [illegible] which will be conducted on moderate principles.

Board and Lodging.

For a long [illegible] Apply at the Bar

Stratford, May 30 1857 3m

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet at the Court House in Chatham on Saturday the 25th day of July next, for the purpose of examining Teachers who may then present themselves for examination. Teachers who [illegible] are requested to be present on Saturday the 18th day of July next, when the Board will meet for the purpose of examining Teachers who may then present themselves. Teachers who [illegible] are requested to be present on Saturday the 18th day of July next, when the Board will meet for the purpose of examining Teachers who may then present themselves.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th 1857 3m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and Lot on Lot No 13 in the [illegible] is newly furnished and situated on St. John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden. For particulars apply to Wm H Wells at D. Cesse, or at the office of the Freeman

Dresden, July 10th 1856 tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by [illegible] dollars than was ever before done in Chatham by any one store.

Strongly confident that the great mass of the people [illegible] appreciate and approve of the [illegible] which has characterized the business of the past six months, and which has found favor in the eyes of so many

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

This who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and they are informed that the Manager in London, during a thorough an European Commercial Traveler, is now at home Spring Goods, which with those on hand from New York and Montreal, he now has in great store that very large assortments in every department will be found, and upon Five Hundred Pounds Sterling less expenses and consequently lower prices than Merchants, who purchase at first hands.

Those who desire to get out of the extensive business we are doing

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on the ground floor its stock embraces the assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs Brown & Clarke, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL & WINDOW PAPER,

COLLED SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved English French Italian and Bohemian Manufacture

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Parties from Port Stanley & Morpeth Stages will find it to their interest to call at Messrs & McLeod's before purchasing elsewhere, as they have had a large lot of the Company, have sold them for

DIMES

Or paid down for their necessaries, a well defined and [illegible] business will be conducted on the [illegible] of worthy and [illegible] Making only 5 per cent Cash and Cash for Customers to drive their Carriages to and a good

9150

[illegible] Horse is understood.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not parties at first are requested to [illegible] All [illegible] depend upon being [illegible]

Parties stopping at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge

By favor of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22 1857 3y.

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGNY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also offers his sincere thanks to the Public generally for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins furnished at 3 hours Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 11, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y.	
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2d May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday, 26th March.	
do	do	Thursday 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday 24th Nov
do Ruscomb,	Tuesday, 27th January.	
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday 30th January.	
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March	
do	do	Monday 28th September
do Dresden,	Friday 29th May	
do	do	Friday 27th November.
4th Division, Howard,	Thursday 29th January	
do	do	Thursday 28th May
do	do	Saturday 25th Sept.
do Wyoming,		
Inn. Township & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.	
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal To'n	Monday 26th January.	
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn.		
do Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March.	
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st March.	
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P Office	Saturday, 31st January.	
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,	Friday, 27th March.	
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmahock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.	
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Jus'ice of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec 1856. v3-n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS
MANTLES
BONNETS
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS
FLOWERS
TRIMMINGS
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1, 1857

Important to Housekeepers

Fifty useful Household recipes for $1, many of which are worth [illegible] a piece. Now is your chance to get [illegible] for one of these books, after trying it once

Address Wm. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant, Pa and the whole matter [illegible] will be forwarded by mail

(☞ *For the attention of all Temperance workers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.*)

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List
OF
The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended.—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.—
By "AMEX"—

STRATFORD C. W. }
16th March 1857 }

NOTE. The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*,(the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britain's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community. Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, only, who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PAINTS & OILS,
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

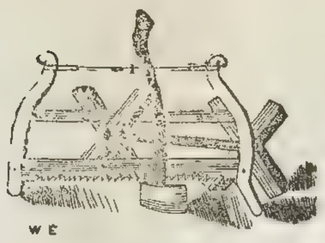
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Neath*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanent or transient, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and is located in a *Central* and *Respectable*.

No pains will be spared therefore to give satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1857 37-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by Retail,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as truthful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spikes, Shovels Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks, Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Bolts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Advepture. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand a t our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next, the 1st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LT. EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River.....	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek.....	....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell.....	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury.....	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe.....	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid.....	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges.....	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.34	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London { Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno.....	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh.....	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll.....	6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock.....	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	*7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg.....	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden.....	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'.....	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas.....	8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive....	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.40
Hamilton { Depart ...	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario.....	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St, Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive ..	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart..	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8*01	12.00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby		8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario.....	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton { Arrive ...	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton { Depart ...	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg.....	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart.....	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	*7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds.....	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood.....	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock.....	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville.....	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll.....	....*	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg.....	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno.....	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London { Arrive.....	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London { Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges.....	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid.....	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe.....	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell.....	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P.M.				....	
Chatham.....	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River.....	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive.....	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 43-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is no longer able to take an even and generous view of human nature and its duties. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important paces and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ACTIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 3t

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c, &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or FOUNDATION, and opposed even on such principles to our British Institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c., have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1 The American Tract Society—New York

2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

4. The Methodist Episcopal Church. [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.

5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]

6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.

7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York.—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical.—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C. W. July 17th 1856. 2

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambourines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS, SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 3tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula Scurvy, &c; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 36-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, from his extensive

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-3y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855.

Provincial

AND WEEKLY

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE

VOLUME III. } **CHATHAM, CANADA WEST,**

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } **Editors.**

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of m l expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of he sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *p st-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

King St West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per do.	0	1

☞ A discount allowed to ten advertisements continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and business men, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C W.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

and inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS,

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance o. their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

Grainer, Gazier, and Paper Hanger.

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No. 29, KING STREET WEST

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

Messrs. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS.

Barristers-at Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES.

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

No 31½, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c, &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, NEAR DOOR TO THE Court House TORONTO.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,

Office CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker. Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.

JOHN HATTON.

Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-6.

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 30

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,

Adjoining Charteris & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS, &c., &c, can be had on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY

Chatham, C. W-Feb. 13th 1856. 50-yr

J. R. BROWN,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKE

No. 90. King Street West,

TORONTO.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLE

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House, New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn,

C. N. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIG

NORTH STAR SALOON

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fi up his splendid DINING SALO where all kinds of Choice Eatables can had at any hour. Superior drinks alw on hand. Friends give a call and full s faction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3 n21-

ADAMS HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN at No. 88 Je Avenue, for the accommodation of C and Visitors to the City

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do in their power to make Boarders comfort be, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan 10th, 1857. v3 2-1y

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., P. D. S.

DENTIST,

Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,

TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

[illegible]

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

v3 n37-1y.

Miscellaneous.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

TORONTO, July 2nd, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—My attention was directed to a letter from the Hon. Colonel Prince in your paper of the 27th ult., called forth evidently by the indignation meeting held by the colored people on the 9th ult., in which he expresses in very strong and unmistakeable language, his opinion of the African race, designating them, with one exception, as "rogues and thieves, as a graceless, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds;" pretty strong language, certainly I shall not say "all lies! lies! lies! from beginning to end," but will certainly say that my knowledge of the colored people of this Province has been very different, and making due allowances for their disadvantages and their antecedents, I think they compare favorably, both in morality and intelligence, with the white population.

Had the Colonel been at all moderate in his remarks, I should not have troubled you with this letter. But as he seems to imagine that old Richard Hunter is the only man of color for whom there is salvation, from one end of this Province to the other, I thought it but right to express my views on the subject, more particularly as they are so entirely opposite to his.

I am not prepared to justify all that the colored people did at their meeting, and think that much said there would have been better unsaid. But in a day like the present, when we boast of our freedom of thought, of our increased and increasing knowledge, of our superiority over our American neighbors, in our freedom from the damning sin of slavery; when we advocate through our journals, our utter abhorrence of the system, and assist in any legitimate way to annihilate it; and in every other respect to benefit the condition of the sons of Africa, we are not prepared for a letter like the Colonel's. Such sentiments we are prepared to expect from an American Senator, advocating the extension of slave territory, the re-opening and violation of order, the severance of the social ties of life, with all the horrors of the abominable system. But such sentiments we are not prepared to hear from a Canadian Legislative Councillor.

We are not denying that there m many of their "George Washingtons," "James Madisons," their Davids, and ris, who are not quite up to the m But is the method proposed by the C nel to elevate and improve them the be Are they down-trodden? Should we them for falling? Are they degraded slavery and its associations? Ignorant cause they do not possess the advant and opportunities of their more highly voured white neighbours. We are t far more likely to improve them by, ac rather as philanthropists than foes; by ning to make them valuable citizens, rat than banish them from the Province.

But, Sir, let us look at the other side the picture, for "I,se got a sperience." have known more than one Richard Hun but it was were the colored man was neit er looked upon as a tainter of the atm sphere, nor a corruptor of white society; b where he is recognized as a rational and telligent member of the community; whe worth, and not color, was the standa where he enjoyed, in comon with the p ulation, the confidence and respect of citizens; and where he was eligible, for a of the positions of trust and responsibilty the bestowment of the Government. Th is the position which the colored man oc pies in the Island of Jamaica, the finest Britain's west Indian Colonies. There t first magistrate of the island is a color man. Many of the members of both Ho ses of Parliament several of the leading of cers of police, some of the most popular, in teligent, and evangelical clergy men of th island are colored men; good citizens, goo legislators, good magistrates, and good sol diers, (the islands being garrsoned princ pally by the various West India regiment who are under the most perfect discipline and I am satisfied that with a different li of policy, the James Madisons and Thom Jeffersons to whom the Colonel has allude may, in many instances, be transfered in Richard Hunters.

Pardon me for encroaching so large on your space. There are two sides to ev ry story, and I have thought it best, a your readers have already had one, th they should have the other and judge fo themselves.

Yours truly,

MODERATION.

PARADE OF COLORED FREEMASONS.

We copy from the Philadelphia Sunda *Dispatch* the following account of the recen parade of the colored Freemasons of tha city.

"The parade of the colored Freemason on Wednesday last, in honor of the dedica tion of their new Hall, was a very credita ble affair. The members were all well dressed, respectable in appearance, and gentlemanly in their deportment. The banners were in good taste, the regalia handsome and every participant went through his allotted part in the ceremony with dignity and gravity. It was somewhat of a novelty to see the colored bands of musicians in this parade. Since the days of Frank Johnson, the white musicians have nearly driven the dark melodists from the vocation. The colored brethren seemed to mingle Ancient York Masonry with the Scotch rite. The latter comes from England. They are not recognized by American white Freemasons of the Ancient York ritual. The African Blue Lodges, as appeared by their

men in the pay as some of them said of one of our R. R. Candidates, said more than was discreet about the Hon. Col. Prince; and with few exceptions voted against him, in that respect they did what white officials are said to have done; and can safely be put down as company for the office bearer who ordered respectable colored women out of the the Court House. In due time pay day came. The *Advertiser's* "old English gentleman," who is not seemingly blessed with an over abundance of grace, or charity, dealt with them all! Dealt with functionaries monuments, and colored men in their turn. Our friends of Toronto, not "posted as to what actually transpired West, indignantly repelled the remarks made by the Hon. member when under, as his friends have said bad spiritual influence and, the Col in turn declared himself to be "over reported;" but at sight of the proceedings of the meeting alluded to, the old Adam prevailed, and the world is startled by a funny attempt on the part of Mr. Prince, to grin at the colored people for grining at him. It cannot be otherwise designated, for it is certainly not in quality, either elevated in tone or famous for sentiment. The Honorable Gentleman seems to have been bent on irritating the people, and to that end quotes, expressions supposed to be distasteful to them.

For not chosing to be irritated by such evident nothings as the terms 'darkies,' 'blackies,' &c—for insisting upon keeping out of the mire so lavishly flung at random, by the member (and not without some provocation humanly speaking as we well know) —for having said last Autumn, what every one knows to be true, that Mr. Prince was and is an active and working member and efficient, and above all not having decided to try a hand at misrepresentation or billingsgate with the Colonel for the benefit of a few Reesin and Dougall men here about, who knows whether the entire Deeds, wills, mortages and other little nuisances of civilization may not suffer, or how or whether the squirrel market may not be 'riz' or we may not be houseless seeing that our gunsmiths, plasterers, gassers *Advertiser's*, &c., have taken the matter up? What shall we do? Do nothing at present, the weather is too warm! But the *Freeman* will be "*kill*" they say; die of popularity. Can't help it. —M. A. S. C.

PURELY LOCAL—WHAT SHALL WE DO? &c.

Before emigrating to this Province we were led to believe from report—from the eager and hurried travel of many poor fugitives hitherward, as well as from other tolerably reliable data that once in Canada we should be free, indeed, as we were then in name. That along with the right to physical liberty, there would be freedom of thought and expression. We have fed on the delusion up to the last day or two! It would seem to judge from the movements of certain officials white and colored about Chatham that not only we belong to said redoubtables but must "wiggle in and out" as they do, else over-board must go. Freeman and all. We are asked to be on the popular side. "The Freeman must take the popular side else it can not live" we have been told. Now friends which is the popular side if you please? Every newspaper started in the interest of the colored people directly or indirectly in America and conducted mainly by them, has failed but two, and one of them is crying out continually, and the other so to speak is hobbling on crutches; all the others, from the "*Tempest in a tea pot*," Mystery, Herald, Colored American, Aliened ditto, to the balance which goes to make up, some one says twenty, have gone down! down! down!! Killed either from excess of popularity — neglect by the people, or from trying to keep pace with the popular cry, instead of defending the right only, "though the Heavens fall." And we who have the benefit of their experience are admonished to go and do likewise, else certain subscriptions at Chatham and Windsor will be stopped. In addition to the dictation from a disappointed beggar or two hereabouts, our "very sore trials," are rendered doubly *distressing* by the aid always volunteered to unprincipled, knavish or stupid colored people (all colored men not being angels) by *white men*; should the wire-worker not be a white missionary or a colored brother, he may safely be traced to a white, official or perchance some very knowing editor who of course, has papers to sell. At least if if that be not the case *every* where it is true of Chatham. Now we humbly ask what shall we do? Will the *Advertiser* or the dear old brother and church member, who treated certain young men to their "grog" with what he openly boasted as Pankin funds, tell us? or perchance an answer may be had from at least one indefatigable Reformer, now seemingly bent upon winning over colored men against the next campaign to "our side," provided our public documents should not suffer thereby?

By this time some of our readers may say there must be something "rotten in the state of Denmark". There undoubtedly is. During the last campaign, many colored

Mr. Buchanan directed that all persons among the survivors who were likely to give information or identify the deceased should be sent down, at the expense of the department for those melancholy but important objects.

As soon as the presence of the survivors is no longer necessary, the expenses of their transit to their respective destinations will be paid, and any costs incured by their detention to aid the ends of justice.

The St. Andrew's Societies of Qubec and Montreal have been indefatigable in offering every assisnadce and sympathy to the poor people, who may be assured that al who may reach Toronto will meet with similar kindness here from the St. Andrew's Society and all our citizens.

Great blame attaches to the captain of the vessel, and astern investigation will and *must* take place!—*Toronto Times.*

THE LAST OF THE FILLIBUSTERS

Three hundred and four of Walker,s capitulated men, including sixty outsiders, arrived at Panama on the 19th ult. One man named Jones died from exhaustion. They were transported by the American bark *J. R, Mora*, at the expense of the Costa Rican Government. The American commodore, Mervine, paid their transit across the Isthmus by drafts on the United States at $25 a man. These men still remain at Aspinwall as the Mail Steamship Company will not carry them off at any price.—Another company of 139, including 121 men mostly sick and wounded, 13 women and 5 children were sent across the lake and down the river San Juan, on board a Costa Rican steamboats, under the charge of a *coloured captain*, David Murray, and a coloured crew, to Greytown. At Greytown they were kindly provided for by Col. Canty, an English Officer in the Costa Rican service, and the Mosquito king just dropped down from Blewfields to pay the disconcerted filibusters a visit.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF CANADIAN STEAMERS.—QUICKEST PASSAGE YET.—The steamer *Indian* of the Canadian Mail Line, left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on the 17th instant and reached Reviere du Loup at 3 a. m. of the 27th, making the passage in 9 days 11 hours apparent time. The passengers reached Montreal on Saturday evening, in 10 days from Liverpool. This is the quickest time ever made to Montreal, the quickest but one or two, we believe, ever made across the Atlantic. Ere this summer is over, says the *Gazette*, we feel sure we shall have to record the shortest ever made.

☞ Miss *Watkins*, the colored lady that spoke in Airy street Hall last Saturday is a speaker of very superior merit. At first we thought her style partook too much of the recitative, but when delivering some of those pathetic passages of her discourse, we lost sight of that opening fault; she rose to a dignity of style as a public speaker, surpassed by no woman who has been in our midst, it was really beautiful in parts, and modest withal, giving offence to none, melting her audience into sympathy and tears for the poor slave. In closing she appealed to her audience as men and women whose hearts had not as yet become petrified, to remember those in bonds as bound with them —*Norristown Republic.*

MELACHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with regret we announce the death by drowning of a young child of the Rev J. Alexander of this town. It appears the child was playing, alone, in the rear of the house, and fell in a cask filled with water. Medical aid was immediately procured, but too late to save the life of the unfortunate child, whose spirit is now happy with its Maker.—*Bramt Courr.*

AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED.—We learn by the *Gazette* that Col. Geo C. Mendenhall, of Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina, passed through this city on Wednesday afternoon last, on his way to Logan County, Ohio.

Col. Mendenhall had with him five negro women, slaves who had been reared in his family, but whom he had emancipated and he was taking them to their destination, having provided for them comfortable homes, and the means to support themselves until they were able to take care of themselves as free women. That makes the fourth trip that the Colonel has made to this State within a few years, and fifty slaves that he has emancipated and settled in Ohio.

Mr. Mendenhall has shown himself a true philanthropist, and the blessings the weak and the suffering will follow him.—*Columbus (O) State Journal, June 20.*

Children should be carefully prevented from eating orange peel. The Oswego *Times* says;— "We lern that a little son of Robert Oliver, of this city, about five years of age, is now lying in a very critical condition, from the effects of eating orange peel on Monday last. Yesterday he was taken sick with violent spasms and vomiting, and and threw up the cause of the mischief, but still renains delirious, and great fears are entertained that he will not survive."—*Ext.*,

An errand of mercy.—Among the passengers who left Southampton on Tuesday by the Brazillian steamer *Aron*, were seventeen sisters of Mercy, who are gone out to attend the yellow fever hospital at Rio de Janeiro.—*Glasgow Paper.*

About two weeks ago a negro belonging to Logan Harper, in Chicago, in the state of Mississippi, arose, in the night and killed his wife, by chopping off her head, after which he hung himself on a tree near the house. The reason for this horrible deed was that his wife, a beautiful quadroon, was obliged to submit to the sensual caprices of her master.

THE BURNING OF THE "MONTREAL."

FROM THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE JULY 1st.

THE INQUEST.—When the examination of the bodies was ended on Monday evening, the Coroner's jury met at the City Hall. A man named Carlisle, one of the survivors was produced as a witness, and it was expected that he would have given most important testimony, implicating some of the officers. He absolutely refused to take the oath saying he would "not swear away any man's life," and was committed to gaol by the Coroner for contempt. The identification of the bodies occupied the Coroner and the jury all day yesterday, so that the inquest was not proceeded with. To-day it is supposed, the witnesses will be heard. The Solicitor General appears at the Inquest to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

THE DEAD.—There were 35 bodies coffined and removed yesterday for interment, including those which were brought down from the scene of the accident, on Monday evening. The recognition of relatives by the survivors from Montreal was most affecting to witness. The friends of the deceased may be somewhat consoled on hearing that, thanks to the philanthropy of Mr. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent, all the bodies recovered have been decently buried. The Scotch emigrants from the "John McKenzie" are all laid in one grave, at Mount Hermon Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Cook and the officers of the St. Andrew's Societies of Quebec and Montreal were in constant attendance, while the dead were being coffined. The Acting Mayor was also present, and made arrangements for the interment of the Roman Catholics

On the persons of many of the victims were found sums of money; one woman examined yesterday, but not identified, had £55 in gold in her pocket. The passengers by the "John McKenzie" were all in good circumstances, and, it is said, drew as much as £10,000 out of the Banks on their arrival here. It this be the case, the report that the deceased have been plundered since taken out of the water, may be correct. Vile heartless wretches to rob the dead! Measures should have been taken to prevent this scandalous depredation But then one can scarce be suspected of such brutality The Government authorities might have ordered a crew of Water Police to the spot; the Mayor could not do so for he has no control over them.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Every thing which kindness could suggest has been done by the Canadian authorities with respect to the sufferers by, and survivors of the late accident.

The proceedings at the Inquest have been watched, by directions of the Premier who is on the spot, by the Solicitor-General East on the part of the Government, by Mr. A, C. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent, who also employed Counsil to watch the proceedings, and also by the Civic authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE

"COLUMBIA."

NEW YORK, July 6.

The Collins steamer *Columbia* arrived here early this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 24th June.

The *Arabia* arrived on the 21st ultimo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Magnificent weather for the crops imported general dullness to the Breadstuff Market.— Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull, but unaltered, Western Canal, 30s. 6d.a 32s. Wheat dull and downwards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not been taken in reference to the lagality of the opium trade of India and China.

The same gentlman also brought in eight Bills in regard to Law Reform, the effect of which would be to consolidate into one statute all those branches of the Criminal law relating to indictable offences.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Smith moved the following resolution;—"That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive power in India."

Mr. Mangles opposed the motion, as unneccessary, considering that India supplying all the cotton would only help themselves.

Several other members made remarks when the debate was adjourned for a week.

FRANCE.

The election of members came off in France on the 21st and 23d of June, and so far as intelligence is received, all passed off quietly.

The general result would not be known for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces.

The returns from Paris were conflicting.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FROM DELAWARE TO NIAGARA FALLS.—We learn that three fugitives from slavery, a man, wife and child, arrived at Niagara Falls yesterday (Wednesday) morning. They left Delaware nearly three months ago, when the child was but two or three weeks old, and seem to have had a hard road to travel. A collection was raised at the hotels to help them on their way; and at 10 o'clock they passed over to Canada. The man seemed in the greatest trepidation until he came in sight of the Canada shore, when he burst into tears, saying "I am satisfied."

It is exceedingly creditable to northern humanity that no arrest attempted on the long and perilous journey of the fugitives.—*Clifton Times.*

A REVEREND NEGRO SENTENCED TO THE PENITETIARY.—Our readers will remember the arrest of the Rev Jehu Anderson, the colored preacher from Madison, Ind., some time last Winter. He was examined in our Police Court at the time, on the charge of running off slaves, and remanded to Trimble County. His trial had just closed in the Bedford Circuit Court, and, upon conviction of the charge, the reverend gentleman was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.—*Louisville Democrat June 19.*

POISON OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY SLAVES.—The family of Edward Gill, of Chesterfield County, Va., have for a month past suffered from a mysterious sickness. The Petersburg *Express* state, that, about a a month ago, one of Mr. G.'s little children died, and that subsequently himself, himself wife and five children were taken sick, and another child died. A large number of physicians were summoned, and, on instituting a search, they found, in the apartment of the cook and two other slaves, a quantity of carbonate of lead and sugar of lead, both slow but deadly poisons, which the wretches, no doubt, had been from day to day mixing with the food of the unsuspecting family, as it was not until Saturday last that they were supposed to be suffering from poison. Two of the children are still lying in a precarious condition. The slaves are in jail.—*The South.*

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(NEW SCHOOL.

At their late session at Cleveland, (O.) the New School General Assembly adopted a paper on slavery, which gave offense to the greater portion of the Southern member, who thereupon withdrew, and are taking measures to form a new Presbyterian connection distinct from all others. The following from on editoral of the *General Christian Herald*, Cincinnati, (O.) a leading paper of the New School Presbyterians, contains, we should think, as fair a statement of the matter, as could well be made, within so small a compass. We have not room for the documents entire.

["The Assembly at Cleveland by a unanimous Northern vote, declared simply two things. 1. That it would abide by the sentiments of the fathers of the church on the subject of slavery, and reaffirm their uniform, time-honored testimony against it. 2. That it disapproved of and condemned the new doctrine of the South that "slavery is right according to the Bible."

To this action, the commissioners from the South objected by a formal protest, thus placing themselves in opposition to the whole spirit, teachings and resolves of the church for the part seventy years. It is not to anything new, to any aggression of Abolitionism to an effort to discipline them for slave holding that they object, but to a reaffirmation of the tetimony of the church, and as condemnation of the doctrine that slavery is right according to the Scriptures.

'On the original platform of the church, the North stands undivided, and the city of St. Louis with it. The Southern churches, having only one-tenth of the entire membership of body, will try to form a new organization on their now basis, that slavery is right and must not be discussed."]

The import of this careful statement, prepared by a New School Presbyterian editor is—that the paper adopted was made acceditable to the Northern members, the conservative as well as the progressive portion of them, that the Assembly took no new ground beyond the old stereotyped standards of the Presbterian Church, Old School and New—that the Southern secession was not consequence of any new anti-slavery progress at the North, but in consequence of new and inovating pro-slavery progress at the South, so the New School Presbyterian Church still stands on the "original platform," and has not moved an inch from where it always has been.

FREE GRANTS.

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrel's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," eading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opongo Road in the Township of Bradford, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

The road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Pond, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of, the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

Special Notices.

"HOPE NEVER DIES."

☞ Read the following tribute to WISTAR'S BALSAM, from the Kinderhook (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, dated July 31;—

"A remarkable cure of Consumption, has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady who had long laboured under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERR, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health.

None genuine unless sighed I. BUTTS on the wrapper

For sale by Pegly & Cross, Chatham C, W

PERRY DAVIS—SIR:—The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Colds, Weariness Common Colds, Hoarseness, *CHOLERA CHOLERA MORBUS*, Diarrhea, Dysentery Toothache, &c.. *there is no nothing better than the Pain Killer*. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes in a wine glass full of hotwater.3 I am confident that through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera during the summer of 1849. Traveling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a *sovereign remedy*, one teaspoonful during the worst case in an hour, or at most, *half a day*. I have heard many cases the country over of Dysentery being cured by its use.—Put in the teeth, it would stop the toothache.—Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor, D. T. TAYLOR, Jr,

Minister of the Gospel.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order,
S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C. TOLLER,
N. McCURDY.

BOOKS ON SLAVERY--(TO BE CONSULTED)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery by W Goodell, New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with reference to the churches &c, &c.

2 The Slavery Question, by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton (Ohio); p. 221 (a compilation *mostly from papers*)

3 Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev Joseph P Thompson, D D New York—1859—p 52 (most excellent)

4. Scriptural Views of Slavery by Rev. Albert Barnes; p. 381 Philadelphia—1855—(an unanswerable book.)

5. The North and the South—A statistical view, &c.; p 131. Jewett & Co 853—(This book is chiefly devoted to showing the prosperity of the South under the system of slavery.)

6 Review of Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co: Boston, (and see Appendix to "Dred,"—both by Mrs. Stowe.)

7 The Sunshine and Glory of the American Baptists, &c by Rev. Edward Matthews; p 23 —1854—(Boston Press) and London—(Why will not Regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Repent.)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., to the American Tract Society, p 31

9 American Slavery in connection, &c, embracing Dr. Perkin's Valuable Sermon.—Mr Jay's Letters; and Note as to American Sunday School Union—p. 60—New York; H. B. Knight —1854

10 Letter respecting a book "dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with slave power, p 24—New York, 1848

11 Leslie View of Slavery, by Dr Parsons Jewett & Co, Boston 1855—(containing facts of *horrors*)—p. 318

12. Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p. 108 Boston: B Marsh—1855—This is *the* book of *principles*.)

March 1857.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 1-4 Lot No. 24, in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8 Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London Stage Road passes through it. 2. acres cleared. In all 240. acres per acre, $30.00

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office.

June 20th, 1856

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD FARM.

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Consession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.

June 5 1857. 41-tf;

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

June 13th, 1857. 4t.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of $1. per gallon.—Please Call.

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c, &c., ever imported into *Chatham* His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades.
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Most Glassware.
The Cheapest Liquors,	The Best Liquors,

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee
The Cheapest Spices.	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever has been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets opposite John Smith's Esq, Saddle and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barlow's New Brick Stores.

W H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accomodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

Ladies' New Goods,

AT THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT She has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c,

LADIES' underclothing !!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.

STRATFORD,

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL

AND PUBLIC

RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, on the shortest notice.

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c, catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c. served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars, of the very best brands.

Summer beverages, Soda Water; Mint Juleps. Shery Cobblers, 'Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS.

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor*

Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those Teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund. Teachers who hold certificates during the present term of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from the respective Clergymen, or from Boards or Trustees by whom they have been employed otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.

Chatham, May 4th, 1857. 3m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and East half of Lot No 13 the house is newly finished and situated on St John Street in the flourishing village of Dresden For particulars apply to Wm H Wilson of Dresden, or at the office of the *Freeman*.

Dresden, July 10th 1856. 13-tf

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, than was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Shewing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving, so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

BOOTS, SOAPS, PIPES, PUTTY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,'
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stock is stocked with a view to its supplying their every want—as the Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons; Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,

Cashier.

April 22nd, 1857 4y

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

MAHOGNY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken

R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,

BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS

Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,

CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,

Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,

FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,

TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Coffins Furnished at the Shortest Notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times —

1st Division, Chatham,	Monday	19th Jan'y.
do do	Saturday,	7th February.
do do	Saturday,	7th March.
do do	Saturday,	4th April.
do do	Saturday,	2d May.
do do	Saturday,	6th June.
do do	Saturday,	4th July
do do	Saturday	1st August
do do	Saturday,	5th September.
do do	Saturday,	3d October
do do	Monday,	2nd November
do do	Saturday,	5th December
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday	26th March.
do do	Thursday	23rd July.
do do	Tuesday	24th Nov
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do do	Tuesday,	26th May
do do	Thursday	24th Sept
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday,	30 th January
do do	Monday,	27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday	30th March
do do	Monday,	28th September
do Dresden	Friday,	29th May
do do	Friday,	27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday,	29th January.
do do	Thursday,	28th May.
do do	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn. Township Hall & Howard)	Saturday	28th March.
do do	Saturday,	25th July
do do	Thursday,	26th Nov
5th Div. Deal ToRn	Monday	26th January
do do	Monday,	25th May
do do	Wednesday,	23rd Sept.
Pardo's Inn		
do Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March
do do	Wednesday	22nd July.
do do	Monday,	23rd November.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March
do. do	Tuesday	29th September.
do do	Saturday	28th Nov
do at Oungah P. Office	Saturday,	31st January.
do do	Saturday,	30 th May.
do do	Tuesday,	28th July
7th Division Clearville,	Friday,	27th March.
do do	Friday,	24th July.
do do	Wednesday	25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	25th Jan
do do	Wednesday,	27th May.
do do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856 } v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and well selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham May 1st, 1857 v3-n36 tf.

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1. many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone, if put in practice once.

Address Wm Burgess Box Plans at Papa; the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

(☞ *For the attention of all Temperance and Reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.)*

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W,

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended, -also tavern and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c &c—As it is Stated that the Traffic and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?" Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy an infidel can give every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L. —

By "AMEN"! -

STRATFORD, C. W. 16th. March 1857, }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations, Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian business created)—that attention is called to the above, as of such a Plan as the above, to show, STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britain's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. V., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

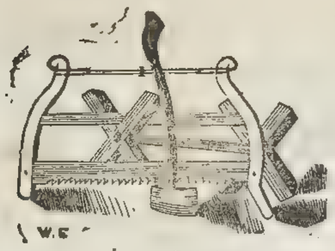
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, below *North*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1857 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free through out the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Masters, Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLOURS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure.' Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next, the 1st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LT. EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.34	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll	6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	*7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.40
Hamilton Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.01	12 00	2.40	4.52	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby	....	8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	*7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	*9.35	9.42	2.42
London Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P.M.				....	
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character, Selected and Original. Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and livens the imaginative and pictorial. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important paces and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 2½ cents a year.

Terms. The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

H. MONTIER,

French Boot and Shoe maker,

YONGE STREET,

Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Drummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor to sell goods for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and persons have unrecruitingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid, in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical.—should be with out. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford, C W. July 17th 1856.

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS.

From $3 to $20.

BOWS.

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,

SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEELS,

&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

Philadelphia, Nov 20, 1855 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL,
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS,
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS,
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEE

"SE

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an Independent Journal, of no 1 expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not co mmitted to the views of any religious sect exclusively. It will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the s ume time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy o [illegible]

[illegible]

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
WILL BE
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	4
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements re continued over three months.
☞ M erchants, and others, contracting for [illegible] advertise on advantageous terms.
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
King St. West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is well supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LIBERAL PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect, or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM C W.
September 1, 1855. 20

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. E. GILBERT
[illegible] announce to the C[illegible] try [illegible] MADE, REPAIRED, CLEANED OR DYED, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in [illegible] Canada, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself [illegible] and strict attention [illegible] to please
Wood st C W, Sept [illegible] 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHAN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Graining and Paper Hanger,
GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 2 Eagle Street West
Mix Pigments Put Up, Ready for Use, Which will keep Good for Years, to Suit Customers.
[illegible] 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to
F. [illegible] JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 31½, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
[illegible] thanks for past favors, and hopes by [illegible] to merit a LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.
[illegible] determined to Sell as Low as possible.
A. B. JONES.
London, Jan 7 1857 3[illegible]

NEW CABINET SHOP,
ON COLBORNE STREET,
A few doors East of Bull's Hotel.
ALL kinds of FURNITURE such as BEDSTEADS TABLES, CUPBOARDS STANDS &c., &c., can be had on the most reasonable terms.
CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C W, 15th Feb. 1856. 30-tf

C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

Mortimer D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

DR. FRENCH has the honor of publishing the following [illegible] from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct 18th, 1856.—"The best recommendation that I can give of Dr M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction." JOHN TORONTO

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto Jan. 15th, 18 7.—"Dr. M D French Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible. —A. P. Dou[illegible] A D C

Rev Dr Burns, Rev A Fyfe, A W Spreull Esq Dr. Scott, Dr P Badgley, Dr N Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr J. Richardson, Dr E Clarke, Hon Judge Burns Rev. H J. Grasett, Hon Judge McLean, Dr F A Cald well

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3 n37-1y.

Miscellaneous.

REV. DR. BURNS IN PAISLEY.

A Paisley paper states that this Reverend gentleman, who is at present on a visit to that country, in the prosecution of a mission in connection with the Canadian Church, has been during the past week in Paisley—for about thirty years the scene of his active ministerial labors. On Sunday he preached twice in Free St. George's his late place of worship, the building being filled by his former hearers and many of his friends and admirers from all the religious denominations in town The services were of a peculiarly interesting character. At the close of his eloquent discourse in the forenoon, the reverend doctor referred in touching terms to his former connection with Paisley, and the lively interest he had also felt, and would ever continue to feel, for its welfare, temporal and spiritual. On the occasion [illegible] he had with [illegible] his departure from among them, the people spoke most feelingly. The admission in the forenoon was by ticket, to secure accommodation to the congregation proper; but in the evening nearly an hour prior to the beginning of the service, a crowd sufficient to have filled the building twice over assembled in the street, and, as the proper crowds had to disperse, and wait for the opportunity of ascending, each in turn was honored and revered by all while he [illegible] among the crowd whose departure was to feed upon as a verdict to the [illegible] Dr. Burns [illegible] this morning, at our last accounts from Scotland, was [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Dr. Cairns [illegible] Rev. D. Ramsay, [illegible] seconding Dr. Cairns's motion [illegible] thirty years since, Dr. Burns had been the author of the whole missionary enterprise of the Church of Scotland, which had now grown to such vast dimensions." Mr. Brown and others of Toronto have poorly rewarded the venerable doctor for his early exertions, but even their persecutions may yet produce good results.—*Berlin Tel.*

SELF EMANCIPATION.

[illegible] To our

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

[illegible] TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857. { NUMBER 4[illegible]

ment—made according to rule—and the jobbers and speculators who have bribed a scoundrelly Crown Land Agent to dispose of those improved lots in secret, at the price for wild land, will eject those who ought to be the rightful owners, and reap a large harvest by the transaction.

THE ORANGE ORDER.

* * * *

And what my brethern, are the characteristic of our order—the principles of our Institution? Are they opposition to the Roman Catholics, simply because they differ from us in their theological views? Are they such as to crush the rights of others for the purposes of persecution and proscription? By no means! The principles of Orangeism, when rightly understood are found to be generous honourable and truly patriotic. Orangeism acts cheifly on the defensive and eschews altogether persecution. Our principles leads us to succor and [illegible] those who are persecuted for the [illegible] [illegible] not to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] persecuted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] religious turn, and if those glorious principles were carried out in society, we should be a people throughout the whole empire kind and tender hearted one towards another" doing unto others as we should wish [illegible] to do to us. We are unflinching Protestants truly, and do not believe in the peculiar tenets of the Papal church; we wish our principles to be universally disseminated; we hesitate not for a moment to say that we believe the Church of Rome an impure church; but as Orangemen we cannot, nor are we inclined, to force Protestanism upon any of our fellow subjects by fire and sword; nor will we bear to see our Roman Catholic fellow subjects torn away from their homes and led to the place of execution, in open defiance of our laws in order that we may destroy a church which has fallen into error. We will enjoy our rights and privileges as Britons, Protestants and Freemen in spite of all the Bulls of the Roman Pontiff and all [illegible] of persecuting crowds, we will give others the same privileges which we claim for ourselves. Moral suasion; education; the Bible; Prayer; forbearance; an explanation of the truths of our holy religion, together with a firm reliance [illegible] the sword of the spirit, and the blessings of Almighty God are the weapons which we employ for the propagation of our faith; and by these we expect to gain the victory over every form of error; and to secure to all generations of our fellow subjects the glorious privileges which are their birth right as a British people and loving subjects of our most gracious and beloved Queen.

Extract from speech of Henry Lemon Esq. M. P. before Brant. Orange Association.

ANTI-TOBACCO APPEAL.

A member of the M. E. Church, South, Thorington by name, has published a touching appeal to his brethren against the use of tobacco. Some of his paragraphs are particularly pungent, and ought to be exciting, if not convicting. He says:

"The gambling-house of the large city, with its costly and splendid decorations, pretty barbanks, and games of a more fashionable character, under the joint stimulating influence of wine and tobacco. A fortune [illegible] there with the rapidity of the puff of a gun; and the price denominated by its possessors, a Hell. It cannot be denied but that the highest and lowest abodes of liquor and tobacco hold joint dominion over their victims. Your eyes have beheld a young man whose first vice was indulgence in tobacco; the habit increased with his years to manhood; then [illegible] the [illegible] glass and depraved practices, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

☞ Mr B. Bowser, Muscatine, Iowa, is an authorized agent of this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces and the States will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

WHAT COLORED MEN ARE DOING IN CANADA.

While a few disaffected individuals—among our colored brethren in one or two little county towns, self styled the colored people of Canada, are "fretting and fuming" the people—"the sure enough people", are busy at work honestly trying to support themselves by day labor, trades,—"turning a penny in trade," or farming. Our farmers are planting, clearing, tending crop sympathysing with distress at home and praying for the slave in chains, and God's blessing upon the poor. The Raleigh Plains, are being settled by earnest men—industry keeps up a musical buzzing throughout the country and in town the working bees are preparing to store away. Men and women are gardening and planting who never dreamed of the necessity before, all seemingly intent upon keeping out the unwelcome intrusions of two formidable enemies, a cold Winter and superannuated beggars.

Last Winter, we were blest with "revivals" among black and white, which are good enough in their place, but very little if any thing else, with no abatement of intolerance, ignorance, mendicancy, mendacity, nor any other of the evils that should, would and will flee when the right spirit is abroad—taking more forethought, already two new singing schools are open under, Messrs. Johnson and Day, and we may safely predict some stirring lectures and other literary efforts to alternate with the other winter meetings and thereby improve the head and heart as well as the heels of the community.—MA. S. C.

MISS ELIZABETH T. GREENFIELD THE BLACK SWAN.

This justly celebrated lady will give a concert in this town on Wednesday evening next, the 29th instant. Miss Greenfield is not excelled by any one of her profession in America, and in compass of voice is vastly superior to the world renowned Madame, Jenny. Lind. Goldsmith, or any other living vocalist. In addition to her musical culture and genius, Miss. Greenfield, is intelligent well informed and refined—has enjoyed the countenance and patronage of Her Majesty, the Dutchess of Sutherland, and other noble personages, and was received professionally and otherwise by the most famous persons and circles where ever she traveled when in Europe. Price of admission 50 cts, see advertisement.—M. A. S. C.

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT, IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—With the full opinion of Chief Justice Taney, AND CURTIS, &C.—Published by Greely & Mc. Elrath may now be purchased in phamphlet form from J. C. Pankhurst, bookseller, King St, Chatham. Price only 25 cents.

☞ A MEETING is to be held on Monday at the instance of Mr. J C. Brown and others to take into consideration what Col. Prince has been saying, and to find out whose paper the *Provincial Freeman* is &c.

A grand Celebration will take place in Dresden August 1st.

Messrs. Shadd & Douglass, are working industriously in the U. S. at present. Mr. D. lectured in a slave state, Delaware. An excellent judge writes us, that Mr. Douglass, is the best young man speaker, we have had amongst us for a long time.

☞ Our cotemporary, the *Planet*, has changed hands. Mr. Miller retiring and Messrs. Stephenson & Stewart assuming the editor and proprietorship. We wish them success

POLITICS.

Colored men of Sandwich, and Windsor have been holding Indignation meetings, and we have been informed that a proposition from the Hon. Mr. Rankin and his friends has been made to get up a similar meeting her and to call upon Col Prince to resign This contemptible effort to make 'cats paws' of colored menshould be frowned upon by all right-minded men. An offer has also been made to furnish resolutions, and other matter needed for the indignation meetings; thus making pack horses of colored men to carry into the Legislative Council a party, who, to judge from the petition of four hundred from Essex, will not be likely to run for the lower House again. The colored man who wrote the Windsor resolutions and address, would be as hard to find as a needle in a hay stack. He does not exist we dare to say So there are the documents not only "cut and dried," to order but actually telling out the meeting the aspirations of the originators. Shame! Shame! —M. A. S. C

INVITATIONS TO SPEAK.

We are sorry that our pecuniary circumstances and the many embarassments under which we labor at this time in our efforts in connection with the earnest labors of Mr. I. D. Shadd and M. A. S. Cary to sustain a Paper among our exiled fellow countrymen in Canada, has prevented us from complying with the numerous invitations we have received from various sections of the West, to address Societies, Masonic Celebrations, 1st, of August Anniversaries, &c., we can only hope that the friends in Richmond, Amherstburg, Chicago, Alton. Niles, Fairfield and Wilmington, may have a very pleasant time and be succesful in the various demonstrations they propose to make. The Colored Citizens of Wisconsin Celebrate the emancipation of the slaves in the West-Indies, on the 4th August, and our services have been secured for the occasion.—H. F. D.

Mr Haywood Day, formerly keeper of the Provincial House has fitted up a neat Saloon for the sale of Ice cream and fancy Cakes. Mr. Day is already known to furnish the best cream and more cake for ready cash than any of the purveyors in his line. Give him a call.

Mr. Armstrong, next door to the corner of King & William Sts. Keeps on hand a large supply of new and second hand Clothing of every description. Mr. A. has had a long experience in the business, and the necessity of an enterprise of the sort in Chatham is apparent judging from his rapid sales already. See advertisment.

If you can paint fire with charcoal light chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

Cherry Balsam.—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs colds, bronchitis, &c.

NEW HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN IN CHATHAM.

The following, which we copy from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, of March 12th, is a list of those receiving diplomas at the commencement of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and among which we find the name of Dr. Samuel C. Watson:

Fulton Baker,	Isaac H. Lewis,
J. O. M. Gratsley,	T. C. Kiger,
Ann L. Avery,	Lewis Springer,
Samuel C. Watson	N. R. Seeley,
E. Penfield,	W. Rowley,
Thomas Hewitt,	P. B. Hoyt,
R. L. Sanderson,	Palmer Covill,
L. H. Fenner,	James F. Johnson.
G. W. Parke,	E. R. Ebis,
D. C. Vanrenssalaer,	Thos. B Hancock.
S. H. Guilbert,	C. Pearson,
U. R. Patchin,	T. P. Wilson,
F B Gardner, M. D.,	J. S. Beach, M. D.,
Philo L Hatch, M. D.	J. W. Sawin.

Dr. SAMUEL WATSON has, we beg to say, opened an office in Stringer's Buildings King St., East, where he will be happy to attend to and to answer calls in his professional capacity.

Dr. Watson is a thoroughly accomplished and skilful physician of the Hannemann School, of modest gentlemanly address, and strictly moral principles and is in every way worthy of a share of the public patronage —M. A. S. C.

Correspondence.

1014 *Green Street, Philadelphia,* June 16, '57.

M. A. S. CARY.—*My Dear Friend:*

At a meeting of "The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society," held on the 11th inst., on motion of Lucretia Mott, Ten Dollars were voted to the "*Provincial Freeman*," Canada,—the Society desiring that the paper be sent to the Anti-Slavery Office in this city.

There was much interest and sympathy expressed in the cause pursued by that band, particularly in the independent spirit it expresses and strives to inculcate, believing with the editors that the principle of self-helpfullness is the only true ground on which to build a true and permanent character worthy the respect and reliance mankind.

* * * * *

Yours truly,
SARAH PUGH.

We beg to tender to the ladies of the above named society, through Miss Pugh, our grateful acknowledgment of this generous token of their remembrance of the Freeman, and their appreciation of our humble efforts.—EDS. FREEMAN.

MR. DOUGLASS' LECTURE.—On Sunday afternoon last, a Mr Douglass, (not Frederick,) one of the editors of the *Provincial Freeman*, Canada West, made an anti-slavery speech in the Baptist Church of this place. Mr. D. appears to be an educated man, and a fine speaker, with the exception that he is in style too sentimental and denunciatory. Being a British subject, we thought his remarks a little too harsh to be in good taste.

Must an Anti Slavery man suppress the truth because he happens to be a British subject? We think friend Augee in his concientious moments will revolt at the thought.

"DARKIE-DOM" IN CANADA.—In a letter written from Detroit apparently by a lady, to the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, we find the following:

"Windsor, which is directly opposite from Detroit, joins Sandwich. It is the commencement of the Great Western Railroad and the rendezvous of darkiedom. The place is redolent with their misery, their unfitness to take care of themselves. If the hundreds congregated there and at Chatham, that abomination of civilization, are the result of negro freedom, I never desire to see another negro freed. I took a little wench of fifteen myself from there, some six months ago, as nursery maid. Her mother had the impudence to represent herself to me as the the venerable Eliza Harris, of Uncle Tom celebrity. The grin of irrepressible delight with which she consigned her child to us, entire strangers, and beheld the train start which was to put some hundred miles between them seemed to me a gentle libel on those tortous partings in Uncle Tom, over which have been rained such copious showers of sentiment. The girl was given away, the same authority to be exercised over her, as though

it had been a moneyed transaction South. And the result; from the nursery even now there comes a soft lullaby, and if you were to look therein, you would see a small white face in clouse juxtaposition to that black cheek' little clinging arms are ever round her neck, loving voices in her ear. Half starved, scantily dressed, and ignorant she came to us. When we look now upon our sable Lillie, smiling and happy, we smile involuntarily at the furor of sympathy which Mrs. Stowe's finest book awoke in our hearts.

☞ We do not believe one word the Detroit "lady" wrote; but if such heartlessness were true of a colored woman, many white women might be found equally censurable.

We gave publicity a few days ago to the strange and interesting narrative of Dimmock Chalton, a native African, who claims to have been taken prisoner of war from on board the British brig "Peacock," when she was sunk by the American schooner Hornet in the war of 1812, and to have been sold, and kept in Slavery in Georgia ever since We are now happy to announce that Lord Napier, H. B. Majesty's representative at Washington, having had his attention called to the subject, has already commenced an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and with a view to vindicating Dimmock's rights, if the accuracy of his statements can be substantiated.

ARRIVAL OF SIR WILLIAM EYRE.

Soon after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Administrator of the Government Sir William Eyre, arrived at the Queen's Wharf, from Kingston, on board the steamer *Advance*. The Royal Canadian Rifles, and several companies of the Militia together with a detachment of police under the command of Mr. Sherwood, were in attendence to receive his Excellency. The crew and officers of the *Advance* were dressed in a very neat and sailor-like uniform. As soon as his Excellency landed from the boat, the signal was given, and a salute of nineteen guns boomed fourth a welcome; the different corps presented arms; the bands struck up "God Save the Queen," and Sir William and Lady Eyre rode off in a carriage and four, direct to the Government House, attended by the York Cavalry, which acted as a guard of honor. The rifle companies and police then wheeled off to their respective quarters but the artillery, preceded by their band, marched, through several of the principal streets of the city. The heat, which was very oppressive, kept many of our citizens away, who would otherwise have been out to welcome his Excellency. There were few present; among them we observed Mayor Hutchison and two members of the Cabinet, Hon. Col. Tache and Hon. P. Vankoughnet. The different volunteer corps, as well as the regulars, presented a very soldier-like appearance.

THE REAL OBJECT OF MR ATTORNEY GENERAL McDONALD VISIT TO ENGLAD.—COLONIAL FEDERATION; BUT UNDER WHAT CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

Le Canadien, of Quebec, has the following in relation to the object of Mr Attorney General McDonald's visit to England. Our readers should know that *Le Canadien* is the avowed French Canadian organ of the Government official, and invariably gives whether in correction of others' statements or in making an original one of its own, the Ministerial version of matters. It says of Mr. McDonald's visit:—

"The Upper Canada papers announce the departure of Attorney General McDonald for England. They say they do not know the object of his voyage, and furnish divers reasons more or less probable. For our part, we are in a position to announce, with very certainty of not being decived, that the object of the Attorney General's voyage is to obtain the assistance of the Mother Country for the opening of an inter-colonial railway between Canada and Halifax, and that he will meet at London a deputation sent for the same purpose by Nova Scotia, which has taken the initiative in this scheme. —We leave our readers to make their own commentary. A letter received by us from Halifax, of the highest authority, has furnished us with this news, which is confirmed by what reaches us from the Seat of Government. We have reason to believe that this is only a preude to the Confederation of the British American Colonies, and that the Governor General to England has something to do with this question. *Coming events cast their shadows before.*"

☞ During the recent riots in New York, John Myers received a stray bullet in his side as he was passing in the locality of the fight, and remained in utter ignorance of his wounded condition for nearly three quarters of an hour. He crossed Bayard street to Centre, walked down Walker street to West Broadway and there took one of the Eighth avenue cars. He then rode up as far as Nineteenth street, and it was not until the car stopped and he attempted to rise and take his departure that he discovered that he was shot. He was assisted to his home and there attended by a physician, and subsequently died from hemorrhage produced by the wound.

☞ The Coroner's Jury on the late steamboat accident at Montreal, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against John Wilson, Jr., owner of the unfortunate steamer; John Charles Rudolph, the Captain; Jean Baptiste Daval, the Pilot; and Louis Roderge, the Mate of the vessel.

☞ The *Cayuga Sentinel* says that the crops in that neighbourhood never looked better than they do at present. We hear similarly encouraging news from nearly all parts of the Province.

☞ We learn by telegraph, that the Submarine Cable across the Detroit River laid down on Thursday, was yesterday put in operation, and found to be in complete working order. Toronto, Detroit, and intermediate places are now in direct communication.

☞ H. E. B. Stowe, a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a member of the Freshman Class in Dartmouth College, was drowned in the Connecticut river on Thursday afternoon.

SIX HUNDRED SOLDIERS AND TEAMSTERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.—St. Louis, July, 7.—The St. Joseph's Journal of the 2nd instant, publishes a report brought by a French trader that 100 troops and 500 teamsters under command of Col, Sumner, were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians, 200 miles west of Fort Kearey. All were slain. The report is confirmed by a trader arriving from Pacific City Iowa, and also by an emigrant train from Salt Lake.

A NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICE IN WISCONSIN —SECRETARY OF STATE REFUSES TO FILE THE BOND.—On the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission as notary public was issued by Governor Bashford, to H. Nolan' a person of nut brown complexion and negro extraction; who has resided in this city many years as barber, ice cream. saloon keeper, and leader of a cotillion band He also invented the 'capitaluvium,' and 'capilopherous,' two varieties of 'dog waters,' in general use and circulation for the hair.

The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm H. Nolan, and by Wm. B. Jarvis, as bondsmen.

But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones, refuses to file the bond, and on it we find the following endorsement:

"*This appointment is in violation of the Constitution and therefore void.—Madison Argus.*

HER MAJETY'S ACCOUNTS —"Do you think (said Mr Denison, M. P., at Wakefield) that her Majesty is anxious that her sugar should cost her 1od. per pound. when she may get it for 5d? I can assure you, and I do not speak off the book, that Her Majesty pays her bills as regular as any man I address. Nay, I tell you more. She knows the price of every article she orders before she orders it. She does not order it on credit, and take the chance of being able to pay; and she sets her subjects, as many other cases, an excellent example, which I wish they would follow.

We have news from Honduras to the 1st ult. The authorities have changed the name of the town of Puerto Caballos to that of Cortez, in order that it may not be confounded with Puerto Cabello in Venezuela The treaty with Great Britain guaranting the railroad, has been ratified, while the convention reconceding the Bay Islands to Honduras and terminating the Mosquito Protectorate was still in the hands of the Legislature Committees The Legislature was to meet in extra session in a few days, and it was regarded as very probable that both the propositions would be accepted.

☞ An investigation of facts in human physiology has submitted that the use of Tobacco is the cause of early deaths to an extent almost incredible, yet painfully alarming. Amongst the society of Friends or Quakers; who do not use "the weed" of those that are born one-half live to the age of forty-seven, while those born in the general population of London only live two years and three quarters. Among the Quakers one in ten arrive at eighty years of age, of the general population of London only one in forty. If this difference is the result of the use of Tobacco, the sooner its use is prohibited by statue the better. At all events, with the suppression of the Liquor trade should take place the suppression of the use of Tobacco.

The *Montreal Gazette*—a paper also very well informed upon such matters—corroborates the statement; and we have every reason to believe that *Le Canadian's* version is the correct one.—*Col.*

☞ The free States are guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailors and constables of the institution ... There is some excuse for communities, when under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppresed in other States, and by force restore their rights; *but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke.* On this subject, our fathers, in framing the Constitution, swerved from the right. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they *and must walk in it.* To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has been for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow creatures; nor ought this bond be perpetuated, if experince shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending;—*W. Ellery Channing.*

STRANGE SLAVE DEVELOPMENTS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday last contains the following singular state of facts among its local items. The process of tak-

king men and women back to Slavery, looks a little hopeless on the face of it, but perhaps Mr. St. Clare can tell better about it after he has carried it on for a year or two. It is at all events, a new feature in the reciprocal trade between Detroit and St. Louis:

On the 29th inst., one Benal A. Chappell made affidavit before Justice Waite, that on the first of last June one St. Clare had stolen a negro named Ben Wright, the property of A. S. Mitchll. valued at $15,00. St. Clare, being in the city, was arrested and admitted to bail of $1,00, and on Tuesday was exmined before the justice.

On the examination Benal A. Chappell testified: "That he had lived in St. Joseph, sold out, resided now nowhere, he was a grocer, procured Ben Wright from St. Clare the St. Charles Hotel, Jefferson City, two or three days previous, by claiming the property of his father, and paying St Clare $260 for catching the negro; that defendant told him he got the negro at Detroit, Michigan. and was informed by the negro that he had a master; that defendant further said in the presence of others, that he was engaged in kidnaping negroes and running them off from Detroit and Canada; that he had two negroes a man and his wife at the Biddle House in Detroit, whom he meant to employ on his own farm; that defendant cautioned him very particular not to have his name put in the papers, as it would injure him very much; that the defendant also said also said that he bought the negro in St. Louis county, Mo and that the negro had seen his master from the cars St. Louis, and was, with great difficulty' keptin the cars when leaving for Jefferson City; that Ben showed a note on the bank of Misouri for $2,000, which defendant said he had given him, telling him that he might buy himself shonld his master claim him, intending thus to quiet the negro and conversing with Mr. Mitchell on monday, St Clare came up. was asked by Mr. M, how much Chappell had paid him. and said that he had once before had the negro in St Louis at Lynch's.

W. L. Catherwood testified, corroborating the statements above.

B. Chapman policeman said that in conversation with defendant, on his representing himself to him as Chappell's brother defendant had made similar statement, to those sworn to by Chappell; that he arrived from Jefferson City, with defendant on Sunday last.

Bernard M. Lynch testified: That about a month since defendant called upon him, remained in the city but two days, called again in 8 or 10 days with the negro in question, and left with the same for Jefferson City; that he advised defendant to take the negro to Jefferson City, because he did not think St. Louis the right place to investigate the ownership of the negro, as he found and knew that the negro might be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus writ; had directed defendant about getting the negro out to this state, i. e., any runaway negro: did not know that defendant was going to bring this negro; told him he would pay him $800 to bring one that he owned from a free state, or the same to bring one in which he was interested, from a free territory; that after they had left for Jefferson City, Mr. Foss brought to him from that place the name of Mr. Mitchell, as that of the negro's true master; that he did not know the Mr. Mitchell in the case, and advised Mr. Ross to return to Jefferson City, and that in about six days after St. Clare first called upon him, he received from him the following letter.

DETROT, June 4, 1857.

Mr. Lynch—Dear Sir: I have had an interview with J. C. Grant—he is a *nigger* of the worst kind—he is coming to St. Louis for the purpose of enticing niggers away from their homes. There is one now in your city who communicates with him, but his name I could not obtain, he evidently obtains interviews with some of your hands. Arrangements have been made to carry off your girl that communicates with her mother in Chatham. You must look to the boy that we were speaking of, i. e., that brought the mortar through the room. Extensive arrangements have been made by some of the niggers in Chatham for a regular campaign through the Slave States. I have succeeded in obtaining two fine fellows, and I am waiting for two more, and I want you to loan me $50 until I arrive at St. Louis where I will repay you, my funds having fallen short.

I am, sir, yours sincerely
PERCY ST. CLARE.

B. M. Lynch, Esq

Mr. L. further said: He declined making the loan asked; did not believe in the success of the undertaking to return slaves from Canada and the free states, defendant arrived here the day after he received the letter; told him he had a boy at Alton who said he had a master in St Louis, and that he could bring him, but his funds were short; he handed defendant $20; saw him the next morning; learned that he had the boy at at Townsley's; was asked to take charge of him, but declined; was then asked to go with him and see the boy, but declined; advised him to take him to Jefferson City there to get his history; told him he would see the negro in the crowd at the depot, and if he recognized him, would have him arrested; gave defendant $5 to buy a ticket; never saw defendant in possession of Chappell; had no interest, directly or otherwise, in the matter, and never engaged defendant to bring negroes here; defendant brought no letters of introduction to him; had never received any consideration for the money he advanced; had not employed counsel for defendant, knew A. S. Mitchell; never thought of him as owning negro; never would of suspected him of owning a negro.

Other and collateral statements were made by Mr L. of less interest. The examination having continued to 2 P.M., it was adjourned to 4 p.m. and bond for defendant's appearance was taken in the sum of $1,500, with B. M. Lynch as security. When the hour of 5 P.M. arrived, defendant came not, and Justice Wait adjudged the bond to be forfeited; and also the bond of $1,00, given on the 29th for appearance on the 3th, not to depart from court till discharged by due course of law. The security for the $1,000 bond is Lewis Chandler, and the amount declared forfeited is $ 1,500

OXYGENATED BITTERS
PROOF THAT DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED.

BOSTON, January 16, 1851. *Gentlemen*:—Regarding all patent medicines with distrust, it was not until I had been reduced to helplessness, and confind to my bed, and after the skill of physician had failed to benefit me, that I could be prevailed upon by the solicitations of friends, to try your *Oxygenated Bitters* for Dyspepsia, a disease from which I have suffered in all its most terrible forms for about eleven years.

Some 4 weeks since I commenced using these Bitters, and the trial has proved the virtue and efficacy of the medicine in my restoration to health.

I am glad of an opportunity to use my influence in recommending this medicine to those afflicted with this horrible disease, believing that in all cases of Dyspepsia it will prove a positive benefit, if not an effectual cure.

PHILLIP IRISH, No. 5 Ashburton Place.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:—Having witnessed the beenficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.

EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of First Baptist Church, Somerset Mass.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, HENRIETTA L. BENSON, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I now warn all against trusting her, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her in my name.

HENRY BENSON.

NEW AND SECONHAND CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM, and the surrounding County, that he has just opened a store for the purpose of supplying persons in all kinds of Clothing at the lowest Cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at his Store on King Street, second door West of William Street.

N B—The highest prices paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

McKIMMEY ARMSTRONG.
July 25th 1857.-3 m. 46

Positively One Night Only.

Miss E. T. Greenfield,

THE CELEBRATED

BLACK SWAN!

Respectfully announces to the citizens of CHATHAM, that she will give

ONE CONCERT!

ON

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JULY 29TH '57

AT COURT HOUSE HALL,

On which occasion she will be assisted by

Professor G. F. H. Laurence,

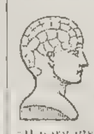
who will preside at the Piano.

☞ TICKETS 50 CENTS

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

COL. J. M. DEMUN, Agent.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. Consonant consultations, and advice given daily Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of *Diseases*. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth and all nervous complaints.

CLAIVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST

For advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under incompetents and diseases incident to females consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him those who have suffered from the secret follies and habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck; all who have tried their best to get on in the world and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

LIKENESS OF FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED READ ☜

DR RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC

It is a work of startling yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of Dr. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary Cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate disease, Self abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and these contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's MARRIAE ALMANAC. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and will be sent to any one by all mail.

☞ Liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers, Book Agents, and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to gain attention, the postage of all Letters must be pre-paid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 508, Post Office. Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11 1-2, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the

CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS
TORORTO

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c, &c ever imported into *Chatham*. His present Stock is of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades.
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators
The Cheapest Grind-stones,	The Best Grind-stones
The Cheapest Pump Pipings,	The Best Pump Fixings
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Best Glassware
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	**Liquors,**

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar.
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee.
The Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c, &c., &c., &c, &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Boot Store and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barlow's New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N.

Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Consession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St. Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*" Office.

June 5 1857. 11-tf.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order,
S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C. TOLIVER,
N. McCURDY.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $30. 00

Dover East.

N 1-4 Lot No. 21 in 5th Concession, also on Plank road. 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot Nos Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station of the Great Western Railway—The said Lots on Sage Road, passes through it 20 acres cleared, in all 200 acres, per acre $30 00

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent Land well, land 200 acres per acre $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession well watered land 200 acres per acre $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office

June 20th, 1856

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Tuesdays of June and September next, when all those Teachers who have not obtained certificates to qualify them for the present year are required to attend, otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund. Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.
ChatamMay 4th, 1857. 3m

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveler, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving, so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces in full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

to them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22nd, 185- -ly.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sall at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of $1. per —Please Call.

FOR SALE

A NEAT COTTAGE with Garden attached to Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

Jun 13th 1857 41

BOOKS ON SLAVERY (TO BE CONSULTED.)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodel New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with reference to the churches, &c, &c

2. The Slavery Question. by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton, (Ohio); p. 224—(a complete *multum in parvo.*

3. Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York—1856—p. 52—(most valuable.)

4; Scriptural Views of Slavery, by Rev. Albert Barnes; p. 384. Philadelphia—1856—(an unanswerable book)

5 The North and the South—A statistical view, &c; p 134—Jewett & Co., 1856—(This book is an authority to silence every pro-slavist.

6. Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co; Boston. (and see Appendix to "Dred,"—both by Mrs. Stowe)

7. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists, &c by Rev. Edward Mathews; p 23 -Bristol (Eng.) and London—(Why will not regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Reform.)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.: and American Tract Society, p 31.

9 American Slavery in connection, &c, embracing Dr. Perkins's Valuable Sermon,—Mason's Letters, and Note as to American Sunday School Union—p. 60 -New York: H. B. Knight—1851.

10 Letter respecting a book "dropped from the Catalogue of the American Sunday School Union,—in compliance with slave power;—1 26—New York. 1848.

11. Inside View of Slavery by Dr. Parson Jewett & Co., Boston 1855—(containing facts *horrors*) -p. 318,

12 Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman 108 Boston B. Marsh 1855—This is the book of *principles*)

March 1857.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division. Chatham,	Saturday,—10th Jan'y	
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April
do	do	Saturday 2. May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 4th July
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October
do	do	Monday, 2d November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday 26th March	
do	do	Thursday 2d July.
do	do	Tuesday 24th November
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January	
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday, 30th January.	
do	do	Monday, 27th July
do Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March	
do	do	Monday 28th September
do Dresden	Friday, 29th May	
do	do	Friday, 27th November
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday 29th January.	
do	do	Thursday, 28th May
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
do (Wellington ton, Township H'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.	
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov
5th Div. Deal ToRa-	Monday 26th January	
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn,		
do Middle Road	Wednesday 25th March	
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday, 31st March.	
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September
do	do	Saturday 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P.Office	Saturday, 31st January.	
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July
7th Division Clearville,	Friday, 27th March.	
do	do	Friday, 24th July
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 2nd Jan	
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Judge of the County of Kent

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Chatham 9th Dec 1856 v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS
MANTLES
BONNETS
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3 n36 tf

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Ladies' New Goods'

AT THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she is carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods;

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention at her SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS!

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and disorder so common at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*
Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion* &c.,

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron—"the next bequest and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" &c.

By "AMEN"!—

STRATFORD. C. W. }
16th. March 1857, }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the 'DISGRACE' of our and every Christian country,—*the public Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks*,(the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community.—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, laboures &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY -GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED A BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1857 27-1y

WE [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned [illegible] That [illegible] has [illegible] Hardware Store, [illegible] Stock of Goods lately [illegible] by Messrs Isaac Kelly:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes neatly Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. EATON & SONS.

TERMS—Copies [illegible] One Year [illegible]

[illegible] Remittances to be [illegible]

NOTICE.

JANNY JACKSON, of Buxton, Canada West, [illegible] Mary Jennings, [illegible] brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22 tf.

HARDWARE!

[illegible] having received his [illegible] Stock, is prepared to offer to [illegible]

AT WHOLESALE, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

[illegible] ever brought to [illegible], at

Wholesale or Retail!

Customers in [illegible] from the Southward, will find it to their Interest to call at the Sign of the Red Axe, Yonge Street, Toronto. Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Nails, Spikes and Brads of all sizes, Door Locks, Latches and Bolts, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Strops and Hones, Saws, Files, Rasps, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Grain Cradles, Hay Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Bush Hooks, Chains of all sorts, Hollow Ware, Cooking Stoves, Parlour Stoves, Pump Chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles,

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Cross Cut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham C. W.

Chatham, June 17th, 1856. 1ya

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Weekly Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Scripture Notes, from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its Departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

to which a large portion of our people are engaged, will [illegible] our pages special consideration. We shall endeavor [illegible] more the standard of Merit [illegible] to keep up a [illegible] and skill of our intelligent [illegible]

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life [illegible] will [illegible]

HUMAN

in its [illegible] ables [illegible] Page [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] then [illegible] pervade [illegible]

[illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] Mechanics, Miners, &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—Illustrative of important places and scenes, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage to the *Post* to any part of the United States is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 24 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time with the main list. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

[illegible] to Clubs [illegible] [illegible] Weekly News of the World; Select and Original Literature, Science and Art, and Miscellany; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively [illegible] become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION POETRY and HUMOR.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Provinci

AND WEE

"SE

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line -	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements remain unchanged over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

I. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

II. Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

III. Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

IV. Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September 6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHAN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire Messrs A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House
TORONTO
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER, can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON, Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency.
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th, 1856. 14-tf.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3y

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, and
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE
The Subscriber is determined to sell as Low as possible
B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

D TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857 {NUMBER 47

"household goods" by fire, the "Methodist congregation volunteered $44 to him as their quota of the very liberal donations, to the same end by the citizens generally, so that his pecuniary state is better than before," she told just one truth, viz: that he was burned out. He received in all $17 69c. while his loss was some $300. Query; if the citizens generally, gave very liberal donations to that amount, how much did the collection of Methodist Church amount to? So when she said "Elder Piper preaches to, encourages, and and begs for separate Churches and Schools," she should have said, that the church to which Elder Piper preaches, had an existence prior to any white Baptist Church, in Chatham. Had she told the readers of the *Freeman* that Elder Piper started a school when urged to do so; a school in which no distinction of color are made. She had told the truth, though her friend Metyger, who came to Chatham to teach the prescribed Government School should not have the support of a false statement to prop up his claims. We are at a loss to know what she means, when she says "a few colored people aided by their Missionaries from the United States, petitioned to the Canadian Government, that their children might have the Separate School privilege then desired by them and their prayer was granted."

We have yet to learn, who those "petitioners" were and what "Missionaries from the United States" aided them to obtain such "privileges." She says "if C. Brown has defied any one, to say he has ever sent for old clothes or wanted any," if C. Brown denies this statement *in toto*, and says he has done the deed, complained of, and will do it again, when he shall have occasion to do so.

But, the great offence of Elder Piper is his, in saying "if anything is done, either intellectual, or morally, here to bless the colored people, it must be done by a mission sustained by the friends of the colored man." We believe this statement to be correct as a general truth, and in proof, would ask why did not Mr. Metyger succeed in getting a private school in Chatham, when he failed to secure the Government School? Elder Piper took himself out of the way honorably and publicly.—There is but one reason: The colored people were not able to meet the expense; and yet we suppose his terms were as low as he could afford. As long as the colored citizens of Chatham pay taxes to support the entire people? As for ourselves, we know we should be quite as much benefitted by Mr. Douglass, if he were now employed at his business as a barber, in Cleveland, as we are by the intelligence he diffuses among us. We believe Mrs. Cary to be the enemy of the Cross of Christ and when she vilifies the names of the tried friends of the slave, we are not surprised. She knows how to applaud the enemies of the Refugees—such as Col. Prince, and to abuse their friends. But we look upon the wholesale begging, for the *Provincial Freeman* as a low and scandalous act, as we believe, it is only to benefit the Proprietors, and not us: because we believe a good paper devoted to the interest of the "Canadian Refugees" ought to be, and would be sustained, by the more than forty thousand, with the aid it would get from the rest of mankind. As the paper is now managed, we think it an injury rather than a blessing, to those to whom it professes to plead, and we most emphatically declare, that we are not benefited by the labours of Messrs. Shadd and Douglass, however much they may spread intelligence abroad. We make these statements in good faith, and if Mrs. Cary chooses to deny them, we will defend them openly in a public assembly in Chatham when such assembly is called by her.

In behalf of the First Coloured Baptist Congregation, in Chatham

M. F. BAILEY,
C. H. CHARITY,
M. A. JOHNSON,
JAMES SNYDER,
BAZZEL BELL,
J. C. BROWN.

Chatham July 4, 1857.

H. F. DOUGLASS, one of the editors of the *Provincial Freeman* (C. W.) has been lecturing, of late, in Delaware County Pa. In the Chester *Republican* we find the following notice of his labours in that place:

"Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the Hall was well filled with both sexes, who gave close and attentive audience from the commencement to the close of his remarks. The speaker pointed out the evils of slavery, showed their effects upon the people of the North, whom he censured more for its continuance and support than those of the South, and denounced, in the most earnest language, that extensive class among us, called doughfaces, on whom, more than any others, the slaveholders rely for to support the institution. We have er heard more truthful and earnest lange than that which fell from the speaker's when recounting the wrongs inflicted his race. He was bold, eloquent, manand defiant in his language, and demonted clearly every point of his subject. came among us, he said, to make con s to the cause of freedom and he spoke nly of slavery, it was because he felt nly upon a subject that roubed him of manhood had sought to degrade him, and reduced him to the condition of "a tel. He had been born in Virginia, the ber of Commonwealths and statesmen—tate which gave birth to the Father of ou ntry, and was the home of the Father Democracy, the author of the Declaration Independence, which proclaimed life, rty and the pursuit of happiness the enable rights of man—yet were a citizen o there, or to any other slave State, and rcise the liberty of speech, proclaim the his he now did here, he would find him dangling to the nearest tree. For more an hour the speaker continued to deal blows with powerful effect upon the inition of slavery and those who uphold it, trating with appropriate anecdotes many e strong points of his argument, in a ner which carried conviction to his ers."

SLAVERY IN MINNESOTA.—It is a notorious fact that negro slaves in a considerable number are now owned and worked in Minnesota. A man, and a man of means, who has once received the votes of his fellow Democrats for the Legislature, holds gangs of of slaves over on the Minnesota river, which he works upon his farms in open defiance to public sentiment, but in beautiful harmony with the Democratic Dred Scott decision.

Men have passed through our city with their slaves several times during the Winter and less than four weeks ago a Southern gentleman took rooms at one of our first-class hotels, registering his name as ——— and servants." He had five of the animals on the St. Louis boats have repeatedly and frequently been mounted in part by slaves from the St. Louis market, and some such case occurs almost every day. And it is generally reported—we know how truly—that a slave is being held in slavery and will continue to be held in defiance of the Minnesota law, for the avowed purpose of provoking another Dred Scott decision from the five immortal slaveholders on the Supreme Bench.

Now, Minnesota is coming into the Union as a State. The Republicans have a majority—and a working majority—in the Constitutional Convention. We would counsel no rash and imprudent measures: but the least the Republicans can do in that Convention, in honour to themselves and in defence of the future State, will be to every fugitive and to person claimed as such the rights inviolate of habeas corpus and trial by jury. Let us build a wall of adamantine law around the State that blood-thirsty kidnappers cannot climb over. Let us make our soil free and our schools free, our homes and hearts, our prairies, wood and water free—free as air—so that if a kidnapper shall presume to invade our North-Western Asylum of liberty, he shall be headed off and hurled back to his native slave den in an irresistible hurricane of hisses. Minnesota must be free—free not merly by non indulgence in Slavery, but by utter non-complicity with it, or she will be unworthy the name she bears of "The Northern Star" of the Republic.—*St. Paul Times, 23d ult.*

"NOTHING BUT A NIGGER"—In the St. Louis *Republican*—a singular misnomer for an Old Line Whig Buchanan sheet—of Monday, we find an offer of "seven hundred dollars reward" for the apprehension and return of the following described human chattels. Marshals and their deputies will please notice:

"One bright mulatto *boy*, named William about 22 years of age, *hair nearly straight*. One boy named Lewis, 19 years old, brighter colored than William, *hair straight*. A girl named Mary Jane, 14 years old, a pale face, hair light colour. A boy named Ned 8 years old, rather darker than the others."

But the strangest part of this strange eventful history to our Northern men who have been taught that slaves are so superlatively happy and contented, and that even the Canadian fugitives long to return to their masters' "flesh pots" we read further on that the master.

"Will pay $200 for the apprehension and delivery in this city of Louisville, of the father of the children, on his conviction, for running off said slaves."

The said Louis having bought himself from the advertiser, and,

"The mother is now paying for herself, and I therefore wish to punish such base ingratitude."

The father of these "bright complexioned pale faced straight haired" chattles should certainly be punished for the "base ingratitude" of buying himself; so we say to our fugitive law officials everywhere, "be-stir yourselves, the Union is endangered! Save! Oh, save!"—*Greensburg (Ind.) Repub.*

GENERAL WALKER IN THE SOUTH.—William Walker, the extinguished man of destiny, is moving along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. He was at Mobile last week, where he eluded a committee of Alabama patriots reparing to the steamer to welcome his arrival, and lodged himself at the Battle House, at which he was overhauled by the committee, and persuaded to deliver himself upon the balcony of sundry expressions of his confidence that the "war" Southern hearts of his audience were with him," and that the present seedy state of Nicaragua fillibusterism would sooner or later pass away. After a brief stay he departed from Mobile for New Orleans, between which cities he seems at present to be running an express.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF A FATHER BY HIS SON.—A poor old man calling himself Alex. Young tottered into our office a few days ago, soliciting money to prosecute his search of an unfilial son, who had stolen $245 in cash from him, and left for parts unknown. The money he said was the hard earnings of the family, and was intended for the purchase of a span of farm horses for his place near Goderich. The son absconded with the money on the 8th of July, since which time, no traces of him have been found. The poor old father, though deeply injured, still, more charitable than just, seeks to extenuate the conduct of his son, and says, if not tempted by a vicious companion named Johnston, the boy would never have stolen the money. It is supposed Johnston and the boy have left for the States; but the father still thinks his son will return to him with at least a portion of the money, could he escape the meshes of his vile companion.

PORK.—"A fat hog is the very quintessence of scrofula and carbonic acid gas; and he who eats it, must not expect thereby to build up a sound physical organism. While it contributes heat, there is not a twentieth part of it nitrogen, the base of muscle."

This is sound practical truth. Fat pork was never designed for human food; it is material for breath, and nothing more, see Liebig and other organic chemists and physiologists; it makes no red meat or muscle; the prize fighter is not allowed to eat it; all that is not consumed by the lungs, remains to clog the body with fat.

SATISFACTION.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1857.—"Dr M D Fraser, Surgeon Dentist, has been Extracting and Stopping Teeth for me with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A D C

Rev Dr Burns, Rev A Fyfe, A W Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr F Hughes, Dr N Bethune, Dr. Herrick Dr J Rutherford, Dr E Clarke Hon. Judge Burns Rev. H J. Grassett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A Cardwell.

Offices hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3 n37 1y.

Miscellaneous.

A VINDICATION.

To the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,—"Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." Rom ii 2. In the *Provincial Freeman*, of May 16th and 30th, are editorials, so palpably false and abusive, and withal, reflecting so much upon the first Colored Baptist Congregation, in Chatham, that, that body has appointed us, whose names are undersigned, to prepare a statement in reply. The editorials referred to, are headed "More Begging! Elder Piper, Free Mission, Baptist Missionary at Chatham!! Clothes for the Fugitives!!" With respect to the begging charged upon Elder Piper, by the *Freeman*, we are authorized to say this much: that he will unite with us in condemning the "begging system" for the Fugitives in Canada: because he believes, as he stated, in his article referred to by the *Freeman*, that "the morals of the colored people are good, as a general thing, and their temporal condition, and prosecpts encouraging," but, being requested by a Society of Ladies, formed to aid the Fugitives, that should he see any cases of necessity, not otherwise provided for, to inform them. He accordingly informed them that a box was needed, (not "boxes," as falsely published by the *Freeman*), therefore he was not obnoxious to the charge of reviving the "begging system," or even to be called "the beggar" in this case. The Editor of the *Freeman* must have a very treacherous memory, or else be obnoxious to the charge made by the Prophet Jeremiah, against some of his time, "that they taught their tongus to speak lies." For when she said, "a collection of $15 was taken in his (Elder Piper's) church, for Mr. Hull, a worthy anti-slavery man from the United States," she uttered a falsehood, and conveyed a false impression. The collection was about $10, and was given by a congregation composed of Methodists, Baptists and other citizens belonging to neither Society. So when she said, when speaking of a member of the Methodist Church, who had lost his

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

☞Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto a authorized to act as agent for this paper.

☞ Mr. B. Bowser, Muscatine, Iowa, is an authorized agent of this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country a very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces and the States will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NO 2.

Our time, since our last communication, has been very unprofitably spent. In truth, in consequence of dull times, this has been the most discouraging of all canvasses we have made. After leaving home, we experienced unceasing wet weather for twenty-nine days, which was a great obstacle in the way of meetings. On the 16th of June, we arrived at Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., and were very hospitably entertained by Mr. Richard Gardner. We made application for the Methodist Episcopal Church which was willingly granted, and were successful in getting out a fine audience, but unfortunately for us and the ladies, the rain commenced falling again, and in torrents, and continued during the night. This seemed to kill the interest in the meeting, and the number of names attached to our list was few, however, an eminently literary lady, offered her service in getting up a club.—Mr. Gardiner promised us a club also, so we started for Millville, where a meeting was appointed for Sunday, at which time a large audience attended, who seemed more than pleased with Mr. Douglass' powerful effort. These towns are small but are located in a rich agricultural district, possessing superior water facilities. This country is not only remarkable for its high state of cultivation, but for the many noble hearted people dwelling therein. Our next place of meeting was Elmira, where we were allowed the use of the Congregational Church (white) also the A. M, E. Church (colored) but from some wrong arrangement or as some supposed design on the part of the sexton (colored) the large number of persons who came were compelled to leave in consequence of the house not being open at the hour appointed, thereby causing a failure. The colored friends turned out at their church, at the very usual, but late hour of 9 o'clock, evening, and few in number.

After leaving Elmira, we journeyed on to Canton, where we made two appointments one for Sabbath afternoon, in the Church of the Disciples; here we were honored by a large and intelligent audience, who manifested great interest in the cause of the slave and those who have escaped into a land of freedom. The meeting was opened by prayer by Mr Townsend, and a choir discoursed some Anti-Slavery music with great proficiency, effect and feeling. Here we found good friends, among whom were Messrs. Rockwell and Townsend, whose kind treatment we shall long remember.—Next in place is Williamsport, Pa., bearing the reputation of being the meanest town in the state, a character verified by our experience. On applying for the Court House for an Anti-Slavery lecture the Dutch democrat who had the letting of it, abruptly replied "you, *kant hav it!*" and not one church in town could be obtained; so we posted our bills for a street meeting in front of the Court House, for the same evening; at the time many assembled, but were compelled to retreat to the store, as the rain fell in torrents; it was as well, perhaps, as from report we anticipated a present of rotten eggs and bricks. Travelling on we arrived at Reading Pa, and held two meetings one in Keystone Hall, the other in the Colored Presbyterian Church; both of these meetings were well attended, but we got but few names. In this place as in others through which we passed in Pennsylvania, we found the colored people attending to but the one thing, Religion, the absorbing topic among us. The order of church exercises is pretty much the same in all.—Brother ———, preaches Sunday and Sunday night; trustee meeting Monday night; Brother F——'s class meets Tuesday night; prayer meeting Wednesday night; strange brother preaches Thursday night; Brother H——'s class Friday night, and trial of members Saturday night. Thus ends the week, but preaching again Sunday &c.

After leaving Reading Mr. Douglass spoke in the Baptist Church, Norristown, to a large audience; here the interest manifested by the colored people was small. On the fourth of July we arrived in Philadelphia, and have since had three interesting meetings in the Shiloh Baptist Church, attended by large audiences. Last but not least comes Wilmington, Del., where we had two large meetings; a lively interest prevailed throughout.

When we look at the progressive tendency of the American people, their great thirst for literature, the number of papers, well sustained by them and the thousands of volumes of publications of various kinds coming daily into circulation, and reflect how few of all these valuable books and papers are read by colored people, we become almost discouraged. With a few honorable exceptions the people seem not to appreciate the value of a paper, and have not the slig test idea of the responsibility attached to the publication of one. Many a man subscribes thinking that thereby he confers a favor, or from sympathy for the publishers, and if he takes it for one year, he feels that we can never make a demand of him again. If we can once get our people to see how little they do know and how important it is to learn all they can, we will have accomplished a great work; then they will read a paper as well as subscribe for it, when they do subscribe. The fact, that the Perss is, with intelligent men a means by which to dispel immorality and vice, and to promote good morals, and knowledge, which is power, throughout the land, seems to have been lost to our light. Our efforts have been, and are, approved of, by honest white friends where we have been, some of whom had never seen the paper, while many colored friends who have taken it, on seeing us, did not know that there were any such parties by name, even one person said he had taken it three years and thought it was the *Voice of the Fugitive*. I know these truths will not be palatable to some—to those who would rather the truth should not be told of the culpable negligence, among us as a people, from fear that they will be identified, but the truth must be told!

In our opinion what we most need, is fewer *Meeting Houses*, and more *School Houses*—fewer *Preachers* and more *Teachers*, and importance to Agriculture and Mechanical branches, and wealth and respect will inevitably follow. Who are the men that the mass of the colored men and women are governed by, and what are their standard of intelligence? The Colored Clergy? Men who say that *God has called them*, to show us the way to heaven! now we would like to know whether God in his wisdom, has called men to explain the scriptures many of whom cannot read, and consequently do not understand them? We do not believe that God appoints any such missionists, and we do not surely want them. If they would show how to do duty on earth, properly as well as what to do in heaven, their labors would be appreciable; but at present, they, stand as leeches to the colored comunities and people, great sponges, absorbing our very vitality. We have found in different places that these great tutors or oracles of religion have taught their congegations until they believe their Churches to holy to preach against political evils, and among the African Methodist Episcopals it is seldom a church can be had for Anti-Slavery lectures. It is a foul pro-slavery christianity, but such is religion in some of the colored churches.—I. D. S.

☞ THE UNION BAPTISTS, AND THE 1st COLORED BAPTISTS OF CHATHAM.—We beg attention to the letter from the officers of the Union Baptist Church to be found in the present number of the "Freeman." The offending parties is the 1st Colored Baptist Congregation, Elder Piper's, and if what we learn be true, there must be cause for censure of the latter. It is no small matter to read a denomination out of existence without their consent, but it is exceedingly wrong, it is adding insult to injury to represent them as consenting to their own disolution with out their knowledge—M. A. S. C.

☞ The Committee consisting of M, F. Baily C. Charity J. Snyder B, Bell, and J. C. Brown, purporting to be appointed by the First Colored Baptist Church, to vindicate Elder Piper in begging, and to trump up the false charges, of begging for the refugees, and dishonesty generally, against the managers of the FREEMAN, and who gave currant to the false statement through the *Christian Messenger*, of Brantford—signally failed to sustain their position before too meetings during the past week. Their movements shall have attention in due time. —M. A. S. C.

☞ An interesting letter from our coadjutor Mr. H F Douglass, too late for this issue will appear in the next.

☞ It will be seen by an extract from the *Planet* of Wednesday that we have been visited by slave catchers. Their dismissal was summary as they justly deserved.

Joy to the Invalid.—Persons afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a short time. Sold by druggists generally.

☞ None except those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say try the Oxygenated Bitters.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Men of whom we might say with the the poet, "they are born for the universe, and narrow in their minds, and to party give up what was meant for mankind."

Right and justice which are unalterable in the decree of God's Holy will, has been restrained by some individuals here abouts, and have raised in their mighty rage of antagonism, pouring forth flames and fiery cinders of red hot lava, destroying and blasting everything that comes within their terrible sweep. This storm seems almost irresistible because wrongs have justly been exposed and condemned by this *paper* in carrying out the original principles for which it was established in opposition to the evils that surround us from time to time. And one of the greatest wrongs which has been held up to public scorn, is the begging for refugees in Canada, which system has had its justifiers directly or indirectly in this country, by a few colored men and one of the opposite complexion at the head, under the garb of religion, which is false and treacherous to the pure doctrine of he divine writ, and in opposition to all efforts that may be put forth for the general good.

The colored people in these Provinces never sanctioned any such a scheme; this system in our opinion is unnecessary; old clothes from the United States with us is fostering indolence and is at the expense of our feelings an imposition too outrageous to bear, and is promising the damnation of the colored people in this country, that knows no difference in its political formation of Government, and being inhabitants and subjects of Her Majesty's domain in respect and justice to the charity of the whites amongst whom we live we should repulse the begging from the United States, and provide for its overthrow; because it is a lamentable fact in the opinions of some whites that as a people we are incapable of taking care of ourselves. This has been felt in the United States and Canada, and this monster lurks in the midnight hour, stealing along, degrading us, giving sanction to that doctrine of the pro-slavery and colonization parties that claims we can't live on the continent of America, we must be expatriated to the shores of Africa to suffer the fate of a hot embrace beneath an equatorial sun, an untimely warning of an early death. This I detest and ever will; it has no harbor in my heart; its perpetration is wrong. I know that there are angry spirits and turbulent muters of stifled vengeance against me, who lurk in narrow places and walk out muffled to whisper curses in the night. But my position is unchangeable. The God of right and justice lives now as in former times, and we find in History those assassins who dipped their hands in the blood of Ceasar or give sanction to the deed, the Divine Power hunted them over sea and land. Cassius after losing the battle of Philippi, killed himself with the same dagger which he had made use of against Caesar. Brutus while laying on his couch in the silent hour of the night, saw a spectre come forth as an omen that his days were few, and in the mighty struggle against his fellow-men his fate was sealed. He retired to the top of a rock where he presented the deathly sword to his breast and died upon the spot. And all ill-doers in these times must share the same judgment pronounced against them: no slander; no theft; no assault upon the sacred image of God in upright form; no wrongs of any kind can be justly founded upon Christian fame. And to destroy this mighty element that is swallowing up the few who are laboring for the general good, is to renew the cause of education.

The winds and waves, capricious ever as when they first beat upon the ancient Silurian rock, but press onward,

"Against the winds, against the tide,
Now steady, on with upright zeal.

And we read in history of the illustrious Bacon, whose name still shines with star-like brightness from that distant night, says "*knowledge* is power." Without knowledge there is no sure progress. Vice and barbarianism are the unseparable companions of ignorance. The polished Britain whose civilization and refinement we admire is one of the descendants of those barbarians whose degradation lives in the records of him, the Roman conqueror who bore on the rapacious legions and invaded her verdant shores. But the Britains could not be stayed there; their continual struggles has immortalized their names in the History of ever more. Slowly they advanced to the position they occupy, and the improvements of the past are earnest improevments of the future. Let us follow the example and test the benefit that "knowledge is power" here in Canada. And like Athens looked upon the evening sun and her temples flamed in the setting beams, and the clouds of the Ægean sea rolled around her verdant islands and sported in the azure vaults of Heaven, or like scattered stars beaming on the pages of classic lore, pouring forth a meridian splendor on modern literature.

OSBORN ANDERSON.

Chatham, July 29th, 1857.

MAY 11th, 1857.

The Union Baptist Church of Chatham, C. W., at a Regular meeting held at the house of our Reverend brother H. Stafford, on Saturday evening, May 3d, all the deacons being present, the Church was called to order by Rev. brother H. Stafford. Brother A. Siddles was called to the Chair; Brother W. G. Price acted Clerk.

It was moved and carried unanimously, that the Clerk draw up a document in behalf of the Union Baptist Church, for publication, and the same be sent to the different Religious papers for insertion.

Resolved, that we the Union Baptist Church, of Chatham, C. W., are determined to stand up to our present organization. We have been ordained a Church in Gospel order, by legal elders, Culver, of Detroit, assisted Elder Camil, of Chatham, and thereby convinced that our standing as a Christian church is lawfull, although it has been published that we are no church, and we can't see for our lives how those who have taken themselves from us without our consent, and without their letters, and unite themselves to another body, can publish us as no Church, but that we leave it to the consideration of the religious public, as we don't intend to make strife, God fordid, but we are determined to claim our rights as a Christian church, no matter whose hand it is in. We have interfered with no body, and we are in hopes that every Christian can see; but we are resolved as a Gospel church set apart, as has been above mentioned, to publish to the world our fixed determination, seeing we have all the privilege as we have stood firm upon the foundation where we was first fixed. May God grant us grace so to do.

By order in behalf of the Church.
W. G. PRICE, Church Clerk.
A. SIDDELS,
PLEASANT KIDD,
Deacons.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC MADE BY A CANADIAN STEAMER.—The "America" arrived at Quebec on Sunday, making a passage of about eleven days. She brings news, of the arrival of the "Indian" at Liverpool, after a passage of *nine days and eleven hours*, being the shortest passage West-Ward yet made by any steamer. Hurrah for Canada.—*Mail.*

SLAVE CATCHERS AT CHATHAM.

YESTERDAY, two Southeners, viz:—John W. Wells, Lynchburg, Va., and T. G. James Nashville, Tennessee, as written upon the Hotel register book, arrived at Chatham, and put up at Mr. Pritchard's Royal Exchange. The object of the visit of these personages was to recover the body of a smart colored lad, named 'Joseph Alexander,' "aged about 20. As soon as this fact became known a large party of colored persons, amongst whom was the identical Joe, well dressed from top to toe, assembled in front of the Hotel, but nothing disorderly occurred. In conversation with Mr. James, who professed to own the boy, we were told that "Joe" escaped from him to Canada sometime in May last—that he was a "good boy," but almost too "big and sassy." The master told us that he had 'never whipped "Joe' but once and then because he got drunk, and impudent, and allowed a span of horses to run away, and break a carriage all to smash, when, said James, 'I did take a strap and whip him *right smart*, that I did, now that's a fact; but t'was nothing more *than* he deserved, because "Joe' got dissatisfied, and I presumed he'd leave me.' Joe afterwards recognized his old master, who is a regular Southerner, 'of lean and hungry look,' and asked him quizzingly, when he was going to leave Chatham.' James told him 'at noon.' Joe said, 'I'll be at the Depot,' and go with you; 'but iterated the dealer in human flesh, 'he won't; he lies; I knowd—m well' he wont' meet me, he has been to Canada once before; and wont' leave it again with the risk of being nabbed a second time. No, Joe's too sharp for that."—So thought we. Joe no doubt knows on which side his bread is butterered.

We have learned that James is Wells, uncle, and that both are extensive slave-dealers in N. Orleans, their 'pen' being in the rear of the famous St. Charles Hotel. The firm of James & Co., is said to be worth upwards of 3,000,000, and the 'pen' is one of the largest in the Union, containing for sale on an average about 500 negroes, good, bad and indifferent. Agents of James, for the buying of slaves, are employed in all the Southern States. Before leaving Chatham James offered 'Joe,' $100 if he would go down to Windsor; but the latter informs us that he had rather not be in the old man's company, especially out of a crowd; for, says Joe, 'I am positive from what I know of him that as soon as he got me out he would shoot me dead, and then leave *me*, for he would just as soon shoot a man as a black-squirrel and a white man as a black man; and his nephew is just like him. This being the case we don't blame Joe much for not going.—*Planet.*

The New York *Herald* thinks that it would be disastrous to the cause of civilization, to have the British defeated in India. Our contemporary argues that in many respects such a defeat would prove injurious to the United States, and adds, that were proper means taken, the active sympathy of the latter country could be secured in favor of Great Britain. The proper means alluded to by the *Herald* are, that "England should cede the entire control of *this continent and its dependencies* to the United States." And if this were done, all the English would gain in return, according to the *Herald*, would be the privilege of enlisting soldiers in the United States. The British will not require such aid, and the *Herald* can scarcely be serious in offering it. If the United States can keep the Mormons and Indians in proper order, to say nothing of Plug-Uglies, Dead Rabbits, and other, internal enemies, will be quite as much as they can do for some time.—*Colonist.*

The New York *Herald* says that the English are in advance of the French in the new scheme for supplying the West Indies with negro labor and that Palmerston is ahead of Louis Napolean in the business. The *Herald* makes this statement on the authority of a letter from Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, in which it is stated that two ship loads of negroes had arrived there. On the strength of this the *Herald* cries out that Great Britain has commenced the slave trade. But in point of fact the negroes alluded to are Portuguese African emigrants, who have of their own free will gone to the Island of Trinidad to serve a voluntary apprenticeship of ten years.

Miles, slave to Mrs. Eliza Primnell, of Dorchouse Parish, La., has been sentenced to be hung, for resisting and dangerously wounding Jerome Bres, who was attempting to capture him as a runaway.

☞ We are informed by Capt. Lappan, that the *Islander* will, on Monday next re-commence her trips between Chatham and Detroit and continue them during the season with her accustomed regularity.—*Planet.*

MARSEILLES July 12.

The news from Bombay is to the 11th of June.

An action had been fought between Delhi and Meerut; the insurgents had 7,000 men and the British troops and Sepoys 1,800. After having been defeated with the loss of twenty-six guns, the insurgents re-entered Delhi in disorder.

At the date of the last advices the English occupied the height round Delhi, and were preparing to attack it by assault.

Nevertheless, desertions continued, and the whole north-west of India was open to the disaffected. Thirty thousand native troops had quitted their colours since the commencement of the insurrection.

General Anson had died of cholera.

The Vectis is preparing to satl from Marseilles. She has just received orders from England to await the arrival of Sir. Colin Canpbell, the new General-in-Chief, on his way to India.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the Government was giving its attention to the projected supply of negroes from Africa to the French West Indies—a measure which he thought must degenerate into the Slave-trade, so far as Africa was concerned. He promised, that should the spirit of existing treaties be violated, that the French Government should at once be notified of the fact, with a view to a correction of the evil.

A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston on Wednesday condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laboures from Africa to the West Indies. Lord Palmerston said that the Government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would take care that nothing was done which tended to resuscitate the slave trade. The London *Times* continued its agitation in favour of obtaining free labores under British surveilance.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

LATER.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Times* in its city article of Tuesday, has a column of remarks on the necessity of railway communication with India by the Euphrates route, if this route is to be abandoned, the opposition to the Suez Canal should cease.

The *Post* has a leader on the present state of Greece, and the Russian intrigues to obtain possession of the throne.

The 7th Regiment embarked at Portsmouth on Monday, for India. The 97th regiment is to visit the Crystal Palace previous to their departure. No women or children are to be allowed to accompany the troops to India untill the disturbances are settled.

STEAMER BURNT.—TORONTO, August 5th, 1857.—The splendid steamer *J. C Morrison*, belonging to the Northern R R. Co., was burnt to the water's edge at Barrie, Lake Simcoe last night.

FREE GRANTS.

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD AND THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrell's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opengo Road in the Township of Bradenea, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twnty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrisk is situated.

The import of this careful statement, prepared by a New School Presbyterian editor is—that the paper adopted was made acceditable to the Northern members, the conservative as well as the progressive portion of them, that the Assembly took no new ground beyond the old stereotyped standards of the Presbterian Church, Old School and New—that the Southern secession was not consequence of any new anti-slavery progress at the North, but in consequence of new and inovating pro-slavery progress at the South, so the New School Presbyterian Church still stands on the "original platform," and has not moved an inch from where it always has been.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Mrs. Cunningham was again arrested to day on a charge of felony. It appears that at the trial before the Surrogate, Mrs. Cunningham's counsel hinted that she was *encient* by Dr. Burdell. Suspicion was aroused, and a plan formed to entrap her, through her own physician, Dr. Uhl. A marked child was borrowed from the Bellevien Hospital, and last night Mrs. Cunningham pretended to be delivered of it. The arrest is at the instance of District Attorney Hall.

HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES.—A French paper, the *Courier du Havre*, in alluding to a plan lately suggested for driving away flies, (the use of laurel oil) states that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up. The *Courier de Lyon*, in referring to the same subject says: It is a curious fact that although the butchers shops at Geneva are all open and an immense number of flies ma be seen on the outside wall, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner wall being rubbed with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used with success in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of looking-glasses and pictures.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Boston Journal.

This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, and strong testimony, from highly respectable and intelligent persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs affections of the Chest, Disased liver.

No other Cough remedy has ever attained so high a reputation.

None genuine unles signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church Tisbury' Martha's Vineyard.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:—Having witnessed the beenficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.

EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of First Baptist Church, Somerset Mass.

This certifies that I have for several years used Dris' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

S. C. WATSON, M. D.

HOMEOAPATHIC PHYSICIAN And Surgeon,

STRINGER'S BUILDINGS, Formerly Charity's KING St., Chatham East,

August, 8th. 1857. No. 47 tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Nth half of lot 1 in the 6th concession of the Township of Raleigh.

Apply to S. S. Macdonnel, Esq., Windsor, or J. B. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
Chatham, August 8th, 1857. v3 n47 tf

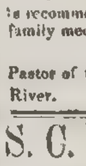
NEW AND SECONHAND CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM, and the surrounding County, that he has just opened a store for the purpose of supplying persons in all kinds of Clothing at the lowest Cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at his Store on King Street, second door West of William Street.

N. B.—The highest prices paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

McKIMMEY ARMSTRONG.
July 25th 1857.-3 m. 46

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

For advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. those who have suffered from the secret follies and habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck; all who have tried their best to get on in the world and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. On love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

LIKENESS OF FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED READ! ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling yet very instuctive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary Cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate disease, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and these contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's MARRIAE ALMANAC. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints' and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and will be sent to any name or address.

☞ Liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers, Book Agents, and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to gain attention, the postage of all Letters must be pre-paid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office. Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11 1-2, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the

CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS TORORTO

New Advertisements.

ew Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades.
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Gassware.	The Most Gassware.
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	**Liquors,**

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar,
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee.
The Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq., Sadle and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barfoots New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N.
Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order,
S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C. TOLIVER,
N. McCURDY.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Gosfield.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 1-4 Lot No. 24, in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8, Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway.—The old London Stage Road passes through it. 20 acres cleared. Inall 240. acres per acre, $30.00

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office
June 20th, 1856

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.
Chatam May 4th, 1857. 3m

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, then was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so. All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22nd, 185- -ly.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.

June 5 1857. 41-tf;

BOOKS ON SLAVERY—(TO BE CONSULTED.)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodell, New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with reference to the churches, &c., &c.

2. The Slavery Question. by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton, (Ohio); p. 224—(a complete *multum in parvo.*

3. Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York—1856—p. 52—(most valuable.)

4; Scripfural Views of Slavery, by Rev. Albert Barnes; p. 384. Philadelphia—1856—(an unanswerable book.)

5. The North and the South—A statistical view, &c.; p. 134—Jewett & Co., 1856—(This book is an authority to silence every pro-slavist.

6. Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co; Boston, (and se Appendix to "Dred,"—both by Mrs. Stowe.)

7. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists, &c., by Rev. Edward Matthews; p. 23—Bristol (Eng.) and London—(Why will not Regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Reform.)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.: as to American Tract Society; p. 34.

9. American Slavery in connection, &c., embracing Dr. Perkin's Valuable Sermon,—Mr Jay's Letters; and Note as to American Sunday School Union—p. 60—New York: H. B. Knight—1854.

10. Letter respecting a book "dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union,—in compliance with slave power;—p. 26—New York, 1848.

11. Inside View of Slavery, by Dr. Parsons Jewett & Co., Boston 1855—(containing facts *horrors*)—p. 318,

12. Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p 108. Boston: B. Marsh—1855—This is *the* book of *principles.*)

March 1857.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday,—10th Jan'y.
	do do	Saturday, 7th February.
	do do	Saturday, 7th March.
	do do	Saturday, 4th April.
	do do	Saturday, 2d May.
	do do	Saturday, 6th June.
	do do	Saturday, 4th July.
	do do	Saturday, 1st August
	do do	Saturday, 5th September.
	do do	Saturday, 3rd October.
	do do	Monday, 2nd November.
	do do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,		Thursday, 26th March.
	do do	Thursday, 23rd July.
	do do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
	do Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
	do do	Tuesday, 26th May.
	do do	Thursday, 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
	do do	Monday, 27th July.
	do Dawn Mills,	Monday, 30th March.
	do do	Monday, 28th September.
	do Dresden	Friday, 29th May.
	do do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday, 29th January.
	do do	Thursday, 26th May.
	do do	Saturday, 26th Sept.
	do (Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday, 28th March.
	do do	Saturday, 25th July.
	do do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal ToRn		Monday, 26th January.
	do do	Monday, 25th May.
	do do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
	Pardo's Inn, do Middle Road	Wednesday, 25th March.
	do do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
	do do	Monday, 23rd Novemb'r.
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March.
	do. do	Tuesday, 29th September.
	do do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P. Office		Saturday, 31st January.
	do do	Saturday, 30th May.
	do do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
	do do	Friday, 24th July.
	do do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
	do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday, 28th Jan.
	do do	Wednesday, 27th May.
	do do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jn.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham. 9th Dec. 1856. v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3-n36-tf.

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Ladies' New Goods,

☞ AT THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods,
BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.,

LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention, at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS.

And casual boarders will find eveay accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*
Sratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance reformers, Legislators, Ministers of religion* &c.,

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

For 1857, shewing the religious denominations, —those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended -Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth.—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" L.

By "AMEN"!—

STRATFORD. C. W.
16th. March 1857.

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the 'CURSE' and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it —Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause, please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS.

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

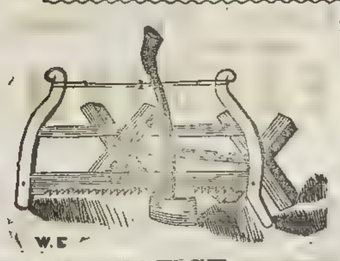
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED A BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Neath*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1856 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that is prepared to furnish the following articles by wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO
BY
T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper", are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856.

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v8-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools; Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. B. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW, FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect or theory, embracing every human interest, an entertaining food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE.

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which a large portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and direct to right channels the talent and skill of our intelligent, and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense, will be encouraged, and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of—

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our pages welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The CHILDREN will find in each number, something prepared for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next, the 1st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	Lt. EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.31	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	*7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.10
Hamilton Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.01	12 00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby	....	8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	10.20
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.09	7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A.M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.08	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.01
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.53	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P M.					
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

AT AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq., M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description.

Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-1

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected and condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively—the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings, illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum	$ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDRESS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the original Club. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters—or others—sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW AGENT WANTED.—Our subscribers will please bear in mind that we have no collecting agents out of the State—they will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid or the same at the low price of $1. per —Please Call.

FOR SALE

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particular apply at this Office.

NEW GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '854

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of Humanity I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c; &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unreservedly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been STEALING Slaves, (since religious Famine, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. MATHEWS. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y.: Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

tratford C W. July17th 1856. 3

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Books,

(In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $30.

VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.

BOOKS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery,

CARD BOARD,

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c, &c, &c.

HARDWARE AND TREACLE!

God Save the Queen!

December 1855

SOLD

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. TICKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South North Street*, *below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS,
Cott, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME House, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21 1855.

vincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857 {NUMBER 48

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90. King Street West,
TORONTO.

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MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 88 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

Fortime D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., Ac
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip R. Austin, A. M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy M.D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. FRENCH has the honor of publishing the following commendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Clergy belonging to the following Congregation —
TORONTO, Oct. 15th 1856.—The best recommendation I can give of Dr. M. D. French as a Surgeon Dentist is the fact that he has been employed in this Family and given much satisfaction. JOHN TORONTO
ASSISTANT House, Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1857.—Dr. M. French, Surgeon Dentist, has been a Patient of mine for teeth for two years, perfect success, and with less pain myself, than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

By Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq. Scott, Dr. F. Bagby, Dr. N. Bethune Dr. Herrick, J. Robinson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Cad-

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TERMS CASH.
v3 n37-1y.

Miscellaneous.

THE CAREER OF NAPOLEON III.

The career of Napoleon the Third, from the time of his own election to represent Corsica in the National Assembly to this hour when, with one consent, he is constituted the Imperial arbiter betwixt contending nations, is fraught with matter meet for the study of the historian and the philosopher. To judge him by the common standard of men—to attribute to him motives of a grovelling ambition—or to impugn the veracity of his political character, is to do him singular injustice. It is to falsify history by subverting fact for a base end. There never has been concealment in the opinions, in the purposes, or determinations of the Emperor of the French. He has ever been steady in his public end and aim of his life; persevering in his advised design—resolute of will and courageous in temper—patriotic under every fortune—and using success wisely to deepen and to perfect the system that he had incorporated at the outset of his adventurous existence. Cradled in an imperial palace, the disasters which in rapid succession followed on to the completion of the fall of Napoleon I. made a lasting impression on the mind of one of no ordinary temperament. Louis Napoleon perceived men, whose fortunes had been created by the bounty of a great chieftain, betray him with cold ingratitude—load with opprobrium their benefactor—and accept eleemosynary relief at the hands of those whom they had compassed about with art, malice, and hate, to injure and despoil. The lesson was not given in vain; it taught him to be thoughtful, suspicious, taciturn, and uncommunicating; moreover, it cautioned him to place faith in himself alone, as the surest and truest councillor. But if the deceit of the patrician were bitter so all the more consoling were the tears of the adieux at Fontainebleau. This was a solemn warning. It behoved him to rely on the truths of the old days, and their memories, on the noble deeds and on time, to repair the fortunes of a fallen race.

and exercised freely for the welfare of the nation, was in his mind, the aim, the intent, and the essence of Imperialism. He held that the military mightiness of Napoleonic France should be diverged into utilitarian conduits, that might enlarge prosperity and sweeten life with the domestic blessings of peace. He would realise the promise of the first empire by the fulfilment of a second. These were not hidden thoughts; they were embodied and made public in writings already referred to, that won the applause of men of all parties. Events progressed according to the calculations of a far sighted policy. Louis XVIII.—a competent sovereign placed in a difficult position, never making with, yet tolerated by the people—was succeeded by an incompetent monarch, clinging to worn-out fallacies, and repulsive to the citizen classes. After having paid the penalty of political stolidity, he was followed by one who let not his left hand know what his right hand did, who came raimented in sheep's clothing, albeit moved from within by ravening desires. The people found him also wanting; and forthwith possessed themselves of sovereign dominion. A fair chance—somewhat more than a fair chance—was given to the Republic, one and indivisible, yet each experiment as a socialist fraternity utterly failed. Envy, corruption, peculation, perjury, hatred, strife, violence, and every vice that an evil government can bring forth and harbour, prevailed during the first stage of the Republic. Of equal depravity was the second. The Legitimists and Orleanists made use of fostering virus of the Reds to work the downfall of the Presidential government. M. Dupin, president of the National Assembly, held communication with the Duchess of Orleans; M. Benoit d'Azy, vice-president, was the agent of the agent of the Comte de Chambord; and M. Thiers received instructions from Claremont. —(*Veron*, vol. v., p 3. Public safety depended upon the champion of good order striking the first blow, and Louis Napoleon was called upon to act. In analyzing the nature of the conflict that ensued, termed by the socialists "the massacre of December," the point to be determined is, whether a far more profuse shedding of blood was not prevented by that street warfare? No one more deplored the carnage of that day than he who gave the order to repel force by force. The first shot was fired by the red-republicans. It was not kept secret, either in Paris or in the provinces, that, in the event of a victory being gained over the President, the guillotine was to be reinstated in all the cruel ferocity of '93. This second reign of terror would have been, in proportion to the first, as ten is to one. And so intensely is this thirst for blood embedded in the nature of red-republicans, that after their defeat, and in exile, they have polluted themselves by instituting a society for political assassination; sanctifying the deed, invoking blessings on the expectant murderer, and exalting his title to the imperishable glory of a hero. And an Englishman has been found willing to provide a subsidy for the first assassin. The republican writer, Prudhomme, computes that one million persons were massacred and guillotined during the Reign of Terror. In the anarchy that would have fast followed upon the defeat of the President, and upon the victory of the Assembly under the leadership of the committee of resistance, composed of Carnot, De Flotte, Jules Favre, Madier de Montjau, Michael de Bouges, Schoelcher, and Victor Hugo, (*Victor Hugo*, N. P., p. 141,) and in despite of any impediment offered by them, the sea of blood that would have surged through the streets of Paris defies all effort of calculation. From these savage atrocities of a truculent democracy France was saved by the *coup d'etat* of December. And the men who were reserved for, and ready to execute those bloody deeds of republicanism, but who were checked in the execution of their detestable designs by prompt exile—these men have been called "the patriot victims of Cayenne." The justice of the appeal, and the right of their claim to the sympathies of society, may be judged by the conduct of their confederates, who escaped the doom of expatriation. Foulet, Monchiron, Ruault, Decoix, Lux, Alix, Deney, Maillet, Turennes, Yaut, Commes, Tuison, De Meeren, Merriet, Gabrat, Metiz, Mazille, Fallot, Ribaud, Pianori, and Verger—for the Roman Church furnishes its instruments of murder—are types of the comradess now residing in Algeria and Cayenne. The clemency of the Emperor towards his most uncompromising opponents, personal and political, is rightly attested by the residence of M. M. Guizot, Thiers, Montolembert, and Berryer, in France; while M. Mole, guilty of aggressions and systematic treachery, when seated at the Presidential council board was permitted to end his days in his own home, and in the bosom of his family. * * * The Crimean war was forced upon us, and Louis Napoleon [illegible] to England in [illegible] policy—who is there amongst the kings of the earth, or the ministers of nations, that shall rise up in judgement against the worth of the sovereigns or the truth of the man.—*New Quarterly Review*

WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Of all clases of workers in this country, the females are the most completely prostrated by under-paid labor. In no department of human industry is so much robberry endured and so much humiliating contempt inflicted, as upon poor, weak, working woman. One would immagine that on any fair or manly scale of estimate, the relative value of services performed, the labor of woman would entitle her to respect and reward. Yet in evry stituation of life in this country, except women of pleasure, the work of woman is treated as a joke, and when not *cheated*, mocked with the *merest tithe* of a just reward. This principle prevails whether the employment be as a nurse to our children, or as a maker of our vests. The man who carries bricks, sweeps a street, or assists in any other of the lowest occupations of life in this Republican land, receives six times the pay awarded to the woman who performs those indispensible services of which her sex alone is capable. This dishonest selfishness is innerent here: this barbarian right of human strength, which imposes the most miserable terms of recompense is so rampant in America, that Mrs. Oakes Smith declares that *„no women deprived of a husband or a father can be anything in America but a pauper and a begar, unless by the sale of* HER CHASTITY.

Every day we read instances in which even the present miserable recompense is withheld, so that the malignant demon of an employer, may pocket a few shillings, or prey on the virtues of his female employees.—The following case before the Mayor on Thursday will illustrate:—

"A young girl came into the Mayor's Office yesterday and entered a complaint against her employer, for whom she had worked along time. This complaint originated as follows: She had taken home a dozen stocks from him for the sum agreed upon, of thirty seven and a-half cents; and after she had finished them she went to the store for her pay. He already owed her $3 and tendered her this money, which she refused to take unless accompanied by the three shillings for the recent service. This he would not give her, as he said the articles were not properly made, She then entered a complaint as already noticed."

Of course the complaint will end in nothing. Every day are women deceived, outraged, robbed and trampled upon; while the most favored of the sex, that is, the best looking, become the objects of the whims an caprices of men. Despite the boastings of Americans there is no mistake that women in this country are in turn the objects of the immagination, the passions and appetites, but never of their esteem or sympathy. Is it any wonder then that 35,000 poor creatures pent up in wretched garrets and workshops, devoting their days and nights to the severest health destroying toils, many thousands should annually watch through the chinks and crannies of their abodes the gilded and mirthful daughters of shame flaunt by in splendid robes and laughing humor, and then turn in despair into a cold and calculating resolution to escape the doom to which they have been consigned, and to prey upon their oppressors for their pleasure and short lived joys? What is really the difference between the Russians flogging their women—the Southerners flogging their negro women, and the Northerners starving and cheating theirs?

You will be pleased to learn that a few noble women are determined, if possible, not to let the hatred and despair, which is fast taking possession of the poor American woman's soul, render her altogether desperate. They are endeavoring to open *new* sources of labor, such as offer a prospect of adequate renumeration. They propose schools for teaching women TYPE SETTING. I do not anticipate their succes, but any effort is better than prostitution. In their circular they say.

"It is universally admitted that woman's position in society is the thermometer of its civilization. In the savage state, they are slaves to physical force, hence no civilization—to-day, in this boasted land of Christianity, although women are flattered and followed when beautiful, yet they are oppressed by a strategy which shuts them out from most employments for which their intellect and strength fit them. Needlework has hitherto been the resource of those females disqualified by nurture or [illegible] muscle for rough hewers— [illegible] who knows not the history of [illegible]

[illegible] them sleep, and of women to whom there is no way of escape but by crime or the grave! The needle has been to females a worse death-dealing instrument than the sword; for while the sword sometimes rests in its scabbard, the needle is ever actively employed by vast multitudes of women, the present and prospective mothers of our race, whom it bows down, weakens their physical frames causing them to bear families of short-lived children. But the sewing machine, or locomotive stitcher, has brought even the labor of the needle to its last gasp—it is being consigned, with the spinning wheel of our grand-mothers, to the lumber room—the needle's occupation is almost gone! And what other prospect opens to the thousands of friendless daughters, wives, and widows of the unfortunate? Thousands there must be of such in the older States of our Union, and how shall they earn the bread of independence?

In countries such as France, where fine and ornamental productions form their staples, women are called upon both to perfect and refine them. So in America, type-setting, from the extraordinary demand for it, offers a wide scope for women' faculties.—This business is less physical and more intellectual than many others, It requires only quick perception, a keen eye, and nimble fingers. It has been proved that this employment is better adapted to women than to men.

To teach females necessitated to labor, through poverty, deprivation of parents, brothers or husbands, an art which they can easily perform, in a clean dainty room, without jeopardizing their health, delicacy, purity of character, or refinement of manners, is the object of the undersigned. They intend it to be a type setting school, where competent instruction will be given, and ample compensation for the work awarded, free from all communication with men, thus giving independence without danger of pollution. People often talk of wishing to elevate woman's condition—here is an opportunity of putting their wishes into practice.'—*New York Cor. Daily Colonist.*

☞ The Philadelphia North American of July 27th, says:

"A southern gentleman, Mr. Charles Parlange, who was staying at the Girard House accompanied by two ladies and a negro valet, was robbed yesterday afternoon under the following circumstances. He had designed going to New York by the 5 p. m. train. With this view he dispatched the negro valet with his more valuable baggage to the foot of Walnut street. Among the baggage were two tinboxes containing a large amount of money. The negro received them, and wended his way but knowing the contents of the boxes, his honesty succumbed the temptation, and he eloped with them. He was seen afterwards in company with another negro, and it is altogether probable that, being a slave, he is already on the 'under ground' railroad bound North. We have been informed that this man Jim, as he is called, has hitherto proved the possessor of entire interity, and has repeatedly traveled North without evincing the desire of leaving his master. Mr. P. would have done better had he entrusted his baggage in the care of the proprietors of the Girard."

AN UNCOMFORTABLE HUSBAND.

A contributor to the *Independent* gives a graphic picture:—'Quite a dishful of raw eggs,' said Mr. Ellery, as he turned the third one from its shell into his egg cups.—The remark was made in no ill humored tone. His face wore no sour, no fault-finding expression. Nevertheless, his poor wife, who had daily boiled eggs for him, during twenty years, and always by the minute-hand, had never heard the expression once or all that time, 'My dear, these eggs are just right.'

Daily did Mr. Ellery variety, and daily did the objections vary. 'You forgot your eggs this morning, didn't you?' Next morning, 'Your eggs are pretty soft, but they'll do.' Morning after, 'You had better save these eggs for bullets.;' and thus the poor woman never pleased. Still he could manage to dispose of two, three or four at a breakfast very well.

Misfortunes never came alone, and Mr Ellery's eggs were not his only mishaps.—His shirts never fit right about the shoulders. The bosoms are stiff as a board, or limp as a handkerchief. His meals are always a little too early or a little too late, and the room is forever too hot or too cold.

But we were not intending to follow the poor man through all his trials; we have only to do with the eggs. Mr. Ellery is not a epicure or gormand [illegible] only at his own table a *little* [illegible] presses it, [illegible] be eaten. [illegible]

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September5th, 1855. 20v-

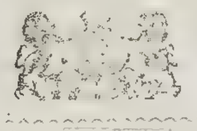
Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to [illegible]
Windsor, C. W., Sept 9 1851

the labor of whose life is to please him, is doomed to perpetual disappointment.

Mr. Ellery is an upright man. He values himself on being a good husband. A man of purer moral never lived. Down, away down in the bottom of his heart, his wife occupies a warm place. But it is so far down as to be a matter of faith, not of sight. Mrs. Ellery was naturally social. Her young days overflowed with cheerfulness and chat. In her father's house, if she cooked anything, 'Why, Bessie! what toast you make! give me another slice!' And these eggs! it is something to have fresh eggs at this season, and it is more still to have a daughter that can cook them just right.'

Bessie has faded young, as American women are wont to do. Her brown, curly hair has given place to many a silver thread and her silent meals give few intimation of the gleesome board that Bessie Wolcott gladdened in her girlhood.



PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P. A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

☞ Mr B. Bowser, Muscatine, Iowa, is an authorized agent of this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUR CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces and the States will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NO 1

PHILADELPHIA, July 31st, 1857.

O! how we dislike to write when the thermometer is 91 in the shade. The letters of I. D. S. render it quite unnecessary for us to say anything in addition to what he has given the readers of the Freeman on the subject of Anti-Slavery lecturing; of course we heartily endorse all he has said in reference to the short-comings of the colored people themselves, on the subject of their rights and wrongs. As this is our first visit to the East, and to Pennsylvania, we have thought it would not be altogether uninteresting to give our impression of the Anti-Slavery character of the whites, the general condition and prospects of the colored people. We are disappointed in Pennsylvania, sadly disappointed with respect to its Anti-Slavery character. Looking at its antecedents, remembering that in Pennsylva- [illegible] Anti-Slavery So- [illegible] petition [illegible] 1790 praying Congress to step to the very verge of its constitutional power to arrest the enormities of slavery; that here in the city of Philapelphia early in the morning of this glorious enterprise ere the sun of Anti Slavery had gilded with its rising splendor the hills of the west, James Forten fresh from the Revolution, gave earnest of his hatred of Slavery and love of liberty; that here stands the same old hall where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, disseminating broad cast over the world, the political glad tidings of great joy to an oppressed and down trodden world: remembering all this, we had hoped to have met with more sympathy from the colored people,—a higher toned anti slavery feeling among the whites. Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone in the Federal arch of States, but the leading pillar in the Democratic temple of American oppression, notwithstanding her oft repeated devotion to the Constitution and Union. We know of but one county outside of David Wilmot's district where the fullest exercise of that constitutional guarantee, *Free Speech*, is allowed.

Some one has said that *"Revolutions never go backward!"* Pennsylvania commenced her career as a state with slavery; she finally abolished Slavery and gave colored men the elective franchise. While revolutions seem not to go backward, the Constitutional Convention of 1837, could not withhold the privilege to vote, as the Penn's, the Forten's, the Gordon's and the Cassy's have enjoyed it for the fathers, emblematical of the present race.

We have been in many free states, but never have we witnessed it the sway of prejudice as we have since we entered the *Border Free* States. Were all this dark cloud of the oppressed and laborious, centered in the Old Pine State, that there could be found, at this time, a Pro-Slavery sentiment so strong as to render it impossible for an Anti-Slavery speaker to procure a place to plead the cause of the down-trodden of this land? nevertheless this is true. In the town of Williamsport there is not a church, hall, Court House, or any public place sacred to free speech yet Democracy rules the hour, at the very time of our application for the Court house was refused, they were making extensive preparations for celebrating the 4th of July. Oh! how contemptible!—What splendid mockery! Why the man who is ever boasting of his own liberty; telling the world how his fathers died to gain it—that it is blood bequeathed, and now he would not part with it but with his life, and then turns round and uses the liberty that God has given him to enslave his fellowman is a mean dastardly hypocrite, and every true Republican community should spit the monster forth to be the scorn and derision of the world.

We spoke at Norristown. Well, read this notice until we can breathe a little, for we are brimming over with indignation, and in such cases we had rather talk than write for we had never conceived of the infinitude of God's mercy until after we had learned the atrocious character of the slaveholder.—Why he is the last monument of God's forbearance on earth. But read the notice:

MR. DOUGLASS' LECTURE.—On Sunday afternoon last, a Mr. Douglass, (not Frederick,) one of the editors of the Provincial Freeman, Canada West, made an anti slavery speech in the Baptist Church of this place. Mr. D. appears to be an educated man, and a fine speaker, with the exception that he is in style too sentimental and denunciatory. Being a British subject, we thought his remarks a little too harsh to be in good taste.

The above is from the Norristown Republican edited by a bass-wood abolitionist who knows more about hats than he does about heads; more about the quality of *"Coon skins,"* than good or bad speaking of any kind; who is better versed in the Spring and Summer styles that belong to his legitimate calling than literature, rhetoric, logic, good or bad diction, or any of the various styles that abound in English composition. Of course we don't object to his right to criticise our speech; we are willing to let all such criticisms go for what they are worth. If we were in style too sentimental, how is it we were so *"harsh and denunciatory."* No, this is where the "shoe pinches;" we live under England's protecting arm, and no thanks to the traitorous Republic of the *United States*. Had we chosen to remain in the States a thing of sympathy and sufferance, to be kicked and cuffed about by American prejudice, this miserable abolitionist would have been content. *"Being a British subject, we thought his remarks a little too harsh to be in good taste."* This is cool, decidedly cool after the *"Dred Scott"* Decision; rather chilly for the warm blooded Saxon race. Where are Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill? the fanaticism of the Saxon race is enshrined in the cold granite, the monumental stone, at Bunker Hill. "'Tis good as it" to be sure.—The author of the Fugitive Slave law that converted the nation into a [illegible] slave hunting ground and murthering men into blood hounds to chase down God's poor, can go to Bunker Hill and extol the virtues of Joseph Warren in the calmest of Boston hollowness and no one seems to trouble dead. But when a colored man kneeled, and bruised, and left bleeding by the wayside by American infidelity and caste, gets up before the sons of the men who fell in the trenches at Bunker Hill, while fighting for liberty, to plead his cause with harmless words, men get *mad*.—Well, we like to make a man mad if it can be done by telling him that we hate slavery.

[illegible]

O, why don't some one be totally [illegible] fawning, cringing sycophant, like S A Douglass rescue from the accumulated infamy of Bully Brooks and give him a niche on Bunker Hill beside the emissele form of Joseph Warren whose virtues were as pure as the marble that enshrines his memory? We protest that no great hand could be found in a North ern Democratic heart of decency to point out Senator Mason, of Virginia, the author of the Fugitive Slave Law and the applauder of the bloody assault on Charles Sumner, to a spot near the shade of Bunker Hill.

We also pedestrianized at Chester and Wilmington, the first named place, by the way, a slave State. At Chester we had very good success. The [illegible] has not [illegible] Society [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

In the Chester *Republican* we find the following notice of his labours in that place:

"Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the Hall was well filled with both sexes, who gave close and attentive audience from the commencement to the close of his address. The speaker pointed out the evils of slavery, showed its effects upon the people of the North, whom he considered more to its contumacy and support than those of the South, and denounced, in the most earnest language, that extensive class among us, called doughfaces, on whom, more than any others, the slaveholders rely to aid to support the institution. We have never heard more truthful and earnest language than that which fell from the speaker's lips, when recounting the wrongs inflicted on his race. He was bold, eloquent, manly and defiant in his language, and demonstrated clearly every point of his subject. He came among us, he said, to make converts to the cause of freedom, and he spoke warmly of slavery, it was because he felt warmly upon a subject that robbed him of his manhood had sought to degrade him, and had reduced him to the condition of a chattel. He had been born in Virginia, the mother of Commonwealths and statesmen—a State which gave birth to the Father of his Country, and was the home of the Father of Democracy, the author of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the inalienable rights of man—yet were a citizen to go there, or to any other slave State, and exercise the liberty of speech, proclaim the truths he now did here, he would find himself dangling to the nearest tree. For more than an hour the speaker continued to deal his blows with powerful effect upon the institution of slavery and those who uphold it, illustrating with appropriate anecdotes many of the strong points of his argument, in a manner which carried conviction to his hearers."

At Wilmington our audience was mostly colored, though was some white persons present; all seemed to be interested in what was said. There is only two avowed abolitionists in the place, but they are worth a thousand of such poor miserable devils as the editor of the *Norristown Republican*.—The two choice spirits alluded to are Tom as Garret and Aunt Betsy Williams. She very died in Wilmington for the simple reason that all the slaves that were worth anything ran off. There is only one in Wilmington and he is very old. He was asked the reason why he did not go and give his reason:

"De white folks has had de marrow and dey may now take de bones." The condition and prospects of the colored people in our next. H. F. D.

The First of August was celebrated in this place with great spirit. A large concourse assembled in a grove near by, to listen to the oration of Dr. M. R. Delaney: in the evening Mr. W. H. Day delivered a speech and with great acceptance to a large congregation in the Brick Baptist Church, after which the Bazaar held by the Victoria Society in the Town Hall and the Fair or Donation for the B. M. E. Church held in the basement of the Baptist Church were well patronized. The Victoria Society realized over $100 by their effort, on the two evenings: the proceeds of the other, not definitely known to us was probably equal to it. Everything was conducted in good order. But one opinion prevails so far as we learn: there were good speeches, good behavior, and good music by Jones' Band; and though hundreds were present from the surrounding country, not one case of drunkenness or any other vice was noticeable.—A. M. S.

WINTER PROGRAMME.

We propose to furnish a programme for improvement during the coming Autumn and Winter, in our next, which for the intellectual and moral good of all parties concerned we hope will get a patient consideration. The worse than waste of much precious time by individuals, families, communities in the long winter evenings, and the great good resulting to the few who may be found here and there, to them every spare moment to profitable account for the good of mind, body and spirit [illegible] for the exercise of due benevolence towards their fellow creatures make some feasible plan of action, and some practical concentration of efforts, however humble in their character of great moment to all.—A. M. S.

☞ We have a glorious prospect of an abundant harvest and of cheap provisions and breadstuffs during the winter.

Messrs. Kurther and Woodward, two Southern men have purchased the Cotton Mills in the village of Thorold, C. W., intending to import cotton directly from the South and to manufacture extensively.

☞ Messrs. Cummings McGaffy and Kirby, the first party a clerk in the Upper Canada Bank the latter one a contractor and the other a lawyer, have been arrested by the Authorities at Toronto on a charge robbing the Bank of £1,000.—Still another McKenzies Message charges defalcation or embezzlement, or theft, at the door of two prominent Crown Land's agents, all of which whether true or false, prove conclusively that untutored colored men are not the only parties charged as thieves, but that our gentry in the extent and shamelessness of their reported practices in the light fingered line, put humble offenders colored and white to shame.—A. M. S.

☞ The Underground R R. Report furnished from Head Quarters for this paper, is extensively copied, by the respectable anti-slavery and other presses in the states and our readers, especially those in this country, speak in gratifying terms of the report and the noble men and women who have charge of the institution and especialy of the one charged in his official capacity with doing up the interesting documents.—A. M. S.

We call attention to the card of Mrs Burley. Notice next week.

It Saved my Life.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When others fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

It is our firm belief, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

Correspondence.

Arrival Of The

INDIAN.

QUEBEC, August 10.

The Canadian Mail steamship Indian, Jones commander, passed Riviere du Loup at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this port at 9 p. m., with advices from London and Liverpool to 29th July.—In addition to full cargo, she brings 103 cabin and 180 steerage passengers.

The Indian sailed from Liverpool at 1 30 p. m., 29th ult., at 4 p. m., passed the Anglo-Saxon from Quebec.

House of Commons, Monday evening.—D'Israeli brought forward a motion relative to the state of affairs in India, which result-

ed in an address to the Queen, pledging support to Government in the Indian difficulty.

Troops are now being shipped for India with every deapatch

Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament for city of London without opposition

The United States frigate Niagara and the Susquehana sailed for Cork with the telegraph cable,

Rumours that Napoleon was assassinated prevailed in London on the 28th causing the funds to decline. Later accounts from Paris do not mention any such outrage.

FREE GRANTS.

THE THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD.

NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION ARE

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles and to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of, the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashey, Elzinham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of K[illegible] and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Farrell's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the Northerly part of the county of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Bradenea, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, of base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

The road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French who resides at Mount Saint Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The import of this careful statement, prepared by a New School Presbyterian editor is—that the paper adopted was made needlessly obnoxious to the Northern members the conservative as well as the progressive portion of them, that the Assembly took no new ground beyond, the old stereotyped standards of the Presbyterian Church, Old School and New—that the Southern secession was not consequence of any new anti-slavery progress at the North, but in consequence of new and inovating pro-slavery progress at the South, so the New School Presbyterian Church still stands on the "original platform," and has not moved an inch from where it always has been.

Special Notices.

OPINIONS OF REGULAR PHYSICIANS

Exeter Mass. Sept 20

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past and many bottles have been used by my patients all with beneficial effects. In two cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure

E. BOYDEN.

PayIcian at Exeter Corner.

Dr. William A. Shaw of Washington, N. C writes;—

"As WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the only patent medicine which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be the suspected cause of giving rash or precipitate testimony.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Opinion of the Prominent Druggists of Cincinnati.

We, the undersigned, Druggits of this city have been acquainted with, and sold for many a year or two past, an article of Family Medicine known as "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer" and we would assure the public that in every instance, so far as we know, it has given the best satisfaction to the purchaser. We can recommend it to the public as an article

OF GREAT MERIT AND VIRTUE.

Indeed, we never knew an article of Medicin, become so deservedly popular in so short a time which is proved by the fact of its extensive sale and constantly increasing [illegible]. Signed

J. D. Park, J. D Donghty,
Chas. Collins. Abia Zeller
S. H. Parmin, A. D Scovill.
W. J. M. Gordon, E. B. Hinman,
G. H. Bates, L. & C. Reakirt,

Wade, Eckstein & Co.

Dear Sir:—I became your agent without feeling any interest in the medicine, but I soon became very much interested, upon seeing the happy effect it had upon many persons. The increased sales in this Store are truly astonishing I might have collected any number of certificate, of its *great power* in relieving pain, if I had attended to it at the time the cures came under my observation The least I can say for the Pain Killer is, that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukie,

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Births.

In Chatham, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. T. F. Cary, of a daughter.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York C'y

FREEMAN OFFICE May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Flour, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

CARDS.

MRS BURLEY, (late Mrs. Jackson) is now prepared to supply the public with her COUGH SYRUP, an invaluable remedy for coughs and consumption. It has won a wide reputation by its great curative powers, having [illegible] as a valuable [illegible] and has received testimonials of its virtues from [illegible] It has cured [illegible] It has attended to it at the time the cures came under my observation The least I can say for the Pain Killer is, that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukie,

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Chatham, May 30, 1857. 47

S. C. WATSON, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

STRINGER'S BUILDINGS, Former[illegible] KING ST., Chatham East,

August 8th, 1857. No. 47 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Nth half of lot 1 in the 6th concession of the Township of Raleigh.

Apply to S. S. Macdonnel, Esq., Windsor or J. B. Williams, Esq. Chatham.

Chatham August 8th 1857. 43 tf

NEW AND SECONDHAND

CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber [illegible] informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM [illegible] that he has commenced business in the [illegible] West of William Street

N B [illegible] paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

MOSES ARMSTRONG

Jan 20th 1857 15

POLITICAL LECTURE AT THE

TOWN HALL ON MONDAY EVENING [illegible] Admission 1 shilling. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. A. G CHURCHILL

PALMERSTON HOUSE.

DUNDAS, BELOW WILKINSON,

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PUBLIC

RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Private Suppers, Dinners, Lunches, at all hours.

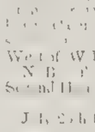
An Omnibus every day at 1 o'clock. Balls, Parties, Picnics, &c. catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines &c served up in a variety of styles

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco &c.

Soda Cocktails, Sol'a Water, Ginger Ale, Shy Collins, Old Pam' Champagne, Ice Cream, &c

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

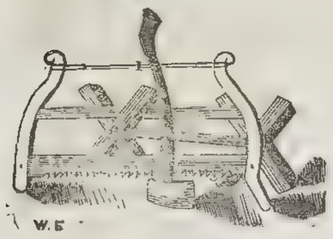


PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations and advice given daily [illegible] except Tuesday. Many Diseases [illegible] Weakness Debility, Indiscretions of youth and all nervous complaints

CLAIRVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the [illegible] of suffering and disease. It enables us to become [illegible] and where there is [illegible] means that will relieve pain and restore health, when all other methods have failed. It also enables us to see the most recent, safe and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, and who have been [illegible] and disappointed, should call and see us. Many hopes have been [illegible] and darkened minds [illegible] and [illegible] by the revelations [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST.

[illegible] and [illegible] laboring under [illegible] and [illegible] impression of spirits, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his present stock of Tools, consisting in part of

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES &c.,

Made in the best manner and of the best material, By Retail.

Also, By Retail,

NEW BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for use. Also AXES fully Hafted. Also Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

J. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 85.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum, twenty dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are also known in Britain, and in Canada, and are recommended as suitable and *pure*.)

Sharon D., 10th 1856. v3 n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22 tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, viz:

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz: Iron and Steel, of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows; Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes, Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand and have special consideration. We shall endeavor to render this, more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged and aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The MARKETS will be carefully reported, and shall generally commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper welcome to the fireside visitor at every house. In its columns will be found nothing to offend the most delicate, but everything to please and instruct the pure in heart. Its aim will be to furnish entertaining and instructive amusement and recreation

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next the 1st JUNE Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LY EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M	A. M	P M.	P.M	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bele River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	P M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.31	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London { Arrive	A M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London { Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll	6 10	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	*7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
			P M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.40
Hamilton { Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.20	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRNT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A M.	P.M.	P. M.	P M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.15
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.01	12 00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby		8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	*7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London { Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P M.					
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Bele River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Pure Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor has a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C W

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D LEONARD at the office of

J B WILLIAMS, Esq
Rankin's Building

Chatham, June 3rd, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.
GEORGE M. CRAIG, Esq. M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st 1855 tf

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business he feels prepared to make satisfactory terms to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, a few doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St.

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-1

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take pleasure in saying that the chance of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their old endeavor is to be as it ever has been, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct. Good taste does not require that the English tongue be perverted to produce articles entertaining, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character, Selected and Original; Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Police and Stock Markets, and a Bank Note List are included in the general information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it includes those who take a pitch beyond all these and indulge in the imaginative and poetical. These elements also it finds in the Post, prepared for the fireside. Tales not one chapter long and as a consequence total in effect, but not narrow and one sided, and such as will be able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. Essays, too. Heaven implanted cravings of the mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Paper to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most eminent writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Discarded Wife" Matilda, &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and scenes of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, thoughtful, etc. character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, each quarter, only 24 cents, at the office where it is received, is only 24 cents a year.

Terms. The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars if paid in advance, Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, to the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *three dollars* a year, as the subscription price as we are to prepay the United States postage.

Directions to Clubs.—Any person having seen the name, and wishing to form a Club, may send us the names to it at the same time. Every letter will walk up its subscriptions to end at the same time those of the original list. We will gladly supply Postmasters with specimens if we have them. Our Clubs are so formed as to have the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible, the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them write out the address, when they can conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no travelling agents, but this office only, will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the City, in which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it to be changed *to*.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to our most influential and responsible persons who will form Clubs, &c.

DUNCAN & PETERSON

No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N. B. *Postmasters and all persons acting for the POST, may be sure that their favors will be promptly attended to.*

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid of the same at the low price of $1.25 per gal.—Call and see.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE with Garden attached to Store. Easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN S. MURPHY

Toronto Dec 21 1854

(NEW NOTICE—1856.—No. 10)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of *Humanity* I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious Tollies in the United States, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (Book Canvassers) by Tract Societies and by others. The American societies and ladies I have uncovered, for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on Anti-principles to our British institutions. Foreign many of these Societies, &c., have been stopped as it were (meddling, I mean, and Christian principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada to aid men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery—I call *in discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, &c., and refusing any fellowship with such Societies.

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Bible Society, New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street, New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York.—with many others, of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, that the information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free?"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada,—lay or clerical.—should be with'd. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this land, with their pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Toronto Record C W. July 17th 1856

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Year's Present Book

[In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music;

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Bullons' Pictorial, Bullons' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS, SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TINWARE.

God Save the Queen!

December 3 tf

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382 *South Nisbet Street, below Catherine*, a supply of

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c., and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 1855. 36-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of all

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

GROCERIES

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C W

Dec. 1st, 1855 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. } CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857 { NUMBER 49

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	S.	D.
Ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.
☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms
☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.
☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHAN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.
THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham. Dec. 26th. 1856. v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 30

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, and
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE
The Subscriber is determined to sell as Low as possible
B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
NO. 311-2, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

VANKOUGHNET & BRO.,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

NOTICE.
PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency. JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th 1855. 17-tf.

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90, King Street West,
TORONTO.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N. MILLER.—WM. ORTON.—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.
IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

Mmit ce D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts., Al
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:
BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M. M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M. M. D. D. S., Washington E. Handy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Dr. French has the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—
TORONTO, Oct. 15th, 1855.—"The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction JOHN TORONTO
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan 15th, 1857.—"Dr M D. French, surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible —A. P. DOUGLASS, A D C.

Rev Dr. Burns, Rev A Fyfe, A W Strachan, Esq, Dr. Scott, Dr F Bingley, Dr N Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr J Richardson, Dr E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns Rev. H J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Caldwell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3-n37-1y.

Poetry.

AGRICULTURAL ODE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Far back in ages,
The plough with wreaths was crowned,
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil
Disdained the toil
By which the world was nourished,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which the laurels flourished;
Now the world her fault despairs—
The guilt that stains her story,
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That formed her earliest glory.

The throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign,
And war shall lay
His pomp away;
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honour waits o'er all the earth.
Through endless generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Chicago Congregationalist Herald

SHOOTING FUGITIVS IN ILLINOIS ON THE FOURTH.

THREE slaves, thinking to realize for themselves the right of "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness," had made their escape from Missouri, pursued by three white men. It being reported in Nashville, Washington County of this State, on the Fourth of July, that there were three runaways in the neighbourhood, a large crowd of men joined the search. After scouring the country for several hours in vain, most of the company returned, but a detached party of some half dozen men met the fugitives in the road. Animated by the same spirit which prompted Patick Henry to exclaim, "Give me liberty, or give me death," the slaves resisted their would be captors. One of the negroes was shot dead, two of them made their escape, [illegible] wounded. One of the Missouri pursuers cut off the head of the dead slave, and carried it back in a vessel of alcohol, to Border Ruffiandom as a trophy.

However shocking this barbarity may appear in itself, and however abhorrent to the principles whic that Independence Day commemorates, it is in perfect keeping with the spirit which at present directs the administration of our government. That melancholy tragedy at Nashville on the Fourth was not half so much a burlesque on our American Declaration, as the highest court of the land has recently perpetrated That was, but the playing of a single Scene of a single Act of this grand drama. That was but the killing of one man, and wounding another this was the "moral assassination of a whole race." This decision declares that blackb men have no rights which white men are bound to respect, accordingly those white men paid no respect to that black man's dearest right of life and liberty. That was an appropriate celebration at Nashville, if the Supreme Court are correct in their interpretation of the Declaration, and all our jubilees for the last eighty years, upon the equality of man, are but child's play, yea, the American Revolution was but a magnificent farce.

Indignant reader, do not vent all your opprobrium upon those barbarians in Washington County (think of the name), and that border-ruffian from Missouri who carried back the head of the man that loved death better than slavery. Remember that, a few years ago, the United States Government brought into requisition, telegraph, police militia and navy, to catch and carry back the fugitive Sims, right from the "cradle of liberty" in Boston, and all this under the authority of national law. Remember that by this same law if you had refused to join that posse at Nashville when summoned by the proper officer, you would have been *held guilty* of a misdemeanour. Remember, too, that by our own State law, if you had received to the protection of your house those hunted panting fugitives, or in any way hindered their recapture, you would have been subjected to a line of five hundred dollars and to six months imprisonment. And then remember that these laws are the creatures of the ballot-box, for which every voter has a responsibility—the creatures of a public sentiment, upon which every individual may exert an influence. With these facts in view are you yourself entirely free from the disgrace of that murderous celebration? And are you doing all in your power to correct public sentiment, to repeal those inhuman laws?

It seems that we are hastening to a crisis in this State, from which there will either be a reaction for freedom, or a triumph for slavery. The last Legislature refused to repeal the black laws; one coloured man is now serving as a slave in the State for the crime of coming into it: Senator Douglas stands up at our State Capitol, before a grand jury(!) and gives as the key-note to his party, which is echoed from every pro-slavery press, "the stronger must rule the weaker," and then appears on the Fourth of July as the representative of that sentiment; whilst this bloody tragedy is going on at Nashville upon the same day, in practical illustration of the principle; application is now made to our Chicago board of education to turn the coloured children out of our free schools; and the public is now waiting the decision of Judge McLean and Drummond in the U. S. Distract Court at present in session here, whether a black man can prosecute a white man for assault and battery. These things are now going on before us, and the present is the time to improve by striking at the whole pro-slavery usrpation in our midst. What would the patriots of '76 say if they were to rise from their graves and find that so soon Independence Day was used for hunting and shooting men "created free and equal," guilty of no crime and that too under the sanction of both Federal and State laws? What would they say to find that the principles, for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, were voted a lie by the highest authority in the land, and that lie made the fundamental principle of the party controlling the Government? They would say, ye build our sepulchres, but ye would kill us if we were now with you in the persons of Sumner, Torrey, Lovejoy, and the Kansas martyrs. We want no more of your glorification, until you show yourselves worthy recipients of the boon we secured for you, and this you will show by *preserving* and extending the blessings we bought with our blood.

But this inconsistency of murdering a man upon the Fourth of July, simply because he loved liberty better than slave y points to a whole brood of contradictions to which it belongs. We claim to have the most liberal government in the world, and yet we have the most intolerable despotism linked with that government, a despotism which is left almost a single notoriety for our nation We have civilization and barbarism both fostered under the same system—Christianity and heathenism both in the same Church—enlightenment yoked to polygamy, adultery and caste—a gospel of liberty and justice which is proclaimed in high places as supporting rapine and robbery—a Constitution ordained to secure liberty, but used to perpetuate slavery—a Declartion of equal rights, which is interpreted by the meanest proscription. And so this "sum of ant villanies is also the sum of all inconsistencies. What shall we do with it? Tear it up root and branch and destroy it forever.

BLOODY TRAGEDY,

IN CHESTER COUNTY.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most frightful tragedies occured in Chester county, which it has been our unpleasant duty to record, and which indeed we are glad to believe is rarely paralleled. We proceed to give the facts of this fearful transaction—whereby one life has been lost and another placed in imminent jeopardy.

Earls on the morning above mentioned Constable Lynch, of West Chester, in company with Milton Layman, proceeded to execute a warrant which had been placed in their hands for the arrest of a man named William Baugh. Baugh resided on the road leading from Lionville to Yellow Springs about 2½ miles from the former place, at what is called Marisville, on the Conestoga turnpike. Baugh was charged with inflicting wounds upon a colored man with a pitchfork; this was the offence for which the arrest was to be made. The police officers arrived on the spot, at the residence of Baugh about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Baugh was at the wood pile cutting wood with an axe in his hand when they drove up in a light wagon. The officers alighted—advanced to Baugh who asked Layman if he was an officer. Layman replied he had some business with him, and Lynch proceeded to read the warrant. At this moment Layman advanced toward Baugh, who raised his axe over his head, and with both hands brought it down upon Layman, aiming at his head, but striking the collar of his coat, and penetrating his neck, inflicting a wound of the most ghastly and deadly character! The wound extended clear across the neck, and is described as some three inches or more in depth, almist severing the jugular vein and slitting it down 1½ inches.—After inflicting this wound he again swung his weapon aloft, to deal another blow, and Layman, who sprung back, drew his revolver and fired to disable the right arm of his antagonist. The ball struck the helve of the axe, and grancing, grazed the shoulder of Baugh, and passed has neck, just missing it, and grazing the chin. Baugh then rushed on Layman, a struggle ensued; Layman threw him, and jumped upon his body, and held him securely, until Constable Lynch furnished a pair of handcuffs. The struggle was long continued—some ten or fifteen minutes—and was of the most desperate character. Finally his hands were manacled and he was forced into the wagon. They then drove rapidly towrad Lionville, Layman driving, and Constable Lynch guarding the prisoner. After driving two miles, Layman became so much exhausted with the loss of blood, as to require assistance—whispered to Lynch that he must summon aid—as they were in the immediate vicinity of Vickers' Pottery.—A colored man who was working in the adjacent fiel I was called to, who came forward, but refused to render assistance when told that Baugh was in the wagon Perceiving their helpless condition Baugh determined to frustrate their efforts to obtain aid, and, with the desperation of despair, made an attack on Lynch, who held a loaded pistol in his pocket. He siezed Lynch by the throat and attempted to force him from the wagon, Lynch drew his pistol from his pocket—Baugh got hold of the pistol, but with aid of Layman it was recovered by Lynch; Baugh again seized the arm of Lynch, making a desperate effort to regain the pistol, and the pistol in the struggle was discharged, and the contents entered the head of the prisoner, at the temple, and the ball lodged above the eye on the opposite side of the head. The wound was mortal; the prisoner was disabled, and the wagon again proceeded forward with all speed.

Constable Lynch was the only partp now not in a disabled condition—and he reached Lionville, covered with blood, with his dying prisoner and his desperately wounded companion.

The circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant for the arrest of Baugh, were as follows:

On the 10th of July, Baugh, was pitching hay in the field of John Maris, in company with a colored man. The latter made the remark that he pitched more hay than Baugh when B. took offence, and drove the fork into him two or three times, inflicting some wounds not of a serious character. The injured man made complaint to Esq., Butler upon which a warrant for his arrest was made which was not served for some time after. The warrant was placed in the hands of Moses Moses, Constable of West Pikeland township who went to Baugh, stated his business and advsied him to deliver himself up peaceably—to go before the magistrate, and promised that security or bail should be forthcoming. Baugh refused—took exceptions to the magistrate who issued the warrent, as well as to other magistrates, and finally absolutely refused to be taken—and declared he would resist to the death. His wife and niece earnestly implored him to submit to the law, and to deliver himself up; but he declined, and threatend he would kill any person who should attempt his arrest. The Constable, fearing bodyliy injury, returned the warrant to Esq. Butle, the officiating magistrate. After consulation with the District Attorney, the warreant was placed in the hands of Constable Lynch, of West Chester, who called in the aid of Milton Layman, also of this Borough, to assist him in executing the warrant.—*Record.*

A NEW DODGE

The Washington correspondent of the *Tirbune* Writes: A very remareable fact has been communicated to me by a gentleman who sympathizes with the South in all questions connected with Slavery. He says that the vessel lately seized and examined at Savannah, Georgia, upon suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, but released for want of proof, had really been prepared for a voyage to Africa, and that her owners intend to bring into Savannah a cargo of slaves from Dahomey. If the several laws for the suppression of the traffic be brought to bear against the legality of the enterprise, they will take position against the right of the General Government to prohibit the importation of merchandise essential to the interests of the South. Should such a conflict of State and Federal authority arise, it cannot be doubted that it will be decided in favor of the South, and that the Slave trade would be formally established under the principles of the DRED SCOTT decision.

PRO-SLAVERY CATECHISM.

The Synod of Mississippi has recently published "a catechism for the religious instruction of the Colored people," in which the following questions and answers occur:

Q. Are not servants bound to obey their masters?

A. Yes—the Bible exhorts servants to be obedient to their masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again.

Q. If the master be unreasonable may the servant disobey?

A. No—the Bible says "Servants be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward

Q. What does the Bible say to servants on this subject?

A. They are to obey, not with eye service as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ.

Q. If servants suffer unjustly, what are they to do?

A. They must bear it patiently.

Q. Ought servants to rebel against the authority of their masters?

A. No—it is a sin against God and man.

Q. How do we know this?

A. The Bible tells us that the Apostle Paul found a servant who had run away from his master, and he sent him home.

Q. Why did not Paul conceal him, that he might be free?

A. Because he would not make religion a cloak for injustice!

That will do! This is certainly the pursuit of religion under difficulties.

☞ New York *Herald* says that the English are in advance of the French in the new scheme in supplying the West Indies with negro labor and that Palmerston is ahead of Louis Napoleon in the business. The *Herald* makes this statement on the authority of a letter from Port Spain Island of Trinidad, in which it is stated that two ship loads of negroes had arrived there. On the strength of this the *Herald* cries out that Great Britain has commenced the slave trade. But in point of fact the negroes alluded to are Portuguese African emigrants, who have of their own free will gone to the Island of Trinidad to serve a voluntary apprenticeship of ten years.

EMANCIPATION.—The colored population of Toronto and Hamilton celebrated on Saturday the 1st inst., the emancipation of the negroes in the British territories' at the latter city by a procession to and from the Church; and a very creditable display of oratory at the Mechanics' Hall in the afternoon. The proceedings were orderly and creditable, and showed that the colored people of these places know how to enjoy the blessings of freedom so justly accorded to them.—*Mail.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P A. is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front street Toronto Authorized to act as agent for this paper.

☞ Mr B. Bowser, Muscatine, Iowa, is an authorized agent of this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS and TEACHERS, are invited to obtain subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, for which twenty per cent will be allowed. No papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent grats upon application

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C W

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered,—which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills, to Subscribers and hope they will remitt to us at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass, both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will Lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces and the States will give them aid in their work.—M. A. & S. C.

THE CRISTIAN MESSENGER SLANDER &c.

No. 1.

We understand that the "*Christian Messenger*" the organ of the Pro-Slavery Baptist Church of Canada, has thought proper to open the vial of it pious wrath, and pour its contents upon our devoted head. We are charged with the enormous crime of "*slander.*" For what? and in what, did we slander that paper? We merely asserted a truth. We said in a speech at Brantford that the Regular Baptist Church was *Pro-Slavery*, and that the Christian Messenger, its organ, had carefully excluded from its columns, whatever of Anti-Slavery that would give offence to its brethren in the States. This was simply what we said, drawing the inference as we had a right to do that it had a circulation in the Southern States. In proof of our position, we cited its refusal to publish any of the excellent letters of that noble-hearted christian gentleman, Mr. J. J. E. Linton of Stratford.—We also asserted, and we challenge the editor to disprove the fact if he can, that not one single word had ever been said in that paper from the time it was first established up to the time we made our second speech, in May 1857, in condemnation of the high and bloody crime of theological cradle plundering, carried on by the regular Baptist Church in the United States. This was the head and front of our offending, so far as the "*Christian Messenger*," was concerned. We would have noticed ere this what was intended by its very astute and accomplished editor, as an annihilator, but for this reason, we had no desire to do injustice to the editor of that paper, and in order to meet him fairly, we put it off, hoping to make it convenient to pay Brantford a visit. In this we have been disappointed, nevertheless we have not been idle in that direction, hoping to find something to retract from what we said in Brantford. To that end we took the pains to look over a whole box full of *Messengers*, but instead of its altering our opinion, we were more than ever convinced of the correctness of our position. In the back numbers of that paper we find numerous letters from southern Baptist Ministers telling what a precious time they are having in the land of *Bible bloodhounds*, and sanctified "*thumb screws.*" How the Lord has been showering his blessings upon the head of these American woman-whippers—upon the murderers of fathers and mothers. Its pages laden with downright blasphemy and nothing else. For a slaveholder is not only a robber, but a murderer, an atheistical monster, towering in the mid-night blackness of his crime, above the vilest wreach that ever insulted God, as a monument of his forbearance on earth.—What is he but an intellectual reasoning brute? and enemy of his species, and the boldest traitor against the Government of God. Yet these Canadian Baptists dare fellowship such inhuman monsters, and at the same time claim to be Christian men. Our position is this! He who fellowships a horse thief, knowing him to be such, is no better than the horse thief. When Elder Campbell of Chatham, invites a slaveholder to his pulpit, his garments all stained with the warm blood of outraged humanity, Elder Campbell becomes an accomplice of the theif. When Elder Piper in turn invites Campbell to his pulpit, they all in turn become involved in the sin of slavery.

We can readily account for the sympathy that exists between the *Christian Messenger* and the self-styled First Colored Baptist of Chatham, As for the letter that recently appeared in that paper over the signature of some *Cobblers, Dresser Ash carters & broken down b-g-g-a-s*, who have grown grey in iniquity, we have but little to say. Of course we know that they did'nt write it, for not one of the pretended Committee have brains enough to put ten words together grammatically; and to suppose them to be the author of the article refered to, would be perfectly ridiculous.

We suppose the poor miserable, contemptible, puppy, whose tools they are, thought he did his work well when he referred to the fact of us having been once a barber in Cleveland, because we were forced in our poverty by American prejudice, to accept the humble but honorable calling of a barber in order to get our honest living.—Poor fellows! we do from our very soul pity them in their poverty to find fault with the "*Provincial Freeman.*" It is said that contempt has the property of descending, but it would die before it could reach them. H. F. D.

THE CELEBRATION AT DAWN.

In another place we give a letter of invitation to Mr. William Whipper, from a Committee at Dawn, and the reply thereto. We have been informed that the celebration was an interesting affair though somewhat marred by the ugly conduct of the occupants of the Dawn Institution grounds. The Committee of Arrangements omitted the name of John Scobie, from their published bills as speaker, and because of that omission we are told that they would not permit the people to celebrate in the Dawn Grove or on the lands.—"The selfish old codgers!" A new way to force respect where not deserved! Fortunately Mr. Hollensworth opened his grounds though the pathway had to be made through a ripening field of grain.—A. F. S.

THE PROGRAMME, of Winter operations which we propose to give last week is to establish first, reading circles of not more than twenty members each. Secondly, a series of cheap lectures—not free lectures—twice per week, at least. Thirdly, to patronize extensively the usual lectures given; and lastly to attend such religious denominations only as can tolerate anti-slavery and other needful reforms also.—A. F. S.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue, which not, alone removes pain instantly but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of thoses medicines which is worth more than gold. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

A valuable Tonic. The Oxygenated Bitters have received weighty endorsements comprising the names of distinguished Merchants and Statesmen, attesting the superiority of this medicne for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—The Philadelphia *North American* says that PASSMORE WILLIAMSON instituted legal proceeedings on Saturday, against Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court of Pensylvania, for illegally refusing to grant him a writ of habeas corpus during the period when he was arbitrarily detained in prison by Judge KANE.

MR. WILLIAM WHIPPER.—

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned Committee do respectfully invite you on behalf of the residents of Dresden and vicinity to participate with us in celebrating the First of August in Dresden, C. W.

H. DAMRELL,
WM. CROSBY,
D. SMITH,
A. HIGHGATE, Chairman.
J. B. HOLLENSWORTH, Sec'y

Dresden, July 9th, 1857.

COLUMBIA, JULY 25th, 1857.

MESSRS. A. HIGGATE, J. B. HOLLENSWORTH, H DAMRELL WM. CROSBY, DAVID SMITH.—*Gentlemen*:

Your kind favor of the 11th inst. is received, inviting me in behalf of your fellow-citizens, to participate with them in celebrating the 1st of August in Dresden, Canada West.

I sincerely regret that my domestic duties will deprive me of the privilege of associating with you on that historic occasion; especially as Dresden is the very spot you have assembled to commemorate, has not only become sacred to the affections and feelings of the people, but has created an *event*, that has become interwoven with her national policy, and embodied in her history as one of the proudest and noblest achievements that mark the records of time, In my view the illustrious act of legislation which you have assembled to commemorate was not intended to lessen *tasks*, but to change *taskmasters*—to destroy the despotic sovereignty of the ruler, and reinstate our own *wills*, as the land mark to guide our future destiny. It was not intended to *lessen* labor, but to *increase* it. Even physical drudgery may be increased by the act of emancipation, and if it is were not the case why is it that we are taught to expect increased productions from the soil by the substitution of free over slave labor. If labor be the foundation of capital and national wealth, then the present prosperous condition of the *free* over the *slave* states, must have been the result of the greater quantity as well as quality of labor bestowed on them. The abolition of slavery everywhere increases the task of the emancipated, by calling into action their moral, mental and religious faculties in addition to their physical exertions.

That illustrious act was intended to redeem 800,000 human beings from the dark cells of barbarism, where they had been imprisoned by a professedly christian nation.

They are taken from the dark *caves* of slavery, and ushered into the light of a liberty, civilization and christianity as glorious as the world has yet seen. May they learn to appreciate its rich blessings, and fulfill the duty they owe to *themselves*—to government—to posterity—and to God.

If there be those who have dreamed that the act of emancipation, was intended to free them from obligations of *duty* or *action*, they have mistaken its spirit, and should be instructed to the contrary. I appeal to those heroic noble-minded men and women who are now assembled; who fired with the spirit of freedom have emancipated themselves independent of Republican governments, or Parliamentary legislation, whose resolute and determined wills, guided by the North Star, have brought you to this true liberty-loving Eden of the New World. You whose arms have been the great agricultural levers that have raised for the southern states of this Union, one of the most powerful oligarchies on earth. The cotton, rice, tobacco and hemp you have produced have been the great stay of American commerce, and rendered you the great barometers of finance for the civilized world.

Cities have been constructed by your mechanism, and the ponderous edifices have been carried on your shoulders. Those who have produced such magnificient homes for tyrants, fed, nurtured, and sustained them in such pomp and splendor, have little to fear from any obstacles they may meet with in this country.

From the spot where you are now assembled, you can easily run your eyes over the broad landscape and point to a bright and glorious future. You can contemplate the prospects of a railroad connecting Lakes Erie and Huron, whose starting point will be the Rond Eau, following the Town line, which divides Harwich from Howard, and Camden from Chatham, until it reaches the point where you now stand, passing onward through Dawn, Enniskillin, Moore and Sarnia to its terminus at the foot of Lake Huron, connecting itself with that mammoth enterprise of the 19th century, The Grand Trunk Railroad which forms a bridge over land and water for upwards of a thousand miles and water for upwards of a thousand miles and connects Lake Huron, with the Atlantic Ocean. Nor is your prospect less brilliant by water than land communication with the old world. The prospective Ship Canal passing through the region I have described is completed, will be the great channel of communication between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, which will bear on its bosom the rich contributions of the south, coming up the great "Father of Waters, passing through Lake Michigan will unite with the great mining and agricultural productions of Lake Superior, draining in its pathway Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Minesota, Wisconsin, and "Her Majesty's" Northern possessions.

If we take a more local survey of the bright prospects that surround you in this garden of the West, the County of Kent and Lampton will under the rich behests of Providence prove to be a paradised Eden to many a weary traveller.

Contemplate your own beautiful Sydenham as a great natural pathway for commerce, whose source is found in Warwick, passing through Brooke, Zone, Dawn and Sombra, where it unites with St. Clair, the centre link in the chain of the North American Lakes, Or contemplate the fine timber and fruitful soil that is drained by its northern branch from Bossanquet, (the ancient home of the Indians) passing through Warwick, Plympton, Moor, and Sombra, finding its terminus at Walbaceburg, where the united streams form a volume of water 97 feet deep, capable of bearing vessels of 1000 burthen, from thence through the Lakes and the river St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, and from thence to the Old World.

Who in contemplation of the rich and noble advantage your position presents, shall dare to predict that the descendants of slaves in this land shall not produce distinguished representatives in the sciences, arts and civilization,—whose names shall be handed down to succeeding generations, as connected with the events that embellish a nation's history, embalmed in the affections of a grateful posterity. Who shall dare to assert that some youth who may be educated here, while ascending the hill of science, may not become the fortunate discoverer, not only of the true cause of miasma, and its effects on the human system; but the means of dispelling it from your swamps; or whose bold and daring genius shall eclipse those of Franklin, Fulton, and Morse, by discovering the true secret of circumnavigating the air. Every age and almost every nation, from the most flourishing period of Egyptian history down to the present moment, have been enlightened by the contributions of African genius, and flourished by their industry,

Many of the illustrious names that ornament history, were the descendant of a parentage whose pecuniary condition is similar to your own If you review the history of the past, you will find that *slaves*, and the descendants of slaves, have been deeply versed in *classic lore*, masters in Divinity, Sculpture, Painting, Astronomy, and medical skill. Even in the United States, where legislation, and religion have associated to crush their manhood, and entomb their intellects, the burning crater of their genius like some modern Vesuvius consumed the lustre that surrounded it, while its agonizing blaze burst forth like a stream of vivid lightning illuminating the whole firmament.

Be encouraged my friends, though poor, you are not left without character, for the most dignified encomiums have been bestowed on you by distinguished American statesmen: They expatiate on the unexampled growth and prosperity of the American Republic,—whose commerce floats on every sea, and whose matchless enterprise, and intrepidity is almost commensurate with the globe we inhabit, and forms a crowning monument in the history of the Anglo Saxon race.

You came here as hunted outcasts, and yet unsolicited on your part, your passports have gone before you, bearing the signatures of the proudest statesman that ever trod the soil, who boldly asserts that you and your fathers were to the American Republic what *Jesus Christ* was to the Christian church;—The chief corner stone on which it was erected, without which in their view, the principle of liberty it implantted, and the achievements it consummated, must have remained entombed in the night of ages; and now my dear friends, you who have proved to be such a national blessing to a people who have robbed and plundered you, and wrested from you all the blessings due to our common humanity, how much more grateful ought you to be to the country of your adoption, where you have the exalted privilege of possessing and enjoying all the divine and civil attributes pertaining to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; where you can perhaps use the language of the immortal Curran, and say "no matter in what disastrous battle our liberties may have been cloven down,—no matter whether an African or an American sun have shone upon you, let the altars and the republics sink together in the dust; and let your souls walk abroad in the majesty and strength of your divine natures, because you stand forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of Britain's emancipation.

I remain yours in the cause of
Justice and Freedom,
WILLIAM WHIPPER.

THE BURDELL HEIR.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

HER SHAMS DETECTED BY THE DOCTORS.

The further proceedings in this case on Thursday were not important, and are thus summarized:

The investigation as to the late conspiracy for which Mrs. Cunningham and others have been arrested, was resumed yesterday morning. Dr. Catlin having turned State's evidence, and aided in further exposure of the plot, will be used by the District Attorney as a witness. Drs Dewees and Barker, who were sent by the Justice and District Attorney Hall to make a medical examination of Mrs. Cunningham, in order to ascertain to a further certainty if she had recently given birth to a child, reported that Mrs. Cunningham claim'd to be sick, and objected to the examination being made. She remarked to them: "Oh! my part I do not object to having it done by advice of my counsel, Mr. Stafford"

☞ A fine little boy aged nine years, son of Mr. William Walkerly, was drowned in the dock at Niagara on Sunday last. The accident was not seen, but it was supposed he was playing on a boat and fell overboard This is the second child Mr. Walkerly has had the misfortune to have had drowned in the same place, within the last thirteen months.—*Mail.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY BATCH OF CONVICTS.—On Monday, was given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's Government required a ship immediately to carry 400 male convicts from England to Freemantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Amongst the 400 will be found Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers, Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, Redpath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company, and Agar, the railway gaurd, who committed the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway The notorious bank forger Barrister Saward alias Jem the Penman, the putter up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 25th prox inst, embarking the convicts at Deptford, the little Nore, Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth.

A GOOD JOKE.—Wm. Wells Brown, the colored orator, who is not so black as some white men, told a very good story at the Abington celebration on Saturday. On a steamboat on Canada Lake the other day he went to the breakfast table with the other passengers. Just as he took his seat, a dark colored white man called a waiter and asked if colored persons were admitted to the table with white folks. The waiter did not know exactly what to say, so he called the Captain, who on entering the cabin enquired who had called for him. "I, sir," said *Mr. Brown*, pointing to the dark stranger, "I desire to know if it is your custom to allow colored people at the regular table?" The captain replied that no objection had ever been made before, and seeing the dark white man evidently annoyed in spirit, appealed to the generosity of the colored orator, to allow him to remain. Mr. Brown finally consented, and at this turn of affairs the white man, who was so black as to be passed for a negro, left the table in utter disgust, and unable to speak his thoughts. —*Boston Traveler.*

While the two Southernes were in secret conference with the Mayor, a large negro stationed himself on the opposite side of the street, and rang a huge dinner bell. In a quarter of an hour a crowd of between 300 and 400 excited blacks gathered, and matters began to wear a squally aspect.

They were in this city some ten days since, and after taking advice concluded to go to chatham, prefer criminal charges against them, and have them brought to this city under the Ashburton Treaty, when the disguise could be dropped, and that most just and humane of all enactments the Fugitive Slave Law, could be brought into active requisition.

The Mayor informed his visitors that he was afraid he could not protect them if they prolonged their stay, and as for getting their slaves it was out of the question. Seeing the crowd the men were only too glad to escape and come back to this side, which they at the very best speed, The adventure was a foolhardy as a despicable one.—*Detroit Tribune.*

SLAVEHOLDERS WITH SHARP STICKS AFTER THEM.—We learn from a private source that the good people of Chatham had quite an excited time Tuesday morning consequent upon the introdustion of an agitating element, into that peaceable town in the shape of two brave-hearted red-hot slaveholders.

They accordingly went over Monday and "spotted" seven chattels that had formerly done some service for them in a southern clime. Their plans were laid before the Mayor of Chatham, on Tuesday morning. Val the colored people were as keen sighted as the white men and tracked them every step of their way.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—We understand that the staff of officers of department, under the new Civil Service Bill, will be made up as follows:—

Assistant Commissioner.——A. Russell, Esq.

Surveyor General.—Mr Bouchette.

Inspector of Woods and Forests Branch —Mr. Dawson,

Superintendant of Land Sales———Mr. Spragge

Accountant—Mr. Ford.

If this inteligence be correct, the department has got a most excellent sub-chief Mr. Russel is and old, faithful, talented and most efficient servant of the Crown, and one to whom we could most heartily offer our congratulations. We had heard, also, Mr. Dawson, another most efficient officer, whose able report on the Hudson Bay question we had occasion to mention not long since, spoken of for the place, for which he was well fitted.—[Montreal Gazette,

Spcial Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ Read the following letter from CALEB PARKER, Esq, of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who knew him

Gentlemen:—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of *Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters*, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, flatulency, constipation, several attacks of diahorea, accompanied with water-brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits so low that I was nearly unfit for business. I applied to several physicians, from whom I obtained only temporary relief, and finding in a short time my disease returning in all its malignity. I concluded with advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy to try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. I continued it according to the direction until I had taken eight or ten bottles, which have entirely cured me. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the *Oxygenated Bitters* the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several who have invariably found great benefit from their use.

Yours respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors, Sold by their agent veerywhere.

Opinion of the Prominent Druggists of Cincinnati.

We, the undersigned, Druggits of this city have been acquainted with, and sold for a year or two past, an article of Family Medicine, known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and we would assure the public that in every instance, so far as we know, it has given the best satisfaction to the purchaser. We can recommend it to the public as an article

OF GREAT MERIT AND VIRTUE.

Indeed, we never knew an article of Medicine become so deservedly popular in so short a time which is proved by the fact of its extensive sale and constantly increasing demand. Signers:

J. D. P.,
Chas. Collins,
S. H. Parmin,
W. J. M. Gordon,
G. H. Bates,
J. D Doughty,
Abia Zeller
A. D Sovill,
E. B. Ilsmann,
L. & C. Rankin,
Wafe, Eckstein & Co.

Dear Sir:—I became your agent without feeling any interest in the medicine, but I soon became very much interested upon seeing the happy effect it had upon many persons. The increased sales in this State are really astonishing I might have collected any number of certificates of its *great power* in relieving pain, if I had attended to it at the time the cures came under my observation. The least I can say for the Pain Killer is, that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukie
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices at York City

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16 1857.

	s	d		s d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0 0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9 0
Oats, per bushel.	3	6	a	4 6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12 0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8 0
Potatoes per bushel,	6	0	a	7 0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5 6
Beef, per 100 lb.	40	0	a	40 0
Pork, per 100 lb,	55	0	a	60 0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56 0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0 0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96 0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3 0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120 0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0 8

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

A BY-LAW.

To authorize the Subscription by the County of Kent of Two Thousand Shares of the Stock in the St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company amounting to £50 000.

Whereas, by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province 20 Vic, chaps. 57 entitled an "Act to incorporate the St. Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company," a Joint Stock Compan has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Ship Canal between the waters of the River St. Clair & the Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie.

And Whereas, the County of Kent is interested in the proposed work & deeply impressed with the benefits which must result to it therefrom, and is desirous of promoting the earliest commencement and completion of the same by taking stock therein.

And Whereas, the said Act hath, under certain requirements as expressed in the 20th and 21st clauses thereof made full and efficient provisions for the taking of any No. of shares of stock in the said Company, by the Municipalities interested in the construction of the said work, and the requirements of the said statute have been complied with; and it is necessary and expedient there to that the said County Council of Kent should subscribe for two thousand shares of Stock in the said Company, and that debentures on the credit of the said County should be issued, payable in the manner and at the times hereinafter mentioned, and that a special rate should be levied and raised for the payment of the said sums and the interest thereon, on the whole rateable property of the said County, which amounts to one million one hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and twenty three pounds currency.

1st. *Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted*, by the County Council of the County of Kent, under and by virtue of the said above in part recited Act, and the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of 1849, and by and with the consent of the majority of the qualified Electors of the County, as provided by the Statute, that the Warden of the said County of Kent for the time being, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe for, and in the name, and behalf of the County of Kent two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company,

2d. That the Warden of the said County, for the time being, shall have power and he is hereby authorised and required from time to time to issue debentures to the amount of fifty thousand pounds currency in payment of the said Stock in sums not less than five pounds each. *Provided*, however, that the calls to be made on the said Stock, shall be made and the same payable in the same proportions and at the same times as the calls upon the Stock shall be made payable, and *provided further*, that no debenture shall be issued, until the ten per cent, less the ten per cent, to be paid by the said County of Kent as provided by the Statute, shall be paid into some one of the chartered banks of the Province.

3d. That the said debentures shall bear interest from the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and with the said interest, shall be payable at such places either within or without this Province, and either in currency or sterling as the Warden of the said County of Kent may appoint, the said debentures being signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County to be payable in the manner and at the times following, that is to say: the sum of

£10,000 on the first day of January,		1874
10,000	"	1875
10,000	"	1876
10,000	"	1877
10,000	"	1878

And the said interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the first day of January and July in each year, and for which said interest payable as aforesaid, the said debentures respectively shall have coupons attached, duly subscribed with the signatures of the Warden and Treasurer of the said County.

4th That for the payment of the said debentures so issued as aforesaid, and the half yearly interest thereon, there shall be assessed and levied upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County, a special rate in each year, over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatever, as follows that is to say:

In the year	1858	a rate of	1 d in the £
do	1859	"	"
do	1860	"	"
do	1861	"	"
do	1862	"	"
do	1863	"	"
do	1864	"	"
do	1865	"	"
do	1866	"	"
do	1867	"	"
do	1868	"	"
do	1869	"	"
do	1870	"	"
do	1871	"	"
do	1872	"	"
do	1873	2 d and 1 farthing	"
do	1874	"	"
do	1875	"	"
do	1876	"	"
do	1877	"	"

5th. That the Council shall not at any time before the said debentures are fully satisfied sell or dispose of the said shares, or any portion thereof except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating the said debentures, or otherwise securing the due payment thereof.

6th. That the consent of the qualified Electors of the said County of Kent to the subscription by the said County Council of two thousand shares in the Capital Stock of the said St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company, shall be ascertaind by the opening of Polls in the several Municipalities composing the County of Kent, and in the places herein named, that is to say:

Township of Romney, in School House Section No. 2.
Tilbury East, in Town Hall
Raleigh, at John Pardo's Tavern, Middle Road;
Harwich, in School House, Sec. No. 5.
Howard, in Town Hall, at Ridgetown.
Orford, in School House Kilmarnock.
Camden, in the School House, Dawn Mills.
Chatham, in School House Louisville
Dover East & West in School House at Pancout.
Zone, in School House, at Bothwell
Town of Chatham, in Town Hall on Friday, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock, noon of that day; at which hour the Reeves of the above-named Municipalities, or in the absence of any of them, the Deputy Reeves, and in the absence of any of the latter, one of the Councillors respectively of such Municipalities; and, in the Town of Chatham, the Mayor, Reeve or Deputy Reeve, or some one Councillor, as above provided, shall open and preside at such polls; the Clerks of the several Municipalities acting as poll Clerks; and that on the opening of such polls the electors of such Municipalities respectively, shall then present themselves in turn at such polls, and shall give their votes, to be recorded for or against the said by-law, Yea or Nay; the word "Yea" meaning that they approve of the proposed by-law, and "Nay" that they disapprove of the same. And all Municipal electors posessed of the necessary property qualification to vote for a Municipal Councillor, in their respective Municipalities shall be entitled to vote.

7th. That the person presiding at such poll shall adjourn the poll at four o'clock on the day of the meeting until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday, when the poll shall be continued as on the first day but shall be finally closed at 4 o'clock of such second day *provided*, that if on the second day one half-hour shall elapse without a vote being recorded, the said poll shall be closed.

8th. That at the close of the polls the persons presiding, respectively, shall count the Yeas and Nays as entered on their poll books respectively, and ascertain and certify for the information of the said County Council, whether a majority is for the approval or disapproval of the said by-law, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the Poll Clerks, respectively, and be kept by them with the poll lists, among the records of their offices respectively: and the Clerks of the several municipalities in the County of Kent shall send certificates, as signed as above, to the County Clerk, on or before the sixteenth day of October next: and the majority for or against the said by-law shall be taken to have been expressed by a majority of "Yeas" or "Nays" as polled throughout all the Municipalities in the County.

9th. This by-law shall be published four times in each of the newspapers, of the County of Kent: before the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and further shall take effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law to be taken into consideration be the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, in Council assembled in the Town of Chatham on the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Reeves and Deputy Reeves are requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

JAMES SMITH. *Warden*
WM. COSGRAVE, *Clerk.*

CARD.

MRS BURLEY, (late Mrs. Jackson,) is now prepared to supply the public with her COUGH SYRUP, an invaluable remedy for coughs and consumption. It has won a wide reputation for its great curative powers, having effected cures when all other remedies have failed. Mrs. B. would also recommend her *ALTERATIVE*, an excellent remedy for Scrofula, Impurities of the Blood, scurvy, Eruptions, and all Diseases of the Glands and Skin. It has cured in cases of many years standing.

To be had of Mrs. Maria Burley, No. 816 South Ninth St., below Catharine, Philadelphia
August 15. 1857—1 y 47

S. C. WATSON, M. D.,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
And Surgeon,

STRINGER'S BUILDINGS. Formerly Charley's—KING St., Chatham East
August, 8th. 1857. No. 47 tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Nth half of lot 1 in the 6th concession of the Township of Raleigh.

Apply to S. S. Macdonnel. Esq., Windsor or J. B. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
Chatham, August 8th, 1857. v3 n7 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

NEW AND SECONHAND CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM, and the surrounding County, that he has just opened a store for the purpose of supplying persons with all kinds of Clothing at the lowest Cash prices. Customers' own cloth made to order, at the Store of King Street, second door West of Fish Street.

N B—The highest prices paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

McKIMMEY ARMSTRONG.
July 25th 1857 3m. 46
A. B. Scouring neatly done.

PORTICAL LECTURE.
AT THE
TOWN HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, 17th Inst. Admission 1 shilling. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock A G C HURCHILL

PALMERSTON HOUSE.
Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.
TORONTO.

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL
AND PUBLIC
RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts,
Dinners, Suppers,
on the shortest notice.

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.

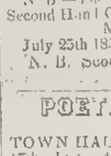
Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c, attended on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines &c. served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,
of the very best brands.

Summer beverages. Soda Water; Mint Juleps, Sherry Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of *Diseases*. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST.

For advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him those who have suffered from the secret follies and habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck who have tried their best to get on in the world and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get him to examine what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life and his qualifications, the principles of the above Science can be had. You to a happy Marriage, and Do best of Pictures He shows the

LIKENESS OF FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED READ! ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is equally open to the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of those necessarily much. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary Cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate disease, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now in the enjoyment of health.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's MARRIAE ALMANAC. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and will be sent by return of mail address.

☞ Liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers, Book Agents, and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews strictly Private and Confidential. In order to gain attention, the postage of all Letters must be pre-paid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568 Post Office. Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11 1-2, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the

CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS
TORONTO

New Advertisements.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades.
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Best Glassware.
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	**Liquors,**

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas,	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar	The Best Sugar,
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee.
Five Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq., Sadle and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barbour's New Brick Stores.

W H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N.
Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

THE CITIZENS of Amherstburg, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies on the First of August.

By order.
S. B. WILLIAMS,
L. C TOLIVER,
N. McCURDY.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 12 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, price, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 14 Lot No 24 in 5th Concession also on Plank Road 50 acre, price, $20 00

Camden.

Lot No 8 Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London Stage Road passes through it. 20 acres cleared. In all 240. acres per acre, $30.00

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office
June 20th 1856

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building in this Town, on the first Friday in June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged otherwise their certificates will be cancelled No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than one year

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS.
Sec'y B P I County of Kent
Chatham May 4th 1857. 3m

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING

ADVERTISEMENT

OF THE

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

NOW

SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time

$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, than was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller large additions to Spring Goods, and will continue to do so in New York and Montreal, and we are assured so that every variety of assortment in every department will be full and complete for the coming Spring Trade, at the lowest possible prices, and purchased for cash.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the

Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!

FANCY & STAPLE

CLOTHING,

Seasonable and Fashionable

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,

CARPETINGS,

And other house furnishings,

WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,

TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oil and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—as far as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative Credit business will be done in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of

FARM PRODUCE

will always be bought, and found

FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge

By order of the Manager,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.

April 22nd, 185- 1y.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton; 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.
June 5 1857. 41-tf;

BOOKS ON SLAVERY—(TO BE CONSULTED.)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodell, New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with refer nce to h r authorities, &c., &c.

2. The Slavery Question by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton, (Ohio); p. 221—a complete *multum in parvo*.

3. Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York—1856—p. 52—(most valuable.)

4; Scriptural Views of Slavery, by Rev. Albert Barnes; p. 384. Philadelphia—1856—(an unanswerable book.)

5. The North and the South—A statistical view, &c.; p. 134—Jewett & Co., 1856—(This book is an authority to silence every proslavist.

6 Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co; Boston and Cleveland, ndix to "Dred,"—both by Mrs Stowe)

7. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists, &c., by Rev. Edward Matthews; p. 23—Bristol (Eng.) and London—(Why will not Regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Reform.)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn. as to American Tract Society; p. 34.

9. American Slavery in connection, &c., embracing Dr. Perkin's Valuable Sermon.—Mr Jay's Letters; and Note as to American Sunday School Union—p. 60—New York: H. B. Knight—1854.

10. Letter respecting a book "dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union,—in compliance with slave power;—p. 26—New York, 1848.

11. Inside View of Slavery, by Dr. Parsons Jewett & Co., Boston 1855—(containing facts *horrors*)—p. 318,

12. Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p 108. Boston: B. Marsh—1855—This is *the* book of *principles*.)

March 1857.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,	Saturday,	10th Jan'y.
do do	Saturday,	7th February.
do do	Saturday,	7th March.
do do	Saturday,	4th April.
do do	Saturday,	2d May.
do do	Saturday,	6th June.
do do	Saturday,	4th July.
do do	Saturday,	1st August
do do	Saturday,	5th September.
do do	Saturday,	3rd October.
do do	Monday,	2nd November.
do do	Saturday,	5th December.
2nd Division, Morpeth,	Thursday,	2 3th March.
do do	Thursday,	23rd July.
do do	Tuesday,	24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,	Tuesday,	27th January.
do do	Tuesday,	26th May.
do do	Thursday,	24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,	Friday,	30th January.
do do	Monday,	27th July.
do Dawn Mills,	Monday,	30th March.
do do	Monday,	28th September.
do Dresden	Friday,	29th May.
do do	Friday,	27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,	Thursday,	29th January.
do do	Thursday,	28th May.
do do	Saturday,	26th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Township Hall'rw'h & Howard)	Saturday	28th March.
do do	Saturday,	25th July.
do do	Thursday,	26th Nov
5th Div. Deal Tolsn	Monday	24th January.
do do	Monday,	25 May
do do	Wednesday,	23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn; do Middle Road	Wednesday,	25th March.
do do	Wednesday,	22nd July.
do do	Monday,	23rd November.
6th Div. Wallaceburg	Tuesday,	31st March.
do. do	Tuesday,	29th September.
do do	Saturday,	28th Nov.
do at Gungah P. Office	Saturday,	31st January.
do do	Saturday,	30th May.
do do	Tuesday,	28th July.
7th Division, Clarville,	Friday,	27th March.
do do	Friday,	24th July.
do do	Wednesday,	25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,	Wednesday,	28th Jan.
do do	Wednesday,	27th May.
do do	Friday,	25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.

GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec. 1856. v3n21-1y

---

New Spring Goods

AT THE

CHATHAM

CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of

CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

as usual

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3-n36 tf.

Important to Housekeepers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm Barnhart Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded to you.

Ladies' New Goods,

THE

PREMIUM

MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has recently selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable

Dress Goods

BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—

&c. &c., &c.

LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention, at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.

Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS!

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor*
Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf;

☞ Call the attention of all Temperance workers, Legislators, Ministers of religion &c.

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

A Census List

OF

The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon. M. Cannon—"the next bequest and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the "traffick" L.
By "AMEN"

STRATFORD C. W.
16th March 1857

NOTE The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country.—*the public Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks*, the savage, uncivilized and unchristian manner expended)—that attention is called to the adoption of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and to a nicety EXACTLY, those who in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks."—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britain's possessions; and make it—Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause please copy.

THE LARGEST

FALL STOCK

In Chatham,

PURCHASED for CASH, and OFFERED

FOR CASH

or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far

BELOW COMPETITION

of those who buy or sell on any other terms

The Old Store,

JOSEPH S. BEATTY!

STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

CROCKERY, GLASS,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

PAINTS & OILS,

2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,

100 KEGS GUN POWDER

Sole Agent for

BURNING FLUID.

JOS. S. BEATTY,

Chatham, Dec. 19th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

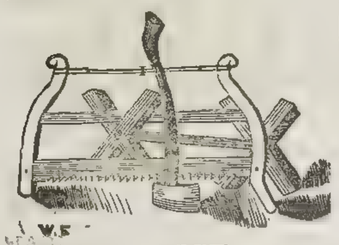
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spared therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1856 27-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by holesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars, Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, payable in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons

(Messrs Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as faithful and *pure*)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3-n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead, Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford. C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-tf.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth. Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots. Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen,s King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts & to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,

308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand a t our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. THE MARKETS will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. THE CHILDREN will find in each number, snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next the 1st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS		ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LT. EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL
			A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M	P.M.
Windsor, depart		....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce		....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River		....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek		....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham		....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville		....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell		....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury		....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe		....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid		....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges		....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka		....	9.34	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London	Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
	Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno		6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh		6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll		6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville		6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock		7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood		7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold		7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton		7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris	Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
	Depart	*7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
				P.M.			
Preston, depart		7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.		7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive		11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.		11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg		8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden		8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown		8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'		8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas		8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton	Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.40
	Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario		9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby		10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville		10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan		10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines		10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold		11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction		....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive		11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8·01	12.00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby		8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	*7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1855 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND

General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th, 1856. tf

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. GAZZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the lates fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, first door below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important paces and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ACTIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person deserous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter*, (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by selling it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sall at this office.—Also fluid orthe samme at the low price of $1. per —Please Call.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

NEW GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 1854.

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY or SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious, humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society, [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circu- "lated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T Foss and E Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408 Utica, N Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical,—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C W. July 17th 1856. 15

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,

In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,

Or New Yea's Present Books

In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.

ACCORDEONS

From $2 to $10.

VIOLINS,

From $3 to $20.

BOWS,

From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambourines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Bellous' Pictorial, Bellous' Dollar Monthly; Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,

Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES VELVETEENS, SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33t

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON.)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 383, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles. Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham. Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 21, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,

North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21, 1855.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1857 {NUMBER 51

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD,
} Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of a free expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation o. all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

☞ LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *Provincial Freeman*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
If ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements to continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CENTRAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
and inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
BONDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHAN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch, Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 151 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1856. 39

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
OPENED BUSINESS,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, and
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE
The Subscriber is determined to sell as Low as possible
B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1656. 36

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
NO. 311-2, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BRO.,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,&c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Snoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency
JOHN HATTON.
Bronte, July 17th 1855 17-tf.

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90 King Street West,
TORONTO.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House, New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857 v3n21-1y

Mmitoe D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip R. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington R. Handy, M.D., Professors Baltimore Col. of Dental Surgery.

Dr. French has for many years performed the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of returning thanks for many favors:—

TORONTO, Oct. 18th, 1850.—The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction.
JOHN TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Oct. 21st, 1850.—Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has performed for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible.—A. F. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr. F. Badgley, Dr. N. Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr. E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Jones, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Campbell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3 n37-1y.

CARD.

MRS BURLEY, (late Mrs. Jackson,) is now prepared to supply the public with her COUGH SYRUP, an invaluable remedy for coughs and consumption. It has won a wide reputation for its great curative powers, having effected cures when all other remedies have failed. Mrs. B. would also recommend her *ALTERATIVE*, an excellent remedy for Scrofula, Impurities of the Blood, scurvy, Eruptions, and all Diseases of the Glands and Skin. It has cured in cases of many years standing.
To be had of Mrs. Maria Burley, No. 816 South Ninth St., below Catharine, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1857—1y 47

Poetry.

YOUNG AMERICA MOUNTING PARNASSAS.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE FOURTH—BY SQUASH OF CALIFORNIA.

Studdid wilst settin onto the Piazzy fence
watchin of American Flag wavin
from the Liberty Poal and
telung off of fire
crackers now
and then.

O, mity rag! O booteous peese of cloth!
Made of red and white and blue stripes,
And stars painted on both sides—
All hale! Again I'm sittin in thi umbrajus
Shaddur, and admiring thi grandjer,
And sucking into my coust the gentle zeffers
That are holdin u oat well ni onto
Strate. Grate flag! when I shet
Mi ize and look at yer, and think
How as when u was lutle, and not much
Bigger than a peece of paper, yu
Was carried all threw the revolution—
Ary war, and hev sum few times sence
Held up yer hed with difficulty, and
How tresenjus yu are now, I feal
Jest as if I shud bust, and fli all round, and
want
Tu git down off the fence, and git shot,
Or stabbed, or hit on the hed with a stick
Of wood, or hung, for mi kauntry.

Prodigious banner! Wouldn't I smile to see
A Chinaman, or a small unnatheralized
Fur'ner undertalk to pull u down!
If a Chinaman I wud siz him and kut
Off his kew, and bare it off in triumph,
Before I'd see a shi tore in ye, or the sacrijus
Hands of a fo kuttin u up into bullit
Patchin, I'd brace my back agin a waul (or
House, or a fense, or a bord, as it mite,)
And fite, and strike, and scratch, and
Kick, and bite, and take my klose, and
Looze mi hat and git hit in the I, and
On my leg, akrost the small of
Mi back, and faul down and git up
Agin, and kontinue the struggle for half or
Three-quarters of an hour, or untill I got
Severely wounded.

Terriffic emblem! How proud you look,
And how almity sassy yu wave round,
Snappin and cracken, and scarin ov horses;
I spose yure almost tairin to get into a
Fite with somebody, and satisfy yer kar-
Niverous disposishun by eating up a hole
nashun.

Grate flag! I don't no which makes me
feel
The most patriotic—yu or the forth of July
Yu aint made of the same sort of stuff altho
Yu are about the same age, and are both
Sublime, and terrible to kontemplait.

But I must klose and waiv my last adew
However I yin to my feelins it ma be,
And git down of the fense, for alreddy the
Sharp pints of the pickets begin to stick
Me, and mak me skrmge and hitch about and
Threaten to tair mi klose and mak me holler.

CHAPTER OF FICTS.

SLAVEHOLDING PIETY ILLUSTRATED—The Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a graduate of the New York Union Theological Seminary, and for the past nine years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tennessee, was recently driven from his Church in consequence of his course in

[illegible] Slave [illegible] named Anthony by his master, one Colonel Netherland, and elder in his Church. Mr. Sawyer has published nothing in regard to the affair until driven to it by slanderous reports, prejudicial to his character as a minister, having been circulated, and forced him to his own defence. He therefore publishes a long statement in a supplement to the Knoxville (*Tennessee*) *Presbyterian Witness*, the truth of which is vouched for by Messrs. Joseph Hoffmaster and J. L. Johnson, elders of the Rogersville Church. The Colonel Netherland, whose brutality is so disgustingly shown, has been elected a delegate to the Secession Convention called by the pro slavery ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, to meet at Richmond on the 2.th instant.

It appears that a slave, formerly belonging to the children of the Rev. F. A. Ross, D. D., was owned by Col. Netherland, and was sold in 1856 to be sent to Mississippi. Rather than go "down South," the negro ran off to the woods, and remained concealed for more than a year, until found and brought back by some hunters. He was then handed over by Colonel Netherland, with his chains on, to the trader who bought him, who took him back of the Church, to a field, and there, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, beat him with over *three hundred and thirty blows*, laid on with a leather strap nailed to a board; while the slave was tied down on his back, naked and blindfolded. The trader whipped him to make him confess who had harboured him, and would probably have beaten him till Saturday night" if such an excitement had not been caused by the first instalment of scourging

But this was not the worst. Col. Netherland owned an old gray-haired slave, who had nursed him in [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia P[A.] is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Cary, Front[s]treet Toronto is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

☞ Mr B. Bowser, Muscatine, Iowa, is an authorized agent of this paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMAS[TERS] ERS and TEACHERS, are invited to [act] as subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMA[N]* for which twenty per cent will be allowed [on] papers sent to this office.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent long[er than] paid for.

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis upon application.

ADDRESS I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C[.W.]

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered, which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collecting through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills to Subscribers and hope they will remitt them at the earliest possible moment, as our subscriptions are our only dependence.

OUT CANVASSING

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Doug[lass] both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of promoting the interest and prospects of this [paper] of humanity gene[rally]

☞ The Communication from C. H. Charity—addressed "H. F. D. the slanderer," we must respectfully decline, because of the exceedingly vulgar and abusive character of the same. Mr. Charity hopes it may be inserted, as it is his first a tempt to send a Communication to the Freeman. It is very unfortunate that his first attempt should be couched in terms so offensive to good taste as to oblige us, to with hold it from our readers, as were it otherwise, we would as cheerfully give space to a letter from Mr. Charity or any other enemy to the enterprise, it decently written, though it contain censure—severe censure of the conductors of this paper, as from a firend.

☞ Dr. Cross and the Kent Advertiser

For the Provincial Freeman.

CHRONICLES OF THE "SOUTHERN INDIGNATION MEETING."

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass that the Daughters of the nation made ready a feast, to which all the children of Israel were invited.

2. Now then it came to pass, when they were all assembled, that there arose one of the Chief Priests, and said many truths which made them wax wroth.

3. And there was at that ume a Pharisee, who was *Gray* in sin and who in wrath began to speak against the High Priest, and rail at him.

4. And he called the people together, and spoke to them concerning the things the High Priest said of them at the feast.

5 Then the multitude waxed wroth, and reviled the High Priest, and commanded that he should be brought before them that they might slay Him.

6. Then one of the faithful servants opened his mouth and spake saying: "Take heed my brethern, for ye know not what ye do."

7 Then there arose a great tumult, and the cry went forth "Put him out," "Put him out," and the assembly was swayed to and fro.

8. And the cry was so great that they with dificulty restrained themselves from from violently laying hands on those faithful servants of the High Priest.

9. And one and another of these faithful servants of the High Priest spake to them, but they would not hearken, and turned a deaf ear to them.

10 And so by reason of their violence these servants were forced to hold their peace.

11. Then did those wicked servants hearken to foolish counsel, and they again commanded that the High Priest might be brought before them that they might scourge and slay him.

12. Now when the High Priest heard how these wicked servants were arrayed [against him] immediately summoned al[l]

Arrival Of The

'ATLANTIC.'

NEW YORK August 31.

The Collins steam ship *Atlantic* arrived at 6¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, 11½ a. m., on the 19th inst. She reports having passed the steamer *Europa* on the 20th, signalled the *Persia* on the 24th, and saw the *Fulton* off Cape Race on the 29th.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 a. m., of the 16th.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to hold a special meeting in London on the day *Atlantic* sailed, to consider whether the attempt should be renewed in October, or deferred till another summer.

The London *Star* says it is estimated that the outside loss the Company will sustain will be about £25,000

It is fully expected that at least one half of the sunken cable will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that portion in deep sea will, in all probability never be recovered.

The proceedings of Parliament were uninteresting.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, etc., in various parts of England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the *Atlantic's* departure, and it was reported that the effects of the rain would be much alleviated.

The London *Times* says a merchant recently deceased at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching £3 00 000, of which £100,000 are through forged acceptances to bills of exchange

The Liverpool *Post* pronounces the story a hoax.

The mail steamer for India would sail on the 19th of August, and would take out £250,000 sterling in silver.

The Fetes Napoleon on the 15th of August, passed off well, although the outdoor arrangements were marred by wet wether.

It is believed that France will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and it is stated that he is about to emigrate to the United States.

The Paris Correspondence of the *Times* mentions, the departure from Paris to Marseilles of General D. Oregone, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Pelhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war. The same correspondent says that the French Government contemplate sending a naval and military expedition to Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representation of the Emperor. He also says that it is proposed to form a maritime and commercial post in the Bay of Tornine in Cochin China.

LATER BY THE VANDERBIT.

SANDY HOOD, Sept 2d, 57.

The steamship Vanderbilt from Havre and Southampton on the 22d, has just arrived off the point.

By this arrival we have important news from India. General Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead.

The Europeans at Skemonedose had been massacred, and that place recaptured.

More English troops had arrived at Calcutta. The rebels had been defeated in three engagements.

The steamer "Transit" had been lost in the straits of Sunda. The crew and troops by her weye saved.

An officer of the 39th Regiment in Montreal, Ensign Blennerhasset, was arrested on Monday last for assaulting some bailiffs who attempted to seize upon his goods for debt. The officer's conduct, as reported by the Montreal papers, was of a very disreputable nature, for which he well deserves punishment.

An embezzlement of seventy has been detected in the Mechanic's Banking Association of New York. The delinquent, it is said, holds an office of trust and responsibility in the bank.

About thirty-five men are now engaged at the Burlington Heights, excavating for a new road way to the temporary bridge, which is to be built at the West side of the Heights, until the permanent one shall have been erected instead of the late Suspension Bridge.

Accounts from Liberia announce that the colonists were suffering severely from want of food. The failure of the rice crop and lack of industry on the part of the emigrants from the United States seem to have produced a sorry state of affairs in the Colony.

☞ The misery of the poor at Rome is very great. Bread is represented to be exceedingly dear, and grain is exported in large quantities, while its importation is prohibited. Recently two ships arrived at Civita Vecchia laden with grain. The news soon reached Rome, and the price of grain fell immediately, and the Romans expected to have cheaper bread in consequence, but they were terrible disapointed; for it appears that the brothers Antonelli and Messrs. Feoli and Silenzi, who are the corn dealers of the place, managed to send these vessels to Leghorn, and food remained as dear as before.—*Ib.*

☞ The Savanah *News* has later advices from Nassau and Inagua. Two thousand bushels of salt had been raked up to the 1st of August. At Turk's Island a million of bubels were on hand, and it was selling at ten cents per bushels.—*Ib.*

☞ The New York *Times* says:—Bernard McKenna, aged 40 years, made a wager with a friend on saturday that he would climb bto the top mast of the schooner *Helen* lying at the foot of Walt-street, and return in safety. He reached the top, but when about to lower himself, he became dizzy and fell head foremost to the deck. He died immediately.—*Colonist.*

☞ The London *Post*, in describing the arrival of the Emperor and the Empress in the Reine Hortense off Osborne, said:—As the Prince Consort approached the Imperial yacht, the Emperor, in his anxiety to greet his Royal Highness, ascended the paddlebox, and on stepping down hastily to meet the Prince, missed his footing and fell violently on the deck. His Majesty was much shaken, and grazed his face slightly, but, instantly recovering himself, warmly embraced the Prince Consort.—*Ib.*

Mr. Brydges of the Great Western Railway is to be entertained at a public dinner in Hamilton on the 5th inst., by the employees of that road, previous to his departure, whither he goes on a visit.

The Executors of the late Adam Forrie, who was killed at the catastrophe at the Desjardins Canal bridge, have sued the Great Western Railway Company for damages. The compensation sought is £15,000).

UNMARRIED WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN —It appears from the census of Great Britain of 1951, that in that year, there were in the country nearly six million of woman above twenty years of age—of whom one moillion seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand were unmarried, and seven hundred and ninety-five thousand widows.

The Sothern wing of the New School Presbyterian Church, U. S., which seceded from the main body in consequence of the anti-slavery action of the General Assembly held at Clevaland last Spring, are now holding a convention at Richmond, Virginia, to conclude what they shall do under the circumstances. There seems to be little but that they will totally disconnect from the ultra New School.

ANTI-GALLOWS —Mr, Charles Phillips the eminent and veteran London barrister has published a pamphlet, in which he avows the opinion, the result of his long and varied experience, that capital punishment, so far from diminishing, only increases crime, and its effects is brutalizing to the [m]ost upon society.

We have intelligence from Havana to the 24 hult. A lively agitation was going on in that island in favor of the abolition of slavery; but the commercial news were the most important. There was a crisis in financial affairs, and the sugar market was stagnant, with prices declining. Bahia, also, and other places in South America, the prices of sugar were going downwards. The speculation in sugars has evidently reached the turning point, and many who invested heavily in the article will be likely now to suffer by the change.

Col. Benton has written a review of the Dred Scott decision. He takes ground with Judges Curtis and McLean, and against the majority of the Court. The book is now in press

Spcial Notices.

Bite of a Rattlesnake cured in five minutes

MESSRS PERRY DAVIS & SON—GENTS.—A merchant of Linneus, in this State, informs me that recently one of his sons was severly bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he suffered most dreadfully. The family chancing to have some of Perry Davis' Pain Killr in the house immediately commenced bateing the bitten place, without knowing whether it would or not, afford the less relief, but surprising as it may seem, the posion was soon observed to exude from the wound, and in five or ten minutes the young man fell asleep, entirely free from pain, or any effect from the bite except the flesh wound, which healed very soon. By giving publicity to this fact in your pamphlet designed for southern and western distribution and such countries as poisonous reptiles more or less abound, it might serve the cause of humanity and be the means of supplying an article the want of which has long been experienced,

Yours respectfully, *H.* BLAKSLEY, St Louis, Mo.

CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following letter from Hon. Myron Lawrence of Belchertown is valuable testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters:—

BELCHERTOWN, March 16.

Dr. Green.—I take great pleasure in informing you of the results of the *Oxygenated Bitters* you had the kindness to send me. For some twenty years I had suffered with Humoal Asthma. I was compelled to sit up one-third of the nights, without going to bed at all: and the rest of the time my sleep was interrupted by violent fits of coughing, and great difficulty in breathing. In all my attendance upon our courts, I never went to bed in Northampton in twenty years, but twice, and then was compelled to get up. Now I lie in bed without difficulty, and sleep profoundly, I took your medicine according to directions. The violent symptoms immediately abated, and perseverance in the use of the remedy has removed all its trouble-some consequences. The value of such a remedy is incalculable

Respectfully yours. MYRON LAWRENCE.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	6
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes. per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Ducks, per pair,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

THE ILLUSTRATED GYMASIUM.—This is the title of a new book by R. T. TRALL, M. D. now being published by FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, The work comprehends considerably more than the title expresses; for it contains not only an exposition of Gymnastic proper, but also the applications of Gymnatic, Calisthenic, and Vocal Exercises to the development of the whole body, the proper training of weak and defective organs, and to the cure of disease. Special Medical Gymnastics for particular ailments and infirmities have a prominent and important place. Ling's system af KINESIPATHY, as developed by its author and practised by Roth, Georgie, and others, is extensively treated of. Brief instructions are given in the various "manly exersises," Swimming, Sailing Rowing, Riding, etc.; and not the least valuable part of it is the analysis of the rudimental sounds of the English language, with the instructions predicated thereon, to enable the student to obtain full command of the respiratory apparatus, and acquire fluency and power of Voice and Speech.

All departments of the work are profusely illustrated with engravings. It is a book for the Individual, the Family, the Club, and the School. It be wil completed in two numbers, Price for the work complete, $1 25, Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 208 Broadway, New York.

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HOW TO DO BUSINESS.—A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING ROOM,	FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE STORE,	FOR THE APPRENTICE.
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE FARMER-BOY
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE BOOK-AGENT
ON THE FARM.	FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN
EVERYWHERE,	FOR EVERYBODY.

'HOW TO DO BUSINESS,' now ready, closes our first series of Hand Books for Home Improvement.' It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to Choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications required for Different kinds of Business & Education; How to buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvas and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints Maxims etc. Price, post-free, any Post Office, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No 308 Broadway, New York, or 142 Washington street Boston.

'How to Write,' How to Talk,' 'How to Behave,' How to do Business,' same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1,75. In one vol, muslin, $1,50.

Aug. 29. 10f

A BY-LAW.

To authorize the Subscription by the County of Kent of Two Thousand Shares of the Stock in the St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company amounting to £50,000.

Whereas, by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province 20 Vic. chap., 57 entitled an "Act to incorporate the St. Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company," a Joint Stock Compan has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Ship Canal between the waters of the River St. Clair & the Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie.

And Wherras, the County of Kent is interested in the proposed work & deeply impressed with the benefits which must result to it therefrom, and is desirous of promoting the earliest commencement and completion of the same by taking stock therein.

And Whereas, the said Act hath, under certain requisements as expressed in the 20th and 21st clauses thereof made full and efficient provisions for the taking of amy No. of shares of stock in the said Company, by the Municipalities interested in the construction of the said work, and the requirements of the said statute have been complied with; and it is necessary and expedient there to that the said County Council of Kent

should subscribe for two thousand shares of Stock in the said Company, and that debentures on the credit of the said County should be issued, payable in the manner and at the times hereinafter mentioned, and that a special rate should be levied and raised for the payment of the said sums and the interest thereon, on the whole rateable property of the said County, which amounts to one million one hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and twenty three pounds currency.

1st. *Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted*, by the County Council of the County of Kent, under and by virtue of the said above in part recited Act, and the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of 1849, and by and with the consent of the majority of the qualified Electors of the County, as provided by the Statute, that the Warden of the said County of Kent for the time being, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe for, and in the name, and behalf of the County of Kent, two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company.

2nd. That the Warden of the said County, for the time being, shall have power and he is hereby authorised and required from time to time to issue debentures to the amount of fifty thousand pounds currency in payment of the said Stock in sums not less than five pounds each. *Provided*, however, that the calls to be made on the said Stock, shall be made and the same payable in the same proportions and at the same times as the calls upon the Stock shall be made payable, and *provided further*, that no debenture shall be issued, until the ten per cent, less the ten per cent, to be paid by the said County of Kent as provided by the Statute, shall be paid into some one of the chartered banks of the Province.

3d. That the said debentures shall bear interest from the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and with the said interest, shall be payable at such places either within or without this Province, and either in currency or sterling as the Warden of the said County of Kent may appoint, the said debentures being signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County to be payable in the manner and at the times following, that is to say: the sum of

£10 000	on the first day of January,	1874
10,000	"	1875
10,000	"	1876
10,000	"	1877
10,000	"	1878

And the said interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the first day of January and July in each year, and for which said interest payable as aforesaid, the said debentures respectively shall have coupons attached, duly subscribed with the signatures of the Warden and Treasurer of the said County.

4th That for the payment of the said debentures so issued as aforesaid, and the half yearly interest thereon, there shall be assessed and levied upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County, a special rate in each year, over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatever, as follows that is to say:

In the year	1858	a rate of 1 d	in the £
do	1859	"	"
do	1860	"	"
do	1861	"	"
do	1862	"	"
do	1863	"	"
do	1864	"	"
do	1865	"	"
do	1866	"	"
do	1867	"	"
do	1868	"	"
do	1869	"	"
do	1870	"	"
do	1871	"	"
do	1872	"	"
do	1873	2 d and 1 farthing	"
do	1874	"	"
do	1875	"	"
do	1876	"	"
do	1877	"	"

5th. That the Council shall not at any time before the said debentures are fully satisfied sell or dispose of the said shares, or any portion thereof except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating the said debentures, or otherwise securing the due payment thereof.

6th. That the consent of the qualified Electors of the said County of Kent to the subscription by the said County Council of two thousand shares in the Capital Stock of the said St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company, shall be ascertaind by the opening of Polls in the several Municipalities composing the County of Kent, and in the places herein named, that is to say:

Township of Romney, in School House Secnion No. 2.
Tilbury East, in Town Hall.
Raleigh, at John Pardo's Tavern, Middle Road.
Harwich, in School House, Sec. No 5.
Howard, in Town Hall, at Ridgetown.
Orford, in School House Kilmarnock.
Camden, in the School House, Dawn Mills,
Chatham, in School House Louisville.
Dover East & West in School House at Pancout.
Zone, in School House, at Bothwell.

Town of Chatham, in Town Hall on Friday, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock, noon of that day; at which hour the Reeves of the above-named Municipalities, or in the absence of any of them the Deputy Reeves, and in the absence of any of the latter, one of the Councillors respectively of such Municipalities; and, in the Town of Chatham, the Mayor, Reeve or Deputy Reeve, or some one Councillor, as above proveded, shall open and preside at such polls; the Clerks of the several Municipalities acting as poll Clerks; and that on the opening of such polls the electors of such Municipalities respectively, shall then present themselves in turn at such polls, and shall give their votes, to be recorded for or against the said by-law, Yea or Nay; the word "Yea" meaning that they approve of the proposed by-law, and "Nay" that they disapprove of the same. And all Municipal electors posessed of the necessary property qualification to vote for a Municipal Councillor, in their respective Municipalities shall be entitled to vote.

7th. That the person presiding at such poll shall adjoure the poll at four o'clock on the day of the meeting until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday, when the poll shall be continued as on the first day but shall be finally closed at 4 o'clock of such second day *provided*, that if on the second day one half-hour shall elapse without a vote being recorded, the said poll shall be closed.

8th. That at the close of the polls the persons presiding, respectively, shall count the Yeas and Nays as entered on their poll books respectively, and ascertain and certify for the information of the said County Council, whether a majority is for the approval or disapproval of the said by-law, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the Poll Clerks, respectively, and be kept by them with the poll lists, among the records of their offices respectively: and the Clerks of the saveral municipalities in the County of Kent shal send certificates, as signed as above, to the County Clerk, on or before the sixteenth day of October next; and the majority for or against the said by-law shall be taken to have been expressed by a majority of "Yeas" or "Nays" as polled throughout all the Municipalities in the County.

9th. This by-law shall be published four times in each of the newspapers, of the County of Kent before the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and further shall take effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law to be taken into consideration be the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, in Council assembled, in the Town of Chatham on the fourteenth day af December, in the year of our Lord, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Reeves and Deputy Reeves are requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

JAMES SMITH. *Warden*
WM. COSGRAVE, *Clerk*.

S. C. WATSON, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
And Surgeon,

STRINGER'S BUILDINGS, Formerly Charity's—KING St., Chatham East,
August, 8th. 1857. No. 47 tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Nth half of lot 1 in the 6th concession of the Township of Raleigh.

Apply to S. S. Macdonnel, Esq., Windsor or J. B. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
Chatham, August 8th, 1857. v3 n17 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

NEW AND SECONHAND CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM, and the surrounding County that he has just opened a store for the purpose of supplying persons in all kinds of Clothing at the lowest Cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at his Store on King Street, second door West of William Street.

N B—The highest prices paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

McKIMMEY ARMSTRONG.
July 25th 1857 3m. 46
N. B Scouring neatly done.

PALMERSTON HOUSE.
Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel,
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THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

PRIVATE HOTEL
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Refreshments, Breakfasts,
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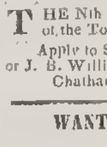
catered for on reasonable terms.

Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
served up in a variety of styles.

Wines Liquors, Cigars,
of the very best brands.

Summer beverages, Soda Water; Mint Juleps. Shery Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of *Diseases*. It is an infallible cure for Weakness Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST.

For advice an guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. those who have suffered from the secret follies bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck who have tried their best to get on in the world and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. en love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

LIKENESS OF FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

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It is a work of startling yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long wanted as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of Dr. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary Cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's MARRIAE ALMANAC. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and will be sent to you at once gratuitously.

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CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS TORONTO.

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NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has recieved one of the largest and best assortments of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., ever imported into *Chatham*. His goods consists of

The Cheapest Handware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles.
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes.
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades,
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels,
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings,	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Most Glassware.
The Cheapest	The Best
Liquors,	Liquors,

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar,
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee.
Twe Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c , &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith's Esq., Saddle and Harness Store and in Miller's and Barlocks New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W. H. N.
Vol 3 40tf Chatham, June 6th 1857.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 1-4 Lot No. 21 in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road, 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8. Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thamesville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London Stage Road passes through it. 20 acres cleared. Inall 240. acres per acre, $30.00

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid) at this office
June 20th, 1856.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend; otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund.—Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled. No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR.

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS,
Sec'y B. P. I. County of Kent.
Chatam May 4th, 1857. 3m

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING
ADVERTISEMENT
OF THE
Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.
NOW
SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time
$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, than was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can find

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have contributed during the last six months to swell our Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked, and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller, nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving; so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete, Filled too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the
Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.
Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of
DRY-GOODS!
FANCY & STAPLE
CLOTHING,
Seasonable and Fashionable
BOOTS AND SHOES,
From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Brown & Childs, Montreal,
CARPETINGS,
And other house furnishings,
WALL, & WINDOW PAPER,
TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,
Of the most approved, English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia,"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every wants—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not all times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminative, Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons: Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit.

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of
FARM PRODUCE
will always be bought, and found
FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so. All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge.

By order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.
April 22nd, 1857 1y.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD FARM

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated, being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.
June 5 1857. 41-tf

BOOKS ON SLAVERY—(TO BE CONSULTED.)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodell, New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with reference to the churches, &c., &c.

2. The Slavery Question, by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton, (Ohio); p. 224—(a complete *multum in parvo*.

3. Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York—1856—p. 52—(most valuable.)

4; Scripfural Views of Slavery, by Rev. Albert Barnes; p. 384. Philadelphia—1856—(an unanswerable book.)

5. The North and the South—A statistical view, &c.; p. 134—Jewett & Co., 1856—(This book is an authority to silence every pro-slavist.

6. Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co; Boston, (and see Appendix to "Dred,"—both by Mrs. Stowe.)

7. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists, &c., by Rev. Edward Matthews; p 23—Bristol (Eng.) and London—(Why will not Regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Reform.)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.: as to American Tract Society; p. 31

9 American Slavery in connection &c, embracing Dr. Perkin's Valuable Sermon.—Mr Jay's Letters; and Note as to American Sunday School Union—p. 60—New York: H. B. Knight—1854.

10. Letter respecting a book "dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union,—in compliance with slave power;—p. 26—New York, 1848.

11. Inside View of Slavery, by Dr. Parsons Jewett & Co., Boston 1855—(containing facts *horrors*)—p. 318,

12. Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p 108. Boston: B. Marsh—1855—This is *the* book of *principles*.)
March 1857.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday,—10th Jan'y.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 4th April.
do	do	Saturday, 2 May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June,
do	do	Saturday, 4th July.
do	do	Saturday, 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September.
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October.
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December.
2nd Division, Murpeth,		Thursday, 26th March.
do	do	Thursday. 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday, 24th Nov.
do Ridgetown,		Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday, 26th May.
do	do	Thursday, 24th Sept.
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday, 27th July.
do Dawn Mills,		Monday, 30th March.
do	do	Monday, 28th September.
do Dresden		Friday, 20th May.
do	do	Friday, 27th November.
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday, 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May.
do	do	Saturday, 20th Sept.
do (Wellington Inn, Township H'rw'h & Howard)		Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 26th Nov.
5th Div. Deal ToRn		Monday, 26th January.
do	do	Monday, 25th May.
do	do	Wednesday, 23rd Sep.
Pardo's Inn, do Middle Road		Wednesday, 25th March.
do	do	Wednesday, 22nd July.
do	do	Monday, 23rd November.
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March.
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September.
do	do	Saturday, 28th Nov.
do at Oungah P. Office		Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,		Wednesday, 28th Jan.
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May.
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Judge of the County of Kent.
GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham, 9th Dec. 1856. } v3n21-1y

New Spring Goods
AT THE
CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their *NEW GOODS* for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.
A First-Rate Stock of
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
as usual
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3-n36-tf.

Important to Trade

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded.

Ladies' New Goods,
THE
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of her patrons, from the BEST
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
MARKETS!
Consisting of the most Fashionable
Dress Goods
BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—
&c. &c., &c.
LADIES' underclothing!!

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention at her, SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.
Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y.

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS'

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and discomfort so common at public hotels.

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen. Also Board [without Lodgings], by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*
Stratford, May 30, 1857. 39-tf.

☞ (*For the attention of all Temperance Associations, Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the public Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks,* (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it—Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its intention generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicly use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those, D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada, and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause please copy.

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)
Census List
OF
The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks and those who do not, with the religious Denominations appended,—also taverns and sellers of intoxicating drinks, with also such religious denomination appended—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c., of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c. &c.—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon, M. Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the "traffick" L.
By "AMEN."—

STRATFORD C. W. }
16th March 1857 }

NOTE: The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators, Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks*, (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian lands excepted)—that attention is called to the adopting of such a Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it—Canada—more reliable as a home for the Emigrant, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

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☞ Will papers favourable to the cause please copy.

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
PURCHASED FOR CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, far
BELOW COMPETITION
of those who buy or sell on any other terms
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PINS & OILS.
2000 lbs, ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1856. 1

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give very satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1857 27-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies monthly, per annum—one dollar, eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve copies received.—Is issued in Toronto on the first of each month, printed in advance. Post Office orders payable to T. Nelson & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "The Children's Paper" are well known in British North America, and recommended as such in the United Canada, and recommended as such in the United States.)

Stratford, Dec, 10th 1856. v3 n22

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead. Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W. in January, 23rd, 1857. v3-n22-4f.

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth. Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of all kinds, Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles quite too numerous to mention. He will also, in a few days, have a large quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts
to Enlightenment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR,
BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing everyhuman interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt to place before all, gleanings carefully prepared summaries of passing events both foreign and domestic, and keep our readers fully advised of progress in every department of art. The Markets will be carefully reported, and Trade, in general, commercial statistical information given as the interests of readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find in each number some corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next, the 1st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	Lt. EXPRESS.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.		P. M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	.....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.34	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Waubuno	6.14	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll	6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Beachville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Eastwood	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	S.45	....
Paris Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris Depart	7.47	12.00	5.12	....	1.50	1.31
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Flamboro'	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8.39	12.50	6.03	....	....	....
Hamilton Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.23	....	10.00	2.40
Hamilton Depart	9.20	1.40	6.30	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M.	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.01	12 00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	....	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby	....	8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A.M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P.M.				....	
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18 t.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Rankin's Building

Chatham, June 6th, 1856 if

DOCTOR DELANY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET. First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:

J. P. Gazzam, Esq. M.D.,
George M. Cook, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st, 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe Establishment of his Brother, J. H. Charity, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description. Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest fashionable style, viz:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough practical knowledge of the business, he feels confident he can please all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at Cornelius H. Charity's, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 18F56.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands, the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Agents to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow us for subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will understand that we have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it next sent to

We trust all such of our old friends, the Post Masters as above referred to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to their influential and respectable persons who are willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 *South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

☞ N B *Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by addressing the Publishers by letter, (post paid.)*

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by eating it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Opposite the Royal Exchange.

KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid of the same at the low price of $1. per —Please call.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE, with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '851

(New Notice—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this Appeal to Canadians!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., (some of them incorrect copies) of the Societies and Religious bodies in the United States, which are named below, are circulated and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as Pro-Slavery or Silent, and some (if not all) formed specially on a Republican Basis, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our British institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been shamed as it were, (since religious humane, and Godwise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhumane practices, in a Free and a British Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore appeal to all Laymen in Canada,—to all men and women of Humanity who are opposed to the sin and curse of Slavery, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed,—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society,—Philadelphia,—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp: 108.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society. [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What "books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or "sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived. As a resident Scotch emigrant of 23 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists,] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which no Baptist in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be with out. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Publishers are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations, are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

tratford C W. July 17th 1856 3t

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Yea's Present Books
In every variety of style from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From 2s 6d to $15.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tambornes, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand and

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855 3m

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE, CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools

AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855 31-3r

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 21, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story Frame House consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31 1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21 1855.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

VOLUME III.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPT[EMBER] [illegible] TERMS: {ONE DOLLAR AND [illegible]

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,

By I. D. Shadd & Co.,

King St. West, Opposite the Market.

CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Six to ten lines, first insertion - - -	3	4
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion per line -	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, -	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting to pay can advertise on advantageous terms

☞ All advertisements, without instructions as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly

GENERAL

PRINTING OFFICE,

King Street West, Opposite the Market,

CHATHAM, C. W

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

INCLUDING

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS
BILL HEADS, FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES MEMORIALS,
&c. &c. &c.,

And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,

CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL

DRY GOODS,

AND

Grocery Establishment,

KING STREET,

CHATHAM, C. W.

September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,

HARDWARE MERCHAN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire. Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 51, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,

CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER

No. 29, KING STREET WEST.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.

Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.

F. C. JONES, Leader.

Chatham, Dec. 26th. 1856 v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,

Barristers-at-Law,

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO

MRS. S. WILKINS,

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 168, PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1855. 30

NEW STORE

IN THE

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

And lately erected by Messrs Moore & Ralph,

LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again

Opened Business,

With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, and

LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE

The Subscriber is determined to sell as Low as possible

B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Crockery Ware,

NO. 31 1-2, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,

Barristers, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BRO.,

Barristers, Attorneys, &c., &c.,

Office—CHURCH STREET,

Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,

TORONTO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency. JOHN HATTON

Bronte, July 17th 1855. 17-tf.

J. R. BROWN,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

No. 90 King Street West,

TORONTO.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,

Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,

No. 5, PARK ROW,

Opposite Astor House New York,

And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y

C. S. MILLER—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.

No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.

C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.

C. W. ELLIS.

Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

Mmitos D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.

DENTIST,

☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,

TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Thomas E. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington E. Handy M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. FRENCH continues the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct. 25th, 1856.—The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction. JOHN TORONTO

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Jan 15th 1857.—Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, has both extracted and stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain to myself than I thought possible. —A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

Rev Dr Burns, Rev. A Fyfe, A. W Strachan, Esq Dr. Scott, Dr F. Bungley, Dr. N Bethune, Dr. Derrick, Dr J. Robertson, Dr E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burns, Rev. H J Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A Cobbwell.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

☞ TERMS CASH.

v3 n37-1y.

CARD.

MRS BURLEY, (late Mrs. Jackson,) is now prepared to supply the public with her COUGH SYRUP, an invaluable remedy for coughs and consumption. It has won a wide reputation for its great curative powers, having effected cures when all other remedies have failed. Mrs. B would also recommend her *ALTERATIVE*, an excellent remedy for Scrofula, Impurities of the Blood, scurvy, Eruptions and all Diseases of the Glands and Skin. It has cured in cases of many years standing.

To be had of Mrs. Maria Burley, No. 816 South Ninth St., below Catharine, Philadelphia

August 15, 1857—1 y 47

Poetry.

THE WILL-O-THE WISPS

From the French of Beranger.

O summer night, O hamlet still,
Clear sky, soft perfumes, gurgling rill;
Ye lent a charm to my tender age;
Now all that's all changed my grief assuage
Sick of the world, relief I find;
All here my childhood brings to mind—
All—ay, the will o'-the-wisps to night,
That once was glimering dancing light
Had turned my steps in hasty flight,
Ah, happy ignorance—mine no more—
Will-o-the-wisps, dance as of yore?

Tales of their mocking spite were told
In the long long winter nights of old:
How that those meteors guarded fast
Wonders afield, and treasures vast,
Ghosts and Hobgoblins—demon fry—
Scorer and bags of evil eye—
These were the creed, in days gone by,
They taught me; whilst in fancy's view
Huge draggons round the turrets flew.
But age has spoiled Illusion's reign—
Will-o-the-wisps, dance, dance again!

One evening—I was scarcely ten—
Wandering—oh! how I trembled then—
I saw you glimer through the damp,
And hard it as old Granny's lamp.
I knew a piece of cake was there;
And ran, and ran with joyous air,
Till shepperd's voice cried out "Beware!
That light rash boy—no more advance—
Lights up a ball where corpses dance!"
Ay, 'tis of life an emblem true—
Will-o'-the-wisps, dance anew.

Again by me, when just sixteen,
O'er the old Vicar's tomb was seen
That night; my words found sudden way
"Your Reverence, for your soul I'll pray!"
When quick, methought I heard him say,
"O hapless child, hath Beauty's school
Made the so young, a dreaming fool!"
That evening, taken by surprise,
I *did* believe in angry skies.
Oh, speak; I'll listen as before—
Will o'-the wisps, dance, as of yore.

In love with Rose the guileless hearted,
A little gold has bliss imparted;
Lo! one of these same meteors lured me,
as though a treasure it insured me.
I followed, bold—but ah! I found
A pond was hollowed in the ground;
And tumbling in, crept out half drowned.
"Laugh not the goblins at thy fall!"
Methinks, I hear the witless call.
No—but Rose took a luckier swain—
Will-o"-the-wisps, dance, dance again!

My soul from thousand errors freed,
I'm old before my time, indeed:
Vapours, that but some moments shine,
See you its bleached, this head of mind?
Sages perchance have opened my eyes;
But more I loved the morning's rise,
When less familiar with the skies.
The torch of knowledge will destroy
Those darling sylph our childhood's joy.
Ah! that I still were scared by you—
Will-o'-the-wisps, dance dance anew.

would tend to hasten the ultimate over brow of slavery. But the immediate and *legitimate* effect of that measure would be to strengthen slavery, as we have seen. Now to strengthe slavery for an hour is a heinous sin. Hence to vote for the admission of Cuba, in hope that, at some distant period of the future, it will tend to destroy slavery, is directly doing evil that good may come. No man but a Jesuit in principle will do that.

'To refuse to interfere with slavery, where we have no power to effect it, is not wrong. There is a right and a wrong way of interfering with all evils. To use doubtful powers to overturn a system of crime, when [illegible] powers to

gars, assisting to promote sound and slavery doctrine and urging with might and main the self-supporting principle among colored people in Canada; giving an equal and hearty welcome to both victims of American prejudice and oppression, and heartily approving the disclosure of the bigoted and wicked ignorant among us. Shall this course be pursued and upheld?" is the question we ask the friends of humanity white and colored. Already the enemies to the progress of colored men, the slaveholder, the pro-slavery religions, white and black say No! But fortunately said parties always say No! and [illegible] my and every ac-

Asthma.—This most disheartening complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Surely anything that will afford relief from this dreadful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.

PRICES OF NEGROES

Millions of money have been disbursed in Richmond during the past fifteen months who have during that time, commanded more exorbitant prices than ever before. All negroes are sold for cash, which is supplied by means of Northern sight drafts, which are disposed of to the brokers. Enough of these sight checks are sold to supply the Richmond market with Northern Exchange. As before remarked at no period before did this species of property from hand so exorbitant a figure. Many sell because of the very high prices obtained. In proof of this, it may be stated that if the market declines, say $50 or $100 per head, the receipt of negroes is visibly affected. It is said, by those who assume to know, that the increase in slaves greatly more than counterbalances the number sent from the State.

The following statement of the ruling rates (and which it is confidently asserted, are likely to prevail for some time to come) is subjoined for the information of the readers of 'The South':

No. 1 men sell steadily for $1,300 to $1,400; something extra a little higher. No. 1 girls from 1,150 to $1,200, (all hands.) Likely girls (seamstresses) command from $1400 to $1,700. Boys from twelve to fifteen years of age $1,000 to $1,200. Girls from twelve to fifteen years of age $750 to $1,100. Good blacksmiths, fine size, ranging from twenty-two to thirty years old sell for 1,500 dollars to 2,000. Cooks first command the same prices. Dining servants bring from 1,000 dollars to 1800. All others in proportion. These prices are for negroes free of defects, and sound and healthy. At the present time, however, it is safe to say that negroes, good or bad command all they are worth.—*The South.*

☞ The following items of business follow each other in a South Carolina paper:

Highly respectable Mr. Cesar, according to Miss. [illegible] has [illegible] to [illegible] a need, at [illegible]

A serious riot occurred a short time ago near St. John, New Brunswick, between gangs of Irish and German railway laborers. The contest was provoked by an Irishman, who insulted a German, for which he was knocked down. In less than half an hour upwards of 200 persons were engaged in deadly conflict, in the course of which one man was fatally cut and beaten. The Germans were finally driven from the ground.

Gerrit Smith, in a recently published letter, says that his expectations in regard to his gifts of land to colored men have not been fully realized. He says:—"Of the three thousand colored men to whom I gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold possession of their grants. What is worse, half the three thousand, as I judge, have either sold their land, or been so careless as to allow it to be sold for taxes.'

BURRITT'S COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

The Newport Kentucky News, before the session of the Cleveland Convention, spoke as follows:

While we rejoice that the friends of human liberty are every where moving upon the subject of slavery, and earnestly asking themselves how this system may be extinguished, still, we, in the first place, cannot see how Mr. Burritt's plan can be made practicable, or how, under the present condition of our country, it can ever achieve the object so much desired by its friends. The abrogation of the Compromise line has opened the gates for the introduction of slavery into all the extensive and fertile territory of the North, once consecrated to Freedom—and for all Supreme Court Decision has thrown its aegis of protection around the monster, so that it not only feels safe, but much encouraged, and her votaries will ignore all propositions for emancipation, whether by compensation or any other mode, so long as new fields are open, and legal protection is given them, to encourage a hope of future gain to the slaveholder.

Under such a state of affairs, so favorable to the spread of slavery, we can never hope that the slaveholders, in whom all Southern power is concentrated, will consent to emancipation of any kind. Moral considerations can have no effect; for with them this is the Age of Lucre; wealth is their god, and will vanquish Morality in the contest for supremacy.

In the second place, we do not believe that the majority of either the slaveholders or non-slaveholders will agree to the plan proposed, the former, for an additional reason to the one given. Mr Burritt's plan is to compensate the slaveholder with the proceeds of the sales of the public domain. To this some of the Southern journals have already pertinently asked, 'Does the North expect to compensate us with the proceeds of the public domain, a part of which is *our own?*' And many of the North are unwilling that *their* share should go into the pockets of those who have already filched fortunes from the labor of the lash driven slave.

Again, we have many 'white slaves' in the South, who in regard to their labor and respect, are brought upon a level with the black slave, but who constitute only own a share in the public domain, and would be the last to contribute to the ill-gotten gain of their oppressors. Indeed it would seem that if any class should be 'compensated,' it should be those who have been allowed by the laws of the country to have their sacred bonds and the profits of their labor violated and embezzled by a slave aristocracy.

It will be seen, then, that those whom we have enumerted, together with land monopolists and their dependencies, and a host of other obstacles, would not oppose any feasible or practical plan for the extirpation of slavery. We believe, however, that the plan that would command the attention and aid of of most of our people, is first to restrict, by law of Congress, the slave institution to its present bounds. And having it thus confined, with all its prospects of extension cut off, we can turn the wrath of their own 'god' upon them. Our pecuniary statistics are impregnable, and it is only by showing the impoverishing tendency of the system that they can be made to feel and reflect. Besides, the non slaveholders in the South are in the majority, and as 'Sovereignty is inherent in the people, and not in proprety,' these non-slaveholders shall be allowed to vote equally with property-holders, and if in so doing they vote according to their own interests, slavery will be stabbed in the heart of its friends.'—*Newport (Ky.) News.*

☞ Bishop Simpson, in his travels in Ireland, thus describes the country through which he passed:—

"In passing through the country I found it very different from what I had expected. First, the land is not so wholly occupied nor so perfectly cultivated as I had fancied. I had supposed the whole island to be a garden, but I found waste places and poorly cultivated lands. The country is also much hilly or mountainous than I expected. There are ranges of mountains which traverse nearly the whole length of the island. On the east were the Galtee Mountains, and on the western range is a high peak with a remarkable notch, called the Devil's Pet. Various legends are connected with this spot. The Killarney boatmen told me that it was said that Satan was chasing some souls that had just escaped from purgatory; they fled across this mountain into the province of Connaught; whereupon Satan, concluding that Connaught was about as bad as purgatory, ceased his pursuit and contented himself with biting a piece out out of the mountain summit and spitting it after them. Similar stories the inhabitants of the different provinces delight to tell in reference to each other."

Arrival Of The

"EUROPA."

HALIFAX, Sept., 8.

The *Europa*, Capt Leitch, arrived here this morning from Liverpool Saturday, 29th The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Comstock, from New York on Sunday, the 16th of August, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The *Persia* from New York, on Wednesday, the 19th, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday the 29th.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Friday the 28th. The Queen's speech was read by commission.

It was the general impression that the Atlantic cable would be sold for the telegraph to India.

The Indian mail reached London on Saturday, but the main features of the news had already been received via Alexandria and Malta.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had been very activ, and prices had considerably advanced and were buoyant. Sales of the week 110,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs were generally dull with the tendency downwards.

Liverpool Provision Market was generally quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money closed at 90¾.

In the London Market sugar had slightly advanced.

☞ The heavy rains which prevailed here on Saturday last were still more violent in the neighborhood of London, C. W. The railway tracks were much injured by the floods. On the Great Western, says the London Free Press the heavy torrents washed down large quantities of sand, which overlaid the track, complete covering it to the depth of many inches. At a spot near Beachville this had occurred to a great degree, and the consequence was that the afternoon express coming west ran off the track. The engine plunged headlong forward and buried itself in a sand bank, on the left of the road, while the baggage car took an opposite direction and was driven off to the right and completely shattered.—Fortunately, the passengers did not receive many injuries of a graver nature than severe contusions, but the fireman, D. McCormick was so severely scalded that his life is despaired of. The engineer was not injured, but the baggage ran was very much hurt. The damage done is considerable and has been estimated at $4000. The spot at which the accident occurred is two miles from Beachville.

Spcial Notics.

A letter from Rev. Charles Hibbert Missionary in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., of this city, has been handed to us for publication, from which we make the following extracts—Porvidence Journal.

NEWTON Maulmain, June, 6 1857.

DEAR FATHER,—Will you kindly say to Mr. Davis that Mrs. Hibbard and myself, and indeed, I might add all who came out with us, feel very grateful for the box of Pain Killer he gave us when we left our native land for Burmah. I have used it for coughs colds violent internal pains summer complants, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions with uniform success. The only severe spasm of the stomach which Mrs. Hibbard has had in Burmah, was instantly relieved by the Pain Killer. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be. Although I took Mr. Nesbit's box when he returned to America, yet it is all gone but three or four bottles, and that would have been gone long ago, had I not refused part with it. The Karens are begining to learn its value, and call for it, but I have to deny them, except in dose, for we could not think of being without it.

A PERFECT CURE AND NO MISTAKE

From the Editor of the New York Mirror,

About four weeks sinnce one of the compositors of this office was suffering so bodly from a cough that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and futher particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets--Prices in York Cy

FREEMAN OFFICE, May 16, 1857.

	s	d		s	d
Wool, per lb	2	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	8	0	a	9	0
Oats, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	6
Barley per bushel,	10	0	a	12	0
Rye per bushel,	7	0	a	8	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	6	0	a	7	0
Corn, per bushel,	5	3	a	5	6
Beef, per 100 lb,	40	0	a	40	0
Pork, per 100 lb,	56	0	a	60	0
Mutton, per 100 lb,	48	0	a	56	0
Butter, per lb,	2	0	a	0	0
Tallow, per 100 lb,	95	0	a	96	0
Chickens, per pair,	1	8	a	3	0
Hay, per ton,	96	0	a	120	0
Eggs, per doz,	1	0	a	0	0

JOHN SMITH, *Market Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

This is to warn all person from harboring or trusting my wife, SARAH GRAVES, in my name. As I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

EDWARD GRAVES.

Chatham, Sept 7th 1857. 1 in

PERSONAL.

George Simpson, and Polly Ann Simpson, of Short creek Harrison County Ohio, would like to know the whereabouts of Mrs Tempy Artis. The Simpsons are from North Carolina. Also Mr. Lewis Artis. Information left at this office will be thankfully received.

THE ILLUSTRATED GYMASIUM.—This is the title of a new book by R. T. TRALL, M. D. now being published by FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, The work comprehends considerably more than the title expresses; for it contains not only an exposition of Gymnastic proper, but also the applications of Gymnatic, Calisthenic, and Vocal Exercises to the development of the whole body, the proper training of weak and defective organs, and to the cure of disease. Special Medical Gymnastics for particular ailments and infirmities have a prominent and important place. Ling's system of KINESIPATHY, as developed by its author and practised by Roth, Georgie, and others, is extensively treated of. Brief instructions are given in the various "manly exersises," Swimming, Sailing Rowing, Riding, etc.; and not the least valuable part of it is the analysis of the rudimental sounds of the English language, with the instructions predicated thereon, to enable the student to obtain full command of the respiratory apparatus, and acquire fluency and power of Voice and Speech.

All the departments of the work are profusely illustrated with engravings. It is a book for the Individual, the Family, the Club, and the School. It be will completed in two numbers. Price for the work complete, $1 25, Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 208 Broadway, New York.

NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.—"A New POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life."

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM,	FOR THE CLERK.
IN THE STORE,	FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE FARMER-BOY
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE BOOK-AGENT
ON THE FARM.	FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN
EVERYWHERE,	FOR EVERYBODY.

'HOW TO DO BUSINESS,' now ready, closes our first series of Hand Books for Home Improvement.' It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to Choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications required for Different kinds of Business & Education; How to buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvas and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints Maxims etc. Price, post free, any Post Office, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No 308 Broadway, New York, or 142 Washington street Boston.

'How to Write,' How to Talk,' 'How to Behave,' How to do Business,' same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1,75. In one vol, muslin, $1,50.

Aug. 29. 30if

A BY-LAW.

To authorize the Subscription by the County of Kent of Two Thousand Shares of the Stock in the St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company amounting to £50,000.

Whereas, by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province 20 Vic., chap., 57 entitled an "Act to incorporate the St. Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company," a Joint Stock Compan has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Ship Canal between the waters of the River St. Clair & the Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie.

And Whereas, the County of Kent is interested in the proposed work & deeply impressed with the benefits which must result to it therefrom, and is desirous of promoting the earliest commencement and completion of the same by taking stock therein.

And Whereas, the said Act hath, under certain reqsirements as expressed in the 20th and 21st clauses thereof made full and efficient provisions for the taking of amy No. of shares of stock in the said Company, by the Municipalities interested in the construction of the said work, and the requirements of the said statute have been complied with; and it is necessary and expedient there to that the said County Council of Kent

should subscribe for two thousand shares of Stock in the said Company, and that debentures on the credit of the said Company should be issued, payable in the manner and at the times hereinafter mentioned, and that a special rate should be levied and raised for the payment of the said sums and the interest thereon, on the whole rateable property of the said County, which amounts to one million one hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and twenty three pounds currency.

1st. *Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted*, by the County Council of the County of Kent, under and by virtue of the said above in part recited Act, and the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of 1849, and by and with the consent of the majority of the qualified Electors of the County, as provided by the Statute, that the Warden of the said County of Kent for the time being, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe for, and in the name, and behalf of, the County of Kent two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company.

2nd. That the Warden of the said County, for the time being, shall have power and he is hereby authorised and required from time to time to issue debentures to the amount of fifty thousand pounds currency in payment of the said Stock in sums not less than five pounds each. *Provided*, however, that the calls to be made on the said Stock, shall be made and the same payable in the same proportions and at the same times as the calls upon the Stock shall be made payable, and *provided further*, that no debenture shall be issued, until the ten per cent, less the ten per cent, to be paid by the said County of Kent as provided by the Statute, shall be paid into some one of the chartered banks of the Province.

3d. That the said debentures shall bear interest from the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and with the said interest, shall be payable at such places either within or without this Province, and either in currency or sterling as the Warden of the said County of Kent may appoint, the said debentures being signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County to be payable in the manner and at the times following, that is to say: the sum of

£10 000	on the first day of January,	1874
10,000	"	1875
10,000	"	1876
10,000	"	1877
10,000	"	1878

And the said interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the first day of January and July in each year, and for which said interest payable as aforesaid, the said debentures respectively shall have coupons attached duly subscribed with the signatures of the Warden and Treasurer of the said County.

4th That for the payment of the said debentures so issued as aforesaid, and the half yearly interest thereon, there shall be assessed and levied upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County, a special rate in each year, over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatever, as follows that is to say:

In the year	1858	a rate of 1 d in the £	
do	1859	"	"
do	1860	"	"
do	1861	"	"
do	1862	"	"
do	1863	"	"
do	1864	"	"
do	1865	"	"
do	1866	"	"
do	1867	"	"
do	1868	"	"
do	1869	"	"
do	1870	"	"
do	1871	"	"
do	1872	"	"
do	1873	2 d and 1 farthing	"
do	1874	"	"
do	1875	"	"
do	1876	"	"
do	1877	"	"

5th. That the Council shall not at any time before the said debentures are fully satisfied, sell or dispose of the said shares, or any portion thereof except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating the said debentures, or otherwise securing the due payment thereof.

6th. That the consent of the qualified Electors of the said County of Kent to the subscription by the said County Council of two thousand shares in the Capital Stock of the said St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company, shall be ascertaind by the opening of Polls in the several Municipalities composing the County of Kent, and in the places herein named, that is to say:

Township of Romney, in School House Section No. 2.
Tilbury East, in Town Hall.
Raleigh, at John Pardo's Tavern, Middle Road.
Harwich, in School House, Sec. No. 5.
Howard, in Town Hall, at Ridgetown.
Orford, in School House Kilmarnock.
Camden, in the School House, Dawn Mills.
Chatham, in School House Louisville.
Dover East & West in School House at Pancout.
Zone, in School House, at Bothwell
Town of Chatham, in Town Hall on Friday, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock, noon of that day; at which hour the Reeves of the above-named Municipalities, or in the absence of any of them the Deputy Reeves, and in the absence of any of the latter, one of the Councillors respectively of such Municipalities; and, in the Town af Chatham, the Mayor, Reeve or Deputy Reeve, or some one Councillor, as above provided, shall open and preside at such polls; the Clerks of the several Municipalities acting as poll Clerks; and that on the opening of such polls the electors of such Municipalities respectively, shall then present themselves in turn at such polls, and shall give their votes, to be recorded for or against the said by-law, Yea or Nay; the word "Yea" meaning that they approve of the proposed by-law, and "Nay" that they disapprove of the same. And all Municipal electors posessed of the necessary property qualification to vote for a Municipal Councillor, in their respective Municipalities shall be entitled to vote.

7th. That the person presiding at such poll shall adjoure the poll at four o'clock on the day of the meeting until 10 o'clockin the forenoon of the following day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday, when the poll shall be continued as on the first day but shall be finally closed at 4 o'clock of such second day *provided*, that if on the second day one half hour shall elapse without a vote being recorded, the said poll shall be closed.

8th. That at the close of the polls the persons presiding, respectively, shall count the Yeas and Nays as entered on their poll books respectively, and ascertain and certify for the information of the said County Council, whether a majority is for the approval or disapproval of the said by-law, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the Poll Clerks, respectively, and be kept by them with the poll lists, among the record of their offices respectively: and the Clerks of the saveral municipalities in the County of Kent shall send certificates, assigned as above, to the County Clerk, on or before the sixteenth day of October next; and the majority for or against the said by-law shall be taken to have been expressed by a majority of "Yeas" or "Nays" as polled throughout all the Municipalities in the County.

9th. This by-law shall be published four times in each of the newspapers, of the County of Kent before the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and further shall take effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law to be taken into consideration be the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, in Council assembled in the Town of Chatham on the fourteenth day af December, in the year of our Lord, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Reeves and Deputy Reeves are requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

JAMES SMITH. *Warden*
WM. COSGRAVE, *Clerk*.

S. C. WATSON, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
And Surgeon,

STRINGER'S BUILDINGS, Formerly Charity's—KING St., Chatham East,
August, 8th. 1857. No. 47 tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Nth half of lot 1 in the 6th concession of the Township of Raleigh.

Apply to S. S Macdonnel, Esq., Windsor or J. B. Williams, Esq. Chatham.
Chatham, August 8th, 1857. v3 n17 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A smart, active and intelligent boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at this Office. One able to read and WRITE preferred.

NEW AND SECONHAND CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of CHATHAM, and the surrounding County that he has just opened a store for the purpose of supplying persons in all kinds of Clothing at the lowest Cash prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at his Store on King Street, second door West of William Street

N B—The highest prices paid for New and Second Hand Clothing

McKINLEY ARMSTRONG
July 25th 1857 3- m. 46
N. B Scouring neatly done.

PALMERSTON HOUSE.
Ontario Street, West of the Albion Hotel.
BOWMANVILLE,

THE above house combines all the advantages and conveniences of a

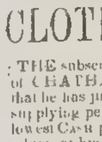
PRIVATE HOTEL
AND PUBLIC
RESTAURANT,

and will be found fully equal (if not superior) to any similar place west of Toronto.

Refreshments, Breakfasts,
Dinners, Suppers,
on the shortest notice

An Ordinary every day at 1 o'clock.
Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, &c,
catered for on reasonal le terms.
Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
served up in a variety of styles.
Wines Liquors, Cigars,
of the very best brands.
Summer beverages, Soda Water; Mint Juleps, Shery Cobblers, "Old Pam" Chinese smash, Ice Cream, &c.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily Sundays excepted Magneto Electricity applied to the cure of *Diseases*. It is an infallible cure for Weakness Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints

CLAIVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST.

For advice and guidance. All laboring under mental gloomy thoughts and depression of spirits distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, and to delicate health should consult him those who have suffered from the secret follies bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had had been who have tried their best to get on in the world and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calulated to ensure their children's success in life en love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

LIKENESS OF FUTURE HUSBAND OR WIFE.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sen GRATIS

☞ AFFLICTED READ! ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC

It is a work of startling yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligation of married life without reading every page of Dr. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary Cures and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Syphilis, &c, and shows the cases which were pronounced incurable and have been radically cured, and the parties at home to be seen and spoken.

Every one especially young persons and those contemplating marriage should read the Doctor's MARRIAGE ALMANAC It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness of virility, nervous complaints and loss of health. It explains a Father's error on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure Enclose Three Postage Stamps and will receive the Almanac by return mail.

☞ Liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers Book Agents, and Pedlars

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews strictly Private and Confidential In order to gain attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address DR RAPHAEL Box 568 Post Office Hours of Consultation from 9 to 11 1-2, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M time

CORNER OF NELSON AND DUKE STREET TORONTO

New Goods! New Good!
NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has received one of the largest and best assortment of FARMING IMPLEMETS, HARDWARE WOODEN & GLASS WARE GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c, &c., ever imported into *Chatham* His goods consists of

The Cheapest Hardware,	The Best Hardware.
The Cheapest Cradles,	The Best Cradles
The Cheapest Sneaths,	The Best Sneaths.
The Cheapest Scythes	The Best Scythes.
The Cheapest Rakes,	The Best Rakes
The Cheapest Spades,	The Best Spades.
The Cheapest Shovels,	The Best Shovels.
The Cheapest Hoes,	The Best Hoes.
The Cheapest Forks,	The Best Forks.
The Cheapest Cultivators,	The Best Cultivators.
The Cheapest Grindstones,	The Best Grindstones.
The Cheapest Pump Fixings.	The Best Pump Fixings.
The Cheapest Carpenters Tools,	The Best Carpenters Tools
The Cheapest Glassware.	The Best Glassware.
The Cheapest Liquors,	The Best Liquors.

GROCERIES!

The Cheapest Teas.	The Best Teas,
The Cheapest Sugar.	The Best Sugar
The Cheapest Coffee,	The Best Coffee
Two Cheapest Spices,	The Best Spices
The Cheapest Extracts,	The best Extracts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheaper than ever have been sold for in Chatham before, Wholesale and Retail.

Remember the 2nd and 3rd door from the corner King and Fifth Streets, opposite John Smith Esq., Saddle and Harness Store and in Miller and Barfoots New Brick Stores.

W. H. NELSON,

N. B. Call and see the Variety of goods, you will find accommodating Clerks to show them free of Charge.

W H N
Vol 3 401f Chatham, June 6th 1857.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Chatham.

N 1-2 Lot No 1, in 5th Concession, on Plank Road, 100 acres, per acre, $20. 00

Dover East.

N 1-4 Lot No 21 in 5th Concession, also on Plank Road 50 acre, per acre, $20. 00

Camden.

Lot No 8 Fronting on River Thames, a most delightful Farm, within three miles of Thames ville Station, of the Great Western Railway—The old London Stage Road passes through it 20 acres cleared. Inall 240. acres per acre, $ 30 00.

No 60 in 1st Concession Excellent hard wood land 200 acres per acre, $12. 00

No 7 in 1st Concession excellent hard wood land 240 acres per acre, $12 0.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars enquire, (if by letter post paid, at this office
June 20 n, 1856

Notice to Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kent will meet for the examination of School Teachers in the Grammar School Building of this Town, on the first Fridays of June and September next, when all those teachers who have not obtained certificates of qualification for the present year are required to attend, otherwise they will forfeit to their respective School Sections the public School Fund Teachers who hold certificates during the pleasure of the Board are also required to attend and produce testimonials of good moral character either from their respective Clergymen, or from Boards of Trustees by whom they have been engaged, otherwise their certificates will be cancelled No certificates hereafter will be granted for a longer period than ONE YEAR

By order of the Board
THOMAS CROSS.
S C's B. P. I. County of Kent.
Chatham May 16th, 1857 3m

COMBINATION CO'S COLUMN.

1857.

SPRING
ADVERTISEMENT
OF THE
Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.
NOW
SIX MONTHS IN OPERATION.

Sales in that time
$25,000

Being a larger amount of business by thousands of dollars, than was ever before done in Chatham, by any one store.

Showing conclusively, that the great mass of the people *can* and *do* discriminate and appreciate, and consequently will patronize the store in which they can buy.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.

Those who have entered during the last six months to such the Sales to such an unprecedented amount, are very sincerely thanked and respectfully informed that the Manager in January, ordered through an European Commercial Traveller nearly all our Spring Goods; which with others ordered from New York and Montreal, are now daily arriving, so that very shortly our assortments in every department will be full and complete. Picked too, with Goods of the best descriptions, not two months from the place of Manufacture, and purchased of first hands.

Herein consists the secret of the extensive business we are doing.

No two profits to pay on our Goods.

Those who have never visited the
Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.
Will find on doing so, that its stock embraces full assortments of

DRY-GOODS!
FANCY & STAPLE
CLOTHING,
Seasonable and Fashionable
BOOTS AND SHOES,
From the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs Brown & Childs, Montreal,
CARPETINGS,
And other house furnishings,
WALL & WINDOW PAPER.
OILED SOLES, PERFUMERY, &c.,
Of the most approved English, French, Italian and Bohemian Manufacture.

Hats & Caps,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Stationary & School Books,
Wall & Window Paper,
Trunks, & Valises,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cordage,
Pickles & Sauces,
Fruits & Nuts,
Groceries & Provisions,
Cutlery & Spoons,
Nails, Glass & Putty,
Oils and Paints,
Wines and Liquors,
INCLUDING
Pikes' "Magnolia"
Champagnes, Ales,
Porters, &c., &c.

Being the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store its stocks are laid in with a view to the supplying their every want—and as Farmers' & Mechanics', like other classes of the community, have not at times the

DIMES

to pay down for their necessaries, a well defined and discriminating Credit business will be done, in order to meet the wants of worthy and responsible persons Making only 5 per cent difference between Cash and Credit

We have a large yard for Customers to drive their Carriages into, and a good

SHED

for them to put their Horses under and feed.

All kinds of
FARM PRODUCE
will always be bought, and found
FOR SALE.

Those who have not paid us a visit are requested to do so All may depend upon being kindly and obligingly treated.

Parcels delivered at Hotels or residences, in Town, free of charge

By order of the Manager,
JOHN D. McLEOD,
Cashier.
April 22nd, 1857 1y

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD FARM.

Lot No 18 in 3rd, Concession, Township of Moore County of Lambton, 200 acres will be sold low for *cash at the present time* or for two months to come. The land is good and eligibly situated being about 5 miles from River St Clair and the same distance from the thriving Town of Moore

For particulars enquire at the "*Provincial Freeman*," Office.
June 5 1857 41-tf.

BOOKS ON SLAVERY—(TO BE CONSULTED.)

1 Slavery and Anti-Slavery, by W. Goodell, New York; p. 605—a complete history, and with reference to the churches, &c, &c

2. The Slavery Question. by Rev. John Lawrence, Dayton, (Ohio); p. 224—(a complete *multum in parvo*

3 Teachings of the New Testament, by Rev Joseph P Thompson, D D, New York 1856 p 52 (most valuable.)

4; Scriptural Views of Slavery by Rev Albert Barnes, p. 384. Philadelphia—1856 (an unanswerable book)

5 The North and the South—A statistical view, &c; p 134—Jewett & Co, 1856—(This book is an authority to silence every pro-slavist.

6 Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jewett & Co; Boston (and an Appendix to "Dred,—both by Mrs Stowe.)

7. The Shame and Glory of the American Baptists, &c., by Rev. Edward Matthews; p 23

Bristol (Eng.) and London—(Why will not Regular Baptists of Canada read, confess and Reform)

8. Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn. to the American Tract Society, p 31

9 American Slavery in connection &c, exposed by Dr. Peabody's Valuable Sermon.—Murray's Letters; and News to American Sunday School Union—p. 60—New York: H. B. Kinsley 1851

10 Letter respecting a book rejected from the Catalogue of the American Sunday School Union—in compliance with slave power, p 23—New York 1848

11 Bostic's View of Slavery, by D Parsons Lewis & Co, Boston 1855—(Contains facts *however*) -p. 388,

12 Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman—p 198. Boston, B Marsh—1855—(This is the book of *principles*.)
March 1857.

Division Courts for 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Division Courts for the County of Kent, for the year 1857, will be held at the following places and times:—

1st Division, Chatham,		Saturday—10th January.
do	do	Saturday, 7th February.
do	do	Saturday, 7th March.
do	do	Saturday, 11th April
do	do	Saturday, 2 May.
do	do	Saturday, 6th June.
do	do	Saturday, 1st July
do	do	Saturday 1st August
do	do	Saturday, 5th September
do	do	Saturday, 3rd October
do	do	Monday, 2nd November.
do	do	Saturday, 5th December
2nd Division, Morpeth,		Thursday 26th March.
do	do	Thursday 23rd July.
do	do	Tuesday 21st Nov.
do	Ridgetown,	Tuesday, 27th January.
do	do	Tuesday 26th May
do	do	Thursday 24th Sept
3rd Div. Tecumseth,		Friday, 30th January.
do	do	Monday 27th July.
do	Dawn Mills,	Monday 30th March.
do	do	Monday 28th September
do	Dresden	Friday, 29th May
do	do	Friday 27th November
4th Division, Harwich,		Thursday 29th January.
do	do	Thursday, 28th May
do	do	Saturday, 26th Sept
do (Wellington Inn, Township Howard)		Saturday, 28th March.
do	do	Saturday, 25th July.
do	do	Thursday, 29th Nov
5th Div. Deal ToRn		Monday 26th January
do	do	Monday, 25th May
do	do	Wednesday 23rd Sept
Parlo's Inn, do Maple Road		Wednesday, 25th March
do	do	Wednesday 22nd July
do	do	Monday, 23rd November
6th Div. Wallaceburg		Tuesday, 31st March
do.	do	Tuesday, 29th September
do	do	Saturday 28th Nov
do at Ounagh P Office		Saturday, 31st January.
do	do	Saturday, 30th May.
do	do	Tuesday, 28th July.
7th Division Clearville,		Friday, 27th March.
do	do	Friday, 24th July.
do	do	Wednesday, 25th Nov.
do Kilmarnock,		Wednesday, 28th Jan
do	do	Wednesday, 27th May
do	do	Friday, 25th Sept.

By order of WILLIAM BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq Judge of the County of Kent.
GEORGE DUCK, Jr.,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Kent.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Chatham 9th Dec 1856 } v3n21 1y

New Spring Goods
AT THE
CHATHAM
CLOTHING HALL.

STONE & TURNBULL

HAVE to intimate the arrival of their NEW GOODS for the present season, including an extensive and carefully selected Stock of

LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
BONNETS
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS.

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A First-Rate Stock of
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, & GENTLEMENS' GOODS.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
as usual
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Chatham, May 1st, 1857. v3-n3 tf

Important to Mothers

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which I have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No house except with grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Ladies' New Goods.

THE
PREMIUM
MILLINERY STORE!

MISS GIBB,

BEGS TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT she has received her New Goods, which she has carefully selected, to suit the wants of patrons, from the BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
MARKETS!

Consisting of the most Fashionable
Dress Goods,
BONNETS—
MANTLES—
SHAWLS—
RIBBONS—
FLOWERS—
SILKS—
SATINS—
&c. &c., &c.,
LADIES' underclothing &c

To all of which, she respectfully invites attention at her SHOW ROOM, opposite the "Royal Exchange" Hotel, King Street, Chatham;

☞ Paris, London, and New York Fashions just received for the Spring of 1857.
Nov. 21st, 1856. v3-n16-1y

Draught Ale and Porter.

TRAVELLERS,

And casual boarders will find every accomodation at the above house, without the noise and disomfort so common at public houses

Board and Lodging.

For a limited number of gentlemen [Apply Board (without Lodgings), by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

C. THOMAS, *Proprietor.*
Stratford, May 30 1857. 39-tf.

We would call the attention of the Army and Navy, Engineers, Artizans &c.

(SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED)
Census List
OF
The Inhabitants of Stratford C. W.

FOR 1857, shewing the religious denominations,—those who use intoxicating drinks, and those who do not, with the Religious Denominations opposed to them, and sellers of intoxicating liquors, with also their religious denomination appended—Lists of Distillers and Brewers, with the same—List of Ministers of the County of Perth,—(Lists of members &c, of congregations may be added.) Names of the Teachers of Schools &c &c—As it is Stated that the Traffick and drinking habits, and the drunkenness of our land, are confined to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, such lists will practically show the truth or untruth of the statement.

"Have they not (the traffickers) got enough of our blood?"—Hon M Cameron—"the next best legacy and gift to every woman and child of our land, will be *the freedom* from the traffick" &c.

By "AMEN"—

STRATFORD C. W. }
16th March 1857 }

NOTE. The attention of all Temperance Associations Sons of Temperance, Legislators Ministers of religion, and others favourable to the putting down of the CURSE and the "DISGRACE" of our and every Christian country,—the *public Traffic* in *Intoxicating Drinks* (the savage, uncivilized and unchristian custom excepted) is directly called to the above proposed census Plan as the above, to show STATISTICALLY and more EXACTLY, those who, in our several municipalities and communities, countenance the public evil and disgrace of our day, "the Traffic in Intoxicating drinks,"—and also by said plan, to help to purify a British Colony which is the most foremost of Great Britian's possessions; and make it—Canada—more retainable as a home for the Brave, under a free, liberal; and loyal government.

To make the "Census" complete in its relation generally, a List should be subjoined of the names of those RESIDENT inhabitants, who publicely use Intoxicating drinks at our *Public* bars and "*Saloons*"—the latter commonly named as the "Hells" of our community,—Sober farmers, mechanics, millers, carpenters, labourers &c., are those D. J., who realize a competence and prosperity in Canada and meet with ready employment.—All those connected with our Railways, must be sober men.—Ask Mr. Brydges, the Railway manager at Hamilton C. W.—Is the same sobriety needed as we move through life?—

☞ Will papers favourable to the cause please copy

THE LARGEST
FALL STOCK
In Chatham,
BASED for CASH, and OFFERED
FOR CASH
or Produce only, at prices as low as such terms demand, for
BELOW COMPETITION
those who buy or sell on any other terms
The Old Store,
JOSEPH S. BEATTY!
STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
CROCKERY GLASS,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
PINS & OILS,
2000 lbs. ASSORTED SHOT,
100 KEGS GUN POWDER
Sole Agent for
BURNING FLUID.
JOS. S. BEATTY,
Chatham, Dec. 1 th, 1856.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

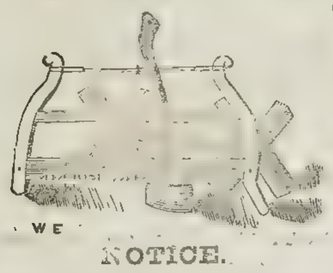
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, No. 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order and the location *Central* and *Respectable*.

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction

Philadelphia Oct. 29th, 1857 2f-1y



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES and SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

Also, by Retail,
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes or other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 83.

"The Children's Paper."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

BY

T. NELSON & SONS.

TERMS.—12 copies' monthly, per annum—one dollar eighty cents. 100 copies, monthly per annum—fifteen dollars. Sent post free throughout the British Provinces. No subscriptions for less than twelve. Each number received—[illegible] Toronto on the [illegible] in advance. Post Office [illegible] to T. NELSON & Sons.

(Messrs. Nelson's Works and "Children's Paper" are well known in Britain, and in Canada, and recommended as truthful and *pure*.)

Stratford, C. W., 10th 1856. v3 n21

NOTICE.

FANNY JACKSON, of Brantford, Canada West, having heard that her sister Mary Jennings, of Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania, is dead: Wishes her brother-in-law, David James Jennings, to bring the children to Brantford C. W.

January, 23rd, 1857. v3 n12 tf

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the public, the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Bellows Anvils, Screw-Plates, Dies and Taps; Carpenter's Tools, Shoemaker's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes; Spades, Shovels, Scoups, Hoes, Forks, Garden Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Brush Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Harrow Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Patent Pump, Pump chain and Gearing, Pots, Pans &c.

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools

SADDLERY HARDWARE!

Hames, Locks, Bits, Stirrups of all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS.

Circular Saws, Crossent and Pit Saws, Files.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

With other articles too numerous for mention. He will also, and keep constantly on hand a quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,

of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.

Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street, Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856 6m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, *Broadway, New York.*

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure. Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy and Manufactures, will receive a careful attention. No invention or improved process will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION,

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in College, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, concise, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor to every fireside. The Children will find a department for them, specially set apart for their [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER MONDAY next the 1st JUNE Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	LT. EXPRESS	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	11.00	11.45	4.00	7.30
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belle River	....	6.35	11.35	12.35	....	8.05
Baptiste Creek	....	....	P.M.	1.15	....	....
Chatham	....	7.35	12.40	2.05	5.20	9.05
Thamesville	....	8.08	....	2.50	....	....
Bothwell	....	8.25	....	3.30	....	....
Newbury	....	8.37	1.45	4.00	6.15	10.05
Glencoe	....	8.52	....	4.25	....	....
Ekfrid	....	9.14	2.30	5.00	....	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.24	2.39	5.20	....	....
Komoka	....	9.31	2.48	5.55	....	11.02
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.04	3.10	6.15	7.25	11.27
London { Depart	6.00	10.10	3.25	....	7.30	11.40
Wauburno	6.11	....	....	....	....	....
Edwardsburgh	6.20	....	3.43	....	....	A. M.
Ingersoll	6.40	10.46	4.01	....	2.20	12.20
Brantville	6.50	10.55	4.14	....	....	....
Woodstock	7.00	11.07	4.26	....	....	12.41
Beachville	7.10	....	4.35	....	....	....
Arnold	7.24	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	7.29	11.40	4.52	....	8.45	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	7.47	12.00	5.12 P.M.	....	1.50	1.31
Preston, depart	7.15	11.30	4.30	8.15	....	....
Galt do.	7.30	11.50	4.55	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.00	3.10	7.50	8.30	....	....
Preston, do.	11.20	3.30	8.05	....	....	....
Harrisburg	8.10	12.25	5.37	....	....	1.54
Lynden	8.18	....	5.45	....	....	....
Copetown	8.28	....	....	....	....	....
Frame[illegible]	8.33	....	....	....	....	....
[illegible]	8.39	12.50	6.05	....	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	9.00	1.10	6.25	....	10.00	2.40
Hamilton { Depart	9.20	1.40	6.50	....	10.05	2.50
Ontario	9.45	....	6.55	....	....	....
Grimsby	10.00	2.12	7.06	....	....	....
Beamsville	10.15	....	7.17	....	....	....
Jordan	10.30	....	7.35	....	....	....
St. Catharines	10.52	2.45	7.55	....	....	3.55
Thorold	11.02	2.55	8.05	....	....	4.05
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	....	8.10	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	11.25	3.20	8.30	....	11.30	4.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT.	ACCOM.	NT. MAIL.
	A. M.	A.M.	A M	P.M.	P. M.	P M
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.30	11.30	2.00	4.00	9.45
Port Dalhousie Junction	....	7.50	....	....	....	....
Thorold	....	7.54	P. M	2.30	4.22	10.14
St. Catharines	....	8.01	12 00	2.40	4.32	....
Jordan	..	8.1	....	3.00	4.47	....
Beamsville	....	8.25	....	....	5.00	....
Grimsby	....	8.35	....	3.30	5.15	....
Ontario	....	8.4	....	....	5.30	11.20
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.10	1.05	4.15	5.55	11.30
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.25	1.30	5.00	6.05	....
Dundas	....	9.47	....	....	6.30	....
Flamboro'	....	9.57	....	....	6.40	....
Copetown	....	10.07	....	5.45	6.50	....
Lynden	....	10.18	....	....	7.03	....
Harrisburg	....	10.30	2.25	6.20	7.15	....
Preston, depart	....	7.15	11.30	....	4.30	8.15
Galt do.	6.30	7.30	11.50	....	4.55	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.00	3.10	....	7.50	8.30
Preston, do.	6.50	11.20	3.30	....	8.05	....
						A M.
Paris	....	10.55	2.50	7.00	7.40	12.52
Princeton	....	11.15	....	7.25	8.00	....
Arnolds	....	....	....	....	8.06	....
Eastwood	....	11.37	....	....	8.20	A. M.
Woodstock	....	11.47	3.30	8.00	8.40	1.40
Beachville	....	11.56	....	....	8.50	....
Ingersoll	....	12.06	3.55	8.45	9.02	2.02
Edwardsburg	....	12.24	....	....	9.22	....
Waubuno	....	....	....	....	9.28	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	12.44	4.40	9.35	9.42	2.42
London { Depart	8.00	1.05	4.50	10.10	....	....
Komoka	8.30	1.30	5.14	10.50	....	2.55
Mt. Brydges	8.53	1.40*	5.24	....	....	3.30
Ekfrid	9.13	1.50	5.34*	11.35	....	....
Glencoe	10.00	....	5.55	P. M.	....	....
Newbury	10.35	2.25	6.10	12.20	....	4.20
Bothwell	10.55	2.33	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	11.30	2.53	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	12.20	3.25	7.10	1.50	....	5.25
Baptiste Creek	1.20	....	....	2.30	....	....
Belle River	2.10	4.25	8.10	3.10	....	6.25
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.10	5.20	8.50	4.10	....	7.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto March 20, 1856. 6-1y

G. W. BRODIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

Corner of King and William Streets,

CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.* ☜

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For particulars apply to D. LEONARD, at the office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq,
Rankin's Building.

Chatham, June 6th 1856.

DOCTOR DELANY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS permanently located his Office and Residence on MURRAY STREET First door East of the corner of ADELAIDE STREET.

HE practices in Chronic Diseases, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in particular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZZAM, Esq M.D.,
GEORGE M COOK, Esq., M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham, March 1st. 1857. 41-t

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully announce to his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has bought out the extensive SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY, where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

of every description, and of the latest style, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of his own Manufacture, of every description Measures will be taken, and work made to order.

LADIES' WEAR

will be kept in endless variety, and of the latest fashionable style, viz.:—

Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Slippers, French Ties, &c.

Having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, he feels prepared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he can supply them cheaper than any other Establishment in this part of the Province

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Call at CORNELIUS H CHARITY'S, just four doors below the *Royal Exchange Hotel*, King St

C. H. CHARITY

Chatham, March 7th 1856. 43-t

PROSPECTUS FOR 18F56

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing the Prospectus for 1856 the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Scenes of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture, Account of the Province and Stock Market; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—such faculties which delight in the humorous and livery the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions of Agriculture and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where it is received, is only 24 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - per annum $ 5
8 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $10
13 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $15
20 do (and 1 to the getter up of the Club) $20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

EDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club terminate at the same time and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters getting up Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, which they could conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post paid)

1856

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods

Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,

And they are determined that extra inducements shall be offered to their Customers in all the departments of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town. It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.

And if our friends from the Country and Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by eating it, than there is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by those wishing to

Make the most of a Dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange.
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Lamps of a superior kind and patent on hand, and for sale at this office.—Also fluid of the same at the low price of $1. per —11 as a trial.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE with Garden attached for Sale on easy terms. For particulars apply at this Office.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,

(Third door East of Drummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to merit a continuance of the patronage of those who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto Dec. 23 '855

(NEW NOTICE—1856—No. 10.)

Slavery—Republicanism.

In the name of **Humanity** I make this APPEAL to CANADIANS!

Various Books, Tracts, Hymn Books, Periodicals &c., &c (some of them in cases of copies) of the Societies and Religious Bodies in the UNITED STATES, which are named below, are for sale and sold in Canada, by colporteurs (book carriers) by Tract Societies and by others. These American societies and bodies I have unremittingly for some time past, publicly denounced and proved, as PRO-SLAVERY OR SILENT, and some (if not all) formed specially on a REPUBLICAN BASIS, or foundation, and opposed even on such principles to our BRITISH institutions. Though many of these Societies, &c, have been SHAMED as it were, (since religious humane, and God-wise principles are apparently trampled under foot,) to discontinue their sinful and inhuman practices, in a FREE and a BRITISH Province, yet I am led to believe that clandestinely or otherwise, such evil practices are continued and encouraged.

I therefore APPEAL to all LAYMEN in Canada,—to all men and women of HUMANITY who are opposed to the sin and curse of SLAVERY, and who hail our noble Province as a land and an asylum for the free,—for the oppressed.—and for the Fugitive from American *Christian* slavery,—to aid in *discountenancing* in our free Province of Canada, the circulation of such books, tracts, &c., and having any fellowship with such societies

The Societies referred to are:—

1. The American Tract Society—New York.
2. The American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
3. The Presbyterian Board of Publication Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, [north] Book concern, 200 Mulberry street New York.
5. The American Baptist Publication Society, —Philadelphia.—and American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston.—[All Baptists of United States, except the "Free Will" and the "Free Baptists," are either pro-slavery or *silent*—see "Facts for Baptists Churches," pp. 408.]
6. American and Foreign Bible Society. [Baptist,] and the American Bible Union, [Baptist,] Nassau and Broome streets, N. Y.
7. American Bible Society, Astor Place, New York,—with many others,—of whose pro-slavery and *silent* character, reliable information can be obtained at 48 Beekman street, New York.

Let the touchstone question be put: "What books, tracts, &c., do you publish, circulate, or sell, against Slavery—and are the Bibles circulated amongst the bond and the free"—and let proof be produced on the spot, as Canadians have been deceived As a resident Scotch emigrant of 24 years in Canada, I have been deceived—sinfully so.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, C. W., July 8, 1856.

(VALUABLE BOOK)

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by Revds. A. T. Foss and E. Mathews. [Free Mission Baptists.] pp. 408—Utica, N. Y. Published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society—[with portrait.]

"This is a book which NO BAPTIST in Canada, —lay or clerical—should be without. It shews the support given to Slavery by the American Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge, as they openly denounce slavery and receive not its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.

July 1856.

(Notice No. 11.)

Upper Canada Tract Society—Slavery.

THE Public are notified that colporteurs from this Society, (Yonge street, Toronto,) contrary to all just and *honest* expectations,—are perambulating the streets, highways, and sidelines of this county, with books of the pro-slavery *Silent* American Tract Society, of Nassau street, New York.

J. J. E. L.

Stratford C W. July 17th 1856. 13

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC JUST RECEIVED,

AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST-OFFICE, CHATHAM.

Splendid Albums
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books
In every variety of style, from $1 to $5 each.

ACCORDEONS
From 4s. to £10.

VIOLINS.
From $3 to $40.

BOWS.
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Picalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.

School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.

Novels and Miscellaneous Works

Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES, Framed and Glazed.

Blank Books.

ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855.

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,

(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine,* a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the ease of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y.

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description,
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL,
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS,
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS,
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS,

An excellent assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*

With an assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE,

which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for Cash!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30 1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of

Groceries,

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock. ☜

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to

MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C. W.

Dec 1st, 1855. 31 3m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as

Wilson's Boarding House

Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,

DETROIT,

where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage

Detroit August 21 1855.

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"SELF-RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROA

VOLUME IV.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, S

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

{NUMBER 1.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser.

Mary A. S. CARY,
H. F. DOUGLASS,
I. D. SHADD, } Editors.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

ALL LETTERS, to receive attention whether for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
And Weekly Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
By I. D. Shadd & Co.,
King St. West, Opposite the Market.
CHATHAM, C. W

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
Ten lines, first insertion,	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL
PRINTING OFFICE,
King Street West, Opposite the Market,
CHATHAM, C. W.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
would inform their Friends and the Public, that their Office is supplied with all the Requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
INCLUDING
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS, LABELS,
INVITATION CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTING BILLS, LAW BLANKS,
HAND BILLS, BANK CHEQUES,
DEEDS PROMISSORY NOTES,
MORTGAGES MEMORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.,
And every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in the best and fashionable style, with accuracy and despatch

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS AND BRONZES. ☜

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
AND
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.
September6th, 1855. 20t-

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.
Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.
November 22, 1855. 30-1y

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq, President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esqtire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER.
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 51, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARVER, GILDER AND GLASS STAINER
No. 29, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April 1854. 4

NOTICE.

THE Members of JONES' SAXHORN BAND, are prepared to play for CONCERTS, BALLS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, &c., on reasonable terms. For information apply to.
F. C. JONES, Leader.
Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1856. v3-n19

D. FARRAR & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 168, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 1855. 3t

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Ralph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE

The Subscriber is determined to sell as Low as possible
B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Crockery Ware,
NO. 31 1-2, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

CAYLEY & CAMERON,
Barristers, &c., &c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House, TORONTO.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON

VANKOUGHNET & BRO,
Barristers, Attorneys. &c.,&c.,
Office—CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS afflicted with the FEVER and AGUE or the CHILL FEVER can be speedily cured by applying to JOHN HATTON Shoemaker, Bronte, Township of Trafalgar Halton County, Canada West. Price ten shillings currency. JOHN HATTON
Bronte, July 17th 1855. 17-tf.

J. R. BROWN,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
No. 90. King Street West,
TORONTO.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Astor House. New York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y
C. N MILLER.—WM. ORTON,—E. MULLIGAN.

NORTH STAR SALOON.
No. 40, Jefferson Avenue.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS has just fitted up his splendid DINING SALOON, where all kinds of Choice Eatables can be had at any hour. Superior drinks always on hand. Friends give a call and full satisfaction will be given.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3-n21-1y

ADAMS HOUSE.

IS NOW OPEN at No. 38 Jefferson Avenue, for the accommodation of Colored Visitors to this City.
C. W. ELLIS & ADAMS will do all in their power to make Boarders comfortable, and give general satisfaction.
C. W. ELLIS.
Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1857. v3n21-1y

Mmitoe D. FRENCH, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST,
☞ Office, cor. of Bay & Melinda Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.

REFERENCES:

BALTIMORE REF.—Chapin A. Harris, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.; Lemuel L. Bond, A. M., M. D., Philip H. Austin, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Washington E. Hindy, M. D., Professors Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. F. C. begs the honor of publishing the following recommendation from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and also of referring to the following gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Oct 18th, 1856.—The best recommendation that I can give of Dr. M. D. French Surgeon Dentist, is that he has been employed in this family and given much satisfaction. JOHN TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT House, Toronto, Jan 15th 1857.—Dr. M. D. French, Surgeon Dentist, has both Extracted and Stopped teeth for me, with perfect success, and with less pain than I thought possible.—A. P. DOUGLASS, A. D. C.

Rev Dr. Burns, Rev. A. Fyfe, A. W. Strachan, Esq., Dr. Scott, Dr F. Baigley, Dr N Bethune, Dr. Herrick, Dr. J. Richardson, Dr E. Clarke, Hon. Judge Burn, Rev. H J Grasett, Hon. Judge McLean, Dr. F. A. Cahill.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
☞ TERMS CASH.
v3 n37-1y

CARD.

MRS BURLEY, (late Mrs. Jackson,) is now prepared to supply the public with her COUGH SYRUP, an invaluable remedy for coughs and consumption. It has won a wide reputation for its great curative powers, having effected cures when all other remedies have failed. Mrs. B. would also recommend her *ALTERATIVE*, an excellent remedy for Scrofula, Impurities of the Blood, scurvy, Eruptions, and all Diseases of the Glands and Skin. It has cured in cases of many years standing.
To be had of Mrs. Maria Burley No 816 South Ninth St., below Catharine, Philadelphia
August 15, 1857—1 y 17

CHARGE OF FELONY—RUNNING OFF A SLAVE.

George Cope, a well known grocer in this city, was under examination on the charge of running off a slave woman of Mr. S. C. Wetherlee in October or November last. The latter testified to missing the girl on Sunday and understanding that she was in the habit of washing for Mr. Cope, went to his house to find him, but the house was closed. Subsequently he received information that led him to believe that the girl had been run off, and that he would find her in Canada, in Chatham. He made a journey to the North, and at the very place designated found his lost property. He couldn't desire her, but she very plainly gave him to understand that the accused had run her off and gave him two letters which she had received from him. A pass book was produced in court which the witness swore was in the hand writing of Mr. Cope. He had been dealing at the store of the accused, using the pass book in which the things purchased were written down, and the witness had seen him write, and swore to the hand writing. The witness had frequently seen accused in consulting with his Rachael his negro woman, but didn't think much of it at the time. The two letters he received from the girl he swore were, to the best of his belief, written by accused. They were in his hand writing and on this circumstance he had him arrested. The following is a copy of one of the letters:

"*To Mr. Gilkrist, Chatham, Canada West*

LOUISVILLE, KY, Dec. 8, 57.

DEAR SIR:—A young lady of light color left this city for Chatham the 9th of November, with a white man, and from her long silence, I am afraid that some foul means have been used to pervent any of her friends getting a letter from her. I wrote her a letter dated November 25, 1856, together with a box, containing the following articles: Six yards white flannel two bars of soap, four pair of yarn stockings, two boxes sardines, two bars soap one bottle of extract for perfume, one bottle of hair oil, and a samll red morocco Bible, with the following wrote on the first leaf; 'Presented to Rachael, by her affectionate husband, George.

You will please find enclosed with letter, another directed to her. It is from her uncle, and I wish you to get your wife, Mrs. Gilkrist, to call on Rachael and bring her to your house. You can read both letters to her. From the relationship existing between Rachael and myself, I feel afraid that some unfair measures will be adopted against me to cause a separation, and then she will lose the only and best friend she ever had or ever have again. Indeed, Sir, I am greatly distressed about her in mind, for some unforeseen accident may occur that will ruin the happiness of both. I shall feel myself much your debtor by your kind attention to the requests that I make. I think that I shall be in your city towards the latter end of this month, and then, sir, I can thank you in person for your kindness. Will direct to James T. Lanham & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Very respectfully, GEORGE COPE."

P. S. I am almost shure that the letter dated Nov. 25 has been opened and contents read and another wrote in its place as being from me. Tell her to send me the letter. If right I will send it back to her again. Sir things of this kind is often resorted too for gaining such information as will answer their guilty purposes. I am on the rack of excitment about that dear girl. She is persecuted and in trouble caused by meddling people who have no right to interfere in any respect whatever. She is my wife before High heaven our sacred vows are registered there before God and the short of that surround the throne with angels. Sir excuse the style of my letter, but I cannot help it.

COPEY."

The other letter was also addressed to Mr. Gilchrist Chatham, Canada West, on the envelope, but the letter itself was to "My owne Dear Rachael,' as follows:

"MY OWN DEAR RACHAEL:—It afforded me a great deal of pleasure to hear that you have arrived safe and in good health at Chatham, and I feel sure it will prove a pleasant and happy home for you and me both, when I come out, and hope that the time will be short so I can see you dear wife Rachael. I feel so lonesome without you Oh! Rachael dear, you have no idea how sorrowful I am to leave this city; my wife being so many miles from me makes me feel very unhappy, indeed dear the sooner I sell out the better, as I lost all interest in business of any kind; all I think of is seeing you again. In relation to how matters was after you left, I will tell you all when I get out to your place. It will be much better as I have something to tell that concerns us both that a third person have no interest in it. We can have something to entertain us when we get together once more. I hope and pray that you will take the best care you can of yourself. Rachael you are in a new country and not accustomed to the climate, be careful of yourself dear, and don't expose your little body in bad weather but keep in the house. I am really glad that you are going to school. I hope your progress will be so fast that the next letter that you receive from me the answer will be in your own hand, then Copey will be proud of his little wife. Rachael if Providence give me good luck I hope that I shall be with you for good by the middle or latter end of next month. You recollect Kinkeys, her little man wishes to buy me me out, I told him that I cannot sell any other way than for cash as I wish to leave for St. Louis, you know Rachel I have a tight set to deal with the Weatherlys I mean. J. C. swears he will have satisfaction out of me as I am the cause of your going off. We shall see, what we shall see as the old man said when in a tight place.

I send you a box with articles in, that you will need before I get out, * * * * the balance of clothes. The watch chain &c., I will bring with me. If you get out of money you must let me know as soon as possible, and what kind of money passes with you, I am unacquainted with the currency of the place. Tell me all the news you have, how you like the place and people, how we are likely to get along together. I feel certain if it don't do well we can go some other place; any place will be home when you are with me. I must close or you will get tired of reading, so dear I will close by wishing you all the good luck that this world can afford,

Your affectionate husband
Nov 26, 1856. GEORGE

Rachael send your letters by mail. I will send you a stamp that must be put on it so it will come safe to hand.

Direct your letter to care of J. T. Lanham & Co. Louisville, Ky.

Mrs Weatherlee testified that the girl Rachael disappeared on Sunday, the 9th of November, that she dealt with the accused at his grocery, and the girl took his washing, to him accompanied by her, the witness children. They were always very familiar, and the children called him Copey. He was in the habit of visiting her house, but after the girl went off never called at house again. A good many more witnesses were introduced in the case to prove certain circumstances connected with it, all tending to corroborate the statements of Mr.

Wetherbe, the proof of the running off, the letters and the hand writing which was fully identified as his.

The case occupied the court till evening. Cope proved a good character. The evidence against him was sufficient. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,500, to answer the charge of felon.—The bail was not given, and he was committed.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1857.

☞ Mr. William Still, of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give Receipts for the same.

☞ Mr. Isaac N. Carey, Provincial Agent for Toronto, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

☞ Mr. B. Fewster, Musquash, N. B. is an authorized agent of this paper.

☞ Mr George Hamilton, is our local agent for Halifax Nova Scotia

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIBERS, EDITORS, POSTMASTERS &c. subscribers to the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* for which twenty per cent will be allowed. papers will be sent until the cash is received.

The terms of the *Freeman* are payment in advance, and no paper will be sent longer than paid for

SPECIMEN numbers will be sent gratis on application.

Address I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

REMITTANCES.

All subscription monies for this journal enclosed in letters and duly registered, which can be done at any Post Office on payment of two cents in addition to the postage—are at the risk of the Publisher. Subscribers will oblige us and relieve us from many difficulties by forwarding their subscription money by mail, as the trouble and expense of collectiong through the country is very great.—I. D. S.

BILLS! BILLS!! BILLS!!!

We have sent a large number of bills. Subscribers will hop they will remit at the earliest possible moment, as subscriptions are entirely dependence. [illegible]

OUT CANVASSING.

Messrs. I. D. Shadd & H. F. Douglass both of this office, will visit many of the towns and cities in Western and Eastern Canada, immediately, for the purpose of procuring the interest and prospects of this paper, and the cause of humanity generally. Mr. Shadd will act as canvasser &c., while Mr. Douglass, who has just returned from a tour in the Western states, where he has spoken with great acceptance, will lecture extensively as well as canvass, and we know satisfactorily. Both are young men, and are labouring, in the cause of human rights, and for the spread of intelligence among Canadian refugees.

We hope the Liberty-loving people of these Provinces and the States will give them aid in their work.—M. A. S. C.

TAKE NOTICE.—Persons addressing I. D. Shadd & Co, must prepay their letters, or no attention will be paid them

☞ We acknowlebge receipts per Elder Wm. P. Mewman, for the following:

Peter J. Jackson, for W. Edwoods,	$1 00
Samuel Reese,	1 50

THE CHURCHES AND SLAVERY.
—THE REGULAR BAPTISTS—

What is the *essence* of the Christian religion?—Is it to turn the hungry and needy from your door Is it to despise the bed of sickness, even of the profligate and abandoned? Is it to see the needy naked, of whatever kind of person; and not to provide some kind of help to have them clothed? Is it to make merchandize of mankind,—whether white or black, red, yellow or bronze?

Who created the earth,—and originally formed all things therein, animate and inanimate?—A being, a soul of life, a created being, exists on the face of the earth, who in common speech called "MAN" and also "WOMAN."—is he, or is she, to bepermitted to buy and sell, and to hold, *as property*, men and women of any country?—Is a professing *christian* man to be permitted to traffick in the body and soul of another professing *christian* man? Has the Almighty Creator of this universe *decreed* that *white* men shall universally hold in bondage *and as property* [illegible] color [illegible] or men of and color than white?

Is it the *essence* of the [illegible] religion that white men shall be [illegible] knowledged as professing *christains*, and at the same time be permitted to buy and sell human beings, or to whip and lash them, to violate their bodies,—to use them worse than the brute beasts—which latter, civilized society will not allow to be [illegible] apart from religion, [illegible] "brutified" by cruel [illegible]

Is it the [illegible]

[illegible] stained money reception, [illegible] the other Regular Baptists,—the representative of the latter being fondd as it is stated in the *'Examiner'*, Baptist paper, published in New York, and in nearly all the Regular Baptist Publications of the Free States (now no longer *Free*)—the said Free Mission Society was established in May 1853, by anti-slavery Baptists, who had resisted Revd. Dr. Spencer H, Cone, Dr. Johnson, (a slaveholder,) Thomas Stocks, (another slaveholder) and [illegible] Fuller, (also another) and [illegible]

[illegible] ties, &c., will *be compelled* to reveal themselves *as they are* and *what they are*. We are the parties who will not stand up boldly though modestly, for the truth, but will quake tremble, and sigh and look downward when they face a professing minister of religion? Who are they? The truth shall make us free, and only then is it that many adopt the sayings and resolutions of *man* like themselves, who fails to put before them the detailed proof, with names and dates? He is not worthy of the name "man" or "woman" who will receive statement as true, without proof—proof so apparent that the almost child can see it.

We will state a truth, a *fact*, and thereby give a chance to all the readers of this to see it is really and truly one. There is a body of Christians in the Northern and western states of the adjoining slaveholding republic which is called the BAPTISTS rather as we take it the REGULAR BAPTISTS and as some have it, "THE NORTHERN BAPTISTS, and also some call it "THE AMERICAN BAPTISTS," and there is also a body of Regular Baptists called (commonly) FREE MISSION BAPTISTS—the latter being represented in the well conducted publication called the "American Baptist," published weekly at New York, the Rev. W. Walker edtior, and a good anti-slavery Baptist paper it is. The latter body is styled "Free Mission" from the title of their Missionary Society, which is—"The American Baptist Free Mission Society,' and the Chief Secretary is the Rev A. L, Post, of Montrose Pennsylvania; the Treasurer is Geo. Curtiss, of Utica, N. Y., and the other officers may be known at 115 Nassau street Room 31, New York. Now the "Free Mission Baptists" are also "Regular Baptists" but they are strongly opposed to *Slavery*, and their every act and movements show a complete distinction *in principle*, from the vacilating slavery fellowshiping and blood-

[illegible] marched to the place of meeting. This was a neat new building erected at considerable expense and with great labor, with a platform for the spakers, who were to furnish intellectual food, and shelves table to hold the substantials for the sustentation of the body. As the procession neared the building Jones Brass Band of Chatham, who had been previously placed upon the Platform, struck up one of their spirit-stirring pieces, and continued playing until the company was seated.

Rev. Wm. King, the indefatigable missionary of Buxton, then took the chair, and called to order. We noticed upon the platform, Rev. Dr Irvine of Hamilton, Mr. T. W. Stringer of Buxton, Rev. Dr. Willis of Toronto, Lord Althrope of the British Parliament, Dr. M. R. Delany of Chatham, Mr. Proban of England, A. McKellar Esq. of Chatham, Mr. Wm. H. Day of Chatham Rev. Mr. Mills, school superintendent, Rev. Dr. Reid Mr. Jemieson of the Grammar school, A. Knapp Esq. and others, among them, a number of the fair sex, residents and strangers.

The Exercises were—1st. Music by the Band, 2d, address to children by Rev. Dr. Irvine; 3d singing by the sabbath school, 4th. address to the Parents by Rev. Dr. Willis, president of Knox College, Toronto; 5th. singing by the Sabbath school; 6th Dinner. After dinner, interesting addresses were delivered in the following order:—1st. Lord Althrope; 2d. Mr. William H. Day; 3d. Mr. Proban; 4th. Dr. Delany; 5th. Rev. Mr. Mills; 6th, Rev. Dr. Reid; 7th. Concluding Remarks by Rev. Wm. King; after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the assembly dispersed.

Want of space will not permit us to give a synopsis of the Remarks made, but all were earnest, and well received. The children appeared well and were a credit to the Sabbath school. The Pic-Nic, or Dinner, more properly speaking, was one of the nicest substantials and delicacies abounded. The table capible of accommodating one hundred and twenty-two each time was three times crowded and then for want of time for the speeches the balance of the people who had not been fed retired to the kitchen (so called) to supply themselves—The best of order prevailed, and the arrangements made were worthy of all praise. It was a time long to be remembered by all present.

The Chatham delegation of Ladies and gentlemen returned home in the evening, escorted by the Band and expressed themselves highly delighted with the entertainment.—*Com.*

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO IN FUTURE.—Having called upon those indebted to us to favor us with amounts due, with but poor results, and as we owe large amounts which can only be met by a corresponding outlay on our part, we shall depute Messrs. Turner and Anderson of this office to collect and receive subscriptions &c, to pay off debts contracted for paper labor and incidentals on behalf of those who we have asked in vain to save us the trouble and expense of calling for the same. And as a paper,—an organ is a necessity when we can not get on without, we shall be obliged to suspend till we make such collections and then on again; for the debts must be paid. ! !

TREACHERY.

We copy letters from a Kentucky paper left in their chains, and deprived of the last cent of their board for freedom, by the bad faith of their pretended deliverer.—M. A. S. C.

☞ Rev. Thomas Kinnard has been appointed by the British Methodist Episcopal Church to the pastorate of their congregation at London. The appointment will no doubt give great satisfaction, as the Rev gentleman has both the intellectual ability and the moral qualities so signally lacking in some clergymen now-a day. Mr. Kinnard, like Paul, will work with his hands at his profession—he is a practical Dentist and stood high in his calling amongst the Philadelphians especially the Friends or Quakers, Mr K. has set an example to the ministry that we hope more will follow meanwhile the citizens of London will patronize him liberally we trust.—M. A.S.C.

☞ MONSIEUR GOUTIER, will be plesed to give instructions in the French language, on the guitar and Book-keeping, to classes or individuals, on reasonible terms. Residence Stringers Buildings. M. Goutier is thoroughly versed in the branches he proposes to teach, and is in every way worthy of a large patronage.—M A S C.

☞ Mr Wm, H Day inaugurated the winter season entertainments by delivering a highly finished lecture on the prosperities of France and Spain to a large audience on Thursday evening last.

☞ Meetings of sympathy with the bloody Sepoys of India are being held in New York city. Horrible!

☞ Thirty-seven persons were poisoned in Pike county, Alabama, on the Sunday preceding September, 20th by a colored cook. Six have died The cook was burnt and the instigator a Hungarian will share a like fate.

A Favorite Remedy.—There is no medicine so extensively and favorably known as Perry Davis. Vegetable Pain Killer.—Its rapidly increasing sale in South America India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries. Sold by medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

The astonishing success of the Oxygenated Bitters in the worst cases of Dyspepsia is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic or malt produces no reaction of unpleasant sensations.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

EXAMINE YOUR TREES.

It is surprising to see how ready farmers are to pay cash for trees, and to plant them well, and how careless they are of their after treatment. They take it for granted that the crop of fruit is sure, as soon as the tree is set. It is not so.—The work is only well begun. Trees should be treated as personal friends, looked to, visited and flattered with particular attentions. Inquire after their health, and a response will come from the bark, the twigs, and the leaves Is the trunk smooth, indicating that the owner has applied strong soap suds recently; and routed the moss and the countless progeny of scale bugs? There is sawdust around the collar perhaps. Investigate the hole with a fatal *bore* under the fifth rib. Is the new wood strong and healthy; and the foliage luxuriant and glossy? You will find many curled and dead leaves, perhaps, and within the folds a whole brood of eggs or a crawling grub. Kill him, as you hope for fruit next year. Turn pigs into your orchard to eat up the early dropping fruit. Every worm-eaten apple is a pest-house, destroy it. Scrape off the old bark, that serves as a refuge for the moths and their eggs; and bear it in mind, that all these labors and appliances will but imperfectly do the work of birds.

THE TIMELY SAVING OF SEEDS.

Do not wait till they begin to shell from the pod before you gather them. They are perfect even before the pod or husk is dry and the drying process will go on quite as well under an open shed as on the stalk. Cabbages, turnips beets, and some other vegetables have already formed their seeds, and should be immediately secured. Have a place for them, and let them be bagged, and *labeled*, as soon as they are sufficiently dry.

DRYING SWEET CORN.

As you are luxuriating this month in that delicious compound, succotash, remember the dearth of next winter and lay in a generous supply of this inspissated article The beans will take care of themselves well enough, but the corn requires skill to evaporate its water, and leave behind in the kernel sugar, starch, and gum and those essential oils which lend their charm to the dish of corn and beans. Take the corn when in its best condition for this purpose. If too old upon the stalk, it will be too old next winter when dried Juicy, plump ears, when the milk is richest should be selected. They may be dried in a green state or boiled and then dried. In either case scrape the corn from the cob and dry upon sheets in bright sunny weather, and finish off in pans in the oven or over the stove When the drying is once commenced the evaporation should be kept up until it is finished. Sweet corn, soured in the drying, is ruined.

The *Huron Signal* speaks discouragingly of the grain crops in Huron, an immense fall of rain having blasted what appeared to be farmers well grounded hopes of an excellent and abundant harvest.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

Among the tragic events of the revolt perhaps none is more touching than the fate of Capt Skene, the Superintendant of the Jhansi district, and of his wife. They with an officer named Gordon and some persons, shut the themselves up in a small round tower, and gallantly resisted the attack of a body of rebels. The wife loaded the revolvers for her husband and his friend and they kept up a fatal fire killing thirty-seven of the miscreants. But the number of the latter was overwhelming, and they began to swarm into the fort. Skene saw that all was lost, and nobly resolved to save his wife from the atrocities perpetrated by the savages upon every Englishwoman unhappy enough to fall into their hands. He clasped her in a last embrace, gave her a fast kiss, and shot her dead; then triumphing in the the thought that he had delivered her who was most dear to him from the unutterable brutalities of the assailants he turned the weapon on himself, drew the tigger and fell a corpse upon the body of his wife. The bloodthirsty fiends could but wreak their malice on senseless clay.

Special Notices.

A letter from Rev. Charles Hibbart Missionary in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., of this city, has been handed to us for publication, from which we make the following extracts—Porvidence Journal.

NEWTON Maulmain, June, 6 1857.

DEAR FATHER,—Will you kindly say to Mr. Davis that Mrs. Hibbard and myself, and indeed, I might add all who came out with us, feel very grateful for the box of Pain Killer he gave us when we left our native land for Burmah. I have used it for coughs colds violent internal pains summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions with uniform success. The only severe spasm of the stomach which Mrs. Hibbard has had in Burmah, was instantly relieved by the Pain Killer. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be. Although I took Mr. Nesbit's box when he returned to America, yet it is all gone but three or four bottles, and that would have been gone long ago, had I not refused part with it. The Karens are beginning to learn its value, and call for it, but I have to deny them, except in dose, for we could not think of being without it.

DR. H. E. MOSCHCISEL, A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN OF NEW YORK CITY.

In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says:—The most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the *Oxygenated Bitters*,

I would publish the receipt for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not; I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the proper acceptation of the term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit and is rather sour than bitter. Though here by the way I cannot to earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "Bitters" the basis of which is alchol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at last will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

SETH, W. FOWLE & CO, 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.

George Sampson, and Polly Ann Sampson, of Short creek Harrison County Ohio, would like to know the whereabouts of Mrs Tempy Artis.

The Sampsons are from North Carolina. Also Mr. Lewis Artis. Information left at this office will be thankfully received.

A BY-LAW.

To authorize the Subscription by the County of Kent of Two Thousand Shares of the Stock in the St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company amounting to £50,000.

Whereas, by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province 20 Vic., chap., 57 entitled an "Act to incorporate the St. Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company," a Joint Stock Compan has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Ship Canal between the waters of the River St Clair & the Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie.

And Whereas, the County of Kent is interested in the proposed work & deeply impressed with the benefits which must reshlt to it therefrom, and is desirous of promoting the earliest commencement and completion of the same by taking stock therein.

And Whereas, the said Act hath, under certain requirements as expressed in the 20th and 21st clauses thereof made full and efficient provisions for the taking of amy No. of shares of stock in the said Company, by the Municipalities interested in the construction of the said work, and, the requirements of the said statute have been complied with; and it is necessary and expedient there to that the said County Council of Kent

should subscribe for two thousand shares of Stock in the said Company, and that debentures on the credit of the said Company should be issued, payable in the manner and at the times hereinafter mentioned, and that a special rate should be levied and raised for the payment of the said sums and the interest thereon, on the whole rateable property of the said County, which amounts to one million one hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and twenty three pounds currency.

1st. *Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted*, by the County Council of the County of Kent, under and by virtue of the said above in part recited Act, and the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations' Act of 1849, and by and with the consent of the majority of the qualified Electors of the County, as provided by the Statute, that the Warden of the said County of Kent for the time being, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe for, and in the name, and behalf of the County of Kent two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the St. Clair, Chatham and Rond Eau Ship Canal Company.

2nd. That the Warden of the said County, for the time being, shall have power and he is hereby authorised and required from time to time to issue debentures to the amount of fifty thousand pounds currency in payment of the said Stock in sums not less than five pounds each. *Provided*, however, that the calls to be made on the said Stock, shall be made and the same payable in the same proportions and at the same times as the calls upon the Stock shall be made payable, and *provided further*, that no debenture shall be issued, until the ten per cent, less the ten per cent, to be paid by the said County of Kent as provided by the Statute, shall be paid into some one of the chartered banks of the Province.

3d. That the said debentures shall bear interest from the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and with the said interest, shall be payable at such places either within or without this Province, and either in currency or sterling as the Warden of the said County of Kent may appoint, the said debentures being signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County to be payable in the manner and at the times following, that is to say: the sum of

£10 000	on the first day of January,	1874
10,000	"	1875
10,000	"	1876
10,000	"	1877
10,000	"	1878

And the said interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the first day of January and July in each years and for which said interest payable as aforesaid, the said debentures respectively shall have coupons attached, duly subscribed with the signatures of the Ward n and Treasurer of the said County.

4th That for the payment of the said debentures so issued as aforesaid, and the half yearly interest thereon, there shall be assessed and levied upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County, a special rate in each year, over and above and in addition to all other rates whatever, as follows that is to say:

In the year	1858	a rate of 1 d in the £
do	1859	" "
do	1860	" "
do	1861	" "
do	1862	" "
do	1863	" "
do	1864	" "
do	1865	" "
do	1866	" "
do	1867	" "
do	1868	" "
do	1869	" "
do	1870	" "
do	1871	" "
do	1872	" "
do	1873	2 d and 1 farthing "
do	1874	" "
do	1875	" "
do	1876	" "
do	1877	" "

5th. That the Council shall not at any time before the said debentures are fully satisfied sell or dispose of the said shares, or any portion thereof except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating the said debentures, or otherwise securing the due payment thereof.

6th. That the consent of the qualified Electors of the said County of Kent to the subscription by the said County Council of two thousand shares in the Capital Stock of the said St. Clair, Chatham & Rond Eau Ship Canal Company, shall be ascertained by the opening of Polls in the several Municipalities composing the County of Kent, and in the places herein named, that is to say:

Township of Romney, in School House Section No. 2.
Tilbury East, in Town Hall
Raleigh, at John Pardo's Tavern, Middle Road.
Harwich, in School House, Sec. No. 5.
Howard, in Town Hall, at Ridgetown
Orford, in School House Kumarnock.
Camden, in the School House, Dawn Mills.
Chatham, in School House Louisville.
Dover East & West, in School House at Pancout.
Zone, in School House, at Bothwell.

Town of Chatham, in Town Hall on Friday, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock, noon of that day; at which hour the Reeves of the above-named Municipalities, or in the absence of any of them the Deputy Reeves, and in the absence of any of the latter, one of the Councillors respectively of such Municipalities; and, in the Town af Chatham, the Mayor, Reeve or Deputy Reeve, or some one Councillor as above provided, shall open and preside at such polls; the Clerks of the several Municipalities acting as poll Clerks; and that on the opening of such polls the electors of such Municipalities respectively, shall then present themselves in turn at such polls, and shall give their votes, to be recorded for or against the said by-law, Yea or Nay; the word "Yea" meaning that they approve of the proposed by-law, and "Nay" that they disapprove of the same. And all Municipal electors posessed of the necessary property qualification to vote for a Municipal Councillor, in their respective Municipalities shall be entitled to vote.

7th. That the person presiding at such poll shall adjourn the poll at four o'clock on the day of the meeting until 10 o'clockin the forenoon of the following day, not being a Sunday, or a statutory holiday, when the poll shall be continued as on the first day but shall be finally closed at 4 o'clock of such second day *provided*, that if on the second day one half hour shall elapse without a vote being recorded, the said poll shall be closed.

8th. That at the close of the polls the persons presiding, respectively, shall count the Yeas and Nays as entered on their poll books respectively, and ascertain and certify for the information of the said County Council, whether a majority is for the approval or disapproval of the said by-law, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the Poll Clerks, respectively, and be kept by them with the poll lists, among the records of their offices respective'y: and the Clerks of the several municipalities in the County of Kent shall send certificates, a signed as above, to the County Clerk, on or before the sixteenth day of October next: and the majority for or against the said by-law shall be taken to have been expressed by a majority of "Yeas" or "Nays" as polled throughout all the Municipalities in the County.

9th. This by-law shall be published four times in each of the newspapers, of the County of Kent before the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and further shall take effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law to be taken into consideration be the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, in Council assembled in the Town of Chatham on this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Reeves and Deputy Reeves are requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid

JAMES SMITH *Warden.*
WM. COSGRAVE, *Clerk.*

S. C. WATSON, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Nov. 1st, 1857. No 47 tf.

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Chatham, Aug. 5th 1857. v3-n17-tf

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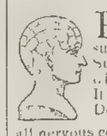

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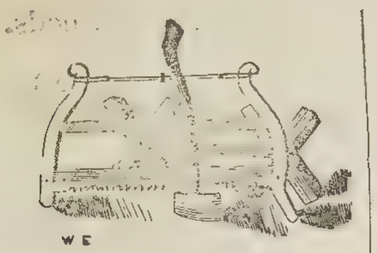
[illegible] young [illegible] should read the Dr. MARRIAGE ALMANAC It [illegible] [illegible] consequences of premature [illegible] [illegible] It [illegible] Females [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Parents should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



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